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MOORE'S

RURAL NEW-YORKER

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c.,

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

WITH AN ABLE CORPS OF ASSOCIATES AND CONTRIBUTORS.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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RECENT NOTICES OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—To say anything in commendation of this excellent agricultural and family paper in this section seems superfluous. The large packages which weekly come to every post-office in this county show that its merits are known, and furnish commendation heartier than any words of ours. Still our liking for the paper (and for its genial publisher too) will not allow us to give the advertisement without a good word editorial. We make the word a short one, just enough to say that the RURAL is *the best* paper of its class of which we have any knowledge. And further—since cheapness is a test with many—it is *the cheapest*. Its cost is $3 a year—$2.50 in clubs. Its leading rival is a monthly costing $1.50 a year. Take out the many pages of advertising which swell the bulk of the monthly, and it will be found that the RURAL contains about the same amount of matter weekly which that gives monthly. And the matter in the RURAL is all valuable. Its editors are not only practical men but able writers, and its agricultural correspondents have a pithiness that we have often wondered at. If we were a farmer we should as soon think of doing without a plow as without the RURAL. —*Orleans Republican.*

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We have long been acquainted with the RURAL, and believe it has no equal in the land as an agricultural weekly newspaper. We have noticed that its summary of news is always complete and promptly up to date. On moral and religious topics it is always outspoken and correct. No one in the family is neglected, for each finds a "department" in the paper. We advise all, especially every farmer desiring a good family newspaper, to subscribe for MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—*Christian Herald.*

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PRESS OPINIONS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, we notice, is out with its annual prospectus. Of its great agricultural merit there can be no question. While a remarkable ability and tact is shown in its editorial management, its typography and press work is beautiful, nothing being left lacking, either, in fine, distinct pictorial illustrations of topics treated. Its pages take a wide range with Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural-Life, Literature, Science, Art, News and Domestic Economy. We are glad that a paper of so much worth is so generally taken. Its summary of general news is most admirable. While ignoring any political bias, it still lets its readers know, briefly, all of importance transpiring in this direction. It is scientific, as well as plain and practical, and develops an unquestioned morality in the incidents and original stories introduced in its pages.—*Elmira Daily Advertiser.*

MOORE'S RURAL is full of variety, original and select. We confess to a surprise at the variety and richness of its contents, bountifully illustrated as it is. No paper on our list comes so near our ideas of perfection, for a secular family paper. It maintains a high moral standard.—*New York Observer.*

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THE frequency with which we publish extracts from the RURAL shows our own appreciation of it. Eminent writers contribute to it.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—No farmer can well afford to be without this pre-eminently and deservedly leading agricultural weekly of our land. Every department in it is complete—wool growers, graziers, gardeners and agriculturists, each find their needs supplied.—*Cazenovia Republican.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER comes to us freighted with information valuable to all who take an interest in the improvements of the times. We commend it to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities.—*N. Y. World.*

THE RURAL is not only a favorite in the rural districts, but deservedly popular in the cities. No newspaper in any country ever run a more prosperous career.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

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Now that our citizens are making up their lists of reading matter for the next year, we would call their attention to MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, which is a first-class family paper, and worthy of a million subscribers.—*St. Joseph (Ind.) Register.*

No one can possibly regret subscribing for the RURAL, as it will be read with profit by every family. It has excellent illustrations.—*Ind. State Sentinel.*

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THE best Agricultural Newspaper in America.—*Ladies' Repository, Cin.*

THE VERY BEST.—Merit always wins, and especially is this the case with newspapers. A good paper will always meet with success. Let a publisher but make his paper worth the taking and he will not lack the takers. The most noticeable instance of this fact which we just at this moment recall is the unparalleled success which MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER has met with at the hands of the people. Mr. MOORE persists in making it the best agricultural and family paper published in this country, and the people, as a natural consequence, persist in taking it.—*Livingston Republican.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is a large, handsomely illustrated, ably edited, and really valuable paper, devoted to Agriculture, the Markets, Choice Literature, etc. To farmers, such a sheet is invaluable; and indeed the contents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are so varied, and so interesting, that it is worth a place on any table.—*N. Y. Era.*

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THE RURAL is the *best Farm and Fireside Journal in America*, and has justly earned all its devoted editor claims for it.—*Chicago Daily Democrat.*

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THE RURAL has no superior as a Family Newspaper. All who are in favor of and would promote "Progress and Improvement" in Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Education, and Rural Life, should use their influence in behalf of the Practical, Useful, Instructive and Pure Literature contained in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, in preference to the trash and humbug so prevalent and deleterious to the minds and true interests of the People and Community. Those who contemplate subscribing for this valuable paper, either singly or by clubs, should do so at once, in order to commence with the new volume.—*Tribune, Medina, N. Y.*

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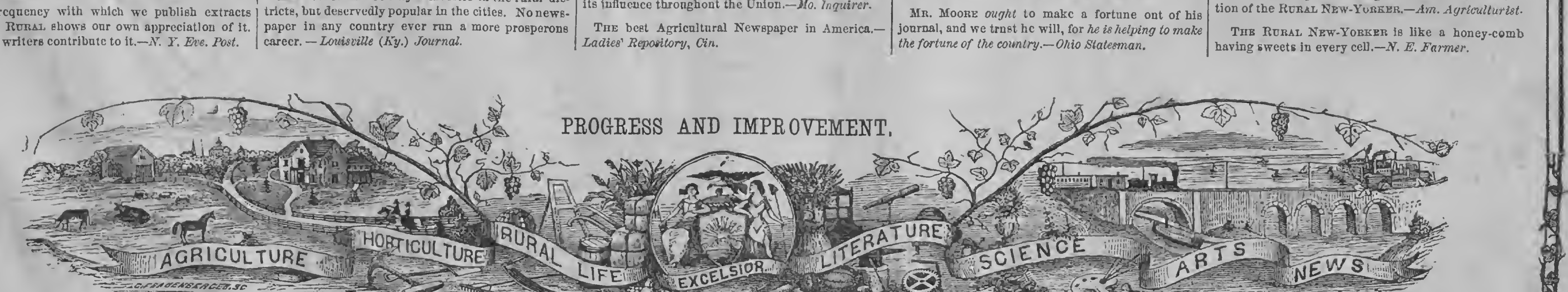
WE know of no journal that we can so highly commend to our readers as the RURAL. As a family paper it has no equal. No farmer or mechanic should be without it.—*Economist, Markham, C. W.*

MR. MOORE deserves the most liberal success, for his journal is doing more good to the world, in the advancement of agricultural science and wealth, than any similar paper.—*Gazette, Le Roy, N. Y.*

A MODEL PAPER for the farmer's family. If we were to start a periodical again it would be in imitation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is like a honey-comb having sweets in every cell.—*N. E. Farmer.*

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR NEW YEAR AND VOLUME.

THE initial number of the Eighteenth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is before the reader. Though gotten up in haste, amid the cares and perplexities of an unusually busy period, we trust it will be found worthy of approval, in style and contents, and a fair indication of the value of the fifty-one succeeding issues of the volume. In sending it forth, we heartily wish all its readers a "Happy New Year," and especially those who have been its long-time supporters. And we propose to do more than *wish*—our aim being to interest, instruct and benefit all who may peruse the pages of this journal during the ensuing twelvemonth. Difficult as may be this task, it is entered upon in good faith, and with a firm and confident determination to accomplish the triple object. And, having a corps of Editors and Contributors who are conversant with the condition and wants of the Industrial Classes of both America and Europe, why may not the RURAL claim, without arrogance or pretension, to speak for and in the interest of the Rural Population of the whole Continent? With subscribers in every populated section of our widely-extended Republic, (and also in the adjacent British Provinces, Europe, etc.,) it behooves us to be well posted in regard to the best interests, and true "Progress and Improvement," of all civilized countries, and we trust the utterances of the RURAL during the year 1867 will demonstrate that our claims are not unfounded.

The tens of thousands who have read this journal for years need no explanation of its character or objects. They know that it is and ever has been an ardent and unflinching advocate of the Right, and condemner of the Wrong—that it ever seeks to promote the welfare of the Rural and other Industrial Classes, never, for either pay or favor, playing the part of the snob or sycophant, but always speaking plainly and independently. In brief, our earnest endeavor will be to make the RURAL NEW-YORKER the most entertaining and valuable, as it is the most popular and widely circulated, journal of its class in the world—a journal that can neither be bought nor sold by sharpers or swindlers, but which constantly strives to enhance the best interests of all engaged in Agriculture and kindred pursuits. When it cannot be conducted "on the square," it will surrender the field to journals which endorse or commend humbugs, knowing them to be such, *for a consideration*.

To those whom we now address for the first time—and the accessions to our subscription list indicate a myriad of such—we may say (as we have on several like occasions) that "Our object from the commencement of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has not been to furnish either an Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Mechanical, Educational, Literary, or News Journal,—but rather to *combine* all these, and thus present a paper unequaled in Value, Variety and Usefulness of Contents. Our earnest desire has been to make it an honest, independent, reliable and eminently useful RURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY NEWSPAPER—correct in its teachings on Practical Subjects, instructive and entertaining to members of the Family Circle, of high moral tone, and entirely free from deception and quackery." Such has been our "platform" for the past seventeen years—brief, explicit and comprehensive; and if it pleases our readers as well in the future as it has in the past, we ought to be content,—for, in the language of the Louisville Journal, "no newspaper in this or any other country has ever run a more prosperous career than the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

Entering upon a new year and volume under the most favorable auspices, we again tender acknowledgments to each and all who have contributed to our success, and bespeak a continuance of their kind offices. Finally, with no desire to monopolize, and wishing well to every honorable contemporary—cheerfully conceding that each Agricultural Journal should be supported by the people of its locality or State, in preference to any other—we shall continuously and earnestly strive to excel all others in efforts to furnish the best combined RURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY NEWSPAPER on the Continent.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Accounts.— The farmer should now be able to show on his books exactly the profit and loss on last year's operations. Many of the *guessing* kind of farmers would be surprised at the result which figures, those truthful exponents of facts, would exhibit. Take an inventory of stock, implements, and crops on the ground, so as to know the amount of capital you employ, and next year, with the account of expenses and receipts, you will have the data for accurately estimating your position. If figures show an absolute loss in growing certain crops you will probably abandon them, unless there is a fair chance for improvement. Thus, acounts will lead you to think about and practice better methods of cultivation.

Farmers' Clubs.—Without doubt you have often learned very useful facts in conversation with other experienced farmers. Would it not pay well, then, to have a weekly meeting of farmers in the town to discuss things and relate facts pertaining to your vocation? You would learn as much in one winter by this method as you have in five years by casual conversalon. Many others would also learn. You can form a club and hold meetings in the district school house, if not on a larger scale, with great profit and no cost to those engaging in the work.

Fodder.— Feed the coarser kinds liberally. Poor hay, stalks and straw should be fed out mainly in the beginning and middle of winter. Reserve straw enough, however, for bedding and to litter the yards with in the spring. Study how to economize food; not by stinting, but by better preparation; it can be done by having comfortable stables, by feeding regularly, by cutting fodder and mixing bran or ground grain with it, by steaming, and by having proper racks, so that stock can waste none by trampling on it.

Ice.— Improve the first opportunity to fill the ice-house. The best ice is that first frozen, if thick enough. Thawing and freezing are liable to render it porous. No matter on what plan your house is built, be sure and put plenty of packing between the ice and walls, and also on the top of the ice. Ventilate from the top and admit no air below.

Cutting Timber.— Fence posts, lumber logs, and rail timber, should be cut early—the sooner the better now—before the sap starts. Post and rail timber may remain on the ground until the milder weather of early spring before splitting.

Horses.— Turn them daily into the yards for exercise if you use them but seldom. Blanket in extreme cold weather. Break colts when there is no snow on the ground. Colts just weaned may require bruised oats to thrive.

Stables.— Use gypsum in these to absorb the liquids and increase the value of the manure pile. Light and ventilate well, but not by means of crevices in the walls or broken doors. Strong currents of air should be avoided.

Cellars.—Pick over the garden vegetables, potatoes, apples, &c., on stormy days, and remove all that are decaying. This is essential on the score of health as well as economy. A trifle of quick lime scattered among roots is beneficial. Keep the potatoes in the dark.

Water.— Sheep often suffer greatly for want of this in winter time; so with other stock. Don't force any stock to turn to a snow bank for this great necessary of life and health.

THE RURAL'S FARMERS' CLUB;

OR, TALKS WITH AND BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Effect of Ashes and Plaster.

MR. N. N. MARTIN sends us the following account of the produce of a seven-acre lot for a period of eight years. When he bought the field it had been plowed continually for seventeen years. Soil, stiff clay loam. He seeded with clover, and sowed, the first year, half a ton of plaster, and harvested four bushels of clover seed per acre; the second year he used half a ton of plaster and the same amount of unleached ashes, and got five bushels of seed per acre; the third year he used half a ton, equal parts ashes and plaster, and the yield was four bushels per acre. The sod was then turned over in the fall, and the fourth year planted with corn and potatoes, on which ashes and plaster were used and a good crop realized. The fifth year forty-eight bushels of oats per acre were taken from the field without using any fertilizer; the sixth year twenty-one bushels of wheat per acre without any manurial application. It was then seeded with clover, which, after the wheat came off, was top-dressed with ashes, and the result was a very heavy crop of clover the two succeeding years. Mr. M. wishes to know if he has been throwing away money and time in buying and using ashes and plaster, as one correspondent of the RURAL says it is a bad practice to mix these fertilizers. He also thinks his land has become so rich that the small variety of clover must be sown.

We think our correspondent may be well satisfied that he has not thrown money away in purchasing and using ashes and plaster; but we venture the prediction that his field will not produce as largely during the eight years to come as it has in the past, if the management is similar.

Answer to a Bee Question.

E. TUCKER, Genesee Co., N. Y., thus answers a question about bees, recently asked in the RURAL:—"The Black bees require a hive of 2,000 cubic inches capacity; about the 16th of June they begin to build their cells, and on the 24th the first swarm may be looked for; about the 3d of July the second appears, being nine days after the first; so their manner of swarming is different from that of the Italian bees. The latter have a yellow band on the upper part of the abdomen, and the whole body is light in color; if not thus marked they are not pure. As the Italians do not build queen cells before swarming, this operation will take place earlier than with the Blacks, and the swarm requires a larger hive. The second swarm of the Italians issues sixteen days after the first, and the swarms are usually much larger than those of the Blacks. The advantages of the Italian bees over the others are these:—They are not so much inclined to rob other bees, and no Black bees can rob them. They breed faster and will gather more honey. I do not think they will stand the winter any better than the Black bees, but full as well."

Food for Cows.

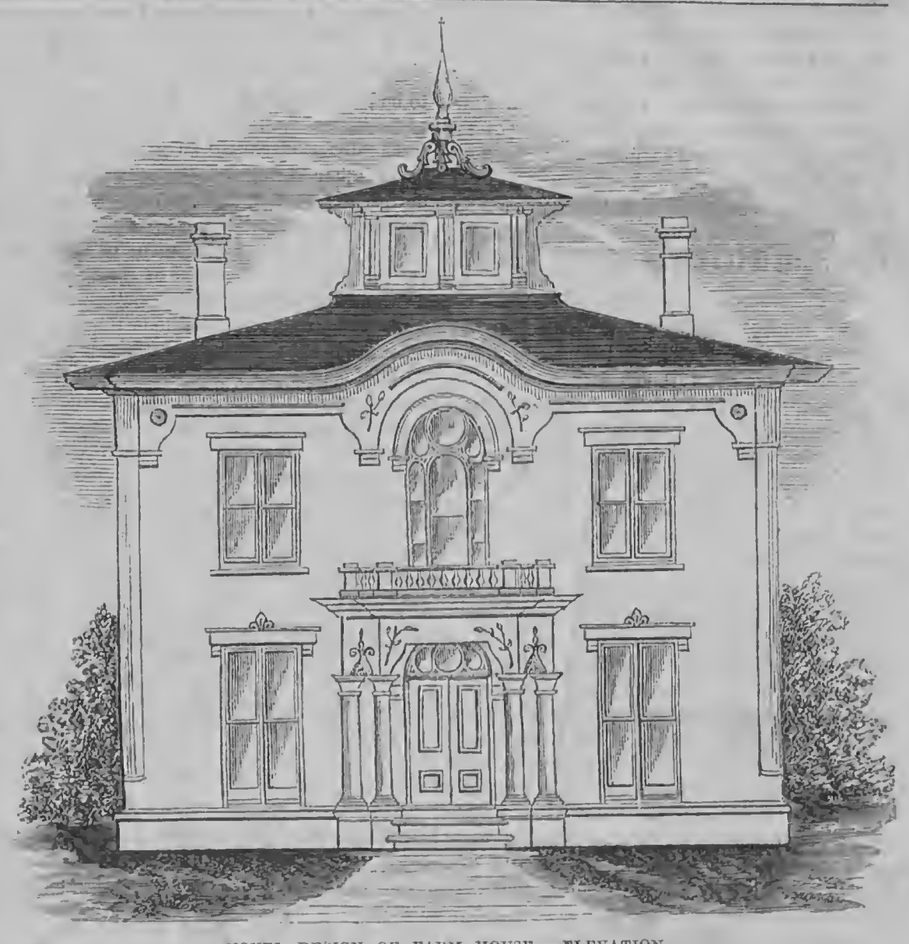
AUSTIN B. CULVER, Chaut. Co., N. Y., recommends "equal quantities of corn and oats ground together as the grain food for cows; feed clear or mix with chopped hay as deemed best. Clear corn meal is too heating for cows before dropping their calves; their udders are apt to cake, in which case the meal mixed with cold water and applied to their udders is an excellent remedy. Hens should not be permitted to roost in the mangers, as their manure is very offensive to cattle, and will foul their mangers so as to spoil their appetites. The eating racks should be cleaned and sprinkled with brine occasionally, and some of the latter put on hay well shook up is a good appetizer."

Horses—Protrusion of the Tongue.

Two correspondents have answered the query how to cure the very disagreeable habit in horses of carrying the tongue over the bit. "H. K. W.," Wayne county, N. Y., writes that he has prevented it by using straight bits and roughening the upper side with a cold chisel, so that it will chafe his tongue; he will soon learn to keep that member under the bit.

MR. JOHN CASSEL, Crestline, Ohio, advises the use of a straight or stiff bit, with a piece of sole-leather riveted to it so that it will project nearly two inches on the upper side. The leather should be placed in the center of the bit, and two and a half or three inches are sufficient in width.

—Several interesting Club items, intended for this number, are necessarily deferred.



NOVEL DESIGN OF FARM HOUSE—ELEVATION.

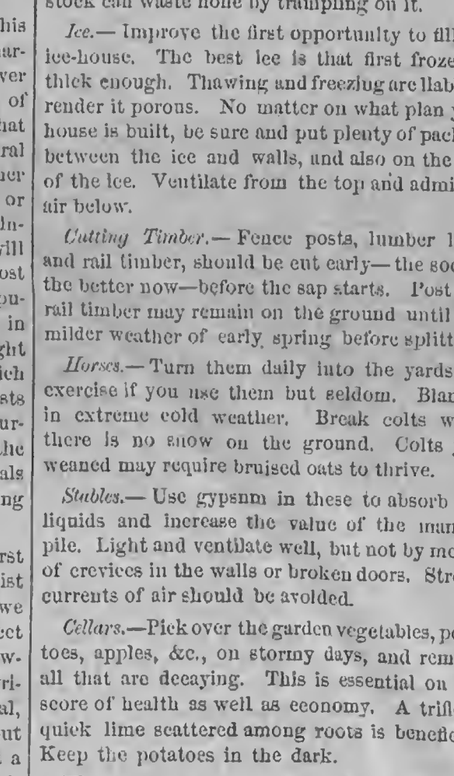
PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

BY JOHN E. SWEET, ARCHITECT, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS, like other people, have to "take the bitter with the sweet." The bitter part to the man who attempts to carry out or combine other people's ideas, is to be employed by persons who acknowledge that they know nothing of building, and employ him because he does, and then at the outset tell him how they want everything, even to the details, and finally decide on all matters of taste as peremptorily as if they were JOHN RUSKIN in *propria personæ*. Dividing society into three great classes, the rich, the poor and the middle class, the latter is by far the hardest to satisfy. The rich can have what they want, and pay for it; the poor are contented to get what they can and make the best of it; but the man of moderate means, who wants the rich man's house for the poor man's money, gets badly "mixed." A large, nice house, well built and *cheap*, is one of the things that cannot be made—and yet this is the substance of the specified requirements when the man of moderate means first consults his architect about his proposed new house. The architect of course proceeds with the work in its natural order and attempts to carry out the instructions. It is easy to make the plans for a "large, nice house,"—in fact, much easier than to economize every inch of space and make the most of every foot of lumber. The specifications say (when do they fail to say it?) that "the work is to be done in a good, substantial, durable and workmanlike manner," and the architect (where it is possible) has the work done accordingly. The result may be a large, nice house, well-built, and perhaps cheap, too, for the money, but it has cost twice as much as the proprietor expected to pay, and twice as much or more as he could afford to invest in a house.

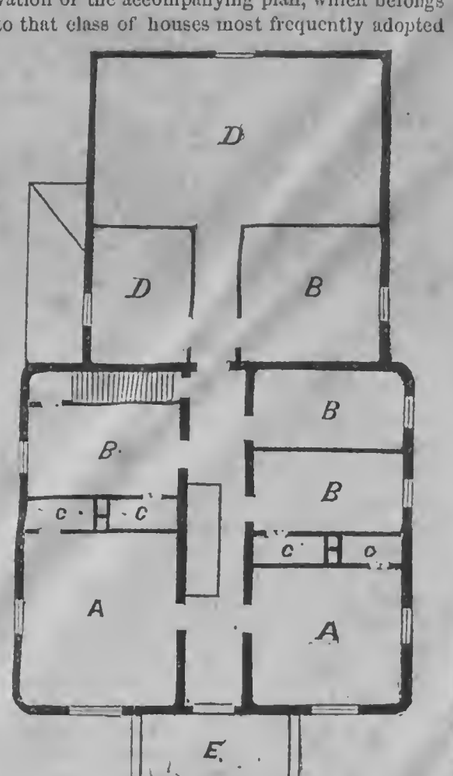
The very best thing those about to build could do would be to employ the most competent man they could get who would take an interest in the matter, give him full information as to the site, amount of money to be expended, size, condition and social position of the family, and the requirements of the farm, and then let him make the plan;—but most people cannot see the matter in this light, and those who pay must have things as they want them, even though the result is an inferior article for the money.

The foregoing remarks have been suggested by the Architect's experience in designing the elevation of the accompanying plan, which belongs to that class of houses most frequently adopted



PRINCIPAL STORY.

A, Parlor, 15+18. B, Hall, 7+18. C, Sitting Room, 15+18. D, Living Room, 17½+19½. E, Family Bed Room, 12+18. F, Closet, 5+8. G, Bath Room, 5+9½. H, Kitchen, 12+18. I, Pantry, 8+12. J, Wood Room. K, Veranda. L, Portico.



SECOND STORY.

A, A, Chambers. B, B, B, B, Bed Rooms. C, C, C, C, Closets. D, D, Store Rooms. E, Balcony.

by those persons who have a little too much money for one man, and not quite enough for two. The arrangement of rooms in first floor plan is nearly identical with that adopted by Mr. O. M. SLOSSON of Pompey, N. Y., and the elevation and design were made for a gentleman residing near Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. The plan contemplated 16 inch or 18 inch foundation walls, 10 inch hollow brick walls, cut stone water-table, window sills and caps, and a tin roof. The attempt was made to reduce the cost and add to the convenience by rounding off the corners of the building and filling in the corners of the principal rooms. This latter feature would be a convenience to those who have to dig the accumulations of dirt from out the corners with a broom, and the rounding off of the outside corners reduces the apparent width of the building,—thus in a measure avoiding the extra high walls necessary to make the ordinary square house appear in proportion, and doing away with three or four feet of useless attic. The plan, however, was rejected for a much more costly one, the proprietor preferring to invest his money in a 12 inch solid brick wall, with usual rat and conflagration flues made by furring out. The round corners were rejected on the plea that special brick would have to be moulded, but probably because his neighbors' houses are not built so. Ornamented cut stone caps to the windows are required, cost what they may, and the building must be made, for looks, three or four feet higher than is necessary for the two stories which are to compose it.

That some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER may take a more favorable view of the plan and accompanying suggestions, is the hope of the designer.

Communications, Etc.

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

FUEL AND TIMBER.

I THINK, Mr. Editor, if there is any one question which ought to be talked about by farmers "everywhere and on all occasions," it is what I call "the timber question," and I will offer some brief hints, which, I hope, will call out something of value from some of your experienced correspondents.

Does it pay for a farmer to use wood entirely for his fuel, even if he possesses a large and well stocked wood lot? Surely not, if the wood, at the stove door, costs more than the coal. It will pay some farmers to figure on this, and, for my locality, I will do it as follows: Timber that is fit for nothing but fuel is worth, standing, at least two dollars per cord; to cut, haul, saw and split it, hiring all the work done, costs me two dollars and a-half per cord. Now, of this sort of wood, it certainly takes two, or two and a-half cords to equal one ton of coal, and the coal can be delivered at my door for nine dollars per ton. So I make nothing by burning my own wood, though I *save* some money; but if the wood lot is not large enough to stand this draft on it forever, it will be economy to burn coal in all the rooms but the kitchen. Obviously, under this state of things, we ought to clear our wood lots of mere fuel timber and then burn coal altogether.

I have an idea (wont claim it as new) about the proper distribution of timber on a farm, which may be suggestive to some. It is this: A farm of one hundred acres has, say, ten of timber. Already we know, and in the future we shall feel the truth of this more forcibly, that one of the chief advantages of this timber lot is the shelter it affords, and the influence it exerts in common with the whole amount of forest in the country, in softening the austerities of the climate and rendering the earth more productive. Now this ten acres of timber would be of more value in the way of protection if in the form of belts—long and narrow strips—instead of being in a more compact body. And it is within the reach of most farmers to accomplish such a change by *planting out* the belts, and, as they grow, gradually clearing off the other timber. No more land need be devoted ultimately to forest, but greater advantages would be secured.

POULTRY AND THE POULTRY HOUSE.

In severe winter weather the farmer's poultry often suffers; fowls are sedentary in their habits and food and water must be liberally and conveniently supplied to ensure profit and thrift. The cheapest way to feed is to give all they will eat in such manner that they can help themselves as their appetite prompts. Thus with a small stock, warm and clean quarters, and a variety of food, there is a profit made even in winter. Many people in cities and villages excel farmers in keeping poultry, simply because they take better care of their stock. The poultry house should have plenty of glass windows to admit sunshine. CHIEL.

BEGIN RIGHT.

THE commencement of a new year and a new volume of the "RURAL" afford an excuse for, if they do not justify, a few suggestions with reference to the future. I would say to my brother farmers, begin the new year's operations with a definite plan, so far as circumstances will permit of the adoption of one. Before settling the matter definitely it may be well to indulge in a careful retrospect of the past season's operations, that errors of plan or practice may be detected and avoided for the future. These retrospective glances will serve the same purpose to the farmer as back sights do to the surveyor, and, if carefully taken, will prove equally effective in preventing deviations from the true course.

It will be good policy at the commencement of the year to decide how each portion of the farm is to be occupied,—how much and what ground is

MR. GAZLEY'S PRIZE COTSWOLD EWES.

THE above engraving represents two of the pen of ewes shown by Mr. E. GAZLEY, of Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, at the late New York State Fair, on which the first premium was awarded as two-year olds, and the previous year as yearlings. They were bred by Mr. G., and sired by the ram "Columbus," purchased of F. W. STONE, Esq., of Guelph, C. W.

to be planted to corn, and the amount and kind of fertilizers available for this purpose. The same calculation should be made with reference to all other spring crops—care being taken to devote each section of the farm to such crops as are the most congenial to the soil.

By a preliminary arrangement of this character the successive portions of spring work will be done with a clearly defined object, and better done by far than if left without thought or calculation till the period of performance arrives. In thus starting out with a well defined plan of operations in the spring, the management of the farm will be greatly facilitated; each day's labor will tell in the right place and in the proper time, preventing the necessity of hurrying the work, which is generally equivalent to slighting or imperfectly performing it. Attempts to carry forward farming operations without a well matured plan may not prove entire failures, but certain it is that they will prove much less effective in results than those guided by well defined preliminary calculations. "Order," says the poet, "is heaven's first law," and it is not irreverent to say that it is, or should be, that of every farmer who would do honor to his calling and reap the rewards which his time and the capital employed ought to accord him. WAKEFIELD.

RENOVATING OLD COTTON LANDS.—No. III.

IN many portions of the Cotton regions orchards have been very badly used in the cultivation of cotton. The land has become so very thin that in many instances the orchard, like an old field, has been "turned out." My orchard had been used in this way. About four years ago I sowed it down to wheat, but it did not return me one fold. Since then I sow it down to peas ever year. When the apples begin to drop I turn in the hogs. It is astonishing how hogs will thrive on peas and apples; and it is further astonishing to me how an orchard will thrive when fed with pea vines and hog manure. Even worms and borers grow beautifully less by the beneficial rooting of the hogs.

Peas should not be grown too thick. Three pecks to the acre is enough. As labor is so very high it will hardly pay to sow them any other way than broadcast. The Speckled Grey pea is the best. It ripens early in August. The Red Eye is about two weeks earlier, and, for this reason, about one-fourth the seed had better be of this pea. The Black pea is about three weeks later, and being very hardy and not liable to rot, for this reason another fourth of the seed had better be of this pea.

By this system we kill three birds with one stone—cheap way of raising hogs, easy way to renovate land, and an excellent way to destroy worms. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

Somerville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1866.

Dairy Department.

CARE OF THE COWS.

THIS is a season of the year when milch cows require more than ordinary attention. If not properly cared for they will dry up earlier than is necessary, or if the flow of milk still continues the quantity will be much less than it would be if proper attention were paid to the character of the food supplied. Hay, properly cured, is good in its place, but if fed alone, even lavishly, the results in milk and butter will not be correspondingly increased. It will be found a paying investment to feed cows liberally with roots and cabbages even, as they will pay better in this way than in most others. Slops, variously prepared, with meal, beans or shorts, are eagerly devoured by cows, greatly to their own satisfaction and to the decided advantage of the owner. Properly supplied with food suited to the season, cows will continue to give liberal supplies of milk some weeks longer than they otherwise would do, without any detriment to their productiveness the ensuing season. There is no necessity for a cow to go dry three or four months, and with proper attention to feeding the period of non-production may be considerably abridged.

But in any case, whether giving milk or not, cows should not be allowed to get poor and weak as the season for their coming in approaches. They should be kept in good heart, not fattened as though in preparation for the butcher, that, when the maternal period arrives, they may be able to stand up without propping. Cared for as they should be during the winter, they will come out in the spring in good heart and ready for service during the dairy season. Feed judiciously, shelter well, use the card freely—a pleasurable operation to the animal and a paying one to the owner—and there can be no question but that cows thus treated will do well and pay back with interest for the expense and care bestowed upon them.

CREAM—GREATEST AMOUNT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mass. Ploughman, in reference to the production and management of cream, says:—"The best way to secure the greater quantity of cream, as well as to have the butter come without trouble, is to strain the milk in pans as usual, and let it stand several hours, (from morning until night and from night until the next morning) then scald it. Have a kettle of boiling water, into which the pan will fit tightly, like a cover, remove your pan gently from the shelf and set it over the boiling water. The steam will soon scald it. It must not be boiled, but hot, the next thing to boiling. Put it back on the shelf *gently*—remember you are not churning it yet and in twenty-four hours see the cream you will get. The same process will keep milk sweet longer in hot summer weather.

Where there is a large quantity of milk this involves considerable labor, and it can be scalded when first milked, but you do not get the same quantity of cream as by letting it stand several hours after milking before scalding."

THE CHEESE MARKET.

THE Utica Herald of the 25th ult. states that the delivery of cheese at Little Falls, on the preceding day, was light and wholly from farm dairies, consisting of the closing ends of the cheese season. Prices ranged from 13 cents to 15 cents, according to quality. It was generally of poor character and of inferior flavor.

Late advices from London state an advance in price of 2s. per cwt., and that a good demand existed at 68s. for fine and 64s. for second grades. Shipments from New York, recently, have been unprecedentedly large, leaving the market quite bare. The excess of shipments this year over those of the last are equal to nearly 30,000 boxes. Should the foreign demand continue, it is probable that prices here will advance somewhat before the opening of the cheese season the coming year.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Forests, Rainfall and Water Courses.

The influence which trees or forests exercise in the production of rain and keeping up the flow in water courses, is attracting the attention of the residents of the prairie regions. This influence is much greater than would be imagined by those who have not watched the effect of the gradual removal of the forest on the fall of rain, and the consequent diminution of the volume of water in creeks and brooks. In early days, away back in the beech woods, rainy days in the summer and snowy ones in the winter were the rule, and fair ones the exception. Then the creeks and water courses were flush, and never known to run dry. Ten years ago, on visiting that region, we were surprised to find that what were considerable creeks in early days, and well stocked with fish, had dried up and their courses become partially obliterated. This change was produced by clearing up the forest: hence the inference is fair, that were trees to be cultivated to any considerable extent in the prairie regions, the atmospheric influences there would undergo a corresponding change. As corroborative of this view the following, from Bousingault's Rural Economy, is subjoined:—"The Wolf spring in the Commune of Soubey, France, furnishes a remarkable instance of the influence of woods upon fountains. A few years ago this spring did not exist. At the place where it now rises a small thread of water was observed, after very long rains, but the stream disappeared with the rain. The spot is in the middle of a very steep pasture, inclining to the south. Eighty years ago the owner of the land perceiving that some firs were shooting up in the upper part of it, determined to let them grow; and they soon formed a flourishing grove. As soon as they were well grown a fine spring appeared in place of the occasional rill, and furnished abundant water in the longest douth. For forty or fifty years this spring was considered the best in Clos-du-Doubs. A few years since the grove was felled and the ground turned again to a pasture. The spring disappeared with the wood, and is now as dry as it was ninety years ago."

Experiment with Potatoes.

A CHESTER county correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph states that during the last season he cultivated six varieties of potatoes on land of nearly uniform quality and equal manurial aid. These varieties embraced the Cusco, Mercer, Monitor, Early Goodrich, Nova Scotia Mercer, and Early June. The Cuscos, with three hundred pounds of phosphate per acre, produced at the rate of two hundred and sixty-five bushels of marketable and thirty-two bushels of small ones—two hundred and ninety bushels in all. This potato, with phosphate manure as a fertilizer, is deemed a good one for table use; but with a free use of barnyard manure it is rather strong. Forced with this manure, a yield of five hundred bushels per acre is deemed readily attainable. The Mercer yielded only about eighty bushels to the acre. The Monitors, with the same management as the Cuscos, produced over three hundred bushels per acre of good-sized potatoes, but are two or three weeks later than the others mentioned. The Early Goodrich produced three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre of quite as good a quality as any of the others. The other varieties did not do as well, nor are they regarded with much favor as a potato for table use. The Monitors and Early Goodrich are the favorites with this grower, both as to quality, amount of product and seasonable maturity. The Mercer brings more in the Philadelphia market than any other variety, but the low rate of production per acre renders it less desirable as a farm crop.

Manufacturing in the South and West.

Among the changes which are likely to result from the late conflict between the North and the South, those of a commercial and manufacturing character promise to be the most conspicuous. Before the war the natural course of business was to send cotton from the South to the Northern Atlantic cities for the purpose of being manufactured or re-shipped to Europe, receiving in return such goods as the planting States consumed. Now the tendency is to localize the business of the South—to produce there all the manufactured goods required for home consumption, and send the surplus direct to such foreign markets as may be in need of them. As a symptom of this introversion of trade, it may be noted that between seventy and eighty cotton mills are now in process of erection in the Southern States, besides sundry woolen ones—all tending to the change in trade and business to which we have adverted. Nor is this tendency confined to the South solely; but seems to be actuating the people of the Western States also. There, too, increased attention to manufacturing enterprizes is manifested, promising changes in commercial affairs not anticipated ten years since. These have been expedited in the South by the late conflict in arms; while in the West they are the result of views antagonistic to those entertained by the manufacturers of the Atlantic States.

A Corn Harvester.

The Iowa Homestead last week contained an illustration and explanation of the structure and action of an important implement to the corn growers of the great prairies of the West, where so much of this grain is grown. The cutter is a two-wheeled machine, not unlike the potato digger, with side knives arranged between two arms which embrace the corn hills and press them upon the cutters. The corn by means of machinery is thrown from the cutter in bunches of such size as the operator may choose to make. The horse attached to the machine passes between the rows, two of which are cut and bunched at the same time. It is claimed that this machine will cut over as much ground in a day as a two-horse planter can plant. If this is so, this corn cutter must become a great favorite with corn growers.

Farm Clothing.

THE editor of the Maine Farmer, who joins practice to theory in farming operations, commends to the fraternity a field dress which he uses when at work, and of his own invention. It is a sleeve vest, closed in front, and trowsers in one piece, with only one fastening, with a strap behind the neck. The sleeves were made large enough to wear over a coat, and the trowsers over another pair, if desirable. The material is of blue drilling and may be made into a farm garment of the kind mentioned by any handy housewife in a short time and at small cost. It should be made quite loose, and in very hot weather the laborer will need no other garment, while laboring in the field, but this, with the exception of a shirt. It is easily put on and off, and will be found an excellent thing for farming operations.

Salt and Ashes as a Manure.

A Georgia farmer writes the Southern Cultivator concerning two experiments made by him with salt and ashes mixed as manure for corn land. The salt used was the dirty article which fell from bacon while being stored in a warehouse, and mixed with leached ashes. About eight bushels of this mixture were sown broadcast upon an acre, with most marked an flattering results. The yield of corn per acre on the ground thus fertilized was very much greater than on that not thus prepared, paying the cost af the preparation many times over.

Rural Notes and Items.

A BRIEF NEW-YEAR'S GREETING.—We enter upon the labors of a new Year and Volume under the most encouraging circumstances,—sincerely thanking the myriads of progressives who have, by their aid, enabled us to present the RURAL in attire so attractive and becoming, with contents so valuable. Our aim has been to present, this week, a fair specimen of what we hope to make the succeeding numbers of the volume, in variety, interest and value of reading and illustrations,—but owing to the "noise and confusion" attending the closing of one and opening of another volume, (with entire change of type, etc.,) it has been impossible to bestow proper care upon all departments. However, we hope to improve in future, having resolved to so far excel, in both essentials and details, that the RURAL shall have no peer in its class of journalism. To all our friends—Contributors, Correspondents, Agents, Subscribers, &c.,—we cordially extend "the compliments of the season," wishing each health and prosperity, and the choicest blessings of peace and contentment.

RETURNING TO THE RURAL.—*Monthlies Unsatisfactory.*—In our issue of Dec. 1, (under the heading of "Want the RURAL Again") we said:—"During the "past month we have received letters from a good "many people residing in this and other States, who "were formerly subscribers to the RURAL but have "not taken it for a year or more past, requesting "specimens, bills, etc., to aid them in forming clubs. "They aver in almost every instance that they have "tried other papers as a substitute, but must have the "RURAL again. This is especially true of several "who stopped this journal and subscribed for month-"lies." And now we are daily hearing from old friends who have tried monthlies, and other papers, a year or two, and found them lacking. And they not only return, but not a few bring their friends also. As an instance of many, here is the substance of a letter just received from Mr. N. F. DUTCHER of Niagara Co., N. Y.:

"Inclosed find draft for $55.00 to pay for twenty-two copies of the RURAL for 1867. I took your paper some eight or ten years previous to the last year, when I tried a couple of monthlies, and have felt so lost without the RURAL that I have concluded to return to my *'first love.'* Eighteen of the inclosed list of names are *new* subscribers and four of them *old* ones."

AMERICAN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—From a circular issued by the officers of this Association we learn that its second annual meeting will be held in the city of Utica, on Wednesday and Thursday next—Jan. 9th and 10th. It is expected that this meeting will be one of marked interest, both with respect to the numbers who will be present and the variety and extent of the subjects which will be submitted for consideration and discussion. The annual address will be delivered by X. A. WILLARD, Esq., of Herkimer, and we presume it will embody the observations made by him in his recent visit to the principal dairy districts of England and on the Continent. The topics set down for discussion embrace the principal features of the dairy business, and it is safe to assume that they will be treated in such a manner as to prove interesting to the whole farming community. A report of the principal proceedings, including the discussions, will be given in the RURAL.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—After much discussion, difficulty and procrastination, the Trustees of this College have decided to adopt the plan of Mr. FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, the noted landscape architect of New York City. Instead of the erection of large and costly edifices for the faculty and students, there are to be a number of comparatively small but convenient edifices for the use of the officers as well as the students, thus greatly abridging the building expenses while supplying all the room and conveniences required for the purposes of the College and the educational and industrial interests connected with the institution. A similar course is suggested with reference to the proposed buildings for a like institution in the State of Maine.

WINTER IN EARNEST.—A heavy north-east snow storm, accompanied with high winds, set in on Thursday, the 20th, and continued nearly three days. Not much snow fell in this region, but what did fall was "piled mountains high," making drifts which blocked rail and other roads more than they had been for many years. It is said that in the eastern part of the State the storm was the worst experienced in thirty years. The traveling is bad—the sleighing and wheeling being so badly mixed that people do not know which mode of conveyance to choose. To-day (Dec. 31,) the weather is cold but pleasant.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATES.—The Bureau of Statistics supplies an approximate valuation of the industrial products of the United States for the past year. Agriculture, $1,700,000,000; manufactures, $980,000,000; fisheries, $13,000,000; foreign commerce, imports and exports, $190,000,000; domestic commerce, $1,500,000,000; yearly increase of value of domain, $2,400,000,000. Total, $6,000,000,000.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.—The article thus entitled, on page 9, will attract the attention of the intelligent and investigating reader, and should be carefully perused by all interested in the subject. It was prepared by an able scientific gentleman of this city, (W. W. ELY, M. D.,) and we regard it as the best article on the subject which has yet appeared in the limited space occupied.

DEATH OF N. B. AMENT.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the decease of NELSON B. AMENT, which occurred at his residence in Mt. Morris, N. Y., on the 16th ult. Mr. A. was a valued contributor to the RURAL, and has passed away in the prime of life—at the age of 44 years. As a friend writes us, "He died as he had ever lived—among many friends and no enemies."

OUR SHEEP HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT is omitted this week for the reason that we did not receive the usual supply of copy from its editor, Dr. RANDALL—owing, no doubt, to the detention of the mails by the snow blockade. We regret the omission, but our edition is now so large that the RURAL must be put to press on time.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Albany, Feb. 13th. Persons desirous of voting for officers must become members of the Society at least thirty days previous to the annual meeting.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are again compelled to defer quite a number of advertisements for want of space. Friends are reminded that we devote but a limited space to advertisements, yet do the best we can for applicants without infringing upon reading pages.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT.—TO GROW A SUPPLY QUICKLY

The pioneer who pushes into the forest and makes a "clearing" just on the borders of civilization, or spots for the first time the wide prairie with improvements, should not delay planting an abundance of the small fruits. To obtain a full supply of fruit for family use as soon as posibe is a very desirable object; therefore the strawberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry should be set before the apple, pear or peach.

Twenty-five or fifty years ago, when the culture of the small fruits and their preservation in a comparatively fresh state during the whole year was but imperfectly understood, the settlers were compelled to wait the slow growth of trees before they could eat abundantly of fruit; and at this day (so hard is it to get out of the ruts,) one of the greatest deprivations anticipated by the pioneer, is that of the "fruits of the old homestead." He may now be compelled to forego the tree fruits for a few years, but by judiciously selecting, and some care in cultivating, an abundance of small fruits, which will very well supply the place of all others, may be had on his table each day in the year after a single season's growth.

These remarks will also apply to most localities where the tree fruits are not sufficiently hardy or fail from other causes,—the small fruits will thrive and supply their place. If necessary, protection can easily be given to the latter by hedges, embankments, or some covering. In all sections where the apple fails small fruits should be grown in abundance for home use.

How shall it be done? Simply enough! Plant strawberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries; these will give fresh fruit for three months in the year, and drying and canning them will provide for the remainder. There need be no failure in any locality if you will only give to the work the thought and labor which its importance demands.

NATIVE FRUITS OF NEBRASKA.

The Far West produces many indigenous fruits, some of which will, doubtless, prove valuable. R. O. Thompson, Nebraska, describes several new varieties in the Agricultural Report, and we make some extracts from his article.

"Over twenty-five varieties of the plum are found in this Territory. In early spring the eye can wander over hundreds of acres of these plums, one sheen of white flowers covering the landscape, and the air is laden with sweet fragrance. The fruit is of all forms and colors which the prune family assumes; here the numbers of the curculio may be truly called legion. Something over four years ago my attention was directed to a thrifty group of these trees by finding the branches literally loaded with very large fruit, while all others were pretty effectively thinned out by the curculio. The fruit of these same trees has each year, since that time, withstood the attacks of that insect, and the bearing has been equal to many of the cultivated varieties. The skin is tough, not very thick, and may be pared like an apple; the flesh is firm, unless very ripe, then melting and juicy.

There are three varieties of the gooseberry indigenous to Nebraska; one—named the Nebraska Prolific—is very promising. It stands two to four feet high, fruit larger than the Houghton, veined, of a clear, transparent green, nearly round, and possessing a rich, vinous flavor. Single specimens have been found nearly an inch in diameter. In the past four years I have examined thousands of bushes and never found mildew upon any of them.

There is a cherry of the size of a well grown May Duke, very sweet, melting, of a rich, delicious flavor, nearly oblong, and of a changeable brown purple color. The fruit is set in heavy clusters on long stems beneath the leaves, and upon a tree never more than one or two feet high. At two years from the seed it produces a bountiful crop of these luscious cherries. It is very hardy; layers as readily as the grape, and will grow from cuttings and single eyes. It ripens in September. Had they no qualities to recommend them other than as ornamental shrubs there would be few finer ones; but add to this a most rich and luscious cherry and we have a shrub of rare excellence and beauty."

GRAPES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

NUMBER ONE.

As a general thing the grape crop has been good this season, although very light in some districts. In New Jersey the crop was of this order, yet some of the fruit was very fine; the clusters were large and compact, and the berries very sweet. The first arrivals sold readily at 40 cts. per pound. They were principally Concords of the first class. Some very fine fruit of this variety was received from the lower counties of the State, which counties are growing them largely, and very successfully. One crop received from Ocean Co. was the poorest fruit I ever sold; there was not one good cluster among them, and much of the fruit was dried on the stem as hard as dried currants. The mode adopted for sending them to market corresponded with the crop; the grower made use of the Burlingtou berry chest, which contains sixty quart boxes, packing them in the small boxes. Being rather early in the season for wine dealers to purchase grapes, they were sold to the street peddlers for about 6 cts. per pound.

The crop of the river counties of this State was quite light, although many growers had a good yield; but the finest was of a choice quality, and sold readily. Some early Isabellas from Croton Point sold for 20 cts., and Catawbas for 25 cts. per pound. Some very handsome Delawares, from Nyack, sold for 40 cts.; but they soon fell to 20 cts., at which price they sold readily.

Just at the closing of the river crop, and before that of the central counties arrived, grapes became very scarce, and prices ranged up to those of the beginning of the season. This advance was unfortunate for those central counties, for the news was sent to all the grape growing districts extending to Ohio, and the result was that we received an immense quantity, and there was a grand break-down in prices. Those growers who succeeded in getting in their Isabellas before the break-down were very fortunate, some of them realizing from 17 to 18 cts. per pound for their crops.

The first fruit received from Hammondsport was some very choice Delawares and Catawbas, on Oct. 10th, from Willard & Burgess, packed in their superior five-pound boxes. They arrived in beautiful order, and sold readily at 25 cts. per pound, and were quite an ornament in the window of the Broadway dealer who purchased them. Some Isabellas of the same brand sold at 18 cts. For a few days the trade was lively, and they continued to sell at good prices; then the reverse shock came, and down they fell, and grapes were a drug in the market; none selling, none wanting,—every dealer full, and all sick of the trade,—wishing they had never seen a grape. Soon the letters came in thick and fast. Why don't you sell my grapes? Did you receive my grapes? What *is* the matter with the grape market? &c. The dealers finally dreaded to see the postman when he made his deliveries, the complaints being so numerous. After a few days people began to eat grapes again. The former high prices had prevented the mass of persons from buying them, and now the prices having settled down to about 8 to 10 cts. for a fair article of Isabellas, grapes were to be seen at every street corner and on every fruit dealer's stand, and after a long and tedious seige the great bulk of stock was worked off. Much of it in a damaged condition was sold for wine at 6 cts. per pound, and when this poor stock was sold good fruit was in demand again, and good Isabellas sold readily at 14 to 15 cts., while Catawbas brought from 18 to 20 cts. per pound.

The Hammondsport grapes were not as fine as last year, the early frost having caused the leaves to fall, which prevented the fruit from ripening as thoroughly as it usually does in that valley, yet I think their sales will average higher than any other grape growing district in the State. Many of their Catawbas sold from 18 to 20 cts., and their Isabellas averaged 14 cts. The Bloomfield and Naples grapes went down to a very low figure. Ohio sent us large quantities of Catawbas which were in good order, and, as a general thing, sweeter than the State grapes, but owing to their style of packages were sold from 10 to 15 cts. per pound. One chief cause of the stagnation of the trade in our market was, that all of the other large cities which usually procure their supplies from us, were supplied direct from the country, and grapes were cheaper there than in New York.

The great difficulty with grapes this season has been that they were almost all damaged by the frost; this not only prevented them from ripening thoroughly, but the action of the frost on the stems caused them to mould, and the grapes to drop from the stem. This was very unfortunate for the crop; the grapes not being fully ripe were very sour, so much so that many persons would not purchase the Isabella's at all, but fell back on the Catawbas, and by so doing did not better themselves much, for they were more sour than I have ever before known them. Still, they must have grapes, and they were the best that we could get. The Hammondsport Catawbas proved to be the best article in market.

New York City, Dec., 1866. Now and Then.

THE WALTER GRAPE.

Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of Dec. 1st, (last volume,) I find a spicy article on the Walter grape, in which I, among others, am called upon for an opinion. An opinion, to have any real value, should be based upon a knowledge of the habits of the plant, as well as the quality of the fruit. My personal knowledge of the Walter is confined to the fruit, my opinion of which you are welcome to; in fact, I am glad of an opportunity to put it upon record, in order that I may not be represented by half a dozen different persons to have as many different opinions on the same subject—a melancholly fate which has just overtaken a friend of yours, and mine too.

I have seen the fruit of the Walter grape for three years past; on the last occasion at Mr. Charles Downing's, who had just received some of the fruit. The Walter grape, in my opinion, is a seedling of the Diana, and exceedingly like its parent; so much, indeed, as to require a very nice taste to distinguish the one from the other. If the vine should prove to be vigorous and healthy, and the fruit ripen as early as it is claimed to, the Walter will have much value; otherwise not. I think the originator of the vine should have placed plants in the hands of his friends in different localities, in order that its vigor, hardiness, and time of ripening should be better known. The public has a right to be well informed on all these points.

"Penn Yan" is evidently a master in the vineyard, and should handle the pen frequently.

Yours, Horticulturally, Peter B. Mead.

Newburg, N. Y., Dec., 1866.

Curculios—Scions.—(G. W. C., Waterloo, Wis.) Our correspondents have given, from time to time, various methods of preventing the curculio from stinging plums and other fruit. Probably the surest and most generally resorted to, is that of jarring them off. Place a coop of chickens under each tree and jar off the curculio twice each day in the proper season. Scions for grafting may be cut any time after the leaves fall until the sap starts in the spring. December is a good time to cut them, or the present month; they should be packed in moss or sawdust slightly dampened, and placed in the cellar. The object is to retain their natural moisture, and keep them from freezing or heating.

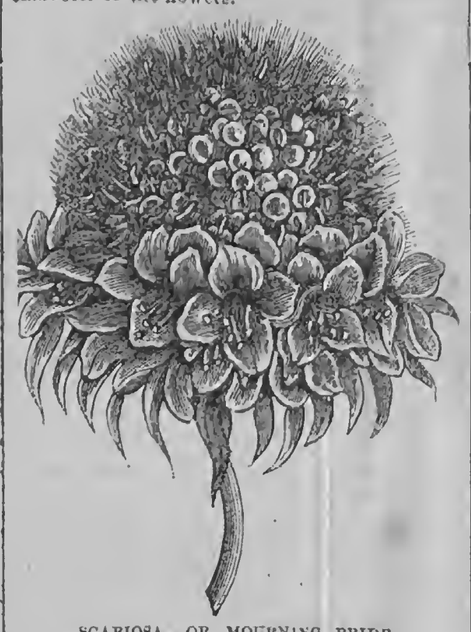
THE SWEET PEA.

TWO BEAUTIFUL COMMON FLOWERS.

BY JAMES VICK.

The greatest blessings enjoyed by us are those that are cheap—almost without money or price. Health, pure air and pure water, how invaluable, and yet how freely dispensed to rich and poor alike. Many of our common hardy flowers, that will prosper with anything like decent care, are among the most beautiful flowers we have, and certainly the most valuable, because they are within the reach of all the lovers of Nature's floral beauties.

It is almost as hard to select one flower and say this is the best and sweetest, as it is to select one flower out of a family of children for a favorite, but I have sometimes thought if I could have but one it should be the old favorite *Sweet Pea*. I must acknowledge, however, that at other times I might have been quite ready to select some other favorite. The Sweet Peas, however, are among the sweetest and most beautiful of our hardy annuals. They are as fragrant almost as Mignonette, flower early, continue in bloom a long time, and nothing can be better for cutting for table bouquets and other ornaments. For a garden hedge or screen, or for little clumps, supported with common pea sticks, or other support, they are very desirable. In a rich soil they will grow four or five feet in height, that is if sown early in the spring, so that they get a good start before warm weather. If sown later they become somewhat dwarfed and never reach more than two or three feet. Put the seed in as early as possible in the spring and nearly four inches deep. Then keep the soil well hoed up and furnish support as soon as the plants show the least disposition to climb. The engraving shows, as well as a wood-cut can do, the character of the flowers.



SCABIOSA, OR MOURNING BRIDE.

Another fine, old-fashioned flower is the *Scabiosa*, often called the *Mourning Bride*. They are singular and beautiful flowers, of every variety of color almost, from white to black, excellent for cutting, and making a good display in the garden.

The English Cottage Gardener gives an account of a grape vine on the coast between Tire and Sidon. It branches into two stems, one was 50¾ inches in circumference, the other 40 inches.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

"Now and Then."—The articles which have appeared in the Rural from time to time over the above *nom-de-plume*, and which have attracted wide and favorable attention, are contributed by Mr. C. W. Idell of New York City. In the present number will be found the first part of an interesting and valuable paper on "Grapes in the New York Market," from Mr. Idell's pen, and we can safely promise our readers "Now and Then" communications from the same source, of equal value. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Idell at the Hammondsport Fair last fall, (some months after he became a contributor to the Rural,) and found the estimate we formed of him in no wise suffered by personal acquaintance. We take pleasure in directing attention to Mr. Idell's business card, and in cordially commending him to our readers.

Protect the Trees.—The orchard demands but little care at this season of the year, yet there is one point that owners of young orchards should not overlook, and that is the injury which mice or rabbits may effect. A hint in season may be worth a great deal to some. There are several methods of protection; gas tar may be applied. Some think it injurious to young trees, but it is not, unless used in too large quantities. Smearing the trees with blood or fresh liver is another method; a shield may be formed by cutting cornstalks into pieces a foot or two in length and tying them around the base of the trunk with twine. Many ways of protection will be suggested to the watchful owner. Go out and examine your young orchard, trample down the snow close to the trees, and destroy the harboring places and roads of the vermin.

The Quince on the Thorn.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges describes a specimen of Quince grafted on the Thorn as being "12 or 15 feet high and 6 or 8 inches through the stem, the Quinces being at the top and center of the tree, protected from marauders by their position and the thorny defences of their adopted parent. It is said the Thorn is never attacked by the *borer*, that dreaded enemy of the fruit grower."

Missouri State Horticultural Society.—By a circular just received we learn that the eighth Annual meeting of this Society will be held at St. Louis on the 8th, 9th 10th and 11th of January, 1867. A cordial invitation is extended to Delegates of all local Horticultural and Agricultural Associations, and to all friends of Horticulture and Pomology, to be present and participate in the discussions.

The Lees of Grapes.—In grape growing regions where wine is made, the residue after pressing, should be returned to the soil whence the grapes are taken. Although manuring the grape is now generally denounced, it is still a question whether purely mineral fertilizers would not prove beneficial. The soil may be over-rich in humus, but not in ash-constituents.

Grapes Received.—Mr. F. W. Lay, Greece, this county, placed on our table two boxes of fine grapes, Isabellas and Catawbas, the day before Christmas. Mr. L. is a successful cultivator of fruit, and a contributor of valuable articles to the Rural. Of all such Horticultural contributions we are *tastefully* appreciative.

Fruit Growers' Society of Western N. Y.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the City Hall, Rochester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th of January, 1867. As no meeting of the Society has taken place since the one of last summer, great interest will doubtless be manifested, and a large attendance secured.

Flies Infesting the Monthly Roses.—Will some of the readers of the Rural tell us how to get rid of the little white flies, which have destroyed the beauty of rose bushes for some years past, and which have now made their appearance on monthly roses in the house?—H. H. H.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

To Make Good Apple Jelly.—Take apples of the best quality and flavor (not sweet,) cut them into quarter slices and steam them till soft; then strain out the juice, being careful not to let any of the pulp go through the strainer; boil it to the consistency of molasses, then weigh, and add as many pounds of crushed sugar, stirring it constantly until the sugar is dissolved; add one ounce of extract of lemon to every twenty pounds of jelly, and when cold set it away in close jars. It will keep for years. Those who have not made it this way will do well to try it. They will find it superior to currant jelly.

To Preserve Fruit Jellies from Mould.—Cover the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with fine pulverized sugar. When thus protected they will last for years free from mould.

To Prevent Graining in Jams, Preserves, Etc.—A teaspoonful of cream tartar to every gallon of the fruit.

Lemon Cream.—Take a pint of thick cream, and add to it the yolk of two eggs well beaten, four ounces of fine sugar, and the thin rind of a lemon; boil it up; then stir until almost cold; put the juice of the lemon in a dish, and pour the cream on it, stirring it till quite cold.

Fruit Creams.—Put six ounces of isinglass in a little water; then one pint of good cream, sweetened to the taste, and boil it; when nearly cold lay some apricot or raspberry jam on the bottom of a glass dish and pour it over it. This is excellent.

Raspberry Cream.—Put six ounces of raspberry jam to a quart of cream; strain the pulp through a lawn sieve; add to it the juice of a lemon and a little sugar, and whisk it until thick. Serve it in glasses.

To Color Cotton Blue.—Take one ounce prussiate of potash, one ounce of copperas, and one ounce oil of vitriol; put the potash in half pail of hot water, the copperas the same; then dip the goods in the copperas water, then in the potash; drain out and put in the vitriol; then put the goods back in a few minutes; then take a pail of warm water, add a half teacup of grease, and rinse the goods in it; the grease is to prevent its rotting the goods. This will color two pounds of goods.—Mrs. A. L. Bunn, *Litchfield, Mich.*

Soft Gingerbread.—One cup molasses; one egg; one-half cup of butter; one cup of warm water; one spoon of ginger; two cups of flour; one teaspoon and a half of soda; do not stir until your ingredients are all together.

Pork Cake.—Take one-half pound of pork, let it stand over night in a cup of warm water; then chop fine, and turn over it one cup of boiling water; after which add two and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; stir quite stiff; bake in a moderate over for two hours; fruit improves it.

Marble Cake.—One cup brown sugar; one-half cup molasses; one cup butter; one-fourth cup sour milk; one-half a nutmeg; one spoon cinnamon; one-half spoon allspice; one-half do. cloves; one fourth do. pepper; one-half teaspoon soda; yolks of four eggs.

The White Recipe.—Two cups of white sugar; one cup butter; one-half cup sour milk; whites of four eggs; two teaspoons cream tartar; one teaspoon soda; two cups of flour. Bake this in two tins, after you mix the two cakes as you please, and it will give you a beautiful cake, besides being most delicious. Try it.

Hard Ginger Cake.—One quart of molasses; one pint of water; one-half pound of butter or lard; two ounces of soda; ginger to the taste.—Bell C. B., *Grand Blanc, Mich.*

Beef—Cutting up and Preserving.—In cutting up beef for salting regard should be had to the size of the pieces, and their relation to each other when put down. In other words, a family resemblance should be pursued in the different strata, as placed in the barrel. When designed for family use it will be found convenient to cut into pieces suited to a day's consumption. For preserving the meat the N. E. Farmer says: "Pack the pieces in casks, giving a slight sprinkling of salt between each piece; cover with a pickle by boiling together, in four gallons of water, eight pounds of salt, three pounds brown sugar, three ounces saltpetre, one ounce pearlash, for one hundred pounds of meat. Keep a flat stone on the meat, that it may be immersed in the pickle. Put down in this way, beef will keep a year, and rather improve by age.

Coffee—A Substitute.—The Louisville (Ky.) Industrial Gazette, remarking on the many substitutes employed by a large portion of the people for the real article of Java Coffee, says none approach so near it in flavor as the sweet potato. Mixed in equal quantities of coffee and potato the presence of the latter can hardly be detected. Take the small potatoes, wash them clean, cut them into pieces about one-fourth of an inch in diameter and dry them in an oven. Put them away in a box or can and when wanted for use, brown the pieces and grind them like coffee and prepare in the same way. This preparation will take the shine out of all other substitutes for real coffee.

Don't Use Soda—Nor any of the common kinds of Saleratus in making bread, if you value health and desire to have bread that is palatable. Always use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* and you will have a pure article. It may be had at the grocers. It is put up full weights; others are short weights.

Ladies' Department.

THE UNWISE CHOICE.

BY ALICE CARY.

Two young men, when I was poor,
Came and stood at my open door;

One said to me, "I have gold to give;"
And one, "I will love you while I live!"

My sight was dazzled: woe's the day!
And I sent the poor young man away;

Sent him away, I know not where,
And my heart went with him unaware.

He did not give me any sighs,
But he left his picture in my eyes;

And in my eyes it has always been;
I have no heart to keep it in!

Beside the lane with hedges sweet,
Where we parted, never more to meet,

He pulled a flower of love's own hue,
And where it had been came out two!

And in the grass where he stood, for years
The dews of the morning looked like tears.

Still smiles the house where I was born
Among its fields of wheat and corn.

Wheat and corn that strangers bind—
I reap as I sowed, and I sowed to the wind.

As one who feels the truth break through
His dream, and knows his dream untrue,

I live where splendors shine, and sigh
For the peace that splendor cannot buy;

Sigh for the day I was rich, though poor,
And saw the two young men at my door!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN'S DRIFTING—No. I.

HOME again!—No, "*back again*," says "O. VON K.;" he doesn't say *home*. I've been drifting too, but not like him. Men take the oars in their hands and row out, with or against the current of the world's life-tide, crossing and re-crossing its channels at will, and when they are ready, anchor safely "back again."

You've seen a boat fastened with a long, strong cable, and it sat on the waves cheerily or restlessly, rocked or tossed, silently near its moorings, or tugging away at the farthest possible reach, and going back to settle down quietly by the shore when the wind was still, but *tied*, through all and after all. That's the way women "drift." True, pure women, I mean—those who see only just so much of the world because they *are* women. We go from home sometimes, sit in the cars with an escort, wait in the depots for trains, all the while taking patterns of somebody's apparel for our own benefit, or sneering at it for theirs, if they chance to hear,—whirl through wide or narrow and more uniformly nasty city streets,—and if we chance to be publicly interested, listen to what somebody else says he has seen inside of great walls we look at through brown veils or dirty windows,—and learn, not to get views of human genius and energy, but our little brains grow wonder-wide that "*he*" knows so much, and we settle gladly into the dependence we feel the more, the more his superior strength and protection unfolds itself to our appreciation.

Some of us do and some don't. There are women who see, and think, and talk for themselves. "O. VON K." saw Detroit. We rolled into one side of it on the D. & M. R. R., past the Water Works, under Jefferson Avenue, and along streets where we were told the feet of purity seldom or never stepped. It was a long, long way; we rode slowly, and to think of the crime there! There was one comfort,—it was the worst street of the city,—the darkest side of the great picture. Women called it home; beautiful, grand, stately women, huddled together with the filthiest of the equally low. Women who had mothers once,—women who have mothers still, weeping for lost ones and dreaming them dead, as they might better be,—mothers whose spotless, innocent babes they were once, and in whose own arms, many of them, the innocent have slept. And we forget they have souls, and despise and hate them, and "go by on the other side," the bright side. But men come there—from the hot-beds of passion, the theater and the dance, and too often from the parlor and the drawing-room, where they have mingled with the virtuous. (?) Have the best of us never a shade of the guilt of others? We shall see, by-and-by.

Into the depot, with its dirty walls and floors. A little girl on her mother's lap begged, crying, not to be sat down "in 'iss nasty place." A bit of sweetmeat from a stranger's basket comforted her. Pretty child, how often will the little form shrink back from contact with the vile, and the poison sweets of deception beguile and win her? None answer. May the angels watch and guard. Strange voices, strange faces, mingle together, yet nearly all find *one* face and form familiar and friendly, if no more, and that one at such a time and place is worth more to its companion than all the world beside.

By the way, cousins are most convenient appendages in traveling. We may look to them for all we might ask of a husband or a brother, with none of the obligations to them in return. They are so nice to care for one and one's paraphernalia when one is tired, or sleeping or thinking. And yet when we remember that a faithful Newfoundland dog would do the same, we may be slightly ungrateful. And knowing that were our luggage in the baggage car like his, and our checks and money safely stowed away *out* of pockets and portemonnaies, we should need no guard at all. It is quite easy to let them go when the journey is ended with as little regard as at its beginning,—no matter how much pains they may take to make themselves useful to us. Humanity is just like this all the world over.

It is not for what people do, or are, or try to be, *according to their means and advantages*, that we bless them, but for what we receive of them when we can't get it any other way, that we thank them, and it is not every one that remembers his indebtedness to that extent for five minutes. And so love and charity freeze to death. We women are quite likely to estimate men too highly for our own good or theirs either, to overlook their faults too freely, and accept them too readily when "below par," for the reason, I suppose, that without them we are so like a kite without a—ahem—a *narrative*, all flutter and but little advancement; but on the other hand too many papers attached in the form of little responsibilities make it all balance and no go. There is one in the seat in front of us. Only one and never has been. Every line of her face and every motion says it. If I could get a plaster cast of her face and have it "sculped," I'd make myself famous for the statue of an "old maid." She's trying to rest now, lying on the seat, with her hat and veil on. May-be we we ought to pity her. May-be her head aches and no shoulder to lean it against. Her hair is rumpled and no hand to smooth it. Humph! just as well. Such applications may relieve an imaginary heart-ache for the time being; head-ache won't be cured by them, unless magnetism is abroad, which is worse;—I tried them once, and I know.

Out of the depot on the Southern train. A glimpse of masts and sails on the river and a ship building on the shore, and a memory of HANNAH F. GOULD'S "Mary Dow," in an old school reader. Oh! childhood days. Childhood's school-days, bitterest, sweetest of all. Bitter in the taking, but growing sweet on the tongue as the lips touch cup after cup of gall in later years. What rich fruit grows on the tree whose seed is the dull, wearying A, B, C,—if only the little ones could realize it. And if we, learning one stern alphabet whose Y, Z, & is the grave, could see as our Sovereign and Teacher sees, would we struggle so rebelliously and leave so slowly.

Ionia Co., Mich., Dec., 1866. GRACE GLENN.

WEAVING AND EMBROIDERING.

IT was the custom, in feudal times, for knightly families to send their daughters to the castles of their suzerain lords, to be trained to weave and embroider. The young ladies, on their return home, instructed the more intelligent of their female servants in these arts. Ladies of rank, in all countries, prided themselves upon the number of these attendants, and were in the habit of passing the morning surrounded by their workwomen, singing the *chansons a toille*, as ballads composed for these hours were called. Estienne Jodelle, a French poet, 1573, addressed a fair lady, whose cunning fingers plied the needle, in words thus translated:

"I saw thee weave a web with care,
Where at thy touch fresh roses grew,
And marvelled they were formed so fair,
And that thy heart such nature knew.
Alas, how idle my surprise,
Since naught so plain can be:
Thy cheek their richest hue supplies,
And in thy breath their perfume lies;
Their grace and beauty all are drawn from thee."

If needlework had its poetry, it had also its reckonings. Old account-books bear many entries of heavy payments for working materials used by industrious queens and indefatigable ladies of rank. Good authorities state, that, before the sixth century all silk materials were brought to Europe by the Seres, ancestors of the ancient Bokharians, whence it derived its name of Serica. In 551, silkworms were introduced by two monks into Constantinople, but the Greeks monopolized the manufacture until 1130, when Roger, King of Sicily, returning from a crusade collected some Greek manufacturers, and established them at Palermo, whence the trade was disseminated over Italy. In the thirteenth century Bruges was the mart for silk. The stuffs then known were velvet, satin (called samite), and taffeta—all of which were stitched with gold or silver thread. The expense of working materials was, therefore, very great, and royal ladies condescended to superintend sewing-schools.

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER AT HOME.

To be able to get dinner, to sweep the room, to make a garment, to tend a baby, would add greatly to the list of a young lady's accomplishments. Where can we behold a more lovely sight than the eldest daughter of a family, standing in the sweet simplicity of her new womanhood, by the side of her toiling, careworn mother, to relieve and aid her? Now she presides at the table, now diverts half a score of little folks in the library. She can assist her younger brothers in their sports, or the elder ones in their studies; read the newspaper to her weary father, or smooth the aching brow of her fevered mother. Always ready with a helping hand, and a cheerful smile for every emergency, she is an angel of love and blessing to the home-circle. Should she be called out of it to originate a home of her own, would she be any less lovely or self-sacrificing?

TILTING HOOPS IN THE CARS.—If anything had been required to give the much-abused tilting hoops their death-blow, it would have been found in the mortifying inconvenience to which they have subjected ladies traveling in the cars. In the narrow space between the rows of seats it was impossible to prevent them from catching at every step, and therefore half a dozen ladies, each hurrying with the traditionary little box, big box, carpet-bag, and bundle in hand to get a seat, would all at once come to a dead lock, unable to move without leaving part of their machinery behind, and unable to extricate themselves with their hands full of packages. Certainly there will have to be some change in hooped skirts before another traveling season.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

VINA-DEL-MAR.*

THE lowland is fragrant with clover,
And sunset just tinges the spray
Where the breakers roll over and over
The coral reefs out in the bay;
And up through the valley forever,
Softly it seems from afar,
Floats the song of the sea and the river
That mingle at Vina-del-Mar.

The streamlets wind down from their fountains
Like silver threads woven in green,
And snowdrifts lay white on the mountains
With vineyards and blossoms between:
And homeward when vespers are ringing,
And purple and gold fill the skies,
The olive cheeked maidens come singing
With laughter and love in their eyes.

But sweeter than ballads or vespers,
Or even the sound of the sea,
Are the magical echoless whispers
That twilight brings hither to me;
Low voices, care-soothing and winning,
Like those of the dear ones at home,
That tenderly chasten for sinning
And cheer me wherever I roam.

I sit by the palm tree and wonder
When Vina-del-Mar and I part
If winters or oceans will sunder
These beautiful hours from my heart—
If dreaming of life's early pleasures
In the coming years I shall not find
Those sunsets, and fair, golden treasures
With unfading memories enshrined.

I think when my exile is ended
And wanderings from those I love cease,
The best of the past will be blended
With dreams of this Valley of Peace:
The days that are gone will seem nearer
When counted through vistas so clear,
And country and kindred be dearer,
For visions I had of them here.

Santiago-de-Chili, S. A., Oct., 1866. S. M. C.

* *Vina-del-Mar* is a beautiful little valley on the sea shore near Valparaiso, Chili, South America. It is a great resort for pleasure parties, picnics, etc.

Written from Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POSTHUMOUS PRAISE.

THE opening stanzas of the ninth Canto of BYRON'S "Don Juan" are very severe on the Duke of WELLINGTON. His Grace was then in the zenith of military fame, and multitudes were ready to do him honor. The subsequent political career of the "Iron Duke" justified the truthful sarcasms of the noble poet. Many millions of men afterwards discovered that they had no rights that the military hero felt bound to respect. And yet only a few years ago the governing classes of Great Britain decreed him a public funeral, and he was consigned to kindred dust with all the pomp and circumstance that ecclesiastical, military and royal pomp could bestow. Many sensible people think his fame infamous, and pertinently inquire:

"And I shall be delighted to learn who,
Save you and yours, have gained by Waterloo."

Let us take some examples of a different nature. One is tersely contained in the well-known couplet:

"Seven cities claimed the illustrious HOMER, dead,
Through which the living HOMER begged his bread."

JOHN MILTON was blind, poor, and in contemporary times was almost unnoticed and unknown. Posterity has done justice to these great names; competent critics have pronounced the Iliad and Paradise Lost, the most perfect heroic poems that have been penned up to the present time.

The inquiry of the little girl, on reading the inscriptions on the tomb-stones of a cemetery, "Where are all the bad people buried?" is suggestive. Why is it that the social and personal worth of so many are unknown, until they sleep "the sleep that knows no wakening?" It is becoming to throw a veil of charity over the errors of the dead—to "judge not, lest we be judged." Let us, both to the living and the dead,

"Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind."

This end is not always gained by avoiding indiscriminate praise. There is a "vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself," and many honorable records are known to be a mockery and delusion. The poet BURNS said:

"Even ministers, they hae been kenn'd
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid at times to vend,
And nail't wi' Scripture."

Does it never happen, in our day, that the characters of some of the wealthy dead are made to appear better than we knew them to be? Is not the funeral sermon sometimes highly colored? Does not the officiating clergyman, on "improving the occasion," occasionally give credit for virtues not possessed? Let us be pure in heart; let us abound in that charity which thinketh no evil; but oh! let us beware, that no so-called Christianity takes this method of doing homage at the shrine of mammon.

Penfield, N. Y., Dec., 1866. F.

OVERWORK AND UNDERWORK.—"While overwork," says a medical writer, "is a great evil from which one class of society suffers, another class suffers still more from underwork, or idleness. Better wear out than rust out, if it is done in a good cause; for then some good will be accomplished, and humanity will be the better for it. But the true course is to avoid both extremities and pursue the even tenor of a happy medium. By so doing, a far greater amount of labor can be accomplished, at less expense of health, strength and vitality."

SHORT and false pleasures deceive us, and, like drunkenness and revenge, are the madness of one hour for the sad repentance of a lifetime.

HAWTHORNE'S NOTE-BOOK.

SOME of the passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book, which are appearing in the Atlantic Monthly, are curious enough. Many of them are the first suggestions of stories to be wrought out by the author's rare and fertile imagination. We take a few from the November number.

"Concord, 1843.—To sit at the gate of heaven, and watch persons as thy apply for admittance, some gaining it, others being thrust away."

"To point out the moral slavery of one who deems himself a free man."

"A young girl inhabits a family graveyard, that being all that remains of rich hereditary possessions."

"To write a dream, with all its inconsistencies, its strange transformations, which are all taken as a matter of course, its eccentricities and aimlessness, with nevertheless a leading idea running through the whole. Up to this old age of the world, no such thing ever has been written."

"The history of an almshouse in a country village, from the era of its foundation downward,—a record of the remarkable occupants of it, and extracts from interesting portions of its annals. The rich of one generation might, in the next, seek for a house there, either in their own persons or in those of their representatives. Perhaps the son and heir of the founder might have no better refuge. There should be occasional sunshine let into the story; for instance, the good fortune of some nameless infant, educated there, and discovered finally to be the child of wealthy parents."

"The conversation of the steeples of a city, when their bells are ringing on Sunday—Calvinist, Episcopalian, Unitarian, etc."

"To consider a piece of gold as a sort of talisman, or as containing within itself all the forms of enjoyment that it can purchase, so that they might appear, by some fantastical chemical process, as visions."

"The magic ray of sunshine for a child's story—the sunshine circling round through a prisoner's cell, from his high and narrow window. He keeps his soul alive and cheerful by means of it, it typifying cheerfulness; and when he is released, he takes up the ray of sunshine, and carries it away with him, and it enables him to discover treasures all over the world, in places where nobody else would think of looking for them."

THE NEWSPAPER APPRECIATED.

WITHOUT my newspaper, life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experiences, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I mix with. Now, I refuse to accept this. I have not a sixpence in consols, but I want to know how they stand. I was never—I never in all likelihood shall be—in Japan; but I have an intense curiosity to know what our troops did at Yokohama. I deplore the people who suffered by that railroad smash; and I sympathize with the newly-married couple so beautifully depicted in the *Illustrated*, as they drove off in a chaise, and our old gent at the hall door waving them a last adieu. I like the letters of correspondents, with their little grievances about their unpunctual trains, or some unwarrantable omissions in the liturgy. I even like the people who chronicle the rainfall, and record little facts about the mildness of the season. As for the advertisements, I regard them as the glass and mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "Wants" of any country, and I engage to give you a sketch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of rare interiors do we gain by these brief paragraphs! How full of suggestiveness and of story are they!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

NATURAL ELOQUENCE.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said, when speaking of the source of eloquence, that "it must exist in the man and in the occasion." An illustration of this is furnished in an incident that occurred at a meeting in a neighboring city a few nights ago. The meeting was called apparently for the purpose of raising money to aid the men now being tried in Canada on account of the Fenian invasion. There was an old man present who subscribed five dollars, and said that it was all the money he had; that he gave it freely, and that he would give besides a Springfield musket and his own body. This was all the wealth he had. As the scene is described, it was not so much these few words as it was the uplifted hand, the earnest, fervid tone and the flashing eye, which accompanied them, that sent a thrill through the audience, and caused the entire gathering to rise to their feet as one man, and the building fairly shook with their applause. This eloquence was in the man and the occasion.

AGREEABLE QUALITIES.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness—one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

PASSIONATE MEN HONEST.—He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your old, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull-dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

ENJOYMENT OF MEMORY.—It is often debated which is the most enjoyable, the anticipation of a pleasure or its realization; but the power of recalling, mellowed and hallowed by the lapse of time, is more potent than either.

ART is the revelation of man; and not merely that, but likewise the revelation of nature speaking through man.

Sabbath Reading.

ALL'S WELL.

THE day is ended. Ere I sink to sleep
My weary spirit seeks repose in thine;
Father! forgive my trespasses, and keep
This little life of mine.

With loving kindness curtain Thou my bed;
And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet;
Thy pardon be the pillow for my head—
So shall my sleep be sweet.

At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and Thee,
No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake;
All's well! whichever side the grave for me
The morning light may break!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR BURIED TREASURES.

THERE are many graves in this world of ours, many hillocks of consecrated ground where rank grass draws nourishment from sacred dust. Many mourners there are in this same strange world,—an endless train of sorrow-stricken ones, hearts bruised and sable-clad, inner sanctuaries forever tenanted by the unforgotten dead. There are few hearts that have not a veiled recess, wherein is treasured up and hidden away from profane eyes the record of a sacred grief. Few are the mortals who cherish not in their bosoms the remembrance of something that has been and is not,—who weep not over the grave of a departed joy. For there are other graves than those containing human forms; not all are heaped up and turfed over by the sexton's spade. Bright hopes fade and die, cherished projects fail, dearest purposes are rudely uprooted, whole life-plans overthrown; and all these lie buried in the human heart. But, whether enclosed in grassy church-yards, arrayed side by side, with gleaming marble at the head, and rose bushes, may be, at the foot—or, unmarked by marble slab, all unseen by mortal vision, hidden in the innermost recesses of one's own soul, they are still graves, and mourners have bent above them.

Thus it is ordered. To some, sorrow may seem an heritage, while to others are vouchsafed pleasant pathways under propitious skies; yet rarely shall one complete his life-journey without, at some time, the heavens be overcast and the storm of affliction burst with fury upon him. Blackness surrounds him, the pleasant pathway has become a slippery steep, the trees in whose friendly shade he had rejoiced afford him now no shelter, the music of birds and laughter of children give place to the roaring of the tempest, the fierce raging of the winds and the hoarse thunders of an offended GOD. There is no escape from the pitiless outpouring of the angry clouds; alone and defenceless, he is at the mercy of the storm. Anon, the clouds break away, and, drenched and shivering, he pursues his journey. No longer does he view a sunny path, smiling with flowers, and leading, far as the eye can reach, through fairest regions; but a gray mist closes around him, chilling winds sweep over him and whistle in the tree-tops which send down their showers of tears upon the miry pathway. No gleam of sun appears; the future is shrouded in impenetrable gloom. The benumbed and weary traveler longs to be at his journey's end.

And thus it is wisely ordered. Were this life all sunshine, who would take thought for the life to come? Did this world afford us continuous pleasures, even mixed, as they are, with some alloy, who would seek for higher? Oh! these graves have strange efficacy to bring us to our senses. Tempted by evil influences, lured by ambition, beckoned on by pleasure, there comes up before us, oftentimes, one of these little grass-grown mounds, and while we stop to weep, the tempting vision fades, and our souls are rescued from the threatened danger. There is no safeguard against the thousand allurements which surround us, nothing to soften the heart and open it to good impressions, nothing to bring us near to GOD, like the memory of a buried treasure. It comes to us in the hour of temptation, and the seductive voice of the tempter loses its charms; in the hour of mirth, and checks our extravagance; it interposes itself between us and the dazzling prize Ambition holds up to our view; it seeks us out when elated with success, and humbles us. In the silent watches of the night, when the soul holds communion with the past, and we live over the happy hours gone by, the memory of our loss returns, not in all its first bitterness, but with a subdued and quiet sadness befitting the silence and the darkness. 'Tis then that the heart of the strong man becomes as the heart of the child. We breathe softly to ourselves the names that our lips never pronounce,—we recall the features that once glowed with life and with love,—we hear again the voice that once thrilled us with pleasure,—we meet once more the eager uplifting of the earnest eyes,—and then, as we think of the eyes closed, the voice hushed, the features stiffened and white, and the name, that sacred name, carelessly read by the indifferent stranger from off the white marble—'tis then that we forget our pride, our ambition, our engrossing cares,—'tis then that distinctions of rank, of education and of wealth, vanish, and we become as children at the grave of a parent.

There is no perfect development of the heart of man without such a memory. He who has never been bereaved has never tasted the sweetest consolations of Divine Grace, possesses not the key to the heart of his fellows, is shut off from sympaty with the vast majority of the human race. He lives in an unreal world, and sees not life in its true colors.

BLESSINGS.—Run not after blessings; only walk in the commandments of God, and blessings shall run after you, pursue and overtake you.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

THERE are few persons who have not heard of the minute worm, named at the head of this article, as a parasite of the hog, and as a cause of disease and death in man, from eating the lean part of this animal when it happens to be infested with it. Fears, not altogether unreasonable, have been excited by reports of the Trichina disease since it began to appear in this country; and some over-sensitive people have been led to discard altogether the use of pork as an article of food. While no one can deny the facts upon which such a conclusion is founded, it does not follow that the danger is so imminent as to justify the entire disuse of pork, or that the risk may not be altogether avoided if proper precautions are taken. Hence we propose to bring together the main facts in relation to Trichinæ in order to place the subject before our readers in its proper light.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Our knowledge of the Trichina (pronounced Tre-ki-na, or Tre-ké-na,) dates from 1835. It was first described by Professor OWEN of England, from specimens of muscle sent to him by a London anatomist. The muscle contained small, whitish specks, visible to the naked eye. These had been seen before, but Prof. OWEN discovered that these minute cysts contained a microscopic worm, coiled up in such a manner as to suggest the name given to it — the spiral, hair-like worm. The cysts are oval in shape — one-thirty-sixth of an inch long, and the worm they contain is about one-twenty-fifth of an inch in length. Fig. 1 represents the appearance of a piece of muscle dotted with these cysts, which have become invested with calcareous matter. Fig. 2 shows one of these cysts highly magnified, the worm being drawn as it was seen coiled, under the microscope. Two worms are sometimes found in a cyst. In looking for the worms in recent cases, it must be remembered that they are at first merely coiled up in the muscle, and do not exhibit the perfect cyst until several weeks have elapsed. Fig. 3 represents the trichina from the muscle, highly magnified. The worm in this state is immature, but endowed with extraordinary vitality, as it will remain unchanged, supported probably by contact with the living tissues which surround it, for ten or more years. The pointed extremity is the head of the worm; the mouth is round and small; the intestinal canal is twisted on itself for a part of its length and terminates at the fissure-like opening at the larger extremity. The female is much larger than the male, as is usual in this class of worms.

FIGURE 3.

From the time when the trichina was first described by OWEN, until a few years ago, it had been occasionally seen in the bodies of persons examined after death; and its existence in the pig was also known, but nothing had been learned to justify the belief that it was the cause of suffering and death in man. It remained, therefore, merely a matter of scientific interest to those engaged in the study of internal parasites; and the discovery of Prof. OWEN continued for twenty-five years destitute of any practical value.

It has long been known in Germany that sickness and death have resulted from eating sausage made from pork. This is a favorite food of the Germans, and is often eaten raw, or but slightly cooked. Cases have occurred in which legal investigations have been instituted on the supposition that deleterious substances had been intentionally added to this food. Physicians were in the habit of regarding the "sausage poison" as something peculiar and inexplicable. It now appears, from the effects produced by the so-called "sausage poison," that the symptoms were due to the existence of trichinæ. A remarkable instance of this kind occurred in Hettstadt in 1864. One hundred and three persons, mostly men in the prime of life, partook on a festive occasion, of the German sausage, duly smoked and fried. The trichina disease appeared in several of these individuals the next day, and eighty-three out of the above number eventually died from the malady.

Between the years 1858 and 1862 there were frequent epidemics of the trichina disease in Saxony, Prussia, &c., of which many persons died. The disease resembled typhoid fever, but its exact nature was not ascertained until 1860, when Prof. ZENKER of Dresden, first discovered the connection between trichinæ and the malady in question. Since that time the subject has been fully investigated. Proofs have been obtained by feeding animals with trichinous flesh. It has been found that the trichinæ will breed in different animals and produce a fatal disease in them as well as in man. In the instance above given as having occurred in 1864, after all the food eaten by the party had been tested for various poisons, it was discovered that the sausage contained trichinæ, which were also found in the muscles of individuals who perished from the effects of this fatal feast. It would be satisfactory to know whether trichinæ, and the disease caused by them, have always existed; but upon these points we must confess our entire ignorance. We know that a species of tapeworm is derived from "measly" pork, and that the hog was pronounced an "unclean" animal by the Jewish law-giver; but it is not certain that the maladies in question were the grounds for the prohibition of this article of food.

The trichina is normally present in the rat, and is occasionally found in other animals, but its evil effects in the human family are due entirely to the use of pork. We will therefore confine our description to its life-history in the hog and in man. How it originates in swine is a matter of conjecture only. It is found in immense numbers in the animal which happens to be infested with it; and, except in recent cases, only in the lean or muscular parts. A pound of meat may contain 600,000 worms, and the hog affected to this extent may appear in good condition and find a ready sale. We have remarked on the strange vitality of the trichina. It will remain alive after meat has become putrid or frozen. When taken into the human stomach, the cyst dissolves and liberates the worm. In two days it increases to two or three times its former size; and in about a week the female trichina brings forth its living young, each mother producing from 100 to 200, and perhaps repeating the operation several times before it dies or is expelled from the body. The minute young worms penetrate the intestines, and in a very short time find their way to the muscles, where they rest, and after a short period cease to grow. They then become invested with the cyst already described. All the voluntary muscles of the body become thus filled with them;—at an early period they are also found in the intestinal mucus, in the mesenteric glands, but rarely if ever in the heart, or other important organs. It is estimated that 30,000,000 may thus exist in an adult subject—a computation which will not appear extravagant to one who has seen fresh muscle filled with them.

The parent worms do not penetrate the muscles. It is supposed that these, and some of the young, are expelled from the body of the animal, and are received into other animals, and that thus the race is perpetuated, while the greater number, lying dormant in the muscles for an indefinite period, await their chances of development in the manner already described.

The symptoms produced in man by trichinæ relate first to the stomach and bowels. They make their appearance in from twenty-four hours to several days after the infested food has been eaten. Painful irritation of the stomach and intestines, diarrhea and fever occur at this stage. A bloating (œdema) of the face is one of the early symptoms. When the young trichinæ begin their migration into the system, inflammations of internal organs supervene—the bloating attacks the lower, then the upper, extremities and the muscles become affected with disagreeable sensations or painful rheumatism and contraction. They may also give rise to inflammation of the lungs, hoarseness, fever of a typhoid type, profuse sweatings and eruptions on the skin. These symptoms last several weeks, and terminate in a slow recovery, or prove fatal. A majority of persons thus affected recover—but the suffering is generally in proportion to the amount of trichinous food eaten by the individual. As to remedies, we may add that nothing is known capable of destroying trichinæ which it would be safe to administer to a patient. Thorough evacuation of the stomach and bowels as early as possible is all that can be done, with appropriate care and treatment of symptoms to keep the sufferer alive until the animals, having reached the muscles, cease from their migrations. When this point is attained, a person harboring millions of them may live for years unconscious of their presence.

The liability to be affected by trichinæ is certainly not great. The trichinous disease is rare in this country, yet cases have occurred at the East and the West; and in our ignorance of its limitations, we may underrate as well as overestimate the danger. No breed of swine is exempt from trichinæ. It is supposed, but not proved, that filth and overcrowding predispose to trichinous infestation—but we have yet much to learn in respect to the cause of trichina in swine, and its propagation among them.

In view of the foregoing facts it would seem superfluous to urge the careful examination of pork by the purchaser and consumer. The existence of disease in the hog should be carefully noted, and its cause ascertained if possible. From a communication to the writer by a physician in Iowa, it appears that "hog-cholera" has been produced by feeding one of these animals with pork which proved to be trichinous. The animal after death was found filled with trichinæ. It is to be hoped that further attention will be given to this subject to ascertain whether this disease in the hog is caused in all cases by trichinæ.

It is some satisfaction to know, if we must eat trichinæ, that they are harmless when thoroughly cooked. Their vitality is destroyed by a heat of 212°, or the boiling point of water. They are also killed by long salting and thorough smoking —but the ordinary salting and smoking of ham does not always destroy them, so that this article when eaten raw has often proved fatal in its effects. It is difficult to ascertain their presence in sausage. This article, therefore, should always be thoroughly cooked. A temperature below 150° does not necessarily prove fatal to trichinæ. It has been ascertained that a large piece of meat boiled for half an hour does not become heated in the center above 140°. In roasting pork, if the interior remains bloody, the heat has only reached about 150°.

In conclusion we may remark that the trichinæ disease has as yet prevailed epidemically only in Germany. The use of raw or imperfectly cooked sausage and ham in that country is proverbial. Perhaps the same practice in this country would be attended with like results. In one family in Linn Co., Iowa, five persons out of nine who had eaten raw ham died from this cause. In another family six persons who used raw ham were made very sick, but recovered. It is not unlikely then that trichinous disease would become an American "institution," wherever pork eating prevails, if the necessary precautions in regard to cooking were neglected. W. W. E.

JAPANESE WINTER COSTUMES.

WINTER DRESS IN THE COUNTRY. WINTER DRESS IN TOWN.

EVERYTHING relating to Japan possesses an interest, from the fact that, until very recently that country allowed no intercourse with other regions of the world. Now that the barriers have been broken down, we find in the character and habits of the Japanese much that is novel and striking and worthy of attention. In their state of semi-civilization they have made creditable advances in certain arts, and, like the Chinese, are wonderfully ingenious and imitative. The distinctions of rank are sedulously maintained, and the contrast between the higher and lower orders of society marked by unmistakable lines.

Our engravings illustrate the winter style of dress in town and country, which indicates the superiority in polish and refinement of the citizen over the rustic.

Various Topics.

THE WONDERS OF SEED.

Is there upon earth a machine, is there a palace, is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one little brown apple-seed, one small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps, by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a poppy or a bluebell, or even one of the seeds that are so small that they float about in the air invisible to our eyes? Ah! there is a world of marvel and brilliant beauties hidden in each of these tiny seeds.

About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But, a hundred years after him, M. de Candolle of Geneva, described about 40,000 kinds of plants, and he supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000.

Well, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right kind of seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has a seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or the seed of a poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of the sycamore in its beak, to feed its nestlings, and on the way may drop it on the ground. The tiny seed may spring up and grow where it fell unnoticed, and sixty years after, it may become a magnificent tree, under which the flocks of the valleys and their shepherds may rest in the shade.

PUNCTUALITY.—A punctual man is rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit; and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

A HEAVENLY WONDER.

ASTRONOMICAL phenomena appear to be the order of the day. Since the failure of the meteoric shower, another subject has been started which is creating much interest and discussion among the savans. Somewhere between the 6th and 15th of December, 1866, an astronomical phenomenon occured, the like of which will not be again visible for four thousand years. This heavenly wonder is the conjuntion of the sun, moon, Mercury, Venus, and the earth. At the time of the occulation, all five could be intersected by the same straight line—tit, tat, too; five in a row. A well known astronomer, alluding to the event, says:—"I have turned the planetarium back two thousand years, and during that space of time no event of a like character has occurred; I have turned it forward two thousand years in the future, and in that long period the occulation will not be repeated. What effect will be produced on our globe by the intervention of so many bodies between it and the sun I am unable to say. The attractive power of the solar influences may be weakened, but to what extent no calculations based on precedent and philosophy can afford any idea. The completeness of the occultation, owing to the rapid movements of the planets, will be of short duration, and the occasion may pass without any physical indication that such a maze in the dance of stars had taken place.

MEAT AT BREAKFAST.

A RECENT writer expresses his belief that meat should be taken at the morning meal, and thus gives his reasons:

It may not be digested so quickly as some starchy substances; but, as a rule, it is digested easily, and it certainly satisfies the system, and carries us farther in our work than vegetables alone. At this time meat should be taken in a palatable and easily digestible form—stewed, with the nutritient juices saved in the sauces, and the aromatic principles developed by the heat; or, better than all, broiled, for here the juices are retained in the tissue, and the flavor is developed by the hardening and carmelization, as it were, of the exterior. 'Above all, avoid the abomination of frying fresh meat; not alone as a matter of taste, but as a violation of scientific laws. A fresh animal tissue which has soaked up a mass of fat is not in a proper condition to be taken into the system. Salted articles, which are generally so hardened that they will not so readily absorb the fat, as fish, and articles which are exposed for but a short time to the very high temperature to which all fried articles are subjected, may be cooked in this way, but never good fresh meat.

PANTOSCOPIC CAMERA.—Several of the new instruments called the Pantoscopic Camera have been brought to this country. There is in the mechanism a clock-work arrangement by which the camera moves slowly round the arc of a circle, pointing successively to each section of the horizon, the plate which receives the picture being "fed" at a corresponding rate on a sliding rail, so that a panorama of a city, large estate, or of the whole horizon, may be taken at once, thus obviating the lack of continuity both in form and shape, which is a defect of pictures taken in sections and pasted together, as is the present practice.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—An *ornithological* match recently made in a parish near Edinburgh has set the whole neighborhood in a *flutter*. Miss *Henrietta Peacock* espoused Mr. *Robin Sparrow*, the bridesman being Mr. Philip *Hawk*, and the bridesmaid Miss *Larkins*. The marriage fees were taken by J. *Crowl*

Reading for the Young.

READING FOR YOUTH.

A WISE man once said, of the making of books there is no end. This is more literally true now than when spoken some three thousand years ago. Thousands of new books are every year published in this country, and many more in England, and France, and other parts of Europe. A lifetime devoted entirely to reading, would not afford time for the perusal of one-tenth of the books already published, to say nothing of the vast annual increase, and the great amount of periodical literature. As, therefore, with the time young men have for reading, only a very small portion—not one in a hundred — of the existing books and of the periodical matter can be read, it becomes necessary that the youth should be very select in choosing works to which they devote their time and attention. If this is not the case, valuable time is, at least, wasted.

In selecting books, act as in choosing friends. There are those with whom we cannot associate, and books we cannot read, without receiving positive injury. Then there are light, trifling and foolish people and books, whose company tends to dissipate the mind, and give it a distaste for everything manly and noble. Select only a few books for perusal, and those calculated to improve the mind and heart. The manner of reading, too, is important. Books should be read not merely for amusement, but for a purpose. COLERIDGE divides readers into four classes. "The first," he says, "may be compared to an hour-glas, their reading being as the sand; it runs in, and runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class is like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gem."

Another author says it is necessary to have a fixed, noble purpose behind a disposition to read, as behind physical strength in secular pursuits, otherwise what is read will be of comparatively little service. These few hints on reading are designed as merely suggestive of thought, and perhaps discussion among our young readers.

LITTLE WRENS.

THE British Workman gives the following curious incident that occurred near the house of a friend:

A number of birds, of different species, have nests around his house; and a few days since his family heard a great outcry and commotion amongst them, and found that their cat had caught a female wren, one of a pair who were rearing their offspring in a neighboring tree; and it appeared that the whole feathered population had gathered together to express their indignation at the outrage, and condolence with the survivor.

Presently they all flew away, the male wren with them; who, however, shortly returned, bringing with him a new mate, who immediately took charge of his infant brood, and has, in her devotion to them, been a pattern for step-mothers. The query to me is, how, with the limited intelligence, and power of communicating ideas, which we are willing to accord to them, he made known to her his loss, and induced her to remedy the misfortune so effectually.

The instinct that the great Creator gives to these creatures of his hand is truly wonderful; and yet how very far below the intelligence with which he has endowed man is this instinct!

LINES IN A LITTLE LADY'S ALBUM.

HEARTS good and true
Have wishes few,
In narrow circles bounded;
And hope that lives
On what God gives,
Is Christian hope well founded.

Small things are best:
Grief and unrest
To rank and wealth are given;
But little things
On little wings,
Bear little souls to heaven.

SELFISHNESS REBUKED.—A poor old man busily planting an apple tree was rudely asked, "What do you plant trees for? you can't expect to eat the fruit of them." He raised himself up, and, leaning upon his spade, answered, "Some one planted trees before I was born, and *I* have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others, to show my gratitude when I am dead." Thus should we think and act for the welfare of others.

LOST TIME.—Lost wealth may be restored by industry; the wreck of health regained by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue; but who ever again looked upon his vanished hours—recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?

CONUNDRUMS.—Why are railway stations like groans? Because they are (*deep oh's*) depots.

Why is a "non-resident" like a Tartar? Because he leads a *no-mad*-ic life.

If you asked one of the antipodes whether he lived under the zenith, what would he say? Nay, dear (Nadir.)

Why is an astronomer like a press-gang? Because he will see stars (seize tars.)—*Our Young Folks.*

THE virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

The Publisher to the Public.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 5, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the National Capital.

THE Committee on the Tariff, it is published, will make their report the 3d of January.

The receipts of internal revenue the 29th ult., was $684,286; for the week, $2,500,000.

Amount disbursed for the week ending the 29th, for the War Department, $673,472; for the Navy Department, $1,087,545; for the Interior Department, $29,139.

During the week the Treasury Department issued $305,950 in National Bank currency; whole amount issued, 300,376,951; whole amount in circulation, deducting bills returned, 298,614,519. Amount of securities, for National Bank notes held by the Government, $370,207,100.

On the re-assembling of Congress a bill is to be introduced prohibiting an increase of national currency of over three hundred millions of dollars.

The President, it is understood, has given his opinion to Southern gentlemen that it would be unwise for the Southern States to ratify the U. S. Constitutional Amendment.

A case is soon to be tried before the United States Supreme Court, which will involve the question whether Alabama is a State in the Federal Union, or what her present status is, if she is not a State.

Judge Redfield of Boston, it is reported in Washington, has been selected as counsel for the Government in the cases pending in England, which involve the title to $20,000,000 worth of property belonging to the late rebel government.

Affairs at the South and South-west.

COL. SAWYER, Adj.-Gen. on Gen. Sherman's Staff, died in St. Louis on the 26th ult.

The loss of life by the burning of the steamer Fashion on the Mississippi River, will reach sixty.

The "Dutch Gap Canal" dug by Gen. Butler in Virginia, is being filled up by the owner of the land through which it passes.

The "Stay Law" of Texas, providing for the payment of debts in four annual installments, has been declared unconstitutional.

Bishop Green of Mississippi, has written a Pastoral Letter to the Church of that State, in which he commends the subject of negro education.

The Congressional Committee to investigate the matters connected with the massacre in New Orleans last summer, are hard at work in that city—"investigating" twelve hours a day.

The U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for Lafayette, Jackson and adjoining counties, Missouri, has been suspended, and is a fugitive in St. Louis, in consequence of the troubles in his part of the State.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed "a bill granting general pardon and amnesty to officers and soldiers of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State in the discharge of their duties."

The trial of George W. Gayle, the Alabamian, charged with inciting the murder of President Lincoln by an advertisement offering a reward for his body, has been commenced in Montgomery, but continued to the next term of the court.

Efforts are being made in various parts of the Southern States by distinguished men—ex-rebels as well as Unionists—to induce the Legislatures to ratify the U. S. Constitutional Amendment. No other course, they allege, can be pursued to "reconstruct" the States permanently—to place themselves for all time once more by the side of those States with whom they once helped to form the "E Pluribus Unum" of the Nation. There are many men, and in authority, who seem determined to prevent the "ratification," or to acknowledge Congressional jurisdiction until the States are represented in the National Capitol.

Great Fires in Elmira.

THE most terrific and devastating fire that ever occurred in Elmira, (N. Y.,) broke out at half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 23d ult., in the drug store of Gregg & Co., on Lake street. When first discovered it was burning among some chemicals and combustible matter with which the cellar was stored. The steamers were got out as speedily as possible, but owing to a difficulty in making connections with the hydrants, some time elapsed before they were at work, and the flames were well under way. They spread in either direction along the very best portions of the street, which were entirely devoted to business. Twenty-six large stores were burned. The Advertiser reports the loss at half a million dollars, upon which there were insurances to the amount of two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Another fire broke out on the 26th, in the wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of W. A. Bigelow & Co., situated on Wisner, near Water street. The building was totally consumed. It was nearly new and one of the finest business structures in the city. The total loss on the building and stock is estimated at $100,000. The property was insured in the Security Insurance Company for $75,000.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—Immense donations of Christmas cheer, enough to last for several days, were furnished to the Fenian prisoners. The House of Providence was the principal contributor and the prisoners greatly enjoyed the treat. The Governor of the jail allowed them as much latitude as was consistent with their safe-keeping.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—The river opposite the city is crossed by foot-passengers on the ice, but it is not yet strong enough for sleighs. The wolves are numerous on the north side of the river, and have committed considerable depredations on sheep.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 27.—Numbers of persons are still passing here en route for the Madoc gold regions. Much Government land is being purchased.

The N. Y. Herald's Montreal special, the 26th ult., says that the Fenian prisoners who have been tried as American citizens and discharged for want of evidence to convict them, have signed a petition, which is to be forwarded to Mr. Seward at Washington, asking that he collect damages from the British Government for depriving them of their liberty for over six months.

SWEETSBURG, Dec. 28.—Michael Crowley, a Fenian, was found guilty, yesterday, of "waging war" against the Queen's dominions, and sentenced to be hung the 15th of February.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Col. Lynch, learning that thirty-five overcoats had been forwarded by President Roberts to the Fenian prisoners, has refused to accept them. The "President" has also sent $200 to the "House of Providence," to be given to the prisoners.

Indian Hostilities.

A DISPATCH from Fort Laramie of Dec. 26, says a terrible massacre occurred on Friday, the 21st inst., near Fort Phil Kearney. Brevet-Colonel Filterman, Captain Brocan and Lieutenant Drummond, of the 18th infantry, with ninety-one enlisted men of the 2d cavalry and 18th infantry, were surrounded by Indians and every officer and man killed.

Another dispatch, the 27th, from the same place, says a messenger just in reports the formation of a grand coalition of twelve tribes of Indians for common cause against the whites in the Territories of Dakota and Montana. The number of warriors is estimated at eleven thousand.

A St. Louis telegram the 29th, says that the Indian massacre on the 21st, was five miles from Fort Phil Kearney, on the road to Montana. The Indians numbered 3,000. The loss of the Indians greatly exceeded the whole number of troops in the command. A sufficient number of soldiers to protect the route has been sent from Fort Laramie.

From Mexico.

LATE advices from Mexico state that the solemn declaration of the Emperor Maximilian to remain in the country at the head of the Government, has given occasion for demonstrations of content among a large number of the people. The Empire has been divided into four military divisions, three under command of Mejia, Marquez and Miramon, and the fourth, Yucatan, is to remain in its present state. General Blanco has been appointed Minister of War. The Emperor will soon return to the Capital.

The Custom House at Vera Cruz has been seized by the pretended allies of the Emperor, the French, and this will cause a temporary embarrassment, which the Church party are relieving.

Mejia has triumphed over the forces of Escobado with fatal results to the enemy.

The reported death of Escobado is true. He was overtaken by Cortinas and Canales when in flight from Matamoras, and brought back to that city. Consequent upon his capture a general insubordination of all the Liberal cliques occurred in Matamoras, and Canales gaining the upper hand, executed Escobado on the morning of the 21st of December, claiming to act as the representative of Ortega. The reported panic in Matamoras has been confirmed, and a general fight was expected to result.

The Herald's city of Mexico correspondent of December 8th, says that the return of the Emperor to his throne was received with public rejoicings throughout the country. His army, independent of the French, numbers 35,000 men, all well fed and clothed. The Imperialists say that if they have no United States troops to contend against, they will ultimately succeed. They desire the withdrawal of the French, and consider that it would be the best thing for Maximilian.

The Mexican Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, says the Emperor has charged his Ministry with the duty of convening a National Congress without delay.

The Minister concludes with the following important sentence in reference to the relations between the French and the Emperor:—His Majesty, the Emperor, has received within the few days past the most explicit assurance from Marshal Bazaine, who in conformity with the commands of his sovereign, Napoleon, will co-operate with him in the interest of order and peace, and give his Majesty's Government assistance in carrying out their plans as long as the French troops remain in the national territory.

The Liberals are very active in the State of Oaxaca. Juarez is said to have two brigades of well organized troops.

Guerrillas abound everywhere on the road to Vera Cruz. The retiring of the Imperialists from San Luis Potosi is confirmed.

The Inspection of Flour.

GENERAL attention has recently been directed to frauds in the manufacture and sale of flour. The extent to which corrupt practices of this character are carried, is almost inconceivable. Unsound wheat is ground up in mixture with the good article, and sold under "superfine" and "extra" brands. Deleterious substances, such as plaster, are introduced in such quantities as seriously to affect the health of those by whom the article is used. Short weight is rather the rule than the exception. These facts have been brought to public notice by the investigations of the Sanitary Superintendent and other officers of the Health Commission for the metropolis. It is the opinion of Dr. Harris that certain classes of fevers, and disorders of the digestive organs, prevalent in New York, may be traced to this source. Of course the same causes will produce like results everywhere. At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, yesterday, a committee appointed to investigate the subject, urged some action on the part of the Legislature to re-establish the inspection of flour. The committee holds that the section of the Constitution of 1846, abolishing general inspections, makes a special exception in favor of those which relate to matters of public health—such as hygienic precautions, or the examination into the quality of food. This is undoubtedly the fact. The existing evil is one in the prevention of which everybody has an interest—for all must eat. And the Legislature will do wisely if at the ensuing session it shall enact some efficient statute to end the shameful operations of the conscienceless speculators who are deliberately introducing poisons into our dietary.—*Albany Eve. Jour. of Dec. 27.*

ACCIDENTS ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following is an enumeration of accidents on the New York Central Railroad, between October 1st, 1865, and October, 1866:—The number killed by accident was fifty-two, and the number injured eighty-one. Of these five were killed by falling from the cars and one injured; by jumping off or on trains while in motion, five killed and four injured; by walking, standing, lying, sitting or being on the track, twenty-seven killed and eight injured, at work on or near the track, or in making up or detaching trains, four killed and four injured; by trains being thrown from or running off the track, six killed and six injured; striking bridge, one killed; by collision of trains, four killed and nine injured.

TEXAS.—Senator Roberts of Texas, paints a horrible picture of affairs in that State. He says that twenty-seven hundred freedmen have been murdered within a year, and the persecution of the unfortunate blacks is so fearful that they are praying for a restoration of slavery as a protection against the murderous hate of the reconstructed white rebels.

Texas papers, just come to hand, report that Gen. Sturgis had assumed command of the military post at Austin, and that he had declared his purpose to do anything in his power for the protection of the frontier.

THE METROPOLIS.—A young man in St. Louis recently wrote to Horace Greeley to use his influence in obtaining him a situation. He received the following in reply:—"New York is just entering upon the interesting process of starving out 200,000 people whom war and irredeemable paper have driven hither. It is impossible to receive and employ more till these are gone."

THE "CENTRAL SYSTEM."—The Albany Board of Trade has concurred with the Boards of Buffalo, Chicago and other cities in fixing the first day of March next as the day upon which the "Central System" shall be practically put in operation. Wheat, rye, corn, barley and oats will on and after that day be sold by weight, and the prices named will be for 100 pounds.

WE have the authority of the London correspondent of the New York Times for saying that the exports of British manufactures to the United States in 1866 were double what they were in 1865. For eight months of 1865, twenty-two principal articles came to $40,000,000; for the same time in 1866, $80,000,000.

AN organized gang of robbers have taken to the practice of passing themselves off, at the East, as revenue officers or agents, acting under special orders, by which they operate on the distilleries and adjoining stores or warehouses to forward their thieving operations.

A VERY general movement is being made by the New England press for Senator Fessenden as the next Presidential nominee. It is maintained that as all other sections have had a turn-about at the Presidency of late years, it is only fair to give New England a chance now.

THE papers say there is another surviving soldier of the Revolution, who lives in Noble Co., Ohio. His name is John Gray, and is 103 years old. He enlisted in 1781, and served but three months—not long enough for a pension. Congress is asked to "remember" him.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

SEVENTEEN papers in Pennsylvania have declared for Governor Curtin for United States Senator, six for Simeon Cameron, and three for Thaddeus Stevens.

THE raid on the New York distilleries has rendered whisky comparatively scarce, and it has advanced from ten to twenty cents per gallon since last week.

IT is reported that General McClellan will return in a short time from the "Old Country," and take up his residence at his country house, in Orange, New Jersey.

AMONG the young men recently admitted to the New York Bar, we perceive the name of Sidney Oak Smith, son of Seba Smith, Esq., the original "Jack Downing."

A MAGNIFICENT Masonic Temple is projected at Philadelphia. The lot, corner of Broad and Sanson streets, has been bought for $150,000, and the building will cost $500,000.

OF the nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, five, including Chief Justice Chase, were appointed by the late President Lincoln. Eight of them are Northern men.

A LETTER from Lagos, on the coast of Africa, says that the King of Dahomey was preparing to go to war with a neighboring prince, and had ordered 200 men to be sacrificed to the idols.

QUEEN VICTORIA has ordered a discontinuance of the prayer for relief from the cattle plague. That terrible epidemic has been finally "stamped out" of the English Isles by the thorough measures taken against it.

THEODORE TILTON, in a letter about Western matters, says that Iowa will be the first State in the Union to acknowledge the political equality of men and women, as citizens entitled each alike to the citizens' franchise.

IT is ascertained from an official source that Minister Campbell has been instructed by our Government to remain in New Orleans for the present, in order to await future events in Mexico, and for further instructions.

GEN. B. F. BRUCE, N. Y. State Canal Commissioner, was, on the 26th ult., the recipient of a magnificent gold watch and chain, presented (at Syracuse) by the officers and employees of the Middle Division of the N. Y. State Canals.

ISAAC N. SURRATT, a brother of John, who was formerly a captain in the Texas rebel cavalry, was in Baltimore not long since. He went from there to Canada, and is loud in his denunciations of President Johnson as the murderer of his mother.

THE "grand finale" of the Mercer Expedition to Oregon, in which several hundred New England young ladies went out into the wilderness, is reported, by a Pacific correspondent, to have been the finding of a "lodge" by most of them, with a man in it.

AN enormous steam engine, of over 4,000 horse power, is to be placed in position at the building of the Paris Exhibition. This engine, which is now being transported from Havre to Paris, is intended to work the pumps which supply the water to the building.

THE Commissioners appointed by Congress to determine upon a site for the new Post Office in New York, held a meeting in the Post Office Building last week, and decided that the lower portion of City Hall Park was the most eligible locality for the institution.

AT St. Paul, Minnesota, W. P. Wilson, the old U. S. Assessor, having refused to yield his office to Colonel Wood, President Johnson's new appointee, that gentleman has set up an opposition assessor's office, and the competition in revenue promises to be a lively one.

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, the Hero of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in March, 1862, died last week at Council Bluff, Iowa. Gen. Curtis served in the Mexican war under Gen. Taylor, as Colonel of an Ohio regiment. At the time of his death he was U. S. Commissioner to inspect the finished work upon the Union Pacific Railroad.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE year 1867 opens with a fairly easy money market in Western New York. The first of January is a more general settlement day than any other in the year, and the call for money is always active at this season. In Rochester, and vicinity, the Banking institutions have been conducted with prudence, and they are therefore in condition to afford their regular customers such accommodation as they may require. Money is easy in the seaboard towns, and there is no special stringency at any point West. The storm blockade of last week greatly disturbed the regular flow of remittances from different commercial points, which was unfortunate, particularly at this time, and must cause serious inconvenience to weak houses.

The price of gold the past week has been variable. It sold down to 131, but rallied toward the close of the week, and on Saturday sales were made at 131. On the last day of December, 1864, gold sold at 237, and Dec. 31st, 1865, at 144. Yesterday (Dec. 31st, 1866,) the current rate in New York was 133¾. Thus it is seen that the fall in the last two years has been very large and the decline the last year is 10¾. There has also been a very decided decline in prices of most descriptions of merchandize and produce. Wholesale prices have fallen much more than retail figures. The retail dealer, however, must soon conform to the wholesale markets. Trade is dull in almost all branches of business, and has been for some weeks. The decline in gold, in merchandize and produce, has created a feeling of uncertainty in regard to the future that has restricted operations. Values have been tending to a lower level, and most persons have declined to buy, except what was absolutely necessary, until they felt assured the bottom was reached, or until there should be greater stability. The fall has worked injuriously to those holding heavy stocks, and could not be avoided; but a large decline from war prices must come, and is certainly for the "greatest good of the greatest number." The caution now observed in making new contracts is one of the most favorable indications of the times—and will go far to ward off future financial embarrassments. We advise our readers to avoid, for the year 1867, making debts they have not the ability promptly to meet; and if farmers and mechanics will keep their expenses within their income—pay as they go—they will be disturbed but little by any financial storms that may affect the commercial world.

The bank dividends, for Jan. 1st, have been unusually large, as heretofore noticed, yet they have retained a large surplus of earnings to provide for future contingencies. This shows their soundness and that the business of the year has been profitable. The reserve fund of some Eastern banks is so large, that stockholders have complained that funds should be "kept back for their grandchildren."

Some self-styled "Merchants Union Law Co." is sending to bankers and others throughout the county, blank petitions to Congress asking that body to refrain from "the passage of any act authorizing the curtailment of the National currency, or having in view within a limited time the return to specie payments." Also, to "refrain from the enactment of any law compelling National Banks to redeem their notes in New York." These petitions, we apprehend, will find few signers among sound bankers or commercial men in this State.

The first business of Congress, on its assembling after the holidays, will be the consideration of bills to be reported for the revision of the tariff and of the internal revenue law.

The latest reports from London, by Atlantic cable, dated at noon yesterday, show a decided advance in 5-20s. Sales were made in London yesterday at 72¾. At Frankfort, yesterday, U. S. bonds were sold at 76¾.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There has not been a large business in wheat and flour recently, and the market is rather quiet. Many of the mills in Michigan and other Western States have stopped grinding. The stock of wheat and flour at the seaboard is less than last year at this time, and Western warehouses show no great surplus. If, as is contended, there is less first quality wheat in the hands of farmers than usual at this time of the year, the best brands of flour cannot be low the coming season.

COTTON.—Cotton is quiet. The advance in gold caused a firmer market at the close of the week. The St. Louis Republican says a careful observer, who has recently made a tour of the Cotton States, estimates the crop of 1866, at 1,400,000 bales. On the Southern plantations there is great scarcity of corn and pork.

PORK.—Hogs are lower and some packers at the West have ceased buying, as at present rates they see no money in mess pork. Buyers for shipment in this city yesterday paid 7@7¼c. Buyers for home consumption are taking dressed hogs at a trifle higher figures.

WOOL.—There is no movement West. At the East fine fleeces continue in demand, and prices are firmer for qualities suitable for spring goods. The Journal of Commerce, of Saturday, says:—"We notice sales of 240,000 lbs fleeces at 32@65c for State, Western, Ohio and Western Virginia."

POULTRY, &c.—The supply in this market is small for the season. In Boston, last week, the market was largely overstocked. The loss in that city on the Christmas supply is estimated at $50,000. The Western markets are largely supplied with poultry, game, &c.

BEEF.—In beef cattle there is no material change in the New York market. The Boston market is overstocked and prices are lower. The last Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"We have seldom, if ever, closed our report with so few sales as we are obliged to do to-day. The drovers say they don't want the name of selling for less than half what their cattle cost, and the butchers declare they do not wish to buy unless they can buy at lower figures than heretofore."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,25	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	14,25@14,50	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ crt.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@ 62½c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@ 1,10	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,00@ 1,50
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,75@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@ 8,50	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	16@ 17	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	12@ 14	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@ 14	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 23	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@ 30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 30	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 15	Do. clear ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	17@ 18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,55@2,85
Lard, tried	14@ 15	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	8,00@8,50
Eggs, dozen	30@ 33	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 15
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	15½@ 16
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Dec. 31.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 34@34½c. Flour, sales at $8,75@13,60. Wheat, $2,39@3,10. Rye, $1,25@1,30. Barley, $1,10. Corn, $1,10@1,12. Oats, 62@63c. Pork, old mess, $19,37@19,68; new do. $20,00@20,75; prime, $17,00@17,50. Lard, 11½@12c. Butter, 15@28cts. Cheese, 10@17 cts. Dressed hogs, 8@8¾c Western and 8¾@9c for city.

Albany, Dec. 29.—Flour, sales at $9,75@10,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,87@3; corn meal, 2,00@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,25; Rye, $1,20@1,25; Corn, $1,20@1,21; Barley, $1,05@1,30; Oats, 65c. Dressed hogs, 8½c.

Buffalo, Dec. 29.—Flour, sales at $11,25@16,00; Wheat, $1,25@3,00; Corn, 97c@$1; Barley, 75c@$1,60; Rye, $1@1,10; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,10; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $17,50@20; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 7½@7¾c.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Flour, $10@11; Wheat, $1,87½@2,18; Corn, 73½@74½c; Oats, 41½c; Rye, 84@84c; Barley, 61@62c. Pork, mess, $18,50@18,75; Lard, 11½c.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—Flour ranges from $5,25@8,00; Wheat, $1,35; Oats, 30@32c; Barley, 40@45c; Peas, 60@66c; Pork, mess, $18; prime, $12@14; Hams, 10½@12c; Bacon, 8½@9c; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@12c; Butter, 11@12c; Cheese, 11½@12½c; Eggs, 20@25c; Hay, $10@12,50; Straw, $6@8,50; Wool, 30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Dec. 24.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@20; Cows and Calves, $45@125; Veal Calves, 8@13½c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,25@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 6¼@6½c; light medium, 5¾@6¼c.

Albany, Dec. 28.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@7½c. Sheep, common to good, 4½@5½c; extra, 6@6½c. Hogs, 8¼@8½c; dressed hogs, 8@8½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Dec. 26.—Beeves, sales at 7@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@250 per pair; handy steers, $80@130. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 4@5c; extra, 5½c; in lots, $1,62@4,50 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7½@8c.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—Prize cattle, $12,50@15; 1st class, $9@10. Sheep, prize, $20; extra, $10@12 each. Lambs, $4@5 each. Dressed hogs, $4,25@5,25.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Dec. 29.—Market is steady, with a better demand; sales are 300,000 lbs at 33@65c for domestic fleece; 36@52½c for pulled; 20@32c for Texas; 30c for Mestiza and 35½c for Cape.

Boston, Dec. 27.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@70c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 53@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@60c; fine, 52@54; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@55c; medium, 47@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@70c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 40@60c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 16@45c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 32@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@50c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

List of New Advertisements.

Gray's Patent Ladies Collars—Leland, Johnson & Co.
The American Journal of Horticulture—J E Tilton & Co.
Dodge's Mower and Reaper—Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Co.
Architecture—A J Bicknell.
Valuable Merino Sheep—John Sheldon & Son.
Make Your Own Soap—B T Babbitt.
Bloomington Nursery—F K Phœnix.
Agents Wanted—E Burrows Brown.
Berry Boxes—Warren & Rix.
Valuable Small Fruit Catalogue—A M Purdy.
Wanted—Good Agents—H Fenton & Co.
Attention All—Prof Bullson.
New Music Book for Grammar Schools—O Ditson & Co.
76 Very Choice Secrets—Sanborn & Co.
Dairy Farm for Sale—Wm H Hills.
Farm Machinery—P S Meserole.
Pea Vine Clover Seed—P S. Meserole.
Wanted—100 Farmers—Jones, Brothers & Co.
Young Men—$40 per Week—U B Co.
200,000 Hop Sets for Sale—A W Morse.
$20 a Day to Agents—J T Lloyd.
The American Educational Monthly—J W Schermerhorn & Co.
New Sewing Machine—American Sewing Machine Co.
Hunt's Hoosier Fodder Cutter—John Vanderbilt & Bro.
Commission Dealer—Charles W Idell.
Whiskers—M Russell & Co.
Hammond Ewes Wanted—F N Benson.
Pure Bred Poultry for Sale—R B Shaw.
Agents Wanted—C Rich & Co.
Farm for Sale—Wm A Green.
$50 per Week Guaranteed—L A Densmore.
Premium Flower and Fruit Plates—W Darrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.

The News Condenser.

— The health of N. P. Willis is improving.

— The English army is in want of recruits.

— Girard College has 100 free orphan students.

— Ortega, the Mexican General, is 43 years old.

— Spotted fever prevails in the jail at Baltimore.

— One of Gen. Grant's best horses has been stolen.

— A fire in Vicksburg, Miss., lately, destroyed 100 buildings.

— A rich lead mine has been discovered in East Tennessee.

— A magnificent Masonic temple is projected at Philadelphia.

— About 4,000 new houses have been built in Cleveland the past year.

— It is said that Thomas Carlyle intends soon to visit this country.

— The cotton crop of Egypt the past year is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds.

— A band of counterfeiters have lately been arrested near Niagara Falls, N. Y.

— Rev. Mason Gallager asserts that there are 20,000 inebriate women in Brooklyn.

— A colony of dissatisfied rebels left St. Louis Thursday week for Venezuela.

— Military expenditures in Canada since January, 1866, amount to over $2,000,000.

— Louisville pork packers have discontinued cutting and packing hogs on Sunday.

— Only 40 pictures, by American artists, are to be allowed at the great Paris exhibition.

— Nearly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from St. Paul the past season.

— Twenty-one persons were burned to death in New York in the week ending Dec. 15.

— A circus company has been performing in Memphis recently for the benefit of a church.

— Ten distilleries in Jackson Co., Missouri, have been seized for evasion of the revenue laws.

— The Statistical Bureau report the population of Nebraska at 88,530, a gain of 60,000 since 1860.

—Gold is reported to have been found on the banks of the Windsor river, five miles from the village of St. Francis, C. W.

— The penal law of Alabama which punishes horse and mule stealing with death is to take effect from and after January first.

— The official statement of the amount of provincial notes in circulation in Canada gives the total amount, Dec. 5, at $3,400,000.

Special Notices.

Why Everybody is Charmed with

Our Young Folks

BECAUSE it always contains so many admirable Stories, full of interest and good sense; such musical Poems; such a large variety of excellent reading of all kinds suitable for young folks, and of Rebuses, Charades, Puzzles, etc., for evening entertainment. Besides, the illustrations are numerous and always attractive. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Single or Specimen Number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

Is constantly attractive with its rich variety of Sketches and Short Stories by the finest writers of Europe, its choice Poems, its Serial Tales by some of the most popular story-tellers now living, and its items of Literary and Scientific Intelligence. TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

More Trouble. Thousands of our people are weekly dying from the ravages of indigestion, Dyspepsia, and various diseases of the Stomach and bowels. The value of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE should be known to the world. It has saved thousands from an early grave.

THE HAIR, SCALP AND FACE.

DR. B. C. PERRY,

DERMATOLOGIST, author of the above valuable Book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLER, 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No. 49 Bond street, New York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head or scalp. Loss of hair and premature grayness; *moles, wens and warts* permanently cured; moth patches, freckles, pimples, comedones (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face.

To remove moth patches, freckles, or any brown discoloration from the skin, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, or send to Dr. Perry.

No charge for consultations—personally or by letter.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

FOREIGN NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Emperor Napoleon yesterday gave a reception to Gen. Dix, the new American Minister. He expressed the highest friendship for the United States.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, Dec. 25. — The yacht "Henrietta" (from New York) passed the Needles on the westerly end of this island this afternoon at 5.45, winning the Atlantic race. The "Fleetwing" and "Vesta" not yet heard from.

COWES, Dec. 26.—The Fleetwing and Vesta arrived early this morning. The former had a rough passage; six seamen washed overboard; four of them were lost.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The repulse of the French in Corea is confirmed. Another battle has taken place between the Turks and Greeks in Candia. The former was defeated with heavy loss.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—It is currently reported that the Queen of Spain will dissolve the Cortes.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Berlin Journal declares that Austria meditates the invasion of Turkey. It is announced that the United States have entered into negotiation with the Spanish Government for the cession of the Island of Minorca.

BREMEN, Dec. 28.—Orders have been received to arrest Prussian subjects about to emigrate from the Kingdom to evade military service.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—Gen. Millerd, President of the Fenian Military Council of Ireland, denounces James Stephens as a humbug and a rascal.

FLORENCE, Dec. 28.—Mazzini, the Italian patriot, has issued an address calling on the people of Rome to demand a republican form of government. It is not known what answer has been returned by Turkey to the Italian Government in relation to the demand for indemnity for firing into an Italian steamer in Candian waters.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is decided that Parliament will meet the 5th of February. Queen Victoria, it is expected, will open the session in person. Orders have been issued for the return of two regiments of troops from Ireland. It is thought the Christian Powers will interfere in the affairs between Turkey and Greece.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—The bad feeling between Greece and Turkey is increasing. Parliament has adopted an Address to Victor Emanuel.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

PREMIUM FLOWER AND FRUIT PLATES.—Send for Price-List and Circular to W. DARROW, Rochester, N. Y.

HAMMOND EWES WANTED.—Parties having Hammond Ewes to sell *cheap*, address, giving age, *full* pedigree, and of whom purchased, FRED'K NATHAN BENSON, Whitehall, N. Y.

PURE BRED POULTRY FOR SALE. 20 pairs Bronze Turkeys; 10 pairs Bremen Geese; 10 varieties Fowls. For price, &c., address R. B. SHAW, Canandaigua, N. Y. 885-2t

200,000 HOP SETS FOR SALE.—Price $25 per 1,000, cut, packed and delivered at Railroad station. 885-4t A. W. MORSE, Eaton, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for the HOME AND TOWN OF LINCOLN. Pure Line Engravings. By subscription only. Apply to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 885-tf

PEA VINE CLOVER SEED!—I HAVE A small lot of Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover Seed, choice article, at $10 per bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake Street.

YOUNG MEN WE WILL PAY YOU $40 per week and expenses, if you will act as agent for us in selling a new and beautiful article. Sample and circulars sent for 10 cents. Address U. B. CO., Burlington, Michigan.

WANTED—100 FARMERS!—TO ENGAGE in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring.
Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., 885-2t 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS, $150 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FEMALE SEWING MACHINE, the greatest invention of the age. Price $18. Every Machine warranted 3 years. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WHISKERS!!—We warrant a Heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use RUSSELL'S ITALIAN COMPOUND. Contains nothing injurious to the skin. Sent, closely sealed, for 50 cents. M. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 885-13t

$50 PER WEEK GUARANTEED—Agents selling DENSMORE'S SILVER PLATING PREPARATION. A complete Electro-Plating Battery in a bottle. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Particulars free. Sample bottles 40 cents. Address L. A. DENSMORE, Holley, N. Y.

FARM MACHINERY!—Emery's Endless Chain Horse-Powers, Lever Horse-Power, Circular Saw-Mills, Drag Cross-Cut Saw-Mills, with or without Power, Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Root or Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., &c. P. S. MESEROLE, 885-3t 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—In Wyoming Co., N. Y., 4½ miles west of Attica, 1½ miles northeast of Bennington Centre, N. Y., containing 103 acres, about 20 acres beech and maple woodland, orchard, &c.; barn room for 25 head of cattle and 100 sheep. For particulars apply to WM. H. HILLS, Attica, N. Y.

VALUABLE AND INSTRUCTIVE SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE FOR SPRING OF 1867.—Tells how to plant, grow and market. How to make your own and *the best* quart boxes and shipping cases, with other valuable hints by which the garden beds or large field plantations can be made to yield *large* and *sure* crops. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address 885-3tom A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.

76 VERY CHOICE SECRETS and FAmous $1 recipes for making very best inks of all colors; Artificial Honey; Hair Restorers; Extra Vinegar; "Chinese Cement;" Silver Plating; The Hunters Secrets, and Rossi's Great Discovery! All the above sent free by mail for 25 cents! Address SANBORN & CO., Lincoln, Mason Co., Mich.

HUNT'S HOOSIER FODDER CUTTER is for all purposes the best cutter in the world. It has already taken 20 premiums at as many fairs, when placed in competition with the best cutters in the country. Manufactured by J. D. BURDICK & CO., New Haven, Conn. Send for a circular.
JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO., Agents, 885-tt 23 Fulton street, New York.

WANTED.—GOOD AGENTS IN Every Town and County, to sell "HOME," a religious book for every family. By Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D.D., author of "Seed-time and Harvest; or, Sow Well and Reap Well," "Lamp to the Path," "Meditations," etc., etc. This book will undoubtedly have a large sale, and agents, both Male and Female, will find it a book particularly adapted to their sales. Address H. FENTON & CO., Springfield, Mass.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHORUS:—Containing Wilhem's Method of Teaching Vocal Music, adapted to Schools by John Hullah; also, selections for Devotional Exercises, Exhibitions, and Festival Occasions. Adapted and arranged in One, Two and Three Parts, by J. B. SHARLAND, Teacher of Music in the Boston Grammar Schools, $1. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

ATTENTION ALL!—INDIA RUBBER and other water-proof clothing, are air-tight, therefore not allowing perspiration to pass off, as it should. This is very unhealthy; to overcome this evil I have a preparation, which, applied to cotton or woolen goods, will render them completely water-proof and yet maintain their *porosity*. I will send receipt for this, and the Celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment, a sure cure for chilblains—all for 50 cts. Address Prof. BULLSON, Delevan, Wisconsin.

WANTED!—GOOD AGENTS in every town and county to sell "HOME," a religious book, for every family, by Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D. D., *author of "Seed-time and Harvest," or "Sow well and Reap well," "Lamp to the Path," "Meditations," &c., &c.* This book will undoubtedly have a large sale, and agents, both male and female, will find it a book particularly adapted to their sales. Address H. FENTON & CO., Springfield, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Gen. Burnside Farm, containing 320 acres. Thirty-four miles from Chicago, and two miles from the thriving village of Monee, on the Ill. Cent. RR. The buildings are good, with cellar under whole house; large barn and shed and tenant house, and two good wells. The land is high, rolling, very rich, and well fenced; 240 acres under the plow, the rest in meadow. Price only $30 per acre. Terms liberal. No cheaper farm in America. For further particulars, inquire of WM. A. GREEN, Ill. Central RR. Agent, Chicago.

BERRY BOXES.—The Subscribers are prepared to furnish Strawberry and other Fruit Boxes at the shortest notice. Two new kinds, fastened without nails, rivets, pins, wire or tin. A child can put them up at sight. Four different specimens furnished gratis, on application, by Express, charges being paid. Every piece warranted to make a perfect box. Any alterations in thickness of stuff will be made without extra charge. Prices range from $7.50 to $10.00 ₱ 1,000, packed ready for shipping. Now is the time to order. An immediate reply may be expected to all communications. Address WARREN & RIX, Jeffdo, Orleans Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW CHURN "DASHER."
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19th, 1866.
This certifies that we saw the new churn "Dasher" finish churning of one gallon milk and cream in four minutes. It was done in the Mansion House, before a number of persons, and with satisfaction to all.
Peter Foland & Son, Proprietors of Mansion House.
J. Rogers, Wm. Thompson, H. W. French, Buffalo, N. Y.
William R. Hazard, Pawtucket, R. I.
☞ See Illustrated advertisement in RURAL of Dec. 1st.
Address E. BURROWS BROWN, Mystic, Conn.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.
16th Year; 3 Large Green-Houses; 275 Acres.
General assortment *Osage Orange* hedge plants, strong, selected, 1 year, packed and at depot in good order, next March or April—on orders with cash, received before February 1st, 1867—1,000, $3; 5,000, $13; 10,000, $25; 20,000, $47; 50,000, $110; 100,000, $205. *Apple Root Grafts*—first rate selected stock—splendid assortment, including Duchess Oldenburg, Ben Davis, and other choice sorts, 1,000, $13; 10,000, $120. *Kittatinny* and Wilson's Blackberry. *Grapes*—Iona, Israella, Ives', Norton's, Rogers' No. 4, Concord, Hartford, Delaware, &c. *Nursery Stocks*, large assortment. *Shade Trees*, large and small. *Shrubs, Roses*, Green-House, Garden and Bedding Plants, &c., &c. Send 1 red stamp each for 2 new Catalogues Descriptive and Wholesale. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

VALUABLE MERINO SHEEP for Sale.—We will sell a few choice sheep and at much less prices than the same quality can be bought in Vermont. Our original flock was selected from the flocks of many of the oldest and most reliable breeders in Vermont, and for purity of blood cannot be excelled. Our sheep have been bred with much care and we think will give good satisfaction. We will sell, or box and deliver to Express office, with feed, for the following prices:

Rams—COMPACT, for $1,600; GOLDEN DROP, $500; BUCK MOUNTAIN, $200; COMET, $150; several others at from $10 to $100. Ewes, singly, at from $60 to $200. A pen of 8 yearlings at $1,000; a pen of 8 three years old at $1,000. All served by Dew-Drop, a ram bred by Stowell, for which we paid him $3,000. He sheared 25½ lbs. of one years growth. Certificate of pedigree given. JOHN SHELDON & SON, Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.
THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1865. Price each, Class 1, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm*, and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care*, adjusted for *special work*, and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 629 Broadway, New York. 885-4t

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY
DEVOTED TO
Popular Instruction & Literature.

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☞ Price, $1.50 per annum. Specimens by mail, prepaid, 15 cents. Club Rates are liberal. Teachers and Clergymen may obtain, in exchange for a little work in the Educational field, a copy of *Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary*. Price $12.00. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 430 Broome-st., New York.

$20 A DAY TO AGENTS!
The Fastest Selling and Best Map ever Issued. Lloyd's Great Map of North and South America, or The United States Continent In 1960. 24 square feet, engraved on steel, mounted and varnished with rollers, and colored in forty States and Territories; cost $100,000 and four years' labor; finished to-day; worth $20, yet retails for $4.00; shows 3,000,000 places, 500 railways, and 60,500 railway stations, 800,000 towns, villages, post-offices, cities, gold and silver mines, 20,000 stations on the Overland, Dispatch, Mail, Telegraph and Emigrant routes across the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The whole Continent is shown, from the spot in the Arctic Ocean where Sir John Franklin perished, westward through Behring Strait, to the Pacific, and southward 25,000 miles, around Cape Horn to Greenland—water entirely surrounding this mighty Continent—all seen and comprehended at a single glance. By the study of such a map is geography only learned. This is the first map ever made which shows the correct source of the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia Rivers and their hundreds of tributaries. I refer to the War Department, or the American Fur Company, St. Louis. This is a map for the world to consult; a map for the Student and Statesman; a map for the crowned heads of Europe to ponder over—showing the greatness of the United States Territory, which has doubled since 1842, and its greatness when its wings shall have expanded over the whole Continent, from the North Pole to the South Sea. To insure this map being hung up in every house throughout the civilized world, we have engraved a large separate Map of the United States portion of the Continent on a scale eight times as large as the main Map, and colored it in 4,000 distinct counties and printed it on the reversed side, so by raising the bottom roller the County Map faces you, showing every minute village, railway station, and distances between, and County seats, 400,000 names and 350,000 railroad stations. Both Maps for $4.00. County Rights given each Agent. Send money for a sample, and see the Map first. If not sold, taken back on demand. Agents are averaging 20 copies a day. Printed Instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

Wholesale agents with capital could make a fortune on this great Map, in California, France, Germany, Canada, Spain, South America, Cuba, Texas, New Orleans, and the Western States. $8 to $10 a copy could be easily obtained.

DODGE'S MOWER AND REAPER
AGAIN VICTORIOUS!
Grand Gold Medal Awarded to it!

In the New Orleans Daily Picayune, of Nov. 23d, we find an account of the proceedings of the Louisiana State Fair. The following entries were made of Mowing and Reaping Machines:
1st. Bush & Co., of Saint Louis, Mo., DODGE'S MOWER AND REAPER.
2d. Adriance, Platt & Co., BUCKEYE MOWER.
3d. C. Aultman & Co., Canton, O., BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.
4th. Warder, Mitchell & Co., Springfield, O., do.
5th. Walter A. Wood & Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y., WOOD'S MOWERS AND REAPERS.

The editorial correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says, L. J. Bush & Co., of Saint Louis, Mo., in connection with J. W. Norris & Co., of New Orleans, made much the most extensive display of machinery and implements. They exhibited DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER, made by the DODGE AND STEVENSON M'F'G COMPANY of Auburn, N. Y.

The trial of Mowers was held within the enclosure upon a very rough piece of ground covered with a *dense* growth of fine *Bermuda* grass and weeds. After a thorough trial the premium,

A GOLD MEDAL,
WAS AWARDED TO THE
DODGE AND STEVENSON M'F'G CO.'S MACHINE.

The Gold Medal was also awarded to Dodge's Reaper and Mower as a COMBINED MACHINE.

THE DODGE AND STEVENSON M'F'G CO., of AUBURN, N. Y., Manufactures this unequalled MOWER AND REAPER AND SELF-RAKER.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT. SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 885-13t

CUMMINGS & MILLER.
Carpenters and Builders,
Your attention is invited to a NEW and PRACTICAL WORK ON ARCHITECTURE, giving in detail on a working drawing scale, the exterior and interior of various classes of buildings—with 332 designs and 74 illustrations, containing street fronts, suburban houses cottages, rat stone work, &c., &c. It is 11 by 14 inches in size, containing only practical work, designs and illustrations that separately would cost hundreds of dollars. Price, $10. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of money order or otherwise. A. J. BICKNELL,
Dealer in Architectural and Monumental Works, 282 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

LELAND, JOHNSON & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
GRAY'S PATENT
LADIES' COLLARS.

THESE COLLARS, which are manufactured by the American Molded Collar Company, under license of the Union Paper Collar Company, are made of the same quality of selected stock used in the manufacture of bank-note paper and on which depends the even pearl tint, smooth ivory surface, and linen-like strength for which the productions of this Company are celebrated. They are made in several different styles and patterns, among which are the following:

Ladies' Molded Collars.

This style was suggested by the Gentlemen's Molded Collars, which are so generally known as the best and most popular paper collars ever manufactured, and from which the present style is patterned, being made, however, more delicate in form, and thus especially adapted to ladies' use. The term "Molded" refers to a process by which the collars are formed or stretched, so that they lay snugly to the neck without wrinkling, and by which a setting is secured absolutely impossible to any other collars, of whatever material. They are pronounced unique by those who have worn them, and they are evidently destined to work a revolution in the matter of ladies' collars. Put up in neat blue boxes of ten each, the sizes ranging at half inches, from twelve to fourteen and one-half inches.

Ladies' Crimped Collars.

These, as indicated by their name, are linted or crimped turn-over collars, made of pearly white paper and properly curved to fit the neck. By a slight tension or pulling upon the ends, just sufficient to destroy the curvature, they can at once be transformed into neat and tasty "Garrotes," which can with equal ease be turned into pairs of cuffs by cutting in halves. They are beautiful in appearance, easy to adjust, comfortable to the wearer, and are being extensively adopted for children's and misses' wear, as well as for ladies. Put up in neat circular boxes of ten each.

Printed Crimped Collars.

These are the same as the previously mentioned style, save that instead of being plain white, they are tastefully ornamented with lines and figures in a variety of colors, closely imitating printed linen. Each box contains ten collars including different designs and colors.

Gray's Imitation Collars.

These are so named from being capital imitations of the prevailing style of tacked or plaited linen collars. They are made of heavy white paper, and are furnished in two styles, "Turnovers" and "Garrotes," the former having a narrow neck band by which the collar can be attached to the dress. Put up in boxes of ten each.

Sample Boxes.

To facilitate the introduction of these collars the undersigned will, for the present, send a sample box of either of the above styles to any address, post-paid, by return mail, on receipt of thirty cents. Be particular to give your address plainly, including town, county and State. Address

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY NEIGHBOR'S FAULTS AND MINE.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

I'm well acquainted with *my* faults,
I've known them long and well—
Together many, many years
We've been content to dwell:
And though to many very strange
Such statement may appear,
Still I must say no other faults
To me are half so dear.

My *neighbor's* faults I do not love;
They're not such faults as *mine*,
They're drawn upon another plan,
And by a different line:
Whereas *my* faults are peaceable,
Scarce bringing me a tear,
My *neighbor's* faults are troublesome,
And cause me pain severe.

'Tis true I *say* I hate my sins,
But 'tis not really so,—
If I disliked them very much,
I would not keep them so:
It is my *neighbor's* sins I hate,
They give me so much care,
I have no time to watch my own,
Or know how bad they are.

If I could see my neighbors all
From imperfections free,
My *own*, (although such trifling ones,)
Should be discharged by me.
But since I cannot do it all,
And *theirs* are much the *worst*,
I think I should be *neighborly*,
Attending others first.

Van Buren Co., Mich.

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UNSATISFIED;
OR, MISMATED FOR LIFE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

CHAPTER I.

From her earliest childhood, Helen Warner could remember with what a longing, what an intense yearning, she had looked out upon life; not the life of the outer world as we see it stretched bare before us every day, but upon the life others around her really lived. She could remember how, as a little child, she had looked with contempt upon the out-door and in-door games which her playmates took such delight in, turning away from them to find what comfort and company she might in her books, or in gazing up into the far, blue sky, vainly striving to imagine what lay beyond it; in watching the masses of snow-white clouds just tinged with grey; in picking up common stones by the way-side, building with them fair palaces; or, oftener still, seeking some quiet spot where she might sit down unnoticed and listen to the musical twitter of the little birds. A thousand times she had wished she *was* a bird, so that, on rapid wing, she might pierce the very clouds, resting only on the loftiest tree-tops, or flying to the sunny South-land where naught but sunshine and gladness should greet her all the year long. But she remembered, too, how vain all these dreams had been; how vague and unsatisfactory had been the sympathy she had met when she had ventured to give expression to her feelings; and had learned as she grew older, to keep back the out-gushings of her young heart and to control even the outward *look* of the gladness and happiness which she did *sometimes* experience. She was more lonely than most children, though a brother and sister were near her with sweetest suggestions of companionship in the very names; still, she seemed to others and felt herself to be an isolated one in each circle of enjoyment.

Mrs. Warner was a vain and fashionable woman, thinking of her children only as intended for display and admiration, and even then, true to her selfish nature, caring for them more because they were parts of *her* household and models of *her* taste than for any other reason. She was an ignorant woman, one who had obtained a husband early in life, simply because she was fortunate enough to be gifted with a pretty face, and Mark Warner imagined that her soul looked out through her features and that she was born to make him the happiest man in the universe; but when the lover was merged in the husband, he found to his sorrow that his dreams of happiness and contentment in a home of his own were never to be realized—that he had taken as a companion for life a woman with no love for what was really good and beautiful in his eyes—no ability or desire to cultivate in herself those qualities to which she had been a stranger all her life; and worse than all, when children grew up about them, appealing to all their best and holiest feelings, he discovered in her such a lack of all a true mother's instincts and refinements, that he turned away shocked and disgusted, tired of his own home and almost tired of living. So he went daily to his counting-room, and looked over dusty ledgers, counted great piles of money, and at night passed away the hours, which at home he thought would be too dull for endurance, in a club-house, where he met with other men, some of whom were disappointed like himself, and others, bold and unfeeling, who came only to profit by their disappointment.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Warner, feeling his strange neglect, though taking no pains to win back any token of that affection which had once been hers, grew disdainful and more selfish than ever; and it was when these feelings had taken root, sprung up and borne fruit in their hearts, that Helen, their youngest child, was born. Was it any wonder that she was unsocial and discontented, weary of life before she was old enough to rightly appreciate either its joys or its griefs? She had been sent away to boarding school with her elder sister three years before, and they had just returned, "finished," as the highly accomplished and very consequential preceptress informed Mr. Warner by letter; a letter written on tinted paper and scented with some delicate perfume, but which he threw down most contemptuously when he had seen the writing and spelling, neither of which bore testimony for her boasted capabilities of finishing the education of those committed to her care.

"See here, Ann, is this the kind of education you have been getting at Daifield Hall? Look at this writing and tell me if that is the style you have been taught?"

"Indeed, papa, I never paid much attention to that or to spelling either, for I should like to know what use I can make of them when I get into society? And I wish you wouldn't call me Ann, it sounds so common; everybody calls me Annie but you."

"Ann is a very good name; my mother had it before you, and if you only make half as good a woman as she was, I shall be proud of you," said her father.

He turned to question Helen, but she had escaped to her own room, unwilling to seem to compare herself with her sister after her father's remarks. While at school Helen had always written the letters home, and though short and almost cold in their tone of expression, there was no fault to find in their execution. No one need have been ashamed to own the clear, beautiful hand-writing which had always marked her productions.

Ann inherited largely her mother's indolent nature, and she had not applied herself closely enough to any branch of study while away to thoroughly master it, except her music, which she really took delight in. Her master had often said she was his most brilliant pupil, and she gloried in the reputation. But her selections betrayed the tone of her mind,—dashing bravuras, stormy galops, and variations where you could discover scarce a trace of the original melody, but which she executed with such skill and rapidity that she always won golden opinions from her audience. She had been a favorite with both principal and pupils, for her fund of good humor was inexhaustible, and her lively sallies drove away the bluest spirits that threatened any homesick maiden. Helen was never less at ease than when in company with her sister, for she felt so strongly the difference in their powers of pleasing. The girls voted her stupid and without a spark of feeling, and it was only in the eyes of subordinate teachers that she won any favor; for in mathematics, the sciences and languages she evinced a patient determination to overcome difficulties that few others manifested. She had taken pains to learn well whatever she undertook, and though not rendered more brilliant by her acquisitions, she had come home with a greater capacity for enjoyment; still the old feelings would oftenest claim possession of her mind, rendering her society anything but attractive to strangers.

Their brother Philip, who had been away from home, first at a boarding school and afterward at college, while they were children in the house, and whom, consequently, they had not often seen, until this time, except during his vacations, was the only one in the home-circle who could or would appreciate the quiet, undemonstrative Helen. He felt that she was not understood, and he in the overflowing abundance of his gladness and light-heartedness could pity her loneliness and tried to lessen it. He did in some measure succeed, for after she had been at home a few weeks, she learned to turn to him for sympathy in some of her thoughts, though her inmost aspirations she locked up securely within her own heart and said they should perish there before she would expose them to the cold, calculating eyes of the world, to be sneered at and perhaps trampled on with rude feet.

Would she ever find a hand to open that sealed fountain, her wayward heart, and bid its clear, sparkling waters gush forth? Would she ever find a heart that would greet her coming with joy—eyes that would see beauty in her plain face, and ears to which her voice, with its perpetual under-current of sadness, would become melodious, even as the songs of the birds she used to listen to when she was a child! Every woman's heart knows that she must sometimes have questioned thus within herself—Would she always remain unsatisfied?

CHAPTER II.

Almost every evening the parlors were lighted and thronged by those who called themselves friends, to obtain a word or a bright look from Annie Warner, who had become as general a favorite in her own home as she had been among her girl-friends at school. Philip would laugh whenever she used to rehearse the numerous compliments she had received, in his hearing, telling her if she was not Ann Warfer, the wealthy banker's daughter, she wouldn't have so many to boast of; but she only pouted her rosy lips at him and held to her own opinion of the subject.

One evening after another, Helen was urged by her mother and Annie herself, to go down to the parlor and join the company there, but to both she returned the same answer, "I should only mar the enjoyment by showing my face there, and besides, I like better to be alone."

"But," Annie would say, "you don't know what fine fellows some of them are who come to see me, and I wouldn't be jealous a bit, even if they should pay you some attention."

"Thank you," her sister would reply; "I will not risk your jealousy in such an important matter," and so she was finally left alone.

One evening, however, when it was quite early, and the light had not been turned fully on, she was sitting by herself in the music-room, which opened from the parlor, singing some simple ballad which she loved to sing, and to which her voice lent rare expression, when the parlor door opened and some one came quietly in and sat down at the further end of the room. When she had finished the song she took up another, and sang again with her whole heart in her voice, unmindful now of the light which had just been turned on, unheedful of anything but her own longing, which rang through and through the simple melody, making it almost too sad to listen to without tears. But she was brought suddenly back to the realities about her by hearing Annie exclaim close by her side, at the close of the last verse,

"Well, this is too good; here's my sober sister, whom I never can persuade to sing for anybody, singing of her own accord to my most grateful friend, Hebert Belden. What will happen next?"

Helen sprang up from her seat, with cheeks pale and red by turns, and after a moment of awkwardness, said coldly, "I did not know anyone beside myself was in the room." She turned to leave them when Mr. Belden stepped up to her, saying, "As your brother Philip's friend, will you not grant me the privilege of your acquaintance, and let me thank you for the song to which I only accidentally became a listener."

"Well done!" said Annie, her eyes dancing with fun, "so far you have said just right; and now, sister mine, won't you stay where you are for one evening?" As Helen was hastily declining, the door opened to admit other visitors and she was obliged, as Annie hastened to meet them, to sit down and try to talk.

Her efforts, though, seemed to be almost fruitless; she could not utter more than single sentences, until her companion led the conversation away from the present company and occasion, to topics more congenial to her taste, and then, battling against her unwillingness to stay, she listened, finally becoming fairly interested in his remarks and criticisms on books which they had both read. Annie seemed to be entirely engrossed with the society of the three gentlemen at the lower end of the room and to give no further thought to Helen. By and by, however, one of them asked for music, and she came gracefully across the room, pausing a moment to introduce Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Trall to "my sister Helen." Helen acknowledged their salutations, and as Percy Hamilton and Ernest Trall stood for a moment as if undecided whether they should follow Miss Warner and Mr. Banks to the music-room, or remain where they were, she rose and proposed that they should all go into the other room, for she well knew that nothing would vex Annie more than to have but one apparent listener when there were four gentlemen in the room. They all stepped forward hastily as Annie commenced a brilliant Valse, and in a moment they were in the other room, standing near the fair performer. When she paused, turning half way round on the stool, Mr. Hamilton turned to Helen, asking if she too did not play!

She replied, "Scarcely ever, and then more for my own enjoyment than with any expectation of contributing to that of others."

"But will you not favor us this evening?"

"Please excuse me; my effort would be but an indifferent one."

"Let us be the judge of that," pleaded two of the gentlemen, and Annie rose from the piano with forced acquiescence as her sister left her seat.

Helen sat down and played one or two pieces, selections from her favorite Opera, when one of the company asked for "La Rive," and without looking up she began to play it. As she went on, she became absorbed in the exquisite transcription and under her fingers the notes seemed to throb with the feelings that possessed her. As the sad, sweet melody swelled up beneath her touch they all drew nearer, and listened almost with measured breath while she struck the heavy chords in the second part, and then the little, tinkling notes that sounded like joy-bells after the sadder strains preceding them. Finally she touched a few notes again of the simple melody in conclusion, and rose from her seat, her face all aglow with the pleasure it had left her own soul, never thinking of the others until Mr. Belden's voice recalled her. "A thousand thanks, Miss Helen; you have given us a rarer treat than you can imagine."

The other gentlemen added their voice to his praise, but she could no longer bear this, and bowing to each she wished them good-evening and went quietly out, just noticing that it was not Mr. Belden but Percy Hamilton who held the door open for her to pass. It was but a few moments after she closed the door of her own room, when she heard the street door close, and then a knock came at her own.

"Is it you, Annie?—come in." Annie entered and flung herself down in a low chair near her sister and said abruptly, "Well, which of them do you like best?"

"Annie, what do you mean" said Helen, proudly.

"Just what I say; I'm sure it's an easy question to answer, and beside I've a particular reason for wanting to know."

"Nonsense!—what should I have to say? They all seem to be very polite, well-behaved young men, but as for liking, I need to know more of a man than I would learn in half an hour's conversation, before I could tell whether I should like him, as you term it."

"Well, don't look so cross at me; I am sure you seemed quite interested in your 'half-hour's conversation.'"

"Annie, cannot you understand common sense in common language; I wasn't speaking of Mr. Belden particularly."

Annie only laughed a little; then said "Good-night," and went out, leaving her sister alone again. For a long time after Annie had left the room, Helen sat by the fire wrapped in her own quiet meditations, then taking out a Bible from her work-stand drawer, read two or three chapters and laid it aside for the night. The light was put out and her eyes closed, but no prayer for safety, or word of grateful acknowledgment, rose to her lips to hallow the night. But while she owned not the love she should have owned to her Creator, she longed for human love, and this feeling obtained almost passionate utterance in her heart. At last she fell asleep, but only to dream that a fonder love than any she had ever known was hers, and that Annie had snatched the treasure from her grasp.— [To be concluded next week.]

Wit and Humor.

A Gentleman's Diary of his Wife's Temper.—Monday—A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterward. Saturday—Gleams of sunshine, with a partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight south-wester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner-time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

"Come till Queensland, Pat!" writes a son of the Emerald Isle to his friend in Ireland. "'Tis a fine country to get a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three-cornered box and fill it wid brick, and carry it till the top of a four-sthory building, and the man at the top does all the work!"

How to Keep Corn.—The best place to keep corn is in a corn-house, though some prefer to keep it in their system—*in the juice.* If they don't keep corn, they keep *corn'd.*

To Make Stone Fence.—Equal parts of whisky and cider. This is the reciprocal stone fence; the more you lay of it, the more it will "lay" you.

The question why printers do not succeed as well as brewers, was thus answered:—"Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.

When Sheridan taught school, he had in one of his classes a boy who always read partridges for patriarchs. "Stop," exclaimed the wag of a teacher, "you shall not make game of the patriarchs."

To Drain Lands.—Drink whisky, and spend all your time at the village tavern. This will drain you of all your lands in a short time.

An Irish schoolmaster wrote the followign copy for one of his pupils:—"Idleness covereth a man with nukedness."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 41 letters.
My 22, 20, 4, 24, 40, 7, 38 is a city in Michigan.
My 6, 31, 40, 6 is one of the States.
My 26, 17, 30, 15, 16, 37, 25, 10 is a lake in Minnesota.
My 33, 6, 34, 6, 37, 28, 19, 6 is a western river.
My 19, 26, 32, 30, 6, 11 is a city in Ohio.
My 1, 39, 37, 20, 26, 6, 28, 39 is a place of fashionable resort.
My 27, 36, 15, 17, 3 is a town in France.
My 2, 21, 37, 35, 12, 8, 14, 24 is a chain of mountains in Europe.
My 40, 41, 5, 40, 28, 29, 36, 9, 6, 22, 40, 25 is the capital of one of the United States.
My 23, 23, 13, 24, 6, 11 is an island in the Indian Ocean.
My whole was one of Franklin's maxims.
Salem, Ohio. SALLIE.
☞ answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed if 28 letters.
My 1, 8, 27, 17 is an article of locomotion.
My 19, 6, 24, 13, 18 is a part of the body.
My 21, 14, 15, 25, 17 comes after to-day.
My 23, 5, 22, 10, 21 is a musical instrument.
My 1, 4, 17, 18, 20, 11 is an article of food.
My 2, 18, 19, 26, 5 is air.
My 3, 9, 22, 10, 5 is very sweet.
My 28, 20, 7 is a prince.
My whole is a familiar Yankee proverb.
Marion, Ohio. JULIA J.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Sarye aevh ssepad r'oe em ekil a eadmr
Hati ecavls on ctrae no s'mycrmo gpea,
I kool duaorn em nda I mese
Mseo crlie fo a roferm ega.
Elnoa sa ni a rnturges elmei,
Hreew gasertn siveco koem ym rea,
I rmka het ilanggg eusroc of etmi
Hitowut a hisw, a poeh, a reaf.
Hamburg Lake Shore, N. Y. E. H. & E. B.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moores's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL RIDDLE.

Five hundred and zero, one thousand and one.
One hundred, one more, then fifty—I'm done.
To find what I am, put each part in its place,
Assured that my whole these numbers embrace.
Rest in me if you wish till you find out my name,
Then go ask the robins if they've not the same.
Mentor, Ohio. L. RADCLIFFE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A, B and C found a chest of money containg a certain number of pounds, and when they divided the booty A and B's share amounted to 47 lbs.; B and C's to 88 lbs.; and A and C's to 71 lbs. What sum was found, and what was each man's share?
East Troy, N. Y. L. D. SAWYER.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.
If allowed to continue.
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,
is often the result.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,
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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMING.—DO WE GAIN OR LOSE?

EVERY farmer may pertinently ask and thoughtfully consider this question—Is my farm, under my present system of culture, growing less productive? And the answer would generally be a sure index of the pecuniary result of his farming operations. There are cases where the farmer accumulates money by practicing the skinning process on his land—if he buys and sells his farm at suitable prices, and at the right time—but no wealth is created in this manner. The soil and its fertility is the farmer's true capital, the use, or interest, legitimately belongs to him; that alone is profit—the principal is held by him in trust for posterity. It is evident, if the yield of products has been steadily diminishing on your farm, if its fertility is not so great as formerly, then you have been encroaching on and squandering your capital, and it needs but a grain of common sense to teach that the ultimate end of such a course is ruin.

But, perhaps, you look over your fields, smooth and beautiful to the eye, at your fences, strong and durable, your buildings ample and in order—you think of your notes and mortgages and bank account, and, knowing that the farm has produced all these by the labor of your hands, you conclude that the ruin we speak of is a long way off—not much to be dreaded, though the soil does seem to grow poorer and the crops more uncertain. Well, you may not see it—your life will not reach far enough into the future—but by-and-by your sons come into their inheritance. One takes the notes, the mortgages, and the money in the bank, and the other for his share receives the homestead; but if he inherits your system of farming, and clings to it, when the point is reached where the crops only repay cost, how can he accumulate notes and mortages and money in the bank? You have squandered his capital; how can he repair even buildings and fences and replace worn out implements? This is not an overdrawn picture; it is the reality which thousands have experienced; the worn out lands all over the older settled regions of the country bear witness of its truth. The true remedy is judicious farming—the temporary one, selling out and removal to the West.

Now is the time to scan closely your system of farming, and if defective, plan and adopt a better one. Enrich the land. If capital is lacking to undertake much at once, lay down most of the farm to grass and stock it; plow less and the stock will enable you to manure well what you do plow. Underdrain, subsoil, top-dress, plow under green crops, cultivate thoroughly. Feed sheep and cattle, but keep few hogs and horses. Increase the average yield of your cultivated fields, and resolve to have a profit from your farming besides a mere living and pay for your labor.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—In remarking on the grain harvest in California, the Farmer says that the product of wheat there the past year will range from ten to fifteen millions of bushels. That the yield per acre, on the best fields of wheat, will be from 40 to 60 bushels, and barley from 60 to 100.

TEMPERATURE OF STABLES.

THIS question is annually up for discussion, but so far no authorative decision of it has been reached that we are aware of. Opinions and practices differ with respect to the proper temperature of stables for stock among those who regard the matter as important, while not a few pay no attention to it whatever. It is assumed, by the latter class, that beasts are made equal to any climate where they may be propagated, and that no particular care of them, as respects shelter, is necessary. But this conclusion, though acted upon by many, is manifestly erroneous and would be so prononnced by the beasts themselves, had they a voice in the matter. Comfortably sheltered, stock will thrive better and eat less than when exposed to storms in a climate as rigorous as is common to most of the States and the Canadas.

The degree of warmth which stables should have should vary with the latitude, but in all locations, North or South, entire exposure in winter should be avoided both on the score of economy and humanity. In countries, where forests yet predominate, shelter in winter is of much less consequence than in regions where the ax has performed its allotted task. In England, where the extreme rigor of our winters is rarely if ever known, we learn by Mr. WILLARD, that a stable temperature of 55 to 60 degrees is most in favor with the owners of dairy Short-horn stock, but for working cattle a lower temperature was deemed preferable. Stables, which turn their stock out in the morning smoking with perspiration, are evidently toned too high, not only for comfort, but for the performance of the labor required of the animals thus over-carefully provided for. Shield, but do not roast or parboil stock, since excess of care may be nearly as injurious as entire neglect.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

THE physiology of plants is such that scarcely any two of them take from the ground or the atmosphere the same kind of nutriment in equal proportions. Hence it follows that in continuous cropping, of the same product, much of the productive power of the soil and of the fetilizers combined with it, is lost or remains inert. This loss may be retrieved by a judicious system of rotation, by which means all the elements of growth are brought into successive action and rendered available for farm products.

Perhaps the order of the crops is not of special importance. One might begin a system with roots; follow with the cereals, peas and beans, and then pasture or meadow according to the taste or necessities of the farmer. Some lands will do well in pasture for a series of years. So of the meadow, but as a general rule the best results are attained by changes every three or four years at the most. If oftener made the chances of remuneration are believed to be improved, while the soil is relieved from the thousand noxious plants which impair its vitality without returning any thing of value by way of recompense.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Sowing Plaster in February.

C. E. HOOD, Oak's Corners, N. Y., writes us in this wise:—"I should like to inquire through your columns what is the best time to sow plaster, and whether it will do as well to sow in February or March as it does in April or May, if the ground is clear of snow? I have heard men argue that it will do as much good, but I have never tried it. Does it make any difference what kind of soil it is sown on? I want to sow it on clay soil, and the most of it on timothy meadow. I should also like to know whether it will pay to sow clover seed after barley and oats when you drag your seed, and intend to sow it to wheat in the fall? I have heard it argued that the clover would make the ground enough richer to pay."

As this is a Farmers' Club, we leave these queries to be answered briefly by some of the experienced farmers who belong to it.

Pan for Evaporating Sap.

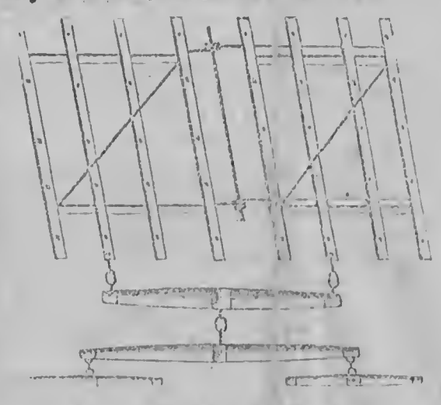
S. S. BOGARTH, Tipton, Iowa, writes us on this subject as follows:—"Various patent contrivances have been tested among us, the most of which have proved worse than useless, and after a fair trial it has been found that none of them answers the purpose better than the common pan with wooden sides and galvanized sheet-iron bottom. These are constructed of various sizes, from two to three and a half feet wide, and from six to twenty-five feet long, owing to the work which they are required to do. Some use these all in one apartment, while others divide them into a number of smaller ones by transverse partitions with small orifices at alternate ends, through which the sap slowly passes from one apartment to another. The pan has a slight inclination from the mouth of the furnace back, and the sap, or juice, is admitted in a small, steady stream into the highest apartment, and passing slowly from one to another, after boiling for a short time in the lowest one it is ready to be drawn off through a stop-cock, in the form of molasses. This, I think, is probably the best form of pan for common use, but it is said (whether true or not I do not know,) that it is an infringement on COOK'S Patent Evaporator." Whether it is or not there are a great many of them in use in this region. With a properly constructed furnace, and a damper in the chimney, to regulate the draft, but little heat need be lost."

Protrusion of Horses' Tongues—Remedy.

J. W., Jacksonville, N. Y., writes:—"A. B. inquires how to prevent a horse carrying his tongue over the bit. I will give him and the "rest of mankind" the method as practiced by the "horse tamers," viz:—Take a thick piece of patent harness leather, about four inches long and two wide; cut off the ends rounding; near the edge on each side punch two holes, through which put a leather string and tie on top of a joint bit; when you put in the bit place this on top of the tongue; take the side pieces of the head stall pretty well up. This will prevent him running his tongue out over the bit. If he runs it out *under* the bit, use a straight bit; drill two holes through the bit from the under side, about an inch and three fourths apart; to these attach a piece of large wire, bringing it under in the shape of the bowl of a spoon; when you put in the bit, pull the tongue through between this wire and the bit, seeing that the space is large enough for it to set easy. These plans will soon break up this bad looking habit. I once cured a colt of hanging the tongue out of its mouth by pricking it sharply with a pin, or point of a knife, every time I saw it out. Half a dozen "applications" were enough.

A Forty Tooth Harrow.

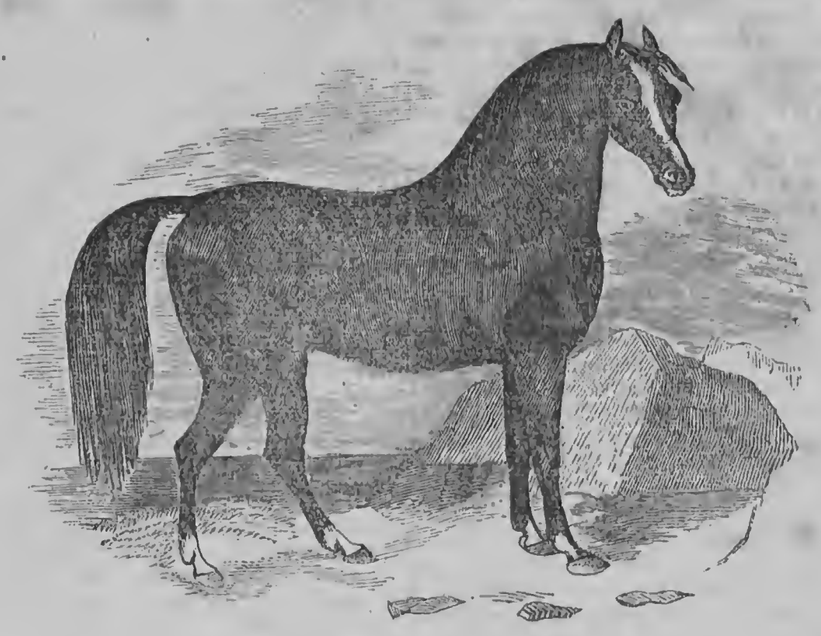
H. R. N. asks for a plan for a forty tooth harrow, and we reply by giving an engraving with description of one that has been found very satisfactory in practical operation.



On loamy lands that are tolerably free from stone care should be taken not to make the harrow too heavy, as it would then weary a team more without doing a proportionate increase of work. The frame work in which the teeth are inserted should be of the best seasoned white oak, two and a half inches square; the teeth three-fourths of an inch square. As the engraving shows, it is not framed together square, but diagonally, which increases the sweep of the harrow. The pieces which hold the teeth are four feet five inches long, with eight inches of space between. Two smart horses will readily pass over twelve acres in a day with this harrow, and *lap* one-third.

The Table Lands of Tennessee.

A. J. SPENCER, Crossville, Cumberland Co., Tenn., sends us a communication, in which he says:—"I would like to give those who wish to seek a home in a congenial clime, the knowledge which I have gained by actual observation of the high lands of Tennessee; and especially of Cumberland county, which is situated about six thousand feet above the sea. The soil is a rich loam, and the surface gently undulating; fruits, as apples, pears, peaches and grapes, grow most luxuriantly, and have a flavor not attained anywhere this side of California. Wheat is grown that weighs 66 pounds to the bushel. Irish potatoes will produce from four to six hundred bushels per acre of a superior quality, and sweet ones grow equally as well. Fever and ague are unknown, and there is no prevailing disease. On the contrary, many diseases are readily cured by the pure air and the numerous mineral springs. Land can be bought for five to ten dollars per acre. The people are loyal, and anxious for Northern men to settle in their midst, and help develop the resources of the country."



ARABIAN HORSES.—PORTRAIT OF A BAY ARABIAN.

THE deserts of Arabia have produced a breed of horses that for centuries have been celebrated. Although the pedigrees of some of the best breeds are claimed by the imaginative sons of the East, to reach back to the stud of SOLOMON, yet it was only in the thirteenth century that the Arabian horse became famous; there is no record, indeed, that the Arabs possessed horses of much value, or began to improve their breeds, before the seventh century. There are now said to be three varieties, which are classed as the inferior, and are found wild in some parts; the half breeds, and those whose pedigrees can be traced far back, and which may be termed the Arabian thorough-bred. These latter are principally reared by the Bedouins in the remote deserts.

It is not, however, probable that the Arabian owes his excellencies to the hardship that have been imposed on him while young, or that he is reared in the very bosom of arid deserts. The real fact is that the Arabs select for their breeding places the fertile and delightful oases, where, though all is dry and barren around, the pasture is unrivaled for its succulence and nutritions properties. The powers of the young animal are developed by the mingled influence of healthful food and moderate exercise.

The Arabian is remarkable for his intelligence and speed, bottom, strength, and a courage that would cause him to die rather than yield—a combination of good points, in which no one is prominent at the expense of others, and which render him valuable for all purposes.

It is now claimed that the English thoroughbred is swifter and stouter than the famed coursers of the desert, and that in all contests for superiority the English racer has won the prize. But the English racing horse may be said to be only the Arabian perfected by British climate and skill in breeding and training. The Darley Arabian, which was brought from the Desert of Palmyra in the latter part of the reign of Queen ANNE, was the parent of the best English racing stock. It was not until Arabian blood was freely mingled with the English stock that the latter rose to a position capable of contesting claims to superiority.

As a faithful specimen of the general form of these horses we give the portrait of a bay Arabian introduced into England—a present from the Imaum of Muscat. The neck is long and arched and beautifully joined to the chest. In the formation of the shoulder, next to that of the head, the Arabian is superior to any other breed; the withers are high, and the shoulder blade has its proper inclination backward. The chest may be considered by some as too narrow, but behind the arms the barrel swells out. The legs are firm, the muscles swelling, and the bone of the densest character.

Peach Blow Potatoes.

A "PRACTICAL FARMER," Janesville, Ohio, writes:—"White Peach Blow potatoes are highly recommended here just now; do you know anything about them?" We answer that they are one of the best varieties of potatoes for market or yield. They are hardy, produce well, and are not liable to rot. They take the lead in the New York market in the spring, as they are good keepers. They require to be planted early, and they will then be the very last sort to ripen. The vines grow rank and they will not bear crowding. The tubers run a great deal in the hill, which makes the digging slower, more laborious and costly, than almost any other variety.

Overstocking the Land.

J. R. HURSAY, Tuftonborough, N. H., strikes the key-note of profitable farming in a few sentences about keeping a certain kind of stock. The principle holds good for all stock, and for all methods of cultivation, viz., keep only what stock you can keep in the best manner, and cultivate only such a number of acres as will return a certain profit. "The point where many stumble," says Mr. H., "is this: they overstock their farms—only half feed their animals—let skeleton cow frames drag themselves about their premises, and then complain because their dry bones do not give milk like the cows of farmer B., which are well kept. When cows are kept for the dairy it is possible and proper—yes, it is a duty—to keep them in the best manner for profit. If you cannot keep four well, try two; the two well kept will return more net income than the four half-starved, and labor and the use of capital are saved. The value of the cow is determined partly by her pedigree, but the *keeping* has *more* to do with making her profitable or otherwise."

Pipe Wells.—More Light Wanted.

THOMAS HAZARD, Monroe County, this State, writes:—"On our hills we have to dig from fifty to sixty feet before we find water; the supply is abundant, but the quicksand is so troublesome that it is difficult to dig *deep enough*, and after the well is dug and stoned it frequently fills with quicksand so as to prevent getting water either with a bucket or ordinary pump. Why don't the patentee of those wells and pumps let his light shine through the RURAL and other agricultural papers by advertising? We want to ask several questions through the RURAL.

"1st—Will one of those wells operate in quicksand, such as I have described, and will the pumps draw water from a depth of sixty feet? Perhaps the pipe might be driven below the quicksand, and in that way obviate the difficulty.

"2d—What is the expense of such wells?

"3d—Who is the manufacturer?"

Those having an interest in this patent should give the desired information about prices and manufacturing in the advertising columns.

A COLORADO FARM.—There is a farm in Colorado 18 miles long by 12 wide, which pastures 3,000 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep, and last year yielded $80,000 worth of grain. It is worked by Mexican laborers, who are fed and managed by officers, like an army.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

PROGRESS.*

A "HAPPY NEW YEAR" to our readers. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six sleeps with the dead past. Now is a good time for men in every pursuit to pause and look backward and forward—backward to see what has been achieved,—forward to see what there is yet to achieve.

As Agriculture is the basis of an adequate supply of human subsistence, improvements in it have always justly ranked high in importance. In every nation possessing territorial possessions sufficient for the production of its agricultural supplies, the advance in this art has kept pace, with wonderful evenness, with the advance in general civilization. Gigantic strides in both have been effected by the present and immediately preceding generations. Improvements in sheep breeding have gone on in a steady and even rapid course from the days of BAKEWELL to the present time. If recent ones have been less visible and startling, it is because it is more difficult to scale the steep mountain peak than it was to mount up the more gradual acclivities at its base. When BAKEWELL commenced his career, every thing was to be done. The most miserable rough-hewer in breeding could scarcely have gone amiss in an attempt to make a more profitable animal out of the gaunt, leggy, Long-wooled sheep of England. BAKEWELL was no rough-hewer, no specimen of lucky mediocrity in his art. He was a genius; and no man probably ever came nearer ascending from the base to the peak, in improving a race of animals. Yet there are better Long-wools in England now than he ever bred or saw.

ELLMAN in like manner manufactured the splendid English Middle Wools out of the scraggy sheep of the Sussex Downs; and he traveled well up the mountain. WEBB commenced where ELLMAN left off, and ascended higher; and Britain and America are now filled with keen competitors for superiority, who, in the aggregate, are unquestionably still advancing the limits of improvement. The same may be said of the other English families of sheep which are original subvarieties, offshoots, or crosses of the preceding. Every year heralds a new successful experiment with them. Every year bears record of further general improvement.

The Merino was a less plastic material to work upon, when subjected to modern experiment. Its blood had flowed far longer in a fixed channel without intermixture or change, and had therefore acquired more uniform and unchangeable forms of external development. It had, it is believed, altered little for ages, when it went forth from Spain, about the beginning of the present century, to colonize the world. Its naturalization in England proved a failure. It met neither the wants nor the tastes of its people. In France it was more successful, and improvements were effected in it which visibly increased its adaptation to the National uses. Germany wrought a great, but a one-sided, improvement in the Spanish Merino. The fineness of the fleece was materially increased, but the body and the constitutional stamina were deteriorated. There has been, however, a reaction on these subjects, and a considerable portion of the German breeders now produce large, and, we suppose, strong sheep. Of the later results of the Merino experiment in other European countries, we are not specially informed. They have not at least been sufficiently successful to attract foreign notice. The Australian and South American Merinos are principally offshoots from the German stem, and have not yet attained a sufficiently distinctive local character to require notice.

The American Merino has been moulded by circumstances. His ancestors came here under the most favorable auspices. The country needed them. Their introducers and sponsors were statesmen. But American politics, and consequently policies, are like trade winds.—They blow strongly in one direction, and then as strongly in another! In 1815 they *blew away* the sheep which the LIVINGSTONS, the HUMPHREYS and the JARVISES had introduced with so much pride and care, as public benefactions to their country. In the long eclipse which followed, but a feeble remnant was saved. Meanwhile the "Saxon" irruption took place, and these delicate sheep spread over the country. They were found unsuited to our markets and systems of husbandry, and were condemned. The public again called for the "old-fashioned" (i. e., the Spanish) Merinos. They came back into public favor more thoroughly acclimated—changed for the better for American wants, somewhat by climatic influence and more as the result of judicious breeding.

From that day to this their progress has been onward. They have seen seasons of adversity, comparatively speaking; but American farmers (some of them at least) have learned that all kinds of stock equally have their "ups and downs" in the public markets and favor; and they have clung resolutely to their sheep and their *improvements*. The fruit of this constancy and skill is the American Merino—an animal as different from the Merino of any other country as is a Morgan horse from an English dray, or a Moorish barb. He might not be the most profitable fine wooled sheep in Germany or France. That is a point of no consequence to us. It is enough that he best suits our climate, our markets, and our modes of management. A material improvement has taken place in our best bred Merino flocks within the last five years. An intelligent West Virginia sheep farmer, who spent some time in Vermont, last winter and this, wrote to us that he thought he could clearly see a change for the better in the best flocks within the intermediate period. We can say the same for New York; and it is probably true of the other Merino growing States. This is, surely, a pleasant backward view.

In looking forward, the breeders of all kinds of sheep should carefully study the present character of their flocks—note their deficiencies—and aim to rectify these while they continue to strengthen their good points. There can be no more absurd mistake for any man to make than to fancy he has scaled the last and loftiest peak—that he has reached perfection. The very best rams of five years ago are not up to the present mark, and are not used, even where they are retained by their breeders. Five years hence the best rams of to-day will stand equally in the shade.

We do not propose here to point out in detail the points or qualities in which our best sheep are susceptible of improvement. This will be our business for the year to come, as it has been through years past. The best flocks exhibit greater or lesser positive defects. Nay, this is true of almost, if not quite, every individual sheep. We never, for example, yet saw a Merino ram which, judged even by the present standard of excellence, was not below the highest mark in some one or more particulars. And even excellence is but a comparative term—signifying the best which has *yet* been attained, not the best which is attainable. The longest wool may be bred on longer. The thickest may be bred on thicker. In a word, every quality sought for may be improved, and, as we have already said, is now being annually improved. Nor should this circumstance chill or discourage the emulation of the breeder. On the contrary, the breeder who brings intellect and high motives to his task, should rejoice that there is no limit to progress in his art.

* This article was intended for the preceding number of the RURAL, but was detained in the mails.—M.

MR. L. J. BURGESS' RAM "CASHIER."

CASHIER, bred and owned by LOAN J. BURGESS, North Hoosick, N. Y., was got by PERCY & BURGESS' Gold Mine, out of Little Queen. The pedigrees of both sire and dam have been published in this paper. Both have taken first prizes at State Fairs. Mr. BURGESS writes: "Cashier is one year old. His first fleece weighed 17 lbs. 14 ozs. He received what I term the sweepstakes premium at the late Fair of the State Ag. Society—that is, on sheep and fleece."

[Mr. BURGESS has had two portraits of Cashier, one of which (the first and poorest taken,) was given in our last volume—the wrong engraving being sent us. Above we give the latest and best portrait of Cashier, and the only one Mr. B. intended for publication.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

THE WOOL TARIFF.—Our last advices from Washington show that the tariff on wool and woolens, passed by the House last winter, continues in great danger of being cut down in the Senate. Nothing but vigorous exertion will prevent it. Let petitions be poured into the Senate from every part of the wool growing States. We are receiving letters from all quarters urging our personal attendance at Washington. It would be our duty to be there, as one of the committee appointed by the National Wool Growwers' Association for that purpose, were it in our power. But the condition of our health is such as to render it wholly impracticable. We mention this to save ourselves the trouble of answering many letters on the subject, and to let our friends, generally, know why we are not at the post which was assigned to us. Those who have written us that they are circulating petitions for signatures are entitled to the thanks of the wool growers of the country. It is to be hoped that not a school district will remain uncanvassed.

SHEEP KILLED BY SALT.—CHARLES E. CRANE, Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, asks if we "can give any information respecting the disease in sheep which is caused by eating salt after being for some time without." He says he has lost several from that cause; that they usually die within thirty-six hours after eating the salt; and that "the most prominent symptoms are a violent shivering of the whole body, and difficult respiration as the case advances." We have never seen a case of this kind, but have often heard of them. An excessive amount of salt is liable to produce inflamation of the inferior lining (mucous membrane,) of the stomach, and this is doubtless the disease in question. To arrest the corrosive action of the salt and put it in a form to be carried off, it would be proper immediately to administer lukewarm water, say a quart. Stirring the whites of three or four eggs in the water would render its effect more soothing. Flax seed tea would be an excellent remedy. If administered properly and in time either of the remedies proposed would probably be effective.

NAME CLAIMED.—HENRY T. CUTTS, Orwell, Vt., claims the name of Gold Dust for an Infantado ram teg, got by F. H. DEAN'S Little Wrinkly, bred by Mr. HAMMOND, by Sweepstakes. Gold Dust's dam, bred by ROLIN GLEASON, was got by the Hinds ram by the Cross ram, both bred by W. R. SANFORD.

HOOF ROT.—DAVID W. HUTZEL, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The disease you describe is hoof rot. There are twenty remedies for it in popular use, either of which will cure, *if properly applied*; and a hundred more might be added to the list. But if they are not used often enough—if the foot is not suitably cleaned and pared—and if it is not kept from mud, water, &c., long enough to allow the application to have its full effect—a "permanent cure" is out of the question. Mr. HUTZEL will find the results of our experience in the Practical Shepherd, and the whole subject has been repeatedly discussed in these columns.

We consider blue vitrol the great remedy in light cases, and butter of antimony in severe ones. People generally like to use a compound of drugs. Almost every published *recipe* includes a dozen of them. It is well if these do not neutralize each other. The multiplication of ingredients is in scarcely any instance a benefit. All the addition which *we* desire to make to the two applications we have named is tar, to form an external coating which will to some extent keep dirt out of the sores and prevent the bad effects of moisture.

CROSS RAMS.—"R. P. S." asks us "how to manage a cross ram." A whipping about the face with a light, limber rod, administered every time the ram offers to butt—and vigorously followed up until he runs away completely cowed—will sometimes break the habit when it is beginning to be formed. No fear should ever be betrayed, even if you are not prepared for him. In default of other weapons, give him your boot in the face so rapidly and effectually that he cannot charge, until he loses all stomach for the attempt. An old bruiser who has learned his power, cannot be broken of the habit. But he can be made safe by putting a cap or hood of leather over his face so that it will prevent him from seeing except backwards. This can be properly secured to the horns, and by a strap under the jaws. A ram that strikes sidewise with his horns must always be looked out for by those who approach him closely. The tips of his horns should be sawed off, or knobs fastened on them.

CLAIMING NAMES FOR RAM TEGS.—We have published a few of these "claims," because they have come mostly from gentlemen whom we know would not request their publication, except in the cases of animals supposed to be remarkably valuable on the score of pedigree and individual excellence. In *such* cases we are willing to continue to publish a few of them. But as a general thing it is time enough to publish a ram's name and pedigree after he has made his mark and demonstrated his superior value.

SALT IN WINTER.—"S.," Redwing, Minn. By all means, sheep should have salt in winter, and it is better that they have access to it at will.

MR. WELLS ON WOOL AND WOOLENS.—In his Report Mr D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, briefly discusses the tariff on wool and woolens. We annex what he says on the subject, presuming the editor of this department will comment upon the same in a future number: M.

In respect to wool and woolens, and especially to so much of the House Bill No. 718 as proposes to increase the duties on the importation of these articles, the Commissioner would report as follows:

A careful examination of the whole subject, the opportunity for which, owing to a limitation of time and the pressure of other business, was not afforded to Congress or its committees at its last session, leads the Commissioner to the conclusion that the schedule of rates in question, proposed as the basis of the future tariff on wool and woolens, is of a character not warranted by the circumstances of the case, and prejudicial alike to the true interests of the wool grower, the revenue, and the great mass of consumers and taxpayers throughout the country.

In presenting these views the Commissioner would not be understood as advocating any reduction of the present rates of duty on wool, except so far as regards the combing wools. On the contrary, he favors and recommends their retention. But he is, at the same time, of the opinion that the duties, as they now stand, afford all the protection which this interest has a right to expect—having due regard to the questions of revenue and prices—and all that they ought on the grounds of expediency to receive.

OHIO FARMER—*Fun Ahead Spoiled.*—Our genial friend, Gen. S. D. HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, was "indulging in a hope" that the close of the last year would enable him to throw off the editorial harness and elevate his heels in the pasture of retirement, to which he supposed himself bound. But a change in the business relations of the publishing firm has dissipated this vision of ease, and lengthened him to the "grindstone" again. He thus patiently submits to the martyrdom:—"Since it must be so, I give my neck cheerfully to the yoke, and if my vehicle should ever drag heavily in the ruts, I shall expect my friends to give me a lift at the wheels." M.

AN OLD FARMER.—The Frankliuville (O.) Pioneer says that there is now living in Sandusky, in that State, a farmer named MATTHIAS BAKEMAN who is 111 years old—having been born in the year 1755. He is quite active yet.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Steam in Agriculture.

THE Canada Farmer has an article tending to enforce the propriety and advantage of plowing by steam rather than by the use of horses and oxen, as is now done in the States and the Canadas. The advantages claimed for steam over animal power, in the preparation of land for crops, are celerity of execution, greater depth of plowing, and hence a greater readiness in killing out noxious weeds upon a farm. There are doubtless many portions of the older settled portions of Canada and the prairie regions of the West where steam plowing might be advantageously used, but on small farms, with undulating surfaces, we doubt whether steam can be profitably substituted for the animal power now employed in breaking up and preparing the ground for crops or in cultivating them during the growing process. A few experiments in steam cultivation have been made at the West, and though the results have not proven very satisfactory, we are still confident that success will be achieved.

Plowing on the Prairies.

A WRITER in the Mass. Ploughman furnishes an interesting account of a visit recently made by him to the prairie regions of the West. With respect to the operation of plowing there he says:—"Four or five yoke of oxen make the team, all driven by one man, and no one holds the plow, that being confined in a frame work, running on wheels, which keeps it in place. The furrow was about 15 inches wide, and as black as our Massachusetts swamp-land, although on the top of a roll of the prairie land. This dark color is supposed by some to be caused by the annual fires which have heretofore swept over the prairies, and burned the large crops of grass which they produce."

Home Manufactures.

THE Iowa Homestead urges, with much spirit, the erection of manufactories in the Western States for the purpose of bringing the producer and consumer together in their mutual industrial operations. It adds:—"We have been too long sending to Eastern States for our implements of husbandry, furniture and clothing, when the profits of their manufacture should be added to the wealth of *our own State*. New England and Old England have turned too many honest pennies which Iowa should have turned. * * * Let us say to the East, you can only retain our custom by transplanting your factories upon our soil, and they will soon be transplanted." The West is getting restive.

Assumption Rebuked.

THE Northern Farmer, in referring to the American Agriculturist, pertinently says:—"To read the paper referred to one would infer a wish to have it understood that all the agricultural talent of the country was centered in that paper, and what was not written for them or by them, was of little account. We believe there is some talent outside of the City of New York, and that the editors of the Country Agricultural Papers have better opportunities of knowing the wants of the farming community, and of gaining information by actual observation and association with farmers themselves, twenty or more of whom he sees where the city editor sees one."

Green vs. Dry Wood.

A DISCUSSION is going on in the columns of the Miner and Farmer (N. H.) on the comparative value of green and dry wood for fuel. One writer contends that green wood radiates more heat than does the seasoned article, quantity for quantity. The other denies this for sundry specified reasons. The dry wood advocate had the floor last and propounds this very pungent inquiry:—"If green wood gives out so much more heat, how does it happen that men who run glass-works, steam engines, and the like, where the production of the greatest heat at least expense is made a study, have never been able to find it out?"

Sharpening Tools.

IT is said that the easiest way to sharpen razors and other edged tools is to place the blade for about half an hour in water containing one-twentieth of its weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it off lightly on a piece of soft rag, and in a few hours afterwards "set" it on a strop. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards needed. This process never injures good razors, whilst poor ones are often improved by it.

Corn in the Ear.

IT is customary for western farmers to sell their corn in the ear, allowing seventy pounds of corn for a bushel. The Prairie Farmer says this is being too liberal, on the part of the farmer, as seventy pounds of old corn in the ear will make nearly sixty-six pounds of shelled corn—a surplus more than sufficient to cover the cost of shelling.

Good Advice.

THE N. E. Farmer says: "It should ever be a rule with the farmer to winter no more stock than he can winter well. A single sheep or cow, properly cared for, and provided with a sufficiency of wholesome and nutricious food, water, and comfortable shelter, will be of more value to the owner than two poorly kept. It is a singular error in domestic policy, to appropriate to two or more animals the food necessary for one."

STOCK IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The authorities of Nova Scotia have purchased a farm of 350 acres, which is to be placed under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture for the special purpose of rearing pure stock.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER—*Progress, Receipts, &c.*—The success of the RURAL for 1867 has thus far been unprecedented—greatly in excess of any former year, and largely in advance of our expectations. We are daily receiving hundreds of *new* subscribers, in addition to more than the usual number of renewals—indicating decided progress. Although we offered no special inducements for agents to remit early (as we have formerly,) our subscription receipts during the first week of this year, were *over one-third more than those of any corresponding period!* For example, our receipts for the first five days of January, 1866, were $13,400.87:—for the corresponding five days of 1867, they were **$20,133.83!** These figures, which don't lie, tell the story, and comment would be superfluous. We give them in no spirit of boasting, but to assure its hosts of ardent and influential working friends and well-wishers, all over the land, that the RURAL is achieving a success unparalleled in the history of its class of journalism—for which we are largely indebted to the efforts and co-operation of its earnest advocates, to whom we bend in grateful acknowledgment.

—We commence the new year with a *bona fide* edition of *Seventy-Five Thousand Copies*, in the belief that we shall have that number of subscribers. But whether we shall increase or diminish this edition will depend upon the efforts and success of Agent-Friends throughout the Country. What say, Gentlemen and Ladies, Boys and Girls of the gallant "Rural Brigade?" Must we recede, or will you cause a demand for full One Hundred Thousand Copies of Volume XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER?

THE EDITOR'S PORTRAIT WANTED AGAIN.—For years we have now and again been requested to give our "picter" in the RURAL, and on two or three occasions named reasons for declining—among which, if we remember rightly, were the lack of gray hairs, dignity and 100,000 subscribers! But the requests are becoming more frequent, and as the subscribers are fast arriving, we shall have to "hurry up" the gray hairs and dignity, or—say nay again. The last request is in a letter from WM. TRONE, Esq., a P. M. in Licking Co., Ohio, who (in sending a handsome club for 1867,) says:—"Now, first, I, with others, friends of the RURAL, earnestly and sincerely request you, if you please, to give us a good likeness of yourself, in some early number of the RURAL," &c. Albeit our modesty and firmness are proof against many things, the expression "earnestly and sincerely," causes us to relent to some extent, and to say that, if we can get a good-looking picture, (i. e, *a likeness!*) perhaps our friends will be gratified ere long, even though we may be accused of vanity. However, we think the closing sentence of the following extract from a notice of the RURAL (given in the Phrenological Journal about a year ago,) suggests the best manner of learning about the editor hereof:

"When the editor was elected mayor of Rochester, we feared the RURAL would lose something of its spirit, but we find it 'all alive' to the best interests of the farmer and the family as before. We intend to watch our opportunity to 'show up' this time-honored editor and model mayor in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. But the best way to study his character is to read his paper."

THE RURAL'S NEW DRESS.—In the haste of getting our last number to press we neglected to state that the new and becoming attire of the RURAL was mainly furnished by Messrs. FARMER, LITTLE, & Co. of New York, (proprietors of "White's" New York Type Foundry, established in 1810,) and copper faced under their direction. Of the beauty and clearness of the type we trust our readers have already received favorable *impressions*, and hence any adjectives would be superfluous. The border rules, corners, &c., are from the foundry of Mr. NATHAN LYMAN of Buffalo. We take pleasure in again commending both of the above named firms as among the most prompt and honorable in the country.

WHEAT, CORN AND POTATO CROPS.—The wheat crop of 1866 is estimated to be 153,045,967 bushels—an increase over that of 1865 of 5,000,000 bushels. The crop of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska aggregates 88,986,169 bushels. The crop of Minnesota is not given.——The corn crop of 1866, excluding the eleven Pacific States, is put at 679,000,000 bushels—25,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1865. The estimated deficiency in the quality of the crop of 1866, as compared with that of 1865, is 75,000,000 bushels, making a total deficiency of 100,000,000 bushels.——The estimated crop of potatoes, including all except the Pacific States, is 104,000,000 bushels.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.—It is announced that in connection with the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris from April to November next, a great show of live stock, agricultural implements, together with general farming operations, will also take place, and under the auspices of the Imperial Commission. As there is not sufficient room in the exhibition building and its surrounding grounds to admit of the proper display and trial of stock and implements, the island of Billancourt-on-the-Seine has been selected as the scene of operations. The field chosen contains fifty-four acres of excellent soil, and is within a short distance of the Great Exhibition.

THE COTTON YIELD.—A gentleman in Missouri, having traveled over most of the cotton growing regions of the South, and paid particular attention to the cotton crop, writes that the entire yield will not exceed 1,400,000 bales—or less by a million of bales than was anticipated in the earlier portions of the season. Only about 400,000 bales have, as yet, been sent to market. This estimate is about one-third of the crop of 1860.

MONTHLY NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—The publishers of the N. E. Farmer, weekly, have resumed the publication of a monthly edition under very favorable auspices. No. 1, Vol. I of the new series (for Jan., 1867,) is a capital one in both style and contents—being made up of the cream of the weekly. We wish the enterprise abundant success. Published by R. P. EATON & Co., Boston, at $1.50 per annum.

BOOTH'S COMBINED SHAKER.—This valuable Western New York invention, heretofore commended in the RURAL, is being extensively manufactured by Mr. W. C. QUIMBY of this city, and is having a large sale, not only in this State, but at the West. During the past week an order for a number of shakers was received from California. See advertisement.

AN AILMENT IN HORSES.—D. M. HUNTER, Meadville, Pa., inquires "the cause and cure for swelling of the sheath in horses confined in the stable. Is there any danger attending it? Does it constitute unsoundness?" Who will answer?

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY.—The Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE of Syracuse, has been chosen to fill the President's chair of this institution. The appointment is generally commended.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE PEACH BUDS IN WESTERN N. Y.

FRIDAY morning, Dec. 21st, 1866, the mercury stood as low as 18° below zero in many places in this vicinity. Some reliable observers reported it as low as 20°; others at 5° or 6° The morning was very clear and still, there being only a gentle current of air moving from the East. In vallies exposed to the sweep of this current the thermometer marked the highest degree of cold; on western slopes, sheltered also by forests, it was in some instances we know, twelve degrees warmer—so much will the shelter of a belt of timber soften the iciest touch of winter. The sun shone bright after this cold morning, and the weather rapidly softened down to a thaw, which carried off most of the snow.

We believe this weather destroyed the bulk of the peach buds in this vicinity, and probably throughout Western N. Y. All orchards that we have examined are badly injured. H. N. LANGWORTHY, an experienced fruit grower residing near this city, writes us as follows under date of January 5th:—"Having made a pretty critical examination of the peach buds on my grounds to-day, I find them, almost to a solitary bud, killed by the severe cold of Friday, Dec. 21st. My neighbors, with one or two exceptions, have also expressed the conviction that the peach crop is destroyed in this locality. It is a question not easily answered how the peach buds pass through an ordeal of cold in some seasons, and escape harm, while in others one much less severe proves so disastrous. I can account for it with no other theory than that, owing to a late, warm fall, the sap remains active later in the season, thus exposing the delicate tissues and sap vessels of the bud to be ruptured by severe cold, and making a failure inevitable."

GRAPES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

NUMBER TWO.

Varieties.—The Concord being one of the earliest varieties, sold readily, and gave good satisfaction to both consumers and dealers. Although possessing much of the foxy flavor, that is overlooked, as there is no other variety to compete with it. The Delaware has proved very popular this season, coming in, as it does, just after the Concord. Its fine flavor, together with a great degree of sweetness, produces a striking contrast to its predecessor, and its color being pleasing to the eye combines to make it attractive. The wine dealers are very partial to this variety, but owing to the scarcity of it the prices ranged too high for them. Some, which were received in very bad condition, sold readily at ten cents per pound, and at the close of the season there was quite a demand for them from the wine dealers, but they had neglected to inform themselves that it was an early variety, and found none in market. The Diana will prove a very strong competitor to the Delaware, as its size gives it a great advantage, and, although not received in our market to any great extent, it is a great favorite; but after all, the Isabella is the standard grape in our market; it has been tested for a long time, and has always proved a good article. Selling at a medium price it suits the trade of the great mass of fruit dealers; in fact, many of our dealers know but little about varieties, and any dark grape can be sold to them without inquiry. The most serious objection to it is, that it is not much in demand by the wine dealers, and only an extremely low price will induce them to buy. The Catawba is *the* favorite of the market; coming in a little later than the Isabella it is eagerly sought for by all classes of dealers, and gradually absorbs all the demand of the trade. In fact, as a late grape, it has no equal, either for flavor or keeping, and those from Crooked Lake can be kept in a good state of preservation until Christmas, without any more care than a barrel of apples. The wine dealers are always ready to purchase them, even in a slightly damaged condition, and will pay ten and sometimes fifteen cents per pound for them in this state for wine. There are a number of other varieties in our market, but in such limited quantities that they are hardly worth mentioning.

Packages.—The form of packages is more varied than ever; our growers appear to be on a strife to get the most stylish or favorite package, and by actual experience find out the one which is the most profitable. Some few growers have used small, round paper boxes containing about one and a half pounds of grapes. The lids of these boxes are ornamented with the figure of a beautiful female, which, I presume, is intended to convey to the mind of the purchaser that the contents of the box are as handsome and sweet as the outside represents; but from my experience they come far short of it, as the variety is the Isabella, and not then of the first class. The economy of these boxes I cannot understand; as the boxes cost 20 cents each, the grapes must sell at a very high price to pay the grower for the box. The round paper boxes are also generally used by the Bloomfield and Naples growers. The Hammondsport growers send theirs in five pound wooden boxes made by FAIRCHILD BROS., with a neat label on top having the variety, and grower's name. This box is *the box* for grapes, and fruit in these boxes will sell in preference to any other in our market, and I think they can show larger returns for their fruit than any other grape growing district in the State. While on this subject I will contrast these with the round paper boxes. One grower in that Valley had a few of the paper boxes left from last season, and not wishing to throw them away, filled them with grapes and sent them to market. While selling any good mark of Isabellas for 15 cents his were sold from 8 to 10 cents at slow sales. Another new box made its appearance this season; in form and size resembling the Hammondsport box, but the sides, top and bottom are formed of one piece of wood. The lid laps over the front of the box about one and a half inches without fastening. These are packed in skeleton cases. All of the old style boxes were on hand this season. Ohio did not send many of the 20 pound boxes; most of them contained from ten to twelve pounds. A few five pound square paper boxes were sent, but they were not profitable; neither will any paper boxes ever prove as good as a wooden box made of the right kind of wood. I have no interest in recommending the FAIRCHILD box, but truth and justice compel me to say that the grape growers of that Valley are greatly indebted to these gentlemen for inventing this box for their use, and as for preserving grapes after being packed, it is the best box in this country. It is made of a species of pine which is very light, free from smell, and possesses remarkable preserving qualities.

Dealers.—I am aware there has been much complaint about dealers this season on account of delay in making returns for the fruit. This could not well be avoided, on account of such an immense quantity arriving in market, and in order to make more prompt returns, a great deduction must have been made in the prices, which would have caused more dissatisfaction. I think in many instances the dealers held their stock too high, considering the quantity and quality of the fruit; still, as they did it with the idea of doing better for their patrons, they were excusable.

Many consignors think that all we have to do at any time is to offer their goods and they are sold; but that is not the case, for there are times when there is no demand at any price. We sometimes receive orders to close up a lot of fruit immediately, and having done so at a reduced price, of course, the owner frequently writes in return, and wants to know *why* his fruit did not bring as much as his neighbors; so the dealer is complained of for doing just what was ordered to be done. Another difficulty frequently lies in our way of closing up a lot of fruit, particularly if it is a new customer. We generally have on hand the fruit of some well known and favorite brand, and our purchasing customers refuse the new mark as long as we have those that they have tested, and know to be reliable. In this case we must depend on some customers who have no preference, or deal with us only occasionally. NOW AND THEN.

New York, Dec., 1866.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—No. II.

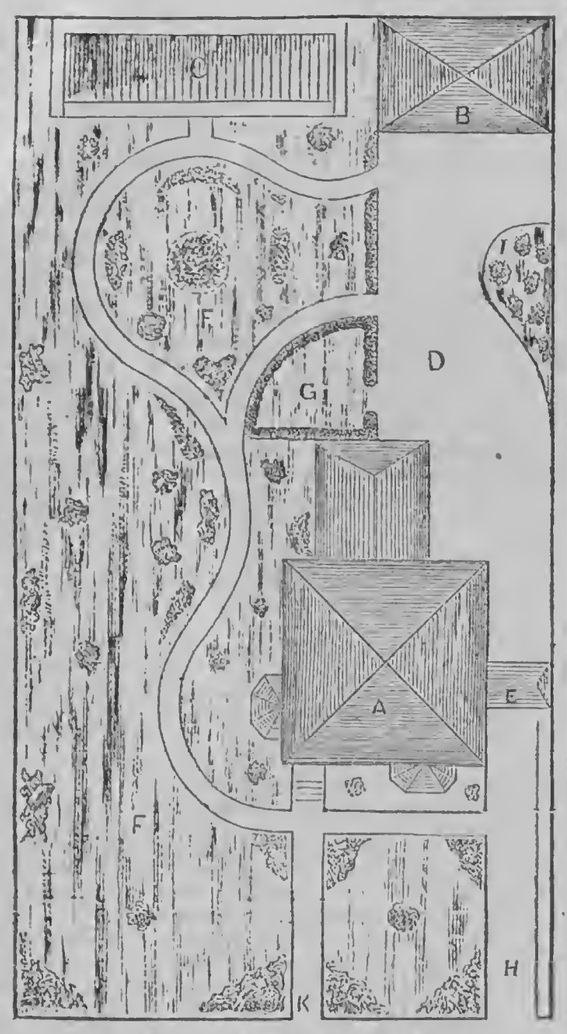
BY WILLIAM WEBSTER.

IN continuing my series of Plans for small gardens, I cannot but again allude to the fact, that, as they abound all over the country, so does a desire for the requisite knowledge to lay them out properly and manage them afterwards continue to increase. In confirmation of this I need but mention that a well known writer in one of our popular Magazines remarks,—"Books have been written on 'Our Farm of Two Acres,' 'Four Acres,' and 'Ten Acres,'—I shall be glad to see as good a book as these on 'Our Garden of One Acre,' or 'Half,' or 'Quarter of an Acre.'"

To the man of moderate means, the amateur, and all who desire to enter into the philosophy of gardening, this question how to lay out a garden and manage it afterwards becomes a pertinent one. It cannot well, however, be answered except by asking another. Do you desire to combine the ornamental with the useful in the formation of your gardens, or do you intend it solely as a means of profit without any regard to the combination I have mentioned? If the latter, then our advice is to grow such things only as you can derive the most profit from — but if your aspirations lead you to adopt the former, then we are with you, because we hold that there is scarcely anything which can produce a greater attachment for home than an orderly and well arranged garden. And is not this home-feeling engendered, in a great measure, through our associations connected therewith, which tend to remind us of the hand of some dear one that can be traced through all its beautiful arrangements? If there are any whom the pleasures of a garden have never yet tempted, I would say begin at once; the season is at hand, the year is before you. Commence by forming some definite Plan in your mind for the improvement of your garden, and by which you may be guided in all your future operations.

The design which is here presented is not a plan for general adoption, but merely one for study. The reason for this is obvious. Circumstances scarcely ever admit of a plan which is designed for any one particular place being fully carried out in another. Either the location of the dwelling, the stables, or other object, requires some modification which, however, interferes with the essentials. Thus, in studying the plan in order to adapt it to our own particular wants, we find it may become necessary to change the shape of the walks; this of course involves an alteration of the whole, yet the space remains which must be appropriated to the same purpose, only in a different form.

The drawing represents a place of half an acre. The dwelling is of moderate size, 40 ft. square, with an addition in the rear 22 x 25 ft., being rather ornate in character. The surroundings require to be in keeping in this case, and no part is appropriated to a vegetable garden for the reason that so much is required to be in lawn to correspond with the dwelling; but to compensate, in a measure, for this, there is a cold grapery at C—a glass house for vines trained under the rafters in which no artificial heat is used— the temperature being raised solely by solar influence. The ground part of this house can be used for the production of early salads and such things as are usually grown in hot-beds. On further reference to the Plan we find at



PLAN FOR LANDSCAPE GARDEN.

A, the dwelling. B, Stables. C, Cold Grapery. D, House Yard. E, Porte Cochere. F, F, Sections of Lawn. G, Laundry Ground. H, Entrance to rear of Dwelling and Stables. I, Groups of evergreens to screen Stables. K, Walk to Dwelling.

Space will not admit of entering more minutely into details at present; that I reserve for another paper, simply stating that the flower beds are cut out of the grass on the Lawn, as represented in the engraving.

Rochester, Jan. 2, 1867.

DISCUSSION ON GRAPES,

AT MEETING OF THE OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BY M. B. BATEHAM.

AT the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, held at Zanesville, Dec. 6th, the following discussion on new grapes took place:

The Longworth.—Dr. WARDER said this was a delightful fruit and very healthy and productive vine, found in the garden of the late N. LONGWORTH, Esq., in Cincinnati. It was marked by him as his No. 20, and as it was a great favorite with that pioneer of American viticulture, it was proposed to give it his name. This grape is of the same class as the Herbemont, but earlier. The bunches are large and shouldered; the berries are rather small, round, black, very piquant and refreshing for the table, and promise to make a superior wine.

The Lyman we find at the same place. It has the appearance of the *Vitis viparia* species. The vine is remarkably thrifty and healthy, with no signs of mildew on the foliage. It is very productive, yielding handsome, large bunches, (sometimes shouldered,) of medium sized berries, that are round, dark blue, or black, and full of sweet juice. This promises to be one of our best wine grapes, and has been cultivated to some extent for that purpose in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky.

Ives' Seedling and Rintz.—Dr. WARDER also spoke of the value and popularity of these, as *wine grapes*, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, since the failure of the Catawba in that region. The Ives, especially, is claimed to make a better wine than the Catawba, and is more productive, besides being exempt from disease. The cuttings of this variety have all been bought up at $40 per 1,000, and great call for more.

Saratoga.—Referring to the report on this grape, at the Cleveland Exhibition, Mr. CAMPBELL of Delaware said he had been informed that some persons had asserted that it was only the *Catawba*, but he was convinced they were mistaken. He read a letter from Mr. FANCHER in support of this opinion, and said he had a vine of the Saratoga growing in his own grounds; it differed essentially from the Catawba.

Martha and Black Hawk.—Mr. BATEHAM expressed a desire to hear something about these two seedlings of the Concord, originated some years ago by SAMUEL MILLER of Lebanon, Pa., and said to give promise of value. He believed that Mr. KNOX could give information about them.

Mr. KNOX of Pittsburg said he believed these two grapes were destined to become quite popular, when sufficiently known. The *Martha* he regarded as bearing the same relation to white grapes that the Concord does to black ones. Both are very sweet and good, and the vines, like the parent, remarkably vigorous, hardy and healthy—just such as are wanted to withstand the vicissitudes of our climate.

The Iona.—The Secretary read his minutes of the discussion on this grape, at Cleveland, and asked those present to correct any errors that might occur to them. None of consequence were mentioned.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he did not express confidence in the "hardiness" of the Iona vine; for he had some doubts on that point, and also in regard to its exemption from mildew. He was pleased with its vigorous growth, and the quality of the fruit, though with him it was not quite as tender and delicious as reported, and did not ripen quite as soon as he expected.

Mr. HOOPER of Westchester, Pa., said, in his section grape vines generally mildewed the past two years. Adirondac and Iona mildewed badly.

Mr. TEAS of Richmond, Ia., said Iona vines grew well till the latter part of summer, then mildewed and leaves failed; still several bearing vines in his vicinity ripened their fruit well, and he thought in ordinary seasons the variety would prove healthy. The past summer was very wet, and nearly all grape vines mildewed.

Mr. A. B. BUTTLES of Columbus said he planted 500 Iona and 200 Israella vines in the fall, a year ago, and hilled the earth over the vines, but nearly all were killed by the winter—soil gravelly loam. He planted again the past spring, and the vines grew well at first, but afterwards mildewed and shed their leaves before ripening the wood—Delaware and Creveling the same. But the season being remarkably wet, he does not count it a fair test of the variety, and shall try again.

Mr. MORRISON of Belmont County, and Mr. IMLAY and Dr. HILDRETH of Zanesville, related similar experience to that of Mr. BUTTLES, only on a smaller scale.

Mr. CLARKE of Lancaster said he had seen many vines of Iona during the past few months, in Fairfield and adjoining counties, and they were generally mildewed; some complaint also of winter killing.

Mr. LIMPERT of Groveport had several Iona vines in bearing, along side of Delawares; the Ionas shed half their foliage before the fruit was ripe—Delawares not so bad.

Mr. KNOX, being called on, said he had very little to say on the Iona; and would not say anything if not called on. A few years ago the friends of the Delaware were so loud in its praise as almost to abuse a man who expressed any doubts respecting its perfect health and hardiness. This should be a warning to the public and the advocates of the Iona, not to be too enthusiastic till time has elapsed for further trial; for where would the friends of the Delaware be now, if they had no other variety to depend upon? He approved the Iona fruit—good as well ripened Catawba—no better—and that is good enough; but with him the vines mildew so badly that he had very little hope of any success with it.

Mr. BATEHAM of Painesville said he had traveled along the lake-shore region the past summer and fall; had known many Iona vines along with Delaware, Catawba, and other hardy sorts, killed by the past winter; lost a considerable number himself that way; but he did not consider this a proof of the want of hardiness of the vines; and he had seen hundreds of Iona vines that endured the past severe winter without any protection; and he had seen no mildew to speak of; so that with his high appreciation of this grape he should plant it in preference to any other for that region—if the high price of plants did not prevent.

Mr. BUSHNELL, agent for Dr. GRANT, was invited to state what he had observed or learned as to the success of the Iona in the Eastern States. He said he was not present to advocate or defend the Iona; he only desired that all the facts possible should be made known respecting it. The friends of the Iona were quite willing to bide the decision that time and experience shall award to it. He could say that in some places eastward it had shown less liability to mildew than any other varieties; and some persons were digging out their Concords to make room for Ionas. And in the neighborhood of Hammondsport, as well as along the south shore of Lake Erie, the Iona was being planted so extensively for wine, as well as for market, that there was no reason to fear that all the plants now on hand will not be wanted the coming spring. He did not suppose that the Iona or any other grape would be found to succeed perfectly in all portions of our extended country, especially in such avowedly unfavorable seasons as the past one.

THE PROFITS OF A CROP OF TREES.

WE find in Fuller's "Forest Tree Culturist," interesting matter both of a practical and somewhat speculative character. Few, he says, have ever calculated the value of an acre of oak, hickory, chestnut or white ash. Taking hickory—which is always in demand for hoop-poles—Mr. Fuller proceeds to figure up the profits of an acre of land as follows. His calculations are at least interesting, and we doubt not, reliable:

"Now the young one or two-years old plants, or even the nuts, may be put in rows four feet apart, and the plants one foot apart in the rows; this will give 10,890 to the acre. At this distance they should reach this size in five to eight years, according to the soil and the care they receive. Then they should be thinned, by taking out every alternate tree; this should be done by cutting them off near the ground. We therefore take out 5,445 trees suitable for hoop-poles. Their value will of course depend upon the market, but we will say four cents each, or $40 per 1,000, which would be a low price in New York; this would give $217.80 as the return for the acre's first crop. In three or four years they will need thinning again, and we take out, as before, one-half, or 2,722; these will, of course, be much larger; and if they will reach ten feet, and are of good thickness, they will readily bring ten cents each, or $272.20 for the second crop. In a few years more they will require thinning again, and each time, the trees being larger, will bring an increased price. But we are not by this means exhausting our stock; far from it, for those we cut off at first have been producing sprouts which have grown much more rapidly than the originals; and if a little care has been given them so that they shall not grow so thickly as to be injured thereby, we can begin to cut small hoop-poles from the sprouts of first cuttings before we have cut our third or fourth thinnings of the first crop; consequently we have a perpetual crop, which requires no cultivation after the first few years. As soon as the leaves become numerous enough to shade the ground, no weeds will grow among them, and the annual crop of leaves that fall will keep the soil rich and moist."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE.—We greet this publication as an old friend, and, altho' termed simply a Catalogue, there has been during the past year no work issued of more worth and value as a Floral guide and companion. Its frank and friendly gossip with the lovers of flowers, and its useful hints on sowing seeds, transplanting, &c., while containing great practical information, are told in the genial and entertaining style which during Mr. VICK's long career as a Horticultural editor, was a marked characteristic of his writings. The Catalogue contains 88 pages and averages a splendid engraving to each page. The frontispiece, drawn and engraved by GEORGE FRAUENBERGER of Rochester, on wood, and printed in six colors, is a masterpiece of that art. Mr. VICK sends the Catalogue free to all of his former customers, and only charges others the low price of fifteen cents.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORIST'S COMPANION.—This is the title of a new Monthly Magazine, published by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, the first number of which is issued—for January, 1867. It contains over sixty pages original matter, embracing original articles by FRANCIS PARKMAN, T. M. MERRICK, Jr., HAMMATT BILLINGS, JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, E. S. RAND, Jr., WILLIAM C. STRONG, F. C. HYDE, E. A. SAMUELS, together with selections from foreign publications. It is illustrated and handsomely printed, but not in all respects what was anticipated from the Athens of America. Terms $3 per year.

SPECIMEN FRUITS.—(F. M. GROVE, Me.) We cannot inform you where specimens of fruits, preserved expressly for the use of nurserymen's agents, can be purchased. If nurserymen cannot supply their agents, they will probably have to depend on their own resources for obtaining them. Handsomely executed colored plates, such as are advertised in this paper, may be substituted.

REGISTER THE ORCHARD.—The young orchard should be mapped out and the trees registered. This will save some trouble and confusion in after years. You are liable to forget the names, and the labels will soon be destroyed. Registering is preferable to attempting permanent labeling.

ANCIENT APPLES.—We have received a sample of Russet apples, in a fair state of preservation, grown by JOHN MILLS, Smithville, Jefferson county, N. Y., in the year 1865. They were kept on shelves in a cellar without any special effort at preservation. Their *endurance* is noteworthy.

Domestic Economy.

CLEANING ROOMS, FURNITURE, &c.—Make your whitewash in the ordinary way, and put into it twenty cents worth of chloride of lime. This will purify the walls. For the furniture, make a suds, and put in ten cents worth of the lime, as above, and wash with it. When the furniture is perfectly dry, put on a coat of varnish. To cleanse clothing, make a suds as above with chloride according to the quantity of articles to be cleansed; boil them, and drop in twenty drops of spirits of turpentine. This process will prove ample for cleansing and rendering the rooms and clothing sweet.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Wash out of the liquor two quarts of oysters, pound very fine eight soft crackers, or grate a stale loaf of bread; butter a deep dish, sprinkle in a layer of crumbs, then a layer of oysters, a little mace, pepper, and bits of butter; another layer of crumbs, another of oysters, then seasoning as before, and so on until the dish is filled; cover the dish over with bread crumbs, seasoning as before; turn over it a cup of the oyster liquor. Set it into the oven for thirty or forty minutes to brown. This is an excellent way to prepare oysters for a family dinner.

CRANBERRY ROLL.—Stew a quart of cranberries in just water enough to keep them from burning; make it very sweet, strain it through a colander, and set it away to cool; when quite cold, make a paste as for apple pudding; spread the cranberries about an inch thick; roll it up in a floured cloth, and tie it close at the ends; boil it two hours, and serve it with sweet sauce. Stewed apples, or any other kind of fruit may be made in the same way.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The gloss upon shirt collars made in factories is done by pressure and friction upon curved surfaces of hard pasteboard. The linen must be pressed upon a hard, smooth surface, or no gloss will be produced. Those who make it a business to dress linen have all the necessary appliances to glaze it. All kinds of cotton and linen cloth can be glazed by pressure and friction between smooth rollers; this is the way calico is calendered and glazed.

ABOUT PICKLES.—A correspondent at the West wants to know how the pickles they receive from New York are put up. They are put down in salt. When about to be shipped they are freshened and the vinegar added. This is the customary way of managing these matters.

TRY IT ONCE.—The manufacturers of the *Best Chemical Saleratus*, Messrs. D. B. De Land & Co., show their readiness to have the merits of the article tested, for they authorize all who sell it at retail to refund the money when by fair trial it does not prove to be as recommended. That is fair and shows their confidence in the article. It is better than Soda.

Ladies' Department.

A HUSBAND WANTED.

I want a dear,
My life to cheer,
Who does not think himself a "beauty:"
But in whose mind
I'll ever find
A mirror for my ev'ry duty.

I want a dear
Who's ever near—
A noble, gen'rous-hearted creature;
"One who can pass"
A pretty lass,
"Nor stop to glance at every feature."

I want a dear
Whose brow is clear;
Who never yet was known to mutter;
"Who will not roam,
But stay at home"
To cut the wood and churn the butter.

I want a dear
Who will not sneer
When begged to lay aside the "weed;"
But some "greenbacks,"
To buy knicknacks,
Will always furnish for my need.

I want a dear
I will not fear
To trust beyond the limits of my sight;
One who can be
Still true to me,
Tho' bright eyes cast on him their light.

"If such a one
Dwells neath the sun,"
And does not mind a tit for tat,
Why come along,
With love and song,
And ask my pa—and all that.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUNT PERCIOUS.

How often we hear it said that the worst of folks have their virtues, and the best their failings; but are there not some whose good and bad qualities are both so prominent that we know not where to place them? My aunt PERCIOUS was a distinguished specimen of that class whose virtues were so endearing, and whose weaknesses so conspicuous, that your opinion of her was no two days alike. She was one of those *weak* women, (of which the present generation probably furnishes few specimens,) who turn their backs to their husbands whenever they venture humbly to suggest "that they would like to go to the store," and when the household sovereign tells them it is entirely useless to think of such a thing, responds, "We'll, call it so, THOMAS," and goes about her work with the air of a martyr.

That was the way aunt PERCIOUS took such things; but before night she always knew how many dozen eggs she could spare, and had them securely packed in oats ready to slip into the first neighbor's wagon that came along, when her respected husband was out of sight,—and perhaps the next day, while uncle THOMAS had gone off to mill, she put on her best bonnet and went to town as brisk as a bee and bought a quantity of things necessary to keep her wardrobe up in a passable condition, with the butter, eggs and lard which her self-satisfied lord supposed safely stowed in the cellar, and when he came home at night she got his supper and poured his tea as demurely as if she was willing he should know her late financial operations. One thing was a source of satisfaction to her, and that was that THOMAS didn't know one piece of calico from another, and once in the house, her purchases were safe from his researches. I never could exactly make up my mind whether her proceedings arose from a laudable desire to avoid a fracas with her husband, or a natural love of deceiving. Her moral philosophy was badly mixed up, but she probably had a way of making it right to herself.

Aunt PERCIOUS was the best and the worst mother at the same time that I ever knew. If her children were sick nothing could exceed her devotion to them, only she couldn't bear to make them feel bad by insisting on their taking medicine against their wishes; neither could they do anything in her eyes which required punishment. If one of them took a dish from the table to throw at the cat, she showed a great deal of combativeness if she said, "O, don't, my son,"—and in consequence those of her children who lived to grow up were unruly and disagreeable, much to her grief. I never decided, though I have often tried it, whether her conduct was actuated by an uncommonly strong affection, or a weakness of character which made her as little able to keep up her dignity with her children as she was to contend with her husband about her shopping excursions. (N. B. I should like to have seen the ballot-box opened to women in uncle THOMAS' time. He would have been as modest as a late contributor to the Ladies' Department of the RURAL, writing on that subject—and willing not only to represent himself voting, but his wife, too, generous man! — thus saving the labor of counting votes.) But amiability will always cover glaring faults, and this is the case with aunt PERCIOUS, whose memory is more tenderly cherished than many who lived far more consistently than she did. B. C. D.

Elkhorn, Wis., Jan., 1867.

WEDDINGS.—One year from marriage makes a paper wedding; five years makes a wooden wedding; ten years a tin wedding; twenty-five years a silver wedding; fifty years a gold wedding; and seventy-five years a diamond wedding.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON has recovered sufficiently to return home. Her lecture engagements have been cancelled.

A GOOD MAXIM.—No matter how long you have been married, never neglect to court your wife.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker

MAKE HOME PLEASANT FOR YOUTH.

PARENTS, make your home pleasant for yourselves and your children. Do not think because you were brought up in a log house, with only one room, wore home-spun dresses to church, and never went to any but a district school, that your children ought to do the same. Times have changed since you were young; then your advantages were as good as anybody's, and so you were contented. But now boys and girls are more aspiring; they want as good an education, and to make as good an appearance in the world as their associates. If you are able, give them these advantages, and direct their minds so they have an object ahead for which to labor.

Many people in the country, who have large houses and well furnished rooms, do not use them for the comfort of the family; but are kept "in order" for *company*. The kitchen has to serve for cooking, dining and sitting-room, and if the daughter ventures to assert her rights, and thinks they might afford to keep two fires, why, she gets a long sermon on "economy," the extravagance of the age, and the ingratitude of children now-a-days, until it is no wonder that she gets melancholy and dyspeptic, and wishes she was married and had all the wood she wanted. Economy is a very good thing, but to be more prudent than wise is not a good thing.

If you would have your children keep out of bad company, remain at home, be sunny-tempered and a comfort to you in your old age, make your home attractive for them; and indulge them in the use of the family sitting-room and parlor. Pleasant surroundings have a great influence upon the mind, refining the taste and inducing a spirit of content. MARY VINTON.

Maple Grove, Dec., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ADIEU TO THE OLD YEAR.

GOOD-BYE, Old Year! I can but linger as I bid thee thus, as I linger when I bid dear friends adieu. As I look back upon your beautifully pictured walls, and meditate upon the many pleasures and sorrows connected with those scenes, I can but ask, Is it so?—are you so soon to leave us never to return? Ah, yes! 'tis but too true. And as we bid adieu to you, Old Year, we behold your successor approaching, and exclaim, "Welcome! New Year!" Did we not greet *thee* thus, and with many hopes and bright anticipations for the *future*, now the *past?*

Ah, yes, and as Memory recalls "*The Past*," we sigh, and for what? Because *some* dear one that was with us, and joined us as we greeted thee, is not here to bid you a fond farewell. With us Death, that dread messenger, called, and we with sorrow and deep humiliation bade her adieu! She is dead, but not forgotten. As we greet your successor, so we hope to greet her, but not until we have left this sinful world and entered the presence of Him to whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. ELIDA.

Southwest Oswego, Dec., 1866.

FRIENDSHIP OF WOMAN.

NOTHING could be more severe than this picture of friendship, written by Lady Clara Cavendish:

Men — that is, men who are worth anything—are capable of a good deal of solid friendship for each other, at all events they are governed by a certain principle of honor, and you will hardly ever hear one of the sterner sex entering a parlor full of guests with the foibles and failings of his most intimate friend, or with sarcastic remarks on his personal appearance. We wish we could say the same of our own sex, but, alas, we cannot. Sometimes we doubt the existence of friendship in feminine bosoms altogether, and wonder at the revelations which women make of their own meanness to each other.

When Augusta and Amelia seek each other's society constantly, twine their arms around each other's waists, kiss at parting, and exchange the most affectionate little billets, the supposition is that they are friends; but ten to one, if you meet Augusta by herself, to your surprise, you learn that her opinion of Amelia is by no means a high one. She wonders what you can see in her to admire, assures you she is very vain, and entertains you with an account of certain mysteries in her toilet, which "you mustn't mention to any one, but, really, the idea of those curls being her own, and that color." There is something horrible in treachery. Why need women be false to each other? They are very constant, as a general thing, to those of the other sex.

AN INCIDENT ON THE CARS.

As a train of cars was approaching the suspension bridge, near Niagara, the conductor found a young man who could not, unfortunately, pay his fare. The poor fellow was evidently in the last stages of consumption, and emaciated to skeletonic proportions. He sat by himself and his eyes were red as though he had been weeping; but the laws of the company could not be transgressed, and he must leave the train. Not a person moved or spoke as the conductor led him from his seat, shivering with the cold; but just as he reached the door a beautiful girl arose from her seat, and with bright sparkling eyes demanded the sum charged for the poor invalid. The conductor said eight dollars, and the noble young girl took the money from her pocket-book, and led the sick youth back to his seat. The action put to shame several men who had witnessed it, and they offered to "pay half," but the whole-souled woman refused their assistance. When the train arrived at Albany the young protectress gave the invalid money enough to keep him over night in that city and send him to his friends the next morning. Two-thirds of the women of the world would suffer by comparison with her. The man who gets that noble girl for a wife will be a subject of admissable envy.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DREAM OF THE YOUNG WINTER NIGHT.

BY COUSIN MAUDE.

LIST to the low moaning lake close by!
Lying beneath the drear darkened sky:
Moaning and groaning and tossing in pain;
For the Ice-King is coming to regally reign.
Over the bosom once sparkling and bright,
He spreadeth a strongly made mantle of white;
He holdeth it firm in a warm clasp of love,
But he shutteth it out from the arched sky above.
So, repining, it moaneth in sorrow and pain,
Till the springtime shall give it its freedom again.
The winter wind whistles my wide window by;
Gray clouds are now draping the once shining sky;
And little I heed how the dreary days go,
Or the dead earth now lying deep under the snow.
We'll heap the bright fire still higher and higher,
And let the wild winds sweep along in their ire;
With the warmth that's within by the red fire's glow,
We heed not the dead earth lying under the snow.
We'll let the sky frown on the Ice-Kings cold pomp,
While we sit by the light of our own cheerful lamp.
The flowers sweetly sleep in a drear, darksome grave,
And the hoarse winds above them now mutter and rave;
All the last summer's color, its warmth and its glow,
Are sleeping beneath the pure beautiful snow.
Yet float down, oh snow! from the pure realms of love,
To the dead earth beneath from the dim sky above;
With all thy cold blustering, dearly thou art
Enshrined with the image of cheer in each heart;
With the merry sleigh-ride, with the skater's loud song,
As on steel-bounden feet they glide gaily along.
So we will not repine; by sure tokens we know
That the flowers are but sleeping, far down 'neath the snow.
The splendors of springtime are coming again,
And the violet and crocus will rise from the plain,
And the strong fetters forged by the dread Ice-King's hand,
In his rough, rocky forts in the chilly northland,
Will be quickly dissolved by the spring's genial breath,
And the grim, uncrowned King sleep the still sleep of death.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Dec., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IDEALS.

THOUGHT is life; life is destiny; destiny is *eternity*. The three Fates, to whom submitted even JUPITER with his thunderbolts, still hold the distaff, spin and cut the thread of life. Daily we follow the hearse and listen to the dull fall of the first clod. Silently we listen to the click of the years, and, all tremulous, see, at hand, the pale outposts of Eternity. *Life the germ—Eternity its unfolding!*

To *live*, then, is *grand;* to live in such an age as this is sublime; but to live in this age, and live *well*, is *Godlike*. There is a spark of Divinity in every soul; and to dwarf, to warp, to entomb beneath the rubbish of sensuality and demonian lust, and to enlarge, to purify, to develop, to ennoble it, is the province of each. But where this power? you ask. I answer *will* is power, and the *efficient* element of *all* power. Circumstances may *modify*, but they should never *mould*. We form our own world and people it with our own ideals; among these we live, we think, we act. They are to us *all* the *real* in this wide universe. They guide the will and shape our destinies. Every heart, not covered deep with the dark damps of corruption, or stained by the foul blots of sin, has in it aspirations for the better—contains the *leaven* of *heaven*. It follows no misshapen shadows, no "barbarism or dogmatism," but the noble, the lofty, the beautiful, tinged with the rainbow and bathed in sunset. It matters not that the world cry "deception" so long as to *me* there is nothing so real as that glittering ideal.

Did ever man enter the maelstrom of dissipation who saw the whirling abyss at its center? Young America sees manhood and maturity in a piece of meerschaum, a glass of ale, a pack of cards, and follows his ideal till "spades" are winners and "hearts" "turned down."

But the canvas has a brighter side. The industry, the politics, the intelligence, the morals, the religion of an age are found in its ideals. The history of a nation is found in its ideals; and as not all these are worshipped by historians, history is partial, and biographies eulogies of ideal virtues. The silent cities of Thebes and Babylon are not less the imprints of ideals than they are tombs of nations and thrones for owls. Bunker Hill is the index to the ideal of American liberty as well as the "sepulchres of our fathers." The wild and mythological tales of the ancients are but histories of this principle in minds, which, groping blindly for the higher, the better, the good and the Godlike, attempted to satisfy this immortal longing with a JUPITER and JUNO, a VENUS and VULCAN, a MARS and MERCURY.

There is a subtle, spiritual principle pervading the world which charges the dreamy boy as a battery, and the sleeper of yesterday is the lion of to-day. He boldly interrogates this soul of things if happily he may find some niche whereby he may ascend toward his ideal. The world becomes suggestive, and he breathes a new atmosphere. Root, stone and statue yield to this chemist a vital spark which enables him to follow the ennobling and uplifting of his ideal, which is the *soul* of his *soul*. He pities the farmer whose aim is his wheat-field, the tradesman whose soul is the size of his purse, the priest whose hope is ritual, for *his* thoughts are above and beyond, and he sees in man his Creator's masterpiece. The small green bud is turned to a laboratory in which roses are made by the delicate working of sunbeams and moonbeams and starbeams. He sees the sunset, but goes behind the screen and boldly watches the fairy fingers that pencil the clouds, while he sees the face of his Maker as the "loud thunder shakes the tangled sunbeams from the clouds." He learns that with an incorrect ideal of life he is wrecked, and that, too, in accordance with the great law of moral gravitation "by which spirit is drawn to spirit, and each soul to the best." WEBSTER and BACON are placed in his crucible, but they come out part of himself. He sees KEPLER measure the heavens, and Ross, with telescopic eye summon the moon and stars to friendly discourse, and they obey him. To him nothing is lost; his ideal takes a loftier stand and allures him on. He catches inspiration from the air, and what once was dead matter is now living thought. The concert gives him the tone of the world, and he attunes his soul to the symphonies of heaven;—his soul a string in GOD'S great *harp* of the *world*.

An inventory of ideals is an inventory of the man. The idolater worships neither stick, stone, or statue, but his own ideal,—*deified*. Ascertain the Christian's ideal of CHRIST, and you have a key to his religion. If that be lofty, pure and holy, his heart will be filled with purity and piety. When the last bar is removed from the dark cage of depravity, and the heart is firm fastened to the throne of GOD by the gold chain of knowledge, then may our souls find rest, *true, beautiful*, and *eternal*, as we repose upon the bosom of an "Infinite Perfection." ENEN.

ENGLISH SNOBS.

RICH or poor, educated or uneducated, your genuine snob betrays his brutality, not only in his look and manner, but in every word he utters. You will meet him on the continent as a "howling swell," cursing the "garcons," of the hotel in execrable French, with a glass in one eye, turning up his nose at everything he sees, and affecting the *nil admirari* in the midst of wonders and beauties he cannot appreciate. Everything is "beastly," from the weather to the waiter. Let us relate a little anecdote of one of these haw-haw fellows, and how the conceit was taken out of him. In passing recently from Newhaven to Dieppe, the Channel being calm, we found ourselves seated at the dinner-table, with some fifteen or twenty passengers. The dinner seemed to give satisfaction to all but one burly-looking Englishman, who was evidently out for a tour on the continent. For him, nothing was good enough; even his favorite "Bittah-Beah" seemed to have lost all its excellence since quitting Newhaven only an hour before. He found fault with everything and monopolized all complaints. When the cheese appeared he began denouncing that also, and said he "always traveled with a few pounds of cheese in his box (nice perfume,) for they had no cheese in France fit to eat." At this remark a gentleman opposite mildly mentioned "Roquefort" as being an excellent cheese, as good even as "Stilton. "Not fit to eat," shouted Haw-haw. "I profess to be a judge of the article." "Perhaps, sir," was the ready reply, "*you are a dealer in it.*" The gas bubble was effectively pricked. The *thing* wilted, vanished, and disappeared amidst the universal roar of the table. Behold a fair specimen of an unmitigated English snob!

POOR PEOPLE AND POOR MONEY.

IN a sermon on the disadvantages of being poor, preached by Henry Ward Beecher recently, occurred the following:

In all the trouble and mischiefs that arise from false weights and spurious currency it is usually the poor that suffer most. Here is a spurious quarter of a dollar. The merchant in whose hands it chances to be, thoughtlessly of course, (for merchants are always honest!) passes it to the trader, and he, seeing that it does not look quite right, but not thinking it worth while to scrutinize it too closely, passes it to the grocer; and he, glancing at it and not liking the looks of it, but not wishing to be over particular, and saying, "I took it and must get rid of it," passes it to the market-man; and he, saying, "It might as well be kept traveling," passes it, as he is journeying, to the conductor; and he, knowing that it is not good, but disliking to say anything to the man, says to himself, "I will keep it and give it to somebody else," passes it to the sewing-woman. She is poor, and a person that is poor is always watched, and when she offers it, it is discovered to be spurious, and is refused; and, she looks at it, and says, "It is nearly my whole day's wages, but it is counterfeit, and of course I must not pass it;" and she burns it up, and so is the only honest one among them all! Bad bills, spurious currency, almost always settle on the poor at last.

GLUTTONY AND DRUNKENNESS.—"The intellects which lie shrunk in sluggishness through over-feeding the stomach," says an eloquent writer, "are incomparably more numerous than those which are slow and stupid by nature. The authors themselves of their own condition, the gross and imbecile through over-feeding do not belong to society proper; they are not human, yet neither are they brutes, for no brute is intemperate; no longer men, gluttons and drunkards form an outside class by themselves, the nobleness of their nature to be estimated, as in all other cases, by the quality and end of their delights. It is worthy of remark, that nothing is more speedily and certainly destructive also of the beauty of the countenance. Diet and regimen are the best of cosmetics; to preserve a fair and bright complexion, the digestive organs need primary attention."

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law courtyards weedy, silent, and forlorn;
Where doctors feel it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well-governed state.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WAITING.

WHEN shall these weary hands be folded
Above my breast,
Finding release from life's long labor
In perfect rest?

When shall these weary eyes (now aching,)
Weep nevermore,
Closed in a sleep that knows no waking
'Till time is o'er?

When shall this weary heart of sorrow
Its rest begin,
Waiting that morn, which hath no morrow,
And no more sin?

These weary feet, which now are hasting
Through storm and wave,
Shall rest at last; for life is wasting,
Rest in the grave.

Welcome that happy hour—I wo'd not linger
Along the way;
Faith points me—with unerring finger—
To realms of day.

I see the traces of CHRIST'S footsteps ever,
All will be well—
I see the pearly gates beyond the river,
Vain world, Farewell.

Brook's Grove, Dec., 1866.

POWER OF A GOOD MAN'S LIFE.

THE beauty of a holy man's life, says Chalmers, constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasion to religion, which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regulate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world, than all that has ever been written on the evidences of Christianity.

"THAT'S ME."

A POOR Hottentot in South Africa lived with a good Dutchman who kept up family prayer daily. One day he read, "Two men went up into the temple to pray." The poor savage, whose heart was already awakened, looked earnestly at the reader, and whispered, "now I'll learn how to pray."

The Dutchman read on, "GOD, I thank thee I am not as other men."

"No, I am not, but I am worse," whispered the Hottentot.

Again the Dutchman read on, "I fast twice in the week; I give tithes of all I possess."

"I don't do that. I don't pray in that manner. What shall I do?" said the distressed savage.

The good man read on until he came to the publican, who "would not lift so much as his eyes to Heaven."

"That's me," cried his hearer.

"Stood afar off," read the other.

"That's where I am," said the Hottentot.

"But smote upon his breast, saying, GOD be merciful to me a sinner."

"That's me; that's my prayer," cried the poor creature, and smiting on his dark breast he prayed, "GOD be merciful to me a sinner," until, like the poor publican, he went down to his house a saved and happy man.

ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY.—Mr. George H. Stuart, President of the United States Christian Commission, writes:—The following is a Bible incident, taken from the report of one of our delegates: —"One man, about fifty-seven years of age, who had led a godless life up to within three or four months, said to me, '*I have learned to love the Bible* by reading it for myself, to see whether those things are as Christian people affirm.' He had gradually struggled towards the light, and is now resting on Christ. The Bible is his great delight, and he desires to tell his family and acquintances what GOD has done for his soul through its instrumentality."

FRENCH PRIESTS.— In France there are 78,584 priests, and 108,119 minor ecclesiastics, 86 archbishops, 3,518 cures and 189 vicars-general belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Of this clerical army, only 65,000 are paid by Government, the remainder being supported by the Church. The sum thus supplied amounts annually to 218,092,690 francs. The religious communities are divided into three classes — educational, hospitable and contemplative. Of the latter there are 12,141 who remain in a perpetual state of prayer and meditation. There are 1,085 Jesuits, of whom 233 meditate and pray.

TRUTH.—There is nothing as pleasant as the hearing or speaking the truth. For this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN GENERAL—MICHIGAN IN PARTICULAR.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of Dec. 15th, I find an article by "B.," commenting upon a former article of mine. He there expresses certain conclusions which I beg leave to be allowed to correct.

B. asserts that a general "plea of guilty" was entered by me. I presume B. was led to this conclusion by logical habits which he acquired when attending some of our ordinary literary colleges, and if so this fact alone would show the necessity for some institution in which men like B. might perhaps be ultimately taught to reason correctly—a faculty which he evidently does not at present possess, or he would not argue that Agricultural Colleges, as such, are failures merely because friends of such institutions have failed in their efforts to establish them. Our common schools are certainly not failures, and yet if it were not for legal enactments the friends of such schools might fail to be able to establish them;—a result which is actually to be seen in some parts of the country. Men of B.'s habits of thought would thence argue that *common schools* are a failure.

In stating that some of our Agricultural Colleges had seen fit to change their plans, I said that B. would probably construe this statement into an admission of failure. Nor was I mistaken. But who that is able to reason correctly would give the name of *failure* to mere change of plan? What B. calls failure, ordinary business men—men whose experience has led them to doubt their own absolute perfection—call *progress*. But who ever heard of progress on the part of those that never change?

B. objects to the appropriation of public money for the special education of farmers. Does he object to the appropriation of public money to our Common Schools? Why should Agricultural Colleges be excluded from such support, when nearly every college in the land has received government support?

B.'s logic is equaled only by his candor. In his first article he was quite willing, without investigation, to give currency to the charge of failure on the part of the Michigan College, and this too, in a periodical of the extensive circulation of the RURAL. Although pretty certain that these charges were unfounded, I preferred to examine into their truth, and now I am able to state unqualifiedly that every one of the charges made in the article of your correspondent B. is false. These statements were:—"The College located at Lansing, Michigan, has not met public expectation, and an effort is making to procure its removal to a more favorable locality. Under present arrangements it is pronounced to be pretty much a failure, being open only during the summer months and then with only a very limited attendance." With regard to public expectation, it is difficult to say what "public expectation" means. Let us, however, take the case of a somewhat similar institution, *a paper*. If your paper, during 1867, has a wider circulation than it had in 1866, it is pretty good evidence to you that you have "met public expectation." During 1865, the number of students in the Michigan College was not quite 100; during 1866 the number was 108, and now the number is so much greater than can be properly accommodated that the trustees propose to ask the Legislature for means to erect more buildings in the old location. Is this meeting public expectation? No effort is being made to remove the college from its present location, which is abundantly accessible, two railroad trains passing it, each way, every day. I observe that in your paper of the 8th, President ABBOTT has attended to the other charge.

I have no doubt that "B." will retract his good opinion of me as expressed in his last, but in that case I can only say that there is a couplet in HUDIBRAS exactly in point. I make no apology for thus intruding upon your space. The question of Agricultural and Technological Colleges is one which lies near the great heart of the American people, and we have faith that in due time the people will arise and show their strength. But unfortunately for the institutions that are most dear to them, they too often show so much apathy that ere these institutions can receive the aid which they require, their very existence is endangered. J. P.

Havana, Dec. 29, 1866.

NATURAL LAWS.

LOOKING at the demand for reform, at the inconsistency of the Reformers, at the condition of the press, at the quackery of government, or at any other portions of society, we cannot fail to be convinced that it is governed by laws of its own, which set at defiance all the schemes and contrivances of politicians. From such facts it is now to be deduced that public interest should study the former much more than the latter. They, however, led astray by the writers of history, who have chronicled the deeds of kings, and neglected to notice those of nature, in general study only what politicians have done. On this account they are now very imperfect and unsafe guides.

To realize the idea of a successful statesman—he who guides his conduct by a correct knowledge of what has been the progress of society, and adapts his measures to what it is likely to be—we must study much more closely than public writers and politicians now do, the natural laws which have determined the past and determine the present condition of society, including the mind, as its thoughts and exertions are determined by the wants of the body.

THE passions are at least bold, generous, though destroying lions; egotism is a quiet, deep-biting, ever-sucking, venomous insect.

GEORGE PEABODY.

AMONG the eminent business men of the present day, few, if any, occupy a higher or more available position than the man whose portrait heads this notice—GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London. He was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1795, and in early life evinced an inclination and aptitude for mercantile pursuits. About the year 1830 he became a member of a leading mercantile house in Baltimore which had London connections, and in 1836 took up his residence in the latter city, where he has resided ever since, acquiring, in the mean time, a world-wide reputation as a banker. This notoriety is based not alone on his great wealth, which is reported to be of collossal proportions, but on his purity of character and the multiplicity of his munificent bequests to charitable institutions, both here and in the country of his adoption. It was owing to his prompt pecuniary interposition that America was enabled to participate in the great London Exposition in 1851, thereby securing a reputation in Europe which would have been impossible but for such liberal and timely intervention.

It was owing to his sagacity, integrity and tact that a more generous feeling towards America and Americans was inspired in the breasts of the English people. At the time ABBOTT LAWRENCE was Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. PEABODY conceived the project of a formal celebration of the Fourth of July in London. The concurrence of the Duke of WELLINGTON was first obtained, and, after this, the purpose was easily accomplished. The celebration took place and was participated in by leading dignitaries of England, inducing a marked change in the feeling of the two people towards each other—a change which promises to be salutary and lasting in its effects upon both.

As a man of business Mr. PEABODY has been eminently successful. On this point a well-informed correspondent of the National Intelligencer, alluding to the recent visit of that gentleman to the United States, says:—"The amount of Mr. PEABODY'S means is a matter of conjecture. In 1851 he was numbered among the millionaires of London, and during the next ten years his business largely increased. Assuming the value of his property at that time to have been £1,000,000, it ought in 1860 to have been £3,000,000. During the last three years he has endowed charities to the amount of £800,000, and he had previously given away about £150,000—in all close upon $5,000,000. It is safe to say that he cannot now be worth more than $10,000,000.

Free from the vices too common to men of affluence, unselfish, stern in rebuke of wrong, prompt in assistance to merit, never provoked into the use of profane language, and discountenancing it in others, reticent of censure, forgiving of injury, generous to the fallen, and hopeful of every promise of amendment, he has always gained the respect of the good and the love of his associates, beyond what his wealth, multiplied ten-fold, could have given him."

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NOW AND THEN.

How many thinking people of the present day have given or do give a thought to the postal expenses of this Government, now and when Dr. FRANKLIN was Postmaster-General of the then American Colonies? Over a century ago the sage, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the first Postmaster-General of the American Colonies, set out to make an official tour of inspection, in his old gig, of the principal post-routes, and when he held the same office under the authority of Congress, over ninety years since, a small folio, containing but three quires of paper, lasted as his account-book for two years. It would require Postmaster-General RANDALL now over six years of incessant railroad travel, at 130 miles daily, to pass over the established routes, while it would take a life-time to pass over them in an "old gig." Instead of a small folio of three quires, the post-office accounts now consume every two years over 6,000 ledgers of the largest size, employing over one hundred clerks in recording transactions with more than 35,000 contractors and other persons. This shows us but one branch of the enlargement of our Government departments in the last ninety years. In what ratio must the others have grown since the days that "tried men's souls?"

Rochester, Jan., 1867. SENEX.

READERS.—Coleridge thus aptly classifies the reading world:—1. Sponges, who absorb all they read and return it in the same state, only a little dirtier. 2d. Sand-glasses, who retain nothing and are content to get through a book for the sake of getting through the time. 3. Strain-bag, who retain merely the dregs of what they read. 4. Moral diamonds, equally rare and profitable, who profit by what they read, and enable others to profit by it also.

INTEGRITY.—Perfect integrity and a properly cooked beef-steak are rare.

THE PIGEONS OF VENICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"An immense flock of pigeons at the Place St. Mark has been, from time immemorial, as is generally known, fed at the expense of the Republic. They still assemble, from all directions, at two in the afternoon, and, alighting on the square, take the food thrown to them. No one ever disturbs them, and they do not fear even the children. They know that they are sacred. Who feeds them I cannot say, but their pittance is always there at the usual time. At two o'clock on the day that Victor Emanuel entered Venice, one hundred thousand persons were packed close together on the Place St. Mark, and when the clock struck the pigeons appeared as usual. They flew backward and forward, but not a space was left vacant on the ground where they could set their feet, nothing but human heads could be seen. The lady tourists—French, German and English—who take a great interest in the pigeons, were much amused at this incident, but the poor pigeons remained without their dinner that day."

OF WHAT PRECIOUS STONES ARE MADE.

FIRST, as to the diamond—which, though the king and chief of all, may be dismissed in two words—pure carbon. The diamond is the ultimate effort, the idealization, the spiritual evolution of coal—the butterfly escapes from its antenatal tomb—the realization of the coal's highest being. Then the ruby, the flaming red Oriental ruby, side by side with the sapphire and the Oriental topaz—both rubies of different colors—what are they? Crystals of our commonest argillaceous earth, the earth which makes our potter's clay. In every 100 grains of beautiful blue sapphire, 92 are pure alumina, with one grain of iron to make that glorious blue light within. The ruby is colored with cromic acid. The amethyst is only silica, or flint. In 100 grains of amethyst 93 are pure flint, the same substance as that which made the flint in the old tinder-box, used before our phosphorus and sulphur-headed matches, and which, ground up and prepared, makes now the vehicle of artists' colors. Of this same silica are also cornelian, cat's eye, rock crystal, Egyptian jasper and opal. In 100 grains of opal 90 are pure silica, and 10 water. It is the water, then, which gives the gem that peculiar changeable and iridescent coloring which is so beautiful, and which renders the opal the moonlight queen of the kingly diamond. The garnet, the Brazilian—not the Oriental—topaz, the occidental emerald, which is the same species as the beryl, all these are compounds of silica and alumina. But the beryl and emerald are not composed exclusively of silica and alumina. They contain also another earth known as glucina—from *glukos*, sweet, because its salts are sweet to the taste. The hyacinth gem is composed of the earth, not long since discovered, called zirconia—first discovered in that species of hyacynth stone called zircon. The zircon is found in Scotland. To every 100 parts of hyacynth 70 are pure zirconia. A crysolite is a portion of pure silicate of magnesia. Without carbonate of copper there would be no malachite in Russia, or at the Burra Burra mines; without carbonate of lime there would be no Carrara marble. The turquoise is nothing but a phosphate of alumina colored blue by copper; and the lapis lazuli is only a bit of earth painted throughout with sulphuret of sodium.

GEOLOGICAL SPECULATION.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the source of the Alleghany range of mountains is glacier-worn on the very top, except a few which are above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summits, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tells us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for, wherever the mountains are below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising still higher are left untouched.

The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to power, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was mingled with the more arid and unproductive regions, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar region to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and before the advent of this earth.

Reading for the Young.

LOSING THE HAPPY OF A HEART.

A MOTHER who was leaving her home on a visit, told her little boy and girl not to go through a gate at the bottom of their garden, which opened into the wood. The children were very happy for a long time after their mother had gone, but at last, in their play, having reached the gate through which they were not to pass, the little boy began to feel an earnest desire to go into the wood. He persuaded his sister to follow him. Nothing appeared to disturb them, and after rambling and playing about, they returned, having concluded not to tell their mother where they had been, unless she asked them; she had not expected them to disobey, and never thought of inquiring. Notwithstanding this, the little boy did not feel comfortable. He knew he had done wrong, and he could not help feeling unhappy.

When Sunday night came, and the little boy had been washed for bed, he and his mother commenced to have a nice talk, as they usually had at that time. James could not keep his sad secret any longer from his kind mother, so he told her what he and his sister had done; and then in some sort to show that her command was needless, he said that nothing had happened to them. The mother let him know that something did befall them, and that they had lost something, and urged her little boy to think what it could be. Perhaps she meant they had lost the habit of obedience, and would be easily led to do wrong again; or perhaps she meant they had lost her confidence.

The little boy could not think for a long time of anything he had lost. He knew that he had left his ball safe, that his knife was in his pocket, and that his slate-pencil was at hand when he wished to use it. But as he continued to think, he remembered how uneasy and uncomfortable he had been all the week, and at last, in a low, sorrowful voice, he said, "Mother, I did lose something in the wood, I did; *I lost the happy out of my heart.*"

THE PATH OF LIFE.

WHY not strew the path of life with flowers? It requires no stronger efforts than to plant thorns and briars. Is it not strange that we bend all our efforts in cultivating those plants which afford no pleasure, but, on the contrary, abridge our happiness; while we suffer to spring up, spontaneously, the few stray flowers that occasionally throw a smile along our way? It need not be thus. The few happy men around us should teach us an important lesson. There is no reason in the world why we should not be as happy as they. If we would look on the path of life as a road, we must cultivate ourselves, and go diligently about it. Less frequently would we have cause to mourn over the bitter past, or the dark and cloudy present. If our years have run thus far to waste, let us with care influence the future, and with all care and attention cultivate those fruits and flowers that will yield a harvest of agreeable pleasure.

A PLEASANT IN-DOOR AMUSEMENT.

FROM a work entitled "The Play Room," containing descriptions and illustrations of numerous in-door sports for boys and girls, we copy the following interesting amusement for the young folks:

THE BALANCED TURK.

A decanter, or bottle, is first obtained, and in its cork is placed a needle; on this is balanced a ball of wood, having a cork or wooden figure cut out, standing on the top. From the ball project two wires, bent semi-circularly, having at their extremities two bullets. Push the bullets, and the whole will turn round on the needle, the figure standing upright all the while; and twist it about from side to side as much as you like, it will always regain its erect position. The two bullets, in this case, cause the center of gravity to fall below the ball on which the figure is placed, and, in consequence, as the center of gravity always assumes the lowest position, it cannot do so without making the figure stand erect, or, in other words, until the bullets themselves are equally balanced. Any boy may whittle one of these toys out with a jack-knife.

TRUE ROYALTY.

WHAT makes a king? Not riches.
What makes a queen? Not power.
What man can give and take back,
May vanish in an hour.

But he or she is monarch
Who craves not after pelf;
And each one has a kingdom
Who rightly governs self.

IS IT WORTH MY PEACE?—If you are disquieted with anything, you should consider with yourself, "Is the thing of that worth, that for it I should so disturb myself and lose my peace and tranquility?"

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters.
My 8, 10, 3 is a boy's nickname.
My 11, 19, 14, 1, 5, 20 is spoken of in the Bible.
My 23, 13, 7, 16, 24 is what soldiers fight for.
My 12, 8, 6 is not the beginning.
My 17, 4, 11, 15 is a musical instrument.
My 18, 22, 26, 20, 2 is a useful animal.
My 9, 16, 21 is a man's name.
My 21, 4, 25, 27 is a place containing many inhabitants.
My 25, 26, 16, 27 is a city in New York.
My 22, 1, 7, 16 is one of the United States.
My whole is a popular saying.
Ionia, Mich. MENIA & LENIA.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NAUTICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.
My 1, 3, 12, 17, 10 is my name when old.
My 11, 4, 4 is a refuge from storms.
My 7, 6, 3, 11 is hailed with delight.
My 3, 4, 4, 1 is to diminish.
My 15, 14, 4, 4, 3 is to direct.
My 16, 7, 16, 3, 15 are sometimes carried away.
My 15, 9, 17, 18, 2, 3, 15 are brave and generous.
My 15, 5, 4, 3, 13 is a dangerous leader.
My whole should be on every square-rigged vessel.
Unionville, Ohio. J. M. S.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Hет trosdeup otmot ofr oth noygu!
Triwo ti ni nesil fo dolg
Pnou eth reatb, nda ni yth dlmn
Eht grlistrn sword offend;
Dan ni simoontfos'r drycar rohu,
Ro tuorn'sfe soursropep lago,
Ilwtl ovha a lohy, rheglenc rowpo—
"Rosth'o on cush dorw sa lila!" SUSIE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

IF the diameter of the earth be 7,912 miles and a hole perforated through it centrally, how long would a ball be in reaching the center, if it be placed within said hole, which is supposed to be a vacuum?
Oneida Co., N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

You may seek for my first in pleasant employ,
You will find my second in hope and joy;
My third is safe in heaven above,
And my fourth, alas, is the end of love.
My whole is a thing of heavenly birth,
Though lent awhile to the son's of earth.
Caledon, C. W. E. C.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

The Publisher to the Public.

Patience, Agent-Friends!—We had hoped to be able to enter names of new subscribers and send all premiums therefor without delay, but the unexpectedly large number of club remittances received during the past two weeks—a third greater than ever before at this season—has overwhelmed us, and we must ask the indulgence of agents who do not receive their premiums promptly. It is impossible to enter names, mail papers, and also compare lists (to ascertain as to new subscribers) and send premiums at once—so we send papers, and defer comparing and sending prizes for a few days. Are doing the best we can, and trust friends will excuse temporary and unavoidable delay—not forgetting to keep on recruiting!

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly. Any one using deception will forfeit premium,—but of course no honorable man or woman (and all our recruiting friends are supposed to be such) will attempt any dodge or deception in the matter.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 12, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

State Affairs at Albany.

GOVERNOR FENTON entered upon his second term of office on New Year's Day. The Governor and the Lieut.-Governor elect, STEWART L. WOODFORD, were escorted from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol at half past ten o'clock. The oath of office was administered to them in the Executive Chamber by Gen. BARLOW, the Secretary of State, in presence of the State Officers, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Members of the Legislature and other dignitaries, both civil and military.

The Legislators assembled in their respective Chambers immediately after the Inauguration ceremonies were completed. The Lieut.-Governor, on taking the Chair in the Senate as presiding officer, made a few well-chosen remarks, ending with, "I bid you, Senators, a 'Happy New Year' welcome." A Committee was appointed to inform the Assembly and Governor of the Senate's readiness to proceed to business. Gov. Fenton sent his compliments to the Senate and Assembly (the latter body also having sent a Committee to him) and informed them that he would communicate with them on the following day. The Senate adjourned till the next day at 11 A. M.

The Assembly organized by the election of Edmund L. Pitts (Rep.) of Orleans county, as Speaker, by a vote of 80 to 43 for Jarvis Lord (Dem.) of Monroe. Luther Caldwell of Chemung, was elected Clerk; John H. Kemper of Wayne, Sergeant-at-Arms; P. B. Davis of Onondaga, Door-keeper, Charles J. Gardiner of Jefferson, and James Tanner of Schoharie, First and Second Assistant Door-keepers. The usual Committees were appointed to wait upon the Senate and Governor and inform them of their organization. After some further preliminaries, and the exchange of notes with the Senate and reception of the Governor's compliments, the Assembly adjourned till eleven o'clock the next day.

Upon the re-assembling of the two Houses the 2d inst., Mr. Hastings, Private Secretary to Gov. Fenton, presented them with "the Message."

The Governor regards the expression of the people at the late election as a vindication of the policy of Congress, and recommends the immediate adoption of the U. S. Constitutional Amendment. The Legislature is called upon to speedily provide for the election of delegates to the Convention which was authorized to be held this year by the people at the last General Election. The indebtedness of the State is nearly $100,000,000. The U. S. Government may properly remit to the State a portion of the National tax to be applied to the liquidation of the military debt. A Council of Pardons is recommended, and also an appropriation to build a new Capitol. The penal and charitable institutions of the State, the canals and other internal improvements, the military, the educational department and other great subjects connected with the State polity, are dwelt upon at great length—showing the wealth, the power, the enterprize, the stability, the prosperity of the people. Well may the State of New York—now far more powerful than the "Old Thirteen" were when peace was proclaimed in 1783—be honored with the title of "Empire," and her worthy sons look upon the State Motto, "Excelsior,"—more elevated,—with increased feelings of pride and admiration.

Gov. Fenton last week made the following Staff appointments:—Adjutant-General—Selden E. Marvin. Inspector-General—Geo. S. Batcheller. Engineer-in-Chief—Charles W. Darling. Judge-Advocate-General—Campbell H. Young. Surgeon-General—James E. Pomfret. Quartermaster-General—Edwin A. Merritt. Paymaster-General—Dudley Olcott. Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics—A. J. H. Duganne. Aids-de-Camp—Elliott F. Shepard, Bradley Martin, J. H. Liebenau, Ephraim A. Ludwick. Military Secretary—Daniel W. Merchant.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State shows that the circulation of notes of State Banks is $10,002,491; in 1865, $27,009,449. No. of State Banks the 1st of last September, 85; in 1865, same date, 114. The decrease of notes and the number of State Banks is owing to the abundance of National currency and the formation of National Banks out of the State moneyed institutions.

It is announced that the next Annual Meeting of the "Military Association of the State of New York," will be held in Albany on the 15th and 16th inst. Gen. Batcheller will deliver the Annual Address on the evening of the 16th, in the Assembly Chamber. All commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend the meeting of the Association.

The Senate on the 3d inst., ratified the U. S. Constitutional Amendment—ayes 23, nays 3. A bill passed the Senate on the 4th, repealing the act of last session which prohibits the granting of "free passes" on railroads.

The "Metropolitan Excise Law" (for New York city) has been declared Constitutional by the Court of Appeals.

From the South and South-west.

ON the 2d inst., snow fell at Galveston, Texas, the first time in seven years.

The New Orleans Riot Committee have closed their labors after taking 2,000 pages of testimony.

A snow storm occurred in New Orleans the 2d inst., during which the ground was covered with the slaying material to the depth of four inches.

A Convention of Loyal Unionists was recently held in Arkansas. They favored the Constitutional Amendment and the thorough reorganization of the State.

Gen. Price has got back to New Orleans from Mexico. The Emigration Scheme was a failure. The distinguished Confederates who went to Mexico because they wouldn't live "under Northern rule," have found out, to their sorrow, many of them, that "there is no place like home."

Advices from the interior of Louisiana show that the freedmen and their former masters are gradually coming together again; the latter are preferred by the former to strangers.

Several hundred freedmen have left Georgia recently, and others are about leaving, to work the cotton lands of Texas for one-fourth of the crop. The U. S. Government offers to send free of charge to Texas, such freedmen as are now receiving rations, and who are disposed to make themselves useful in the "Lone Star State."

The 11th and 20th regiments of United States infantry at Richmond, Va., have been ordered to the "plains" to fight the Indians.

The message of Gov. Saulsbury of Delaware, to the Legislature, strongly opposes the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The Governor appears to think that the selling of negroes into slavery as a punishment for crime is a "fine thing" when authorized by law. Negro emigration into Delaware he wants prohibited; the law against negroes possessing arms will be enforced; believes the Civil Rights Bill is not free from Constitutional objections.

Orders have been received at Louisville, Ky., to commence recruiting infantry for service in the Department of the Gulf.

From Mexico.

THE steamer Florida, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., arrived at Havana on the 24th with about nine hundred and fifty-five French troops on board, on their way to France. She brought a rumor that a French war vessel had arrived at Vera Cruz from New Orleans with cable news dispatches from Napoleon, to the effect that all the transports would arrive in January, and the troops should all be embarked within three weeks. The Emperor remains at Puebla, and will most likely stay there until the French leave, when he will make other and new endeavors to perpetuate his empire.

Although there are many rumors concerning the difficulty of the Emperor with Bazaine, it is even said that Bazaine will join Juarez to prevent Maximilian from succeeding in any of his plans. The Liberals are ready to take possession of the city the moment that Bazaine leaves. A quantity of muskets were secretly sold to the Liberal agents, having been condemned as useless by the French. Marquez and Miramon are using their endeavors to raise the necessary funds for their expenses. La Patria says that Carbonjal, with some 300 men, endeavored to seize Pexecco on the 12th, but retreated on the arrival of a French force after committing the usual amount of robbery.

In a recent address to the people of Mexico by the Ministers of State, they say that the sources of revenue having been deranged, everything possible will be done to place them once more in regular operation. The Emperor asks that vigorous arrangements be made for the restoration and maintenance of peace. Much he says will depend upon the people protecting themselves and institutions against the numerous bands of malcontents and murderers. What they had most to fear was a fresh rising of these outlaws when the French troops were withdrawn. The Emperor expresses his regrets at the attitude which the United States has chosen to exhibit toward him.

The N. Y. Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 3d inst., says a U. S. gunboat had sailed from that port to Vera Cruz and Tampico for the purpose of watching events between the two points.

Mejia was said to be lying dangerously ill in San Luis Potosi, and two columns of Liberals were marching upon that town. The Liberals had advanced a strong line to within eight miles of Mexico city.

Bazaine has been putting money in his purse by selling old muskets, arms and munition to the highest bidder, whether Imperial or Liberal. The French Minister, M. Dano, becoming alarmed at this, telegraphed to Napoleon for instructions.

A dispatch from Galveston of the 5th inst., says the Rio Grande Courier of the 23d of December is received. Escobado had not been captured or hung as reported, but was well on his way to Monterey on the 21st. The Liberals were then evacuating San Luis Potosi and approaching Monterey. Cortinas had joined fortunes with Canales and proclaimed against Juarez, but in favor of no one in particular. They were going to Tampico.

Canadian Matters.

AN Ottawa correspondent says two or more of the Canadian Ministers will remain in England until the Confederation Act is carried through Parliament, and that Hon. John A. McDonald will be offered a Baronetcy.

QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—One hundred pounds sterling has been received from the Emperor Napoleon for the French Canadian sufferers by the great fire.

During the season of 1866 fish and oil to the value of $357,537 have entered the port of Quebec. The number of vessels employed in the trade is 253; total tonnage, 15,362.

About one hundred laborers waited upon the Mayor yesterday to solicit employment. The Mayor replied that though there was corporation work to do there was no money to pay them for it, and he therefore could not help them.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Major-Generals Russell and Sistead have arrived, the former to take command of the District of Lower Canada; the latter of Upper Canada.

It has transpired that by directions from England the death sentence of the Fenians has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The prisoners now in Sweetsburg will arrive here tomorrow en route for the Kingston Penitentiary.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Thirty-five overcoats for the Fenians, which have arrived here addressed to the House of Providence, are detained at the Custom House for duty.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—An English correspondent says that the Fenian and Reform questions will take the precedence of Confederation in the Imperial Parliament, and consequently Confederation cannot be proclaimed in Canada until May.

The total tolls received in 1866 on the St. Lawrence Canal are $67,300; an increase of $4,000 over the previous year. The number of steam vessels which passed through the canal in 1866 was 2,700; number of sail vessels 8,000.

Lumbering operations on the Ottawa River are very brisk this season.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Congress re-assembled the 3d inst. The Senate has passed the bill to repeal that section of the Confiscation Act which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty. It had already passed the House. A Washington telegram the 7th inst., says the President has prepared his veto of the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill; it would be sent to Congress the 8th. The new Tariff Bill prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been presented to the House and referred. It makes a deduction in taxes which, it is thought, will amount, the present year, to $35,000,000. Mr. Ashley of Ohio, on the 7th, introduced a resolution in the House charging the President "with high crimes and misdemeanors," preferring the articles, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter with power to send for persons and papers. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived—ayes 39, nays 105. It was then referred. It is reported that the Committee of Ways and Means will not recommend any reduction of the tax on cotton. The "gold bill" will be acted on in about a week. It authorizes the sale of gold in the U. S. Treasury.

THE INDIANS.—The late attack on our troops near Fort Phil. Kearney, was made just before daylight, the camp being surprised.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Jan. 4, says the Sioux and Cheyennes have combined to make war against the whites, and are in camp between the Republican and Platte Rivers.

The Apache Indians in the northern part of Arizona are committing depredations, and the 14th U. S. Infantry has been ordered to proceed to the "seat of war."

The Indians in the Owyhoe and Boise country, (Idaho,) continue their depredations upon stock, and several fights have occurred between them and the settlers.

A SECRET MISSION.—Mr. F. W. Seward, the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Porter, sailed from Annapolis a few days since in a Government steamer, the destination of which is said to be the Island of Hayti. The object is supposed to be the establishment of a U. S. Naval Station on the Bay of Samana in the eastern part of the island, the Peninsula being peculiarly well adapted for the purpose.

THE Congressional party, during their Southern tour, in all their speeches, urged the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment; and now express the opinion that a great and favorable change is in progress at the South.

QUEEN EMMA in her recent visit to England and the United States, obtained $50,000 for the erection at the Sandwich Islands, an Episcopal Church of large dimensions. Work upon the building has already commenced.

THE late storm in California was the most terrific ever known in that State. Large houses were picked up by the wind, carried some distance, and thrown a mass of ruins on the ground.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 8, 1867.

MONEY affairs continue without essential change in this locality and at the East. At St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, the market has been stringent since about the first of the month, and bankers have found considerable difficulty in supplying their customers with currency. The greatest call for funds is from the Pork trade.

Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has submitted his report in reference to the modifications required in the Tariff and the Internal Revenue laws. It is a document exhibiting much care and research, and is prepared with ability. It will form the ground-work of the discussion on the important matters considered, that must soon come up in Congress. The report contends that the law, as it now exists, invites deception and fraud in many cases. The tax on spirits is instanced, and it is stated that where three gallons pay a duty, five evade payment; so of tobacco. In one locality the loss on tobacco is estimated at $20,000 daily. The report opposes the repeal of the tax on raw cotton. It is to be regretted that Mr. Wells did not give more attention to the evils of the income tax. He recommends the repeal of the tax on carriages, watches and plate as inquisitorial, and says the amount received from these sources affords no compensation to the annoyance of the people. With much greater propriety, and for the same reasons, might he denounce the income tax, especially as now administered. It is the most annoying, unjust and unsatisfactory of any branch of taxation, and nothing but the peculiar condition and supposed necessities of the Government have made the people patiently submit to it thus long. The people now so generally complain that the press everywhere is beginning to denounce the law and to demand its repeal. The New York Times justly says that to the inquisitorial character of one or two other species of taxation this "adds a vexation and an injustice peculiarly its own." We have not space today to allude to the other suggestions in this important report.

Secretary McCulloch has just submitted his monthly statement of the public indebtedness. In December $6,000,000 of the National debt was paid. The total average reduction in the last sixteen months is $13,400,000. The legal tender circulation has been reduced about seven and a half millions in the month. The coin balance in the Treasury January 1st was $97,841,967. The statement throughout must be satisfactory to the people, and show our neighbors across the water that we know how to manage a public debt. Our financial credit in Europe is good, as shown by the call for, and enhanced prices of, our National securities. The last week 5-20s have advanced both at London and Frankfort.

An abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for December has been published. The Report contains more than the usual amount of valuable information on the industrial and agricultural interests of the country. We note with satisfaction the report in regard to Sorghum. In the West and Southwest it is becoming almost a universal crop. For some cause Illinois, Iowa and Missouri have produced less this year than last season. In no State is the soil better adapted to this crop than in those named as raising less than last year.

WHEAT.—There was little change in wheat last week, though the market was firmer both East and West. At Chicago and Milwaukee there is more disposition to buy for delivery ahead. The English market is tending upward. The telegraph at the close of last week quoted wheat at Liverpool 4d. higher. Corn was selling at 41s. 6d., equal to $0.96, in our currency, per quarter of eight bushels, which would make the Liverpool price of corn about $1.24 per bushel.

The Chicago Board of Trade has just resolved to adopt the Cental system, in their grain dealing, after the first of March. So many of the grain marts have now resolved upon the same thing that the change will doubtless be universal after March next.

HOGS.—Our local market was well supplied last week. Shippers were not anxious to purchase largely at the ruling rates. The price paid yesterday was $7.50@8. Buyers for home consumption paid something above these figures. The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says:

The provision market was rather heavy to-day. Some sales of mess pork were made early in the day at yesterday's prices, but at the close it would be difficult to repeat them. The market for hogs was dull and drooping all day, the receipts being over 9,000 head, and the prospect of fully as large arrivals to-morrow depressed the market, and prices declined to $6@6.50 gross and $7.25@$7.60 net; the latter rate is extreme, and obtainable only for hogs of 300 lbs. average and over.

WOOL.—Messrs. Bailey, Jenkins & Garrison of Boston, in their last Circular, say:—"The New Year opens on a quiet market. The uncertainty which has so long depressed Wool is not yet removed, but it is safe to say that a feeling of confidence is gaining ground. The stock in market is not large, for this season, and receipts of Fleece are very small. Fine Wools are wanted chiefly, and coarse lots drag. Pulled Wools accumulate steadily."

HOPS.—The market is dull. New prime are quoted in New York at 50@55c. The foreign market is dull.

The market for other articles is unchanged and exhibits little activity.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't,	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,25@14,75	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,85	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white,	3,00@ 3,10	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,00@ 1,12	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats,	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 0
Barley,	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	1,25@ 1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess,	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	21,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,00@ 7,50	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@ 16	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	12@ 12	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@ 12	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18	Do. large egg,	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg,	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	28@ 30c	Do. chestnut,	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	28@ 30	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy,	14@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	17@ 18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,25@2,35
Lard, tried,	13@ 15	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Do, rough,	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	8,00@8,50
Eggs, dozen	33@ 35	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13½@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14½@ 15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	35@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Jan. 5.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 34@35½c. Flour, sales at $9,45@14,-50. Wheat, $2,00@2,00. Rye, $1,08@1,27. Barley, 92@$1,22. Corn, $1,18@1,20. Oats, 65@81c. Pork, old mess, $19,00@19,25; new do, $20,37@21,00; prime, $17,00@17,25. Lard, 11½@13c. Butter, 15@38 cts. Cheese, 10@19 cts. Dressed hogs, 8@8½c Western and 8½@8¾c for city. Hams, 10½@12½c. Shoulders, 9@10c.

Albany, Jan. 5.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,37@3; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,15; Rye, $1,20@1,25; Corn, $1,20@1,-21; Barley, $1,05@1,30; Oats, 65c. Dressed hogs, $8,40@8,-62 for Western; State, $8,50@8,75.

Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Flour, sales at $11,25@15,00; Wheat, $2,37@2,70; Corn, 97c@$1; Barley, 75c@$1,03; Rye, $1@1,-10; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,10; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $17,50@20; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 7½@8c.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Flour ranges from $6,45@8,00; Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,38; fall, $1,20@1,60; Oats, 30@32c; Barley, 40@45c; Peas, 65@67c; Pork, mess, $17,50; prime $15; Hams, 10@12c; Bacon, 10@10½c; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@12½c; Butter, 11@13½c; Cheese, 11½@12½c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $10@12,50; Straw, $6@8,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,75@5,40.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Flour, $10@13,50; Wheat, $1,94½@2,-18; Corn, 72½@79½c; Oats, 42½@43c; Rye, 96@97c; Barley, 65@70c. Pork, mess, $18,50@18,50; Lard, 11½c. Dressed hogs, $6,75@6,80.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Dec. 31.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@18; Cows and Calves, $45@125; Veal Calves, 9@13c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@8,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@7½c; light medium, 5½@6½c.

Albany, Jan. 4.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@11c. Sheep, common to good, 5½@6½c; extra, 6@6½c. Hogs, 6½@7c; dressed hogs, 8@8½c.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Beeves range at from $3,62½@6,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $2,50@5,00; $4,50@6,35.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 2.—Beeves, sales at 8@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@250 per pair; handy steers, $50@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 7@9c; in lots, $1,50@5,00 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7½@7½c.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Prize cattle, $12,50@15; 1st class, $9@10. Sheep, prize, $20; extra, $10@12 each. Lambs, $4@5 each. Dressed hogs, $4,25@5,25.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Jan. 5.—Wool firm and in fair demand; sales 250,000 lbs at 45@60c for domestic fleece; 40@52c for superfine and extra pulled; 19@24c for Texas; 23½@31c. for California; Cape, Cordovia, Mestiza and Noels on private terms.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@70c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 52@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@60c; fine, 52@54; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@55c; medium, 47@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 2@40c; Canada, 50@70c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 40@60c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 16@45c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 32@35c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@35c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 2.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 50c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

Married.

AT Central Square, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 2d inst., JAY L. JOHNSON of Palermo, and Miss BELL BEEBY.

New Advertisements.

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WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE NURSERY BUSINESS.—A young man with a knowledge of the business, having a small capital. Must be a radical in politics, and furnish references. Address Box 63, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

DEVONS OF FIRST CLASS quality, and believed by the subscriber to be the best there is in this country. Catalogues of the herd furnished upon application.

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ANDROO JOHNSON.—His Western Trip and Comic Life. By Nasby. 40 large Engravings. It's rich, rare, and racy. Be sure and get it. 10,000 sold weekly. Price only 20 cents; 10 for $1; 50 for $4,50; 100 for $8. Mailed, post-paid, by
886-2t HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

THE RAPID SALE of the JUBILATE enables the publishers, at this early date after its first appearance to announce the
Thirtieth Edition of 1000 Each.
Price $1.38. Sent by mail, post-paid. $12 a dozen. Sold by all Music Dealers.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE TILDEN TOMATO!
GET THE GENUINE!
TRUE SEED WILL GIVE SATISFACTION!

Seldom, if ever has a new Fruit or Vegetable seeking public favor, met with so flattering a reception as has this Tomato. Hundreds in attesting to its value, declare it to be the only and truly *Perfected Tomato*. There seems to be no room for or want of an improvement; it possessing every quality which goes to make up a good Tomato. It is very prolific, early, fruit large, smooth, free from ribs or wrinkles, of excellent flavor, very solid, few seeded, and admits of being pared without waste as readily as an apple. Its keeping and carrying qualities are all any one can ask for. I take the utmost pains in securing seed, using none but the best specimens. No other varieties are grown on or within one mile of my place. Single packets, containing seed enough for 200 plants, sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cts; 3 packets, 50c; 12 do, $2; 100 do, $12,50. Address
886-2otf HENRY TILDEN, Davenport, Iowa.

NEW YORK PRIZE ASSOCIATION,
599 BROADWAY, N. Y.

25	Rosewood Pianos	worth $200 to 500	each.
50	" Melodeons	" 100 to 200	"
100	Sewing Machines	" 50 to 125	"
200	Music Boxes	" 15 to 150	"
500	Gold Watches	" 60 to 250	"
1,000	Silver Watches	" 20 to 60	"
1,000	Silver Tea Sets	" 25 to 150	"

Together with a large assortment of new and
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
VALUED AT $500,000!
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

The name and value of each article of our goods are marked on Tickets, placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, an envelope containing such TICKET will be drawn without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The purchaser after seeing what article it draws and its value—which may be *from One to Five Hundred Dollars*—can then, on payment of ONE DOLLAR, receive the article named, or may exchange it for any other article marked on our Circular at the same value. Every Ticket draws an article worth ONE DOLLAR, or more. ☞ NO BLANKS.

Our patrons can depend on prompt returns. The Articles drawn will be immediately sent by Express or return mail, or delivered at our office.

Letters from many persons acknowledging the receipt of VALUABLE GIFTS from us, may be seen on file at our office, among whom we are permitted to refer to:

Jabez C. Knight, Mayor of Providence, R. I., Gold Watch, value $100. John S. Holcomb, Lambertville, N. J., Gold Watch, value $250. Mrs. S. Bennett, 252 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, Sewing Machine, $80. Edwin Hoyt, Stamford, Ct., Gold Lever Watch, value $200. Hon. R. H. Briggs, Washington, D. C., Diamond Pin, $175. J. C. Sutherland, 100 Lexington-av., Piano, $350. Mrs. M. Jackson, 203 Nineteenth-st., N. Y., Sewing Machine, $90. Jos. Camp, Elmira, N. Y., Melodeon, $150. Miss L. Collins, Atlanta, Ga., Diamond Cluster Ring, $225. Dr. Henry Smith, Worcester, Mass., Sewing Machine, $85. H. Shaw, 133 16th-st., N. Y., Gold Watch, $150. Edward Boynton, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, $100. James Russell, Montgomery, Ala., Gold Hunting Watch, $250. Oscar Purdy, Madison, N. J., Music Box, $45. Hon. R. S. Newell, St. Paul, Minn., Gold Watch, $185. J. R. Sperry, Litchfield, Conn., Silver Watch, $55. Wm. B. Peck, Harlem, Ills., Music Box, $75. Wm. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, Silver Tea Set, $125. Miss E. M. Schenck, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Ear Rings, $225. Pierre Beaudin, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Diamond Ring, $170. Mrs. Martha Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., Melodeon, value $125.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed to All.

☞ 6 Tickets for One Dollar, 13 for Two Dollars, 33 for Five Dollars. Great Inducements to Agents.

All Letters should be addressed
J. H. RAY & CO.,
599 Broadway, New York.

List of New Advertisements.

Starting of the Great American Tea Company.
Brinkerhoff's Corn-Sheller, Separator and Cleaner—Jacob Brinkerhoff.
Wanted, Agents—R H Curran.
A Valuable Medicine—Geo W Swett.
Booth's Combined Shaker—W C Quimby.
Brick Makers Buy the Best—I A Lafler.
Maryland and Southern Farms—John Glenn & Co.
The Jubilate—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Devons of First Class—Walter Cole.
Androo Johnson—Hunter & Co.
Cancers Cured—Drs Babcock & Son.
Partner in the Nursery Business Wanted.
Wanted, a Good Agent—W J Holland & Co.
The Boys Package—Frank A Ellis.
Wanted—A Situation as Housekeeper.
Grape Wood and Plants for Sale—J L Waring.
The Tilden Tomato—Henry Tilden.
Inon and Isabella Grape Wood—John Charlton.
New York Prize Association—J H Ray & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Bonn University, Germany, has 906 students.

— They have fresh strawberries in Savannah, Ga.

— There were 31 homicides and 61 murders in New York the past year.

— Revivals of religion are taking place at various points in the South.

— Six youthful Japanese are students at the Monson (Mass.) academy.

— Alexandre Dumas lately gave a dinner to Aldridge the negro tragedian.

— The Union Pacific railroad has reached a point 300 miles west of Omaha.

— The St. Paul Press estimates the present population of Minnesota at 360,000.

— The debt of New York city at the close of the year amounted to $31,551,089.

— The Minnesota Valley railroad is opened to Belle Plains—50 miles from St. Paul.

— Mrs. Ladd, at Old Lyme, Ct., aged 105 years, is the oldest person in that State.

— The entire indebtedness, principal and interest, of the State of Florida, is $639,000.

— George Fisher was mortally wounded by a panther at Shaftsbury, Vt., recently.

— Extensive copper mines have been discovered near Helena, Montana Territory.

— In Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a young widow of 26 has lately married her fourth husband.

— Twenty-five farms have recently been sold in one section of Alabama for $1 per acre.

— Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild died recently in London, after a very brief illness.

— The herring fisheries of Eastern Maine have proved highly profitable the past season.

— Two young ladies were recently kidnapped on their way to church in Minneapolis, Minn.

— Pure salt, completely covering the ground, can be gathered by cart loads in south-western Kansas.

— There is not enough currency in Virginia to pay the taxes to meet the annual claims on the State.

— Two sisters, left in a state of utter destitution, employ themselves in cutting and hauling wood to Mobile.

— The mastodon, recently discovered at Cohoes, N. Y., has been sent to the State Geological Museum at Albany

— Immense numbers of buffaloes are crossing the Platte, near Fort Kearney, going south for winter quarters.

— An oil well has been sunk in St. Clair Co., Ala., to the depth of 900 feet, and oil is produced in great abundance.

— A subscription has been opened in Quebec for the sufferers by the late terrible colliery explosions in England.

— General Irvine, retiring Adjutant General, was presented by the employees of his late office with an elegant gold watch and chain.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

For 1867, will be even better than ever before, affording to the Boys and Girls of the country a larger amount of the very best and most interesting reading than any other Juvenile Magazine in America. The Publishers employ the most gifted writers and the most skillful artists to make OUR YOUNG FOLKS the best magazine of its kind in the world. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Single or Specimen Number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

"Is made up of the freshest and best writings of the leading writers of Europe. Its pages contain the best contributions to periodical literature furnished by the leading minds of the age. It is a marvel of variety, excellence, and cheapness."—*Cleveland Herald.*

This is the general opinion of the Press. TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

The "January Thaw" often leaves many unpleasant mementoes in the shape of sudden Colds and Coughs. They are, however, easily controlled by COE'S COUGH BALSAM. It is agreeable to the taste, effectual, and no family with children subject to Croup can afford to be without it, as it is infallible for Croup if taken in season.

THE HAIR, SCALP AND FACE.

DR. B. C. PERRY,

DERMATOLOGIST, author of the above valuable Book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLER, 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No. 49 Bond street, New York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head or scalp. Loss of hair and premature grayness; *moles, wens and warts* permanently cured; moth patches, freckles, pimples, comedones (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face.

To remove moth patches, freckles, or any brown discoloration from the skin, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, or send to Dr. Perry.

No charge for consultations—personally or by letter.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

FOREIGN NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Dispatches received this morning announce the occurrence of a terrible earthquake in Algeria. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of lives lost.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Duke of Augustenburg has given in his allegiance to the King of Prussia, and relieved the people of Holland from their oaths of allegiance.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Ministers will introduce no Reform Bill at the coming session of Parliament, but will order Parliament to be dissolved in preference to doing so, and appeal to the people to support their action. They will not resign.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is denied that France and England asks for a Conference on the Eastern Question. It is asserted that France has arrived at an agreement with Turkey such as the peace of Europe imperatively demands.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The heaviest snow storm which has been experienced in England for very many years has just visited us. The poor are suffering severely.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Several of the Northern German Governments have formally concluded that the Parliament shall meet on the 15th of February next. The Prussian Government is taking active steps to hasten the election of delegates to Parliament prior to the first of February. The Cretan question in the East is assuming threatening proportions, and its final settlement is looked upon as involving serious complications.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A telegram from the East reports that the Turkish forces have been successful in another severe battle with the Candians. The London Times says the relations of England with the powers of Europe were rarely if ever better. The only difficulty is with the United States; it is most desirable that the greatest friendship should prevail. The Government is urged to speedily adjust all differences. Great honors are being paid to the American yachtmen.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Spanish Government has decided to send four iron-clads to the Pacific. The Duke Serrano has been arrested by the order of Queen Isabella.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The King opened the session of the Cortes yesterday.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT—Male or Female—in every town in the country to sell "THE CHILDREN'S ALBUM OF PICTURES & STORIES,"

BY REV. ASA BULLARD.

The book is now ready for agents. It contains more than One Hundred Pictures, and is the best book in many respects published for children. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Rochester, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio. 856

BOOTH'S COMBINED SHAKER!

The Best Machine in the World for Separating Oats and Wild Seeds from Wheat.

Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell machine and territory. Machines furnished on application to [1836-13t] W. C. QUIMBY, Rochester, N. Y.

BRINKERHOFF'S CORN-SHELLER, SEPARATOR and CLEANER.

The following is the report of the judges on this machine, at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society:

Among the machines on exhibition was a Hand Corn-Sheller, Separator and Cleaner, exhibited by J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, N. Y. We have carefully examined and thoroughly tested this machine, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the *best Corn-Sheller we ever saw.* It readily adapts itself to ears of any size or shape, shells clean, and with great rapidity and ease, and at the same operation separates the corn from the cob, and the chaff from the corn, and delivers the corn, ready for market; and it requires but the labor of one person to operate it. The whole affair is simple in construction, and durable.

JOHN STANTON GOULD, Pres't N. Y. State Ag'l Soc'y.
BENJ. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society.
SOLON ROBINSON, Ag'l Editor N. Y. Tribune.
S. EDWARDS TODD, Ag'l Editor N. Y. Times.
United Auburn, N. Y., July, 1866.

[Copy of Letter from U. S. Agent for the Paris Universal Exposition.]

United States Agency for the Paris Universal Exposition, No. 40 Park Row, (Room No. 9,) Times Building, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

Mr. J. BRINKERHOFF,—Dear Sir:—My Advisory Committee, appointed to select Implements for exhibition at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1867, have selected and recommended to me, your Corn-Sheller, as the best in America. I have accepted their report and will forward your Sheller, if delivered here, ready for shipment, on or before January 1, 1867. Yours truly,

J. C. DERBY, U. S. Agent, &c.

Sample Shellers shipped on receipt of the price, $20, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. A portion of the territory will be sold. The balance supplied with Shellers by the Patentee, for which Agents are wanted in every town, to whom liberal terms will be given. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. For further information address

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Box 576, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—In Every County for a new and important work, from a new stand point. Sold only by subscription.

THE RESULTS OF TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE.

The American Farmers' Horse Book,

BY ROBERT STEWART, M. D., V. S.

Complete in One Large Octavo Volume, Finely Illustrated.

Meeting a want long felt in this country by all classes of persons interested in the care and management of the horse or mule. It embodies the results of twenty years of highly successful practice under circumstances the most favorable for the development of the most rational, economical and effectual modes of treatment for all curable diseases to which the horse is subject, including some diseases pronounced by others incurable. It also contains a most timely and sensible treatise on Stock Raising and Stock Management, including Breeding, Food, Stable Management, Gentling, Breaking, the Marks of Age, Abuses, Shoeing, &c., &c. Written in plain, simple language, and wrought out with the skill of a master, from an actual and successful practice of twenty years, it will more fully meet the wants of the people than any other book extant. This is not a reprint or rehash from European works, but *purely American,* as its title indicates, which, with the great celebrity of its author commends it to the confidence and patronage of every owner of an American horse, however many old, cheap and unsatisfactory works he may possess. Agents are meeting with splendid success. One reports 24 subscribers the first day; another 9 the first half day; another 35 out of the first 100 solicited; another 7 per day for first week; another 10 out of the first 11 solicited. Send for our fine illustrated circular, giving full particulars. Exclusive territory given, and the most liberal terms offered. For territory in New York State west of Fulton and Delaware Co.'s, or the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, address R. H. CURRAN, Main and Water Sts., Rochester, N. Y. For territory in other parts of the United States, address either of the undersigned, as may be most convenient:—C. F. VENT & Co., Cincinnati, O.; E. P. STARR, 46 Courtlandt St., N. Y.; J. S. GOODMAN & Co., Chicago, Ill.; ZEIGLER, MCCURDY & Co., St. Louis.

STARTING

OF THE

Great American Tea Co.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 3,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₩ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

Our Coffee Department is very extensive—the largest perhaps in the country. We run three engines constantly, and sometimes four or five, in roasting and grinding our Coffee. Our Coffee buyers are experts, who examine most of the Coffees Imported, and select the best and finest flavors for our trade. We employ the most experienced and skillful roasters, who exercise the greatest care that it shall be cooked in a perfect manner. It is always fresh, for our orders crowd our facilities to their utmost capacity.

A considerable portion of the Coffee put upon the market of late years is picked while the pods are green, and subjected to artificial heat to open the pods. This is not so good as that which matures and ripens in the natural way, upon the plant. Our Coffee buyer thoroughly understands this business, and can readily distinguish the naturally ripened from the artificially cured; and he only buys the fully matured and naturally cured Coffee. This is what gives our Coffee a superior flavor to many others, and the same flavor it used to have in days gone by. It is a common saying that most Coffee does not taste as well as it formerly did. The reason for it is, that a considerable portion of it is picked before it is fully ripe. We sell none but the fully ripe, richly-flavored Coffee.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 610 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 503 EIGHTH-AVE., near Thirty-seventh-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., bet. Hudson and Greenwich-sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, cor. Concord-st.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country, and for which we feel very grateful. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often; while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed, Clubs have repeated their orders.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up Clubs; and when any of them come to New York we shall be pleased to have them call upon us and make themselves known.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner of CHURCH.
Post-Office Box No. 5,643 New York City.

EVIDENCE AFTER A YEAR'S TRIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., Nos. 31 & 33 VESEY-ST., N. Y.:

Inclosed herewith I send you our regular list for December. It is now twelve months since we began the use of your Teas and Coffees, and I am pleased in being able to say that the satisfaction derived from the use of said articles by the members of this Club, instead of being confined to individual instances, is universal, and I think I may safely say without exception. Thanking you for the many favors received at your hands, I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CASS CARPENTER.

WILLIAM PENN WORKS, NEAR SHENANDOAH CITY,
Schuylkill Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1866.
GENTS: We received our orders of Tea and Coffee all right; and each package put up so nice as to give us but little trouble. They have given great satisfaction, both as regards weight and quality; and so cheap that we have saved 56¼ cents per lb., beside getting a better quality; and we are all satisfied that they are as good—both Tea and Coffee—as your advertisement represented them to be.

I remain, yours, THOMAS ROGERS.

XENIA, DALLAS Co., IOWA, Nov. 8, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY;

SIRS: The order that I sent to your house the fore part of the Summer gave universal satisfaction, and all of the Club have been trying for some time to get me to make up another. The complimentary package which I received was the best Tea I have drank in Iowa. Please fill the following order, and express to me at Boonsborough, Iowa. ZERAH E. COTTRELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 7, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY;
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New York.

GENTS: Yours of the 1st inst. is before me, and I would state that the Tea has been received, and gave entire satisfaction. The money has been forwarded per Adams' Express. You may expect another order.

Respectfully, &c., WILLIS G. OVERSTREET.

BERNARDSTON, Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New York—GENTLEMEN: The Tea that I ordered from you gives general satisfaction, and I this day mail you another Club order, No. 3, for Tea and Coffee, amounting to $33,10, which you will please fill and send to my address by express. Please accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Respectfully yours,

E. D. RICHARDSON.

LOWELL, Nov. 20, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY; *Gents:* I herewith send second order of Merliman Club for Tea and Coffee. In regard to the first order, would say your promptness in answering it and quality of goods sent gave entire satisfaction, as you will see by an increase of $24 in this order, C. O. D. Respectfully yours, S. D. GORDON,
No. 159 Colburn-st., Lowell, Mass.
Great American Tea Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st, New York.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 26, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY: It has been but one month since I commenced getting up a Club for Tea, and this is my third order, and amounts to nearly $300. All are well satisfied, and say that the Tea is as good as we get here at $2,50. I will send your circulars to all the different towns in my reach, and try and get the whole trade turned in the Tea line so that the consumers can save these great profits. Yours truly,

W. O. POWELL.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 15, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY;

SIRS: I herewith send you another Club. We are well suited with that which we received before, and much obliged for the complimentary package. We find that it is 50 per cent cheaper than we can get it here, and at least 50 per cent better. Please send me two or three blanks for Clubs and circulars to go with them, as I know of some in adjoining towns who would like to get up Clubs. Yours truly, L. M. DAY.

FRANCONIA, N. H., Nov. 10, 1866.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY;

GENTLEMEN: My last order for Tea of 50 pounds came to hand in due time all right, and has given entire satisfaction, and, if you continue to send us as good Tea as you have sent, you are sure of a permanent trade in this place. The Imperial was the best of anything we have had in this place. Several of the Club have told me it was better than the Tea they had paid $2 a pound. I send you another order for $68,65. Please forward as before by Express to Franconia, N. H., Grafton county. I thank you for the complimentary package. Address

PRIEST YOUNG, Franconia, N. H.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD LINE,
AURORA STATION, Nov. 20, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY;

GENTS: Here is your sixth Club from these "diggins'," making an aggregate amount of nearly $300. Some of the country storekeepers here say that your Tea is of no account, but the *people* who use it think otherwise, as is demonstrated by the increasing demand for it. We send enclosed an order for $191,65, and next month we expect to beat that. Yours, &c., E. K. LONG.

WANTED—A Respectable Person, with one child, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in the country. Address A. B. C., Rochester, N. Y.

BRICK MAKERS BUY THE BEST—Laller's Improved Iron-clad Brick Press and Grind Mill combined; awarded first premium N. Y. State Fair, 1865. Largely improved in 1866; the most perfect Brick Machine for 1867; makes common brick with great rapidity, superior quality, and Press Brick that have no equal, with the same machine. Address for Circular and description, I. A. LAFLER, Inventor and Manufacturer, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. 886-2t

50c. THE BOYS PACKAGE, 50c JUST ISSUED.

Contains full instructions how to master the art of Ventriloquism, how to throw the voice, change the voice, &c.; the whole Secret of Horse-taming, the Hunters' Secret, showing how to catch all kinds of Fur Animals, five Secret Arts of Catching Fish, how to make the celebrated "Turkish Ongment," which will force whiskers to grow on the smoothest face in 30 days, how to make "Secret Ink" for private correspondence, secret charm of Beauty, the Laughable Secret, one package of Byrne "Perfume for the Million," one "Photoscope" for detecting Counterfeit Money, &c., and one of "Bestor's Golden Pens." All of the above will be mailed to any person on receipt of *fifty cents.* Orders promptly filled. Address, plainly, FRANK A. ELLIS, Charlotte, Mich.

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WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a Year? 'Tis but a wave
On Life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream;
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
As tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel,
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal;
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel oe'r;
A few more steps, and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown;
As rushing onward oe'r the earth,
We hear his weary moan:
'Tis like a bubble on the wave
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath a summer's sun.

What is a Year? 'Tis but a type
Of Life's oft-changing scene:
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green:
Next Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
With flowers everywhere;
Then comes old Winter—death and all
Must find their level there!

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UNSATISFIED;
OR, MISMATED FOR LIFE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

[Concluded from page 12, last number.]

CHAPTER III.

A few mornings after, at the table, PHILIP announced the fact that a sleigh-ride was the subject of discussion among some of their friends, and handed ANNIE a note of invitation from Mr. BANKS, which she read and then tossed on the table, looking anything but pleased.

"What's the matter, sis? Don't the prospect of the first sleigh-ride of the season tempt you? Such a grand one as it will be, too!"—but seeing he was to meet with no reply he turned to HELEN, saying, "You will go with me, won't you?"

"No, indeed," said she, giving him an arch glance; MAY BELDEN is in my way, and I do not feel badly about it, either."

PHILIP laughed.

Mr. WARNER said, "Yes, PHIL, you must carry your rejected invitation there, and if HELEN doesn't get another before night, I will take her myself."

Mrs. WARNER hastened them, and they soon left the table and adjourned to the sitting-room, where ANNIE fidgeted around until her father told her she might take a premium for perpetual motion; and then as he left the room with their mother who was going out, she broke out with "I wonder who will invite you, NELL; don't you hope it will be HERBERT BELDEN?"

"My hopes don't jingle about to the music of sleigh-bells as yours seem to," replied her sister.

"Well, I must acknowledge mine do, and I cannot settle quietly down to anything. Did PHIL say when it was to come off?"

"To-morrow evening, I believe."

"I wish it was to-night! What if the snow should melt to-morrow!"

"Even in that case, I suppose more will fall this winter, so there is no reason to lament."

"Oh, HELEN, you are the most matter-of-fact kind of a person I ever knew. I think you are just cut out for an old maid; but I do not believe you feel badly even about that."

HELEN WARNER made no reply, but bent her eyes, which had been wandering aimlessly around the room, once more to her work.

"What are you doing there?" was ANNIE'S next venture; "a little dress as I live; who is it for, pray?"

"Mrs. DEAN'S little LUCY."

"What! that little hump-back child?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm glad I do not fancy any such thing; I never can endure to go near an ugly person."

"What is there ugly, as you express it, about little LUCY DEAN?"

"Why, she is so crooked; I never thought to look at her face, to be sure."

Meeting no answer here, she went dancing out of the room, and HELEN sat very quietly there sewing for the next two hours. The sunbeams shone in upon the deep red of the carpet, making a warm light there and crept up on to the folds of her dress; but still she sat there, the bright little needle flashing in and out of the dark, soft flannel. Her face was very grave, but whether she was thinking of poor LUCY DEAN, or whether her thoughts had taken a wider range, no one looking at her could have told. There was much to admire in HELEN WARNER'S face, plain though it was, as she sat there that morning, and perhaps there were others than her father, (who was fast learning to admire her,) and her brother PHIL, who thought the same thing, even while they kept their thoughts to themselves.

She was only eighteen years old, though she looked even older than ANNIE, who was petite in figure, had blue eyes, sunny hair and a fair complexion, where the pink and white blended like the inner hues of a sea-shell. HELEN was tall and straight, her form almost too thin, and her skin dark like her father's. Her features were irregular, and at times there was an expression of scorn lingering about her mouth that took away all pretensions to beauty from what might otherwise have been called the one redeeming feature. But as she sat there now, so still, there came a positive smile over her face, and dropping her work in her lap, she folded her hands listlessly one over the other and sat idly watching the sunshine on the carpet, until she was startled by hearing the little French clock on the mantel strike eleven, and at the same moment the door-bell rang. She caught the sound of retreating steps and of others which entered the parlor. In a moment more ANNIE entered with a note addressed to Miss HELEN WARNER in a bold, manly hand, which HELEN opened and read while her sister stood watching her. When she concluded she folded it up, saying simply, "Mr. BELDEN wishes me to go with him to the ride to-morrow night."

"Shall you go?"

"Yes, I think so, if it is pleasant."

"Then you had better reply immediately, for I am just going to send down town an errand, and DICK can take your note at the same time."

"Very well; thank you." And seating herself by the window, she indited a polite acceptance. ANNIE took the note and hastened down stairs with it where she met the servant who had been delayed a few moments, and who now came up to her, saying, "If you please, Miss ANNIE, Mr. HAMILTON is in the parlor, and wants one of you, but I can't tell which."

ANNIE'S eyes sparkled with pleasure, as she hastened in with her pleasantest smile and salutation. They stood conversing a few moments on indifferent topics, when Mr. HAMILTON said "I asked for your sister, Miss WARNER, is she disengaged."

"I—I believe she has gone out for a little while; but I will see," turning toward the door.

"Do not trouble yourself; I called to invite her to the sleighing party to-morrow evening; perhaps you will give her the invitation when she comes in?"

"You are half a day too late, for she has promised to go with HORACE BELDEN, and I do not believe even *your* invitation would tempt her to break that engagement."

"I should be sorry, indeed, if my invitation could do as much as that with any one—but are you also engaged?"

"No! I have been overlooked as penalty for being so small, I must suppose."

"Will you accept a seat in my sleigh, then?"

"Yes, indeed," she said, looking up at him with a bright glance, which seemed to find favor in his eyes, judging from the look of admiration which he bent upon her.

"Then I will call for you at seven; please present my compliments to your sister when she returns."

A moment later he had left her, little thinking that in ANNIE WARNER'S blue eyes lurked cunning and deceit, and that even then her hand was closed over that note which she has hastened HELEN to write, because she saw him come in, and feared the occasion of his call. Still less did he dream of the thoughtful eyes bent upon his form from that upper window as he went down the street. ANNIE stood for a few moments where PERCY HAMILTON had left her with a look of determination on her face which was very unusual to see there, then went hastily out and up the stairs again, pausing at the sitting-room door a moment to tell HELEN that Mr. HAMILTON had been there to ask her to ride with him, and she should leave Mr. BANKS to go with whomsoever he could get.

"But, ANNIE," said her sister, Mr. BANKS invited you last night."

"Well, I did not get his note until this morning, and have not answered it yet."

"Why, I thought you sent a reply by DICKY."

"I could not find him when I went down, but I will send your note now."

She rang the bell, gave HELEN'S note to the girl who answered the summons, telling her to find DICKY and send him with it to Mr. BELDEN'S office. Then she went to her room and left HELEN again to her own reflections. What these were, whether pleasant or regretful, was known only to herself, but she sat there a long time, and when her father, at noon, congratulated her upon her invitation, she scarcely smiled.

Friday night came, as bright and beautiful a night as one could wish, and there was a clear sparkle on the snow that gave promise of fine sleighing. By half-past seven the party was fairly started, and before they had gone two miles HELEN'S coldness was fairly thawed by the genial influence of her companion, who exerted all his powers of pleasing, and HERBERT BELDEN was a man who seldom failed to please. PHILIP and MAY were in a sleigh just ahead of them, and PHILIP often turned back that evening to note the happy expression on HELEN'S face, for it was a different one from any he had seen there for many days. Faster and faster went the light sleighs, and merrily chimed the silver bells, while eager voices sang snatches of wild, winter songs or rang out gaily in laughter. It was a night for enjoyment, and they all realized it; but HELEN sat back in quiet, only smiling at the gaiety of the others or answering in a low tone her companion's questions.

The whole party spent two hours, pleasantly, at the house where they stopped for refreshments, and HERBERT BELDEN'S attentions to HELEN were the subject of many comments. HELEN herself seemed a little absent-minded, and rather too quiet for the occasion; but ANNIE was all life and animation, awaking admiration even in HAMILTON'S eyes, and admiration from *him* was all she cared for just then. She had gained her point she thought, when, after hearing all about a contemplated tour to Europe which his sister, Mrs. DESALLE, and himself were about deciding upon, he said, seeing the sparkle in her eyes, "You should persuade Mr. WARNER to let you go with NELL, Miss ANNIE; you, I am sure, would enjoy it so much, and NELL would be so delighted to have you go with us."

She said nothing—only heaved a little bit of a sigh, as if she *knew* how pleasant it would be; but she decided in her own mind that if NELL DESALLE *should* ask her, her father's consent should not be wanting.

BRINKERHOFF'S CORN-SHELLER, SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

The days after this passed swiftly away—the sleigh-ride was an old topic, and the tour to Europe was the all-absorbing one, for Mrs. DESALLE had asked and Mrs. WARNER had given her permission. Mr. WARNER had only said, "Why didn't she ask HELEN, too?" and his wife had said such things didn't suit HELEN somehow, and there the matter rested.

And how was it with PERCY HAMILTON'S heart, meantime? He loved HELEN WARNER with a strong man's love, seeing all her woman's grace and loveliness, and waking each day most sorrowfully to a sense of all he should lose when she became HERBERT BELDEN'S wife, for this was a settled thing, ANNIE had assured him, and of course her sister must know. The thought sometimes crossed his mind then that he should love at least to call her sister, and be able to be near her often and share her happiness, but no thought came into his mind of the only *way* in which he could become HELEN WARNER'S brother.

The eventful day came at last, and the good-byes were all said. HELEN'S hand trembled a moment in PERCY HAMILTON'S warm grasp, as he gazed into her eyes and wished her all the happiness she so richly deserved, but ANNIE interrupted them, and he did not see the tear HELEN brushed so hastily away, nor see the white, pained look she cast upon the hand he had held in his own a moment before. If he had seen it even, would he have understood it?—or, if HELEN had seen the look in his eyes when her's were bent upon the floor, would her heart have been more at ease?

CHAPTER IV.

Four years have passed away. ANNIE has long ago returned from her grand "tour," and for two years has been PERCY HAMILTON'S wife. HELEN herself, with grief, pride and resolution all struggling for the mastery, has at length gained outward composure, at least, and learned to meet her brother's watchful tenderness with a quietness of manner that commpletely deceived ANNIE; but PERCY himself had long ago guessed the truth, and while his will held him to his duty, his fancied love for his wife had long ago melted into thin air, and he walked by her side a disappointed man.

HERBERT BELDEN at length gained the prize he had waited for those long years. HELEN became his wife, and was a *dutiful* one, but words of affection rarely fell from her lips. She grew cold and hard to all about her, and while others said "They always knew HELEN WARNER would make just such a kind of a woman," her sister's husband saw beneath the calm exterior the broken spirit and heart-wretchedness of the woman he had loved so fondly, and he almost cursed the woman who had stood between them. They had each their separate burden to bear through life, and GOD alone could give them the requisite strength and courage to bear it.

Outwardly HELEN'S life was one almost of perfect beauty. Comfort and elegance surrounded her, and she could not fail in being satisfied with everything but *herself*. She had wished for a love as broad as the earth, and she found it in her husband's earnest, entire devotion to her daily happiness. She had wished for admiration that came from the soul, and she could read it now in every tone of her husband's voice and in his face—in the quiet, grave way in which he held her to his heart as he returned from each day's duties, and the bright expression which lingered in his eye if she occasionally granted him an unwonted caress. She had wished for care and tenderness, and what woman could ask for greater than she received constantly,—but she, herself! There was the trial! She had given herself away for selfish ends, when the whole, strong love of her woman's heart belonged to another—and now she must reap the bitter fruits of such base betrayal of her heart unto the end, and in the end be written down—*Unsatisfied.*

THE GREATEST.—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

RESOLUTION.—There are multitudes of people who destroy themselves through irresolution. They are eternally telling about what they mean to do, but they never do it.

New Inventions, Etc.

BRINKERHOFF'S CORN-SHELLER, SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

HEREWITH we present RURAL readers an illustration of the Corn-Sheller which officials of the U. S. Government have designated as the best in America, and one has accordingly been sent by the Government to Paris, France, to represent this country in the corn-sheller line at the Great Exhibition to be held there next summer. We have taken pains to examine and test this machine, that we might speak of it from our own knowledge, and we cheerfully add our testimony in its favor—and can say to our readers that it is the most complete and perfect working corn-sheller we ever saw. It requires but one person to turn and feed. It is worked very easily, and not only shells rapidly and clean, but at the same time cleans the corn and leaves it in merchantable order. And it does not matter what the size or shape of the ear, or whether the corn be seasoned or not—it *must come off* if it gets into the machine. For further information we refer our readers to Mr. BRINKERHOFF'S advertisement on another page.

INVENTIONS OF BRITISH ARTISANS.

AT a recent industrial exhibition in London sixteen hundred British artisans were the exhibitors, and 320 different occupations were represented. Of the exhibitors 44 were printers, 41 engineers, 36 carvers, 38 carpenters, 35 engravers, 14 watchmakers, and 10 laborers. The London Times says:—"It is a remarkable fact, and one highly creditable to our operatives, that, in the class of 'Inventions, Improvements, and Ingenious Contrivances,' there were no fewer than 134 entries. It is not a little curious also that some of the inventions were about the last we would expect from persons of the calling of the inventors; for instance, a butcher exhibited a decimal calculator; a short-hand writer exhibited a mill to grind crusts into flour; a clerk exhibited a novel machine for cutting meat for pies; and a printer exhibited a teapot and a silk hat."

A NEW GUN.—It is stated that the U. S. Government is having manufactured, at Hartford, Conn., one hundred battery guns, of a new invention, which are thought to be the most destructive implement of war ever used. It has a series of barrels, with a carrier and lock cylinder fastened to a main shaft and rotating simultaneously and continuously by means of a crank. The cartridges are put into the feed boxes, and thence driven, end-wise, into the rear end of the barrels, and exploded at the rate of two hundred shots per minute. These shots can be concentrated upon a single point or scattered, at the will of those operating the guns.

NEW WEAPONS.—It is stated that Herr von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle-gun, has completed several new weapons, said to surpass the old one in many respects. One is a rifle entirely of iron, with a semi-circular hook where the butt-end ought to be. By the shoulder fitting in this horse-shoe like termination the aim is considerably steadied. The barrel has a peculiar coating of some composite substance to prevent its scorching the fingers after several discharges. It is 3 lbs. lighter and 7s. cheaper than the present needle-gun, can be fired eight times in a minute, and hits at the distance of 1,000 paces.

ZINC IN TENNESSEE.—At Mossy Creek, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, zinc is known to abound. A company was formed to develop these mines in 1860, but the war in 1861 put a stop to the enterprise. Another company has recently been formed for the same purpose, and the prospects of success are very flattering.

MR. ALFRED THORPE, an American student of architecture has just passed a brilliant examination at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. He was the only student out of eighty, from the same *Atelier*, to whom the distinction of *mention honorable* was awarded.

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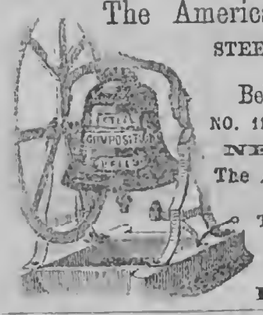

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

ARE AGRICULTURISTS BENEFITED BY ASSOCIATION?

YES, most certainly, if the objects of such association are legitimate and practical. And we are glad to see farmers as a class taking hold of this work, and combining in earnest, thoughtful, straight-forward efforts to advance and protect the interests of the most important branches of Agriculture. We are glad to see the indications presented by forming and stoutly upholding Societies, Conventions and Associations; they mean that agriculturists are abandoning the "dog-in-the-manger" policy, and have learned that by well directed, persistent, associated effort alone, can they hope to wield the influence and command the attention and respect of the legislative bodies of the land, which are due to their interests in consideration of their extent and importance. At present the great interest of wool growing is threatened with a most serious blow, by the possible failure of Congress to impose a sufficient duty on low-priced foreign wools. To counteract this, the wool growers, through their organizations, are bringing an influence to bear stronger than they possibly could have done at any previous time. And if the Association was as strong and perfect as it might be, and as the value and extent of the wool growing interest would warrant it in being, they might support their just demands with an influence which gentlemen in Congress would not dare to disregard. Wool growers! it is possible you may fail this winter, but if you will strengthen your Association, as you are capable of strengthening it, the ultimate compliance of Congress with your demands is certain.

The dairy interest shows a marked example of what may be accomplished by farmers through practical, well-directed, associated effort. Probably no single Agricultural interest in the United States ever advanced so rapidly and reached such importance in an equal length of time, as has this since the idea of associated effort in manufacturing butter and cheese was first put in practice. The uniformity of the product, and the increased amount resulting from the factory system, have created, and enabled the producers to supply, a large foreign demand. There is no agricultural interest in the country that is more prosperous, or has better prospects before it, at present, than the dairy interest; and this prosperity results from associated effort, skillfully directed.

The aim among farmers in associating together should be to make progress—not for offensive or defensive purposes solely, although these are lawful to a certain extent. By association strength is gained and progress is more rapid, and there is no neighborhood where association for purposes of common interest should not exist among the farmers. Let Farmers' Clubs, Societies, Associations, Conventions, and like mutually beneficial organizations, increase and prosper,—and that they may we should all unite in efforts for their proper formation and efficient action and maintenance.

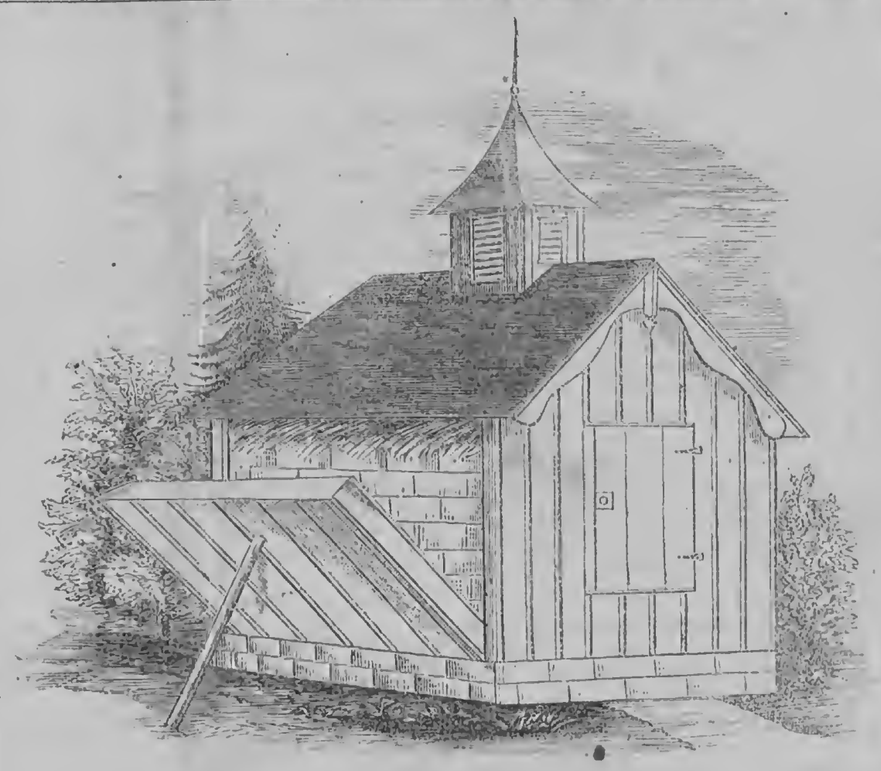
AMERICAN FARMING:
RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

THE opening of a new year suggests a review of the past, and plans for the future. American farmers, encouraged by present rewards, and instructed by experience, should revise and improve their methods. It would be a very interesting and profitable inquiry, How far are we governed by precedents, customs, and habits, and how far by the fitness of things? If we are disposed to honor the *forefathers*, regard usage as law, and custom as authority, we are still bound to inquire whether the precedents we follow apply to our case. The farmer who moved into the woods fifty years ago, without means and without markets, had to make his ends meet by a process utterly heterodox in 1867. He may have been a very nice man indeed, and what is very greatly to his credit, *our* grandfather!—but he has no more business to guide us in farming, than Feejee jurisprudence has to govern our courts.

It may safely be put down as the great misfortune of American farming that it follows methods that have outlived their usefulness. When it first took shape, *fertilizers* were as superfluous as a bag of extra hair on the back of a lady's head. A very little scratching in the early days insured a crop. Subsoils were of small account, odds and ends were not worth gathering up, the cheapest way was considered the best, and the breed that could *endure* the most, was the most popular. This gave rise to the *American*, or *slip-shop method* of farming. It does not require a very acute physiognomist to trace a strong family likeness between what I what I have described and the present method of farming.

We need to be cautioned against the dominion—the almost absolute dominion—of habit. In farming more than in other departments of business, we persevere in practices that would be regarded as utterly absurd if they were not more than a year old. The new programme for 1867 must secure—First: A careful revision of our methods, so as to introduce into all the departments of agricultural industry every possible economy. Order, arrangement and organization should be resorted to for the purpose of economizing materials and cheapening production. Within a few years a revolution has been effected in almost every branch of manufactures; old methods are superceded, and everybody persevering in them has been driven to the wall! A similar revolution must take place in farming. Whoever omits to get the best implements, neglects to introduce labor-saving machinery, or fails to economize his resources to the best advantage will find himself undersold in the market, and driven from the field by a competition that he cannot meet. Farming, like other business operations, has got to stand the test of the closest and most uncompromising competition.

When the North, the South, the East, the West, the great Mississippi Valley, shall be reduced to cultivation by the teeming population which will soon pervade all our borders—when every rood of ground ripens an abundant harvest—when capital, which is rapidly increasing, finds employment in agriculture, and labor-saving machinery lends its utmost aid—then farm products will be produced in great abundance, and sold lower than the slip-shod farmer can afford to sell them—he will have to wind up his business, or mend his ways. Let us illustrate: A farmer who carries unground and uncooked corn, several rods, in a basket, on his back, and pours it down in the mud to poorly lodged swine, will find his pork costing twice as much as the farmer who keeps twenty hogs in a warm, clean pen, with good accommodations for storing, steaming, and feeding meal and vegetables. Adopting rotation to a necessary extent, farmers must still confine themselves to a few things. They must select some branch of business for which they, and their soil, climate, and location are specially adapted, and pursue it to such an extent as will justify the introduction of implements, machinery, &c., to economize production. Large manufacturing establishments can undersell small ones, and the same principle will extend to farming. Room in a large building costs less than in a small one; one hundred cows or sheep can be fed at less than double the cost of feeding fifty; the farmer who keeps a team to plow and cultivate twenty acres, pays more for team work, per acre, than the man who has business for his horses all the season; a mowing machine runs you in debt with ten acres of meadow, and pays you largely with



ORIGINAL PLAN OF ICE-HOUSE—ELEVATION.

thirty; a complete assortment of plows, cultivators, and tools of all kinds needed on a farm, would absorb all the profits of a small place; you can market a ton of produce about as cheap as you can five hundred pounds.

This suggests the propriety of being less *miscellaneous* in our farming, giving more attention to fewer things; it also suggests the possibility of conducting farming through joint-stock companies, or some form of combination. Very much may be accomplished by a judicious arrangement of farm buildings so as to facilitate the unloading of hay, grain, and vegetables, and the convenient distribution of them to the stock.

Second—The New Programme should provide for bringing every part of the farm to the highest state of productiveness by means of drainage, the removal of stones, logs, brush and briars.

Third—It must provide for saving and applying manure with the most scrupulous economy.

Fourth—More thorough and cleaner tillage.

Fifth—*Increased attention to household conveniences*, so as to do away with the outrageous aspersion that American farmers are more thoughtful for their cattle than for their wives and children! Under this head the home may be made pleasant and attractive, and farm-life raised from drudgery and too much dust to pastime and pleasure.

H. T. H.

PLAN OF AN ICE-HOUSE.

IN the construction of an ice-house three things are necessary and indispensable. First, so constructing the walls as to render them non-conductors of heat. Second, to provide for thorough drainage from and beneath the whole body of ice, and at the same time absolutely to exclude all currents of air. Third, to provide for the introduction of currents of air around, about and above the packing which encloses the body of ice. Another important feature in its construction should be to render the interior easily accessible for storing the chrystal boulders. To meet this last requirement, and to combine all others in the most satisfactory manner, is the object of the accompanying plans.

The ice-house may be built of any desired size from eight to twenty feet square. A floor of masonry is first laid, upon which is erected the walls of the building, commencing with a water table of fifteen inches in height. The entire thickness of the walls is fifteen inches. The outside, consisting of one-inch pine boards, in a vertical position, well matched and battened; then a space of three inches to a partition one inch thick, then a space of nine inches to the inside lining similar to the first. The nine-inch space is to receive the non-conducting material, which may be either sawdust, spent tan-bark or straw. The three-inch space is an air space. The air entering through holes at the bottom flows to the top, thence to the interior over the top of the packing of the whole body of ice, and passes out through the ventilator at the top of the building. The roof is covered on the outside and lined inside with one-inch boards and the space filled with the non-conducting material similar to the walls. It should also be well shingled, or what would be far superior, thatched with straw after the fashion of "ye olden time." The last condition required, viz., to render the interior easily accessible for filling and packing the ice, is obtained in a novel yet simple manner by hanging one side of the house upon large hinges at the bottom, so that it may be lowered down to a level with the ground, thus opening the entire side of the building as shown in Fig. 2, and in Fig. 1 partially open, showing also the ice stored therein.

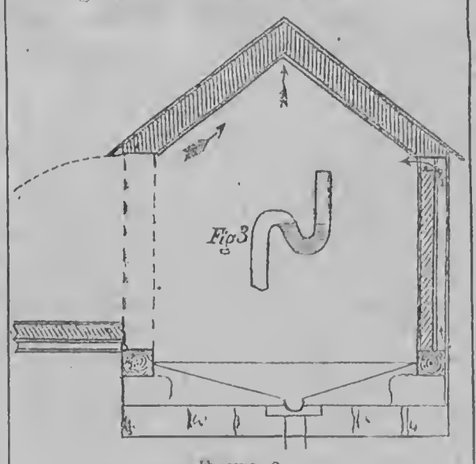


FIGURE 2.

The floor is composed of a series of two or three inch planks set up edgewise, between each of which is placed two of the angular pieces of the same thickness to serve as conductors of the melted ice to the trough and pipe in the center. This pipe terminates in what is called a "trap," shown in Fig. 3, which is simply a double bend in the pipe, which will always remain filled with water and thus effectually prevent the admission of air. [The pipe, Fig. 2, is given inside of Fig. 3 to save the space that would be required for a separate engraving.]

To fill the ice-house, first cover the tops of the planks forming the floor with straw to the depth of eight or ten inches, and proceed to build up a solid cube of ice, leaving a space of at least twelve inches between it and the side-walls. Close up the hinged side and fasten it securely in any suitable manner. Then enter through the door at the end, and fill the twelve inches space left around between the ice and walls with sawdust or straw, and cover the top to the depth of two feet. The ventilating cupalo should be in free communication with the interior of the building and provided with a small venetian blind on each side.

It is preferable to build the ice-house upon the north side of other buildings, or under a group of trees, to protect it as much as possible from the sun in summer. It should be painted of some light, modest tint, and may be ornamented to any desired extent, and thus be made the means not only of furnishing one of the greatest luxuries of summer, but also a pleasing and attractive feature of the farm.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan., 1867. WM. R. BROOKS.

CRUDE vs. CONCENTRATED MANURE.

"ARATOR," in the Albany Cultivator, says:—"An interesting experiment would consist in attempting to raise the largest possible crop by means of, first, guano; second, barnyard manure; third, both combined—the amount of manure being in each case unlimited, and the culture in all cases the same." I have tried these experiments often, on a well drained, calcareous clay loam, substituting well pulverized hen dung for guano; but I could never see any difference, if the yard manure was worked in in the fall. It is true that as old, dry hen dung, like Peruvian guano, holds its nitrogen in the state of urea, it is much more soluble than ordinary stall manure; but my soil was rich, both in nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and only needed that mechanical porosity which makes a heavy soil absorptive and retentive of moisture so as not to crack open in hot, dry weather.

There can be no doubt but concentrated manures, like guano and superphosphate, are worth much more on a gravelly or sandy soil, than on a tenacious clay loam, as clay needs the mechanical action of coarse farm-yard manure, and having a strong chemical affinity for nitrogen, it is not so soon exhausted of ammonia salts as the more silicious soils. S. W.

FALL PLOWING.—MOVING STONE IN WINTER.

Too much cannot be said in favor of fall plowing. It can be done in fine, cool weather when the ground is moist and the plow does not require one-half the points that it would in the spring or summer. I have made it my practice to use the points that have been laid away after summer plowing, as worn out, and they answer the purpose just as well as new ones. The days being short and generally cool, and the horses having had a long rest after seeding, they have got fleshy again, and may do the fall plowing, if they have plenty of hay, without any grain. In the spring there are many things crowding, such as drawing manure, repairing fences, preparing summer's wood, trimming fruit trees, planting garden, and a hundred other things, all to be done in a short space of time. The teams, also, have been idle all winter, and their muscles have become soft flabby and weak, and much care will be necessary in putting them to work or they may be injured for the whole summer. The weather is sultry and warm, and both team and driver are faint and oppressed by the sudden approach of hot weather.

But these are not the only reasons why I am in favor of fall plowing. If it has been done in the fall clay spots have been pulverized by the frosts of winter, and by harrowing and gauging the soil is made fine and friable to receive the seed early, instead of having to wait to do the plowing when the seed should be in the ground. The seed bed is much finer than it can be made, I care not how much you use roller and harrow on the spring plowing. I have found it an excellent time to remove all stones in the reach of the plow. In plowing a field last fall, which appeared on the surface to be entirely free from stones, I found them in great abundance from about the size of a four-quart measure to that of a good sized wash-tub. I carried a light crow-bar on my plow, and whenever it struck a stone I would stop the team and remove it, which I could often do without taking the lines from my shoulders. The ground being soft it did not require one-quarter of the time to remove them that it does when the ground is hard. I was surprised to find how large a stone I was able to remove on account of the softness of the subsoil. I consider it by far the best time there is in the whole season to remove such stones, and when they are once out of the way, there is no more danger of the plow bouncing out, and no necessity of backing up and dragging the heavy plow back to get it to its place again, which requires almost as much time as it would to remove the stone, and is far more labor.

Then when the ground is frozen it is the best time to remove the stone from the land. Two horses can draw all the stones that can be put upon an ordinary stone-boat. The best weather for drawing is when the thermometer stands a little below freezing; then it will not be muddy nor too cold to handle them.

I recollect some twenty-five years ago, or thereabout, my father bought the first reaping machine that was ever used successfully in Monroe county, and using it we found that the large stones on the surface of the ground were the

greatest obstruction of anything we met with. The next winter we went on the wheat fields with team and stone-boat and removed all the large stones when the ground was frozen, with very little trouble, and since that time I have preferred the winter for removing such stone.

J. C. M.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

WE have not at the time of this writing (Jan. 11,) seen the report of Commissioner WELLS entire. But from abstracts of it given in the New York papers, it appears that he proposes no increase of the present duties on wool, and a reduction of the existing ones on long or combing wools to six cents per pound. The papers furnish an outline of his reasoning in the premises, but if we think it worth while to comment on it at all, we will wait until we have his own words.

A leading free trade paper in New York declares that it is by no means a free trade document—but it is delighted with it. All the free trade papers are delighted with it. It does not go for entire free trade, of course, for all know the country must and will have a revenue derived from duties on foreign imports; but it probably goes in that direction quite as far as the advocates of free trade think it expedient now to propose going. And it proposes a scale of duties which will tend to the diminution, if not overthrow, of at least one of the great industrial interests of the country.

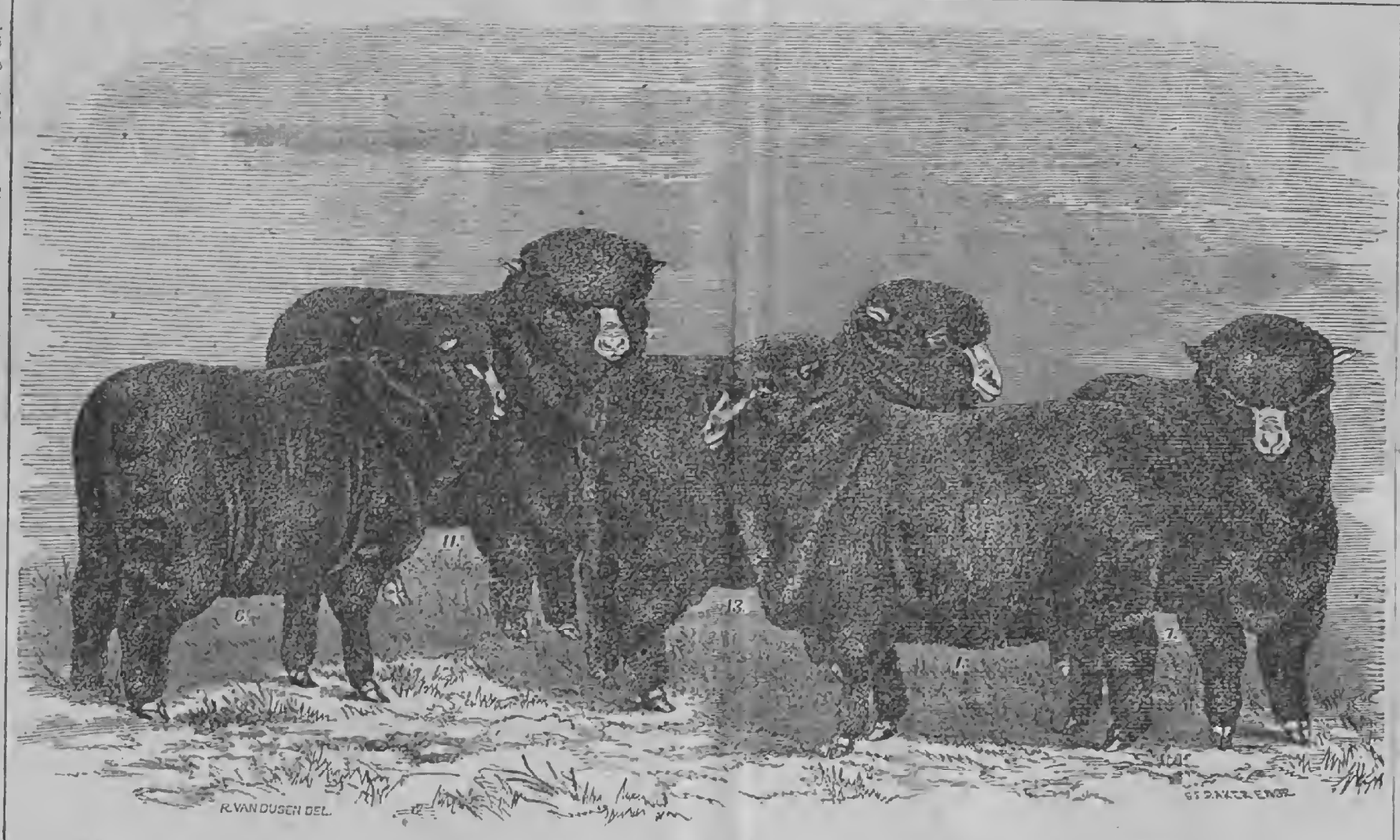
Mr. WELLS is quite a *young* man. We do not know his history, but presume his business education has been a commercial one. He can "make figures." He can cook up and arrange statistics. He can sing the old free trade song over again, with certain "variations" of his own, making his *statistics* bear a burthen to it. What smart young lawyer could not do the same after a couple years of cramming, (he has been Commissioner two years,) and a year spent in preparing his points? How great and incomprehensible is the wisdom of Congress in delegating to an *outsider*, not we imagine thirty-five years old, the preparation of a bill, or the *projet* of a bill, affecting all the great industrial interests of the country! He tells us poor sheep farmers all about our interests; he tells Congress how it should legislate for us; yet we would like to bet something that he does not possess one iota of practical experience in sheep husbandry, in its profits and losses, or in many of the circumstances which affect and produce those profits and losses. Is such a gentleman's *theories* to outweigh, in the estimation of Congress, the results of the *experience* of tens of thousands of practical and intelligent men, many of whom were engaged in this business before Mr. WELLS was born? Is it any more proper to impute interested motives to them, than to the trumpeters of free trade? Have the wool growers of the country shown themselves either greedy or importunate in their demands? Have they besieged Congress with petitions for protection often or when they did not need it? And finally is Congress made up of representatives of the people, or of automatons to be moved round like chess-men by this or that specious theorizer, who has spent a year in getting up free trade arguments and figures?

We grant that the tariff bill of last winter would somewhat increase the burthens of the customer. But what of that? Does not the wool grower bear additional burthens to foster other industries? Is it not the true policy of every industry to "live and let live?" Are not our *people* willing to act on this principle? Have *they* complained of the wool and woolen tariff bill of last winter? Have *they* sent in remonstrances to Congress against the passage of that bill? Have the manufacturers complained? Have they not, on the contrary, constantly and strenuously urged its passage? Has not their National Association—comprising almost every leading manufacturer in the Union—now its accredited agents in Washington, making every effort to procure the passage of the bill? Who then is aggrieved? Oh, the foreign wool merchants in New York are aggrieved. Wool speculators are aggrieved. The owners of a few vessels engaged in the foreign wool trade are aggrieved. A lot of men who, taken together, scarcely represent a perceptible proportion of our country's aggregate population, or wealth, or pecuniary interest, are aggrieved.

Will Congress be guided by the "smart" spokesman of this class — will it listen more to WELLS' report than to the united voice of National and State Conventions and the petitions of the *people?* Will it legislate for the interests of a *handful* of commercial men, rather than for the interests of the *people?* We will not, we cannot believe it. Our present advices are that the House bill will be reported by the Senate Committee, and this is a great step towards its passage. But the danger, even in that event, will not be over. We have individuals in the American Senate, representing almost purely agricultural States, excellently adapted to wool growing, who are violent against the bill, because wool growing is not *yet* extensively introduced into *their* States! What wise men! What profound legislators! They oppose the agricultural *development* of the States they represent. They would limit the industry of their constituents to their present channels, and permit no new ones to be opened. They would shut out a husbandry which the best farmers of the world have pronounced indispensable to the continuous success of that general system of convertible husbandry which contributes most to individual wealth, and to the aggregate wealth of an agricultural nation.

We advise our brother wool growers to do two things. First, that they *rain* petitions on the Senate from every school district in the country. The wool grower who will not try to help himself in this crisis is not deserving of legislative help. Second, that one and all make up their minds that they will have justice, and that if defeated now this shall be but the second campaign of a war which shall rage until that justice is secured. Let each constituent watch and *remember* the course taken on this question by his member of Congress, and by the Senators of his State.

[Since the above was placed in type, the new Tariff bill has been reported in the Senate, and a synopsis of the same will be found in our News Department.—M.]



MESSRS. ROGERS & SONS' INFANTADO AND PAULAR EWES.

MESSRS. ROGERS & SONS' SHEEP.—MESSRS. C. N. ROGERS & SON, Whallonsburgh, N. Y., writes us, Aug. 11, 1866:—"Our first purchase of the Atwood or Infantado sheep was of the late JACOB TOBIAS of Vergennes, Vt., in the year 1824, consisting of five ewes and one ram, and they were certified as being sheep bred by STEPHEN ATWOOD of Conn. We have bred the Atwood portion of our flock purely in that line, having only used rams of our own breeding from that stock, and rams from the flock of EDWIN HAMMOND and E. S. STOWELL of Addison Co., Vt. We have since purchased five ewes bred by said HAMMOND and of his purely Infantado stock. We also purchased four ewes of Col. STOWELL, bred from his Atwood stock.

"The foundation of our Paular stock of sheep is as follows:—We purchased four ewes of the Paular stock from the late A. E. WADHAMS of Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1852, who purchased them or their ancestry from J. T. & V. RICH of Shoreham, Vt. We have since purchased thirteen ewes, of the same blood, of the Hon. M. W. C. WRIGHT, and three ewes of like strain of blood of GASCA RICH, Esq., of Shoreham We have also a flock of sheep equally pure bred, being a cross between the Paular and Infantado cabanas.

"Our ram 'Gen. Sheridan'* was ten months old when plate was taken, and weighed 80 lbs.; weight of fleece when shorn, at eleven months old, was 10¼ lbs. He was bred from a pure Atwood ewe and sired by ram named 'John,' which we purchased of Col. E. S. STOWELL of Cornwall, Vt., that was sired by his stock ram "Sweepstakes," the sire of his celebrated stock ram 'Golden Fleece'—thus showing our ram to be descended from the Infantado or Atwood stock.

"Our group of five yearling ewes, represented in the accompanying engraving, consists of three Infantados and two Paulars. No. 1 is of the same family on its dam's side as that of the above described ram, and was sired by Col. STOWELL'S ram 'Golden Fleece,' and sheared at one year old a fleece of 10 lbs. No. 6 is of the same blood as No. 1, and was sired by our ram 'John,' above named, and sheared 10¾ lbs. No. 7, same blood on dam side as No. 6, and sired by the same ram; weight of fleece, 11 lbs. No. 11 is of the stock denominated as Paular, its dam being bred by the Hon. M. W. C. WRIGHT of Shoreham, and sired by the celebrated Paular ram known as the 'Tottingham Ram,' and owned by B. B. TOTTINGHAM of Shoreham; weight of fleece 10¾ lbs., shorn at one year old. No. 13, same blood on side of both dam and sire as No. 11, being sired by the same ram and from one of said WRIGHT'S Paular ewes; weight of fleece 10¾ lbs. [N. B.—The number of each of said ewes corresponds with the number on the jewel in their ears.] We have about 200 old sheep and 20 lambs of full blood Merinos."

* The portrait of "Gen. Sheridan" will be given next week.—ED.

WOOL GROWERS' ACTION.

THREE of the Wool Growers' Committee appointed by the National Association, viz., Mr. MONTGOMERY of Ohio, Mr. POTTLE of New York, and Mr. GARLAND of Illinois, are now in Washington pressing the passage of the Wool and Woolen tariff bill of last winter. Gen. WHITE of Pennsylvania, has also been there, and we hope will be there again by the time this paper issues. We are in constant communication with these gentlemen, and can assure our readers that they are most energetically engaged in carrying out the objects of their appointment.

The Wool Manufacturers are represented in Washington by Mr. HAYES of Massachusetts, and Mr. KINGSLEY of Connecticut. They too are at work most efficiently, and in strict accord with the Wool Growers' Committee.

The Vermont State Association has passed strong resolutions, which will be found elsewhere in this paper. We hope to receive those of the Ohio and Illinois Associations before our next issue.

Petitions are beginning to go forward briskly. We entreat our friends in every section not to neglect this, for we are assured by leading members of Congress that it is highly important to our success. As we have stated elsewhere, it is now (Jan. 11,) understood that the Finance Committee of the Senate will report in favor of the Wool and Woolen tariff bill of last winter. This is excellent — but it is no reason whatever for slackening in our efforts.

VERMONT STATE AG'L SOCIETY AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Vermont State Agricultural Society and Wool Growers' Association met at Rutland Jan. 2d.

Hon. J. W. COLBURN presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Vermont Wool Growers' Association, view with deep concern and extreme anxiety the present aspect of affairs with regard to a reasonable tariff protection to our wool growing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely call upon our National Congress to give us such protection as will save this important interest from total annihilation and ourselves from bankruptcy.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress by its lower House, and pray the Senate to pass the same without amendment, so far as regards wool and woolens. That we deem it an oppressive feature in our tariff legislation, that the foreign wool grower who has none of our onerous burdens of taxation to bear, and who possesses the advantages of climate, cheap lands, and low price of labor, should have the monopoly of our markets, thus compelling us to hold our clips on hand or to sell at ruinous prices.

Resolved, That while we are clothing ourselves and families with fabrics made from foreign wool, our own wools are lying on our hands uncalled for at any price that would pay over half the cost of production, and we have thus far preferred to wait and hope for a favorable change in our tariff protection that would save us from so great a sacrifice.

Resolved, That we, the wool growers of Vermont, claim to have done our whole duty to our country, and to have been as loyal to our Government as any other portion of our country, and we ask in return an equal and just protection to our vital and cherished interests, which the sophistry and destructive opinions of free trade will never give us, but will reward us with a stone when we pray for bread.

Resolved, That we cannot see why the foreign and domestic importers of foreign goods, under a plea for commerce, should outweigh in our National annals all other industries, all domestic productions, and keep us dependent on other nations for the common necessaries of life; "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to all other people.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions immediately to each of our members of Congress, and that our Senators be especially requested to present them immediately to that branch of Congress.

The officers elected for the following year were: *President*—JOHN GREGORY, Northfield. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry Keyes, Newbury; Henry G. Root, Bennington; Henry S. Morse, Shelburne, Victor Wright, Middlebury. *Treasurer*—Joseph W. Colburn, Springfield. *Secretary*—Henry Clark, Rutland. *Board of Directors*—Edwin Hammond, Middlebury; Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell; Geo. Campbell, Westminster; Elijah Cleaveland, Coventry; Henry Hayward, Clarendon; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; Wm. Q. Brown, Fairhaven; N. B. Safford, White River Junction; Crosby Miller, Pomfret; Lawrence Brainard, Jr., St. Albans; Henry Chase, Lyndon; David Goodell, Brattleboro; Henry Boynton, Woodstock; Pitt W. Hyde, Hydeville; E. S. Stowell, Cornwall; James A. Shedd, Burlington.

On motion of VICTOR WRIGHT, Hon. EDWIN HAMMOND was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Hon. J. W. COLBURN was appointed to deliver an address at the next annual exhibition.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

BELOW we give the lists of officers, etc., of such Agricultural Societies as have recently held annual meetings, so far as we are advised, and will publish others as received:

Connecticut State Ag. Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at New Haven, Jan. 2d. The Treasurer's report showed receipts $5, expenditures $55.60, and a balance of $11.90 in the treasury!—not a very heavy business for the farmers of the Nutmeg State. The meeting was well attended and efforts made to restore the Society to its former condition. The following board of officers was elected: *President*—EPHRAIM H. HYDE, Tolland. *Vice Prests.*—Robbins Battell, Norfolk; H. L. Stewart, Middle Haddam. *Cor. Sec'y*—T. S. Gold, Cornwall. *Rec. Sec'y*—Burdett Loomis, Windsor Locks. *Treas.*—F. A. Brown, Hartford. *County Directors*—New Haven Co., Dr. Chas. B. Whittlesey; Hartford Co., C. M. Pond; New London Co., James A. Bill; Fairfield Co., Charles Hough; Windham Co., Benj. F. Sumner; Litchfield Co., Geo. C. Hitchcock; Middlesex Co., P. M. Angur; Tolland Co., S. F. West. *Chemist*—Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College. The Presidents of the several County Societies, and one director appointed by each County Society, are also officers of the State Society.

Vermont State Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Rutland, Jan. 2d, 1867—Hon. JOSEPH W. COLBURN, President, in the chair. The receipts for past year were $9,674.09; expenditures, $7,659.10; amount in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1867, $8.094.15. For resolutions adopted and list of officers, see article in Sheep Husbandry Department.

Monroe Co Ag. Society.—The annual meeting was held in this city, Jan. 9th, when the following officers were elected: *President*—B. M. BAKER, Rochester. *Vice Pres'ts*—H. A. Lyons, A. G. Whitcomb, William Brown. *Sec'y*—H. W. Otis. *Treas.*—L. D. Mitchell. *Directors* (now)—Jerome Keyes and R. P. Hubbard; holding over, Benj. Birdsall, D. D. T. Moore, Nathan Palmer, C. S. Wright.

Genesee Co. Ag. Society—Held its annual meeting on the 8th inst. The management of the Society is said to have been careful and judicious the past year. The total receipts for 1865 were $1,944.34, and the disbursements $1,440.54, leaving a balance in the treasury of $503.80. Officers Elected: *Pres't*—SANFORD WILBER. *Vice Pres't's*—Addison Foster, Isaac Todd. *Sec'y*—Hiram K. Buell. *Treas.*—Carlos A. Hull. *Directors*—E. Townsend and William I. Parish.

Wyoming Co. Ag. Society.—Annual meeting at Warsaw, Jan. 9th. Officers elected: *President*—T. J. PATTERSON, Warsaw. *Vice Prest.*—J. H. Vincent, Pike. *Sec'y*—H. A. Dudley, Warsaw. *Treas.*—H. B. Jenks, Warsaw. *Directors*—for three years: John B. Potter, Wethersfield; Stephen C. True, Castile; Carlos Stebbins, Pike; one year, Randall W. Brigham, Perry. The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury. It was voted that the Silver Lake Wool Growers' Association be invited to hold their annual Sheep Shearing Festival on the grounds of the County Society, and that the officers of the Society be authorized to put up the tent and tables for a pic-nic dinner, and erect any temporary sheds that may be necessary for the shearing, if the invitation is accepted.

Oswego Co. Ag. Society.—At the late annual meeting held in Mexico, the following board of officers was elected: *Pres't*—BENJ. G. ROBBINS of Sandy Creek. *Vice Pres't*—Morgan L. Marshall, Oswego. *Sec'y*—H. L. Davis, Oswego. *Treas.*—L. H. Conklin, Mexico. *General Supt.*—Solomon Matthew, Mexico. A Board of Directors was also chosen.

Livingston Co. Ag. Society.—This Society elected the following board at its recent annual meeting: *President*—W. H. SPENCER. *Vice President*—A. Barber, Jr. *Secretary*—W. A. Brodie. *Treasurer*—K. M. Scott. *Directors*—A. B. Peck, G. W. Root, H. Allen.

Brockport Union Ag. Society.—This Society has elected the following officers for 1867: *President*—J. H. WARREN. *Vice Prest.*—H. W. Seymour. *Sec'y*—Geo. Burrows. *Treas.*—O. B. Avery. *Directors*—R. J. Cook, D. N. Hatch, J. P. Ross, F. W. Lay, and two others whose names we have not learned.

DEFERRED.—In order to make room for a portion of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Dairymens' Association, we are obliged to defer several valuable articles and omit our usual column of Rural Notes and Items. As the RURAL was the only Agricultural journal which had an Editor at the Dairymens' meeting, we shall endeavor to give, in this and future numbers, a full synopsis of the proceedings and discussions at that important assemblage of producers.

—We have a rod in pickle for the *Ishmael of the Agricultural Press*—him of the New York City fancy monthly that proposes to ruin all the rural journals in the country,—but we think it will keep a week or two longer, and besides (not believing in cruelty to animals,) we dislike to subject our fragile friend to uninterrupted spasms.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of this College have adopted a plan for a dormitory building sufficient to accommodate about fifty students and furnish two good sized rooms for lectures and recitations, and also a Club House and Laboratory. The aggregate cost of these is $46,000—contracts being ready at that price. The sum of $10,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a barn, or barns, as shall be deemed most expedient. Two donations of $10,000 each have been made toward the expense of establishing a department of Botany and Horticulture. The college farm passes under the supervision of the Hon. LEVI S. STOCKBRIDGE on the first of April next.

SILVER PHEASANTS.—(W. C. E., Northwest, Pa.) The fowls you mention, the "Silver Pheasants," are described by MINER, in his book on poultry, as "a charming breed of little fowls—perfect beauties in every respect, and remarkable for great brilliancy of plumage and diversity of colors." Dr. BURNETT also speaks of them in the same way, but adds that they "are chiefly valuable as ornamental appendages to the poultry yard." We do not know of any one in this region who has this variety of fowls.

PIPE WELLS.—I would like to inquire through the RURAL the address of some manufacturer or dealer of the Pipe Well illustrated in a late number. Why don't they advertise?—W. A. WHIM, *Story City, Iowa.*

Dairy Department.

AMERICAN DAIRYMENS ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THIS Association of dairymen met in Convention at Utica, at 11 A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 9th. It may be proper to state, to avoid confusion, that, although it is the second annual meeting of the American Dairymens' Association, (this name having been adopted last year,) it is only a continuation of the annual conventions which the dairymen have held for some years past. The President, W. H. COMSTOCK, Esq. of Utica, called the Association to order and made some appropriate remarks. Several business committees were then appointed and an adjournment until two P. M. voted.

During the afternoon session the attendance was quite large. Probably six hundred dairymen were present at the Convention, including many from other States and Canada West. There was also a sprinkling of ladies in the audience. The committees appointed were called on to report, and that on the Order of Business announced the subjects for discussion. As the Report on sending an agent abroad did not properly belong to the Association—the enterprise being wholly a private one, and not at all conducted under its auspices—a motion was carried to lay it upon the table. The sending of Mr. WILLARD abroad, as Agent, to collect information in regard to the manufacture of cheese, and the condition and requirements of the foreign markets, shows that the American dairy interest is in the hands of a class whose capacity and energy are sufficient to advance it until its products shall have no rivals able to compete with them in any of the markets of the world. The private Reports sent back by Mr. WILLARD were of great value to the parties receiving them, but the information gained by him regarding the dairy business, to be hereafter disseminated, will be the best result of his mission.

On hearing the Report of the Committe on Nominations, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Oneida.

Vice Presidents—Hon. B. N. Huntington of Oneida; Seth Miller of Lewis; M. H. Cochrane of Canada East; Bradford Stiles of Madison; Dwight J. Woodworth of Cattaraugus; A. D. Hall of Ohio; Alanson Slawter of Orange; A. A. Moore of Vermont; —— Kinney of Illinois; G. E. Chadwick of Canada West.

Sec'y and Treasurer—G. B. Weeks of Verona, N. Y.

So much time was consumed by business proceedings that but little was left for the discussion of practical subjects. Some questions were called up and two or three essays read, but there was very little discussion. The forenoon of the next day (Thursday) was also mostly frittered away in fruitless talk. The Convention did not get down to its work. It did better in the afternoon session, and some practical discussion then ensued. But it was short; at five o'clock P. M. an adjournment *sine die* took place.

We were disappointed with the results of this Convention, and we believe this is the sentiment of a large majority of those attending. Mere business proceedings, which might and should have been quickly disposed of, were dragged out to an interminable length, leaving too little time for the discussion of practical questions. And this latter object was the one which the body of intelligent, thoughtful, earnest workers there assembled had chiefly at heart.

The address of Mr. X. A. WILLARD, delivered on Wednesday evening to a very large and appreciative audience, was the most remunerative part of the Convention, to those who had come seeking for more knowledge of the dairy interest. We never listened to an address of that character with so much interest; it was very able—its matter practical and fresh. The speaker was frequently applauded. We can only give a brief synopsis of this address, as it would cover more than two pages of our paper, if printed entire:

MR. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Willard commenced his address by referring to the action of the convention last year in regard to sending an agent to Europe. He was not insensible to the honor of having been selected to go abroad upon this mission. It was one of great responsibility, and while the tour was one of pecuniary loss to himself, it did not lessen his deep obligations to those who were active in the movement, and reposed confidence in his ability to furnish the expected information.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the dairymen of America in this year's sales by having timely possession of facts relating to the production, demand and prices of cheese in Great Britain. The sales in the home markets are regulated by prices abroad. When the home markets were glutted in June, prices would have declined to from 12 to 15 cts. had not factories been put in possession of the true condition of things on the other side. This induced factories to be firm in keeping the price of cheese at remunerative rates.

An allusion was made to the establishment of butter and cheese factories combined. Some had been eminently successful and reaped large profits, others had failed. With the latter it was not the fault of the system, but rather of the persons who did not understand their management. It was thus in all kinds of business. Some would prosper while others would lose.

The dairy interest in Great Britain was large—there were no statistics in regard to the production of cheese in England, nor of the annual yield of other products. The assumed reason for this deficiency was that the English farmers were opposed to having statistics made in regard to their crops. He thought there was another reason of a commercial nature that had more weight. The English is a manufacturing nation. The country is densely populated and is unable to supply the necessary food for consumption. Would it be policy for her to lay bare her necessities so that other nations which have food to sell could take advantage of them? Her commercial men operate with more success by having these things covered up. All are interested in having food furnished at as cheap rates as possible. When food is dear the price of labor must advance, or starvation ensue to the laboring classes. It is an object to keep labor cheap, since England maintains her supremacy in the markets of the world by underselling.

Mr. Willard gave a description of the dairy districts of England—the appearance of the country, the character of soil, grasses and manner in which farms are generally conducted. The dairy farmers of America had much to learn in the management of farms; English farming was vastly superior to ours. It may be compared to our garden culture. Weeds are not permitted to get possession of the soil. The English farmer uses more capital in his business than we do. His rents and taxation are often more than the whole receipts of a farm of the same number of acres with us, and yet he pays these and makes a large profit.

The speaker described the stock kept upon the dairy farms and the way they were managed. The production of meat has become a science in Great Britain. Nowhere in the world will you find such excellent beef and mutton. The animals are bred with particular reference to this object.

The English Dairy farmers do not wear out their cows and then sell the carcass of skin and bones, as is customary here, but when the cow begins to show signs of failing in milk she is fattened and sold at a profit. Mr. Willard described his tour through the great Cheese District in the South of England, giving a particular account of the manner of making cheese in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. He did not think there was anything in the Wiltshire or Gloucester process that would be of any advantage to American dairymen. The cheese was generally inferior to our factory make. The quantity made annually per cow was less than in our best dairies, but the Cheddar dairymen did better. They often made as much as 600 pounds per cow, annually. The Cheddar cheese took its name from a small village in Somer-

setshire, situated at the foot of the Mendip hills. It is a thick cheese, 15½ inches in diameter, and from 12 to 14 inches high, and bears the highest quotation of any in the English markets. The shape was originated about one hundred years ago, the farmers of a neighborhood combining their milk, and making the cheese at each others houses in turn. It is a very high character of cheese, and its excellence has never been surpassed in American dairies. The distinctive features of excellence in Cheddar cheese are embraced in the following points:

1st. Mildness and purity of flavor; 2d. Quality, which consists of mellowness and richness under the tongue; 3d. Long keeping qualities; 4th. Solidity or freedom from eyes or holes; 5th. An economical shape as regards shrinkage, handling and cutting.

A minute description of the process of manufacture was given, as Mr. Willard saw it in the Somerset dairies. He was at some of the most noted dairies in the country. Was at Mr. Gibbons, who took the gold medal for the best cheese at the International Exhibition, at Paris. He was at Mr. Josiah Harding's of Marksbury, the great exponent of Cheddar cheese making in England, and with Mr. McAdam of Gorsty Hill, Cheshire, who has written an essay on cheese making, and was the means of introducing this process into Scotland and Cheshire. This process, Mr. Willard thought, was the only one from which suggestions of practical utility could be drawn, that would be of value for the cheese makers of America.

The leading features of the process consisted in an early expulsion of the whey, exposing the curd a long time to the air, and allowing it to come to maturity, heaped up in the tub or spread out in the sink. This, together with the grinding of the curd, salting and pressing, differed from the process usually adopted at our factories. He thought the early drawing of the whey an advantage, since the whey often contains taints of the worst character. The sooner it could be got rid of, consistent with the necessary operations, the better it would be. The curds should undergo the proper chemical changes after the whey was drawn. We cannot give in a brief abstract all the peculiar features of this process, or the many valuable and interesting suggestions offered by the speaker. To the cheese makers present, this part of the lecture must have proved of the greatest utility.

Mr. Willard gave high praise to the English dairymen for the perfect neatness and cleanliness of their dairies. Nothing in English cheese making struck him with so much force and admiration as the cleanliness in which everything is conducted. The milking is very carefully performed in the pails. The dairy is located out of the reach of bad odors, or anything likely to taint milk. The milk rooms have stone floors, the joints of the flagging cemented, so that no slops or decomposed milk can find an entrance. The utensils and everything about the dairy are kept as clean as the table and crockery of the most fastidious housewife. This feature of cleanliness, the speaker said, he found wherever he went, from the Royal Dairy, at Windsor, and radiating from thence all through England. He believed it was this cleanliness and the untainted condition of the milk, together with the even temperature of the curing rooms, that were the leading causes of the fine flavor which is characteristic of some of the English cheese.

The cheese makers of America have a hot, bad climate to contend with. Much of the milk in hot weather was spoiled before it reached the factory. The practice of putting warm milk in cans, and covering closely, and then taking it a long distance to the factory, was objectionable; the milk should be cooled and divested of its animal odor before leaving the farm. It was a well-known fact that milk right from the cow, shut up in a vessel, soon becomes putrid in hot weather. Many cheese manufacturers complain that milk, often, when it reaches the factory, has a fetid, sickening odor. Here is the commencement of bad flavor. When the weather was unfavorable, with such milk, manipulated as it often is among the bad odors about the factory, it was impossible to make a fine flavored cheese. It was this putrid condition of the milk that was a fruitful cause of the early decay of American cheese.

In testing cheese abroad he had been mortified to get the taste of tainted rennet and the drippings of the stable. It was unpleasant to speak of these things and doubtless unpleasant for dairymen to hear them, but the truth must be told. A reformation in this respect must be had, or we should never reach the standard at which we were aiming. In regard to appliances for making cheese, we were greatly in advance of the English. Our manufacture as a whole was better. Our cheese was richer in butter. English dealers spoke in high terms of the improvement that the factories had made in the texture and solidity of our cheese. The greatest fault complained of was bad flavor. The speaker gave several other causes of bad flavor, and spoke of the injury our cheese often received by being sent off in hot weather, and put into ships freighted with grain, oil cake, or other substances, from which taints were absorbed. The outward appearance of American cheese abroad was generally good. The nicer grades of cheese stood high in the English market. Some of our cheese was considered quite equal in flavor to the best and was richer than the Cheddar. There was prejudice against American cheese, but it was fast wearing away. As to the real merits of the cheese of the two nations, the Cheddar was the only style that could compete with us.

The speaker gave a description of the manner in which Cheshire cheese is manufactured. There was nothing in the process adapted to America. Our factories are in every respect greatly in advance of the Cheshire dairies.

The styles of cheese demanded for the trade was then discussed at length with reference to the various markets. The Cheddar shapes as a whole were most popular, though in some of the markets there was no objection to the flat cheese. The Derby shape, if of rich quality and good flavor, would command the highest prices in London.

In the matter of color, advice was given which the speaker said would save our dairymen thousands of dollars. He described the colors required in the different markets of England, and the methods employed by the English annotto manufactories for making their celebrated liquid annotto.

Mr. Willard gave a vivid picture of English farm life, the homes of the peasantry and of the wealthier classes. He took his hearers upon Mr. Harding's farm, introduced them to the proprietor, and told them how he managed a poor farm of 300 acres, paying in rents and taxation $3,500 in gold, and yet was able to keep up a good establishment, and make an annual profit of over $3,000 per year.

Mr. Willard said he had no fault to find with the English. He found them a generous and hospitable people. He received many acts of kindness from some of England's most distinguished men. He spoke of the friendly manner in which he was received by Dr. Voelcker of London, Professor Gilbert of Rothamsted, Mr. Frere of Cambridge, editor of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, Professor Gamgee, the great Veterinarian, and many others. He was many times urged to write for the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, and had intended to do so, but the work of the Association and his letters home, left no time at his disposal in this way.

The lecture closed by reviewing the condition of the English markets; the effect of the cattle plague in Cheshire; the English as a cheese eating people, and other topics, in which was introduced much interesting and useful information, not hitherto presented by other writers and speakers. Mr. Willard traveled through England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Switzerland, but his lecture treated mostly of English agriculture and matters pertaining to the dairy husbandry of that country.

GNAWED TREES.—CURE.

The Maine Farmer supplies a plan for repairing the damage sometimes done to fruit trees by the gnawing of the bark by mice, rabbits and other animals. It is to cut a number of small twigs from the gnawed tree and insert them in the bark of the girdled boll, one end above and the other below the wound. These sprouts, properly fitted in, will serve as conductors of the sap of the tree. Over these bent sprouts or conductors bind a covering of elm bark or an old oil-cloth as a shade, and the marred portion will soon heal over and the growth continue without sensible interruption. Where young trees are mulched in the fall with straw, leaves or other material suitable for a mouse-nest, these pests are pretty sure to appropriate it for winter use, and, while harboring there, will gnaw the bark, sometimes completely girdling the trees, not unfrequently causing its destruction if a remedy is not timely applied.

HORTICULTURAL.

TREES ON THE PRAIRIES.

It seems that the people of the Prairie States, moved thereto by the frequent destructive blasts which sweep over that region of country, are agitating the question of tree planting, on an extensive scale, as a means of protection in winter and comfort in the summer. The plan is not only feasible but a good one, and, if acted on and carried out by patient, persistent and concentrated action, but a few years will have elapsed before the beneficial effects of the enterprise will be seen, felt and appreciated.

Waving fields of grain, stretching away in the distance to the verge of the horizon, impart a feeling of satisfaction to the owners, but how much more pleasant would these fields be were their monotony occasionally broken by the interposition of occasional trees and clustering groves? Springing up, here and there, over these illimitable savannahs, the solitary and clustering shades would impart a sense of comfort and repose which farm crops alone, however luxuriant, can never supply. It requires but system, concert of action, and a firm determination to succeed, to secure, within a few years, the change in prairie aspects here contemplated—a change important alike to the pecuniary interests and comfort of the people. By the interposition here proposed to the effects of the sweeping prairie gales, much of their power to harm will be destroyed, their winter rigor diminished, the value of the lands greatly augmented, while the comfort of the people and their farm stock will be much increased by the protecting and grateful shade supplied during the scorching days of the summer season.

ORCHARD GROUND.

"Old Firkin," in the North-Western Farmer, makes some good observations on the subject of orchard planting and the proper manner of cultivating the trees and ground. He says that many settlers in the West are from Pennsylvania, who follow out the practice of their fathers and build their dwellings near some spring or natural water course, and there also the orchard is planted, no matter how low or depressed the ground may be. The consequence is that the orchard is planted in soil too moist for the trees to grow and bear thriftily, with the superadded drawback of exposure to the early frosts of spring, by which the fruit is killed while in an embryo state. Elevated, rough or stony ground is much better for orchard planting than the richer loam of the more depressed sections of a farm. But, no matter where planted, the ground, around the bodies of the trees, should be kept open and free from sod, while that about the extremities of the roots should be properly mulched and manured to supply what the trees draw from the soil while growing and fruiting.

SHEEP GNAWING YOUNG TREES.

W. H. Norton, Springfield, N. Y., writes, "I set out over one hundred apple trees this fall on winter wheat stubble. Two years ago we plowed under a heavy crop of clover on this field. This last spring the clover came up very thick; now, wishing to pasture it, will you tell me how I can best protect these young trees from being gnawed by sheep? Will coal tar prevent it, and if so, is there anything in coal tar injurious to the growth or life of a tree?"

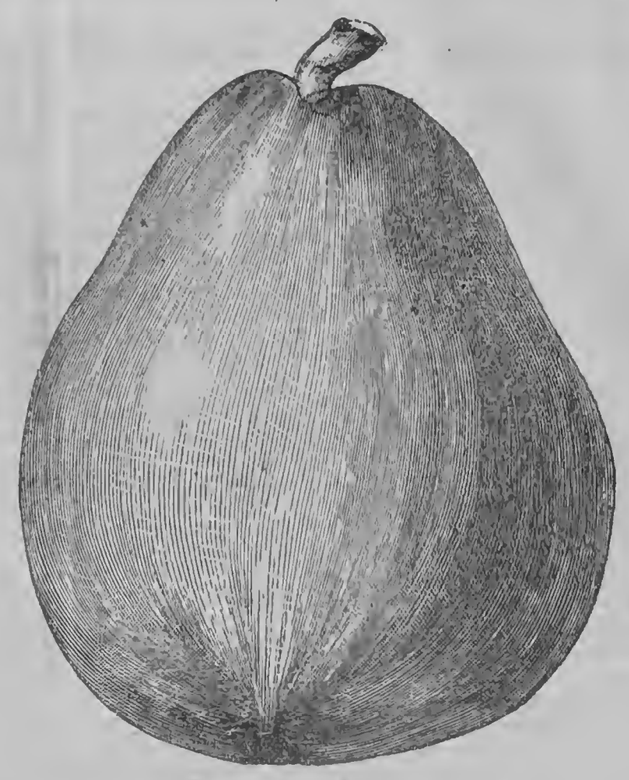
Coal tar has been recommended and used successfully for the purpose of preventing sheep from gnawing trees. We have also known cases in which hogs rooted up the ground and gnawed the roots of young apple trees; coal tar applied around the collar of the tree stopped their depredations. Care must be taken not to use it in excessive quantities; a slight application of it is sufficient. Young trees may, also, be encased in rolls of basswood bark. It would not be very costly to enclose each tree with a light paling, or box of wood.

TREES STARVED TO DEATH.

The N. E. Farmer relates a conversation which took place between two farmers on the subject of deterioration in the apple orchards. The conclusion arrived at was that orchards, as a general thing, were literally *starved* to death. This assumption may be rather sweeping, but it is certainly worthy of consideration. Orchards left year after year with the turf pressed compactly about the roots and lower section of the bodies of the trees, with no loosening of the soil, nor any application of manure, can hardly be expected to produce much fruit; nor do they. The soil needs stirring, wants the aid of invigorating fertilizers and such pruning care as shall divest the trees of superabundant wood. At all events orchardists should avoid the just censure of starving their trees to death, as it is asserted many of them have done and are doing year after year.

GRAFTING THE PEAR ON THE APPLE.

The Attica Atlas, alluding to this subject, says:—"About a year since, one of our dogmatic agricultural and horticultural editors—himself engaged in propagating fruit trees and vines—with assurance worthy of a professor in mathematics, answered a correspondent's inquiry thus: 'You cannot graft the pear on the apple and *produce fruit*.'" The editor of the Atlas continues:—"In 1866, on our grounds, some forty dwarf pear trees put out blossoms—and not one of the forty ripened a decent pear. We had four pear grafts growing on the apple, and they *all* produced perfect fruit and a liberal crop." The practice of grafting the pear on the apple for general culture is not recommended for the reason that the wood does not unite sufficiently well to withstand the pressure of the strong winds which frequently prevail.



BEURRE D'ANJOU PEAR.

This pear is of French origin, and is one of the most promising of the newer varieties. It succeeds well as a standard or dwarf, bears moderately,—rarely overloading itself,—and the fruit, though not very showy, is of very fine quality. At the meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association last winter, the Beurre d' Anjou received very high commendation. Mr. Wilder of Boston, declared if he could have only one variety that should be the one. Its period of ripening is about the middle of autumn, and it is properly an autumn pear; but it keeps readily far into the winter, and may be substituted for the strictly winter pears, which are much more difficult to grow and mature properly. The fruit is rather large, obovate, and well rounded. Skin greenish, slightly russeted, sometimes having a reddish-brown shade where exposed to the sun. The flesh is slightly granular, buttery and melting. We think well of this pear and believe cultivators will not regret planting it largely.

FROSTS ON GRAPE LANDS.—WATER.

In the Rural, dated Dec. 15th, an article appeared headed "Area of Grape Lands and Influence of Water," the professed object of the writer of which is to show the extent and location of lands best adapted to the culture of the vine in this country, and that those near to fresh, deep, cold water are the only ones exempt from untimely frosts, &c. The writer brings forth a theory to account for a few facts alleged to have been observed at Fredonia, Chatauqua Co., N. Y., some five miles from the southeast corner of Lake Erie, and discoveries made some time last fall in Pleasant Valley; and finally concludes that if this theory is correct, it must naturally follow that the *larger* and *deeper* the lake the more "*perfect* and *uniform*" must be its protecting influence, and while small lakes may answer for "common frosts," this *deep* one, Lake Erie, only is safe for security against "unusual freezes, as seen by the destruction of the grape crop along the shores of Crooked and Seneca Lakes." There are several statements in this article that are entirely true, as all will admit—namely, the influence of lakes in softening and tempering the atmosphere around them; the limited number of acres as compared with the whole area of our country where grape culture can be successful, &c. But in his apparent effort to establish his theory, he has been unfortunate in falling into errors that are too patent to pass unnoticed.

The *depth* of the water of Lake Erie has never before been put forward as a cause why grape culture should succeed along its borders, or furnish immunity from frosts. Great *depth* has never been awarded to it. It is known to freeze *early* in winter and to remain frozen until *late* in spring, in comparison with those of the chain to which it belongs. It never escapes the icy embrace of our mildest winters. While on the other hand, those small lakes, sufficient only to protect from "common frosts," but not from "unusual freezes," the vines upon their shores—Crooked and Seneca—have a widely different reputation. Crooked lake seldom freezes at its head in our coldest winters, and frequently remains open its entire length, and Seneca Lake never, in the memory of man, has been sufficiently obstructed by ice to interfere with steamboat navigation from head to foot. This is a distinguishing peculiarity of it. Now, if they seldom or never freeze, and Lake Erie is remarkable for its comparative *shallow* waters and uniform freezing in winter and remaining so, what does it argue? More uniform and perfect protection to vines upon the hills that surround it? But the *innocent* fault of his illustration lies in citing the *destruction* of the *grape crop* along these small lakes, on the nights of the 5th and 6th of October last, when the "*big frost*" occurred near Fredonia, which left "*nearly* unharmed" the vines there, except in the "lowest places near the lakes,"—while at the head of Crooked Lake, on the night of the 6th at 6 P. M. the thermometer showed 50° above zero, and at 6 the next morning 42°, and, of course, no frost. The nights of the 4th and 5th were the occasions when severe frosts did occur, but insufficient for the destruction of the grape crop. Far from it. Nor did it show a partiality for "low lands" near the shore. Some vineyards on high land were nearly unharmed, and many close down to the water's edge, on both shores, were *entirely* untouched. If any curiosity should arise, to give interest to inquiry, as to the truthfulness of these statements, it can be satisfied by calling upon Capt's Burns and Webster, Geo. W. McDowell, I. L. Gillet, A. Eggleston and others of Crooked Lake, and L. Larrowe, Mrs. Hildreth, H. Reynolds and others of Seneca Lake.

It is not denied that many crops of grapes were injured, reducing the price however only to the figure expected to be realized for grapes when their cultivation was first undertaken as a business. More than ten years successful cultivation of the Catawba and other varieties on the hills surrounding these lakes, without a frost to overtake, or rot or mildew to intercept their healthful maturity, has given sufficient confidence to grape growers in this region, and some others, to induce them to invest at least 300,000 dollars in the manufacture of brandy, and still and sparkling wines. And an advancement and success has been achieved in the business surpassed by few if any locations in the whole length and breadth of our widely extended country.

The partial failure of our crop will prove but slight discouragement. As an item of encouragement to all who may be interested in growing grapes, or making wine, an abstract of the Wine Chronicle of Germany, taken from the Records of the Agricultural Society in Wertemberg, is here added, which shows that for 432 years, from 1420 up to 1852, there were

Those eminently distinguished for good wine only.	11
Very good years for good wine	28
Pretty good ones	118
Middle quality wines	76
Inferior	199
Total	432

Concerning productiveness, there have been

Years of ample yield	114
" " Middling	18
" " Poorer	99
" " Failures, or yields not paying expenses	201
Total years	432

While Germany, as the record shows, has her vine crop killed or seriously injured, on an average, three years out of four, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on our success.

Urbana, N. Y., Jan'y, 1867. E. Van Keuren.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Grapes and Wine in New Mexico.—Maj. Emory, in his report to the Department at Washington, speaks in glowing terms of the wine producing capacity of the country in the neighborhood of El Paso, one of the garden spots of the western continent. He thinks the climate and soil the best adapted to the culture of the grape of any in the world—being less exposed to injury from mildew and frost than in any other section. It is essentially a pastoral region, but the grape is the leading product and of a quality and flavor surpassed by none. The soil, composed of the disintegrated matter of the older rocks and volcanic ashes, is light, porous and rich. The frosts, in winter, are just sufficiently severe to destroy the insects without injuring the plant, and the rain seldom falls in the season when the plant is flowering, or when the fruit is coming to maturity and liable to rot from exposure by humidity. As a consequence of this condition of things, the fruit, when ripe, has a thin skin, scarcely any pulp, and is devoid of the musky taste usual with American grapes.

The Scuppernong Grape.—A writer in the Southern Cultivator advises the farmers of the State of Georgia to cultivate largely the Scuppernong grape. He estimates that one hundred vines, planted on three acres, will yield 5,250 gallons of wine annually, at the end of ten years. At 40 cents per gallon, the crop would amount to $2,100.00—a greater profit, he argues, than has ever been made annually by cultivating 100 acres of cotton. A yield of 1,750 gallons of wine per acre! May the common sense of the farmers of Georgia, or any other State, deliver them from operations based on such wild-goose estimates.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society the retiring President, C. M. Hovey, made a brief address, when his successor, J. F. C Hyde, delivered his inaugural. Both gentlemen recommended the policy of increasing the amount of premiums on Horticultural productions as a means of encouraging high cultivation. The income of the Society for last year was over $20,000, and its property is valued at over $125,000 above its indebtedness.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.—The third annual meeting of this Society will be held at Madison on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 22d, 23d, and 24th of January, 1867. An election of officers will take place, after which horticultural discussions will be in order. A winter exhibition of fruits will be made, and the aid of fruit growers, to make it attractive, is invited. Visitors from abroad will be cordially welcomed by the Society.

Covering Dwarf Pear Trees.—(W. W. S.) This correspondent proposes to cover, and thus protect, some small dwarf pear trees with old salt barrels, and he queries if there would be any danger of smothering them. Not in the least. The barrels may remain on until all danger from cold weather is past in the spring. This is a very good method of protecting *small* dwarf trees, but not practicable on an extended scale.

Angers Quince for Hedges.—The Horticulturist recommends the trial of the Angers Quince for hedges. It is vigorous in growth, has short, stout thorns, and the more it is clipped the more vigorous and beautiful it becomes. The fruit is similar to the orange quince, and the clipped plants bear abundantly. The experiment is worth trying in soil of a heavy clay nature.

Iowa Apples.—Mr. Burr Andrews showed the editor of the Davenport Democrat a basket containing 100 apples which weighed 125 pounds, or an average of 20 ounces to the apple. He offers to wager $100 that this cannot be beat by any orchard in the U. S.

Domestic Economy.

WASHING FLUID.

From boyhood I have sympathized with delicate women who weekly labor at the wash-tub, and have mourned that while genius has supplied men with the mower, reaper, thrasher and horse-rake, so little has been done to alleviate the most formidable toil of the household—albeit the wringer is a good thing. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I act as the amanuensis of an experienced, skillful and very reliable housekeeper, who has for years constantly used a washing fluid, which she avers has the following advantages:—It is not unhealthy to the operator; it does not injure the clothes, but on the contrary saves them from being rubbed to pieces; it saves much soap and much labor; less fuel and time are required in boiling; and the clothes when washed are of a snowy whiteness, whiter than by any ordinary process of washing.

The recipe and process are as follows:—Take of sal soda 1 lb.; unslaked lime ½ lb.; rain water 5 quarts. Boil a short time, stirring occasionally; then let it settle and pour off—by one or more decantations—the clear fluid into a stone jug and cork for use. Soak your white clothes over night in simple water; in the morning wring out and soap wristbands, collars and dirty and stained places; have your boiler half filled with water, and when at scalding heat put in one common teacup full of the fluid, stir, and put in your clothes without rubbing, and boil for half an hour; take them out and put them into warm water, then rub lightly through one suds only, rinsing well in clear rain-water, and again in blueing-water, as usual, and all is complete. For each additional boiler full of clothes add ½ a cup of the fluid only, boiling the whole washing in the same water. Replenish if necessary from the wash-tub. The boiling suds may be used to wash colored clothes, as the fluid will not injure their color—colored flannel and stockings the same—but not white flannel. Instead of soaking over night, the clothes may as well be soaked in warm suds while breakfast is getting ready, if more convenient to the operator.

Two things my informant suggests:—The rinsing water should be warm, so as not to chill the operator; and clothes rinsed in rain-water, on subsequent occasions wash easier than if they were rinsed in hard water; probably because a mineral deposit from the hard water dries in them.

My wife has tried the above receipe and process, for a few weeks, and highly approves of it.

Peter Hathaway.

Millan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1867.

Fine French Pudding.—Beat light the yolks of 4 eggs—then beat in 4 tablespoons sugar—then one tablespoon flour and a little salt. Pour on this one quart of boiling milk—flavor it and let it come to boiling heat, stirring briskly for a few minutes. Pour into a dish for the table. Whip the whites to a froth with 4 tablespoons powdered sugar and spread on the top. Set in the oven to brown.—M. R.

Inquiry.—Can any of your readers inform me, through your valuable paper, whether there is any preparation which can be applied to a white pine or spruce kitchen floor, which will penetrate the wood and color it, and not clean off or wear off as does paint on the surface? And could staining be followed by a coat of linseed oil to give hardness?—E. Rushmore, *North Hempstead, L. I.*

Recipe for Fried Cakes.—2 cups of sugar; 2 eggs,—2 cups of sour milk, cup of sour cream—flour and seasoning to taste.

Molasses Cake.—One cup of molasses, one cup of hot water, in which dissolve a teaspoonfull of soda; four tablespoons of melted butter and lard, stir them, with seasoning to taste.—Mrs. E. G. S., Jan., 1867.

Biscuit a Luxury for All.—The popular notion that people suffering from dyspepsia or predisposed to that disease, should not eat biscuit, has grown out of the fact that the common Saleratus has been used in the making of such biscuit. And it was right; the article is mischievous. But light and healthy biscuit, such as dyspeptic people may eat with impunity and with positive benefit, are made from D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus.* Physicians admit this.

Ladies' Department.

A WIFE WANTED.

I want a wife
To cheer my life;
I care not what she lacks of beauty,
So I but find
That she is kind,
And knows and *practices* her duty.

I want a wife
Averse to strife—
A gentle, unaffected creature;
One who can pass
A looking-glass,
Nor stop to glance at every feature.

I want a wife
With vigor rife,
Whose nerves are never in a flutter;
Who will not roam,
But stay at home,
And brew and bake, and make the butter.

I want a wife
Who through her life
Was never known to be a flirt;
Who'll bring to me
A recipe
To keep the buttons on a shirt.

If such a one
Dwells 'neath the sun,
And don't mind leaving friends behind her,
With the author of this
She'll find true bliss
By informing him where he may find her.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOME — MOTHER — HEAVEN.

HOME.

THE three words, HOME, MOTHER, HEAVEN, are the sweetest in our language. The heart has memories that can never die. It makes no difference how we may be tossed about upon life's turbid and tempestuous stream, these memories still live with us. They are memories of home—early home! Dear, hallowed spot! What magic in the sound—*Home!* It has attractions for every true heart—is the center of every social tie! And as our mind wanders back far over the misty past, how many tender reminiscences of that early home come crowding upon us! There is the old tree, under which the light-hearted school-boy swung in many a summer day; there the home in which he knew a parent's love and a parent's protection; and hard by is the church, and even the old school-house, with its dark, old walls, which in former days impressed him with such awe—associated as they were with thoughts of ferule and tasks—comes back to bring pleasant remembrances of the "far long ago." Its dear old fields, its grand and majestic forests, its rivulets winding here and there, all possess a charm that will never decay.

Home! the dearest spot on earth, around which my young affections cling into the sweetest, holiest, tie of love—the place where are cradled the scenes of my childhood, my joys and sorrows, my hopes and fears. 'Tis the place where memory loves to dwell and linger upon its well-remembered scenes, its bright, gladsome days that have passed away forever. How soothing thy recollections; how sweet thy associations; how many pleasing as well as saddening memories rush before my vision! The favorite woods and fountains, the rocks and rivulets, the mossy dells and shady valleys,—Oh! how much like a dream they seem!

MOTHER.

A Mother's love!—How thrilling the sound! The angel spirit that watched over our infant years and cheered us with her smile—how faithfully does memory cling to the fast-fading mementoes of the sweet counsels of a mother's tongue. And oh, how instinctively do we hang over the scenes of our boyhood, brightened by the recollections of waking eyes that never closed while a single wave of misfortune or danger sighed around her child! The dearest, the truest and the best friend allotted us here below! Ah! who can write of a mother's love—ever true and constant, through change, sickness and death—ever watchful of thy interest, from the cradle to the grave? Ah! who can tell its worth? Poets have sung of its beauty ever since the morn of creation, and 'tis a theme that is still fresh—a subject that can never be exhausted. The rough winds of adversity may darken its pathway, yet through all changes, the light of love remains the same. Oh! none can rightly prize it. Thrice precious and holy is thy memory, Mother!—sacred name!—blessed be thy name forever.

HEAVEN.

"The great bourne whence no traveler has yet returned." And there is a second and final home; that home is heaven—the home above, where we expect to meet the whole family of man. But who shall paint its landscapes, describe its glories, picture its inhabitants, or point out the locality? Prophets, poets and evangelists have done much; but not enough to satisfy the cravings of curiosity. Like the holy of holies, into which none but the high priest entered, it is mostly veiled from the eyes of others. Change, sorrows and trials attend our earthly pilgrimage, yet through all this there is a *hope*, a beaming *light*, that when all is over and our forms are shrouded for the tomb, our spirits will rise on buoyant wings to the great throne where our Father reigns, and all is love, peace and joy, and anthems are swelling through the lofty domes, and gushing forth in glad, sweet echoes. "Eye hath not seen it; ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy." Let our Father's promise be a beacon through all thy trials, and, through chance and change, still hope for the perfect rest that is promised when thy work is done.

Benton Ridge, Ohio, 1867. PERRY ENGLE.

BY suffering we may avoid sinning; but by sinning we cannot avoid suffering.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FOUND—TREASURES.

FOUND on the shore of Time a pebble rough and unshapely; but do not despise it for that. Diamonds are not brilliant when first found, and this may prove to be of more worth than you think. It may be some lone one wandering on those shores, that no hand but yours could arrest and cause them to come forth in their true light. Remember that

"Intelligence and courtesy not always are combined;
Often in a wooden house a golden room we find."

It is not strange that we forget this sometimes, surrounded by all the glitter of this life. Some are even so blinded by it that they cannot or will not see the wooden houses; they forget that even in them there may be golden rooms; that intelligence does not always choose the most attractive exterior; that GOD often selects the wooden houses to receive his choicest gifts. Nothing blinds His eyes to true merit. Within a rude casket often the brightest gems of truth are found; the strongest mind, from which is emitted the brightest example, the purest influence; teaching us that if we would know those with whom we associate, if we would learn to read and understand human nature, we must go within the wooden houses, and see if there are not golden rooms inside, if the outside is not deceptive, if it does not contain treasures we never thought of finding under such an exterior.

There are people, too, who may be well represented by stone houses, cold, dark, and gloomy to look upon; but even within these walls there may be treasures worth searching for, in some of the dark and hidden recesses. We often find in a casket through which time has played hide-and-seek so long that it is badly shattered, a mind only grown stronger by the time which has swept over it—a mind filled with precious truths, with holy aspirations for right, which it has been gathering all those years. As the body gradually goes down to the grave the soul gains the ascendancy, and shines forth in its own pure light, with something of the glory which will be attached to it when it escapes this mortal body and soars above on angel wings. Found by the river of life an angel of light, watching her realm with untiring zeal. Soon a tiny bark is seen in the distance, floating toward her. Eagerly she watches its approach, and the nearer it comes the more delighted does she seem; for in the inmate of that tiny messenger she recognizes one coming to join with her in praises forever. She welcomes her gladly, who is lost to us on this side the river, but on the shore clasps hands with the angel of light, herself transformed into a beautiful angel. Found by the beautiful angel a harp, and a crown, and a robe prepared for her by the King of that beautiful realm.

Thus our treasures are borne from us, one by one, over the dark river, never to return; for the bark which bears them away never returns them. It is borne back by an unknown hand, only to receive the waiting ones on this side the river. We are all of us among the waiting ones. We know not which one of us may first hear the words from the dark messenger, "I am come to bear thee over the river; tarry not." Then when we reach the further shore, Shall we find a harp, and a crown, and a robe prepared for us? Shall we be found, and crowned by the angel of light?

SARA MILLER.

Lima, N. Y.

DRESS OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE Empress continues to wear brocaded dresses, and consequently to patronize Lyons manufactures to the utmost of her power. The Princess Metternich follows the Imperial example in this respect. A few days ago the latter lady wore at dinner a white Pompadour dress, with variegated roses, and small blue leaves brocaded on it. The skirt opened at front breadth and displayed a striped blue and white satin petticoat. The trimmings consisted of white lace and rutchings of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV bodice was decorated with tiny bouquets of roses. The head dress consisted of a rose and some genuine Louis XV jewels. The Duchess D'Elchingen wore, at the same dinner, a turquoise blue silk dress, ornamented with cross-cut bands of blue satin, which were arranged as a ladder at the side of the skirt, and were covered with a most brilliant gimp, made of white satin bugles. The lowest cross-band was fastened to a flounce of *point d'Angleterre*, sown on without fullness. The bodice was trimmed with similar lace, and had a blue satin bow with bars of white bugles on the left shoulder. The young Duchess wore for head dress a wreath of olive leaves in blue velvet, the front being represented with pearls. The Empress wore the following evening a brocaded mauve and white dress, the skirt of which was trimmed above the hem with a cross-cut band of mauve satin, edged with white fringe. The Empress has perfect taste in all matters relating to her toilet, and very rarely wears a dress exactly as it is sent home. Her maid has frequently to unpick all the trimmings and to re-arrange them under the direction of her Imperial mistress, who certainly does not under-rate the importance of well got up trimmings.—*Paris Correspondent of the Queen.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—When the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment:—"Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around smile; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles while all around you weep."

PRIDE is an ingredient that is never found in exalted human nature. It is mixed in the composition of the weak-minded. Those who have a mind to employ, and a heart to improve, have no inclination to be proud.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

BEAUTIFUL snow-flakes, sifting down softly,
Leaving their home in the storm-driven cloud,—
Drifting along into glittering wavelets,
Clothing the earth in a pure folded shroud.

Down deep is buried, beneath its cold bosom,
All the green leaves and the sweet-scented flowers;
Gone is wild-bird—hushed is the singing—
Silent the musical chime of the showers.

Patient, O, Earth, for the sun is returning,
Calling thee forth, thou shalt lay off thy shroud,
Then, wreathing thy head with the spring flowers of beauty,
With the songs of the birds thou shalt praise GOD aloud.

Brooks' Grove, N. Y.

ANOTHER YEAR.

ANOTHER year, another year,
Oh, who shall see another year?
Shalt thou, old man of hoary head,
Of eyesight dim, and feeble tread?
Expect it not! time, pain and grief,
Have made thee like the autumn leaf,
Ready, by blast or self-decay,
From its slight hold to drop away—
And some sad morn may gild thy bier
Long, *long before* another year!

Another year, another year,
Oh, who shall see another year?
—Shall you, the young? or you, the fair?
Ah! the presumptuous thought forbear!
Within this churchyard's peaceful bounds,
Come, pause and ponder o'er the mounds!
Here beauty sleeps—that verdant length
Of grave contains what once was strength;
The child—the boy—the man are here;
You may not see another year!

Another year, another year,
Oh, who shall see another year?
—Shall I, whose burning thirst of fame
No earthly power can quench or tame?
Alas! that burning thirst may soon
Be o'er, and all beneath the moon—
All my fine visions, fancy-wrought,
And all this vortex whirl of thought,
Forever cease and disappear,
Ere dawns on earth another year!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WE LIVE NOT IN THE PRESENT ONLY.

THE little child when reason first dawns upon his mind, the youth, the man of middle life, and the old man whose head is whitened with age—are all dreamers. Whatever may be the occupation—whether it develops sinews of iron, or power of mind,—there are times when we are glad to forget present cares and duties in the contemplation of vivid pictures that imagination paints of other scenes. We think of the past and dream of the future. We are influenced by memories of the one, and anticipations of the other.

Our own actions, both as individuals and as nations, are greatly modified by what has been developed in preceding ages. We derive instructions from their teachings, and are reaping practical benefits from their scientific discoveries. Their principles of morality and their immoralities have an influence, to a certain extent, in forming our own characters. Their orators, though mute, still impress us with their eloquence; we are inspired with delightful emotions by the imaginations of their poets; we gather wisdom from the philosophical teachings of their wise men; we are instructed by their example, and profited by their investigations. They have passed away, but their works remain; the truths developed by them can never die. A thinking mind will never cease to exert its influence, though the lapse of years may destroy its material tenement. The good and truly great rise up before us, and we delight to cherish their memories. Perhaps our thoughts may rest on one whose name we cannot honor; we reflect, for a moment, on his unhappy career, drop a tear over his memory, and hasten on to other scenes.

The histories of nations are revealed to us. We behold their rise, progress and fall, and speculate on the causes of their ruin. We trace out the systems of government of former nations, and compare them with our own. Well might ours be the best, if we have profited by the examples of the past; for we have seen the practical application of other systems, and wherein they have been successful, and traced the causes of their failure.

Scene after scene of the past is presented to view, until we are satiated with their contemplation, and the imagination, longing for a wider field, turns toward the future. And the future is with us in the present. It may differ widely from what the real future shall be; we may build air castles without foundation; we may anticipate and never realize; yet, this hope of what the future may be, inspires us with courage to make greater effort for its attainment.

Greene, N. Y., 1867. L. D. B.

BENEVOLENCE.—The benevolent have the advantage of the Envious, even in this present life; for the Envious is tormented not only by all the ill that befalls himself, but by all the good that happens to another; whereas, the benevolent man is the better prepared to bear his own calamities unruffled, from the complacency and serenity he has secured, from contemplating the prosperity of all around him.—*Colton.*

ENVY.—If Envy, like Anger, did not burn itself in its own fire, and consume and destroy those persons it possesses, before it can destroy those it wishes worst to, it would set the whole world on fire, and leave the most excellent persons the most miserable.—*Lord Clarendon.*

HUMORS OF THE SCOTCH DIALECT.

THE Scottish dialect, as we have become acquainted with it from song, poetry and narrative, is not only coarse and ridiculous, but possesses, I think, more beauty than the correctest English. This is not only because of its novelty to us, but because it is softened and toned down so that even in its sound it is pastoral, endearing and home-like. The consonats are left off wherever it is possible, and the soft vowels are left to fill the measure of the word. It is thus rendered peculiarly a language of love and endearment. What may a handsome girl, or a beautiful maiden, or a lovely female (though it must be admitted that this last miserable coinage has no right in the language,) be, compared with a "bonnie lassie?" There is nothing in any tongue simpler and sweeter than these two words. The termination "ie" has come to be the distinguishing mark of all names of endearment, and the Scottish dialect is full of it. The poet is a "bardie," a clever fellow is a "birkie," a child is a "bairnie," a brother is a "billie," a bird is a "birdie," and a dog is a "collie." "Cannie" is the word for gentle, "gentie" for elegantly formed, "sonsie" for sweet and engaging, "walie" for simple or jolly, and "cantie" for cheerful, as when the song mentions as the dearest object of a man's aspirations—

"A cosie hoose and a cantie wife."

Even the terms of reproach are pitiful rather than harsh; for a shriveled dwarf is a "clætie," a sniveler is a "bluatie," a strapping young fellow or girl is a "swankie," a thoughtless fellow is a "taupie," the mischievous spirits that haunt the fords and ferries are "kelpies," and Old Nick himself is only "Clootie." By the softening down of words, we have "a" for all, "æ" for one, "awa" for away, "airn" for iron, "amaist" for almost, "braw" for fine, "ba" for ball, "ca" for call, "e'e" for eye, "fa" for fall, "fae" for foe, "frae" for from, "fou" for full or drunk, "mae" for more, "mon" for mouth, "onie" for shivering, "eerie" for frightened, "i" for in, "pou" for pull, "pow" for head, "o'" for of, "wonner" for wonder, etc. The following dialogue, supposed to take place between a customer and a shopman, in reference to a plaid hanging at the shop door, is quite amusing:

Customer (inquiring the material,) Oo? (wool.)
Shopman—Ay, oo. (Yes, of wool.)
Customer—A' oo? (All wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' oo. (Yes, all wool.)
Customer—A' ae oo? (All same wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' ae oo. (Yes, all same wool.)

HONORABLE.

WHEN Mr. Emerson met Walter Savage Landor at Florence, in 1833, the Englishman designated as three of the greatest men, Washington, Phocion and Timoleon, "and did even omit to remark," says Emerson, "the similar termination of their names." The greatest *on* we can think of just now is the Greenville sator, Johnson. But Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Harrison are *on* the queer Presidential list. Bonaparte and Wellesley had to get *on* it by adopting Napoleon and Wellington. Lincoln came within an "l" of it, which is as good as an inch. Alexander Hamilton and DeWitt Clinton were undoubtedly great men for this reason. Robert Fulton, Thos. H. Benton, the Masons, Camerons, Livingstons, Middletons, Thompsons and other sons were early started *on* the road to renown. We close our *on dit* by stating that Emmerson wrote the following immediately after parting company with Landor:

Earth proudly wears the Partheon
As the best gem upon her zone.

GETTING UP AN AUDIENCE.—The modern custom of high-sounding announcements of distinguished ministers, is well taken off by a letter purporting to have been discovered by a Syrian scholar, and bearing date A. D., 59. It is translated as follows:—"The news of the arrival of Paul, as you may suppose, spread rapidly among the brethren. Indeed, a tablet was hastily prepared, and privately circulated, for fear of our enemies, containing the following brief announcement:—'Paul, the great preacher, has landed at Miletus. He will preach by the seaside on the first day of the week. His subject is not announced; but from his well-known talents a rare intellectual repast may be expected. Let the brethren rally, that he may have an audience worthy of his distinguished reputation.'"

WATCH AND WAIT.—We have just stepped upon the threshold of another year. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with all its joys and sorrows, with all its light and shade, has passed away, and 1867, with we know not what, whether joy or grief, has entered. Time can only tell what is in store for us. We cannot look into the mystic future and read our destinies, but have only to watch and wait,—to think of the past, live in the present, and hope for a joyous future.

GENIUS AND CLEVERNESS.—Whatever people may say, genius is gentle and full of tenderness. It is cleverness which belongs, perhaps, to the children of this world. Some very dull and sad people have genius, though the world may not count it as such: a genius for love, or for patience, or for prayer, may be. We know the divine spark is here and there in this world: who shall say under what manifestation or humble disguise?—*Cornhill Magazine for November.*

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason that, when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments and know more, and do more than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHANGE.

WE miss the dear familiar faces
That smiled on ours,
And yearningly we seek for traces
Of things, that memory interlaces
With happy hours.

Change, change, with a swift pen is writing
For all below
A testament of good, or blighting
The happiness we are inditing,
With some deep woe.

How many hearts once overflowing
With guileless joy,
With sordid hope of gain are growing
Old, and cold, for love, bestowing
But base alloy.

To-day for one is rapturous pealing
A marriage chime,
To-morrow round his couch are kneeling
Sorrowing ones, for death is sealing
His gift of time.

Capricious master, touch us kindly
While here we stay,
Though walk we wise or walk we blindly,
Thy rule we know howe'er unkindly
Must we obey.

There is a land to which we're tending
If faithful here,
Where glories never, never ending,
With peace, and love, and joy are blending
The saint to cheer.

Holland Patent, N. Y., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR DEPARTED ONES.

'TWAS night, and as I gazed upon the starry spheres seen through my open casement, methought my soul could almost discern the music of their long, triumphal march:—so I watched them as they passed slowly out of my sight, and it seemed to me that this great array of brightness was only a symbol of ourselves as we all press onward slowly, but surely, drawing nearer and nearer to the horizon of life. Some great minds, like the more distant of these gleaming worlds, give forth less brilliant rays than others, but all are on their way to that goal which lies beyond the dark river whose flashing waves roll sullenly onward to the unknown sea.

O, ye who mourn over the remains of some loved one, weep no longer; for, even as the stars go down but to rise upon another shore, so the spirits of our departed ones will live again. Although we may not see them until the morning dawns, they are there, chanting their allelujahs before the great white throne. Grieve not, for we shall again take them to our hearts and feel that we no more shall part, but, go, clasped hand-in-hand, where love shall be unending. Let us turn our thoughts heavenward and thank GOD that there is a future, and that in that "City of Light" sorrow can never enter. Let our lives and actions so be that when weighed in the balance we may not be found wanting, and when the present shall have passed away, and the great hereafter shall have begun, we may join those dear ones above. Each earthly link that is severed by the hand of Death is but another tie that binds us to them.

"A few more suns shall thy life-barque
Stem bravely the wind and the tide;
Then thy spirit shall join the loved ones
Which wait on the other side."

C. E. M.

WOMAN IN THE BIBLE.

THE Bible is the book of women. It is the only book which has come down from the misty ages of antiquity that presents us with woman as the equal and meet for man. From Eve, the mother of all living, to Mary, the mother of Jesus, woman always occupies a conspicuous place in the grand drama of the world's history. Here she is seen as wife and mother, filling her mission with shrinking modesty and gentle firmness. Miriam and Deborah, Rebecca and Ruth, Sarah and Esther, shine forth in characters at once original, unique, consistent and feminine. On a still brighter canvas are drawn the characters of the Marthas, Marys and Lydias of the New Testament. Here they are, as they ought to be, and here they will remain forever. Not forward, not departing from their sphere, not immodest, not masculine. They shine, not like the sun, but with a radiance as mild and gentle as the light of the evening star.

LOVE OF BEAUTY.—One element of religion is a love of beauty. Religion is something more than taste, refinement, or any polished propriety of a cultured class; but is inseparably connected with taste, propriety and refinement. The religious act is the beautiful act, the religious spirit is the beautiful spirit, the religious life is the beautiful life, and the religious character is the beautiful character; and God, with whom all religion begins and ends, is the Infinitely Beautiful One, and we do not know him as he is, and love him as we ought, until we see him as the perfection of beauty—the One altogether lovely.

CONFLICT OF FAITH.—"If Satan and I ever did strive for any word of God in all my life, it was for this good word of Christ:—'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out'; he at one end and I at the other. O what work we made. It was for this that we did so tug and strive; he pulled and pulled; but, God be praised, I overcame him and got sweetness from it."—*Bunyan.*

THE irresolute seize with eagerness all overtures which show them two roads, and which, in consequence, do not press them to choose.

The Reviewer.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD: And its Effect on the Organization of Men and Animals. By JEAN MACE. Translated from the French, by Mrs. ALFRED GUTTY. [8vo.—pp. 399.] New York: American News Company.

"THE HISTORY of a Mouthful of Bread," was designed, by the author, for the especial instruction of the young in the science of animal physiology—a theme which has been generally supposed to be incapable of comprehension, except by adults, and even by these only to a very limited extent. But this conclusion is shown to be unfounded by the clearness and simplicity with which it is here presented, and the charming manner in which information on the structure and growth of animal bodies, is presented. The function of each portion of the body is made apparent, commencing with the hand and ending with the composition of the blood. In this relation "a mouthful of bread" will be found to have performed a vital part, fully justifying its use as a title to the volume itself. For sale by DEWEY.

MADONA MARY. A Novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New York; Harper & Brothers.

AN unambitious, plain and well-told story. The leading character approaches as near the perfection of womanhood as could be expected of one of a lapsed race. Married young, without the usual formality of preliminary publication of a matrimonial purpose, she departed with her husband for India, where, after children were born, he took the notion to be married over again to make all sure in case of his sudden demise. He went forth to battle, and his body came back in a shroud. His second marriage gave rise to scandal and much annyance to Madona Mary, but she met all bravely, and by the fortunate discovery of a witness of the first marriage saved a fine property to her eldest son, whose right of inheritance was contested by a younger one on the grounds of illegitimacy implied in the second marriage. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. An Historical Novel. By L. MULBACH. [12mo.—pp. 394.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1867.

THIS author has furnished the reading public, thro' the medium of what are presumed to be competent translations, several interesting volumes kindred in character to the present one. It relates to Prussian affairs during the period of the seven years' war, and portrays, in pleasing style, the sayings and doings of an eminent merchant of that period. It serves to show how great some can be when overwhelmed by adversity, and how little the reputedly great sometimes are when saved from danger and loss by the efforts and sacrifices of others upon whom no claims rested other than those imposed by a common brotherhood. The volume may be read with profit by all. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

THE CHILDREN'S ALBUM OF PICTURES AND STORIES. Written and compiled by ASA BULLARD. Springfield, and Rochester, N. Y.: W. J. Holland & Co.—1867.

IN a modest preface the author and compiler of this volume says:—"There is scarcely an object more acceptable to children than an illustrated story-book. Even the 'little ones,' before they know a letter, can *read* the pictures; and they will be entertained, or entertain themselves, for hours at as time, with such a book. Neither the pictures nor the stories ever weary. Such a book becomes the children's daily companion, till it is literally *worn out* with use." The volume is made up with taste; has a sound, moral tone, and is profusely and richly illustrated. For sale by W. J. HOLLAND & Co., 87 Main St.

LIZZIE LORTON OF GREYBURN. A Novel. By E. LYNN LINTON. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE business of novel writing has become one of the institutions of the age. In old times but few pens were employed in the production of this species of literature, now they are numbered by hundreds. The field of fiction has been so well worked that a really new thing is hard to produce from it. In this case an attempt at novelty is made, and if the limning of a wholly unamiable heroine is a success, then one has been attained in the production of "Lizzie Lorton." The subordinate characters, with an exception or two, match well with the principal. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

A VERY well told story of two young men from the country who went up to London to seek or make their fortunes. The race was quite exciting and well sustained on both sides, but the conclusion of it not what would have been expected from the characters of the competitors. Two women figure prominently in the contest; the one a mild type of a beautiful saint; the other an angel in beauty, but a fallen one in disposition and action. The first finds much trouble, for many years, but finally peace; the last is prosperous and devilish for an equal period, but is properly punished in the end. STEELE & AVERY.

A FRENCH-AMERICAN FAIRY BOOK. By EDWARD LABOULAYE. [Pp. 363.] New York: Harper & Bro's.

ALL classes of people, learned and unlearned, old and young, take delight in the perusal of "Fairy Tales," especially if a fair share of ingenuity is displayed in their construction and the style of narration is lively and flowing. The old, especially, are aware that there is really nothing but fiction in the narrative, still they read it with pleasure, while the young dwell upon the stories with equal delight, giving them nearly full, if not entire credence. The "Fairy Tales," in this volume, are of a superior character, and fully up to the promise made by those of an earlier date by the same author. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

MORNING BY MORNING; Or, Daily Readings for the Family or the Closet. By C. H. SPURGEON. [8vo. —pp. 408.] New York: Sheldon & Co.—1866.

IN this volume the reader will find numerous examples of that terse epigrammatic style of treating subjects which has given to the author so wide-spread a popularity in both hemispheres. These readings are, so to speak, full of Beecherisms, and hence likely to secure many readers aside from the intrinsic value of the sentiments uttered and the morals inculcated. The volume is neatly got up. For sale by DEWEY.

NOTES ON EPIDEMICS; For the use of the Public. By FRANCIS EDMUND AUSTIE, M. D., Westminster Hospital. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE main object of the author, in presenting this small volume to the public, is to enable the mass of people to detect epidemic diseases, in their earliest stages, and to point out the steps necessary to be taken to weaken their force and prevent their extension. This is succinctly done in this small treatise, which will be found valuable to every family. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

STANDING on the north-east corner of the modern wall of Jerusalem, with our faces to the east, we have before us, as seen in the above engraving, the Mount of Olives. It extends along the east side of Jerusalem, the deep valley of Jehosaphat separating it from the city. Its summit is a hundred and eighty feet above that of Mount Moriah, on which the Temple of Solomon stood; consequently, from the top and sides of this mountain, the whole city lay in full view. In the early Jewish Scriptures, it is spoken of as "the mountain," or "the mountain before the city;" expressions which indicate its nearness. Its name is derived from the olive groves and orchards which clothed its sides. Olive trees are still found there, though not so numerous as in former times. It was the open ground—the park of Jerusalem—to which its inhabitants resorted for fresh air, for recreation, for pleasure, for meditation and devotion. A recent writer, in speaking of the connection this mountain had with the Old Testament history, says:—"The sacrifice of the 'red heifer,' the only sacrifice which was to be performed outside the camp in the wilderness, being by analogy excluded from the Temple courts, was celebrated as near as possible to them, and, therefore, on the slopes of Olivet. DAVID, before the Temple was built, and while 'high places' were the recognized scenes of religious services, was wont to 'worship GOD at the top of the mount.' SOLOMON, when he tolerated or adopted the idolatrous rites of his foreign wives, made 'high places' of the three summits 'on the right hand (on the south side) of the Mount of Corruption.'"

With the exception of these general allusions there is but one event in the Old Testament which lends any interest to this height. It was by the ascent of Mount Olivet that DAVID went up on his flight from Jerusalem to Mahanaim, at the news of ABSALOM'S revolt. It was at the top of the mount that he met HUSHAI and had his last view of the rebellious city. It was a little way past the top that he encountered ZIBA and the asses, laden with provisions. It was as he descended the rough road on the other side, that "SHIMEI went along on the side of the mountain over against him, and threw stones at him, and cast dust." This mournful procession, affecting as it is, and linked with every stage of the ascent and descent, stands alone in the earlier history of the mount.

Its lasting glory, however, belongs not to the Old Dispensation, but to the New. This mountain is made memorable and sacred to the Christian by its connection with the history of our Saviour. After his public ministry through the day, and his disputations with the Jews, this was the place to which he loved to retire in the evening for prayer and private intercourse with his disciples. Here were uttered many of those parables and sayings which, transcribed by his apostles, have instructed and comforted his followers in all ages. Over this mountain lay his morning and evening walk to and from Bethany, the town of MARY, and MARTHA, and LAZARUS, which was a little beyond its summit. Here withered the fig tree cursed by him. It was over the summit of this mountain, or around its southern slope, that he rode triumphantly to Jerusalem, while the multitude shouted his praise, and cast their garments and the branches of trees in his way. It was here, as the city burst upon his view, that he wept over it, as given to unbelief, and devoted to destruction. On another occasion, as he sat on the Mount of Olives, over against the Temple, he beheld those great buildings which were the wonder and the pride of the Jewish heart, and declared that the time should come when not one stone should be left on another. It was to the Mount of Olives that he went out with his disciples, after they had sung a hymn at the close of the Last Supper. Here was the Garden of Gethsemane, where he endured his agony, where his soul was exceeding sorrowful unto death; here he sweat, as it were, great drops of blood falling to the ground. This was the scene of his betrayal, and from this place he was led first to the palace of the High Priest, and then to the judgment. It was to this mountain that he, after his resurrection, led forth his followers, and either from its summit, or a little beyond it, while he talked with them, a cloud received him out of their sight, and they were left standing and gazing up into heaven. Such are some of the occurrences of our Lord's life, which have rendered the Mount of Olives one of the most (if not the most) sacred spots on the face of the earth.

Various Topics.

NEW ENGLAND DYING OUT.

ABOUT three-fourths of all the children born in Boston during 1865 were of parents born in a foreign land; therefore, argues one of the papers, "the Yankee stock will in time die out in New England." We think by that time, Yankee stock will have peopled, will be the predominant stock of this continent, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Because Yankee intelligence knows how to rear children to maturity, while foreign ignorance and filth kills, almost as soon as born; for out of every hundred children dying, eighty-eight are of foreign parentage, and this has been the rate for the last five years in New York city, where the native population is 49 per cent. and the foreign, 51, or nearly equal, and it is presumed that the same proportions hold good in all our large cities. Hence if 62 per cent. of all the children born in Boston are of foreign parents, and 88 per cent. die, it is very easy to see they might as well not have been born at all, and a great deal "mightier" as far as the question of the foreign outstripping the Yankee stock is concerned. The fact is, neither Yankee men, nor Yankee principles, nor Yankee thrift, will ever die out, while this planet is inhabited; and if it ever is depopulated by a conflagration, the last survivor of a smouldering world will be Jonathan, at the death, singly and alone, resolutely trying to put out the fire; if by famine, the last loaf of bread will be owned by a Yankee.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CARE FOR THE FEET.

MANY are careless in the care of the feet. If they wash them once a month they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores of the system are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change. The stockings become completely saturated with offensive matter. It is sickening to be in the presence of such persons. Ill-health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not only repellants, but absorbents, and this fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed daily as well as the arm pits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at time. They may be worn for one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day; but to wear the same stockings for a whole week is not doing justice to your feet, nor your health, nor your conscience; for who can have a clear conscience in a foul body.

CURIOUS RELICS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Traveler has discovered near the village of Winham, Mass., a curious relic of past generations. It is an ancient milestone, placed in front of the village burial-ground, the characters upon which were so worn and defaced that it was with the greatest difficulty he was enabled to decipher them. This is the inscription:

I	B
7	20

JOB, 30; 23.
I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living.
1710.

The directions on the top of the stone are: *Ipswich*, 7 miles; *Boston*, 20 miles—the initial letters of the places only being given. The text of Scripture shows that the good people of Winham in the past century were as solicitous for the spiritual as for the temporal welfare of their wayfarer; as desirous that he should learn his "bearings" on the road to heaven as on the road to *Ipswich* or even *Boston*.

TERRORS OF AN ERUPTION.

AN anecdote current respecting a German who ascended the mountain and looked into the interior through one of the openings, will assist in conveying the impression it produces on those who follow his example. He was seen ascending the mountain alone, and after an absence of several hours returned; yet not a word would he utter in reply to the questions addressed to him. The next day he was found drowned on the edge of the sea. According to the statement of a friend of his, he had long meditated suicide, and it is supposed that he had ascended the mountain with the intention of throwing himself into the molten lava, after the fashion of the well-remembered man of old, whose suicide was discovered by the mountain throwing out his sandal, but that the German's mind was so overpowered by the horrors of the scene he witnessed, that he could not carry out his intention, and descended to find a grave in a cooler and more tranquil fluid.—*Etna Awake.*

THE SHAKERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal recently paid a visit to the Shaker settlement at New Gloucester, in Maine. He describes it as composed of two "families," the "Upper" and the "Lower," and they have fifteen hundred acres of land, reasonably divided for farming purposes. Their gardens are models of neatness, like everything else about them. A large dwelling house, divided through the center by wide halls, is erected for each family, the males occupying one end, and the females the other. They have one excellent notion—that idleness is a sin. In their extensive gardens they raise nearly all kinds of seeds used in this latitude, flowers, herbs, fruits, extracts and condiments. This society manufactures a great deal of catsup, and their apple sauce is one of their most famous productions. They also have a grist and sawmill, and manufacture many useful articles, including brooms and mowing machines. The latter are a Shaker invention, and are very popular among the farmers in this State. Their land is always in excellent condition, and neatness is the rule everywhere. They have several storehouses and outbuildings and good stables, and a school house for the children they adopt.

This is one of eighteen settlements of this singular people in the United States. Their total membership is stated at five thousand.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON THE WEATHER.—The few scientific observations of the weather that extend over any considerable period fail to confirm the popular impression relative to lunar influence in determining the character of the weather. Dr. Marcet examined a register of the weather kept at Geneva for thirty-five years, to test this idea. The results which he obtained seemed upon the whole to lend some support to the popular notion of the influence of the new and full moon, but none whatever to any special influence of the first and third quarters. Against this slight confirmation are set the results of observations made at the Greenwich Observatory since 1840, from which it seems that changes of weather have been found to be as frequent at every age of the moon as when she is seven, fourteen, twenty-one or twenty-eight days old.

A WISE EXCUSE.—On one occasion at a dinner at the Bishop of Chester's, Hannah More urged Dr. Johnson to take a little wine. He replied, "I can not drink a little, child, and therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult." Many have the same infirmity, but are destitute of the same courage, and therefore they are ruined.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY S. N. HOLMES.

'Twas Christmas Eve in sixty-six,
So many lived to see,—
But still they slept while old St. Nick
Arranged the Christmas Tree.

On Christmas Eve methinks he came,
With such a load of cheer,
Besides, he brought such lots of game
And drove his swift Reindeer.

With such a load, inside and out,
To meet the case in hand,
He must be sober, as well as stout,
To do it up so grand.

His age appeared of ancient date,
His beard was silver gray,
His coat was large, with pockets straight,
To store his traps away.

His roguish eye and jolly face
Bespoke his love of fun,
And so, with free and agile grace
He lets his corners run.

How he could load upon his sled
Such hosts of toys so fine,
And get inside when we're abed,
I cannot yet divine.

It's said he scales the topmost walls
And down the chimney goes,—
Nor can I learn he ever falls,
Nor where he puts his toes.

He must have hooks in every spot
To scale their sides of brick,
And then you see, what you do not,
He comes and goes so quick.

The secret is, beyond a doubt,
He keeps his rig in trim,
And taking Oildom in his route
Imbibes *the oiler's vim.*

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1866.

THE GERMAN DWARF.

THIS is a most comical entertainment, and one which, if well managed, will deceive the sharpest eyes. Two persons are required to enact the character of dwarf, and they do so after the following manner:—A good, deep window is chosen, where the curtains are full and voluminous, and where there is plenty of space for movement. A table is drawn to the window, and the curtains disposed so as to fall over the table, and to conceal the persons behind it. The speaking player, whom we will call, for shortness, the speaker, then proceeds to array himself in as gorgeous a manner as possible, taking care to put on a rather voluminous jacket, with large sleeves. The ladies are capital hands at improvising such costumes. The arms must be dressed to represent legs, and the hands thrust into shoes or boots, the latter being preferable. Of course, the real origin of the pretended legs is concealed by the jacket.

The second player, whom we will call the actor, takes his place behind the speaker, pushes his arms under the sham legs of the speaker, and fits them carefully into the sleeves of the jacket. The speaker puts his hands on the table, and the curtain is then carefully drawn and pinned up, so as to prevent any one from seeing the performers. This part of the business is performed by some one who has been let into the secret.

The doors of the room are then opened, and the spectators admitted.

The dwarf, who is not restricted to Germany, but may assume any other nationality at pleasure, then begins an harangue, interlarding it copiously with foreign words and expressions. While he speaks, the actor performs the gestures, and here lies the fun of the whole thing. (*See illustration.*) The actor always tries to make his gestures wholly inappropriate to the language of the speaker, and indulges in all kinds of practical jokes.

It is a good thing to introduce the national dance. Of course, anything will do for a dance, and a lady can always be persuaded to play some brisk tune. If well arranged, this is very effective, for the legs have no weight to support, and can be as lively as you please. Here, also, the hands of the actor come in well, and the combined effect is inexpressibly ludicrous.

READING FOR FARMERS' BOYS.—"But for the co-operation of my boys," said a farmer, "I should have failed, I fear. I worked hard and so did they. The eldest is near twenty-one, and, while other boys in the neighborhood, younger, have left their parents, mine have stuck by me and been faithful to me when I most needed their services. And I attribute this result to the fact that I have furnished them with attractive reading; and when night comes and the day's labor is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railway station and adjoining towns, they gather around the great lamp, and become absorbed in their books and papers."

The Publisher to the Public.

Patience, Agent-Friends!—We had hoped to be able to enter names of new subscribers and send all premiums therefor, without delay, but the unexpectedly large number of club remittances received during the past two weeks—a third greater than ever before at this season—has overwhelmed us, and we must ask the indulgence of agents who do not receive their premiums promptly. It is impossible to enter names, mail papers, and also compare lists (to ascertain as to new subscribers) and send premiums at once—so we send papers, and defer comparing and sending prizes for a few days. Are doing the best we can, and trust friends will excuse temporary and unavoidable delay—not forgetting to keep on recruiting!

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly. Any one using deception will forfeit premium,—but of course no honorable man or woman (and all our recruiting friends are supposed to be such) will attempt any dodge or deception in the matter.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 19, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the National Capital.

THE Judiciary Committee has not yet reported on the impeachment case. The proceedings of the Committee have been kept a secret.

The District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, which was vetoed last week, has been passed "over the President's head"—in the Senate, 29 to 10; in the House, 113 to 38—over two-thirds.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the court below in regard to the New York bank tax cases.

Two bills to admit Nebraska and Colorado as States into the Union, passed the Senate on the 9th inst.,—the former by a vote of 24 to 15, and the latter by 23 to 11. The bills provide that there shall be no abridgment in the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other civil or political rights, by reason of race or color, except in the case of Indians not taxed.

The bill which passed the House some time since, providing for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next, was concurred in by the Senate on the 10th inst. by a vote of 27 to 7. It now goes to the President for his approval or disapproval.

It is proposed in Congress to increase the pension of Samuel Downing of Saratoga Co., N. Y., to $1,000 a year. Mr. D. is the only surviving pensioner of the American Revolution.

The statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 31st day of December, 1866, shows it was $2,675,062,565, and the amount in the Treasury $131,737,332. This shows a decrease in the debt during that month of nearly $10,000,000.

Mr. Ingersoll's "Gold Bill" authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all gold in excess of $50,000,000 at his own discretion, but requires thirty days' public notice.

A joint-resolution has passed the House to increase the pay of Government employes in Washington twenty per cent.

It is expected that a bill will soon be reported in the House by the Reconstruction Committee to form new governments for the late rebel States.

The New Senate Tariff Bill.

MR. FESSENDEN, of the Finance Committee, reported the new Tariff bill in the Senate on Friday last. It is based on Mr. WELLS' bill, but makes some important changes from his figures. In wool and woolens it follows pretty closely the bill passed by the House last session. On wools of the first class, unwashed, valued at 24 cents or less per pound, it fixes the duty at 10 cents, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Mr. WELLS proposed to retain the present rate—6 cents. Sheep-skins and Angora goat-skins are taxed 30 per cent.—present rate 20. This difference is made on all the grades of raw wool. On manufactured woolen goods, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., the new bill imposes 45 cents, with 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. A proportionate increase is made on blankets and yarns, the Committee proposing 20 cents for qualities of less value than 40 cents per pound. On better qualities the same rates are fixed, those valued above 80 cents paying 60 cents, with 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Woolen hosiery is taxed 40 cents instead of 20, and hats and caps 50 instead of 25. The duties on webbings, fringes, &c., is increased in the same proportion. There is a general increase in the duties on silk goods; and our cotton manufacturers also are well protected. The classifications of iron made by the House bill are retained, but the rates are slightly increased. The Committee have adopted the section of the House bill which allows a drawback on imported materials used in the manufacture of farming machines and other tools. Indian corn is taxed 10 cents per bushel; corn meal 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; hay 20 per cent.; horses, mares, colts, asses and mules, 20 per cent.; neat cattle, 25 per cent.; sheep, goats, calves and swine, 20 per cent.; all other animals, 20 per cent. On apples, garden fruit, edible vegetables and roots in a green and fresh state, not otherwise provided for, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is proposed; wheat, 20 cents per bushel; plaster of Paris, or ground gypsum or sulphate of lime, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

From Mexico.

THE guerrillas have been making very great efforts to capture the Emperor.

The city of Perote has recently been bombarded by the Imperial troops.

Gen. Mejia had ordered another forced loan at San Luis Potosi, and was compelling payment of every one, whether native or foreign.

Several prominent Liberal Chiefs have lately declared for Ortega.

Trevino with 6,000 Liberals, have scattered over the country, without ammunition, and are engaged in pillaging.

Bazaine has ordered all the French soldiers to be embarked by the 3d of March.

Mexican guerrillas threw a railroad train from the track on the 3d inst., near Vera Cruz; they sacked the train and "cut up" a party of French who were in the cars.

Maximilian has called a Congress, and all parties are invited to attend. Passports will be given for that purpose. The Congress is to decide whether the Empire is to continue.

Mejia, the Imperial commander, is sick and disheartened, and his army much demoralized.

The Liberals on the borders are jubilant, and the adherents of Maximilian correspondingly melancholy.

The Liberal forces of Coahuila entered Matamoras on the 27th ult. with 70 wagons and 18 pieces of artillery. They will proceed to the interior. The necessary wagons and transportation for 10,000 men have been pressed into the Liberal service.

Ortega is at Zacatecas, his home, at the head of a strong party. He has published an address to the people of Mexico. Cortines has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 14th, has a dispatch from Washington which says:—The Government is in receipt of information from Vera Cruz that several transports have already arrived there, and that the French troops have commenced to embark. There are twenty-four large transports in all, which will be amply sufficient to remove all the troops. The last ten transports left Brest some days since. It is expected therefore that by the 1st of March the last installment will have embarked.

The Imperials have been totally defeated by the Liberals near the city of Guadalajara.

From South and Central America.

LATE advices from Bogota state that Gen. Mosquera had handed in his resignation to the Supreme Court as President of the Republic, on the ground that the people were unworthy of him, owing to their immorality and rascality. The Court refused to accept his resignation, and the affair is regarded as a ruse to gain sympathy.

Five hundred sick and disabled French soldiers from Mexico have recently passed through Panama for France.

The latest reports from Chili state that the Chilians have refused the proposed mediation of England and France.

Ex-President Pezet of Peru, and Cabinet, have been banished for fifteen years as traitors, and fined 50 per cent. of the three millions of dollars paid to the Spanish Minister in 1865.

Business was very brisk at Valparaiso.

The cholera has broken out among the U. S. troops detained at Nicaragua, on their way to California. Forty had died at last accounts.

The Nicaragua cotton crop is severely injured by the worm. The Central American coffee crop promises well.

The Republics of Central America are tranquil.

WAR MATERIAL.—From the report of Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, it appears that during the period from Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866, there were provided for the military service of the United States 7,892 cannon, 11,787 artillery carriages, 6,333,295 artillery projectiles, shot and shell; 6,539,999 rounds of grape and canister shot; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed ammunition; 3,477,655 small arms—muskets, rifles, carbines and pistols; 544,475 swords, sabers and lances; 146,175 complete sets of artillery accoutrements; 216,371 complete sets of cavalry accoutrements; 530,544 complete sets of horse equipments; 28,164 sets of two-horse artillery harness; 732,526 horse blankets; 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps for small arms; 10,281,305 cannon primers; 4,226,377 fuses for shell; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of niter, and 90,416,295 pounds of lead in pigs and bullets, besides immense quantities of parts for repairing and making good the complete articles which were damaged, lost, or destroyed in service.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—During the past few days the Legislatures of the States of New York, Ohio and Kansas have ratified the U. S. Constitutional Amendment. The Kansas Senate voted unanimously in the affirmative. The States of South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia, last week, rejected the Amendment. The Virginia Senate voted unanimously against it; the votes in the House were all in the negative except one. The Amendment has been ratified by the Maine House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 12; also, by the lower House of the Nevada Legislature, 34 to 4.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.—On the 10th inst. the Republican members of the New York Legislature met in Caucus at Albany and nominated ROSCOE CONKLING of Oneida county, for United States Senator from the fourth of March next, to fill the vacancy which will be made by the expiration of the six-years' term of IRA HARRIS. SIMON CAMERON has been nominated by the Pennsylvania Legislative Caucus for U. S. Senator from that State, to succeed Senator COWAN; at Jefferson City, the Missouri Caucus has nominated CHARLES D. DRAKE of St. Louis, to succeed Senator BROWN, and the Indiana Caucus has nominated GOV. MORTON for U. S. Senator to succeed Senator LANE. The Legislatures of the four States named, elect U. S. Senators the present week.

INDIAN FIGHT.—A recent dispatch from Idaho says Gen. Crook, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of the Boise, had a fight with Indians on the Owyhoe, killing 30 and capturing the same number of horses. The Big Foot Chief escaped; but the Little Foot Chief was captured. Gen. Crook is still out, and has sent for re-inforcements and supplies, and has given orders to all the posts under his command to take active steps to suppress Indian hostilities.

LOCATION OF THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The N. Y. State Commissioners to locate the new State Lunatic Asylum have completed their labor after a thorough and impartial examination, and have finally decided that the advantages offered by Dutchess county are the most acceptable. The site designated for the Asylum is the Roosevelt Place, about two miles north of Poughkeepsie. Dutchess county gives a bonus of $85,500—$34,000 of it to be borne by the county, and the remainder by Poughkeepsie.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.—It is thought that the assassination conspirators, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin, will soon be taken from the prison at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, and carried to Washington and delivered to a civil tribunal to be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the civil law. The reason for this supposition is based on a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against trials by military commissions.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is published that five thousand men will be thrown out of employment in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 15th of this month by the stoppage of the iron mills.

IT is stated that the fare for the round trip to Paris and back, on the steamship Great Eastern, during the Exposition next spring, will be about $150 in gold.

THE Boston Transcript states that a banking firm in that city presented as a Christmas present to each of their ten clerks the sum of one thousand dollars.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE of Illinois, (Episcopal,) is the first Bishop in the United States to have the honorary degree of D. D. from Oxford University, England.

A PASTOR of one of the Methodist Churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., was presented on Christmas day with a baked potato, in which was inclosed a $500 greenback.

THE New York Evening Gazette says that an organization is about to be set on foot in that city by the resident Spaniards, to revolutionize the Island of Cuba.

THERE is a salt well in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, which yields six hundred barrels of water in twenty-four hours, thirty-five gallons of water making a bushel of salt.

THE Bostonians are determined to establish an English line of steamers. Their purpose is to purchase the eleven vessels built for the New York and San Francisco trade.

THE Board of Trade of Cleveland has passed a resolution recommending that the "Cental System" of measure be adopted throughout the country on the first day of March next.

THE Tribune's Chicago special says it is definitely asserted that a company of English capitalists have undertaken the immediate building of the railway from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

SEVEN more transports have sailed from France to Mexico. It is believed that most if not all of the French troops in Mexico will be ready for embarkation the last of the month.

Among the ghastly statistics of the year 1866 are those furnished by the Coroners of New York city, who inform us that there have been sixty-one suicides since January, 1865, and thirty-six infanticides.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco of Jan. 12, says twenty vessels are now being loaded with wheat. Their destinations are as follows:—Liverpool, ten; Cork, five; New York, three; Philadelphia, one; Hong Kong, one.

OLIVER AMES of Easton, Mass., has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad, to hold the office while Gen. John A. Dix (former President) is absent as Minister to France. The salary of the position is $15,000 per year.

THE annual report of the New York and Erie Railroad shows that the earnings for the year 1866 amounted to $15,372,809—an increase over 1865 of $72,000. Nearly $12,000,000 was from freight. The expenditures were $15,049,450—leaving a surplus of $323,359.

THE receipts of canal tolls on the N. Y. State canals in 1866, were $4,437,099. This shows a gain of $503,118 over the receipts of 1864, and a gain of $508,145 over those of 1865. The receipts of 1866 are the largest of any year except those of 1862 and 1863, since the canals were first opened in 1826.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 15, 1867.

MONEY has been close for a week past in this locality, and our banks have been unable to discount all the good paper offered. The call in consequence of the first of January settlements was large, and the disturbed condition of financial affairs in New York had its effect everywhere in the interior. There was no cause in the regular course of business, for a pressure in New York, but speculators in gold, stocks, &c., took advantage of the condition of things and for a day or two were enabled to create quite a panic. By the concerted arrangement of a few wealthy operators several millions of capital were suddenly withdrawn from the market. Stocks fell from two to three per cent., and borrowers found much difficulty on Thursday and Friday in supplying their wants. The scheme was soon discovered and denounced by the banks and all honorable lenders, but not in season to prevent creating considerable disturbance. We think the usual ease may be anticipated in a few days in this locality. At Chicago and Cincinnati money continues very close, and high rates of interest are paid outside the banks.

The panic last week and a similar disturbance in December show the power for evil sometimes exercised by heavy stock gamblers. The "bears"—that is, those who for the time are interested in putting down the price of stocks—use all their power for that purpose, as against the "bulls," whose interest it is to put up prices. A stock operator may be a bull one week, and a determined "bear" the next, as his interest dictates.

The bill authorizing the public sale of gold it is thought will not come up for discussion under a week at least. The new Tariff bill was reported to the Senate last Friday. There are some changes from the bill submitted by Commissioner WELLS. The duty on wools is changed by the Senate bill. As reported, wools of the first class imported unwashed, valued at place from whence exported, including charges, at 32c. or less per lb., duty 10c. per lb., with 10 per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools that shall exceed in price 32 cts. per lb., the duty shall be 12 cts. per lb., and 10 per ct. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the third class the value whereof shall be 12 cts. or less, excluding charges, the duty shall be 3 cts. per lb. If exceeding 12 cts. per lb., the duty shall be 6 cts. On woolen cloths and all manufactures of wool of every description 45 cts. per lb., and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The whole amount of foreign wool received at New York for the year 1866 was 36,167,993 pounds. Its entered value was $5,219,075. The quantity of domestic wool purchased the last year in the Boston market by manufacturers is about 30,000,000 lbs. There are over 6,000,000 lbs. now in store in Boston.

The Supreme Court at Washington has recently decided that National Banks are not exempt from paying taxes toward the police and other municipal and State expenditures. Under this decision Banks at the East are paying over taxes which they have hitherto withheld.

The product of American gold for the year 1866 is estimated at $37,239,541. Of this sum over $20,000,000 came from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States. The gold product of 1865 was about $70,000,000 in all the States.

The price of Petroleum is very low, and dealers and producers have talked of holding a convention to see if some method could be devised to limit the amount produced. Conventions won't control the flow of oil, or put money in the pockets of unlucky operators. Though the trade is somewhat depressed, we doubt not the demand will soon be equal to the production. The quantity of Petroleum exported from Philadelphia in 1863 was 4,950,708 gallons. In 1866 the number of gallons exported from the same city was 26,326,088, valued at $11,274,597. From New York 14,230,586 gallons were shipped in 1865, and in 1866 the amount was 33,992,394 gallons. It is presumed there was a corresponding increase from Boston, and probably from some other ports.

WOOL.—There is no movement in Wool, of any amount, at the West or in this locality. Prices are therefore nominal. The New England Dry Goods Reporter of last week says:

The Wool trade is now recovering from the depression of the past few months. Since the first of December last manufacturers have purchased upwards of 3,000,000 lbs., and prices have now touched so low a point that holders are very indifferent about selling. The attention of manufacturers is now turned almost exclusively to the Wool for the production of spring goods, and there is a prospect of an active trade and a firm market for some months to come. The transactions include some choice lots of picklock Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia at 70@75c. The principal transactions in Michigan Wool have been at 50@55c., down to 45@50c. for the low and medium grades; Vermont and New Hampshire Wool has been selling at 60@67c.; New York from 45 for common to 55c. for good lots; Wisconsin from 45@55c.; and Illinois, Iowa and Indiana from 40@53c. per lb., as to quality.

The prospect of a change in the tariff has had very little effect on prices this winter, thus far.

DRESSED HOGS.—The supply of hogs in market last week was fair. Shippers paid yesterday $7@7,50. Buyers for home consumption pay a trifle higher. The last Chicago Republican says dressed hogs were moderately active, with a good demand from packers and shippers. At the opening of the market buyers paid $5,60@6,90, but the market closed weaker at $6,55@6,75 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

The Detroit Post of the 11th says the receipts by rail have fallen off, but the market is liberally supplied by teams. The highest offers for good lots were $7@7,12½.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	14,25@14,75	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	10@12c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@33,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,85	Onions	50@62½
Best white	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@1,12	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	18@20
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,00@7,50	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@16	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	12@12	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	25@28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	17@18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,05@3,10
Lard, tried	12@14	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@50c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@10	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	8,00@8,50
Eggs, dozen	35@38	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Jan. 14.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 34½@35c. Flour, sales at $9,60@14,25. Wheat, $2,00@3,05. Rye, $1,08@1,09. Barley, 95@$1,22. Corn, $1,18@1,20. Oats, 64@70c. Pork, old mess, $19,00@19,12; new do. $19,37@20,25; prime, $17,00@17,25. Lard, 11¾@12¾c. Butter, 15@28 cts. Cheese, 10@18c. Dressed hogs, 8@8¾c Western and 8¾@8¾c for city. Hams, 10½@12½c. Shoulders, 9@10c. Hops, 35c.

Albany, Jan. 12.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,87@3; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,35; Rye, $1,20@1,25; Corn, $1,20@1,21; Barley, $1,05@1,30; Oats, 65c. Dressed hogs, $6,75@8,25 for Western; State, $8,25@8,50.

Buffalo, Jan. 12.—Flour, sales at $11,25@15,00; Wheat, $2,37@2,87; Corn, 58c@$1; Barley, 75c@$1,08; Rye, $1@1,03; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,10; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $17,50@20; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Flour, $10@11,12; Wheat, $1,94@2,18; Corn, 69½@79¾c; Oats, 40½@42c; Rye, 86@89c; Barley, 66@70c. Pork, mess, $18,00@18,25; Lard, 11¾c. Dressed hogs, $6,00@6,80.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Jan. 7.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@18; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7@7¾cts; light medium, 6¾@6¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 10.—Beeves, sales at 13@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@75; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6½@7¼c; in lots, $1,50@5 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7¼@7¾c.

Albany, Jan. 11—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¾@11c. Sheep, common to good, 5½@6¼c; extra, 6@6½c. Hogs, 6¾@7c; dressed hogs, 7@8¼c.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Beeves range at from $3,32½@6,87; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $2,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,35@6,25.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Prize cattle, $12,50@15; 1st class, $9@10. Sheep, prize, $20; extra, $10@12 each. Lambs, $4@5 each. Dressed hogs, $4,25@5,25.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Jan. 12.—Market rather more active, but prices are without decided change; sales 825,000 lbs at 48@65c for domestic fleece; 30@52c for pulled; 15@33 cts for Texas; 24½c. for California tall clip; 17c for Mexican; 27½c for black Spanish, in currency; 38c. for Buenos Ayres; Merino, Mestiza and Donskoe on private terms.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@70c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 52@54; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@55c; medium, 47@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@70c; pulled, extra, 55@65c; superfine 40@60c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 16@45c; Buenos Ayres, 15@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 15@35c; East India, 15@50c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 45c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1; Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

IONA VINES AND IONA WOOD FOR Sale at reduced prices. Address
887-4tco MOORE & RICHARDSON, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE A WELL STOCKED FRUIT Farm, in the best fruit-growing region of the West. For particulars address
DR. J. N. GREEN, South Bend, Ind.

IONA GRAPE VINES AND WOOD OF EXtra quality and at low prices. Wood grown under glass and vineyard. Address
RYAN & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

OUR OFFER TO PUT $500 ON THE best block of Apple Trees ready to dig in the U. S. has not been met. We now offer them to planters by the 100 or 1,000, at fair rates; also Peach Trees and a general Nursery Stock. Apple stocks and in graft. Plum and Quince stocks. E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 Acres, all good tillable land, good house and barn, 3½ miles northwest of Clyde, N. Y.; 10 acres good, black ash timber; also a steam saw mill, in good running order, with plenty of timber near by; 20 acres of wheat, 190 Apple Trees, &c. Terms *liberal*. Address
887-2tco E. BURRILL, Clyde, N. Y.

33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF!—Three of the oldest, best, most successful and scientific publications of their kind in the world for 1867, for only four dollars:—Scientific American, weekly, $3 a year; American Agriculturist, monthly, $1,50; Hall's Journal of Health, $1,50; if amount is sent during January, *or* 1st and 3d, $3,20; 2d and 3d, $2,10, to Hall's Journal of Health, No. 2 West 43d St., New York.

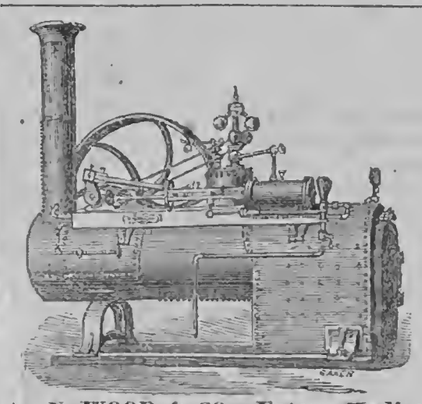
TAKE YOUR CHOICE!
GROVER & BAKER OR WHEELER & WILSON
$55 MACHINE,
For *EIGHTEEN* new subscribers to the *New York Observer*. More than FIVE HUNDRED already sent. Send for sample copies and circulars.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

TO THE SEED TRADE!
Our Wholesale Catalogue of
Garden, Agricultural & Flower Seeds, &c.,
FOR LARGE DEALERS ONLY,
IS NOW READY FOR MAILING.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
887-2t 15 John St., New York.

DON'T PAY $1.00 A BOTTLE FOR Hair Restorer when you can purchase the receipt for making one of the best Hair Restorers in the market for 10 cts. It has been used many years, and all who have tried it give it the preference, being cleaner and nicer to use. It is not a dye—will not injure or soil the skin. In all cases restores gray hair to its original color. Sent to any address for $1.00.
Address T. J. FLANDERS,
Postmaster, Bradford, Orange Co., Vt.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—This is a College designed for the most thorough and practical education of young Ladies, especially those from our inland cities and rural districts. The course of study is more full and thorough than that of any other Female Institution in the country, while it affords superior advantages for the more elegant departments of culture. Next session opens Feb. 6th. Terms moderate.
Address REV. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE!
J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S
ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE
OF
Kitchen, Garden and Agricultural Seeds
FOR 1867,
IS NOW READY FOR MAILING.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
887-2t 15 John St., New York.



A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison COUNTY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their
Improved Portable Engines,
From 4 to 35 horse-power, for Farm and Mechanical purposes. They are particularly adapted to driving Threshing Machines, Circular Saws, Mills of all kinds, Printing Presses, Wood or Iron Lathes, Machinery in Cabinet or Wagon Shops, Boring Artesian Wells, Pumping Water, Corn-Shellers, &c., &c. We warrant our Engines to be what we represent them, and to give unqualified satisfaction in all respects. A. N. WOOD & CO.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

DEVONS OF FIRST CLASS quality, and believed by the subscriber to be the best there is in this country. Catalogues of the herd furnished upon application.

886-3t WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Good and Cheap Books—D D T Moore.
Improved Portable Engines—A N Wood & Co.
To the Seed Trade—J M Thorburn & Co.
Elmira Female College—Rev A W Cowles.
Don't Pay One Dollar a Bottle—T J Flanders.
New Seed Catalogue—J M Thorburn & Co.
Take your Choice—Sidney E Morse Jr, & Co.
33⅓ per cent. off.
Farm for Sale—E Burrell.
Our Offer to put up $500—E C Frost.
Iona Grape Vines, &c—Ryan & Co.
Fruit Farm for Sale—Dr J N Green.
Iona Vines and Wood—Moore & Richardson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Special Notice—A N Wood & Co.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Philadelphia's city debt is nearly $38,000,000.

— The Labrador people are distressed by famine.

— There were nineteen weddings at Concord, N. H., Christmas day.

— Leprosy has been introduced into San Francisco by the Chinese.

— Gen. McClellan will soon return to his home in Orange, New Jersey.

— Ship carpenters are wanted at Chicago, where wages are $4 per day.

— It is said Southern newspapers are prospering beyond all precedent.

— Mrs. Stephens, wife of the Head Center, is residing at Dalky, Candia.

— It is calculated that a dancing belle in one season traverses 500 miles of floor.

— Pittsburg (Pa.) is the third of the manufacturing cities of the United States.

— The Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad is now laid 35 miles west of Atchison.

— 40,000 hogs have already been packed in Indianapolis, against 36,000 last season.

— Miss Huntley, a Boston vocalist of promise, has made a success in opera at Trieste.

— The Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary has 1,092 inmates—an increase of about 500 in two years.

— It is said the Louisiana sugar crop will reach 50,000 hogsheads against 16,000 last year.

— Orange county is supposed to have the largest peat deposits of any county in the State.

— The newest Yankee notion is an umbrella with a gutter round the edge and a spout at one corner.

— The domestic, exportation and transit trade of Buffalo reached the enormous amount of $256,000,000 the past year.

— The sum of $16,000 has been subscribed for the families of those lost from the yacht Fleetwing in her late ocean race.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

FOR 1867, will have a capital story of American boys and girls a century ago, called *Good Old Times; or, Grandfather's Struggle for a Homestead;* also, some very interesting stories and sketches of European Life by BAYARD TAYLOR. These, and the other excellent things with which OUR YOUNG FOLKS will be regularly filled, will have numerous illustrations. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Single or Specimen Number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

"Is a short cut to all the choicest English and French periodicals, whose number and cost place them beyond the reach of most individuals. The arrangements of the conductors with foreign writers and publishers are such as enable *Every Saturday* to reproduce much of its matter from advance sheets, placing it before the American reader almost simultaneously with its publication abroad."—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE attention of Printers, Manufacturers, Farmers or others needing Power, is called to the Advertisement of A. N. WOOD & Co. of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., Manufacturers of Portable Steam Engines. We copy from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Daily Press of Nov. 26, 1866:

NEW ENGINE.—A portable four-horse power engine from the establishment of A. N. Wood & Co., Eaton, Madison county, New York, set up in this establishment, gives perfect satisfaction. Being substantially built and well finished, it runs smoothly and does its work easily, running a Hoe and a Taylor press at the rate of 1,200 impressions per hour, with a pressure of 15 pounds steam, and with a fair draught we are able to run it with pea coal, with the furnace door partially open, burning less fuel than we formerly used to drive our old two-and-half horse power.

There has been no foaming or priming of the boiler from the first, indicating a proper proportion of fire-surface, water capacity and steam space. These points are of the first importance, and allow a rapid firing with safety, and without waste or trouble. The pattern is of the locomotive order, of handsome proportions, and the machine, besides being useful, is in no small degree ornamental. With a simple attachment to the governor stem, by which the speed of the engine can be changed in a moment from 50 to 120 revolutions per minute, we are able to run our presses at any speed from 400 to 2,000 per hour, and we thus have in this machine just what we have needed for a long time.

Messrs. A. N. WOOD & Co., manufacture these engines of all sizes, from three to thirty-five horse power.

Our engine may be seen in operation every day, and those interested are invited to examine it.

The Atlantic Cable was considered a mammoth enterprise, but never has or will elicit the commendation that has attended the success of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is getting a world-wide fame, simply from the fact that it cures. One bottle often does the work effectually; at the same time it will not injure the most delicate constitution.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-42t

FOREIGN NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The indications of serious troubles between Turkey and Greece are increasing, and the Porte continues to send troops to the Greek frontier.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The proffered mediation of the United States in the differences between Spain and Chili is regarded almost certain as the forerunner of an honorable and permanent peace.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The morning journals of this city to-day contain official announcements that the Sublime Porte has called 150,000 men into service to quell the Greek insurrection on the Mediterranean.

ROME, Jan. 11.—An interdict has been laid upon the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant Church in this city, by the Papal authorities; and it is said that they also threaten to put a stop to the services held in the American chapel.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Japanese Embassy has arrived; will soon leave for America. The Council oppose the bill to re-organize the army. The health of the Empress Carlotta of Mexico, is improving. She also improves mentally.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Rumors are in circulation of changes in the British Cabinet. The Times says it rests with the United States to accept of a settlement of affairs between that Government and England.

MUNICH, Jan. 9.—The Bavarian Chambers have taken steps to re-organize the army.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople. A large re-inforcement for the Greek insurgents in Candia have been landed from Greek ships, and the Cretans are receiving a fresh supply of arms.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The London Globe says the Eastern Question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European powers. The Globe thinks a general conference of the leading powers will be held. The threatened impeachment of President Johnson excites the interest of the Press everywhere. The Times says the scheme looks like a fatal blow to the Constitution. The Paris journals warn the Americans of the seriousness of the step about to be taken.

New Advertisements.

GOOD AND CHEAP BOOKS FOR Ruralists and Others!

THE following works on AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the **RURAL NEW-YORKER.** We can also furnish other Books on *RURAL AFFAIRS*, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices—and shall add new works as published.

Allen's American Farm Book	$1,50
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	1,00
American Sharp Shooter	50
American Bird Fancier	30
American Fruit Grower's Guide (Elliott)	1,50
American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Annual Register of Rural Affairs (120 Engravings)	30
Architecture (Cummings & Miller,) 332 designs and 714 Illustrations	10,00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1,50
Beautiful Leaved Plants (London Edition) 60 colored Illustrations	9,00
Browne's Field Book of Manures	1,50
Breck's Book on Flowers	1,75
Buist's Flower Garden	1,50
Carpenters' Hand-Book (new edition)	75
Chemical Field Lectures	1,50
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco	30
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cultivation of Native Grapes and Manufacture of American Wine	1,50
Dana's Muck Manual	1,50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1,50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1,50
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers	1,50
Domestic Poultry Book, with over 100 Illustrations	50
Downing's Cottage Residences	2,50
Everybody his own Lawyer	1,25
Farm Drainage, by H. F. French	1,50
Field's Pear Culture	1,25
Flint on Grasses	2,00
Flowers for the Parlor or Garden	3,00
Fruit Trees of America	1,50
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist	20
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist	1,50
Grape Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller	1,50
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers	1,75
Holley's Art of Saw Filing	75
Hop Culture	40
Hooper's Dog and Gun	50
Horse Training Made Easy, Jennings'	1,25
Indian Corn; Its Value, Culture and Uses	1,75
Jaques on Fruit and Fruit Trees	60
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1,50
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1,75
Johnson's Elements Agricultural Chemistry	1,25
Kemps' Landscape Gardening	2,00
Kings' Text-Book, for Bee-Keepers, cloth 75c; paper	40
Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee	2,00
Letters on Modern Agriculture	1,00
Liebig's great work on Agriculture	1,50
Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemistry	30
Manual of Agriculture, by Emerson and Flint	1,25
Miles on Horse's Foot (cloth)	75
Miss Beecher's Receipt Book	1,50
Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture	25
Mayhew's Practical Book-Keeping (Single and Double Entry,)	90
Mayhew's Account Books (to go with the above,)	1,20
Mayhew's Key (to go with above,)	90
Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs S J Hale	1,50
Nature's Ice Book	25
New and Complete Clock and Watchmaker's Manual	2,00
Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture	75
Onion Culture	20
Our Farm of Four Acres	20
Pedder's Land Measure	60
Practical and Scientific Fruit Culture (Baker)	4,00
Practical Shepherd, Randall	2,00
Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1,75
Quincy on Soiling Cattle	1,25
Rabbit Fancier	30
Randall's Fine Wool Husbandry	1,00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1,50
Randall's Sheep Husbandry in the South	1,50
Richardson on the Dog	30
Rivers' Orchard Houses	50
Rogers' Scientific Agriculture	1,00
Rural Homes (Wheeler)	1,50
Saunders on Poultry (Illustrated)	40
Schenck's Gardeners Text-Book	75
Scribner's Produce Tables	30
Scribner's Ready Reckner and Log Book	30
Silver's new Poultry Book (70 Illustrations)	50
Stewart's (John) Stable Book	1,50
The American House Carpenter (Hatfield's)	3,50
The Barn Yard, a Manual	1,00
The Boston Machinist (Fitzgerald)	75
The Farm, with Illustrations	1,00
The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (Downing)	3,00
The Garden, a Manual	1,00
The House with Original Plans	1,50
Thomas' Farm Implements	1,50
Ten Acres Enough	1,50
Todd's Young Farmers Manual and Work Shop	1,50
Ventilation in American Dwellings	1,50
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1,50
Wax Flowers, how to make them	1,50
Woodward's Graperies and Horticultural Buildings	1,50
Woodward's Country Homes	1,50
Wool Grower & Stock Register, Vols. 1, 2, 5, 8, each	25
Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory	30
Youman's Hand Book Household Science	2,00
Youman's New Chemistry	2,00

☞ Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified.

Address **D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.**

IONA, ISRAELLA, DIANA, DELAWARE and Adirondac wood and plants for sale. Apply to
886-3t J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS A

Wholesale Establishment.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices.* We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price.*

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *Dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade, but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound.*

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with those necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50 ℔ lb.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Methodist, N. Y. City.

We call attention to THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. They offer extraordinary inducements to the consumers of the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." We have tested the quality of their Teas, and so far as our experience goes, we are prepared to say that they are all that is claimed for them.

From the Evangelist, N. Y. City.

The attention of persons is directed to THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street. This Company have made arrangements to supply families with the choicest new crop of Black, Green, and Japan Teas at wholesale prices. The Company guarantee all the goods they sell to give entire satisfaction.

From the Christian Intelligencer, N. Y. City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.—This Company are doing an immense wholesale and retail business, and are thus enabled to offer their Teas and Coffees at very low prices, and of a quality which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

From the American Agriculturist.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.—*To Querist.*—Before admitting the advertisement, we learned that a large number of our clerks and others had for several months been buying their Tea and Coffee from this Company, without its being known who they were, and that they had been highly pleased with their purchases, both as to quality and price, and were all recommending their friends to the same course. As we have received no complaints, we conclude "there is no humbug about the establishment."

From the N. Y. Day Book.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.—A suggestion in relation to getting Tea at cheap rates. We know the articles it sells are of superior quality. The clubs are now all the rage, as they get Tea into the consumer's hands for about one-third off the usual price.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner of CHURCH.
Post-Office Box No. 5,643 New York City.

☞ We call special notice to the fact that *our* Vesey Street Store is at Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street, corner of Church street—*large double store.*

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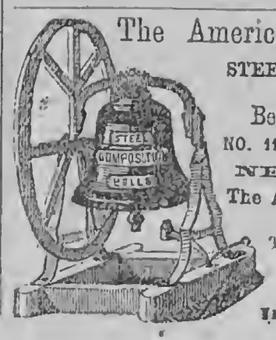

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D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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GEMS OF VERSE.

SONG.

STILL to be neat, still to be drest.
As you were going to a feast;
Still to be powdered, still perfumed,
Lady, it is to be presumed,
Though art's hid causes are not to be found,
All is not sweet, all is not sound.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more takelh me
Than all the adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

THE LOVER.

I prized every hour that went by,
Beyond all that had passed me before;
But now they are passed, and I sigh,
And I grieve that I prized them no more.

When forced the fair nymph to forgo,
What anguish I felt in my heart!
Yet I thought (but it might not be so),
'Twas with pain she saw me depart.

She gazed as I slowly withdrew,
My path I could hardly discern;
So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought she bade me return.

AN ANGEL ON EARTH.

Die when you may, you will not wear
At Heaven's court a form more fair,
Than beauty at your birth was given;
Keep but the lips, the eyes we see,
The voice we hear, and you will be
An angel ready made for Heaven.

LOSS OF FRIENDS.

What is the worst of woes that wait an age?
What stamps the wrinkle deeper in the brow?
To view each loved one blotted from life's page?
And be alone on earth as I am now.
Before the chastener humbly lets me bow
O'er hearts divided and o'er hopes destroyed.

A THOUGHT.

Though ruthless Time may have scatter'd memory's dream,
Some scenes can ne'er decay,
But rest where all is change like islands on a stream.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHO CONQUERED?

BY HARRIET HOLMES.

"*I* WOULD like to see a woman try to rule *me*," and MORRIS WELLS drew up his proud form and looked down upon his friend almost scornfully.

"You don't know what you would do, MORRIS. Sometimes I think I ought not to leave MATTIE alone so much evenings," replied WALTER MORTON, irresolutely.

"Yes, I have no doubt you think so. I once supposed you had *some* spirit, but you are not the same man you was two years ago."

"But MATTIE isn't cross nor a scold; it is very seldom that she finds fault with me."

"Yes, very seldom now, because she isn't quite sure of her empire—but wait awhile. In another year she will rule you completely and do it so adroitly that you won't know it too. Oh, you can't tell me anything about women, WALT; I have watched and studied them too closely. 'Give them an inch and they'll take an ell,' all of them.'" WALTER MORTON was silent, and his bachelor friend continued:—"MATTIE ELLIS was a nice little girl. With a husband who would teach her to keep her place, I have no doubt she would do well enough, but you let her have her own way too much. She is growing fretful already, I perceive."

"She was tired to-night, and the baby—"

"Oh, yes, *the baby* is a woman's excuse for everything. You needn't talk to me, WALT. I can see for myself how things are going. If you are to be scolded and cried after, because of *one* baby, you'll have a glorious life when you get half a dozen. But go on this way if you like—it's nothing to me, only I hate to see you make such a fool of yourself."

Mr. MORTON made no reply, but MORRIS WELLS' words had taken effect. He began to think he had been too indulgent and yielding, and to meditate asserting his authority. When he returned from the political meeting, whither he had accompanied his friend, he found his wife patiently rocking the still wakeful baby. She looked pale and wearied, but he put down every impulse of pity, and took up a newspaper and commenced reading. It was useless to try to read, however, and he threw it down impatiently.

"Has that young one squalled all the while I have been gone?" he asked.

His tones were hard and cold, and his face unrelenting. It was more than the overtaxed feelings of his wife could bear, and he was answered only by hysterical sobs.

Now, when a man has determined to do wrong, and is trying to reason his conscience into the belief that he is right, every unheeded impulse to pursue a different course only serves to anger him, and WALTER MORTON was no exception to the rule. For the time every emotion of affection for his wife and child were held in abeyance by his resolve to assert his independence; so he arose and went off to bed, leaving his wife to quiet both her own feelings and the worrisome child as best she could. He had never spoken so unkindly to her before, though he had been many times neglectful, and now it was little wonder that in the bitterness of her grief and resentment she prayed that she and her child might die.

The next morning her lord was most cheerful and condescending. His independence once established he did not want to be unkind, and made a pretence of ignoring anything unusual in his wife's manner, and even kissed her as usual before going to his business. But she shrank away from his caress; it could not atone for the hours of loneliness—for the cruel words he had given her—so he went away indifferently.

It was near the Presidential election, and WALTER MORTON was deeply interested in the political questions involved. Ardent and impetuous by nature, he was recognized as an efficient worker in the cause he had espoused, and to MORRIS WELLS, who was a candidate for some minor office, his services were especially valuable, and to-night he called for him again. Mrs. MORTON offered no remonstrance, either when he went away or returned. Her husband began to think his plan was working admirably, and for a week or two hardly spent an evening at home. If he wondered at her silence he made no remark; if he noticed how pale and worn she looked he gave no sign of pity.

"Here is a letter for you, KATE." KATE ORWELL, a tall, handsome brunette, went eagerly forward and took the letter from her father, exclaiming, "It is from MATTIE MORTON." She resumed her seat by the window and read the missive; then, allowing it to fall into her lap, she fell into a fit of musing.

"Well, KATE!" She started and looked up. "What does little cousin MATTIE say?"

"Father, I must visit her immediately."

"But why?—what is the matter?—what does she say?"

"Listen."

Dear Kate:—Can you spend a short time with me soon? I am weary, lonely and discouraged. I do not know why, but somehow I feel that I no longer occupy the place I once did in my husband' affection. Do not think unkindly of him, dear KATE; the fault may be all mine, and yet I have striven faithfully to perform the duties of wife and mother. You know how happy we were at first—how I counted my household cares but joy, mingling with them always some plan for his happiness. Then there were long evenings when we visited together, or he read aloud to me while I sewed,—but now all is changed. Since our baby WILLIE came there has been more work, and this, with the cares of maternity are almost too much for my strength. I do not wish to keep a servant—I do not yet think we can afford it—and could get along very well if WALTER would but spend his evenings at home, as he used to, and take care of baby a little when I am so tired. But of late he has become very much interested in politics, and has grown by degrees neglectful, until now baby and I are left to ourselves evening after evening for weeks together. For this I do not altogether blame WALTER, however. You will remember having heard him speak of his friend and college chum, MORRIS WELLS. He has always exercised a strong influence over WALTER, and to him I ascribe much of the change in my husband's manner of treating me.

Now, KATE, I have laid my case before you, leaving to your strong good sense to contrive some plan to help me. I know you can do so; you know I have implicit faith in your power to accomplish whatever you will. Do not judge my husband harshly; doubtless I am much to blame, but I want you to tell me in what respect and help me to do right.

Once more let me entreat you to delay no longer your long-promised visit, but come and make happy again the home of your

LITTLE COUSIN MATTIE.

"Well, KIT, can you help her?"

"I think so, father. Shall I go?"

"Certainly, Pet. I will try to get along without you awhile, but be sure you don't make matters worse. Poor little MATTIE! I feared her sunshine was too bright to last."

"Yes, poor little cousin; hers is one of the hearts that men always tyrranize over, because always too sure of their power;—isn't it so, father?"

Mr. ORWELL smiled. "Save your lecture for WALTER, KIT. I have not time to listen now;" and he left her to her musings.

Three days later KATE ORWELL was being kissed, caressed and cried over by way of welcome to MATTIE MORTON'S home, and after the manner peculiar to such natures as that of its mistress. It was late in the afternoon when she arrived, and hardly was she comfortably seated in the cosy sitting-room when Mr. MORTON came home. To him this visit from his wife's cousin was a surprise, but a most agreeable one, nevertheless, for he esteemed her highly, and his greeting was hardly less warm than that of his wife. Intelligent, pleasant and gentlemanly he could make himself most agreeable when he chose, and KATE ORWELL, always a sprightly conversationalist, had now a motive for exercising her power to the utmost.

After tea baby awoke and came in for the usual share of comments and admiration, in the very midst of which Mr. MORRIS WELLS called for his friend. But KATE, only just introduced, protested that he could not go. "Your candidates have no claims upon my cousin that can compare with mine. I cannot let you have him to-night."

Mr. WELLS gravely replied that it was principles, not *men*, that claimed Mr. MORTON'S attention.

"Oh, I know all you would say. I believe I understand the respective political platforms pretty well, and my sympathies are all on your side; but don't try to flatter cousin WALTER into the belief that their success depends upon him. Speak ten minutes longer than usual yourself, and I am sure it will answer every purpose."

There was a look of mischievous defiance in KATE ORWELL'S black eyes that was highly exasperating to MORRIS WELLS. He replied in a tone of haughty sarcasm.

"We will dispense with the presence of my friend only on condition that his place is supplied by Miss ORWELL."

She replied in the same tone:—"When the time shall came, as it soon will, that women are allowed the right of suffrage, *then* Miss ORWELL will become a political speaker; *now* her arguments could not be appreciated, and she does not choose to waste them."

Thoroughly disgusted, yet too polite to *reply* as he *thought*, Mr. WELLS turned to his friend. "Will you go? WALTER."

"Not to-night, MORRIS. You must excuse me this time. I have served my party pretty faithfully of late.

And so Mr. MORRIS left, mentally execrating the saucy, bewitching girl who had so coolly defied him. What he thought was, however, of little consequence to KATE ORWELL, who, now that he was gone, made the object of his call a subject for a half-hour's lecture.

"Why, cousin MATTIE, the impudence of that man is perfectly astonishing, taking your husband off to serve his purposes, when he knows full well you must be left alone for whole evenings. Why, I would treat the wretch to a shower-bath of boiling water."

But WALTER MORTON did not take offence; witty, willful, imperious, beautiful KATE ORWELL was used to having things her own way, and the present case was no exception. Not only did she bring WALTER MORTON to view his neglect of home and family in its true light, but by numerous spirited but probably only half-earnest assertions of what she would do under similar circumstances, led him to the belief that his wife was a miracle of patience—indeed little less than a saint—that she had borne all so unmurmuringly. Thus it always is that there are people who are intellectual, appear well in society, are good conversationalists, yet who never see anything except through some one else's eyes.

WALTER MORTON, having once been brought to see that to her whom he had sworn to love, protect and cherish, was due his first allegiance, was thenceforth a most irreproachable husband, and in the eyes of his gentle MATTIE a perfect model of excellence. But to KATE ORWELL there had come dreams of a stronger type of manhood than that of her cousin's husband. *She* would acknowledge no lord, but her heart should be given in fair exchange to one who could enter into the intellectual sphere in which she dwelt,—who could give back thought for thought, and who should be to her, as she to him, an inexhaustible volume whose study should never grow wearisome.

Such a man, before only visionary, she found, strangely enough, in MORRIS WELLS. Defeated at the election in his political aims, he thenceforth found more time for the cultivation of social habits, and soon formed a habit of spending his unoccupied evenings with the MORTONS. And of many a sharp war of words was the cozy parlor the scene. KATE ORWELL was unyielding: so was MORRIS WELLS. He would go away declaring that of all created things strong-minded women were his greatest abomination; she would vow that of all supercilious, self-satisfied men, MORRIS WELLS was most detestable—and the upshot of it all was the appearance upon the fourth finger of KATE ORWELL'S left hand of a magnificent diamond ring—for MORRIS was the only son of one of the most wealthy citizens of Lawton.

When or how the compromise was effected no one knew, but a year later WALTER MORTON and his now bright little wife received a most *peremptory* invitation to the ORWELL mansion, and then and there, in the presence of a few valued friends, KATE ORWELL and MORRIS WELLS took upon themselves the relation of husband and wife. The home of Mr. ORWELL is also theirs, for he could not part with his only child, and no happier family can be found than is now gathered beneath the old roof-tree—but I am unable to determine WHO RULES, for husband and wife are alike careful of each other's happiness.

Wit and Humor.

JOSH BILLINGS ON ROBIN REDBREAST.

THE red brestid robbing is a burd muchly doted onto by seminary girls and poits.

Gentlemen farmers also encurridge the robbing becoz he swallereth insex when he can't get sno or anything else to eat.

But practikle farmers and fruit growist begin to don't see it.

I was onest a gentleman farmist.

I am not so gentle as I was.

I go for real farming, making my pile of manoor and raisin things to eat.

I used to listen for the robbing's matting lay and his evening carol, but I found out that he singed only to seduce female robbings, and that where he et five insex he et quarts of cherries, strawberries, currants, raspberries and cetrer, and then pitcht into the mellerest Bartlett pairs.

I found that my fruit crop agreed too well with Mr. robbinges crop.

His warbling to his female friends at evening didn't pay for his gobbling choice fruit all day.

And so, my friends, when the swete red brest gets fat on the eggspensive producks of northern gardins and flocks southward to fill unsentimental pot pies, I bid him adoe without regret.

A CHAP inquired at the post-office in Erie, the other day, for a letter for "Enry Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look ere," he replied, a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch! It begins with a ho! Look in the ole that's got the ho's!"

AN Irishman once saved a miser from drowning, and was handed a sixpence. "What," said he, "is this all you give a man for saving your life?" Then, taking a second look, he said, "Well, faith, and I guess it is all that it is worth."

A QUEER PARCEL.—The following somewhat remarkable advertisement appeared in the columns of a recent number of a newspaper:—"Lost, by a poor lad tied up in a brown paper, with a white string, a German flute in an overcoat, and several other articles of wearing apparel."

Why is a washerwoman the most cruel person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

"I DO not say that man will steal," said a witness on trial, "but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 62 letters.
My 6, 8, 44, 50, 37, 52, 30, 28, 42, 18, 49 is a city in Massachusetts.
My 12, 27, 17, 23, 34, 25, 55, 61, 41 is a town in Georgia.
My 57, 54, 10, 44, 23, 48 is a county in North Carolina.
My 42, 47, 44, 58, 29, 51 is the name of an Isthmus.
My 26, 32, 31, 33 is one of the West India Islands.
My 1, 26, 43, 18, 14, 37, 60 is an Island in the Atlantic.
My 26, 13, 44, 7, 24, 26, 5 is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.
My 53, 3, 62, 23, 17, 18, 29, 56 is a chain of mountains in Asia.
My 4, 40, 35, 36, 2, 10, 31 is an Island in the Pacific.
My 8, 16, 41, 19, 22, 11, 13, 26 is a county in Miss.
My 21, 23, 45, 20, 46, 9 is a county in Mississippi.
My 31 40, 39, 15, 54, 18, 20 is a city in Western N. Y.
My 59, 54, 18, 33, 5 is a city in Central So. America.
My whole is one of the Proverbs of Solomon.

Waverly N. Y. Y. F. A. SMITH.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 13 letters.
My 1, 6, 9, 13 is one of the points of compass.
My 12, 5, 3 is a kind of metal.
My 11, 2, 7 is a substance for burning as light.
My 8, 6, 1 is a kind of Moisture.
My 10, 11, 7, 8 is not hot.
My 4, 5, 3, 6 is not course.
My whole was a celebrated General in the Union Army. O. L. EASTMAN.

Ontario Center, Wayne Co., N. Y., 1867.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Oh I ni het ravied nessec fo file
Si ereth a ojy os weest,
Sa hewn maid ist suyb rifest
Genconial siterpi teem?

Wyoming, N. Y. ELIZA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 885.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Spend one penny a day less than thy clear gain.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

Answer to Anagram:

Years have passed o'er me like a dream
That leaves no trace on memory's page,
I look around me, and I seem
Some relic of a former age,
Alone, as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock my ear,
I mark the lagging course of time
Without a wish, a hope, a fear.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—Found 103 lbs.; A's, 154lbs.; B's, 32 lbs.; C's, 56 lbs.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. C. WALKLEY, President.
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ANNUAL INCOME OVER $1,500,000!

ASSETS, OCTBER 1st., OVER - - - $2,250,000,
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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURE.

THE term manure means, to the majority of farmers, the enriching substances which collect in their yards and stables during the season of foddering. It is the solid excrements of their animals, mixed with the substances which form their feed and bedding. But little care is taken to save it, improve its quality or add to its bulk. This is one of the worst faults of our American system of farming; the best farmers are reforming—all must, at last, or give place to those who are more progressive.

As in the older settled States the virgin richness of the soil is exhausted, the profitable and permanent yield of crops depends on the extent to which we apply fertilizers, it has become a matter of the most vital importance to success in farming to increase the amount and richness of manures. How shall this be done? First, by making all you can; second, by saving it. To make it, the first great requisite is to feed stock. Sell as little of the direct produce of the land as is consistent with profit, and in this consideration of profit the manure lost by direct sale of grain should be taken into account. Hay, straw, cornstalks, and the coarse grains, should be turned into animal products. These make manure. Many times the farmer is so situated that he can profitably purchase food and thereby increase his manure pile, although this course obviously adds nothing to the aggregate fertility of the whole country, for what is thus added to one farm is abstracted from another. But the wise farmer has the gain, and the foolish one bears the loss.

When made the farmer must be careful to save the manure. Much is wasted by exposure to the elements, by fire-fanging, and by the liquid portions flowing off. Perhaps no better method of saving manure in the foddering season can be devised than to compost it properly. The heap should be made in a basin whence the soakage cannot escape. Plenty of muck, or rotted sods should be at hand, and it would be better if coarse fodder, as cornstalks and straw, were cut fine. What can be gathered daily place on the compost heap. Plenty of muck or rotted sods, will, if mixed in, prevent fire-fanging. In this way form the compost in the severe cold weather; in the spring add all other materials which may be gathered—the litter from the yards, from the hog pens, the hen house, contents of the sinks and privies, and more muck or sods. It will astonish the beginner to see the amount of manure thus collected. Plaster and ashes are good ingredients to add. Shovel the pile over once or twice and apply it to the land only when fine and well rotted.

We believe top-dressing the only true way to apply such manure. It will make rank corn and dark-colored blades of wheat. The ears of corn will bend to the earth at harvest time and the meadows will be full with grass. By top-dressing the farmer gets the quickest returns from the investment of capital. In the crop to which the fertilizer is applied he sees immediate effect, and this gives encouragement to continue.

TURKEYS—CHICKEN HATCHING.

IT is said that in France, and other Continental states, a practice prevails in the business of chicken hatching which we believe has not yet been imitated here to any great extent, if at all. The process is to transfer the work of incubation to turkeys which are trained to or broke into the business. They are, at first, confined in boxes, with wire screens over them, in a dark room, till they become accustomed to the seclusion, when the screen is removed and freedom of locomotion accorded. When thus drilled, hens' eggs are placed in the box-nests and the process of incubation commences. As fast as the chicks come out they are removed and fresh eggs supplied, and thus the hatching process is kept up for months without intermission. A traveler mentions a case where a turkey had been setting and hatching far more than six months. Remarking that the process seemed a cruel one, the owner replied that it was not so; that the turkeys came to like the business in time, and to prove it turned a turkey out and removed the eggs to one side of the nest. In a short time the turkey returned, calling plaintively for the eggs she had left, and on finding them seemed highly pleased with the discovery. Working them back into the nest, the business of incubation was resumed with evident marks of satisfaction.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

THE old-fasioned method of killing beeves by knocking them on the head is objected to by butchers for the reason that it renders the body of the animal rigid and prevents an easy and quick flow of the blood, which is essential to the production of good beef. The more modern and approved mode of killing consists in driving a narrow knife blade, by a quick motion, in between the head and first vertebra, piercing the spinal marrow, destroying the sense and paralyzing all the muscles of the body, leaving them soft and flexible. The animal is then slung up by the hind legs and quickly bled, as the flow will then be rapid, perfectly exhausting the reservoirs of the fluid contained in the body.

Animals should never be slaughtered when in an excited or feverish state, whether caused by excessive bodily exertion or the phrensy of fear. Under such circumstances the bleeding will be imperfect and fitful, leaving the meat bloody and subject to speedy tainting and decay. Almost any one can slaughter an animal, but it requires judgment and some practice to butcher one properly, leaving the meat clean, tender and fit to eat.

CULTURE OF PEPPERMINT FOR OIL.

NUMBER ONE.

[TOWARDS the close of the last volume of the RURAL we received several inquiries regarding the culture of peppermint for oil. In response to some of these then published, Mr. J. B. TIBBITS, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., sent us the following very practical communication. As the matter would not spoil by keeping, we have delayed the publication of it a little while in order to procure proper illustrations of the subject:]

Any soil that is adapted to the cultivation of corn is also adapted to the cultivation of peppermint. The land should, of course, be free from stone, or any other obstructions that would be in the way of mowing. In some cases bottom land might be preferred, as it is less exposed to the severe winds of winter, but taking the seasons one with another there is but little if any choice. I would advise planting after some hoed crop that has been well tended the previous season, yet stubble ground will answer if it is free from grass. As peppermint is planted with reference to three crops, great care should be taken to have the land clean, and the first crop well tended.

The planting should be done as early in the spring as practicable. At any rate it should be finished, if possible, before the first of May. Plow the ground well and harrow it down smoothly. Take a small shovel-plow and make the furrows not more than eighteen inches apart, as the closer the furrows are together the sooner the crop will cover the ground.

It is better not to furrow the ground much faster than it is planted, so as to cover the roots with fresh earth. The roots are dug or pulled with a common potato hook. Pull them up and shake the dirt from them with a fork, and if not

THE PEPPERMINT PLANT.

wanted for immediate use throw them into small heaps and put a slight covering of earth on them to prevent the sun and wind from drying them out.

When your ground is ready for planting, distribute the roots in small heaps at convenient distances along the edge of the furrowed ground. Separate the roots by pulling them apart until you get what you can conveniently carry with one arm. Then commence planting by dropping three or four roots in the furrow and covering them by drawing the earth over them with your feet. This constitutes the whole of planting peppermint. The roots should form a continuous line in the furrow, or in other words, there should be no spaces between each handful of roots dropped. Like everything else, the more pains taken in planting, the better the crop will be. The roots should *all be covered*, and if alive when planted they will be sure to grow unless planted too deep, which is not likely to be the case. From one to two inches is deep enough to cover them. It will take, as a general thing, about eight square rods of roots to plant an acre, and the roots *should always be dug from the last year's planting.*

As soon as the plants are up so that you can follow the rows, the ground should be hoed between the rows, taking care not to hoe around the plants, as you would be likely to cut off those not already above the surface. About the first of July the plants begin to throw out "runners," and by this time the hoeing should be finished. The ground should be kept entirely free from weeds and grass, not so much with reference to the present, as the future crop. The second and third years the crop needs no cultivation, the only labor required being that of cutting and distilling. Sometimes a small drag with fine teeth is passed between the rows to facilitate the hoeing, but this is apt to cover up the grass which should be pulled out, besides leaving the rows on a slight ridge, rendering them more exposed to the severity of winter.

The crop should be cut when it is in full bloom. The mowing of "new mint" (which is the first year's crop) should be done with a scythe. The second and third year it can be mowed with a machine, although this is objected to by some (fogies) on the ground that every leaf stepped on by the horses is destroyed. This in theory may be true, but the *practical* point when taken in comparison with the saving of labor, is too minute to be perceived. In mowing "new mint" we generally commence on one side and "carry the swaths." In other words, mow across and walk back in the swath, clipping off what the scythe may have slipped over. Never mow peppermint when it is wet, or when there is an appearance of much rain, as that causes the leaves to fall off, thereby materially injuring the value of the crop. After mowing, let it lie in the swath until it is wilted or cured about as much as you would clover hay. Then with a hand-rake, draw five swaths into a winrow and put it into small cocks as you would clover. Care should be taken not to put it up too green, as the least degree of fermentation injures it; neither must it get too dry, as the leaves will crumble and a consequent loss be the result. A little experience will regulate this matter.

[Above we give a representation of the peppermint plant in blossom, and in our next will illustrate the apparatus used in distilling the oil of peppermint.]

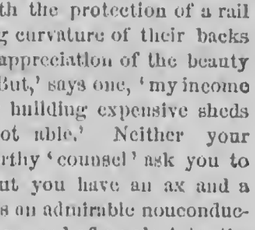
RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Hops—Poling vs. Horizontal Training.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Lewis Co., this State, requests our opinion on the relative advantages of training hops to long poles and to horizontal strings or trellises, known as the COLLINS patent. Aside from the patent fee the horizontal method is undoubtedly cheaper, and affords also greater facilities for harvesting the crop. But the main question is, which grows uniformly the largest crop and gives the best quality? The consideration of maintaining the vines in a healthy state is also an important one. If we were going to invest largely in stocking a hop yard, we should not be satisfied without visiting the hop growing regions where both systems are in operation, and there gather information and form conclusions. We think it is safe to assume the pole system to be the best one. It has the merit of age, and *has been* successful. If there is a better one, the burden of proof certainly rests with the comparatively untried method. It is said to be difficult to make the hops run horizontally, and it is also asserted that the pole system gives them more air and sunshine. We doubt not that many of our readers are ready to assert the superiority of the horizontal system,—many, probably, to deny it. Our duty, as journalists, is to advise the use of caution and thorough investigation before a costly innovation be adopted on a time-honored and tolerably satisfactory system.

Wrought Iron vs. Thimble Axle.

THERE has been some discussion in our columns respecting the relative lightness of draft of the wrought iron and the thimble (cast iron) wagon axles. W. S. DURBEN, N. Y., writes us on this subject thus:—"My opinion, founded on experience and observation is, that on a smooth, level road with a ton or more load, the wrought iron will draw decidedly the easiest, but they are not adapted to a hilly or rough road." So we think. In practice the thimble axle is the best; but it can be mathematically demonstrated that the smaller the axle of a wagon wheel, other things being equal, the easier the wheel runs. In practice these "other things" are of far more importance than the mere friction at the point of bearing of the axle; hence the superiority of the thimble axle. Here is the demonstration:



"Let C be the center of a wheel, of which C D is the radius, and C A that of the axle passing through the wheel, and which being fixed to the load does not revolve with the wheel.

"If a force C B be applied to the center of the wheel, tending to advance it in the direction B, the point D being in contact with the ground, the wheel is compelled to turn or roll, and the force C B in turning the wheel acts with a leverage equal to C D, but the friction between the axle and the wheel is at the point A, and in preventing the turning of the wheel it acts only at the extremity of the lever C A; consequently if C D be ten times as great as C A, the force C B need only be equal to one-tenth of the amount of the friction, and, as a general rule, the radius of the axle and the friction remaining the same, the force necessary to overcome the resistance arising from this friction will be *inversely as the radius or the diameter of the wheel*, or, in other words, the draft will, in this case, diminish exactly in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is increased."

Cheap Shelter for Stock.

J. F. S., Oakland, Wis., furnishes our Club the following hints about cheap shelter:—"It is a deplorable fact that many farmers show a reprehensible carelessness in regard to the comfort of their domestic animals. Judging from their actions one might reasonably infer that they supposed the blood of sheep and cattle to be of the same temperature as that which gives life to the fish, and although the mercury lingers lovingly near the zero mark, and the bitter northwest wind blows fiercely over the fields, still they try to convince themselves that their milch cows are perfectly satisfied with the protection of a rail fence, and the striking curvature of their backs merely indicates an appreciation of the beauty of the curved line. 'But,' says one, 'my income will not admit of my building expensive sheds and stables; I'm not able.' Neither your stock nor their unworthy 'counsel' ask you to do impossibilities, but you have an ax and a straw-stack—straw is an admirable nonconductor of heat—insert one end of a pole into the south side of the stack, rest the other in a crotch, lean rails against the pole, cover them with straw, and my word for it as you enter your comfortable kitchen that evening, not only will your heart be happier, but your milk-pail will be heavier than usual, and you will retire with a pleasing consciousness of having 'done what you could' to enhance the comfort of your stock."

Permanent Pasture.

"WILL it pay, on a large farm, to reserve a part for permanent pasture, if the land is all tillable?" Thus queries a correspondent. If the main purpose is to raise grain and stock for market, and all parts of the farm are nearly equal in capacity for this purpose, it would be the preferable course to adopt a rotation and apply it to all portions of the farm alike. If a field has been well tilled and manured, for instance, the first three crops of grass taken from it when seeded, will be much larger than the next three. It is then in good condition to re-plow and cultivate again. If the production of butter and cheese is the main object in view, it is doubtless best to let the grass lands remain unplowed as long as consistent with their prosperity. Old pastures and meadows, we think, produce the best quality of dairy products. Good, permanent pasture on lands not strictly adapted to grass, is more desirable, perhaps, than attainable.

Save the Grass Seed.

LATE cut timothy hay furnishes an abundance of seed for the farmer's use, if he can manage to save it. By giving some attention to cleaning the mangers a quantity may be gathered. A little labor bestowed in shaking the hay on a clean barn floor, or thrashing it somewhat with the flail, will be paid in the seed gathered. It is a timely subject, and attention to it will save paying a nice little bill for the necessary grass seed next spring.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at the American Hotel, in Auburn, on Wednesday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for the next State Sheep Fair. HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary.*

LIVER ROT.—IDENTIFICATION OF DISEASES.

HENRY WILSON, Hustisford, Dodge Co., Wis., states that in January, 1865, a favorite ewe, to all appearance in good health, suddenly exhibited a strong and persistent tendency to bite out and *eat* wool from the flanks and rumps of his other sheep. She was separated from the flock, wintered well, and raised a good lamb. After being turned to grass in the spring no further inclination to eat wool was observed in her, and she continued healthy until some time after weaning her lamb. She then appeared to be ailing during four days, but "ate some and chewed her cud." On the fifth day, says Mr. W., "I found her alone, looking sick, her ears down, her eyes having a strange look. She laid down occasionally, but most of the time remained standing. In two hours she died." By the advice of "old sheep keepers" she had been "doctored partly for grub in the head," though her owner did not believe this was her malady. "At the commencement of her last sickness, he gave her two or three cathartic doses, but with no good effect." He made a *post mortem* examination, of which he says:

"*I* found the head free from grubs, and apparently perfectly healthy. The lungs were slightly hepatized, but not more so than they would be in any creature that died with its blood in it, or that was not well bled at killing. I found the liver very much diseased, the gall very full and of nearly the consistence of molasses. Upon attempting to take out the liver it would break with its own weight. It smelt and looked very differently from a good liver. It broke very easily, and in squeezing it in the hand it would crumble to pieces. In fact it was *rotten*. Other parts of the sheep were healthy in appearance. I then and still think it a clear case of Liver Rot. Pray, sir, what do you think?"

Judging from the symptoms, as given by our correspondent, we cannot see that his facts justify his conclusion. The rot is a common malady in Europe, and has been minutely described by its best veterinarians. At its commencement the sheep usually rather improves in condition. After a few weeks it begins "to shrink and become flaccid about the loins," and a crackling sound is heard on their being pressed. The skin becomes pale, and, as the malady progresses, yellow or black spots appear on it. Dullness and loss of condition ensue. The eyelids become white and subsequently yellow, and the yellowness extends over the body. A watery fluid appears under the skin, and a swelling containing it occasionally appears under the jaws. The skin becomes loose and flabby and the wool comes off easily. The animal sometimes dies speedily, but more commonly lives from three to six months, gradually pining away, especially if continuous purging ensues.

On *post mortem* examination, extensive indications of the malady are visible. To use Mr. YOUATT'S words, "the whole cellular tissue is found to be infiltrated and a yellow serous fluid everywhere follows the knife. The muscles are soft and flabby; they have the appearance of being macerated [steeped in some fluid.] The kidneys are pale, flaccid and infiltrated. The mesenteric glands enlarged, and engorged with yellow serous fluid. The belly is frequently filled with water or purulent matter; the peritoneum is everywhere thickened, and the bowels adhere together by means of an unnatural growth. The heart is enlarged and softened and the lungs are filled with tubercles." But the most characteristic changes are found in the liver. "It is pale, livid, and is broken down with the slightest pressure, and, on being boiled, will almost dissolve away." When not pale "it is often curiously spotted." Some parts of it "are hard and schirrous; others are ulcerated, and *the biliary ducts filled with flukes.*" These parasites are "*from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and from one-third to half an inch in greatest breadth.*"

Such are the *pre-mortem* and *post mortem* appearances of this great scourge of European sheep, as described by the best authorities. They are given more fully in the Practical Shepherd, to which Mr. WILSON refers; but we have thought it best again to publish the most important of them, to keep attention directed to the detection and identification of the malady should it actually make its appearance in our country. We have another object in discussing this particular case, though in itself of little consequence, because it involved only the loss of a single sheep. We would impress on our flockmasters the importance of a very careful investigation of facts and comparison of authorities in respect to ovine diseases, with which they have had no previous experience, before deciding what they are, and how they shall be treated. If the malady is misunderstood, improper remedies will of course be administered, and *they* often prove fatal when nature, if let alone, would have wrought the cure. It is our deliberate belief that in all serious maladies which affect the vital functions, ten sheep, cattle, horses, etc., are killed where one is cured by the medicine administered by the blundering zeal of inexperienced persons. An animal is ailing. The owner either guesses at the disease, or goes for advice to a neighbor as ignorant, but possessing more confidence than himself. Or perhaps he consults a learned work on the subject. One or two important or unimportant symptoms are found to coincide with those described as peculiar to a certain disease. This is enough. The conclusion is jumped at that the malady is identified, and the remedies appropriate to *that* malady are given. Now, the same symptoms may be characteristic of other and widely different diseases, and the medicine administered may be but the addition of fuel to the fire. A still less rational course is often pursued. Medicines are poured down almost without any attempt to investigate symptoms—and different ones, of an opposite nature, perhaps, are poured down on top of each other, without waiting for any to produce their legitimate effects, and just as fast as different neighbors come in and advise their use. It may be asked what the inexperienced owner is to do, when valuable animals are attacked by dangerous maladies? Let him consult skillful men (whether they are learned or not,) or let him consult nobody. Let him consult books, but let him do this with great deliberation and circumspection, weighing all the facts and carefully comparing the observed with the described symptoms. If with these aids he can arrive at a tolerably certain conclusion, let him act on it. If not, by all means, *let him do nothing and allow nature to take its course.* This is infinitely safer than "doctoring" at random.

These remarks are not intended to apply particularly to the communication of Mr. WILSON, which evinces intelligence and attentive observation. We simply take it as the text of a homily of general application, which we have preached before, and which should be preached once a year for the benefit of new beginners.

Now to the case in hand. The wool eating, the details of which we have greatly abridged, is not among the recognized symptoms of rot. It doubtless proves that the stomach was not then in a perfectly normal state, and we will not say that had the sheep been permitted to consume an excessive quantity of wool, (which does not appear to have been the fact,) it would not have produced a more seriously diseased condition. But we have no right to infer that months after the unnatural appetite ceased, and after months of good health had intervened, that it caused or was in any way connected with the final disease which proved mortal. That mortal disease was accompanied by only one characteristic of rot—the disorganized condition of the liver;—and that might be the result of some other malady. But where were the yellowness of the integuments, the serous depositions, the flukes, etc., which also specially characterize rot, and which would be visible to every eye? All were wanting. Again: when a whole flock is exposed equally to the local causes—the miasma—which produces this disease, we suppose that it would be unprecedented that one sheep alone should be attacked, and that all the rest should remain healthy.

INFANTADO RAM "GEN. SHERIDAN."
OWNED BY MESSRS. C. N. ROGERS & SON OF WHALLONSBURGH, ESSEX CO., N. Y.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at Columbus, on the 8th inst. In the absence of President MONTGOMERY, (who was detained by his duties at Washington,) T. S. HEMBRICKHORSE of Coshocton, was called to preside.

The Committe to prepare resolutions and business (consisting of S. D. HARRIS of Cleveland, J. P. ALEXANDER of Akron, and S. H. SHERWOOD of Mt. Vernon,) reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The business of wool growing in these United States must receive protection, as against the importation and sale of foreign wool in our markets, or this branch of our domestic production must be abandoned as a remunerative occupation; and

Whereas, The necessities of this Government require a tariff for revenue on foreign importations, which, by a proper discrimination, may afford such protection as we desire; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we believe the general tariff bill which passed the House of Representatives in Congress, at its last session, and is now pending in the Senate, is so arranged, in regard to duties on wool and woolens, as to accomplish the above related objects.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are urgently requested to exert their influence, by voice and vote, to secure the passage of a law which shall embrace the provisions of the bill aforesaid, in regard to wool and woolens, and we shall hold them responsible, to the full extent of their ability, for the accomplishment of the same.

3. *Resolved*, That we remember with gratitude those members of Congress who have proved themselves our friends in this measure, and hereby pledge our opposition to such members of Congress as shall prove recreant to the interests of the people as herein expressed.

Various other resolutions were adopted, including the following:

Resolved, That in the event of delay in the passage of the general tariff bill, we earnestly request our Senators in Congress to make the woolen interest the subject of special legislation.

Resolved, That, in so far as we understand the policy and minimus of the tariff bill reported by Commissioner Wells, it meets with our utter condemnation, as inimical to the interests of the wool growers of the United States.

Resolved, That we, as an Association and co-workers with our late President, the Hon. R. M. Montgomery, do hereby extend to him our heartfelt thanks for his untiring labors in behalf of wool growers, and that we shall ever treasure our associations with him as the most pleasant part of our long effort to obtain a protective tariff.

The Association elected the following board of officers for the ensuing year: *President*—Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO of Knox Co. *Vice President*—Dr. H. S. Conklin of Shelby. *Sec'y and Treasurer*—S. D. Harris of Cleveland. *Directors*—J. C. Stevens of Hardin, J. B. Jamison of Harrison, and N. S. Townshend of Lorain. Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY was chosen representative in the Ex. Com. of the National Wool Growers' Association.

ILLINOIS WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—The Illinois Wool Growers' Association met on the 8th inst. at Springfield. As the report intended for the RURAL is probably delayed by the snow blockade, we will not attempt to give the proceedings this week. The interesting facts were stated that there are in that State 2,000,000 sheep, worth $8,000,000, yielding annually $3,000,000. It was resolved that we should cease to import wool, a great part of which is shoddy, making this country the rag-bag of the world; that Illinois protests against being taxed to support the Government while being put in competition with those who contribute nothing; that the dissolution of the wool business by any improvidence in the tariff must effect financial disaster and impair manufactures. For these reasons the House Tariff bill is urgently recommended. Governor Yates wrote a letter to the Convention, stating his belief that ten cents per pound on imported wool is little enough, and declaring that he should advocate its incorporation into the Tariff bill.

Dairy Department.

LOOK TO THE COWS.

OWING to the steady cold weather for several weeks past, farm stock of all kinds, especially that pertaining to the dairy department, has been subjected to a pretty severe trial. If, during this period, proper attention has not been bestowed upon the cows, in the way of suitable shelter and food, they will require extra care as the period of maternity approaches, else they will come in weak and be ill prepared to supply their young with the milk essential to their growth and well-doing, or the dairy with the supplies expected as a recompense for their tendance and keeping. If kept in the open air night and day; if restricted in the measure of their food, and this of poor quality,—if no efforts are made to brace them up with something besides dry hay, it is pretty safe to assume that the spring will find them in a condition anything but flattering to the humanity of their owner or to his prospects of profit from them. Cows should be well supplied with mixed food, shielded from the rigors of the winter, so that when spring comes they can get up without being lifted, as it is sometimes necessary to do with them, because of neglect in their keep and management.

ABORTION IN COWS.

"A DAIRYMAN" gives it as his opinion, through the columns of the Utica Herald, that the cause of abortion in cows is to be found in the use of ergotized or smutty fodder supplied to them during the winter. That paper excepts to this solution of the difficulty, and cites, as proof of its incorrectness, cases where cows had partaken of ergot to such an extent as to cause the loss of their feet from hoof-ail, yet abortion did not ensue. Besides, it is known that numbers of cows abort in autumn, while feeding upon grass,—when they would not be likely to partake of anything affected by ergot. The evil has become one of such magnitude, in the dairy districts along the Mohawk, as to induce its reference to the State Agricultural Society, whose members are making efforts to detect the cause and, if possible, supply a remedy.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—SHIPMENTS.—The Utica Herald furnishes, from reports made by the freight agents of the railroad, the amounts of butter and cheese exported from Herkimer Co. during the three years last past. The aggregate of cheese shipments was 51,744,259 pounds. Those of butter 1,089,369 pounds. During this period there was a steady increase in the cheese product, but a very great diminution in that of butter. The shipments of this article in 1866 were less than those of 1864 by 200,000 pounds, while there was an increase in cheese, for the same period, of about 1,400,000 pounds.

DAIRY PROFITS.—Mr. GEORGE MCDONALD of Smith's Falls, C. W., states that he made, from a single cow, during a period of 216 days, commencing May 5th, 300 pounds and 8 ounces of butter. The cow had nothing but grass during the summer months. Assuming the butter to have been worth 25 cents per pound, we have as a result, $75.12½. This is certainly a gratifying return for the capital employed.

DEFERRED.—Some two columns of proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the American Dairymen's Association, (commenced in our last number,) in type for this paper, are necessarily deferred.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Indian Corn.

THE Canada Farmer has an article commendatory of Indian corn as a farm crop, both as food for the family and for stock. The English farmers who settle in Canada have generally a strong prejudice against this grain, for the sole reason that it was not a general farm product of the country whence they came. This aversion to corn the Canada Farmer deems absurd, and presents some good suggestions as to its usefulness, as a farm crop, in many portions of Canada, and the best methods for cultivating it. Neither in Canada nor in the Northern States is corn likely to supplant wheat, as a material for bread, though it is pretty safe to assume that a more general and free use of the former for this purpose would lessen materially the expense of supporting a family, while promoting the health of its members. The disinclination to use corn meal for bread is owing less to the lack of merit in the article itself than to a want of skill in preparing it for table use. The people of the Middle and Southern States are, as a general thing, much in advance of those at the North in making Indian bread. A Maryland "Pone" is not bad under any circumstances, but partaken of warm, with *good* milk, it is good enough for anybody. Moreover, bread made of superfine flour, at present prices, is doubly "costive."

Commercial Manures.

IN a recent number of the Southern Cultivator was a communication from DAVID DICKSON on the commercial manures best adapted to the cotton and corn grounds of the South. He says:—"You will see some guanos advertised as *permanent manures.* I WANT TO AVOID that kind, for I think that it is true of some of them, at least, that when I use them my crops do not remove them. *I prefer the kind that will come to me* the first year, and bring a large interest in the form of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The true system in manuring is to get the manure back the first year, with a living profit and rapidly to improve the soil up to its original capacity." The manure he uses is a compost per acre of Peruvian guano 100 pounds, dissolved bones 100 do., salt 100 and plaster 50 pounds. This is well mixed and deposited in the cotton drills. For corn a kindred process is pursued, with excellent results in both cases.

Cause of the Potato Rot.

JOHN H. KLIPPART, Columbus, (O.) gives his views on the causes of the potato rot in the National Agriculturist published at Pittsburg, Pa. He traces the disease to excessive cultivation and to hybridization as one of the natural consequences of it. In his opinion potatoes so crossed as to have a flesh of more than one color will be found subject to the rot, while those of but one will be found free from this tendency. Assuming this to be correct, his remedy is to plant none but the smaller potatoes, and those of a variety without a cross. Where large potatoes are selected for seed the rot is most certain to follow, while the reverse is true with respect to small ones. In conclusion he says:—"The rot in potatoes is a disease *not* caused by a fungus, but the fungus ensues as a *consequence* of the disease, the same as *smut* or *brand* in our Indian corn is not the *cause* but the consequence of abnormal conditions."

Selecting Seed.

THE Lower Canada Agriculturist discourses very sensibly on the importance of sowing and planting good seed as a preliminary to a good and prolific harvest. It says:—"All grain seeds are furnished with oil and starch, which are designed to furnish nutriment to the germ when it first starts, before becoming capable of extracting it from the soil. Now, if anything affects these, such as mold, etc., the plant that should happen to grow from such seed would be influenced by the imperfection of the seed whence it sprung." There is more in this than is usually conceded by practice, and farmers would derive benefit from greater care and discrimination in the seed they plant and sow.

Swiss Architecture.

"CARLTON," in his letters to the Boston Journal, ridicules the affectation of what is called Swiss architecture in the United States. He says:—"A Swiss chalet is very romantic in America, but exceedingly prosaic among the Alps. American architects and American citizens who desire neat, comfortable, serviceable houses will do much better by using common sense in devising residences suited to the climate and the wants of a family, rather than attempting any imitation of these mountain stables for the cattle of Switzerland."

The Mexican Improved Corn.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman speaks of this corn as the result of sundry crossings, carried on since 1842, for the purpose of producing a variety which should be of the best quality and of the highest productiveness. The result is announced to be "an improved early variety," which yields about fifteen bushels per acre more than the Brown, Parker, Dutton or Phinney corn, or any other which he has tested. Planted the last of May, it gets fully ripe by the first of October.

Protecting Soils in Winter.

UNDER this heading the "Cultivator and Country Gentleman" gives some hints to cultivators of semi-hardy plants and shrubs. It says: "The advantage of mellow surface, acting as a non-conductor of frost, is shown by the lessened depth in freezing, good drainage being necessary for such pulverization. When this is very perfect the frost scarcely causes adhesion among the particles, and it is therefore nearly impossible for it to heave or throw out the roots."

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON—WINTRY WEATHER.—January has thus far been somewhat remarkable for uniformity of temperature. Though there have been but few really severe days, the temperature has been generally quite low and properly denominated cold during the past three weeks. The quantity of snow has not been excessive, but ample for sleighing had the wind permitted it to lie still. During the night and morning of the 20th and 21st, the most profuse fall of snow of the season (some 10 or 12 inches,) took place, and was badly drifted in many localities. A considerable amelioration of temperature has succeeded the storm, and it is possible that the customary "January thaw" may yet occur. In any event, the winter of 1866-7 will be noteworthy for its rigidity, especially in the Lake region. Owners of peach orchards are brooding over blasted prospects, while farmers generally are scanning closely their hay-mows and stacks, computing the possible consumption of food by their flocks and herds during the balance of the winter term. It will be a "close shave" with many unless February shall prove more kindly than its predecessor.

—Severe snow storms have occurred during the past week (since the 16th,) in the East, West, and elsewhere. The mail and other roads have been blockaded in various sections, but the storm seems to have been most severe on the Atlantic coast—Boston, New York, &c., having suffered severely. A letter from Boston, 17th, says:—"We are in the midst of the greatest snow storm ever known in Boston. It is fearful." Similar reports reach us from New York and other points, and hence we conclude that Western New York is still a comparative paradise.

IOWA AGRICULLTURAL MATTERS.—The Secretary of the Iowa Board of Agriculture has recently made his annual report, which contains many interesting facts. The reports from the various County Societies in regard to wheat show that last year's crop was a very good one. Very few officers of county societies give any intimation of failure of this crop. In fact, all speak encouragingly of the yield, and it may be said in general terms to exceed that of 1865, both in quantity and quality. The Secretary is of opinion that full one-third of the receipts of wheat at Chicago for 1866 were from Iowa. The report in reference to last year's corn crop is unfavorable. Forty officers of as many different county organizations report disparagingly of it. The increase of sheep in Iowa in the last three years has been large. A decided improvement is being made in cattle. The ordinary "Scrubs" are disappearing and Short-Horns and Devons are taking their place. The number of hogs in Iowa in 1865 was 1,037,117.

WORMS IN HORSES.—(J. C., S., Orange Co., N. Y.) There are several varieties of worms which inhabit the body of a horse, and it should be remembered that it is neither desirable nor possible to expel them wholly. Unless they accumulate in too large quantities they are not apt to produce mischief: a debilitated condition of the animal, arising from any source, induces them to act unfavorably. The first effort in treating a horse for worms should be to restore or improve the vigor of the system by nutritious food; give also a bran mash twice a week. Of pure medicine administer a pint and a half of linseed oil, and repeat the dose every ten days for three times. Give also, a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron every night for a fortnight.

FILL THE WOOD-HOUSE.—Those who have timbered land and use wood for fuel should improve the present time to replenish their wood-sheds for the coming season. Chopping is not quite so easily performed during frosty weather as at a milder period, still it can be done when other farm work cannot be accomplished. It is the general impression, too, that wood cut before the sap commences to flow freely, will do greater service than that prepared later in the season. If the house is not too distant from the wood lot, chop a tree down, cut off the limbs, and "snake" it bodily to the door yard. A yoke of oxen will step off with a good-sized tree, over frozen ground, oiled with such a coating of snow as it now has.

REPORT OF THE MASS. CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.—In April, 1860, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law appointing Commissioners to attend to the extirpation of a disease among the cattle of several sections of the State, denominated pleuro pneumonia, for which purpose the sum of $10,000 was appropriated. This was soon exhausted and another appropriation made. The number of cattle killed by order of the committee, up to the date of the report, was about 1,100, and the expense incurred in doing it was $67,511.08. The disease is said to be entirely eradicated from among the herds of that State.

RURAL ART.—It is stated that DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., author of "My Farm of Edgewood," &c., has in preparation a volume on landscape gardening and rural embellishment. It is also authoritatively announced that Mr. M. proposes to offer his services to those wanting special suggestions and plans for the selection and development of private home grounds, and the management and improvement of country places.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.—Unless the snow goes off at a dash, the present season will prove quite favorable to the production of maple sugar. It is important for those having sugar orchards to have everything in readiness for the business of sugar making, in order that the first flow of sap may be made available. The loss of a single day during some seasons, is of marked consequence to the maker of maple sugar.

FOREIGN SEED WHEAT, &c.—It is gravely announced that the Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of a large quantity of Spring Wheat from Odessa, Russia, which is designed for distribution among agriculturists. He has also received numerous varieties of apple and pear trees from the same place, to be used in the experimental garden of the Department.

BOOT SOLES—HOW TO MAKE MORE DURABLE.—C. V. R., Rockford, Ill., recommends getting the boots two or three weeks before wearing them, and apply a coat of tar every day for five days, letting them hang meantime behind the stove and dry. The tar makes the sole as hard as a board and it will wear as long (it makes them very slippery also.) If the tar gets on the uppers it causes them to crack.

STRAW PRESERVING THRASHER.—(H. D. C., Wash. Co., N. Y.) PALMER'S Straw-preserving Thrasher has received high commendation; it was in successful operation on the State Fair grounds at Saratoga last fall. Two horses furnished the power; the straw is fed to the cylinder sideways, and comes out free of grain and in good shape for binding. For further information address ISAAC N. COLLIER, Hudson, N. Y.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

Ohio Agricultural Convention.—The regular annual meeting of delegates from the several County Agricultural Societies, with the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was held at Columbus on the 8th of January, inst. Fifty-three counties were represented. A business committee was appointed when a series of resolutions was offered denouncing combinations for the purpose of affecting the price of labor or commodities of any kind. Combinations, with respect to labor, were regarded as especially oppressive to the farmer, and ought to be resisted. On this point a spirited discussion ensued, when it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 31 to 21. The outgoing members of the old State Board were re-elected with one exception. At a meeting of the Board, as re-organized, DANIEL MCMILLAN of Green Co. was elected President, JAMES BUCKINGHAM, Treasurer, JOHN H. KLIPPART, Corresponding Secretary.

The subject of the establishment of an Agricultural College engaged a large share of the attention of the Convention. The land donated by Congress for this object has all been sold at an average of 53 cents per acre. Some members wanted but one college; others two or more, while a third section wanted the funds to go to institutions already established, thereby saving the expense of new and separate buildings. Nothing definite seems to have been decided upon. Mr. HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, remarking on the subject says, "we are at sea again with the whole matter." Several existing Colleges in Ohio have made propositions to take the funds and append to their several institutions an Agricultural Department. The matter has been before the Ohio Legislature, but no conclusion upon it has yet been reached.

Iowa State Ag. Society.—The recent annual meeting of the Iowa State Board of Ag're was well attended and interesting. PETER MELENDY was re-elected President, James D. Wright, V. P., and J. M. Shaffer, Secretary; Dr. Geo. Sprague of Butler Co., for many years Cor. Sec. Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was elected Treasurer. The State Fair of 1867 will be held at Clinton.

Steuben Co. Ag. Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Bath, Jan. 9th. The number in attendance was large, and an excellent spirit was manifested. Improvements in the buildings and grounds of the Society were resolved upon. The following officers were elected for 1867: *President*—R. B. WILKES. *Vice Pres'ts*—A. Y. Baker, J. W. Whiting, Alex. Arnold, F. J. Marshall, C. P. Hubbard, W. S. Hodgman. *Treas.*—Geo. W. Hallock. *Sec'y*—Reuben E. Robie.

Stephenson Co (Ill.) Ag. Society.—The following board of officers was elected at the late annual meeting, held at Freeport: *President*—CONRAD J. FRY of Freeport. *Vice Pres'ts*—Harrison Diemer, John Barfoot, Fred Watson. *Rec Sec'y*—Geo. Wolf. *Cor. Sec.*—Samuel J. Davis. *Treas.*—L. W. Guiteau, and a General Committee of one for each township. The treasurer's report shows the Society to be in a healthy financial condition.

The Skaneateles Farmers' Club has elected the following board for 1867: *President*—EDWARD SHEPARD. *Vice Pres'ts*—Wills Clift, C. C. Wyckoff. *Rec. Sec'y*—Chauncey B. Thorne. *Cor. Sec'y*—Jedediah Irish. *Treas.*—Wm. J. Townsend. *Directors*—Alfred Lamb, George H. Knapp, Dor Austin, J. H. Allen, J. Irish, Moses Parsons.

Dacota Co. (Minn.) Ag. Society—At its recent annual meeting this Society elected officers for 1867 as follows: *Pres't*—W. K. ROGERS. *Vice Pres'ts*—R. Cecil W. S. Hardick, F. C. Carpenter, S. L. Bean, John Simpson. *Sec'y*—Irving Todd. *Treas.*—Porter Martin. *Directors*—James Archer, W. G. LeDuc, William Jones, D. B. Trnax, Titus Day.

Lobo (C. W.) Ag. Society.—This Society, which is in a very flourishing condition, elected the following officers on the 12th inst.: *Pres't*—ROGER HEDLEY. *Vice Pres't, Clerk and Treas.*—Henry Edwards. *Directors*—J. Irvine, J. B. Campbell, A. McKellar, M. Campbell, W. Lynch, R. Hunter, J. Henderson, T. Douglass and T. Caverhill.

East Middlesex (C. W.) Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society held in London on Tuesday last, Mr. MAGEE was elected President, Mr. Wheaton 1st Vice Pres't, and Mr. Rowatt 2d do.: Mr. Kerr Treasurer, and Mr. Henry Anderson, London Township, Secretary.

Stoanburg Farmers' Club.—The farmers of district No. 8, Sheridan, Chatauqua county, met on the 15th ult., and elected their officers for the present year. *Pres't*—EZRA CARPENTER. *Vice Pres't*—John Gilson. *Sec'y and Treas.*—E. Baker. The Executive Committee are I. Horton, R Carpenter and J. Button.

The Housatonic (Mass.) Ag. Society has elected the following officers for 1867: *President*—E. P. WOODWORTH of Great Barrington. *Vice Pres't's*—M. S. Bidwell of Monterey and M. P. Lanckton of Egremont. *Treas.*—Justin Dewey, Jr. *Sec'y*—Henry T. Robbins of Great Barrington.

Chickasaw (Iowa) Ag. Society.—This Society held its annual meeting Jan. 8th. The President, H. M. MIXER, announces that the Society has its grounds paid for, is out of debt, and is now ready to enter upon the performance of its mission.

Schuyler Co. Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Watkins Jan. 12th, Col. E. C. FROST was elected President, S. W. SACKET, Secretary, and Dr. N. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON CO. (N. Y.,) SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—An account of a special shearing and scouring test under the auspices of this Association was received during our illness and has been overlooked until now. ORANGE COLLINS of Whitehall, won the Buell prize "for the heaviest fleeces from three yearling ewes, (to be entered together in one pen,) without regard to gross weight." The fleeces weighed 36 lbs. 7 ozs. Three fleeces from yearlings shown by BAKER & HARRIGAN weighed 35 lbs. 10 ozs. Both lots were subsequently scoured, after which Mr. C's weighed 14 lbs. 2 ozs., and Messrs. B. & H.'s 12 lbs. Weight, precise age, and comparative condition of the sheep, not given.

SARATOGA CO. (N. Y.,) SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—An Association under the above designation has been formed—Hon. HENRY HOLMES of Coveville, President, and F. D. CURTIS of Charlton, Secretary. Its officers tender a vigorous co-operation to the State Association, and they have issued circulars calling on the wool growers of the county to petition Congress to pass the wool tariff bill of last winter.

HORTICULTURAL.

WHAT IS GOOD CARE OF AN ORCHARD?

WE think this a pertinent question for the consideration of fruit growers; and much good might result from discussing it at their meetings. We should bound the period through which the care of the orchard ought to extend with the preparation of the soil to receive the trees as the beginning, and the death of the trees themselves as the end.

What, then, should we do to the soil destined to grow our trees and fruit? Everything, in the compass of our ability, which we know will promote the thrift of the orchard. Water should not stagnate about the roots of the trees, therefore we should drain; the soil should be pulverized—mixed together—so the fibrous roots can draw food from every portion, therefore we should plow and replow both the top and the subsoil. The trees must have ample supplies of food, and this should be *in* the soil. It should be put there, to a great extent, before planting out the trees, as afterward it is impossible to do the work as well. Next, the trees are to be planted, and this work should be done in the most skillful manner, if for no other reason, for the sake of the time thereby gained in the growth of the orchard. It is easy to gain or lose a year or two by skillful or careless planting. Some plant badly through ignorance. We remember seeing a farmer setting some peach trees; he was sanguine of eating the luscious fruit in three or four years—the nurseryman had assured him that four years would bring the trees to a bearing state, if he took good care of them. The farmer began his care in this way:—Very rich and rather heavy soil was chosen that had been under sod for some years. Holes about one foot square and eight or ten inches deep were made with the spade. Into each of these a large shovelful of hen manure was thrown, the trees then crammed in, with their roots all in a heap, and the holes filled with earth. We passed that way a year or two afterward, and it occured to us to look for the peach orchard. It was not visible. Only now and then, where a tree should have stood, there stuck out of the earth a straight, dry stick, like a whip-stock, devoid of branches or leaves. Yet we have no doubt that the farmer imagined he took good care of his trees, and perhaps he attributed their death to a feeble constitution, and lost his faith in nurserymen and their practices. Good care requires the planting to be done properly; the roots of the trees should never become dry, the fine fibers should be preserved, and, briefly, the roots should be placed in the soil in the same condition, as nearly as possible, as they were taken from it. To do this, time, labor and skill are essential.

Good care requires that everything be done within the knowledge of the cultivator which will increase the thrift of the orchard until it reaches maturity. The soil must be mellowed, mulched, and manured. Each individual tree must be watched and trained to assume proper shape. All enemies must be guarded against, and steady, healthful progress made. When the bearing state arrives, good care is doubly essential. Then the cultivator looks for the reward of his labor and faith. Strong, vigorous and healthy, the trees are liable to overbear. Good care alone will guard against this disaster. At this period insects, mildew, rot—many and various enemies—threaten the fruit. There is but one successful way: they must be fought.

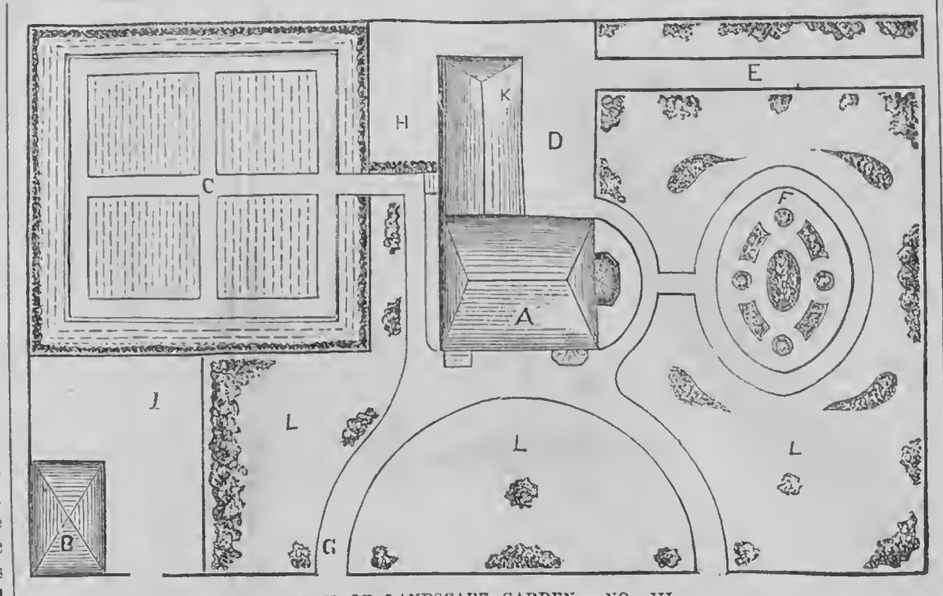
We believe that orchardists do not fight insect depredators, especially, half as hard as their interest demands. Suppose you have five hundred trees, will it not pay to use the services of one intelligent man constantly in the care of them? Each tree would then have its wants supplied. Insects, the great bane of our orchards, would be kept in check, and the increased product of an orchard thus cared for would amply repay the cost of the work.

PLANTING TOO MANY VARIETIES.

ONE very serious mistake which fruit growers are liable to make—especially young and enthusiastic ones—is that of planting too great a variety. With the majority the chief object is to make money, not to test comparatively unknown sorts of fruit, or to introduce new ones. These should remember that the reliable, and, therefore, really profitable, varieties of any one fruit are limited to few in number; that it requires considerable time to test a variety sufficiently to determine correctly whether it is a desirable one or not. It should be remembered, too, that but few varieties of fruit are extensively known in the market, and the demand for those unknown must be created; hence it is difficult to realize a remunerative price for the latter, be they never so fine.

But an enthusiastic fruit grower is not satisfied with a few sorts; he may make money with them, but not progress in Horticulture. But the safe way is to devote a small portion of the grounds exclusively to these experimental operations. An acre or two will afford space for many varieties, and being in small compass they may be watched with more satisfaction, and without the fear of great loss in case of complete failure. One advantage of having such grounds for testing fruit would be the constant and varied supply gained for family use. No part of the year would come without an abundant supply of appropriate fruit being at hand.

PROFITS OF A GARDEN.—A correspondent of the Northern Farmer says that having been frequently told by farmers that much gardening would not pay, he thought he would test the matter with a certain piece of ground. The expense of soil, labor and manure was $24.55. The return in various products was $58.78,—equaling, as he thinks, a clear profit of $24.77. The products of even a small garden, well tilled and properly diversified as to kinds of articles to be grown, are not only a source of comfort, but of profit also.



PLAN OF LANDSCAPE GARDEN.—NO. III.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—No. III.

BY WILLIAM WEBSTER.

IN the combination and arrangement of all objects in landscape gardening, too much care cannot be taken to preserve a proper balance of parts. Thus, in the formation of any new place, if we desire to succeed in adorning and beautifying it to our own satisfaction and that of others, it becomes us to study well the genius of the place, so that when completed it shall exhibit all the characteristics of unity and harmony.

REFERENCE TO PLAN.—A, Dwelling; B. Stables; C, Kitchen Garden; D, House Yard; E, Road to Kitchen; F, Flower Garden; G, Approach to Dwelling; H, Laundry Ground; I, Stable Yard; K, Kitchen and Offices; L, L, L, Sections of Lawn.

Most persons are aware that the subject of landscape gardening is at present but imperfectly understood among us; and anything which will throw light on it is eagerly sought after by those who wish to improve their places. Writers we have, and plenty of them, too, who profess a great knowledge of this art. One says that every operation in landscape gardening can be measured, and the cost calculated with as much precision as any job in civil engineering. This might be so, providing it embraced only road making and grading,—but to prove the value of such estimates I have before me one of the cost of construction for the Central Park, which is something less than two million, while the actual cost is about five million. Another, in speaking of planting, recommends the amateur to take a peck of potatoes and toss them up at random over the surface of his ground, and where each one falls there to plant a tree, so that when growing they may appear to have come up naturally! Others, again, recommend the leaving of all trees indiscriminately which may have been spared from the original forest. "Woodman spare that tree!" is a beautiful song, and one which appeals largely to our sympathies. We confess to a very great liking for a fine old tree, or one to which are attached any historical associations, and where there are any such we say spare them by all means. These, however, are the exceptions; and, therefore, we say, Gentlemen, your philosophy is *all* at fault, for it is not landscape gardening that you advocate, nor anything like; it is simply *empiricism*.

The idea which I desire to inculcate when I say study well *the genius of the place*, is this: Taste may dictate the removal of some object which convenience would suggest should remain. Now, how are you to decide? Why, by weighing well in your own mind which will harmonize best with the surroundings; and after you have so decided, act accordingly. Better suffer a trifle of inconvenience than mar the whole contour of your place. If the objectionable feature be a tree that is not in full health and vigor, we say remove it without any hesitation whatever; for true taste will not tolerate anything that is discordant with the surroundings. My maxim is that one finely developed and well shaped tree is worth fifty ordinary ones in adorning a place.

The accompanying plan represents an acre of ground drawn to a scale of 60 feet to an inch, being a corner lot, and having *the advantage of two fronts with an entrance from each.*

SPARE THE FORESTS.

THE continual and increasing want of fuel among all classes, as population rapidly multiplies over the land, is becoming a subject of grave importance. The wholesale destruction of vast timbered tracts in remaining wooded sections is rapidly assuming a phase of dire and outrageous calamities to the public, scarcely secondary to some of the most pestilential scourges that have afflicted and swept away so many thousands of our race. I believe that no people are so utterly reckless in the destruction of timber treasures as we are. The indomitable "Yankee," when he makes a "strike," goes in on the high pressure principle, and is very apt to get "ahead of time." He cuts and slashes, and saws and burns up hundreds and thousands of acres of the choicest forests, as if intent upon annihilating every tree in the land in the shortest possible time. In earlier periods, when the country was all one dense wilderness, there was need to burn many tracts of timber to make room for the process and progress of civilization. True, men might have lived and saved nearly all by living as some extremists believe they should—upon the food which Nature provides ready-handed to us with little or no voluntary action on our part. But this would not do for the Caucasian race, which is the highest type of human advancement and intelligence,—neither could their exalted and expansive intellects be chained down to this level. The gradual succession of organized beings on the earth gives predominance to the highest and best. The lower, through the course of time, become parts of higher forms, and the whole are perpetually going out into those still higher and higher, till the ripe or perfect period is attained.

The ancient Britons lived almost exclusively upon the crude supplies furnished them by the hand of Nature; but as the Caucasian advanced and spread over Europe, the forests were laid low, and England to-day furnishes a melancholy example of the reckless waste and the perverseness of boasted civilization in those early days. Her best timber lands were laid in ashes, regardless of future needs, till now wood for fuel has become a thing almost entirely of the past. And it is only by the enactment of severe penal laws that some of the few remaining valuable trees are saved. But the English are generally provident, and are beginning to plant forest trees that will, in a measure, meet their urgent need when grown.

It will be far worse with America than England, (for we live faster,) if some effectual method is not introduced within a few years and put into operation to save the forests and grow new ones, especially upon the immense prairies of the West, where timber and fuel are so greatly wanting. There is no manner of excuse sufficient for the heedless slashing and burning of our best and most valuable forests. If this process is to go on at the present rate a few years longer, we are rapidly approaching the period when a wood fire and the sturdy oak to erect our mansions and ships, will be sung among the songs of the past that enliven the imagination with pictures of substantial luxuries, such as our grandfathers enjoyed by the huge winter fire around the good old-fashioned fire-place. We may *now*, if we will, prevent the calamity of a treeless country for all future time. Most of our forest trees can be propagated from seeds or small stems with less care than we can grow fruit trees. In some localities, where wood for fuel and mechanical purposes is the greatest want, especial attention should be given to the hardy sorts for the latter, as oak, maple, hickory, walnut, ash, etc., etc., and for the former those of quick growth, as poplar, chestnut, willow, etc., etc., and in every event the most useful hardy sorts should be started *at once*. The seeds of maple, elm, etc., ripen in early summer, and should be planted as soon as possible after, to give them a start before winter. Those ripening later should be planted just as soon as possible after they are ripe,—for if left till the seeds become dried they are always uncertain and very slow to germinate. Plant trees by all means, even if for nothing else than shade and ornament, and if you do not live to reap the benefits resulting from their growth, posterity will praise and bless the hand that planted them.

There are other important considerations, aside from those of urgent, practical need, that call for a growth and supply of forests. With sufficient shade and forest trees, the earth parts with its moisture more slowly, consequently suffering much less from drouths, and evaporation becomes more equalized, thus keeping the surrounding atmosphere of a uniform temperature, and preventing those sudden extremes of heat and cold that operate to such an alarming extent against the health of our people in the matter of climate. Nature is robbed of its grandest and most beautiful spectacle in the outstretched landscape, leaving a weary monotony of arid plains, hills, mountains and valleys that are dreary in the extreme. Besides, people could not *live* without a supply of trees upon the earth, and the more there is, and leave sufficient room for the development of human purposes, the better it will be. MILES A. DAVIS.

Olean, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1867.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

IT would be well, at this season of leisure, to examine and decide on the course of improvements for the ensuing year.

"Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows us truths," and winter reveals to us defects in gardening taste and arrangements we should else have had no conception of. Let us note well every point capable of improvement, every alteration that can be made without prejudice to the original design, every novelty that can consistently and with propriety be introduced, and every change that would commend itself to our notions of good taste and elegance; so that when Flora shall return to roll away the stone from the sepulchral heart of winter, we shall be ready to go earnestly to work to prepare a place where she may feel proud to "sit therein an angel," and guide us to the enjoyment of one of the purest pleasures earth can bestow—a beautiful and well-conducted garden.

It does not, in very many cases, require much time or money so to alter the appearance of a place as to make it bear a very different look to what it did in the past year. A new clump of cheap shrubbery may be planted, or an old one taken away to admit a new view that may have grown up since the original planting. A strip of grass may be laid down on what was once bare gravel. Here a small rockery may be put together, there a nest of roots thrown up, and ferns and trailing plants freely interspersed between them. In this corner you may place a stump, and entice Ivy or some climbing vines to grow over it—a rustic arbor may be formed in some inviting nook, and in another shade-enticing spot, a rustic chair or bench be fixed. Even the outline of the flower-beds may be changed, or of the walks themselves, or even the contour of the surface in some instances, and all, in many cases, at the expense of a very small expenditure of time and money.—*Gard. Monthly.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Indianapolis, Jan. 8th, 1867. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings spirited and harmonious. Hon. I. D. G. NELSON was re-elected President; ALLEN FURNASS, CALVIN FLETCHER, J. C. SHOEMAKER and E. C. SILER, Vice-Presidents; S. W. PEARSON, Secretary; JOSEPH GILBERT, Corresponding Secretary, and J. S. DUNLOP, Treasurer. Interesting reports on fruit subjects were presented, followed by a general discussion as to the merits of different varieties and the proper treatment of them. Mulching small fruits was decided to be admirable, but the use of sawdust and tanbark was regarded as injurious. Various varieties of small fruits were considered, and a list for recommendation made out, but the report from which we condense gives no names but one of strawberries and that Wilson's Albany. The meeting was regarded as a highly satisfactory one.

ABOUT GRAPES.—GEORGE HUSSMAN of Hermann, Mo., presents his views on the several varieties of grapes which find most favor with the public. With him Norton's Virginia holds the first place as to quality, and second to none in productiveness in Missouri, whatever may be the case elsewhere. The *Cleveland* is mentioned with commendation, but the *Cynthiana*, or *Red River*, is regarded as the most imposing rival the other approved or established varieties had to contend with. It is said to make a dark colored wine of most delicious flavor. The *Arkansas* is another variety, having a strong family resemblance to the preceding, but is not easily propagated. On the whole, M. H. thinks there is no variety which can, all things considered, take the place of the Norton.

PEACH PROSPECTS IN OHIO.—The Ohio Farmer of the 19th inst., states that fruit buds in that region have, so far, received no damage from the severity of the weather, and thinks they have successfully doubled the winter cape. Perhaps the weather for the last few days has changed the aspect of things there, though we hope not. With us the peach crop is regarded as having suspended for a year at least.

GROWING CRANBERRIES EXTENSIVELY.—A Michigan journal states that a gentleman from Philadelphia has commenced operations on a farm of thirteen hundred acres in Barry county, which he designs to devote entirely to the growing of cranberries.

Domestic Economy.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKIN.—Cut as for present use. Stew soft; take it up and sift it; put it in a cloth and press the juice out; return the juice to the kettle; when boiled down sufficient to form a sirup, when the sugar is dissolved, add as many pounds of sugar as you have of the pumpkin after the juice is pressed out. When dissolved, mix the pumpkin thoroughly with it. Add salt, and any kind of spice you choose. Put it in a jar and cover with molasses. When wanted for use, add a little more milk than freshly stewed pumpkin. Eggs, the same. It will keep a year.

MRS. GROW'S INDIAN LOAF.—One quart Indian meal, one quart wheat flour, one quart rich buttermilk, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoon soda, one tablespoon salt. Try it.—*Le Roy, Dec.* 17, 1866.

TO MAKE SAUSAGE.—As we get very many good thing from the Domestic column, I will give you one for sausage that the weakest stomach can bear without fear of its rising in the stomach after eating. To 10 lbs of meat add 3 ozs. salt, 3 doz. cloves, one oz. black pepper, ½ oz. saltpetre, ½ oz. glauber salts, sage to taste, 2 ozs. sugar, brown for browning. If you do not find them good send the bills to me.—J. W. N.

MRS. GROW'S INDIAN LOAF.—One quart Indian meal; one quart wheat flour; one quart rich buttermilk; one-half cup molasses; one tablespoon soda; one tablespoon salt. Try it—*Leroy, Dec.*, 1866.

CURRANT GROUT.—To one teacup of rice, well cooked and dried, add one teacup of currant juice; sweeten the whole to your taste; put it over the fire and let it cook ten minutes. Then put in a mold to cool. Eat it with cream and nutmeg.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

MOLASSES PIE.—One cup and a half of molasses, half cup of good vinegar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour; season with lemon or nutmeg. Bake in pie-plates—two crusts. The above makes two pies.

CARROT PUDDING, NO. 2.—To one pound of grated carrots add a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of suet and two ounces of currants; mix, and boil like plum pudding. With a little sauce this makes a cheap and palatable pudding.

LADIES—When you buy Saleratus please notice how much larger the *Best Chemical Saleratus* papers are than others. They weigh more.

Ladies' Department.

SLACK A LITTLE.

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Darling wife;
Why such breathless haste and hurry
All thy life?
Slack the vigor of thy striving,
Ere too late.
Tell those monsters, Care and Labor,
Just to wait.

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Busy hand;
Slack thy rubbing and thy scrubbing,
Drop the sand;
Minister thy blessings slowly,
And the longer;
Bind love's thousand precious tendrils
All the stronger!

Slack a little! Slack a little
Weary feet!
'Tis a thorny road you're treading,
Death to greet.
Slack your quick and fearless stepping,
Spare your strength;
Ye the golden streets of Heaven
Shall tread at length;

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Precious heart;
Slack the fervor of thy throbbing
Ere we part.
Thrill not thus with every sorrow,
Anxious ever;
Trembling like an Angel Lyre
Forever
Strung for high and holy themes.
Slack thy sorrow;
Heaven those rapturous themes may wake
Perhaps to-morrow!

Slack a little! Time, how fleeting,
Slack thy wing!
To my heart's long cherished treasure
Let me cling!
Go to Mirth, and from his chalice
Take the pleasure;
Pilfer Wealth, and from his palace,
Take his treasure.
Why such haste my night to bring?
Slack, O Time, thy scythe and wing!

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Death, O Death!
Vain thy strife and panting haste,
All out of breath!
See! she fears not thy approaching—
Thou hast no sting;
Clasp her in thy cold embracing
She will sing!
Slack, O Death! how sure thy loss,
Thou wast conquered on the Cross!

[*Harper's Monthly for January.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The recent discussion of this subject, old as it is, in the Rural has aroused a good many correspondents, who have a word or two to say on the one topic that seems never to lose its interest, and probably never will until the experiment of female suffrage has been actually tried on a large scale. The publication of all the favors we have received would be useless as well as burdensome. We therefore select the two following, which it will be observed take very distinct grounds, and which we believe cover the arguments of all the others:

Mr. Editor:—In perusing the columns of the Rural of December 22d, my attention was particularly arrested by an article on "Woman's Rights," by a gentleman from the Buckeye State, and a strong impulse impels me to write a few words concerning it.

He states that "*all* of the female world are crying aloud for their place at the ballot-box." I would humbly beg leave to differ with him concerning the number that are raising that peculiar cry; for, as regards myself, I can state positively that I do not belong to that peculiar class; and I am happy to know that all of the male portion of the world do not adopt his lofty view concerning woman's sphere; and there are those who are not fearful lest woman, if she be permitted to enjoy the same advantages and privileges as themselves, will eclipse them in point of intelligence. But I would ask, in the name of all that is sensible, if woman was created free and equal with the "lords of creation," why she must be governed by laws which she has no voice in making? For one reason why she should not vote, he states that "wives would vote as do their husbands, and children as their fathers," thereby increasing the labor at the polls. What a labor-saving machine he must be! If such is the case, then why have the sons vote as long as the fathers are living to represent them? Why not save a still greater amount of time and labor? But "mighty man," as he is (and I would beg pardon for the audacity of the remark,) he has committed an absurdity by going to extremes. Immediately she must don the never failing "trousers," and wield the maul, ax &c., as a recompense for the right of "equal suffrage," while the most pusillanimous, insignificant dandy has an unquestioned right to cast his vote, an article which perhaps a glass of whisky would purchase. It matters not to this mighty man that woman has not by nature been endowed with sufficient strength for such toil. If she will be so presuming and absurd as to wish to have a voice in the laws by which she is governed, she must pay the penalty, and then he will not complain. *Considerate man!* Then will he be content to enter the nursery, wash the dishes and household linen, &c., &c. Would this "lord of creation" condescend to such menial toil with his massive intellect? Never! Begging pardon for thus presuming to question the views of so important a personage, I am, with profound respect, Minnie W. Edgerton.

Watson, Allegan Co., Mich., 1867.

Mr. Editor:—Some who have a strong propensity for scribbling, and an earnest desire to make some kind of a show in the world, and give their names a conspicuous place in the public journals of the day, will write without any fixed purpose, or any subject which they understand. I am of the opinion that this must be the case with your correspondent, C. T. Leonard, in the Rural of December 22d, when he says that "all the female world are crying aloud for their place at the ballot-box." No one who is in possession of any very extended information of the "female world," or is a candid and sensible man, could make any such expression, unless he was a crusty old bachelor, whose vanity led him in that direction, thinking that perhaps he might win some good graces from what is called the fairer sex. If this be the object of your correspondent he has missed his point, at least in this locality.

The "female world" are satisfied and contented with their sphere of action and the influence they wield in all domestic as well as political affairs. What lady ever asked for the privelege of standing upon the rostrum to attract the crowd and meet the novelty of the scene, or to crowd into places not her own, except Lucy Stone and a few of her stripe, who are abhorred and detested by the "female world?" We had supposed the male world had more discretion than to follow the lead of those few fanatics who have kept the world astir for a time past. The right to the ballot-box was never asked for by any sensible lady; and the only great, decisive act to settle the question finally and forever is for the male world to let it alone and no longer follow the lead of certain women. The picture drawn by your correspondent is all a fiction, without even the semblance of reality. Now, permit me to say to your correspondent that if the "female world" ever do go to the ballot-box they will go free and independent, and will be governed by higher and more noble motives than those which at times control the male world. S. Calista Lord.

Pavilion, Dec., 1866.

THE QUESTION OF SPHERE.

There was a great cackling among British biddies when Florence Nightingale proposed to go to the Crimea to nurse wounded soldiers. "What an unfeminine proceeding!" they exclaimed, "to go among an army of men! Of course, she will meet with all manner of insults, and see all manner of improper sights." But Miss Nightingale went in the panoply of her modesty and conscientious kindness, and the poor soldiers looked upon her as an angel sent from heaven, and reverently blessed her passing shadow as it fell on their miserable pallets. When her mission of mercy was finished she retired to the seclusion of her own home none the less a gentlewoman for all that hard and painful experience. Her example had such an ennobling effect upon American women that they rose up by hundreds as missionaries of mercy during our civil war, and manifested a degree of business talent in the management of sanitary commissions that would have made merchant princesses of some of them if it had been carried into the departments of commerce. These various successes have encouraged women to claim an acknowledged place in the medical profession. They were met, as usual, with some frowns and a few jeers, but the prevailing disposition seems to be to leave the course open to them, and they are fast becoming an honorable and established class of physicians. Is this a time to talk of going back to the patriarchal system?

Hannah More once said, "I really think there is no animal so much indebted to subordination for its good behavior as woman." In less than fifty years after I heard a plain, untutored man begin his address to a large audience thus:—"I am an individual; and my wife there, she is an individual; and we are all of us individuals." The world moves.—*Mrs. L. M. Child.*

A FEMALE CAVALRYMAN.

A Mrs. Frances F. Sigel is now in Washington, applying at the Pay Department for back pay for services rendered in the Western armies as a cavalryman. She says she enlisted in 1861, with her husband (a John Clayton,) in the 13th Missouri cavalry, and fought for two years as a cavalryman in our armies. She fought under Grant, Sheridan and Rosecranz. She was in the battles of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and Stone River, and at the latter battle her husband was killed and she severely wounded. Her sex became known and she was discharged the service. She has married since, and is now endeavoring to get the pay due her when discharged, but there is no law which would authorize her payment, females not being recognized by law as soldiers. Mrs. Sigel's appearance and manners cannot be said to be very prepossessing. She has evidently seen hard service in camp or elsewhere, and has contracted all the rude airs, attitudes and manners of a man. She wears a Scotch cap, cocked on one side of her head, chews tobacco, smokes, and swears like a very trooper, as she claims to be. She is accompanied by her present husband. Both are very poor, and have been compelled to sleep in the station-house every night they have been in Washington. Altogether, Mrs. Sigel, who bears traces of having once been in better condition — once even good looking—presents a sad illustration of the effects of a woman stepping out of her natural sphere to enter upon a career entirely foreign to the design of her creation. A friend asks:—"Would she not be a valuable subject for the study of the advocates of what is called 'Woman's Rights?'"

A young lady in Wisconsin brought a suit for breach of promise against a male correspondent, and on the trial introduced several commonplace letters on various topics to sustain her case, on the ground that the letters were signed, "*Ever yours.*" How could he be *ever hers* unless he intended to marry her? was the logical conclusion of the unsophisticated damsel; but the jury, not seeing it in that light, non-suited her.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ADIEU TO THE RURAL.

[The following lines are addressed to the Rural by one who regrets his inability to continue his subscription, but who fills the place he occupied in our list by remitting for a friend:]

There is a saying, old and true,
"The best of friends must part"—
And so, Dear Friend, I part from you,
Tho' sorry to my heart!
Sweet has thy counsel always been,
Thy company and looks;
And often, for a chat with thee,
I've laid aside my books.

"A friend in need's a friend indeed"—
And I have found thee such;
And of thy many favors, now,
I cannot say too much.
Thy manner always pleasing, too,
Adorned with every grace,
And always so obliging, kind,
To suit my very case.

Did I some information need?
'Twas always well supplied,
And found to be quite honest, too,
When practiced, proved, and tried.
Sometimes on thy arrival, true,
I might be rather sad;
But then, thy pleasant tidings came
To cheer and make me glad!

Thy "wit and wisdom," too, indeed,
Would often mirth provoke;
For no one had a better knack
To crack a timely joke.
But if too serious for thy fun,
My case thou still couldst reach,
And, kind and sympathetic still,
A word in season preach.

If troubles e'er beset my mind,
And doubt for daily bread,
Thy good advice aroused me up,
And made me "go ahead,"
Till doubts and fears were vanished quite,
And joy and comfort came;
Then, for my want of energy,
I'd almost blush for shame.

Thy liberal favors shown to me
Deserve a rich return,
To help thee on thy mission good,
Thy lamp to trim and burn,
To light the darksome vision more
Of many in thy way,
And by thy kindly aid to still
Prevent their going astray.

But I can only thank thee, friend,
And wish thee well indeed,
And for thy progress through the world,
Can only say, "God speed!"
Thy welcome to my humble cot
Would never be denied,
Could I but there, as I would wish,
Thy needed fare provide.
But since I must deny myself,
Thy pleasant face to view,
Excuse me, and accept my wish,
Adieu, my friend, adieu!

Dec. 17th, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT FOR YOUTH.

Under this heading Mary Vinton writes a capital article in a late Rural—short, pithy and graphic, as all articles should be when written for the richly endowed columns of the Rural. She very properly urges well-to-do farmers, not to restrict their children to the homely life and scanty privileges, of dress and schooling, which stern necessity had imposed on their own early life. But there is a medium in all things, and at this time of prosperity among farmers how often we see parents transcend the line of safe precedents by too much ill-timed indulgence to their children; how many mothers are working themselves into the grave that their daughters may keep fair hands, dress in the top of the fashion daily, dissipate their leisure hours with sensational reading, which does much to weaken, but nothing to strengthen the mind?

Then the sons, instead of being taught to love and respect the farmer's calling, and to be so educated as to make the farmer's life both respectably progressive and prosperous, are early taught how much more easy and profitable it is to be a merchant, a lawyer, or a doctor, than a farmer who lives by hard work alone. "Anybody can plant corn," says Farmer Higgins, "but my John has had too much expended in his education to make a farmer of him." Then the mother says, "My girls ain't strong enough for farmers' wives; and as they are good-looking and dress well, if they are only accomplished enough they may yet both of them get rich husbands,—who knows?"

Mary Vinton is right; the sons and daughters of farmers should be allowed every reasonable privilege of education, dress, comfortable, well-furnished rooms, a library of literary and scientific books, periodicals, &c., to make farm life both agreeable and truly instructive. Under such influences the labors of the farm would no longer be a toilsome, unintellectual drudgery, but one continued interesting experiment, bringing both money to the pocket and true science to the mind. All the agricultural chemists, with Liebig at their head, have designated the farm as Nature's grand Laboratory, and the practical farmer who studies and avails himself of Nature's daily lessons is a better practical chemist of the soil and its capabilities than many a learned professor. Let every farmer's son and daughter reflect that to make their calling respectable it is only necessary to make themselves intrinsically worthy of respect.

It is a great blessing to the farmer's family that with so many privileges of literature and science on the farm, they are so far aloof from the besotting struggle of pride with poverty in the town. I read a letter from a young woman the other day, who lives in a commercial city, on the wave of high fashion. Speaking of an older matron, whose education and social qualities are superior, she says:—"She is very energetic in the cause of benevolence, and it is only because she wears short skirts and warm, coarse gloves, that she does not receive the attention she merits from fashion's votaries." What a comment on the *parvenue* moneyed aristocracy of this fast age, when fashion and extravagance extinguish the virtues taught by early poverty, leaving only a self-indulgent vulgarity and insensibility in their place. For such people high social qualities have no charm, and benevolence is foolishness.

January, 1867. LXXVI.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GOSSIP.

In small towns there is great temptation, from the dullness of the surroundings, to indulge in the peculiar habit of gossiping. With no earthly business of their own, the quiet-loving old women have no other excitement than the listening to "old wives' fables," and expressing their mutual surprise at the follies of the young and the perversities of the old. Their dear souls are grieved at the shocking immorality of those youth who do not woo their true loves with quotations from the Scriptures, or strive to resist "the sweet influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion," the gist of whose reckless logic is, "If the moon and stars were never to be seen, why then were they made so beautiful that the language of the poet cannot portray their loveliness?" The degeneracy of the times has been a constant theme among these superannuated remains of former ages since old Ulysses boasted the pristine hardihood of ancestors who fought the wild beasts of the mountain for want of men to match their strength, and sorrowed that "he saw not such men now, nor ever yet shall see."

These antiquated drones of humanity never tire of humming the laziness of the present. Perhaps, were it not for that optical defect peculiar to the old, they might at last discover the fault was much nearer than they had before imagined. As in "Paradise Lost," Satan exclaims "Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell,"—even so they would find that to fly stupidity were to escape themselves. I once knew one of the prettiest places in the world, which was like a nettle-bed, just because it was infested—yes, infested,—by those whom Burns characterizes as

"High, exalted, virtuous dames,
Ty'd up in godly laces."

No one expresses much sorrow at leaving the place, and most are openly jubilant.

Ah! Mr. Editor, this "venerable core" present themselves to my imagination in the form of ancient frogs in white starched caps, and conscientious 'kerchiefs. H. H. V.

GRAY'S ELEGY.

The following reference to "Gray's Elegy" was made by the Earl of Carlisle, in a recent speech. The latest American edition of Gray's writings has just been published by Sever & Francis of Cambridge:

"We are always glad to have our own judgments assisted by the thoughts and doings of eminent men; and these acquire a more impressive and thrilling interest if they have been expressed shortly before the close of their lives. Let me present you with two tributes paid to the Elegy of Gray at the end of two very varied historical careers, with just more than a century intervening between them. We are informed, upon what appears to be sufficient authority, that on the night before the capture of Quebec—which of all the single passages in the long catalogue of the British glories was perhaps the most romantic in its incidents, and the most decisive in its consequences—Gen. Wolfe, with his small band of soldiers, was being rowed up past the hostile ramparts, and between the steep cliffs which line the St. Lawrence, and there and then, in the stillness of that dark summer night, and on the eve of his glorious victory and immortal death, he repeated to those around him some of the stanzas of the Elegy, and then said, "Well, gentlemen, I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec." I pass on to my more recent instance. Some time ago the great American statesman, Mr. Webster, was lying upon his death-bed. * * * Even in the interval of severe pain, even in the languor of decaying nature, even amidst the appropriate and exalted topics of Christian penitence and hope, there was a further craving of the dying man yet unsatisfied. We are told that he was heard to repeat somewhat indistinctly the words, "Poet, poetry—Gray, Gray." His son repeated the first line of the Elegy—

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

"That's it, that's it!" exclaimed Mr. Webster. The book was brought, and some stanzas were read, which seemed to give him pleasure. Surely it is not a slight thing to have satisfied, so far as the world they were about to leave was concerned, the latest aspirations of such a hero as Wolfe and such a statesman as Webster!"

GREAT MEN.

Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen pounds trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse, and Vangelas left his body to the surgeons to help pay his debts. In England Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

Sabbath Reading.

AFTER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WRITTEN UPON THE ROCKS.

You have all doubtless read about the boys at the Natural Bridge in Virginia, carving their names upon the massive abutment of that great monument of a higher power. Knife in hand, they draw themselves up and cut their names above those of many full-grown men who have left their autographs upon this solid tablet. But one, more ambitious than the rest, spying above him a name that has a monument far more enduring than brass or marble, deeply graven upon the American heart, he determined to write his name by the side of our Washington. On he climbs until he is above all other names upon the rock, and there he carves his own in large capitals. But he is not satisfied, and goes on cutting his name in larger letters at every step, until he finds he cannot descend and must keep on to the center of the arch. His blade is almost worn out. No longer able to grasp it, he lets it fall from his nerveless hand, and it strikes upon the rocks below. What is to be done? He is at the height of a thousand feet, hanging over an awful abyss, almost into eternity. Help has been summoned; and a man, leaning far over the bridge, lowers a rope. The fainting lad slips his arms through the noose, and in another moment the cry "He is safe!" resounds from the top of the bridge and through the rocky gorge.

We are each carving our names upon the rocks which form the great bridge that spans the gulf between this world and the next. Let them be graven in living characters, emblazoned by noble deeds. Feeling, as did the youth at the Natural Bridge, that all help must come from above, let us climb steadily, ever looking forward, so live that our names may be written upon loving hearts in letters of gold, written for eternity in the Book of Life; and, when wearied with life's labors, we can climb no farther "God will open a door from above and a voice will call: 'Come up hither.'"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GOD'S-ACRE.

"This is the field and acre of our God,"

And is indeed a blessed spot, though far too many make it otherwise,—the last earthly resting place of so many dear friends. All have some treasure buried here; for

"There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

Here the aged pilgrim, weary and wayworn, lies down to sleep after "life's fitful fever;" and perhaps by his side is laid the little child,—an angel lent to some lone household,—but soon, too pure for earth, called home, where

"The shroud shall be woven no never,"

a slender cord stretching across the dark, cold stream, a ray of light to lead some wanderer to the portal of light. I have treasures buried here. There are dear ones waiting for me just beyond. As I stand by those grave-mounds, beneath which they rest so quietly, I

"Cry to them softly, 'come nearer, come nearer,'"

and I feel the answer in my heart, "Nearer me now than in days that are flown." Here, too, when my "summons comes," shall I lie down at last. And, though no costly monument may rise above my grave, may some loving hand plant there the flowers I so loved in life,—bright flowers,—"God's smiles," as one has said, day-stars that look upward to a brighter, better land, pointing to where the spirit has gone.

"Blessed is the turf, serenely blessed,
Where throbbing hearts may sink to rest;
Where life's long journey turns to sleep,
Nor ever pilgrims wake to weep."

"Cloudy."

DISCOURAGED BECAUSE OF THE WAY.

We doubt not that there will be seasons, even in the happiest Christian pilgrimage, when the soul will be "discouraged because of the way." When difficulties, which we thought had passed over, will re-appear; when temptations, which we hoped had been forever vanquished, will again rise up against us; when sins, which we trusted we had forsaken will once more mar our path; and these things will lead us to feel a deep sensation of despondency; we shall be tempted to think that God cannot pardon delinquencies so frequent and unprovoked, and that we shall certainly perish on the journey, and never arrive at that journey's blissful end. Let us be careful that such feelings lead us not into temptation; that they do not close our eyes and our heads against the infinity of God's mercy in Christ Jesus.—*Blunt.*

The soul, by an instinct stronger than reason, ever associates beauty with truth.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT SHELL-FISH.

[EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I notice with pleasure your habit of frequently presenting to your readers chapters relating to Natural History. Nothing so well combines instruction, interest and amusement. Perhaps the following paper, recently published by M. MICHELET, and not yet printed in the English language, may attract the attention of your intelligent subscribers.—O. O. E.]

If one should first visit our rich collection of the armor of the middle ages, and after having contemplated the heavy masses of iron with which our chevaliers covered themselves, should go immediately to the Museum of Natural History to see the armor of the crustaceæ, one would pity the arts of man. The first are an assemblage of disguises, ridiculous, encumbering and overpowering—good for nothing if not to suffocate the warriors and render them inoffensive. The latter, especially the arms of the *decapods*, are so frightful, that, if they were enlarged to the size of man, none could sustain the sight of them; the bravest would be cowed down and magnetized with terror.

There they are, all ready for battle, under the redoubtable arsenal, offensive and defensive, which they bear so lightly;—strong pincers, sharp lances, mandibles fit to cut iron, cuirasses bristling with darts, which have only to touch you to stab you a thousand times. We may well thank Nature for having made them of the size they are. For who could have fought them? No firearm could have hurt them. The elephant would have hidden away from them; the tiger would have climbed into the trees; the skin of the rhinoceros would not have protected him. One feels that the interior agent—the motive power of this machine, centralized in its form, (almost always circular,) must have for this very reason enormous power. The slender elegance of man, his longitudinal form, divided into three parts, with four great appendages, divergent and distant from the center, must form a comparatively feeble being. This armor of the chevaliers with the great telegraphic arms, the heavy, hanging legs, gives the sad impression of a decentralized, powerless being. The crustacean, on the contrary, has his appendices so close and compact with the body, so short, so thick-set, that his lightest blow is as if given by the whole mass. When the animal pinches, pricks or cuts, it is with his whole energy, which, even at the end of his arm, is brought into full effect. He has two brains (head and trunk;) but, in order to make himself more compact and obtain this terrible centralization, he has taken the idea of having no neck, but of having his head in his belly. Marvelous simplification! This head combines the eyes, the feelers, the pinchers and the jaws. What the eyes see the feelers feel, the pinchers seize and the jaws crush, and behind them, without intermediary organs, is the stomach, which is itself a machine for grinding, trituration and solution. In a moment all is ended; the prey has disappeared; it is digested. Everything in this being is superior. The eyes behold both before and behind. Convex, exterior, and with numerous facettes, they take in at once the larger part of the horizon. The feelers or *antennæ*, which are the organs of experiment or warning, are triply endowed—at the end touch, and at the base hearing and smell,—an immense advantage which we have not. What would be the human hand if it could smell and hear? How rapid and compact would be our observation. Dispersed among three organs of sense which work separately, the impression, for this very reason, is often inexact or transitory. Of the ten feet of the *decapod* six are hands—tentacles—and more. At their extremities, there are organs of respiration. The warrior extricates himself here by an expedient revolutionary of the problem which has so much embarrassed the poor mollusk—"To breathe notwithstanding the shell." He has replied to this:—"I will breathe by my feet and hands. Of these feeble parts by which I might be taken, I will make arms of war; and let them dare to attack me there." The only enemies they have to fear are the rocks and winds. They travel but little in the water or at the bottom, but are almost always on the shore watching for their prey. Often while they are waiting there for the oyster to yawn, to make a breakfast of him, the tide rises, takes them up, and rolls them along. Then their armor is their greatest danger. Hard and inelastic, it receives all shocks rudely, fully, and with crushing force. Their points are crushed and broken on the jagged rocks, and they never escape without mutilation. Fortunately, like the sea-urchin, they may repair themselves—substitute a supplementary member for the one broken. They depend so much upon this, that, if taken, they will break a limb of their own accord to deliver themselves.

It would seem that nature especially favors her so useful servants. As an offset to her infinite fecundity, she has in the crustaceæ an infinite amount of absorption. They are everywhere, on every coast, and as widespread as the sea itself. They divide with the vultures and gulls the essential functions of agents of salubrity. Let a large animal fall, and on the instant the birds above, and the crabs beneath and within, set to work to make it disappear. The small, leaping crab, which one would take for an insect, occupies and lives on the sandy shores. Let a storm throw up a quantity of medusæ or other bodies, and you will see the sand undulate, move, and then be covered by a cloud of these dancing undertakers, who gaily sweep the coast clean between the tides. Large, robust and cunning, the crabs are a warlike people. They have the art of war so perfect that they know how to employ even noise to frighten their enemies. They go to the combat in a menacing attitude, with their tentacles raised, and clapping their claws. But yet they are very circumspect before superior strength. I may look at them at low tide from a rock ever so high above them, but the moment they feel that they are observed, the whole crowd will beat a retreat, and in a moment they are lost in their sentry-boxes. They are not like ACHILLES, but rather like HANNIBAL. But when they feel that they are strong enough, they attack. They eat the living and the dead. The wounded man has everything to fear. It is told that they devoured several of DRAKE'S sailors on a deserted island, whom they overwhelmed with their swarming legions. No living being can fight them with equal arms. The giant polypus, who gulps down the smaller shell-fish, would risk his tentacles with them. The most gluttonous fish hesitates to swallow so thorny a being.

When the crustacean grows up he is the fright of both land and water. In his unattackable armor he is in a state to attack anything. He multiplies to excess, and would break down the balance of organized beings were it not for his armor, which is his trammel and his danger. Hard and fixed, yielding not to the variations of life, it is a real prison for him. To open through this wall a way for respiration, there has been placed at the door a casual member, the claw, which he frequently loses. To make way for his growth, for the progressive extension of his interior organs, it is necessary—dangerous thing!—that his cuirass should sometimes soften, and become no more than a simple skin. He can admit of such a change only by despoiling himself, by *peeling*, and losing a part of himself—moulting complete. The eyes, the branchi, which serve him instead of lungs, submit to it like all the rest.

It is a spectacle to see the lobster throw himself on his back and work about to rid himself of his shell. The operation is so violent that he frequently breaks his claws in it. Then he remains feeble, exhausted and soft. But in two or three days the calcareous substance reappears and makes him a new cuirass. The crab does not get off so easily; he requires much time to regain his shell; and in the interim even the feeblest of beings make game of him. A terrible return of justice and equality. The victims have their revenge. The strong submit to the feeble, fall to their level, in the grand balancing of the account of death.

If one died once for all here below there would be less of sadness. But every being that has life must die a little every day; that is to say, moult, submit to that partial death which in its renewal constitutes life. And from this comes that state of weakness and melancholy which one does not readily acknowledge. But what can be done? The bird who in season changes his feathers is sad. Sadder still is the poor adder who must change his skin. Also the human being must moult his skin and all his tissues; monthly, daily, momentarily, he is constantly and quietly loosening a little of himself. He is not dejected by it, only enfeebled in vague and dreamy moments, when the vital flame pales to return again more lucid than ever. How much more terrible is this for the poor being who must change all at once—whose frame-work must be disjointed, his inflexible envelope separated and torn away! He is overwhelmed, feeble, away from himself, a prey to the first comer. There are fresh-water crustacea who must die thus twenty times in two months. Others (the suctorial crustacea,) never recover their shells again, but remain deformed and without power or motion. They resign, so to speak, their commissions as hunters, and cowardlily seek a lazy and parasitic life, a shameful protection in the viscera of larger animals, who in spite of themselves nourish them, exhaust themselves for them, hunt and work for them.

The insect in its chrysalide seems to forget itself, not to know itself, and to remain a stranger to suffering;—one might rather say, to enjoy this relative death, like a nursing babe in its warm cradle. But the crustacean in his moult sees himself, appreciates his conditon, precipitated all at once from the most energetic life to a state of deplorable helplessness. He seems frightened and wild. All that he knows how to do is to crawl under a stone and wait in trembling. Having never met a serious enemy or other obstacle, rid of all industry by the superiority of his terrible arms, on the day when they fail him he has no resource left. Association might protect him perhaps, if the moult did not come for all, and if each was not disarmed at the same moment and incapable of protecting his sick brother, being sick himself. It is said however that of a certain species the male tries to defend his female, and if she is taken the two spouses are taken together.

STEEL RAILWAY TRACKS.

THE cheapness of the Bessemer process for converting iron into steel, and the improvements in the process for making steel rails has increased both in England and this country the disposition to introduce steel rails as a substitute for iron. The Hudson River and several other principal roads have the improved rail under trial. Opinions among English railroad managers seem to incline decidedly toward the use of steel. The London and Northwestern Railroad Company, which is one of the richest and most prosperous in England, have established works capable of making three hundred and fifty tons of steel weekly, and it is estimated that in England and Wales together at least four thousand tons of Bessemer rails are made every month. An English journal, recognized as good authority in railway matters, expresses a belief that "the time will come when iron rails will be obsolete, just as the old cast-iron trams, and, after them, the fish-bellied rail passed out of existence." The English test of a steel rail is a ton weight falling twenty-five feet, while an iron rail would be broken by the same weight falling five or ten feet.

MODE OF FISHING IN INDIA.

THE natives of Scinde, India, dwelling on the shores of the Indus, have a very primitive and original method of taking the fish necessary for their subsistence. The fisherman launches into the water a large and very light earthen vessel, and, lying face downward upon it, commends himself to the mercy of Allah, and pushes off from the shore. Impelling his singular bark forward with his feet and hands, he skims over the water, as our engraving above represents. He holds in his right hand a pitchfork about fifteen feet long, to which is attached a large net, which he closes immediately the fish is taken, and transfers the fish to his vessel. Floating with confidence over the water, the fisherman proceeds several miles from the shore, suffering himself to be carried forward by the current on account of the *pula*, a fish in much esteem, always swimming against the stream. Others content themselves with fishing for the pula with a net, standing on to the shore. In fact, it is dangerous to venture into the river, especially at noon, when the crocodiles are basking in the hot sunbeams. The English, however, do not allow themselves to be prevented by this obstacle from bathing in the river, even at midday, surrounded, it is true, by a cordon of domestics, swimming at some distance, and charged to frighten away the ferocious animals by raising loud cries and beating their hands.

M. VAN ORLICH, a German author, says that there is a temple on the banks of the Indus, in front of which the crocodiles, according to the inhabitants, never fail to stop, and, penetrated with respect for the divinity that resides in that place, they turn towards him, not the tail, but the head.

Various Topics.

A FARMER OF HISTORIC NOTE.

A FARMER named Rolfe has just died at Beaconsfield, Eng., who has an interesting history. He was the son of the farm bailiff of Edmund Burke, and the original of the famous picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of "The Infant Hercules." Mr. Jesse, in his "Favorite Haunts," recounting his visit to Beaconsfield in 1845, thus refers to the circumstance:—"Mr. Rolfe's mother-in-law told me a circumstance I was little prepared to hear; it was the fact that her good, honest and portly son-in-law, whom I saw before me, had been the very infant whom Sir Joshua Reynolds took as the model of his well-known picture of the 'Infant Hercules.' The infantile father was the farm bailiff of Mr. Burke, with whom he was an especial favorite, that great man in his happier days frequently coming to the cottage, sometimes eating potatoes roasted in the embers of a wood fire, and once trying the merits of a rook or jackdaw pie, or rather a mixture of both. Sir Joshua Reynolds, it seems, when visiting at Burke's, happened to see the infant Rolfe sprawling on the grass, and was struck with the look of strength the child possessed, and he took him for his model of the demi-god, all powerful even in his tenderest years. He grew up a very strong and stalwart man, and so he appeared even in his old age, when he was familiarly known to the last as the 'Infant Hercules.' Mr. Rolfe lived in a snug farm close to Beaconsfield and to the statesman's favorite spot, 'Burke's Grove,' and he used to receive strangers visiting his cottage very courteously, and would show them relics of the Burke family. Among other curiosities he would, with great pride, exhibit a dagger, which he maintained was the identical weapon that Mr. Burke threw down in the House of Commons."

THE AMAZON.

PROF. AGASSIZ, in a recent lecture delivered in Boston, gave some of the general results of his explorations in the valley of the Amazon. He describes it as an immense inundated plain, rather than a river. Its length of more than two thousand miles, and its breadth of from five hundred to seven hundred miles, is in reality but one great stream, studded with islands, the main current fed by gigantic tributaries which present marked peculiarities. The flat-topped hills, which are found many hundreds of miles from the sea coast, are remarkable for the evidences of glacial action which they display, and in this fact the Professor saw a convincing proof of his favorite theory concerning the glaciers. He described the natural productions of the valley of the Amazon, and dwelt upon the capacity of the country for the support of a large and energetic population. The climate, he said, is not torrid; the equatorial heat being so tempered by the constant trade-winds that the mercury rarely rises above 84°.

The malarious diseases and fevers, of which so much has been said, he attributed to the habits of the people rather than the climate. Insufficient food, total neglect of sanitary precautions, and prevailing ignorance, are the exciting causes of the disorders which afflict the population. Plantations properly cultivated, and civilized modes of living, he contended, would remove all danger from climatic influences, and he estimated that the fertile region which is now almost neglected can support a population of twenty millions.

IT is the result of every day's experience that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and that diligence, above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training.

WHY WE SHOULD WEAR BEARDS.

THERE are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance and the cultivation of such an aid to the every-day diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face that looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the mustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from the dust and soot of our great cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire we are provided with a comforter as well; and these are never left at home, like the umbrellas and all such appliances whenever they are wanted. Moffat and Livingstone, the African explorers, and many other travelers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; but, more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of Nature may face the rudest storm and the hardest winter. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity—at least his chance of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his beardless companion's.

HOW TO GO TO BED.

HALL'S Journal of Health gives the following advice how to go to bed in winter time. Those who practice retiring on the "cuddle up" plan will readily fall in with the suggestions:

"Do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room; and there ought not to be unless you are quite an invalid. But if a person is not in good health, it is best to undress by a good fire; warm and dry the feet well; draw on the stockings again; jump into bed, cuddle up, with head and ears under cover for a minute or more, until you feel a little warmth; then uncover your head; next, draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side, and go to sleep. If a sense of chilliness come over you on getting into bed, it always will do an injury, and its repetition increases the ill effect, without having any tendency to 'harden' you. Nature abhors violence. We are never shocked into health. Hard usage makes no garments last longer."

ANECDOTE OF A STORK.

BIRDS do not often voluntarily take passage on board ships bound for foreign countries, but I can testify to one such case. A stork, which had rested near one of the palaces on the Bosphorus, had, by some accident, injured a wing, and was unable to join his fellows when they commenced their winter migration to the banks of the Nile. Before he was able to fly again he was caught and the flag of the nation to which he belonged tied to his leg, so that he was easily identified at a considerable distance. As his wing grew stronger, he made several unsatisfactory experiments at flight, and at last, by a vigorous effort, succeeded in reaching a passing ship, bound southward, and perched himself on a topsail yard. I happened to witness this movement, and observed him quietly maintaining his position as long as I could discern him with my spy-glass. I suppose he finished the voyage, for he certainly did not return to the palace.—*Life in the East.*

WE seldom find people ungrateful, so long as we are in a condition to render them service.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

KINDNESS.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

A CHEERFUL voice
Bids all rejoice,
Oft making cheerful and jocose
The melancholy and morose.

A friendly glance
Will oft enhance
Enjoyments of associates,
Increasing confidence in mates.

A kindly tone
Has power alone,
To drive much bitterness away,
Else in the heart of man would stay.

A trifling word
Of kindness, heard
When trying sorrows grieve the heart,
Sweet consolation will impart.

A single smile
Will oft beguile
Away anxieties of life,
And lessen wear of human strife.

A helping deed
In time of need,
Makes such impression on the heart
As time can never make depart.

Oh then, be kind!
Let hand and mind
Be active through the live-long day,
In deeds of kindness by the way.

You kindly greet
Each one you meet,
And you will find, you may depend,
That every one will be a friend.

Greene, N. Y.

THE CAROLINA PARROT.

THIS is the only species of Parrot found native within the territory of the United States. The vast luxuriant tracts lying within the torrid zone, seem to be the favorite residence of those noisy, numerous and richly plumaged tribes. The Carolina parrot inhabits the interior of Louisiana, and the shores of the Mississippi, and Ohio, east of the Alleghanies. It is seldom seen north of Maryland. Their private resorts are low, rich alluvial bottoms along the borders of creeks; deep and almost impenetrable swamps, filled with sycamore and cypress trees, and those singular *salines* or *licks*, so interspersed over the western country. Here, too, is a great abundance of their favorite fruits. The seeds of the cypress tree and beech nuts, are eagerly sought after by these birds.

The flight of the Carolina parrot is very much like that of the wild pigeon, in close compact bodies, moving with great rapidity, making a loud and outrageous screaming, like that of the red-headed woodpecker. Their flight is sometimes in a direct line, but most usually circuitous, making a great variety of elegant and easy serpentine meanders, as if for pleasure. They generally roost in the hollow trunks of old sycamores, in parties of thirty or forty together. Here they cling fast to the sides of the tree, holding by their claws and bills. They appear to be fond of sleep, and often retire to their holes during the day, probably to take their regular *siesta*. They are extremely social and friendly towards each other.

They build in companies in hollow trees. This bird is thirteen inches long; the forehead and cheeks are orange red; down and round the neck a pure yellow; the shoulder and bend of the wings also edged with rich orange red. The general color of the rest of the plumage is a bright yellowish silky green, with light blue reflections. It is altogether superior in elegance of figure, and beauty of plumage, to many of the foreign parrots. It is docile and sociable, and soon becomes perfectly familiar, but cannot be taught to speak. These birds are rapidly diminishing. According to Mr. AUDUBON, very few of them are to be found north of Cincinnati; and there are not, at present, half the number along the Mississippi that existed there twenty years ago.

FOR BOYS.—If you should see a man digging in a snow drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seed on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seed of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections and holy principles?

The Publisher to the Public.

Patience, Agent-Friends!—We had hoped to be able to enter names of new subscribers and send all premiums therefor without delay, but the unexpectedly large number of club remittances received during the past two weeks—a third greater than ever before at this season—has overwhelmed us, and we must ask the indulgence of agents who do not receive their premiums promptly. It is impossible to enter names, mail papers, and also compare lists (to ascertain as to new subscribers) and send premiums at once—so we send papers, and defer comparing and sending prizes for a few days. Are doing the best we can, and trust friends will excuse temporary and unavoidable delay—not forgetting to keep on recruiting!

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly. Any one using deception will forfeit premium,—but of course no honorable man or woman (and all our recruiting friends are supposed to be such) will attempt any dodge or deception in the matter.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 26, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the National Capital.

THE receipts of internal revenue for the year ending the 20th inst., amount to $176,631,974.71. Amount of National Bank currency in circulation, $298,652,680. Securities on deposit for circulating notes of National Banks, $340,362,150.

The Committee on Banking and the Currency, it is reported, favor the bill of Mr. Randall, which establishes a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the National Debt in thirty-six years, by a modification of the Banking Act. It has been ascertained that there is but little opposition among the members of the House to the bill.

A bill has passed both Houses to set aside the net proceeds of the internal revenue in the Territories for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, for the erection of Penitentiaries.

It is understood the President has a veto prepared for the bill providing for universal suffrage in the Territories. It is thought the President will also veto the bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado into the Union as States.

The new bill prescribing the time for the regular meetings of Congress reads, "That in addition to the regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock M., on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the noon hour on the next succeeding day."

The bill fixing the compensation of post-office route agents at not less than $900 nor more than $1,200, has passed the House.

The indications favor the idea that the Niagara Ship Canal bill will become a law.

A joint-resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to provide for the erection of the much-talked-of post-office in New York city.

The President, on the 15th inst., sent to the Senate the name of John M. Murphy for Governor of Idaho.

Bonds to the amount of $640,000 were issued last week to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for twenty miles more of completed road.

Among the Engineers' estimates of appropriations for the repair and maintenance of New York State fortifications are the following:—For Fort Porter, near Black Rock, $50,000; Fort Niagara, near the mouth of Niagara River, $100,000; Fort Ontario, Oswego, $50,000; Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, $60,000.

The testimony of General Sickles before the Congressional Committee in relation to affairs in South Carolina is very strong. He declared that many counties of that State require constant military control to secure to the Freedmen any of their rights.

The Ways and Means Committee are steady at work on the tax bill; it is probable that they will not agree upon any material reduction of internal taxation. The income tax, it is thought, will not be modified at all, and the tax on whisky will hardly be reduced below $1 per gallon.

The Iron and Steel Association is exerting a powerful pressure on Congress in favor of prohibitory duties.

The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington on the 15th inst. The report showed the receipts for the year to be $38,153; disbursements, $38,342. Six hundred and sixty emigrants sailed for Liberia last November. Six hundred and forty are now ready to sail.

The U. S. Supreme Court has rendered a decision that the Missouri law forbidding clergymen to preach or attorneys to practice without having previously taken an oath of loyalty, is unconstitutional.

The conservatory attached to the Executive Mansion was badly damaged by fire on the morning of the 18th inst., at least one-third of the valuable plants therein being destroyed. Loss on buildings $20,000. The plants destroyed are of the rarest character and of foreign origin, and cannot be replaced for years, and will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Canadian Matters.

TEAMS are now crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice at Ogdensburg.

A Montreal dispatch dated Jan. 17, says the St. Lawrence River has risen a foot, and there is great danger of its flooding the city.

Patrick McGrath, Thomas Maxwell, James Burke, Daniel Quinn and Peter P. Ledwith, Fenians, were tried at Toronto last week, of an attempt to "take Canada," and found guilty. Patrick Norton plead guilty to the same charge. The sentence in each case was deferred.

The plans arranged for the defence of Montreal against any attack or inroads from Fenians or other enemies, have been approved by Her Majesty's Government at London. The Imperial Parliament will be called upon to make an appropriation of two millions of pounds sterling for the completion of the work. It is proposed to begin the erection of the defences early next summer.

The Toronto Globe learns that the Confederation Delegates in London have agreed upon the plan of Government, and submitted the matter to the British Cabinet.

Advices from Ottawa represent that much anxiety prevails there on account of rumors that the Capital of the Confederation is to be removed eastward. It has resulted in the stopping of building operations.

The exports from Canada to the United States during the year 1866, were as follows:—Wheat, 610,000 bushels; barley, 200,000 bushels; flour, 150,000 barrels; butter, 640,000 pounds; lumber, 127,000,000 feet.

Affairs at the South and South-west.

THE Legislature of West Virginia has ratified the U. S. Constitutional Amendment.

A telegraph cable to connect Florida with Cuba, it is reported, will be laid during the present year.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says the Legislature will pass an act extending suffrage to the Freedmen.

The steamer "Sunny South" with 1,045 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last week, on the Alabama River.

Excitement has again been revived in Lexington, Mo., by the arrival there of two companies of Gov. Fletcher's militia.

Several ballots were had in the Kentucky Legislature last week for a United States Senator without making a choice.

The steamer "Mary Swan," running between Louisville and Memphis, is reported sunk near Rockport, Indiana,—a total loss.

The Missouri Legislature has before it a resolution recommending the impeachment of the President. Also, a resolution recommending a Convention of the States in July next.

The Freedmen's Bureau agent at Galveston, Texas, reports that the Freedmen are contracting for the year's labor with great rapidity. Georgia Freedmen arrive in almost every steamer.

A Jefferson City (Mo.) dispatch says a bill has been introduced into the House to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "white." A similar bill is before the Senate.

The Grand Jury at New Orleans has refused to find bills of indictment against any of the parties implicated in the riots last July. The District Attorney refused to administer the test oath to the jurors.

The steamer "Platte Valley," which left Memphis the 17th inst. for Vicksburg, struck the wreck of a sunken gunboat in the afternoon, and sank to the hurricane roof in three minutes. A large number of persons were drowned.

The Freedmen are leaving the vicinity of Columbia, S. C., in such numbers as to excite alarm for the future cultivation of the lands. They are chiefly bound for Florida, whither they are transported at Government expense at about five dollars per head, and a promise of rations until the working season. The main reason for leaving are the hopes they indulge of better employment in the region of their destination.

From South America.

WE have received advices from Valparaiso of December 18th, which give confirmation to the rumor that Chili had refused the mediation of England and France in the Spanish question.

The South American Congress is to meet at Lima, and all Republics which have not yet given in their adhesion to the League are to be invited.

The bark Tecumseh, with sixty cannon for Valparaiso fortifications, had arrived.

Lima advices to the 28th ult., state that an attempt was made on the night of the 20th to assassinate the President at Callao. The assassin, a Chillian, had been arrested.

The Herald's Panama correspondent of a late date, says it was rumored that the U. S. Minister to Columbia, Mr. Burton, has had a serious difficulty with President Mosquera, and had demanded his passports. Mosquera told him he did not require a passport, and he could go or stay as he pleased; whereupon Mr. Burton broke off all communication with the Columbia officials, and has referred the matter to the United States Government.

At last accounts the war in Paraguay was still going on. The Brazilian army was waiting for reinforcements to renew the attack, and the Marquis de Caxias had assumed command. The Paraguayan army is reported to be full of confidence and ready for action.

From Mexico.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco of Jan. 18, says "a letter from Durango dated Dec. 27th, states that Juarez arrived in that city on the day before, and received a most enthusiastic reception. He was escorted by over six hundred citizens and entered the city amid roaring of cannon and ringing of bells and great rejoicing of the people. Next day the President commenced operations against the invaders.

An army 200 strong was sent in the direction of Jalisco with orders to join the division of Gen. Auza and follow the French on the way to the city of Mexico.

Official news was received that a column of French troops, 1,000 strong, fell into an ambuscade near San Juan De Los Lagos and were entirely cut off, losing all their arms and material of war besides 250 prisoners. Gen. Rikers commanded the victorious party.

Gen. Placivevega left Durango Dec. 28th, for the city of Mexico, in command of a brigade. Previous to the arrival of President Juarez the French evacuated the city and went towards Zacatecas, fighting all the way to Guadalajara.

On the staff of Juarez are 18 American officers lately arrived from California."

Late advices from the city of Mexico say that Maximilian's confessor is virtually governing the Empire, the Emperor himself living quietly and secluded in the Capital. An Austrian war vessel is awaiting him at Vera Cruz. All the abandoned cities are being occupied by the Liberal troops.

The last of the French troops in Mexico were expected at the Capital daily, preparatory to a general embarkation, and the Liberal forces were following closely in their wake.

The very latest advices from Mexico state that it is expected that Maximilian will leave the country with the French or soon afterwards.

THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION—Which held its Annual Meeting in Albany on the 15th and 16th inst., we should judge from the proceedings, did the State good service in the recommendations which, if carried out, will tend materially to verify the maxim, "In peace prepare for war." A larger number of members than usual were present. The Address by Inspector-General Batcheller on the evening of the 16th, was an able production, and listened to by a highly appreciative audience—military and citizens—among whom where a large number of ladies. After the conclusion of Gen. B.'s Address, the Association, per special invitation, marched to the Executive Mansion, where the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy" had provided ample rations, upon which a charge was made which resulted to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the cementing still more closely the bonds of friendship.

THE CRETAN WAR.—The Tribune's Syria correspondent says the enthusiasm of the Greeks has been fairly roused in favor of the insurgents, and the youth of Greece are hastening in large numbers to aid the Cretans in their desperate struggle against the Turks. The captain of an English gunboat, moved by sympathy for the suffering Cretans, had received certain fugitives on board his vessel and conveyed them to a place of safety. This act has been disclaimed by his Government, and the gunboat withdrawn from Crete. Meanwhile the American Consul, it is reported, has applied to our Government for permission to employ one of the vessels at his command in removing non-combatants from Crete. Sympathy for the Cretans is spreading on all sides.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—GOV. FENTON, last week, sent to the Senate of this State the following nominations:—Joseph B. Carr of Troy, late Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General of the Third Division National Guards, State of New York. Theodore B. Gates of Kingston, late Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General of the Fifth Division. Henry A. Barnum of Syracuse, late Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General of the Sixth Division. Craig W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, late Colonel of Volunteers, to be Major-General of the Seventh Division.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—This law, we understand, is again fully inforced by the New York Police, to the great increase of sobriety and order and the decrease of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct arising from it. These results are chronicled by the press with great satisfaction, and the inforcement of the law is urged in the interest of order and the general welfare of the community.

EARTHQUAKE IN OREGON.—A Jacksonville (Oregon) telegram says that a terrific earthquake was felt at Fort Klawath on the 8th inst. The sky was darkened with ashes and the air filled with sulphurous vapors, which came from the direction of Klawath Marsh. Klawath Lake had fallen about six feet, and Crooked Creek was completely dried up. The account purports to have been written by order of the Commander of Fort Klawath.

A GREAT ARMY IN RUSSIA.—The recruiting which is to take place in Russia from the 27th of January to the 27th of February, at the rate of four conscripts per 1,000 inhabitants, and five per 1,000 in certain districts, will produce 850,000 men. The Russian army at present numbers 800,000 men under arms; add to which the 850,000 produced by the new levy, and the round number is 1,650,000 men.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The following persons were elected United States Senators last week by the Legislatures of their respective States:—New York, ROSCOE CONKLING; Pennsylvania, SIMON CAMERON; Missouri, CHARLES D. DRAKE; Illinois, LYMAN TRUMBULL; Nevada, JAMES W. NYE.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

LATE papers from England contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods and shipwrecks, and deaths from cold and starvation.

A BILL has been introduced in the Minnesota House to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution; also a resolution requesting Senator Norton to resign.

A SELECT Committee of the English Parliament, which has been investigating the subject, reports two thousand deaths in the English coal mines in the last ten years.

THE Indiana Legislature has before it a bill to make "bolting" from either House by any member, when a question is before it, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000.

THE Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature have nominated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen for U. S. Senator, and the Democratic members Ex-Senator Stockton.

A DISPATCH from Concord, N. H., the 14th, says Ex-President Pierce has been confined to his house by an illness of several weeks, but today is thought to be much better.

ACCOUNTS received from the east and west represent that there has been great snow storms the past few days, blocking up the railroads, and causing great suffering by the poor.

GEN. GRANT has won a lawsuit in the St. Louis courts, whereby he has secured possession of a farm sold several years ago, but for which he got no pay. On the first trial he failed.

A TOBACCONIST at Berlin, on recently opening a package from St. Domingo, was astonished to find near the top of it the dried human hand of a negro, and a little further down a bowie knife.

THE Parisians have discovered a process of photographing the likeness of the owner upon linen garments in lieu of writing the name. Washing, it is said, does not injure the portraits.

THERE was a loss of $100,000 among the shipping at Cincinnati on the 17th, caused by the flood and ice. Large numbers of coal and other barges were broken from their moorings and sunk.

THE Hudson River Rowing Association, composed of a large number of clubs, have resolved to challenge any European rowing club to row a race of three or five miles either in England or France.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in New York on the 19th inst. to express sympathy with the Greeks of Crete, and a committee was appointed of influential citizens to collect funds, food and clothing for them.

CHARLES DICKENS has begun public readings of "Barbox Brothers" and the "Boy at Mugby" in the city of Leeds. The London journals report that "Mugby Junction" has had a sale of two hundred and fifty thousand copies.

A DISPATCH from Fort Laramie, the 11th inst., says the mail party was attacked 40 miles west of here last night by Indians, who captured seven mules and one wagon. A stealing party of Indians are reported prowling about this post.

THE bill repealing the act of the New York Legislature last session which prohibited the granting of "free passes" on railroads, passed the Senate on the 16th inst. As the bill had previously passed the Assembly, it has "gone to the Governor" for his signature.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY is a little easier in this locality than a week since, but the market cannot be considered easy. There is some improvement in New York and other eastern cities, but the high rates of interest paid by outside borrowers give a pretty decided indication of the true state of affairs. Lenders, on call, are firm in their demands of 7 per cent., with best collaterals. Average commercial paper goes at 8@10 per cent.

The stringency of the market at the West continues. The Banks, as a general thing, are able to accommodate only a portion of their customers. The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says:—"Business men are striving very hard to bridge over these rough times, in the hope that a change for the better is not far distant. Rates for money are pretty generally what lenders choose to ask. In the street, good paper ranges from 15 to 24 per cent."

This indicates about the condition of things in the leading commercial cities West and Southwest. Collections are slow and uncertain, and merchants report that they are receiving but about 50 per cent. of what they anticipated.

The general failure of the wheat harvest last year in Ohio, Indiana, and some other States, leaves farmers without the means to cancel their indebtedness from sales of surplus wheat,—and the price of pork being about half it was last year, money from that source is much less than anticipated. Ohio and Indiana, with a good crop of wheat, might have exported to the value of $50,000,000; now in some localities in those States farmers are buying wheat from the Northwest to make bread for their families.

Gold steadily advanced during the week, and touched a fraction above 137. On Saturday sales ranged from 136½ to 136⅝. The price yesterday was 136⅝. Only $156,000 in specie was sent to Europe by Saturday's New York steamers. Stocks are lower; nearly all denominations, except Governments, tend downward.

The number of mercantile failures reported in the Northern States during the year 1866 was 632, with aggregate liabilities of $17,330,000. The losses the past year are much larger than reported in any year since 1861. That year the number of failures reported was 5,935, with liabilities in the aggregate of $189,000,000. The number of failures the last year is less than half the average between 1857 and 1860. The last year has not been a year of large profits. Merchants have everywhere suffered from the decline in prices.

Business prospects for the future have an uncertain, not to say gloomy, look. Some prophesy, however, that the present condition of affairs is but the harbinger of better times. We trust this may be the case, but the indications do not very clearly point in that direction. Very much depends upon the action of Congress. There never was a time when sound financial legislation was more necessary than at present. We need a policy comprehensive and general in its principles, and then let it be permanent. The commercial writer of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Ask a business man his opinion about the future, and it will be found he has no opinion pending the action of Congress. So much depends on legislation that business must be upset periodically to await the action of Congress, or to ascertain what direction the Secretary of the Treasury will give to his discretionary power. No business can prosper under this state of uncertainty. The continued sharp contraction of the currency would bring a crisis, but this would not be so bad as a long period of stagnation and suspense which at last would end in a revulsion. What the country needs, therefore, and what Congress should adopt, is a fixed policy.

The reduction of legal tender notes since June 1st, 1865, to the close of 1866, aggregates $183,761,887. There are 390 National Banks authorized by the United States Treasurer to receive deposits of Government funds. These banks furnish an aggregate security, in bonds, valued at $55,903,950.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are in circulation recent counterfeit 5's on the First National Bank of New York and on the First National Banks of the following places: Washington, D. C.; Scranton, Penn.; Cairo, Ill.; Boston, Mass. There are also 5's on the "Oil City Bank" in circulation. They are worthless, the bank having "gone up" in company with Culver & Co. of Venango Co., Pa.

The counterfeits above mentioned are a dangerous imitation of the genuine bill.

DRESSED HOGS.—The hogs in market last week were better fatted and heavier than heretofore. Prices have not materially changed. Shippers yesterday paid 8 cts. Buyers for home consumption, as usual, paid a little higher.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says:—"Hogs advanced 15c per cental, under light receipts and an active demand. Sales were made at $6,25@6.65 gross, and $7,25@7,80 net, for light to heavy averages, the latter rate for hogs weighing 280 lbs. and upward. One of our largest packers, who has held off all the season, commenced operations to-day."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The markets East and West are inactive. Prices rather favor the buyer.

WOOL.—Nothing doing except in the Eastern markets, and transactions in New York and Boston have not been large the past week. Messrs. Bailey, Jenkins & Garrison of Boston, in their last week's Circular say:—"There is no material change in the wool market, and we note continued inactivity. Fine descos are in moderate demand at firm rates. Manufacturers have little encouragement to buy while the market allows no outlet for their goods at paying prices. Much interest is felt as to the course Congress will take on the proposed Tariff, and until the question is settled we look for an unsteady trade."

HOPS.—Hops have improved. Emmet Wells, of New York, in his Circular of the 19th says:—"Our revised quotations this week show an advance of 2½ to 5c. ₱ lb. in prices of choice grades. There is more inquiry for very low grades, which are extremely scarce and sell readily at 35@40c. cash."

The following are the latest quotations:—American, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good to prime, 52½@57½c; do, choice to fancy, 62½@70c.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do, dried, ₱ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	3,50	Cherries	20@ 25
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,80@ 2,85	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,10@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@ 1,12	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@ 1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₱ bu	$3,75@4,00
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	7,00@8,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,50@ 8,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₱ lb	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@ 14	Wood, hard	$7,50@7,50
Shoulders	12@ 12	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@ 15	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do stove	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll, ₱ lb	30c	Do. chestnut	1,75@0,00
Do, packed	25@ 28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16	Do. char ₱ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	15@ 18	Salt, ₱ bbl	2,87@3,00
Lard, tried	12@ 14	Wool, ₱ lb	45@ 70c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	30@ 35
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	35@ 38	Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₱ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Jan. 19.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 34½@35c. Flour, sales at $9,40@14,15. Wheat, $2,00@3,00. Rye, $1,08@1,15. Barley, 80@$1,22. Corn, $1,12@1,18. Oats, 62@66c. Pork, old mess, $19,75@20,00; new do. $20,75@21,25; prime, $16,75@17,00. Lard, 12@13¼cts. Butter, 15@28cts. Cheese, 16@20c. Dressed hogs, 8¾@8¾c Western and 9@9½cts for city. Hams, 10@12c. Shoulders, 8½@9½c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, Jan. 18.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,87@3; corn meal, 2,40@2,62 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,25; Rye, $1,20@1,25; Corn, $1,22@1,25; Barley, $1,05@1,25; Oats, 64c. Dressed hogs, $8,00@8,66 for Western; State, $8,00@8,62½. Hams, 16c. Butter, 25@33c. Lard, 14@15c. Cheese, 15@21c.

Buffalo, Jan. 19.—Flour, sales at $11,75@15,00; Wheat, $2,15@2,95; Corn, 85c@$1; Barley, $1,00@1,03; Rye, $1@1,25; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $20,50@21; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Flour, sales at $10@11,12; Wheat, $1,13@2,14; Corn, 79½@81cts; Oats, 41@41½c; Rye, 87@89c; Barley, 66@70c. Pork, mess, $18,00@18,75; Lard, 11½c. Dressed hogs, $6,00@7,25.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Flour ranges from $6,65@8,50; Wheat, spring, $1,44@1,45; fall, $1,75@1,80. Oats, 30@33c; Barley, 56@58c; Peas, 68@70c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $15; Hams, 10@12c; Bacon, 10@10½c; Shoulders, 9c; Lard, 11¾@11¾c; Butter, 11@13½c; Cheese, 11¾@12½c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $10@12,50; Straw, $6@8,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,75@5,25.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Jan. 14.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, 15@18; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 8@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7@7¾cts; light medium, 6¾@6¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 16.—Beeves, sales at 8@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@75; heifers, $25@45. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6¾@7¾c; in lots, $1,50@6 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7¾@7¾c.

Albany, Jan. 18.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4@10¾c. Sheep, common to good, 5¾@6¾c; extra, 6@6½c. Hogs, 6½@7c; dressed hogs, 7@8¼c.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Beeves range at from $3,33¾@6,87½; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $2,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,35@6,25.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Prize cattle, $12,50@15; 1st class, $9@10. Sheep, prize, $10; extra, $10@12 each. Lambs, $4@5 each. Dressed hogs, $4,25@5,25.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Jan. 19.—Market firm, with sales 230,000 lbs at 32@62c for domestic fleece; 43c for pick locks; 30@32c for Texas.

Boston, Jan. 16.—The following are the Advertiser quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@70c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 53@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@60c; fine, 52@54c; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@55c; medium, 51@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@70c; pulled, extra, 55@65c; superfine, 40@60c; No. 1, 55@65c; Smyrna, 15@35c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 25@38c; Chillian, 28@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 16@55c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 16.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed, 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 50c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

Married.

In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. E. J. HERMANS, Mr. JOHN F. CONNERS of Chicago, and Miss MINNIE E. O'NEIL of this city.

Died.

At Forestville, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1866, of typhoid fever, Mr. J. F. BRAND, aged 34 years.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Hathaway's Magic Match Safe—W H Woodworth.
Nursery Stock for Spring of 1867—Moore, Hemm & Co.
Elegant Fruit Farm—E Morris.
Away with Chilblains—H H Doolittle.
Apple Seedlings, &c., for Sale—J H Platman.
New Music for Flute, &c—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Photographs of Union Generals, &c—C Seymour.
Valentines—I A Pittman.
Osage Orange Seed—W H Mann & Bro.
Snook's Excelsior Black Ink Powder—Snook & Disbrow

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Kangaroo hams are sold in London.

— The trichina has re-appeared in Germany.

— Artemus Ward will clear $50,000 in England.

— The small pox continues in Matanzas, Cuba.

— Green peas are for sale in the Florida markets.

— The Boston oyster trade employs sixty vessels.

— Shorcham, Vt., is to erect a soldiers' monument.

— 233,418 emigrants arrived at New York during the year 1866.

— There are 10,000 cabmen and 5,000 omnibus drivers in London.

— Both the Hudson and East Rivers are filled with floating ice.

— A recently formed Yacht Club in Boston numbers 140 members.

— Rev. E. P. Hammond is now traveling in Egypt and the Holy land.

— A shark's jaw has been dug up in a coal bed at Belleville, Illinois.

— Dr. Ayer, the pill autocrat, has entered the field as a public lecturer.

— The population of Kansas has increased 50,000 during the past year.

— Papers from all parts of Wisconsin are complaining of a lack of snow.

— A college for young colored men has been established in Washington.

— Worcester county, Mass., is out of debt, and has $30,000 in the treasury.

— Preparations are making for a vigorous Indian campaign in the spring.

— The cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., began the ten hour system last week.

— New engines are to be put in the steamship Great Eastern at a cost of $300,000.

— It is said the Emperor Napoleon is a strong believer in modern spiritualism.

— England has advised Greece to preserve a strict neutrality in affairs in Candia.

— Detroit Fenians offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of Organizer Stephens.

— A child lost at the evacuation of Richmond has just been restored to its parents.

— It is said Organizer Stephens sailed from New York Saturday week for Europe.

— A large number of whales have recently been seen off the south side of Long Island.

— South Carolina freedmen are leaving that State in such numbers as to excite alarm.

— The Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided that a liquor bill is not a legal debt.

— The distribution of fuel among the poor was resumed in Richmond, Va., last week.

— A young lady named Christina Kett was murdered at Dayton, Ohio, Friday week.

— The U. S. Supreme Court has pronounced against the constitutionality of all test oaths.

— Cyrus Fowler of Beyfield, Mass was lately frozen to death within a few rods of his home.

— The rebel General Hood refuses to accept the donation of a homestead from his admirers.

— The Springfield armory has received an order from Government for 25,000 breech-loading guns.

— The number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1866 was 26,000 less than in 1865.

— Gen. Grant has won his suit before the Circuit Court for the possession of his farm near St. Louis.

— A carpenter's scratch awl, lost two years ago, was found in the stomach of a cow recently killed at Salisbury, Pa.

— Missouri's bill of expenses for calling out and equipping State troops during the rebellion amounts to $7,000,000.

— Sons of the first families at Charleston, S. C., are glad to get work as conductors on the street cars, or as policemen.

— A Marysville, Cal., early June apple tree has lately ripened a second crop for the year. It blossomed in October.

— The total revenue of Canada, from all sources, for the month of December, was $793,108, and the expenditures $461,252.

— The Natchez freedmen have bought a church property for $9,000, paid $6,000 down, and agree to pay the balance in ten months.

— Nellie Dean of Pittsburg, Pa., a twelve-year-old skater, gets $200 a week for her performances at a skating park in that city.

— The gold mines at Madoc C. W., still excite attention, and specimens continue to be found in different places in the township.

— Miss Kate Hofmeister, residing in Boonville, Mo., while waltzing at a ball on New Year's eve, fell to the floor and instantly expired.

— A "wife agency" has been established on the employment agency system at Cleveland Ohio, with prices ranging from $3 to $10.

— A feature of the French Exposition is to be a Japanese coffee house with eight genuine Japanese girls, already on their way to Paris, as waiters.

Special Notices.

"Coe's Cough Balsam" are household words throughout the United States. As we travel we are greeted with it from rocks and fences; if we pick up a newspaper we are advised to "try it;" and as we visit our friends we see it on the shelf ready for use. It soothes fretful children, puts a veto on coughing, and is a great relief to the consumptive.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

FOREIGN NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The last of the transports for Vera Cruz to bring home the French troops from Mexico, left Toulon last evening.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Florence letter to the Times says that Gen. King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American church outside the walls of the city. Mr. King has complied, and will hire a villa for that purpose.

PESTH, Jan. 17.—The Hungarian Diet with remarkable unanimity, evince a design to break their negotiations with Austria if that government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will visit the Paris Exposition, calling there while on her way to Germany. Forty-one persons are reported to have lost their lives by the breaking of the ice in Regent Park. Others who were known to be on the lake at the time of the accident are still missing. Garibaldi, at the request of an American friend, has written a letter giving his opinion on affairs in the United States. He applauds the election of colored deputies to the Massachusetts Legislature, earnestly expresses his hope for the preservation of future harmony of the Union, and urges the President to come to terms with Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The usually intense cold season has so aggravated the distress of the poor of this city that it resulted to-day in a bread riot in the streets, but the disturbance was not of a serious character.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The Porte has agreed to evacuate the forts held by Turkish troops in the Principality of Servia.

TRIESTE, Jan. 20.—Reports from Mirama state the Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from her severe illness. The patent for the re-organization of the Austrian armies will not be carried out.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—The Grecian Government has sent Gen. Kabergia on a special mission to the United States.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—It is reported that the Government of Spain is about to send Facundi Joni as Minister to the United States.

ATHENS, Jan. 20.—The advices received from the Island of Candia state that the Cretans had fought another battle, in which they claim a victory over 5,000 Turks. The Cretan Assembly has issued a call to all the Powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report the condition of the country.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Emperor Napoleon has issued an important decree. It orders that the address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the Throne shall be discontinued; grants to the legislative body the right of questioning the Government; proposes that offences of the press be tried in the convictional courts; that the stamp duties be reduced, and that the rights of the people to meet in public be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety. The decree concludes by declaring that these reforms will now crown the edifice of a State founded upon the national will. The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The Swedish Parliament was opened yesterday. The King, in his speech, said that Sweden would always endeavor to remain neutral in the various differences between the European powers.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Warranted New and Good—For $1,10 ℔ lb, sent by mail, pre-paid; $20 per bushel. Address W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, McLean Co., Ills. 883-4t

SNOOK'S EXCELSIOR Black Ink Powder. One Package sent to any address on receipt of 25 cts; makes 2 qts. of ink. Address SNOOK & DISBROW, Box 2095 Cleveland, O.

AWAY WITH CHILBLAINS.—H. H. DOOLITTLE, (Fruit Grower,) of Oaks' Corners, N. Y., has prepared, after 30 years study and 5 years experimenting, a certain and quick cure for *Chilblains, corns, frozen flesh*, &c. Price, 25 cts. single box, or 3 for $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Send for circular of certificates.

NEW MUSIC FOR FLUTE, VIOLIN AND Accordeon.—WINNER'S EXCELSIOR COLLECTION.
For the Flute ..... **75 cts.**
For the Violin ..... **75 cts.**
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Each book contains nearly one hundred and fifty Popular Melodies. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

I OFFER TO THE TRADE OF 1867. 20,000 No. 2 Apple Seedlings; 20,000 No. 1 Cherry Seedlings; 20,000 No. 2 Plum Seedlings; 50,000 Apple Grafts; 12,000 Grape Vines, of all the best sorts; also, standard Apple Trees, standard Pear and Plum and Cherry Trees, Peach, Horsechestnut and Plum Pits, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.
883-3t J. H. PLATMAN, Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y.

VALENTINES.—Send for the Puzzle VALENTINES.
Twenty Puzzle Valentines, all a riddle without the key, mailed to any part of the country for 50 cts., with the key to explain them. Greatly improved since last year. Also, Comic and Sentimental Valentines mailed or expressed. I. A. PITTMAN, Publisher,
883-2t No. 8 West Third-st., Cincinnati.

ELEGANT FRUIT FARM of 20 Acres, at Burlington, N. J., crowded with bearing fruits of all kinds, with superior large cottage in most complete order, for sale with immediate possession. Also, one of 42 acres, with first class modern brick mansion, and four other very productive fruit farms, from six to thirty acres, with capital buildings. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SPRING OF 1867.—MOORE, HEMM & CO., Proprietors of the Sidney Nursery, offer for sale for the Spring of 1867, a large stock of Standard Apple Trees, Standard and Dwarf Pears; Cherry Trees, principally Early May and May Duke; Peach Trees, largely of Hale's Early; Grape Vines of the best and hardiest varieties. Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c., &c. The attention of all persons wanting such stock is solicited. MOORE, HEMM & CO.,
883-2t Sidney, Ohio.

IONA, ISRAELLA, DIANA, DELAWARE and Adirondac wood and plants for sale. Apply to
880-3t J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y.

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Have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.
All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG (Black.) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℙ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black.) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ℙ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black.) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1.20 ℙ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℙ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℙ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℙ lb.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., cor. of CHURCH.
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Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

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[For manner of getting up Clubs see former editions of this paper.] 888-tf

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DON'T PAY $1.00 A BOTTLE FOR Hair Restorer when you can purchase the receipt for making one of the best Hair Restorers in the market for 10 cts. It has been used many years, and all who have tried it give it the preference, being cleaner and nicer to use. It is not a dye—will not injure or soil the skin. In all cases restores gray hair to its original color. Sent to any address for $1.00.
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American Weeds and Useful Plants	1.75
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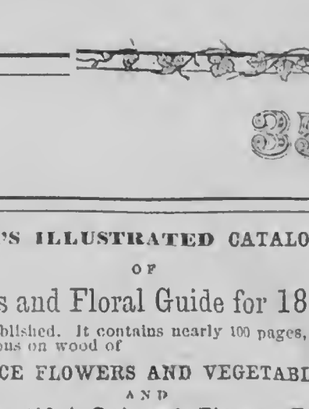

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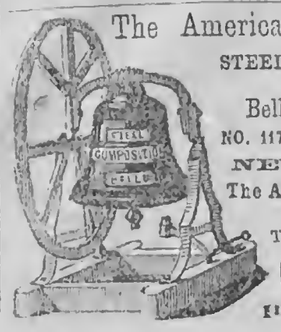

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THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few may touch the magic string,
And noisy fame be proud to win them;
Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Where song has told their heart's sad story.
Weep for the voiceless who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow,
But where the glistening night dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's church-yard willow.

O hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine
Slow-dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If sluging breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WRECKED.

BY ERNST HERRY.

I DISPLACED a book in my library—an envelope fell out that had been mislaid there, a dainty, white, scented envelope, that reminded one of fallen snowflakes or crushed flowers. I picked it up and sat down by the window. There were only a couple of cards, wedding cards, in it; but they told me such a sad story of a wrecked life. Back to the halls of the Past, pale-faced Memory led me, and I paused before two pictures hanging there—the one a perfect EVANGELINE, with great masses of purple black hair, and eyes of dusky splendor, with a whole world looking out of their luminous depth. Sweet, sweet ETHEL! "That glittering face so proudly pure" haunts me now like a dream of angels. And the other, a frank, manly face, with clusters of chestnut curls above a broad, white brow; mirthful, boyish eyes; the mouth curved haughtily; and upon the finely cut lips an expression of rigid determination and self-will, each face the index of the noble soul within; and yet both were very, very proud in their repose. O pride! pride! Pride was the rock upon which both of those lives were wrecked! They were residents of the same city, both wealthy, and moved in the same circles; so, of course, they were acquainted before they met that summer at NETTIE B——'s. But there they met in daily intercourse; and in those long, bright summer days, filled with music, and drives, and pic-nics and flirtations, they learned to love each other. They were a gay party of city fashionables who met there—young, unclouded hearts, who had as yet looked only upon life's sunny side,—and from morning until night NETTIE B——'s beautiful home rang with merry voices from happy hearts. And so the golden summer days floated by and brought unto two hearts at least the first untolding of their destiny.

The summer came to a close, and still the gay party lingered. October came, and still they were dreaming in the violet and golden light. But at last active preparations were made for a general breaking up and regreful leave-taking.

It was a glorious evening, the last week of their stay. The programme for the evening had been a boating excursion; but for some cause it had been given up, and the company had merrily betaken themselves to the great library parlor, where, gathered in groups, they were eagerly discussing "something new." Boating, pic-nics, rides, dancing, tableaux, "everything" was voted "worn out." "Even to flirting!" cried NETTIE B——, shrugging her pretty shoulders and glancing mischievously over one to where her piqued lover, CARL SHIRLEY, was paying assiduous attention to EVA GILLETT, who he knew perfectly well was already engaged; "even to flirting! So, good people, give us something *new* to end this summer with."

Every one laughed. Even CARL, after looking fierce for a moment, joined in the general laugh, in the midst of which KITTIE M——, the mischief of the party, mounted an ottoman, and, commanding silence of the perfect Babel of voices, suggested—first, that they should give a vote of thanks to their beautiful friend and hostess, NETTIE B——, for her generous hospitality; and secondly, that that grand summer should close with a double wedding, and that the only two *known* engaged couples—FRANK WOLSEY and his betrothed wife MAUD STANLEY, HARRY BURNS and ETHEL GREY—should be the parties. The proposition was received with shouts of applause; and so, almost without gaining their reluctant consent, preparations were made at once, and one beautiful October morning the whole company met for the last time in the stately drawing-rooms, and, in quiet contempt of what Dame GRUNDY might say of such an unusual proceeding, HARRY BURNS and ETHEL GREY, FRANK WOLSEY and MAUD STANLEY, were married, and, after going through the prescribed forms of congratulation and partaking of the splendid entertainment, dispatched brief letters home and set out on a wedding tour.

There was never a more noble couple than HARRY BURNS and ETHEL GREY! I said it then, and I say it now in the face of the after events. Yet, viewed in the light of those after events, I know that that marriage would never have taken place had it not then and there. They were eminently fitted for each other; they loved each other truly and were equals in every respect, even to the family pride in the noble, old Scotch blood that ran in their veins,—a pride that their parents had brought with them from the old home in Scotland to the new home in America. But, unknown to them, there had been a feud between the two families—a bitter, deadly feud that sprang up a half century back in the old home in Scotland,—but the fires of which had, with true Scottish pertinacity, been kept burning as brightly as they did in those first days, when, from their castellated mountain fortresses, their ancestors bade defiance to their enemies or shivered a lance with them in the valleys.

How little a thing will influence a human life—a word, a look, to ruin or to save! It was a dreary, rainy day in the city when those two letters reached their destination,—those two letters bearing upon their long, white pages a message that was to turn the tide of more than one life in that great city. HARRY'S father was sitting in his office conversing with a friend when the mail carrier brought his to him. The old man took and opened it carelessly; but the thin cheek flushed crimson, and the dim eyes flashed with more than the fires of youth as he read. "That ever son of his should mate with one of that hated race! his only son—his pride!" But then the fires burned low again—the man's true nobility asserted itself. HARRY did not know, *he* was not to blame, nor ETHEL perhaps. For HARRY'S sake he would use her well—for HARRY'S, his idol's, sake.

But the other letter to ETHEL'S aunt! I was spending a few days there and happened to be with her when it arrived. We were sitting in state in the large, handsome drawing-rooms when the servant brought it in. She rose to take it, remarking, pleasantly, that it was from ETHEL; she "was expecting her home soon; this would probably say when she was coming. MATTIE PIERCE came yesterday, she had heard. I would not mind if she read it, would I?" Breaking it open, her face grew suddenly white, and she staggered as if from a blow. I thought she was faint, and both the servant and myself sprang forward; but, waving us back with stately courtesy, she walked slowly and firmly up to her own room, her lips shut closely and her brow contracted as if in pain. She did not come down again. Several hours afterward I went up to her room. She was walking the floor, but stopped short when I entered and answered me in her usual clear, even voice; but her face was as white as the face of the dead. But, whatever the struggle was, there was no trace of it when she came down the next morning. She did not, however, announce ETHEL'S marriage; but in a few days the cards came out, and great preparations were made for the reception. It was curious to watch the meeting between her and HARRY'S father,—such stately, old school politeness! But no one would have dreamed that in their hearts were burning the fierce fires of a hatred that would never go out. She was never cordial; but I think in her reception of HARRY she approached the nearest to cordiality that I ever saw her; and yet all the while I fancied I detected that strange glitter in her eyes that I saw there that day—an expression that I did not like.

Of course, as they were wealthy and great favorites in society, there were a great many parties given in their honor; but I think they were both glad when it was all over and they went to reside in their own beautiful home, the most perfect picture of a home that I ever saw. There was everything that a passionate love of the beautiful could suggest, wealth buy, or a refined taste arrange. And they were so devoted to each other! they must have been very happy for the first six months of their married life.

But then ETHEL'S aunt began to be lonely in her splendid home,—she could not live without ETHEL; and so she too came to reside with them. It was beautiful to see their reception of her, the regard they paid her wishes, the thousand little nameless attentions to make her feel welcome and at home, though they knew that those cozy, pleasant evenings at home would be broken in upon by the presence of a third—that it would never be quite the same as when they were but two. But they never gave such thoughts utterance. Nothing could have been more cordial than their reception of her, nothing more tender than their regard for her, and she, moving about in her haughty way, was yet so gentle and thoughful, so purring and cat-like. Honestly, I do not see how that woman could have had the heart to do as she did. I do think she loved ETHEL, but I believe she would have torn her own heart out if it had stood in the way of her revenge. She was strong in her likes, but in her hate as relentless as death itself. For a few months, however, all was brightness and sunshine. But then a tiny cloud came up—an undefinable feeling that all was not the same between HARRY and ETHEL,—a something separating those two, united for life, a shadow which I doubt if either could have defined.

Months passed; she was working slowly but surely. It would never do to show the black flag at once; that would be only betraying herself. The woman played her cards well. "Small causes lead to great results," you know. It is from such little things a human life is made up.

Heaven knows what infernal machinery that woman set to work; I do not, I can only give the result. She was skilled in hypocrisy, in every kind of deceit. She brought her great knowledge of human nature to her aid; with their great pride to assist her. She made trivial things look as black as midnight, as black as her own heart; but they could not see that. She sowed dissension between them by all the thousand ways by which the guilty mislead the innocent. She forged ETHEL'S writing upon a leaf of her journal, as if it was from ETHEL, and then placed it in HARRY'S way, as if it came there by mistake. Of course ETHEL did not know this; she felt herself misunderstood and so remained in her own room the more, became paler and thinner, but more reserved and stately. That true, noble nature could not brook the distrust which her great pride would not allow her to explain unasked. If either of them had spoken! But HARRY also was too proud to ask for an explanation that was not given voluntarily. Poor child, she had nothing to explain! And so he too grew pale and thin; and the careless, mirthful look left his eyes forever, under that mental anguish. I do not seek to excuse them; they were both much to blame; but they were very young and life had been all sunshine; how could they know how to meet the storm? Neither for a moment doubted ETHEL'S aunt. How could they? She made them think her an angel of light; she would go to them and beseech them to be reconciled, always contriving to make matters worse. Heaven knows what they must have suffered during those terrible months. It could not last! For weeks they had been living virtually separated though under one roof. They were too proud to let a whisper of this reach the world. It would have killed them all, I think. ETHEL'S aunt had no intention of this; she could arrange it another way, for her heart never misgave her, she never turned back one iota, in the face of all that terrible suffering she did arrange it!

I don't know that I have mentioned that HARRY and his father were both lawyers and in partnership. About this time they were conducting a case of great importance that required the presence of one of them in a distant city. It was a situation involving an absence from home for months, a situation of great responsibility and danger, requiring a keen intellect and a brave heart, such as HARRY possessed. At any other time such a separation must have been painful; but I think it was a relief to them both, though both must have known that it might be forever. But I do not think either thought of this.

Shortly after this I saw ETHEL. Her manner was as quiet and stately as usual; but her eyes had a deep, far-away look in them, as if searching for something they could not find; and her voice, which was always soft and low, had a sound in it that thrilled you. Her physicians said she was going into a decline which baffled their skill. I do not think, besides myself and the servants, there was one out of the family who knew what ailed her. The servants were all old ones; indeed, I never saw a better appointed household. It is a peculiarity of these old Scotch families that they retain in their service the families of their servants. The GREY servants had been in the family since time immemorial. From parent to child, they would have died before they would have told. It was about this time that ETHEL'S aunt decided upon taking her to Europe for her health, the complicated state of HARRY'S business affairs being the excuse given for his not accompanying her. I think, now that she had attained her object, and wiped out the imaginary blot upon the family honor by bringing misery upon the BURNS, she would have made her happy if she could. Just before they started ETHEL wrote to HARRY. The letter was misunderstood and a brief reply sent. Then they started. I have but little more to write. They went on the ill fated ——, and were lost at sea.

Poor, poor ETHEL!—the dark sea is thy resting place now; only the cold waves envelope that queenly form! only the sea-weed for a pillow! Yet when I heard of it I did not weep for her; for I knew that at last the weary heart had found rest, and the weary soul peace. But her aunt! Let us hope that in that last hour, when the ship was reeling and pitching, and her soul stood unmasked in the presence of that awful night, the black waves and Death, the proud heart uttered, and the LORD of Mercy heard, a prayer for pardon.

And HARRY. I never saw him but once afterward. His face was deeply furrowed then; and many gray hairs rested among the chestnut curls. People said it was sorrow for his beautiful young wife's death; and so in truth it was; but I think he would have given all that he possessed if he could have recalled that one letter he wrote her. Ah! that letter was read in a very different way now; for in ETHEL'S room he had found her journal,—I think she must have purposely left it for him,—and in his private study a letter from her aunt, left purposely too—a bitter, mocking letter that awoke him at once. HARRY BURNS came out of his wife's room that night a bowed, broken-hearted, ruined man. I don't know where he is now—this was many years ago—but, wherever he is, I know there is a skeleton of the past that walks beside him, and in the sacred high places of his heart there is a broken idol.

Lima, Dec. 12, 1866.

A SELF-IMPORTANT LUNATIC.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Republican tells the story of a remarkable lunatic who goes every day to the telegraph offices, corner of Broadway and Liberty streets, New York, to communicate with the President on the condition of the country. The operators always take his dispatch as if they deemed it as important as he does. Twenty years ago he was one of the most prominent lawyers in New York, had an ample fortune, and was a ripe scholar outside of his profession. He lost his reason on account of some unfortunate love affair (think of a lawyer falling a victim to his heart!) squandered his means, and at last became a monomaniac on the subject of patriotism. For years he has deemed it his duty to confer daily with the President, whoever he may be, upon the condition of the Republic; and he never fails to make out his telegram, accompanied with diagrams and characters that no one can understand, but which he declares the Chief Executive will comprehend. He is supported by his relatives, and is entirely harmless and even good-natured at all times. He is in the best of spirits in spite of the responsibility he bears, and is as thoroughly convinced that the fate of the country hangs on him as if he was a member of Congress.

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OBSERVE CAREFULLY THE SHADOW OF "A SMALL WAIST," AND YOU WILL SOON DISCOVER A LARGE DOCTOR'S BILL AND THE OUTLINES OF A COFFIN!

CONUNDRUMS.

WHAT is that word in the English language of one syllable, which, if two letters be taken from it, becomes a word of two syllables? *Pl-ague.*

When were there only two vowels? In the days of *no a* (Noah,) before *u* and *i* (you and I) were born.

How does the hairdresser end his days? He curls up and dyes.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When long experience has made him *sage.*

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women *need* them.

When does a severe cold resemble a brilliant idea? When it comes into one's head snddenly.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

How many peas are there in a pint! One *p.*

EASY WAY TO DRAW SAW LOGS.—Draw them on a piece of paper with a crayon pencil.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 32 letters.
My 27, 25, 14, 6, 4 is the name of an animal.
My 31, 23, 22, 1, 2, 6, 6 is that which most persons experience.
My 32, 14, 28, 7 is something used for catching animals.
My 10, 14, 26, 15 is a musical instrument.
My 30, 29, 24 is the name of a female.
My 16, 17, 8 is a number not exceeding 10.
My 11, 25, 13 is a pronoun.
My 27, 12, 5, 9 is used by hunters.
My 6, 18, 3, 30, 1 is a number.
My 19, 2, 20 is both a conjunction and an adverb.
My 25, 21, 23 is a fluid.
My whole is an old and good saying.

Blood's Station, N. Y. D. S. PARTRIDGE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Mosoth het riha nda socie het yeldies,
Tel het donwwi tucrain laft;
Hitw a miles puno reh turesefs,
Hes hhat serwenda ot eth lalc.
Elt hte licherdn sisk erh teguly,
Sa hes scli nupo eth ebd;
Ogd thah lacled reh ot sih sobom
Dan het litlet eno si deda!

East Trumbull, Ohio. FRED.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

My first is found on the ocean wave,
In the spring, the pit, and the mine;
My second below earth's surface you have,
Where seldom the sun can shine.
My whole your dinner-table must grace,
And seldom fails to obtain a place.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TRIGONOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

IF one end of a cord 5 inches long be fastened 3 inches above the floor, in the corner of a room, how much surface will be enclosed in the circle formed by moving a pencil fastened at the other extremity of the cord, about the central part, always keeping the cord straight. L. RADCLIFF.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 886.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—He died in defense of his country.

Answer to Nautical Enigma:—Fore-top-gallant-sail.

Answer to Anagram:

The proudest motto for the young!
Write it in lines of gold
Upon the heart; and in thy mind
The stirring words enfold;
And in misfortune's dreary hour,
Or fortune's prosperous gale,
'Twill have a holy, cheering power—
"There's no such word as fail!"

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—21 minutes and 5.9 seconds.

Answer to Charade:—Love.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE care of the stock yet absorbs a good share of the farmer's working hours. Although the days are lengthening, yet they are too short and the weather is too severe to permit much out-door work being done. Nor should the farmer toil arduously through the winter months; let him rest, read, visit his friends, and gather from every source at hand all knowledge possible. He may find in the end that no time has been better used by him than that he employs in forming definite plans for the ensuing season's operations, in recruiting his energy for the work, and in enjoying social intercourse with his neighbors. Let his interest in the Farmers' Club, and the agricultural journal yet be prominent and active.

Stock.—Should be kept thriving. The owner's eye should watch closely for the first sign of backward tendency in condition and regulate the food accordingly. This is an important month for breeding animals; they should gain strength and condition gradually to support the demands which Nature will make upon them later in the season. Breeding stock should have warm quarters, plenty of air, and plenty of exercise. A different course somewhat may be taken with fattening stock. Keep them quiet, warm, and in stables or apartments dimly lighted.

Fodder. — Use the coarse fodder liberally, but feed some hay also. A feed of roots two or three times a week, if no more can be afforded, is of great service to the health of stock. Horses should have carrots. Otherwise give them a bran mash occasionally. Remember that milch cows pay cash for a liberal supply of food. Without rich food good butter cannot be made.

Manure. — How much manure are you losing yearly by want of care or by badly shaped yards? Not much? How quickly will water leached through a tub of ashes carry away their strength. And all the rains and snows that fall on your manure leach through it and run off — perhaps into a stream of water. A great deal is wasted in this way, and if you cannot cover your manure you can, at least, form the yard so as to prevent a great share of this waste. That is a good subject to study this month.

Clover Seed.— Should be thrashed this month; in cold weather it shells out best. It *may* be thrashed with a flail and sown in the chaff, although this is a clumsy way of doing it. But if you can sow it even it is apt to catch well.

Seed Grain.—All your seed grain should be provided this month. Sow the best only, and it is a good plan to change seed from one quality of land to another; also to get it from a distance. Have your seed clean and pure.

The Workshop.— Much time may be profitably spent in this. On stormy days you can overhaul your tools and put them in perfect repair. You can make many new ones, and perhaps a few gates, or bars or posts for a back lot where they will be used but seldom. You should see what new implements you want, and procure them in season.

EXTENSIVE POULTRY KEEPING.

J. C. D., Medina, N. Y., asks "for information in regard to the most approved practice in managing an extensive poultry yard for the purpose of raising chickens and eggs for market."

To the uninitiated it would seem at first glance that nothing is easier than to organize and manage successfully an establishment for producing large quantities of poultry and eggs for market. So much space, so many enclosures, so much food, and the requisite stock, are all, seemingly, that are wanted to insure success. On paper the profits of the business are flattering, and it seems to be one that may be largely extended. But the sober truth is, that though many have tried, we cannot at present point to a single immense poultry establishment in this country as a proof that the enterprise is feasible. On the contrary, it has been tried several times, and as often failed. "Poultry cannot be kept together in large numbers," is an axiom now; yet it is equally true that no farm stock pays better, even when half cared for, than the few dozen fowls that wander over every farmer's premises. And when well cared for they prove so remunerative that it is no wonder people catch the "hen fever," and speculate on large poultry establishments.

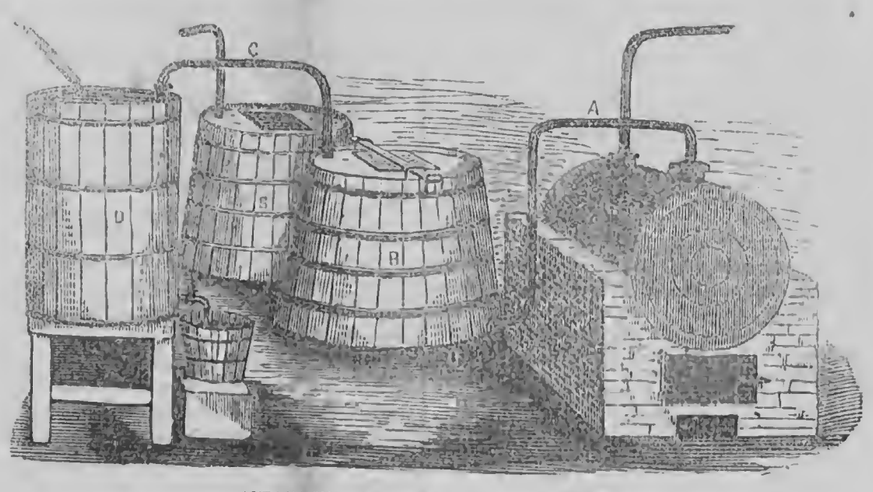
Is it, then, not possible to keep poultry on a large scale for market purposes? Yes, we think it is; but it is likewise *impossible* to keep large quantities of fowls together and have them thrive. Poultry growers have worked too much on the wrong plan of crowding many together, and confining them in too cramped quarters. That will never do. The fowls must be colonized—only a few put together—with ample quarters, plenty of range, drink, and food various and abundant, and having little or no connection with other fowls. But there is no reason why colonies may not be multiplied indefinitely. This, we are confident, is the only system of keeping large quantities of fowls with profit or success.

There are many minor considerations which require careful attention from one entering on this business. Animal food must be cheaply and readily procured, hence the proximity to waters furnishing plenty of fish might be an object. Sheds, shelter, fresh water and range are essential, and to obtain these cheaply the establishment might be located on wild lands, or those unfit for agricultural purposes. The market should be within easy reach, and the best ones should be sought out. The eastern cities are the best markets for poultry in this country, and some of the cheap, sandy lands of New Jersey, if well watered, are eligible locations for poultry establishments.

THE CULTURE OF PEPPERMINT.

NUMBER TWO.

HAVING your peppermint ready for the distillery, the next operation is to distil or steam it. For steaming "mint," an iron boiler is used with a copper or tin worm. Any steam boiler of the capacity of ten-horse power and upward, will answer the purpose. Two large tubs are necessary, and should be made of three-inch pine plank, free from knots and checks. They should be made steam tight, and bound with iron hoops. Make the tubs four feet and a-half in diameter at the bottom, and four feet at the top, on the inside. A false bottom, perforated with small holes, should be placed four inches above the main bottom, to allow the steam free circulation under the "mint." The steam can be conducted from the boiler to the tubs in wooden pipes, iron-bound at the ends. The hole in the upper head of the tubs should be twenty inches or two feet in diameter, large enough to admit of a man standing in the tub while filling it. They should be about four feet and a-half deep on the inside. The hole in the top of the tubs should be closed with a cover or "cap" fitting perfectly tight, and held down with a lever or brace on the top. The steam should be conducted into the tubs at the side, just above the lower head, and out, at the top, either *through* the head, or at the side close *under it*. The object of using two tubs instead of one, is that one can be emptied and filled while the "charge" is running off from the other. In other words, they are used alternately; the steam being first let into one and then the other. It is not essential that the worm should be coiled up in a round tub. On the other hand, a cheaper one can be made and used in an oblong or square vat. Twenty-five feet of two-inch and the same length of inch and a-half pipe put together with elbows, (the whole



APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING PEPPERMINT.

DESCRIPTION OF DISTILLING APPARATUS.— The steam passes from the boiler through the pipe, A, into the tub, B, which is filled with the mint: from the tub through the pipe, C, into the worm coiled in the tub, D, where it is condensed and the product flows into the small vessel at the bottom. When the charge in the first tub, B, is distilled the steaming pipes are connected with the second tub, B, and the first one re-charged. The artist has represented the covers of the tubs as having holes in them for the purpose of filling and emptying. It would be more convenient in this respect to have the entire cover lift up.

to be well soldered or brazed together) to suit any sized vat, will answer the purpose, or it can be laid in a small flume built in a running stream. In distilling peppermint the oil is carried off by or with the steam, and in passing through the worm the water and oil are condensed and run off together into what is called a receiver. The water sinks to the bottom and runs off, while the oil remains on the surface and is dipped off with a small dipper. It is then filtered through paper, and is ready for market. The receiver is made like a common watering pot with the top of the spout about two inches lower than the top of the receiver. A piece of shingle or tin should be placed in the receiver in a slanting position, to allow the steam to strike on as it issues from the worm to prevent the oil from being forced to the bottom and there making its escape with the water. To guard against accident the oil should be dipped off two or three times a day.

The oil is put up and sent to market in strong tin cans that hold from 20 to 23 lbs. each. For a filtering apparatus, have a tin box made eighteen inches square and twelve inches deep. Four inches above the bottom, put in another tin bottom perforated with smooth holes. Have a small brass or lead faucet put in close to the lower bottom for the purpose of drawing off the oil. Spread your filtering paper over the perforated bottom and up the sides; then pour in your oil. For convenience and safety, the filtering apparatus can be put into a cheap frame similar to that of a common wash-stand, with a board cover hung on hinges, and high enough to admit of the can standing under the faucet. Blank newspaper will answer a very good purpose for filtering oil, but we get here a kind of paper called *filtering paper*, which is similar to common tissue paper, only somewhat heavier.

It is seldom that more than three crops are obtained from one planting, and frequently the third crop is a light one; yet generally it pays the expense of labor and the use of the land. The straw makes excellent manure, and that from the second and third year makes very good fodder for sheep and young cattle. It is generally stacked or piled up as it comes from the "still," and the cattle or sheep are allowed to run to it during the winter. As to an average crop, I would say that a field of six acres, two years ago, yielded twenty-two lbs. to the acre. Last year eighteen lbs., and this year six lbs. to the acre, making, as will be seen, an average of fifteen and one-third lbs. to the acre for the three years. This is a rather low average and one that I think can with safety be relied on.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES—COURSE OF STUDY.

IN a recent public address by Prof. J. B. TURNER of Illinois, the course of study proper to be pursued in industrial institutions, is sketched. The ideas are novel, but seem judicious—at least worthy of consideration in connection with collegiate industrial enterprises. The Professor says:

"Instruction in the regular course in the agricultural department of the institution ought only to be given in the six winter months, on all these matters of practical science; leaving the boys to remain at home, where they ought to be to help their parents, acquire home habits of industry and taste, during the summer months, and to observe and watch on the farm, or in the shop at home the application of those principles taught them during the winter season at the university—thus following the indications of nature and applying the mind to the vigorous mastery of knowledge, and of principles, in the cold and bracing winter months, when the mind is most active, and bracing, strengthening and invigorating the body by out-door work during the summer months.

"Those who preferred, or had no home and no parents to go to, could remain on the farm of the institution, and aid the professors there in conducting their experiments during the summer months. Thus all pupils would be accommodated with six months alternate study and work—proper development both mental, moral and physical — while their parents would not be deprived of either their society or their aid, year in and year out. Some have objected that if pupils were on the farm only in winter they would lose all the advantages of the experiments there performed in summer. Does an intelligent boy need to watch a corn-stalk night and day the year round to see it grow all the time, in order to understand how and why it does grow? If so, he could remain during the summer months and sit down on the fence somewhere and actually see the process. But the truth is all these experiments are needful for the professors and not for the boys; for as soon as the professors know definitely and certainly what to teach the boys, they can teach it to them in winter or summer, by day or by night, at one time as well as another, so far as the science and the principle of the thing is concerned, and we must beware of that servile curse of sheer imitation, which has killed all our old agricultural schools, and will kill all our new ones if followed without due variation and discretion."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

IN recently looking over a mass of communications we found a well written one dated Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Oct. 5th, 1866. It referred to an Agricultural Association recently formed there, and the good results produced, as manifested in its first exhibition. We regret that the article was overlooked, and, though late, now quote its concluding paragraph:

"Looking back twenty-five years to the inauguration of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, one cannot but see that a vast space has been traversed in the fund of knowledge accumulated and made applicable to the objects and interests of the farmer; and however imperfectly its plans may have been executed, whatever lack of zeal, energy or devotion, its friends and supporters may have manifested at any time, nothing can be clearer than that our County Societies, and these more recent movements by towns and local communities, are the natural offspring of its exertions and teachings. What higher object can be aimed at or reached? Ought it not to be and is it not the main, appropriate aim of all Agricultural associations to impress upon the farmer the one idea, that he is to be his own teacher, through his daily experience and observation, and through the enlightenment and facts derived from the columns of your journal and of such as yours? I am quite sure these neighborhood efforts to reach a higher style of practical farming, so beautiful in themselves, so inexpensive, so social, so family like, cannot fail to secure the approval and co-operation of all right-minded men. What words can describe the effect upon society, upon families, if we were able by any process to double our present crops and the profit of our stock? We ought to quadruple these—it can be done. Let us do it."

POULTRY IN THE N. Y. MARKET.

THE finest poultry that we receive comes from the lower part of Burlington Co., N. J., where the farmers take great pains to procure the best stock and raise the finest birds for market. Their geese are remarkably fine and large, frequently weighing 20 pounds, and generally from 16 to 18 pounds. Their poultry is usually dry picked, the flesh very firm and sweet, and always fat; much superior for eating to any raised elsewhere. The farmers there have evidently learned the art of raising poultry to perfection. The poultry raised in the upper part of the country is not so good, yet it is a very fair article—lacking the sweetness of taste. For a few days previous to Christmas our market makes a splendid display of the choicest and largest poultry. Many a noble *Tom*, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, is exhibited, ornamented with rosettes of red, white and blue ribbons, to attract the attention of the passing crowd. I presume no market in the world displays more choice stock than ours during the holiday weeks, and it is nothing unusual for some of our largest dealers to sell several tons per day.

The Burlington Co. farmers raise large quantities of capons and slips for market; in fact, I believe they are the only ones who do raise them to any extent. These are very profitable, selling several cents per pound higher than fowls, but the capons always sell for the most money. I have known them to be sold for 40 cts. per pound. An extra pair will weigh about 20 pounds, while the average weight is 16 pounds. These birds are dressed differently from other fowls; the feathers around the head, neck, wings and tail being left on. The difference between a capon and slip is easily detected by the comb; a capon has little or none, while on the slip it is long and flabby. I presume most of your readers know that a capon is a castrated cock, and a slip is so called from an imperfect operation, which permits the comb to grow, and thus detects the error.

Of late years the growers of this State have greatly improved their poultry, and much of it comes to market in fine condition, comparing very favorably with the Jersey stock. The Western States send the poorest stock to our market that we have, and it is rather surprising that they do, for grain is cheaper there than in the Eastern States, and the freight from two to three times more; yet they send in their poultry about half fat, and receive from 3 to 5 cts. per pound less than they would if they fed plenty of corn. One great defect in their poultry is their breed of fowls, which is never improved by cross-breeding, and consequently is rapidly failing, and the dealers often wonder if they ever raise a crop of *chickens*,—for they never get a sight of them, — only old hens and roosters Could some of our poultry raisers see their stock on arrival in market, they would scarcely believe it to be the same that they shipped, particularly if it be of a poor quality. Poultry that is fat and fine carries much better than a poor article; for that often has a sickly, watery look, showing the absence of a good, solid diet.

Persons desiring to send poultry to market profitably should remember to have it always fat and dressed with care. Cut off the heads and tie up the necks, pack in clean boxes, and lay clean rye straw between each layer. Mark the weight and address in a plain manner, and your own initials on each package, and send a bill of weight and number of packages to your commission dealer. I will give the reasons for observing the above rules. Poultry that is fat and neatly dressed will always bring a good market price, and it will bring more money with the heads off than on, and that saves freight. Boxes are preferable to barrels, because they pack more neatly and carry better. Rye straw preserves the poultry brighter than any other kind, if clean, and also keeps it longer from tainting. Cut straw is very objectionable, as it has a tendency to must the poultry. The address should be plain, to enable the express company to deliver correctly; the initials, to enable the dealer to know who sends it, and the weight on it, to detect any stealing that might take place in transportation.

NOW AND THEN.

New York, Jan. 15, 1866.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at the American Hotel, in Auburn, on Wednesday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for the next State Sheep Fair. HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary.*

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.*

THE Finance Committee of the United States Senate have reported a tariff bill, as an amendment to the House bill which passed last winter, embracing some important changes in the proposed rate of duties. But no changes are made in the duties on wool, except in a single particular. Woolen "flocks" is taken from the class which includes woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, extract of wool and waste, on which the proposed duties are twelve cents a pound, and is put down to three cents a pound. There are a few slight alterations in the phraseology, but as a general thing the language is precisely the same with that of the House bill, in regard to wools, as that bill was drawn up by the Wool Growers' Committee last winter. The new classification of wools, and the new mode of carrying that classification into effect, recommended by the latter, are adopted entire in both the House and Senate bill, and in Mr. WELLS' form of a bill, so that it is probable they will be engrafted into any wool tariff which receives the sanction of Congress. This is a material change from the present system, and it is hoped will prove a most beneficent one in putting an end to fraudulent invoices. It certainly will, if our custom house appraisers and other officers possess decent intelligence and perform their duties with decent fidelity.

We have heretofore published the wool clauses of the House bill, and as the Senate bill is offered as an amendment to it, we now give its corresponding portions:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law (on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section,) there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the alpaca, goat, camel, and other animals, imported from foreign countries, the duties hereinafter provided.

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, as aforesaid, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into three classes, to wit:

CLASS 1.—*Clothing Wools:* That is to say, merino, mestiza, mels, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote; Down clothing wools; and wools of like character, with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

CLASS 2.—*Combing Wools:* That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools, of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used; and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

CLASS 3.—*Carpet Wools and Other Similar Wools:* Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cardova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including also all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him, (the standard samples being retained in the Treasury Department,) shall be deposited in the custom-houses and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the customs to determine the classes above specified, to which all imported wools belong.

And upon wools of the first class, imported unwashed, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; upon wools of the same class, (unwashed,) the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

Upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the alpaca, goat, (camel,) and other like animals, (and upon noils,) the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

Upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be three cents per pound. Upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be six cents per pound:

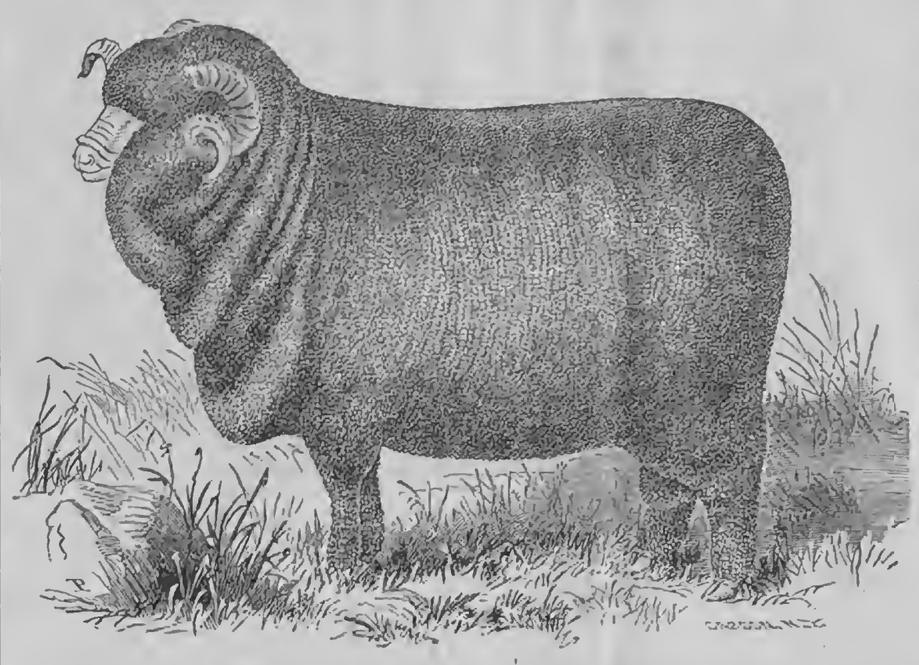
Provided, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, (camel,) and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would otherwise be subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided further*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, it shall be appraised, by the appraiser, to determine the rate of duty to which it shall be subjected at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bale of the best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag, or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *And provided further*, That the duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed.

On sheepskins (and Angora goatskins,) raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem; and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, (extract of wool,) and waste, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound; and on woolen flocks the duty shall be three cents per pound.

We understand that the action of the Finance Committee on the above clauses was unanimous, and it is believed that the Senate will pass them. It is a significant fact that Senator MORGAN of New York, who resides in the city of New York, and who has often been claimed specially to represent its *commercial* interests, favored these provisions in the Finance Committee (of which he is a member,) and we have his own authority for saying that he favors their passage. It cannot but be regarded as a good omen of success that we receive this important aid from the very headquarters of free trade,—and from a gentleman of the ripest commercial and financial experience. When such men as Senator MORGAN and Senator FESSENDEN favor the passage of the wool tariff, it will be a good warrant to all but the advocates of free trade that the claims of the wool growers have been just and moderate, and that they embrace nothing inconsistent with the true interests of the great body of consumers.

But we again earnestly caution our brother wool growers not to suspend their exertions. The battle is not over. Combinations of disappointed interests may, and we fear will, very seriously endanger the passage of the bill. Again we say, let letters, petitions, resolutions, &c., continue to *rain* upon Congress. The soldier who rests on his arms before the victory is won, does not deserve victory, and very rarely achieves it.

* This article was intended for publication last week, but owing to the snow blockade did not reach us in time for insertion.—M.



INFANTADO RAM, YOUNG GOLD DROP.

OWNED by Messrs. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, N. Y., bred by Mr. HAMMOND of Vermont, and got by Gold Drop, by California, by Sweepstakes, etc., (see Practical Shepherd, page 121.) His dam was by Sweepstakes. He is three years old past, has produced a fleece of 22½ pounds, and a scoured fleece of seven pounds and two ounces.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association met at Pittsburgh, Jan. 16, the President, F. JULIUS LE MOYNE, in the chair, J. McD. Glenn, Secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. James Slocum of Fayette county; John N. McDonald, F. Patterson and John S. Russell of Washington county, and Hugh Lee of Allegheny county, were appointed to prepare business for the Convention. This committee reported as follows:

That it is of the first importance that the wool growers' interest of our country should have ample protection, and that the present tariff is wholly inadequate for that purpose. The Association therefore respectfully but earnestly urges upon Congress the passage of the bill, on Wool and Woolens, as passed by the lower House of Congress at its last session.

The Report, after full discussion, was unanimously adopted. On motion of J. McD. Glenn, the following additional resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That believing free trade or a tariff which extends no protection to wool, would be ruinous to the best interests of the country, we pledge ourselves without distinction of party, hereafter to support no person for a State or National office, who is not heartily in favor of protecting American industry.

It was also *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be forwarded to our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Prest.*—Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne of Washington county. *Vice-Prests.*—James Slocum, Fayette county; J. C. White, Lawrence county; H. G. Cree, Greene county; J. J. Blair, Butler county; Geo. Rex, Westmoreland county; J. Hoagland, Mercer county; John Cain, Beaver county; Gen. Harry White, Indiana county; Joseph H. Thompson, Armstrong county; Asa Manchester, Washington county; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Philadelphia. *Sec'y and Treas.*—J. McD. Glenn, Allegheny county. *Ex. Com.*—John H. Ewing, David Houston, and Maj. Samuel McFarland, all of Washington county. Member of Executive Committee of National Wool Growers' Association, James Slocum of Fayette county.

DATING AND SIGNING LETTERS.—New correspondents are requested in all cases, in dating their letters, to give the name of their *State*, as well as post-office, for the former oftentimes cannot be made out from the post mark; and, secondly, to sign their letters *legibly*. A signature in which several letters are only represented by angular marks all looking alike—called *running hand*—cannot, like a word in the body of the letter, be ascertained from the context; and capital letters distorted into unmeaning flourishes constitute riddles which require a vexatious waste of time for their solution, and which are often erroneously solved.

Dairy Department.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.—DISCUSSIONS.

WE continue this week our Report of the annual meeting of the American Dairyman's Association and give a synopsis of some of the discussions.

The question first brought up was, — Ought farmers to be taxed on the manufacture of cheese, and should not measures be taken to have the Internal Revenue laws, or the Commissioner's decision in this regard, changed? Mr. E. G. STORMS, Montgomery, opened the discussion by reading an essay. He contended that dairymen were more at the mercy of buyers and consumers than most other classes of producers. The product of the dairy cannot be held long on hand; it must be sold for what it will bring. A cheese is in its prime at from one to four months old, according to the state of the weather; after that time it begins to deteriorate, and soon becomes too rank for the popular taste. Whether a reduced temperature and an air-tight varnish would maintain the flavor intact for a greater length of time, remains to be determined by experiment. We are consequently compelled to sell or submit to inevitable loss by holding on. Then there is an annual depreciation of our stock of about three dollars per head, and every dollar's worth of cheese costs from 25 to 30 cents for hired help. The speaker had entertained hopes that the factory system would control the market, in a measure, by concentrating the business in fewer hands, and enable salesmen to get better prices; but the insane competition springing up among dairymen would defeat the object in view by multiplying factories to such an extent that concert of action will be impossible. Often there are three or four factories where there should be but one. The statement was made that by a decision from the proper department the tax would not hereafter be assessed on dairymen; but as each assistant assessor interprets the law to suit himself, in some districts it was collected and in others it was not.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Oneida, said it was originally intended by the framers of the act to exempt cheese from its operation, but the Commissioner had defeated this intent by his ruling. He moved that a Committee be appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of getting the tax removed. The motion was carried.

The next question which was taken up was,—Is the branch factory system practicable, and is its adoption to be advised?

L. N. BROWN, Otsego Co., said the first and greatest objection to the original factory system is the expense and trouble of carrying milk long distances. He had, therefore, put into practical operation the plan of working the milk at different points, and drawing the cheese together instead of drawing the milk. He erected cheap buildings, in size 18 by 24 feet, and furnished them with all the apparatus of a nice factory, with ranges for holding twelve or fifteen cheeses — or a load—which, when made, were immediately boxed and drawn to the curing house. The rennet, annott and bandages, were all prepared at the curing house and sent with the teams when they went for the cheese. The advantages of this system are, first, it gets a large amount of cheese together by drawing the milk but a short distance; second, as the milk is drawn but a short distance it is delivered early in the day, and in better condition. In many instances the difference of one hour in the time of the delivery of the milk puts it in bad condition, so as to cause much difficulty in the manufacture. A third advantage is the facility with which the patron can obtain his share of the whey. By these advantages the speaker thought the permanence of the factory system would be established, but he believed the day of drawing milk long distances is nearly over, and unless the branch system be adopted the large factories will break up into smaller ones, which will fail to be sufficiently profitable to stimulate individual enterprise, and dairying would then be conducted much upon the old plan, and the average quality of American cheese lowered. From a mile and a half to two miles is as far as it will be found feasible to draw milk, and this distance will generally get together the milk of two or three hundred cows; this can be worked in one vat and by one hand, without any additional help.

One objection brought against this system is that there will be as many kinds of cheese manufactured as there are branch factories. Facts and observation show that this is not the case. During the past season no more uniform lots were made than those turned out at branch factories. A dairy of 1,000 cows can be manufactured nearly as cheap at four branches as if the milk were all delivered at one place. The good condition of milk brought from short distances makes up for any extra labor. It is said, too, that the branch system requires more experienced hands, but in practice no trouble is had in this line. There is commonly a spirit of rivalry among the different branches as to which shall excel. In reply to questions Mr. B. stated that the object in drawing the cheese together was to cure it properly; it was drawn the next day after being made—while green. A properly constructed curing house was expensive.

Mr. FARRINGTON, Canada West, had experience in the branch system. It had been adopted by one of the largest manufactories in Canada, and he endorsed all that had been said in favor of it. The curing can be done more skillfully in one place. Large factories on the present system cannot be continued, as people will get tired of drawing their milk long distances. No more cost is made to the patrons by the branch system than by the other. In reply to a guest Mr. F. stated that ice and cold water were necessary to be had at all the branch factories.

The question next discussed was, — What are the requisites of purity of flavor in cheese, and how can they be secured?

President WILLIAMS opened the discussion. He said he was not prepared to do more than introduce the question, his plans having been frustrated by the report of the Committee of officers. This purity of flavor is the one great question for dairymen to consider; cheese will sell better with any other defect than with bad flavor. To trace the cause of flavor we must begin with the soil that grows the grass on which the cow feeds. Was not prepared to say what soils are best. The grass should be pure and clean—not mixed with foul weeds; cows should not fill themselves with weeds. There are certain phenomena which can be accounted for only by the fact of cows eating weeds.

Cows should be in perfect health. There is a disposition among dairymen to aim at quantity, when their real interest is to produce the best quality. In making butter the *best* milk is sought for, but in cheese the *most* is the object. Having got the milk, it should be kept from impurities—a pan of milk placed in a room with onions will soon taste of the latter. So with other things. Everything with which the milk comes in contact should be pure. These points are not attended to strictly enough—often there are stenches around the factory, the pig-sty, decomposed whey, and other things.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Madison Co., continued the discussion on this question, and read a lengthy essay. He said the first requisite for purity of flavor in cheese is pure, sweet milk in the vat when ready for the rennet to be mixed with it. This statement would clash with the ideas of some of the leading cheese factory men, for they had preached that first class cheese could not be made unless the milk had been well shaken up by being conveyed several miles in the milk wagon to the factory. The milk is generally exposed to the rays of the sun hot for two or three hours in the cans, while waiting for the milk wagon, and its flavor is injured by being put into the cans unstrained. The second requisite is a careful and scientific cutting and handling of the curd from the time it is first cut until the heat is finished. "Coarse curds cheese" is getting to be a dangerous compound, for the best and most expert buyers will scarcely look at it. More weight of cheese can be made by the "coarse curd" system than any other, but it is done at the expense of fine flavor, and by getting a larger quantity of water in the cheese. I have come to the conclusion from experience that the best cheese is that having the least amount of water in it. The speaker asserted that the quality of cheese had deteriorated in this State during the last season, and this result had been brought about by the competition of factories. The great aim of the managers was to get as much water as possible into the cheese by a system of "coarse curds," and quick application of heat, and keep it there with heavy doses of salt. The amount of water depends on the comparative coarseness of the curds, and the time consumed in heating up from 80° to 98°, and this time in factories is controlled by the condition of the milk at the time the rennet is stirred in. Sour cheese results from the milk cans becoming sour and the faucets foul. He complained of the rascality practiced in some factories by sending skimmed and watered milk. He argued in favor of private dairies. Unskillful salting was one of the main causes of porous cheese. The true way is to let out the warm water and run cold water through the vat, stirring the curd at the same time, so as to reduce the temperature of the whey down to 88°; then remove it quickly into the cooler; stir it thoroughly with the hands for one minute, then mix in the salt and keep stirring for a few minutes afterwards. Let the curd remain at rest for half an hour, then put it into hoops and press it gently for two or three minutes, then as hard as you can, and continue trying the screws every five minutes for half an hour, and you will have a well pressed cheese without any honeycomb on the lower face. The distinctive features of factory and dairy cheese consist in factory cured being allowed to remain in the vat until the whey turns. Dairy curd is taken out of the whey as soon as it will distinctly squeak by being pressed against the front teeth. Dairy cheese has a sharp, biting flavor which suits the home but not the foreign market. Mr. C. did not wish to to be understood as arguing against the factory system, but as opposed to their being conducted by incompetent or rascally managers.

Mr. FARRINGTON, Canada West, thought there was danger of getting too much water out of the curd. Twenty years ago he had the idea that too much water might be left in the cheese, but had found that too much might be abstracted. In that case it would be too hard. Thought the private system would never be extensively tried again. The speaker attempted a scientific explanation of the general poor flavor of cheese made this season. It had been very wet and much ammonia had been fixed in the soil and feed, and this had affected the flavor. Different States or localities produced cheese of different flavors.

Rural Notes and Items.

N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in Albany on the second Wednesday (13th) of February instant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Many valuable articles for our practical departments have recently been received, and will be noticed or published ere long. Some will keep, and are filed accordingly; others will be given as soon and fast as we can find room for them.

DEFERRED.—In order to make room for the proceedings and discussions of the American Dairymen's Association and Fruit Growers' Society of Western N. Y., we are obliged to defer several articles intended for this number, and over a page of advertisements.

THE WEATHER continues cold and tedious. Quite a snow storm occurred on Sunday night, just a week later than the one mentioned in our last. The earth is abundantly covered with the "poor man's manure," (snow,) and the fleece is daily increasing in weight and thickness.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—This highly flourishing institution held its annual meeting Jan. 3d. It appears by the annual report that its library, cabinet, portrait gallery, etc., already large, are rapidly increasing. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of New York, who has been an honorary member for some years, was elected an honorary Vice President. Hon. EZRA CORNELL of New York was elected honorary member at a meeting held Dec. 18th.

AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK.—A Committee appointed by the "Association of Breeders of Thorough-Bred Neat Stock," to collect and arrange Pedigrees of Ayrshire Cattle, request all breeders and owners of stock to send in full pedigrees of each animal, with the fee of Fifty Cents each, that they may be registered in the second volume of their Herd Book, on or before the first of July next. Mr. J. N. BAGG of West Springfield, Mass., favorably known in public agricultural labors, has undertaken the editorship of the new Herd Book, to whom all letters should be addressed.

ABOUT "OFFICIAL ORGANS."—The President of the New England Ag'l Society, Dr. GEO. B. LORING, having innocently designated the Massachusetts Ploughman as the "official organ" of the Society in its communications with the public, gets a smart rapping over the knuckles therefor. The N. E. Farmer says of the selection:—"This is the first instance in which the managers of any Society have openly avowed the principle of official patronage." The Boston Cultivator is equally pointed in its condemnation of the assumption of power—claiming that it is designed or calculated to advance the interest of one journal at the expense of all the other Agricultural papers in New England. The comparatively limited circulation of the favored journal is also mentioned.

—With due deference to our respected contemporaries, it strikes us that they are making "much ado about nothing" of importance. The same thing, substantially, has been "did" and doing in this State for years—for a journal of comparatively small circulation (one of the editors of which has long been a prominent officer of the State Ag. Society,) has a faculty of publishing various announcements, etc., in regard to the doings of our State Society before anybody else is advised of the great things that are going to happen. And yet we never felt grieved about the matter, and the RURAL and the world generally have kept right on.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.—We are glad to observe that our contemporaries of the Agricultural Press generally open the new year with vigor and other manifestations of prosperity. May all earnest and honorable laborers in the cause of Rural Improvement be abundantly rewarded. We have in type, and will give now and next week, notices of changes in a number of old and the launching of several new crafts.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER.—This is the title of a handsome quarto (16 page) monthly, just started at Memphis, Tenn., "devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-Raising, and all other Industrial and Mechanical Interests of the South." It is the neatest and best filled of all the new journals we have seen this year. The editor, Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS, is a veteran agricultural writer and experienced planter—just the man to conduct a Southern rural journal. The initial number is alone worth the price of the paper for a year, and if the Farmer is not well supported it will be a reproach to the industrial people of the South. We cordially welcome and commend this new enterprise of our long-time friend and correspondent, and trust it will achieve as great success as it merits. Published by M. W. PHILLIPS & Co.—$2 per annum.

WISCONSIN FARMER.—This journal has been changed from an octavo monthly to a quarto weekly of four columns to each of its eight handsome pages. The first two numbers of the year make a fine appearance. May the spirit of its motto, "Forward," be manifested in its career. Published by W. B. DAVIS, Madison, at $2.

THE RURAL ADVERTISER.—This monthly has been considerably enlarged and improved and is now entitled the "Practical Farmer of the Middle States, and Rural Advertiser." It is a good paper and cannot fail of commending itself to the farming community. It is published by PASCHALL MORRIS, Philadelphia, at $1 per annum.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.—A quarto weekly bearing this title has just been commenced—No. 1 hailing from Philadelphia, and No. 2 from Woonsocket, R. I. It is quite unique in style, and presents a novel appearance. We have not perused the two numbers received sufficiently to speak of their contents. Published by S. S. FOSS—$2.

FARMERS' ADVERTISER.—This is the title of a new and well-filled semi-monthly, published by PLANT & BRO., St. Louis, Mo., and edited by Dr. L. D. MORSE, an enthusiastic friend of rural art and progress. Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. II look and read well, and we cordially wish the enterprise success. Terms, $2.

HORTICULTURAL.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York convened at the Court House, in this city, on Wednesday forenoon, Jan. 23d, and adjourned *sine die* on the afternoon of the next day. The session was an industrious one, and the attendance did not disappoint expectation. Many distinguished pomologists from the East and West sent communications, regretting their inability to be present, assigning various reasons, prominent among which was the bad state of the railroads. We are glad, however, to record the presence of Mr. Elliott, Cleveland; Mr. Griffith, North East, Pa., and Mr. Larrowe, Hammondsport. The forenoon session was devoted mainly to business matters. The standing committees were called on to report, but had nothing but excuses to offer. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the present year:

President—H. E. Hooker, Rochester.
Vice-Presidents—E. W. Herrendon, Macedon; John Fisher, Batavia; J. H. Babcock, Lockport.
Secretary and Treasurer—James Vick, Rochester.
Executive Committee—T. C. Maxwell, Geneva; B. Fish, Rochester; M. Mackie, Clyde; E. A. Bronson, Geneva; F. C. Brehm, Waterloo.
Standing Committee on Native Fruits—J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; T. G. Yeomans, Wulworth; W. S. Little, Rochester; S. B. Gavitt, Lyons; John Crane, Lockport.
Standing Committee on Foreign Fruits—P. Barry, Rochester; Charles Downing, Newburg; Edward Frost, Rochester; W. B. Smith, Syracuse; E. Moody, Lockport.

While the committees were in consultation, opportunity was given for gentlemen to become members of the Society for a year by the payment of one dollar. The matter of publication of the proceedings by the Society was also discussed, and the collection of a larger membership fee proposed, to meet the expenses. This was, however, ruled unconstitutional, and the subject was laid on the table. Later in the session Mr. Barry referred to the subject again, and gave notice that he should move to amend the Constitution at the next meeting, so as to double the fee of membership, for the purpose of raising funds with which to publish the proceedings of the Society. He considered the reports of Horticultural Societies as among the most valuable publications of the kind. He also gave notice of a change of title to "The Western New York Horticultural Society," and a committee was appointed to consider the subject. Mr. Barry thought the discussions of the Society should take a wider range, and include ornamental productions, as shrubs, shade trees and flowers, which were Horticultural subjects as strictly as fruits.

The Business Committee reported a number of questions for discussion, which we will give in connection with the debates thereon.

The show of Fruit was meager, and a considerable portion of that on the tables came from abroad. M. B. Bateham, Ohio, exhibited several plates of apples. L. A. Ward, Rochester, two apples, and a pear (labelled "Le Belle Angevine") received from France on the 20th of last October. The pear weighed twenty ounces and measured nearly eighteen inches in circumference. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited several plates of pears, among which were the Doyenne d' Alencon and Josephine de Malines. W. C. Bryant and J. W. Seward exhibited apples. A. D. Strong also sent specimens of apples from Ashtabula, Ohio. J. W. Bailey sent a box of dried Adiroudac grapes, to show the capacity of this variety for making raisins. John Crane, Lockport, exhibited Rogers No. 4. F. W. Lay, Greece, a box of Isabellas. R. Rowley, Rochester, some very perfect clusters of a grape claimed to be a seedling from the Isabella, and valuable for its quality of long keeping. It was named the Carielle, but some prominent pomologists present thought it might be cultivated for twenty-five years and then doubts would be raised if it were not a genuine Isabella.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The President, H. E. Hooker, Rochester, delivered a brief address. He said that a review of fruit growing in Western New York during the past year would be but a rehearsal of failure. He passed by many usual topics—saying they would be brought out in the discussions—and spoke of the importance of Horticulture to aid progress in virtue and social improvement. He used the term Horticulture in a comprehensive sense, wishing it to embrace the culture of flowers and all the plants that grow to minister to the beautiful as well as the useful. He thought the discussions of the Society should take a wider range, and embrace those topics as well as that of fruits. The progress of a nation might be marked by its advance in Horticulture; a people in a country like this must develop a love for it, or degenerate into materialism. He spoke of the advantages which the love and practice of Horticulture would bestow on farm life. In the garden husband and wife can find mutual employment and pleasure, and nothing exerted a greater influence to make farm life attractive to the young; a country home should be one where all the pleasures of a cultivated taste can be procured. The orchard, the garden and the conservatory should all find place on the farm. These will relieve farm life of its barrenness. The whole family can meet and work in the garden; it requires the faculties and attention of all. The results of Horticulture are important to society at large; cities and villages are ornamented and made attractive. The skillful, patient worker in its fields is amply rewarded for his toil. He urged the Society to aim to develop in the young a true and lasting love of Horticulture.

The subject, What one variety of grape is best for garden culture in Western New York? was taken up.

Mr. Barry said if a man told him he had room in his garden only for one vine, he should advise him to plant the Delaware.

Mr. Fisher, Batavia, inquired how many he would expect to gather for his own use, even if the vine bore twenty-five bushels? Regarded the Delaware as valuable, if he could preserve the fruit from the birds. From forty or fifty vines he did not gather any last year. The robins took them all.

Mr. Barry thought that fact decisive in favor of the excellence of the Delaware.

Mr. Perry, Canandaigua, named the Concord for Connecticut. Had not been long enough in Western New York to fruit the Delaware. In the State named it mildewed near the salt water.

Messrs. Maxwell, Geneva, and Hoag, Lockport, named the Delaware.

Mr. Quimby, Irondequoit, named the Isabella, if allowed only one variety. It ripened well with him last year.

Mr. McVean, Scottsville, said the Isabella would never ripen on heavy clays, and seldom on other soils. The Delaware was slow in coming into bearing, and the robins were protected by law.

Mr. Ellwanger, Rochester, said the Delaware comes early into bearing, and yields fruit abundantly.

Mr. Smith, Syracuse, named the Delaware.

Mr. Langworthy, Greece, would select a better keeper than the Delaware—one that could be enjoyed longer. The Isabella kept better.

Mr. Barry, Rochester, thought this consideration would not apply to a single vine for the garden.

Mr. Fisher, Batavia, named the Concord as the best for garden culture in Western New York. Did not regard it as either first or second in quality. The great mass of fruit brought to market is unripe.

Mr. Brooks, Wyoming, thought the Isabella could not be depended on one year in four. The Delaware was hard to beat.

Mr. Rowley, Rochester, would choose a seedling from the Isabella, named the Carielle.

Mr. Lay, Greece, had found the Concord a poor keeper; would choose the Isabella.

Mr. Seeley would choose the Delaware, if the birds would let it alone; otherwise he would take the Creveling.

A vote being taken, the Delaware was found to be the choice of the majority.

On the question of what should be the second variety, Mr. Younglove, Middlesex, east shore of Canandaigua Lake, named the Diana. It could be ripened where the Isabella failed; was a good keeper and delicious in winter. Keeps as easily as apples.

Mr. Barry, Rochester, named the Isabella.

Mr. Brooks thought the Isabella would stand about No. 59 in Wyoming.

Mr. Warner, Brighton, named the Diana. If only partially ripe it is far ahead of the Isabella.

Mr. Younglove, Middlesex, said if restricted to one variety he should certainly choose the Diana. It ripened evenly, but did not always color uniformly; but the green berries were as sweet as the others.

Mr. Warner, Brighton, said the Diana did not suffer from the depredations of the birds as much as the Delaware.

Mr. Crane, Lockport, named the Diana to succeed the Delaware. The former keeps till May or June.

Mr. Farley, Union Springs, would choose the Creveling. The objection to it was that the berries were straggling on the bunches.

Mr. Larrowe, Hammondsport, said it should be considered that the garden is generally rich land. In such the Delaware does best. For garden culture the grape that bears the richest soil does best. In his locality the Catawba was best for field culture, but he would not recommend it for the garden. Would also name the Hartford Prolific. Would put the Diana and Isabella before the Delaware for the garden. He did not speak very favorably of the Delaware; it was troubled with disease. The Creveling ripened unevenly.

Mr. Griffith, North East, Pa., said that in order to determine the best grape we should have some stand-points to judge from; the fruit should ripen, be of fine flavor, and the vine should be a reasonable bearer. He named the Delaware and Diana, but intimated that the Iona is ahead of either.

Mr. Moody, Lockport, named the Delaware as first, but it was hard to save the fruit from the robins. Would name the Diana next; that comes to greatest perfection on poor, hard, clay soil. If there is a hard, clay spot in the garden, keep the manure from it and plant a Diana vine. Had great hopes of the Iona. Of all the black grapes yet tested would recommend the Israella.

Mr. Griffith, North East, Pa., said the Diana *must* have a lean soil—one directly opposite to what the Delaware requires. The rule was—develop the vine properly.

Mr. Smith, Syracuse, said the Diana never ripened in his locality. Would name the Creveling as the second best.

Several gentlemen mentioned the fact of the Delawares bursting last season when ripe. Mr. Crane, Lockport, thought it was owing to the wet season and was not likely to happen often.

Mr. Sylvester, Lyons, named the Delaware as his first choice. In his locality it had not bursted, nor had the birds troubled it much. It was a better keeper than it had credit for. The Diana would not bear high culture; it needed a lean soil and much bearing wood should be left on. Of the Isabellas nine-tenths of those in Western New York last season were worthless. He named the Adriondac as being early, thrifty, and healthy. Had ripened it for eating by the 22d of August. Last season the varieties that ripened well were the Delaware, Creveling, Hartford Prolific, Israella, Adriondac, Concord and Iona.

Mr. Larrowe, Hammondsport, expressed surprise that Dr. Sylvester should name several before the Concord. He understood Mr. S. to have been one of the Greeley Committee. The Dr. replied that he was only one of six, and the majority ruled.

Mr. Perry, Canandaigua, preferred the Iona for garden culture; it would bear a rich soil.

Mr. Ross, Penfield, said he planted 100 Diana vines eight years ago, and had never sold fruit of any account. His soil was deep, sandy loam.

Mr. Sylvester, Lyons, explained regarding the award of the Greeley Committee to the Concord grape. Mr. G. wanted a grape for general cultivation—for the million. The Concord, they thought, met that want better than any other. It would ripen from Maine to Georgia.

Mr. Griffith thought the popular taste had been greatly underrated. The "million" were not satisfied with the award. He believed that 999,000 and a few of the other thousand were in favor of some better grape.

Mr. Fish, Rochester, said he had a Diana vine planted near the south side of a barn; the soil had been made very rich, yet he had harvested very good crops of fruit. His experience was in favor of high manuring.

Mr. Hoag, Lockport, advised planting Diana on poor, clay, stony soil. That was his experience. On a gravelly, warm soil they had done poorly.

Mr. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, named the Clinton. Western N. Y. sent out large quantities of these vines some years ago. In Ohio they found the Clinton to be a good wine and a fair table grape when grown on light, sandy soil, with good culture.

Information was called for about the Adriondac. Mr. Frost, Rochester, said it was the best grape he had eaten this year; the fruit he tasted grew at Naples. Mr. Hoag said it ripened early; Langworthy, that it was one of the best early grapes; Ellwanger, that it ripened first with them this year; Elliott, Cleveland, had cultivated it three years; it was set in cold, clay soil, not underdrained, had received no protection, and so far it had proved perfectly hardy. He had heard that it killed out somewhat in Southern Ohio, and on sandy soil it proved tender with him. With Mr. Farley, Union Springs, it ripened first, and was free from disease; soil, still clay, well enriched. Larrowe, Hammondsport, did not think highly of it. Sylvester, Lyons, said it ripened the last of August on loamy soil; was hardy, free from disease, and a good keeper. Perry, Canandaigua, thought it one of the best early varieties we have. Hooker, Rochester, thought from his own experience that the vine was uncommonly hardy.

Rogers' Hybrids were next up. Crane, Lockport, spoke highly of No. 4; thought it better than the Concord, and regarded it as valuable. Nos. 15 and 19 were the next best of the series. Hoag preferred No. 4 to the Concord. It never failed to ripen on his soil. Farley, Union Springs, had fruited No. 4 and preferred it to the Concord. Ellwanger, Rochester, thought No. 4 far ahead of the Concord; the berries were larger. Perry said the No. 4 was much like the Black Hamburg. Elliott, Cleveland, had observed No. 4 throughout the West, and thought highly of it. Griffith, Pa., preferred No. 4 to the Concord, but thought it did not approach the Iona. It resembled the Black Hamburg. Sylvester, Lyons, thought very well of No. 4; was pleased to see the Concord referred to as a standard of excellence; considered it a tribute to the award of the Greeley Committee. Perry spoke highly of No. 1; it ripened late however—with the Isabella. Crane, Lockport, regarded No. 1 as too late, and somewhat foxy in flavor; Nos. 3, 4, 15, 19 and 39, were preferable. Hoag had fruited No. 1 four or five years; it was a good grower, good bearer, and had good color, but ripens with the Isabella. Would think it a valuable grape further south. Thought well of No. 15. Perry said No. 15 had a habit of not setting well except when planted near other vines.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The discussion of Grapes being resumed Mr. Brehm, Waterloo, spoke of the Iona. He had fruited it for three years; thought it one of the best varieties we have; ripens nearly with the Delaware. If planting a vineyard of one acre would set the Diana and Iona. The Iona is ten days earlier than the Diana. Had exposed vines all winter and thus far found the Iona perfectly hardy.

Mr. Sylvester, Lyons, had fruited the Iona one year; ripens two or three days later than the Delaware, if anything. Fruited the Iona, Israella, and Adriondac in the same row. The Adriondac ripened a few days earlier; Israella and the Iona later. The Iona makes a good growth and carries its leaves well.

Mr. Crane, Lockport, had fruited the Iona last year; was somewhat disappointed with its time of ripening, which was the same as that of the Diana.

Mr. Bushnell, Iona, said his connection with Dr. Grant was well known; was with him before the Iona was sent out, and since then had traveled extensively and had sought out the Iona wherever it was to be seen. Where the Delaware or Catawba will succeed the Iona will also. At Dansville, N. Y., Syracuse, and other localities, it ripened with the Delaware; it is a ranker grower than the latter.

Mr. Rowley, Rochester, had fruited the Iona for two years; found it a few days later than the Delaware, growing and the same row. The vine was healthy and quality No. 1. The Israella was more vigorous.

Mr. Elliott, Cleveland, thought it ripened about ten days earlier than the Catawba, and is a moderately vigorous grower. Its tendency to rot is as great as the Catawba's. Did not consider it could be tested in less than four or five years.

Mr. Farley, Union Springs, gave a good character to the vine, but the fruit did not ripen as soon as he had expected.

Mr. Griffith, North East, Pa., gave a very high character to the Iona. He is well known as an enthusiastic believer in its merits. He had traveled widely to see it under different circumstances, and the best proof he could give of his faith in it was the fact that he had purchased 20,000 vines to plant. He considered it the best American grape. Had tested Iona wine with the best European kinds, and found but one better.

Pres. Hooker, Rochester, said he had not fruited the Iona, but from what he had seen of it he could give it unqualified praise.

Mr. Brooks, Wyoming, protested against the practice of nurserymen of sending out weak, worthless vines among farmers.

Messrs. Barry and Griffith defended the nurserymen. If it were not for them new grapes would never have been disseminated.

GROWING APRICOTS IN POTS.

In the "Proceedings" of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. Rivers gives his method of growing apricots in pots, and he ascribes his success to the chalky, loamy soil in which he grows them, and to ramming it hard in the pots. This corroborates my experience in growing apricots on a wall when I used a quantity of old lime mixed with the soil of the border, and had a layer of the roughest lime and brick rubbish laid six inches thick in the bottom of the border for drainage. I was told the trees would not thrive in such a mixture, and that they would gradually die branch by branch; but the reverse is the case, no canker having yet appeared, and the trees are so fruitful year after year, that the apricots here cannot be all used or preserved. The length of the wall is 360 feet, and the height 13 feet, and the trees, when planted in 1859, were lifted from the old kitchen garden, and filled all the available space at once. The trees when in the old garden never bore regular crops, and from £5 to £6 was usually spent every year in buying apricots to supply the deficiency.

After the trees were planted in 1859, the bad seasons of 1860 and 1861 occurred, but they bore good crops, and very large ones in 1862, 1863, and 1864. This year I left 270 dozen to ripen, but as the summer turned out so dry and hot, and the border being only about 15 inches deep, I had to water and mulch the roots well; the fruit, therefore, of all the large sorts swelled to the usual size. This apricot wall is covered every spring with long hot-house lights, which were saved from the old kitchen garden hot-houses. They are put on as soon as the blossom buds begin to swell; and to this covering, and the border, I ascribe the uniform success in getting good crops. Apricot trees when in blossom cannot be kept too dry and airy for the fruit to set well; and the lights, not being put too close together, and open at the ends, just fulfil this purpose, keeping all the rain, hail, and snow showers off. A slight degree of frost, or cold winds, will not injure apricot blossoms so long as they are kept dry. On this wall I have planted a few younger trees of the newer varieties of apricots for successional purposes, and find that the St. Ambrose is an excellent early variety.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Iowa State Horticultural Society.—At the first annual meeting of this Society, held a few days ago, the following officers were elected: *President*—D. W. Kauffman. *Vice President*—Jas. Matthews. *Secretary*—W. W. Beebe. *Treasurer*—D. Leonard. *Directors*—Messrs. Earhart, Neal, Brown, L. Kauffman, Miller, Foster, Jokes, Kimball and Sloan. All the officers are said to be practical fruit growers, and though the Society is in its infancy it ought to achieve marked success with such leaders.

Manuring Grapes—Profits, &c.—"A Subscriber," writing us from Seneca Co., N. Y., says:—"I have a number of Isabella grape vines that are seven years old—all worthless on account of the richness of the soil. They do not ripen the wood, nor is the fruit worth eating. As to profits, I will give you those of ninety Delaware vines two years and six months from setting. I sold one hundred and five dollars' worth of fruit, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars' worth of wood and layers, and have fifteen gallons of wine, worth at least thirty dollars."

Propagating Pear Trees from Roots.—It is stated by European pomologists that pear trees may be readily propagated by cuttings from the roots. Such roots should be selected as have one or more terminal fibers, and those that are often cut off or left in the earth when a tree is transplanted succeed well. They cannot be too small, but should not be larger than the finger. The wounds at the large ends of the roots should be covered with the same composition to protect them as in grafting. They must be set obliquely.

Soap-suds for Currant Bushes.—An Indiana correspondent informs us that the soap-suds and wash-water from the house were applied to a row of currant bushes during last winter, and the result thereof was an abundant yield of fruit last summer. The bushes were vigorous and berries large. A few bushes further from the house, which were not treated with the waste-water, produced very poorly both of new wood and fruit. The average crop of currants in the neighborhood was also poor in quality.

Osage Orange Seed—Evergreens.—(L. W. P., Conneaut, Ohio.) Osage Orange seed will doubtless be extensively advertised in the Rural, when the proper season arrives, with prices, &c. Western seed dealers deal in it most largely. Evergreens are grown from seed which will, doubtless, be advertised by those interested, in due season.

Smith's System of Fruit and Meat Preserving—The attention of fruit growers and others interested is directed to the Card of the General Agents of this System, (which was exhibited and partly explained at the recent meeting of Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York,) in our Special Notice column.

A Gardener Wanted.—(W. B., Syracuse, N. Y.,) We do not know of any person competent to take charge of green-houses, and skillful in propagating grape vines, who at present wants a situation. Doubtless there are many, however. Advertising will find them.

American Pomological Society.—The next meeting of this Society will be held at Saint Louis. The session will commence on the 11th day of September.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Steamed Chicken.—Prepare a plump fowl as for roasting, if not very old—say two years. Place it in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, and steam two hours, then bake half an hour. It is much nicer than baked or roasted.

To Make Vinegar.—The way I make vinegar, away out here where we cannot get pure cider vinegar, is:—I have ready a keg or jar and fill it half full of rain-water; then put in a little molasses and yeast; then, when we use apples, just throw in the parings and cores, taking care not to put in wormy ones. In a short time we have good vinegar—much better than the "celebrated western cider vinegar, made in twelve hours."—Iowa.

A Valuable Recipe.—A great many letters and other writings are written in pencil. This is particularly the case with the letters which our brave soldiers sent home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if written with ink:—Lay the writing on a shallow dish, and pour skim milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed lightly upon them with a feather. When the milk has wet the paper all over, take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with a paper the drops that collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe and a good one.

Varnish for Leaves.—Can any one of your numerous correspondents give me a recipe for a varnish to preserve autumn leaves? I have tried to preserve their fading beauty by drying the moisture with a warm iron, but they are not so perfect as I have seen them when varnished. I wonder if all Rural readers are aware what lovely rustic frames these variegated leaves make, by just weaving them together by means of their stems, and fastening around the picture with tacks?—A Lover of the Beautiful.

Cream Sponge Cake.—Beat two eggs in a teacup, fill with sweet cream; one cup white sugar; one and one-half cups flour; two teaspoons cream tartar; one do. soda; salt. Nice. Try it.

Molasses Cookies.—One cup molasses; one egg; six tablespoons melted butter; three do. sour cream; one teaspoon alum, grated, dissolved in a little hot water; two teaspoons level full of soda; mix soft; bake quick; roll rather thick.—Mrs. L. H. Bennett.

To Cleanse Chimneys.—An excellent way to cleanse chimneys of houses in which bituminous coal is used, is to saturate a newspaper with kerosene and stuff it in the flue, and set fire to it.

B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP AND SALERATUS FACTORY.

We had an opportunity lately of passing through this great establishment, which is one of the largest in the country, embracing Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74, Washington-st. The space occupied by it seems incredible. Nine buildings, of four or five stories, with a depth of from 60 to 100 feet each, and most extensive steam power are embraced. Mr. Babbitt laid the ground-work of this immense business some twenty years ago, making a very humble start in a single store. With untiring effort, enterprise, and personal supervision, in twenty-three years he has become one of the millionaires of New York. He is still an active and *hard-working* man. The manufacture of soap—an article so necessary—is always profitable. Soups of all kinds find a ready market everywhere, and though millions of pounds are poured out of the immense boilers daily, it is soon consumed. This mammoth house gives constant employment to over two hundred persons, and huge engines with thousands of pounds of steam keep its machinery in motion. Steam is conducted through the entire block by pipes, some of which cross the street and supply power to two buildings on the opposite side. A boiler, which is said to be the largest in the world, and which rises from the ground floor to the fifth story of one of the buildings, it is said will make at one time nearly 200 tons of the best soap, which at the present prices would bring $52,000. Here is soap for the million in one turn of this monster pot. The grease, etc., is melted by the agency of pipes filled with steam, which run throughout the base and sides of the boiler.

Mr. Babbitt is an extensive manufacturer of saleratus, of which from fifteen to eighteen tons are turned out daily. In addition to this, another article universally used—the Star Yeast Powder—is said to possess superior qualities, adding twenty pounds and more to a barrel of flour when made into bread. It is compounded of flour, water, and common salt, does not ferment, and is very easy of digestion. Mr. Babbitt believes that bread made of this Yeast Powder will prevent indigestion and dyspepsia.

We are pleased to see that his custom is widespread in all parts of this country, and we are informed that he has upward of 10,000 regular customers in the United States and foreign countries, which we do not doubt, seeing the number of wagons, drays and carts, continually loading and unloading, and the immense piles of boxes, both inside and outside of the buildings, labeled Soap, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Sal Soda, Soap Powder, Super Carbonate of Soda, and Concentrated Potash, all of which articles are manufactured by him. With a man of his energy and enterprising spirit, there is no such word as "fail."—*De Bows' Review.*

Are You Satisfied—To pay for a pound of Saleratus and only get 14 or 15 ounces? if not, then buy *Best Chemical Saleratus.*

Ladies' Department.

RETROSPECTIVE.

BY W. A. CROFFUT.

In a wagon made of willow
Wheeled I once a little maiden;
Ringlets shining on the pillow—
Rolling homewards, treasure laden,
Like a boat upon the billow.

Five years fled; oh, how I missed her
When I left the village school!
But she said she'd be my sister,
As we lingered by the pool;
And I passionately kissed her.

Five more fleeting years renew it:
Little wagon made of willow—
Loving eyes are bent to view it,
Loving hands adjust the pillow,
And we've fitted rockers to it!

AN INDICTMENT.

Low-browed woman, that stole my love!
Fairer than I—less true;
You fooled him first with your wily tongue
And your eyes' deceitful blue.

You looked in his, till you made him swear
His first love was all a dream;
While you let him toy with your yellow hair.
And bask in your smile's false gleam.

Well-a-day for your eyes so bright!
Weeping has made mine dim;
You would smile on, though he lay in his grave—
I could have died for him.

CRINOLINE.

For the past two or three months the itemizers have been trying their sharpest wits on announcements of the collapse of crinoline. The supposed fact that the hoop-skirt has been deposed and the female world is about to return to the statuesque drapery of the olden time, has been heralded with every possible variety of pun and comment. But it appears that the news venders and humorists have been too fast. Crinoline is destined to a reduction, but not to abolition. A New York paper says:—"No one who promenades Broadway now-a-days will doubt that the long-foretold, long-delayed 'collapse of crinoline' has at last come to pass. It is visible to the most careless observer, and has proof in our most fashionable ladies as they 'march along.' The immense circumference of skirts and sweep of train that came in vogue a dozen years ago, and have been expanding and lengthening ever since until recently, are now things of the past. In their stead masculine eyes are gratified by neat, trim dresses, at once moderate in size, gracefully brief, and pre-eminently *piquant*." Though crinoline was so loudly and persistently decried and ridiculed, on its introduction eleven years ago, probably there is not one man of a thousand who would wish to have the institution abolished. The ladies, however, seem to be about equally divided on the question, many of them honestly confessing that, so far as convenience is concerned, the broad skirts are a nuisance.

POCAHONTAS.

One would naturally suppose that of all species of composition, history should be the most reliable, the most straightforward and simple. We know that science is progressive, that it arises from an infinite series of experiments, many of which reverse or nullify the conclusions drawn from former ones; so that the text-books of twenty years ago may be worthless to-day. We know that the poetry of all ages has sprung almost wholly from the fancies of the poets, and varies with their varying moods. But history has always formed the staple of what staid people call "solid reading;" and many of them, with inherited prejudices against fiction, discourage all reading which is not of the nature of history or biography. These advocates of "solid reading" must be rather taken aback by some of the results of late researches and comparisons in history. Not only has it been proved that great facts have been systematically falsified, but many of the romantic episodes and legends turn out to be as purely fictitious as the highest wrought passages of a sensation novel. The last of these disenchantments has come from a collation of authorities and comparison of dates on the story of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith. That touching anecdote, which has been the chief topic of interest in every schoolboy's first lesson in American history, and which has given him his first idea of what is ordinarily called romance, must be completely blotted out. A Massachusetts antiquarian, Mr. Chas. Deane, has proved that the whole story was invented by Smith to bring himself into notice, after Pocahontas had been converted to the Christian faith, married Rolfe, and visited England, where she was so warmly received and attracted so much attention.

Virtue.—Virtue is not a mushroom that springeth up of itself in one night, when we are asleep or regard it not, but a delicate plant that groweth slowly and tenderly, needing much pains to cultivate it. Neither is vice a spirit that will be conjured away with a charm, slain by a single blow, or dispatched by one stab. Who, then, will be so foolish as to leave the eradicating of vice, and the planting of virtue in its place, for a few years or weeks? Yet he who procrastinates his repentance and amendment grossly does so; with his eyes open, he abridges the time allotted for the longest and most important work he has to perform; he is a fool.—*Barrow.*

A Constantinople journal announces the birth of a daughter to the Sultan, and states that she is to bear the name of the Princess Eminee.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOMESICKNESS.

What is it—of how many ingredients is it composed?—can you tell, Rural readers? Were you ever homesick, away from home and friends, engaged, perhaps, in some distasteful work, and *then* feel that sickening, overpowering sensation come over you? Did you care whether you lived or died at that period? Returned soldiers, I ask of you, is there, can there be, a sickness equal to this soul-dying feeling? You have suffered immensely on the battle-field, starvation has stared you in the face—a shattered limb has been your reward, perhaps, for service nobly done—but is all this in real, physical pain, an equal to the overpowering feeling that attacks both mind and body when away from the loved best of earth? Will some one of the Rural's contributors tell us wherein this sickness centers—in the heart, mind, body, or in all, and of what it is composed? S. J. C.

LeRoy, N. Y., 1867.

ANGLING FOR HEARTS.

Not to say it profanely, there be among the super-excellent sex "fishers of men." And very expert anglers some of them are. No "brown hackle," made to skip over a mountain stream in May time, is half so fatal to the trout as are the sidelong glances shot from under the dark lashes of Beauty to many a susceptible gudgeon with whiskered gills. We have known a young lady to hook a dozen such in a single evening, and have them all "in a string." A sweet smile behind a fan is an attractive bait, and we have seen much execution done with such a lure by a pretty girl who had the knack of it. The poet who insists that "Beauty draws us by a single hair," goes a trifle too far, but she certainly often draws us by a braid or ringlet, and, at the risk of ears, we venture to add, sometimes with an artificial one. Little mouse-like feet and their belongings, if expertly *handled*, are temping bait, at all times and in all places, and make especial havoc among the male fish on the main streams when those channels of communication are somewhat muddy. Some ladies, musically gifted, fish with the voice, and many a fine fellow has been caught by a song. A saucy bonnet sometimes does the business, and we have even known a victim to be landed safe on the shores of matrimony by means of a bloomer hat. One pretty young lady of our acquaintance has had wonderful success on the ice. She rarely visits one of the skating ponds without hooking several whiskerandos through the heart. A pair of skates baited with two dainty gaiter boots, trimmed with fur, are, as Izaac Walton might say, "very killing" at this season. Unpretending domestic anglers, who fish for steady-going souls with a needle and thread, or knitting work, or even a broom or a duster, also secure a good many substantial prizes, and it is said that a great catch was once made by a lady up to her elbows in suds, a fact which proves that it is not amiss to throw out a *tub* to a whale now and then.—*Ex.*

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN ITALY.

The conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities upon the marriage question in Italy has had curious results. It has been discovered that certain ladies residing in the southern provinces, the widows of government officials, who, as such, were entitled to the receipt of a pension, had contracted fresh matrimonial obligations without ceasing to make their usual half-yearly applications to the treasury. In due course the facts, or part of them, came to light, and the payment was disputed. The ladies, however, insisted that, as they were married simply by a priest, without conforming to the conditions of the law, which regards the civil contract only as binding, they were still, strictly speaking, widows, and consequently entitled to draw their allowances as before. As no provision had been made for such cases, the authorities were compelled to submit, and the pensions have been paid.

Female Sculptors.—When Harriet Hosmer wished to acquire a knowledge of anatomy preparatory to becoming a sculptor, the Boston Medical Society were shocked by her father's request to have her attend their lectures. It seemed to them a gross impropriety for women to be thus inquiring into the structure of the human frame. The freer West granted to Miss Hosmer what the East denied. She has taken a high and honorable place among the artists in Rome, and is not one whit the less a lady for being a sculptor. The career which she opened has become so thronged with competitors that female sculptors have ceased to be a novelty.

Bonnets.—If it were possible to govern such matters by the ordinary rules of taste and common sense, instead of by unaccountable freaks of fashion, millinery would be altogether discarded in the winter and the head covered with a hood, which, by the way, might give as much opportunity for the display of taste in variations and adornments as the present wire and lace affairs. For summer wear, however, the small, triangular bonnet, which has been so much ridiculed, is undoubtedly at least an approximation to the true idea.

Small Things.—If small streams are not able to bear great ships or yield great treasures, they may at least water some drooping flower; if not by the fireside at home, by the wayside in life's pathway.

Truth always fits. It is always congruous and agrees with itself. Every truth in the universe also agrees with all others.

Floral apostles, that in dewy splendor weep without woe, and blush without a crime.

Choice Miscellany.

ON THE STAIRS.

BY EDWIN R. JOHNSON.

Swift though the foot-fall of midnight advances,
Let us linger a while on the stairs—
Nothing to witness our words and our glances
But the astral that over us flares.
Ah, how in contrast with gloomy November
The gleam of their brilliance appears!
You may forget them, but I shall remember—
Remember these glances for years.

Press but the fingers for needless assurance,
Touch the lips for a token of truth—
Ah, how it girds for heroic endurance
The pitiful weakness of youth!
So rises purpose that never shall slumber,
So rings its brave song in my ears;
You may forget them, but I must remember—
Remember these moments for years.

What though the spirit be robbed of its buoyance,
Still wrapped in the cumbersome clay;
What though the wear of incessant annoyance
Shall fritter endeavor away,
Turn the fair June into dull-eyed December,
Drown exultation in tears;—
You may forget them, but I shall remember—
Remember these moments for years.

Even as now I pass out of the portal,
To the slumberous silence of night,
So if Remembrance, immured but immortal,
From the dwelling of earth take her flight,
Then, when the ashes of life's falling ember
Grow ghastly with flickering fears,
You may forget them when I shall remember
These moments surviving the years.

[*The Galaxy.*

ALEX. SMITH AND N. P. WILLIS.

We have received the announcements simultaneously of the death of two men holding very similar positions in the world of letters on either side the Atlantic. Alexander Smith, the young Scottish poet, died in Edinburgh on the 5th of January; and Nathaniel Parker Willis died at "Idlewild," on the Hudson, on the 20th.

Mr. Smith was born in Kilmarnock, Dec. 31st, 1830, and consequently has closed his short career at the early age of thirty-six, a time of life which seems especially fatal to poets. He was intended for the church; but as circumstances prevented him from entering that profession, he followed the business of his father, that of a pattern designer for a lace factory. At the age of seventeen he began to write poetry, and in 1853 published his poem "A Life Drama." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary of the University of Edinburg. He afterwards published, in connection with Sidney Dobell, "Sonnets of the War," "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira." These brought him into general notice as a poet of great promise. But latterly he seems to have taken more to prose writing. His volume of essays, entitled "Dreamthorpe," though rather faint, showed the outlines, so to speak, of a classical author, but lacked in vigorous filling up.

Mr. Willis was born at Portland, Me., January 20th, 1807, and died on his sixtieth birthday. His parents moved to Boston when he was about six years of age, and he graduated at Yale in 1827. While in college he published a series of "Scripture Sketches" in verse, which gave him a temporary reputation as a poet, and immediately after graduating he entered upon that editorial career which ended only with his life. He edited first The Legendary and The Token, and in 1828 established the American Monthly Magazine, which, at the end of two or three years, was merged in the New York Mirror, a weekly literary journal, published by George P. Morris, with whom Willis continued to be associated till the death of Morris a few years since. He went to Europe in 1831, and traveled extensively on the continent, and in 1835 married a daughter of Gen. Stace of the British army. The results of these travels appeared in "Pencillings by the Way," and "Inklings of Adventure." In 1837 he returned to this country and settled on a farm, which he called "Glenmary," in Tioga Co., N. Y. Here devoted himself for two years to agriculture and the writing of articles on rural life, which were afterwards published in a volume entitled "Letters from Under a Bridge." In 1839 he went to New York to edit the "Corsair," a short-lived literary journal, and in the same year he went to England, where he published "Loiterings of Travel" and two dramas of no great merit, "Tortesa, the Usurer," and "Bianca Visconi." On his return to America he established, in 1844, in New York, a daily paper called the "Evening Mirror," of which Morris was associate editor. But the death of his wife soon after, and his own failing health, induced him to go again to England, where he published a collection of Magazine articles under the title of "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." He returned to New York in 1846, and published a complete edition of his works, and in the same year married a daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford. In conjunction again with Morris, he began the publication of the "Home Journal," a weekly paper, which still survives, and to which Willis contributed to the last. Besides the books already mentioned, he published the following:—"People I Have Met," "Life Here and There," "Hurrygraphs," "Life of Jenny Lind," "Fun Jottings," "A Health Trip to the Tropics," "A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean," "Famous Persons and Places," "Out Doors at Idlewild," "The Rag Bag," "Paul Fane," and "The Convalescent."

Willis dealt almost exclusively in the elegancies of literature; and though his writings cannot be classed very high, they are among the best of their kind. His prose, which is generally vivacious and sparkling, is altogether better than his poetry, which sounds too much like foppery in the pulpit. As a man, he was eminently courteous and kind-hearted and was somewhat noted for his generous treatment of young and unknown authors in whom he disvovered indications of literary ability.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOLITUDE.

The natural idea of solitude, as conveyed by language, is a place where there is no human society. Writers often speak of dreary solitudes meaning the same thing; but real solitude is something more than this,—a loneliness of spirit which probably every person feels at times. Some persons of a refined and cultivated nature are not solitary when alone with Nature; a thousand joyous voices speak to them in a language they can interpret, and they never enjoy better and purer companionship than on such occasions. Others, more meditative than practical, find society in their own thoughts. A hundred varied themes give them subjects for entertaining and profitable musing. They are, in a measure, independent of the outer world for enjoyment. To such minds the world of books owes some of its richest treasures, in the shape of beautiful thoughts, clothed in appropriate language. Some persons, on the contrary, never enjoy anything unless it is in a crowd, and it is usually necessary for them to change their places of residence, and their friends often, in order to be satisfied. They are usually solitary on rainy days. Those whose lives are mainly of the affections are not apt to love solitude. They long for the society of those they love. The world was made, in their estimation of it, to hold their idols. But there are times and places when every person will be more inclined to feel solitary than at others. Many a one may, while taking a lonely walk to church, on a bright Sabbath morning, feel the companionship of nature fill his heart with love to God and man, while perhaps the same person, walking the crowded streets of a city, jostled by the crowd, every individual of whom is unknown to him, will feel lonely indeed. Good health, cheerfulness, industry, and a well balanced mind, are good preventives of that vacant loneliness which oppresses many; but a proper amount of congenial society is necessary to keep everyone in a healthy frame of mind. B. C. D.

Elkhorn, Wis.

GOOD FEELINGS.

We know a blunt old fellow who sometimes hits the nail on the head more aptly than philosophers. He once heard a man much praised for "*good feelings.*" Everybody joined and said the man was possessed of excellent feelings.

"What has he done?" asked the old genius.

"He is possessed of the most benevolent feelings," was the reply.

"What has he done?" cried the old fellow again.

By this time the company thought it necessary to show some of his favorite doings. They began to cast about in their minds, but the old man still shouted, "What has he *done?*" They owned they could not name anything in particular.

"Yes," answered the cynic, "you say that he is a man that has good feelings. Now, gentlemen, let me tell you that there are people in this world who get a good name simply on account of their feelings. You can't tell one generous action they ever performed in their lives, but they can look and talk most benevolently. I know a man in this town that you all would call a surly, rough, and unamiable man, and yet he has done more acts of kindness in this county than all of you put together. You may judge people's actions by their feelings, but I judge people's feelings by their actions."

Naturalness.—Whenever you see a man or woman not afraid to betray some faults, you may be assured they have a dozen times more virtues veiled to counterbalance them. Faultless and not faulty folks are most to be dreaded, as at heart they are more dangerous and despicable. The policy of hypocrisy, as practiced in the parlor and in public, by this or that description of person, of either sex, influencing them to be so sage or sober, when they are simply silly or insipid, is enough to sicken a whole college of physicians. Give us a woman or girl who dreads not to do an act as her free heart dictates, without the fear that this or that upstart may laugh or talk about her.

The Business Man.—It was the memorable petition of a goodly banker, as morning by morning, he went to his place of business, "Lord, give me the faith of Abraham, the wisdom of Solomon, and the patience of Job." Ye tradesmen—ye men of merchandise—ye men who have to labor in the world for a maintenance, and yet have no sympathy with its evil pursuits, its unprincipled practices, its misnamed pleasures—there is a pattern prayer for you. Love is the law of the universe—emanating from God, binding myriad worlds together in the boundless space, and harmonizing all their motions without conflict.

How to Prosper.—1. Rise early; begin and end the day with God, always.

2. Be active; whatever you undertake drive it—drive it through, with your might; don't falter.

3. Mind your own business. Some people interfere, dabble in other men's matters. Stop it.

4. Be diligent; don't lounge. There are many loungers now-a-days; street talkers. Some Christians, (so-called,) lounge about, and gabble nonsense! Man, take your name from the church-book—scratch it off, quick, quick, else, repent, and do your first work.

A conviction of one's own inferiority soon prompts a thorough search into the weaknesses of the superior. There is nothing that the slave sooner learns than the faults of the master.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WE WAIT THE BLESSED THOUSAND YEARS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

We wait the Blessed Thousand Years!
The Present, with its hopes and fears,
Its longings all unsatisfied,
Looks through the portal opening wide
To let the Future in, and waits
Its coming through the portal-gates.

O Future! near, and yet so far—
Where shines the bright millenial star—
Haste thy approach! The days are long
Till Right shall triumph over Wrong,
Till Morning chase away the Night,
And faith be verified in sight!

We wait the blessed Thousand Years!
Dim, undefined, as through our tears
We forward look, there seems to rise
A newer earth, with brighter skies
Than those which beam erewhile on this,
Where hope attains to fullest bliss;

Where all the fret, the din and moil,
That round these weary days of toil,
Shall find completest recompense;
Where, unrestrained, our soul and sense
Shall feed and ripen on the food
Gleaned from the fields of perfect good;

Where every pampered lust shall be
Unknown, and man be fully free;
Where buds of promise know no blight,
And pure desire brings pure delight;
Where all discordant noises cease,
And only echo songs of peace!

Blest Thousand Years! O righteous God,
The thorny paths the world has trod
Are wearying its heart and strength—
Methinks they weary Thee, at length!
Bring, then, the paths that lead erewhile
Through blooms which hide no secret guile!

We wait the blessed Thousand Years!
We wait and labor. He who hears
A people's prayer for noblor things,
Will give the good time swifter wings;
While that for which we long and wait
Our faith and works may ante-date!

Albany, N. Y., Jan., 1867.

Translated for Moore's Rural New-Yorker from the German of Krummacher.

DEATH AND SLEEP.

In brotherly embrace the Angel of Sleep and the Angel of Death passed over the earth. It was evening. They reclined on an eminence not far from the dwellings of men. A mournful stillness reigned all around. The evening bells in the distant village ceased to sound. Calm and silent, as is their manner, both these beneficent genii of mankind lay in confiding embrace, and already the night drew near.

Then the Angel of Sleep arose from his mossy couch and scattered with a light hand the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening wind bore them to the quiet habitations of the weary peasants. Now, sweet sleep encircled the inhabitant of the rural cottage, from the aged who walks with a staff, to the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot their pain, mourners their sorrow and the indigent their care. All eyes were closed in sleep. Now, after having fulfilled his mission, the benevolent Angel of Slumber lay down again beside his sterner brother. "When the morning dawn awakes," cried he, with joyous innocence, "mankind will praise me as their friend and benefactor! Oh, what joy to do good unseen and secretly! How happy is our mission as good spirits. How beautiful our calming avocations!"

So spake the friendly Angel of Slumber. The Death Angel in quiet sadness heard him through, and a tear, such as immortals only shed, stood in his large, dark eye. "Ah," said he, "would that *I* had the happy thanks of men to rejoice me as you have. The Earth calls me her enemy and the disturber of her joys!" "O, my brother," replied the Angel of Sleep, "will not the good in their awakening recognize in you their friend and benefactor, and thank and bless you? Are we not brothers and the messengers of one Father?" So spake he. Then the eye of the Angel of Death glistened, and the two brotherly genii joined in a closer embrace.

Vineland, Wis., 1867. DeWitt C. Church.

A GOOD LIFE.

It is a good life, within and without, that makes us fitting instruments for the divine hand, or, as we sometimes express it, polished shafts in God's quiver. A good life is beautiful. It holds the observer's eye as with a charm. It begets a disposition to pry into its sources. It raises the wonder how men can live so nobly, and excites the wish, the longing to be good. How many thousands upon thousands have been thus drawn to Christ? To them the crucified and risen Christ was nothing. They knew him not. But they have seen his representatives, and have learned from whence the divine comes to man. They would be like their friend, and that friend tells them that he has his life from another; that his goodness is only the semblance and reflection of another's; that none is truly good save one. And besides this fitness, as of a magnet, to draw to Christ—this being a thing of beauty to win for Him—he becomes by a good life a fitting instrument for aggression. He who can challenge the confidence of his fellows has a license to improve and warn. He whose life is hid with Christ in God is moved to industry by his zeal for God. Repulse will not dishearten, nor disappointment chill him. But let us remember a good life is more than a steady one, more than a quiet and inoffensive one. It is an inward force of goodness, seeking expression in work.

Conversion without conviction is no better than conviction without conversion.

The Reviewer.

AMERICAN LEAVES: Familiar Notes of Thought and and Life. By SAMUEL OSGOOD, author of "The Hearthstone," "Studies in Biography," "Student Life," etc., etc. [12mo. pp. 330.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS volume contains fifteen essays, each, as the title indicates, concerning some phase of American life. All but one of them are reprinted from Harper's Magazine. There is nothing remarkable in Dr. Osgood's style, and nothing very brilliant in his ideas; but he writes good, fair, unpretentious English, and generally talks sound, common sense. The papers here gathered have one of the most desirable of all qualities in essays—a smooth, flowing motion that carries the reader through to the end, if once he begins their perusal. The mechanical execution of the volume is quite handsome. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

WORSHIP IN THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL-ROOM. A Manual of Devotion. By Rev. W. T. WYLIE. [8vo. pp. 540.] Springfield, Mass.: W. J. Holland & Co.—1866.

THIS volume is made up of Scripture Lessons, with prayers written expressly for and suited to each, by some of the most eminent divines of many denominations. Each lesson is prefaced with an appropriate piece of music, rendering the volume admirably adapted to the devotion of families, schools and meetings generally. It is highly commended by some hundred of the more prominent divines of the day. Sold by W. J. HOLLAND & Co., 87 Main St.

American Magazines.

IF there could be a periodical combining the best features of all our American magazines, it might come very near the ideal of a perfect monthly. If any thing were wanting, it would be in respect of good poetry and tales. Of the former especially there is a woful lack in our periodicals. There are enough correct rhymers and versifying moralists; but of living and powerful poetry, either popular ballad or ringing lyric, very little is produced. And our best tales still come from over sea; though one would suppose that American life, with its rapid changes and sudden downfalls and uprisings, offers the best possible field for the writer of short, intense stories. Excepting these two features, our periodicals rank high and well deserve the liberal patronage which they receive. We have good essayists, keen satirists, genuine humorists and reliable scientific men, who contribute to their pages their best productions. And the magazine offers the best possible medium for introducing a new writer to the public. He is sure of a fair hearing, which is not always the case when one makes his *debut* in a bound volume; and if his composition be of a peculiar kind, the list of a popular monthly will pretty surely include enough who can appreciate it to make him a respectable audience. It is not to be wondered at that periodical literature has been so greatly increased of late; but it is certain that some of these ventures which have set out with grand promises must soon die and disappear, as their predecessors have before them, either from want of brain capital or from mismanagement of their resources.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY still holds its place as the acknowledged head of American magazines; but one of its competitors at least is pressing close upon it and may soon surpass it in popularity if not in prestige. The Atlantic has the advantage of including in its list of contributors the standard authors and literary authorities of the country; but a vast deal of journey work is done for it by third and fourth rate writers. Besides this, it has an overpowering sense of its great reputation and the necessity for preserving it. The consequence is that it approaches the heaviness of the review. The current number opens with the second installment of Dr. HOLMES' story, which, it seems to be understood, is to be *the* attraction of the magazine this year, and contains, among others, the first article of Prof. AGASSIZ on "Glacial Phenomena in Maine," and one on "Comic Journalism" by one who evidently has had experience of what he discusses.

THE GALAXY, our only fortnightly, has achieved, perhaps, the most wonderful success that has ever befallen a periodical in this country. It is the most democratic of any that we have, admitting discussions on any topic of public interest, except partisan politics and sectarian religion; and by giving the names of the authors it saves itself from shouldering any perplexing responsibility. It professes to, and undoubtedly does, publish all articles solely for their merits, without regard to their authorship. And though its editor, like all others, is liable to misjudgment, it will probably bring out enough new writers of ability, who might have waited forever for recognition by the older magazines, to give it a regular and reliable corps in the future.

HARPERS' MONTHLY still holds its place with those who like an illustrated magazine with a good deal of historical and descriptive matter. The noticeable features of the current number are an article entitled "Something About Fishes," with illustrations of one hundred and fourteen species, very finely engraved, and nine pages of most villainous doggerel, purporting to describe a visit of Diedrich Knickerbocker to modern New York, which exhibits a scarcely less "plentiful lack of wit" and imagination than of correct versification and pure English.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY, which has just entered upon its third volume, is a readable, illustrated periodical, filled up with contributions from the pens of our minor *literati*. The most noticeable article in the current number is on Edgar A. Poe, by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. She lauds him to the skies and overlooks his terrible failings, as only a foolish woman could; but as she was a personal friend of his, her contribution to our knowledge of him will be welcome. Poe is the sphinx of American literature, and will probably continue to be its most interesting character until Hawthorne is better understood. Mrs. Smith makes one statement which takes us by surprise, and which, if true, is not generally known. She says:—"It is asserted that Poe died in consequence of a drunken debauch. This is not true. At the instigation of a woman, who considered herself injured by him, he was cruelly beaten, blow upon blow, by a ruffian who knew of no better mode of avenging supposed injuries. A brain fever followed, his friends hurried him away, and he reached his native city only to breathe his last."

NORTHERN LIGHTS, an illustrated weekly, is one of the latest of the new comers in this field. If it is edited by "Edmund Kirke" and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. If future numbers are not a great improvement upon the three that have been issued, its career must be short indeed, unless the purse of its proprietor is very long.

ENVY feeds upon the living; after death it ceases—then every man's well-earned honors defend him against calumny.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

THE AELLOSCOPE.

THIS instrument (the name of which is from two Greek words, signifying *the storm viewer*,) is the invention of Prof. H. A. CLUM of Rochester, N. Y., and though a most important addition to the practical results of science, has never been adequately described in any journal. The principle is very simple; and a study of the accompanying engravings, with a brief and clear explanation which we shall endeavor to give, will enable any one to understand it. The object sought is to construct an instrument which shall be more sensitive than the ordinary mercurial barometer, recording nicer gradations of change in the atmosphere, and predicting storms longer in advance.

Figure 1 represents the instrument as it appears complete, standing about eight feet high, covered with a glass dome. The principle employed is that of connecting a buoy made of several sealed air-chambers, (E E, fig. 2,) with a float resting on a column of mercury, in such a manner that the combined chambers, whose specific gravity remains the same, are buoyed up more or less, according as the surrounding atmosphere is more or less dense, and the motion resulting from fluctuations is communicated to a hand on a dial plate, from which any person, without the slightest scientific knowledge, may read the indications.

Fig. 2.—B is a cistern containing mercury, and C is a tube, sealed at the top, rising from the cistern. In this tube the mercury rises in vacuo. This, it will be observed, is precisely similar to the ordinary cistern barometer. In the tube, C, is another tube, J, floating in the mercury. This tube is air-tight, and at the bottom is fastened by a rod (*i*,) to the cross-bar (*l*,) which is by means of the rods (*m m*,) fastened to the framework, by which all the chambers (I I,) from four to six in number, are fastened together. The tops of these chambers are globes (*g g*,) forming part of them, and there is also a crowning globe (F,) which, like the vertical chambers, is air-tight, and is connected by the arms (I',) with them. In this globe is a tube, (*o*,) or as it were a very deep dimple from the bottom, the only object of which is to receive a stationary, upright spindle (*r*, fig. 3,) that prevents the apparatus from tipping over, or having any motion but the vertical one. The air inclosed in the cylinders (E E,) and the crown globe (F,) is condensed, to make sure that it shall always be heavier than the amount of atmosphere it displaces; for were the atmosphere ever to become heavier than this inclosed air, the latter would tend to act as a buoy, and a trouble would arise similar to that which one would experience in trying to weigh a balloon with common scales.

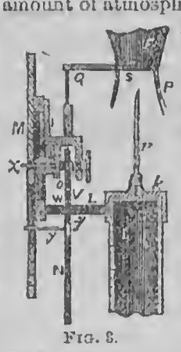


FIG. 3.

Figure 3 shows a section of the upper part of the instrument and the arrangement by which motion is communicated to the hand on the dial. This is very simple, and is accomplished by a taut thread, with adjusting screws, fastened above and below to the framework which holds the air-chambers together, and passing around the axle of the hand.

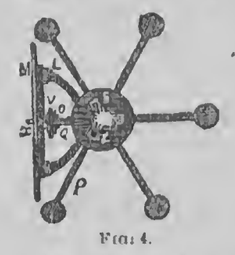


FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 shows a horizontal section, seen from the top.

Fig. 5 represents the dial. The slot (S,) has an indicator passing through it, which shows the variations of inches, like a common barometer. The circumference is divided into a scale which will represent a variation of a thousandth of an inch in the height of the mercury.

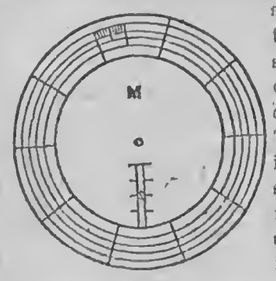


FIG. 5.

Operation.—Suppose that, from any cause, the atmosphere grows denser. Its weight will press down more upon the mercury in the cistern (B, fig. 2,) and force it farther up in the tube (C,) lifting up the float, (J,) and at the same time this increased density of the atmosphere makes it more capable of buoying up the chambers (E E,) with their condensed air, and the more extensive these are the greater will be the gain of motion and nicety of indication. Thus the sluggishness of the mercury is overcome; and careful observations prove that the instrument will predict a storm a week or more in advance of its appearance.

When the weather is steady, the action of the Aëlloscope is very interesting. Commencing at a period about sunrise, the fractional indicator will commence slowly to move forward, as if imitating the progress of the sun until 1 P. M. Then it will begin to return from its morning walk to the point from which it started. This will be its daily duty when the atmosphere is undisturbed in a period of prevalent steady weather. After the sun has set, say towards 8 P. M., the indicator will again commence a forward motion, but of more limited range, returning before sunrise to its place of departure. The range of the day journey of the indicator will vary from 10 to 100 thousandths of an inch; and the night walk to the more restricted range of from 5 to 50 thousandths of an inch. These journeys are indicative of very generally prevailing fine, steady weather. A storm a thousand miles off makes it tremble, and arrests the progress of its indicators, as if it were in the grasp of the distant tempest. And when all other indicators give promise of an undisturbed sky, and speak no other language than that of the visible horizon, the Aëlloscope will speak distinctly and correctly of changes marching on their way a week or more before the hands of other instruments are affected by their coming.

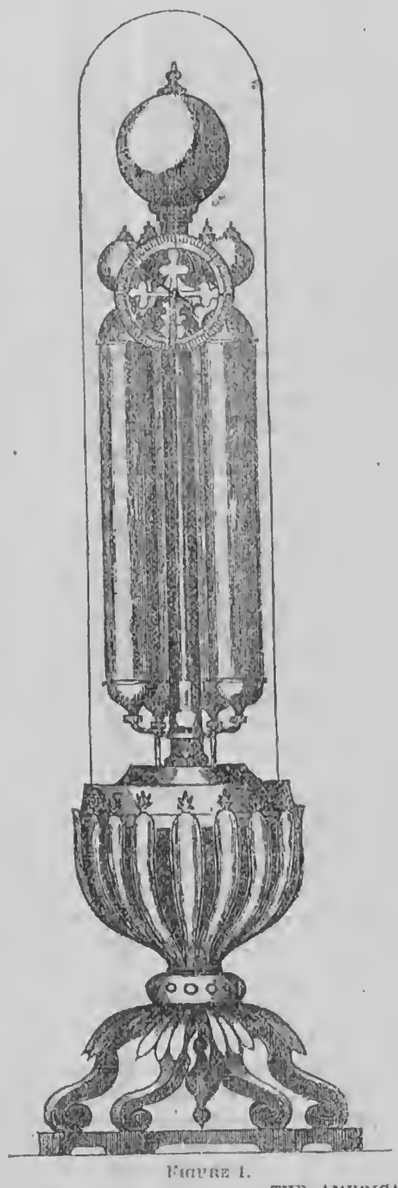


FIGURE 1.

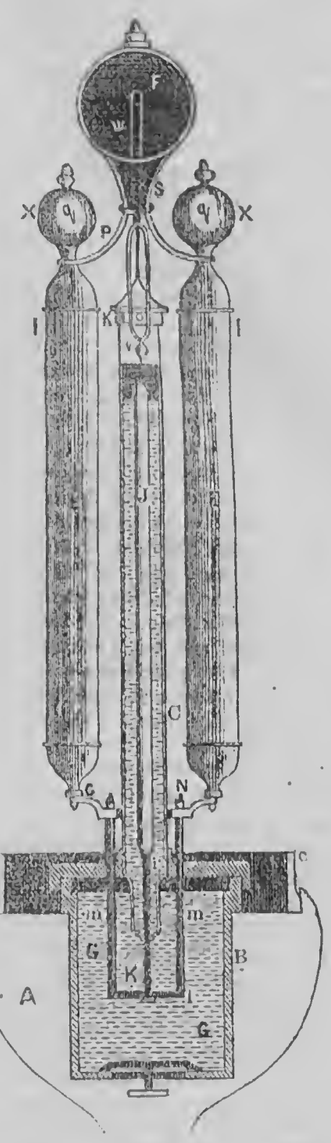


FIGURE 2.

THE AMERICAN AELLOSCOPE.

The cost of the Aëlloscope is from $1,000 to $10,000. A splendid one, eight feet high, with all the metal parts, except the base, plated with silver and burnished, has been constructed for the Paris Exposition. Prof. CLUM has exhibited his invention—the result of twenty-five years of study and experiment—to the scientific men of Europe, and has received the most flattering testimonials of their appreciation of its usefulness. And if it shall prove, by further tests, to possess all the merit claimed, as above stated, the Aëlloscope will reflect credit upon Prof. CLUM as its inventor, and Western New York as the place of its origin.

Various Topics.

CRETE—THE ISURRECTION.

THE accounts received from time to time of the progress, or rather the continuance of the insurrection in the island of Crete have attracted general attention to it, and a sketch of its history may be acceptable at this time. The island is one hundred and sixty miles long and from fourteen to fifty miles broad, containing 4,036 square miles, and is situated in the Mediterranean, eighty-one miles from the extremity of the peninsula of Morea. A chain of high mountains, covered with forests, runs through the whole length of the island, from east to west. The highest peak is the celebrated Mount Ida, which rises 7,670 feet above the sea, into the region of perpetual snow. On the north side the country slopes gradually to a fertile coast with good harbors. On the south side the shore is steep and rocky. Grain, wine, oil, wool, flax, silk, cotton, honey and cattle might be produced in abundance, did not the oppressions of the Turks discourage the industry of the inhabitants. The population at one time numbered 1,200,000, but at present is reduced to 300,000. In Grecian mythology Crete is made the scene of many adventures of the gods and heroes. Here SATURN is said to have reigned, and afterwards MINOS, 1,300 years before CHRIST. After the banishment of the kings it became a republic, and subsequently the home of pirates, until it was conquered by the Romans. In 823 it passed into the hands of the Saracens, who built the capital city, Candia, on the ruins of the ancient Heraclea. In 963 they were expelled by the Greeks; and in 1204 the Byzantine sovereign sold the island, against the will of the inhabitants, to the Venetians, who, aware of its importance, fortified the cities and gained the good will of the people by instituting a milder government than they had before known. About the middle of the Seventeenth century the Turks attacked it, professedly on account of a Turkish prize taken by the Maltese and carried into the harbor of Candia. It was bravely defended, and a war arose which lasted twenty-five years, culminating in the siege of Candia, which the Turks invested with 80,000 men. This lasted two years and four months, when on the 27th of September, 1669, the garrison capitulated. This siege is one of the most noted in history. During its progress fifty-six assaults were made by the Turks and ninety-six sallies by the Christians. Four hundred and seventy-two mines were sprung by the former, eleven hundred and seventy-three by the latter. 30,985 Christians and 118,754 Turks were killed or wounded. The present insurrection has been going on several months, and though the Turks far outnumber the natives, but little, if any, progress has been made in subduing it. The sympathies of Christian Europe, governments as well as people, are generally with the Cretans, notwithstanding the fact that monarchies usually discourage rebellions. It is impossible to say how it will end; but if some of the great powers of Europe become involved—which seems not unlikely—it may result in stripping Turkey of all her possessions this side of the Bosphorus, and perhaps in a partial compensation to Austria for her loss at Sadowa. Meanwhile, subscriptions and other schemes for the relief of the brave Cretans, who will shortly be suffering for the necessaries of life, are being started in Russia, England and this country.

WRITING IN CYPHERS AND IN SHORT-HAND.—These abbreviated modes of writing are not of modern invention. The ancients had ingenious cyphers for their secret dispatches, and sent private orders to their commanders or ambassadors, which could not be opened, so as to be legible, without a peculiar contrivance or the key. Cæsar's usual method was to write by agreement the fourth letter of the alphabet for the first; for example D for A, and so on, varying the arrangement occasionally. The Romans had also short-hand writers, a chosen number of whom were employed by Cicero to take down a speech of Cato. Martial and Ausonius bear testimony to the surprising skill of some of them.

RICHELIEU'S HEAD.—Richelieu's head is making some stir in the foreign newspapers. It appears that several heads are in existence, accredited to the great Cardinal. One was lately buried at Sorbonne. A Paris correspondent of the London Star says:—"Merimée assures the country that he possesses another; and now we are informed that there has been discovered, in the Rue des Boulangers, on a dust heap, a human skull bearing the following inscription:—'This is the true head of Cardinal Richelieu.' The *commissaire de police* of the *quartier*—having remarkably little to do during this rainy weather—is going to institute inquiries as to whence this occiput is derived.

ECHO ANSWERS.—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.

What is necessary for a farmer to assist him? System.

What would give the blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best counsel given by a Justice of the Peace? Peace.

Who commit the greatest abominations? Nations.

FOSSIL REMAINS IN ILLINOIS.—It is stated that the fossil remains recently found in the coal beds of Bellville, Ill., constitute the lower jaw of an immense carniverous reptile, which probably belongs to some hitherto undescribed species of the Saurians, which inhabited the tropical woods and savannas of the West before the bed of the Mississippi was formed. This discovery is an important one, since as yet but few remains of the larger animals of the carboniferous period have been discovered.

ENVELOPES.—In the vicinity of Aberdeen, Scotland, are five paper mills, which employ two thousand five hundred persons. In the city the paper is made into various forms, grocers' bags, cards, envelopes, &c. The most important item is envelopes, which are there manufactured more extensively than anywhere else in the world, one million being turned out every day, most of them folded and stamped entirely by machinery.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE POWER OF WILL.

"IT is impossible," said one of NAPOLEON'S staff officers to the great commander, on his explaining some movement which he desired to make. "Impossible!" thundered out the chieftain, "impossible is the adjective of fools!" The utterance, though probably one of passion, shows the unconquerable will of man when determined to succeed in an undertaking. Yet with how many does the simple utterance of that easy word put a stop to some bold thought, some noble deed, or some grand attainment. Impossible! How so? It certainly would be so were you to allow it so. But strike the rock, and see how fast the waters of plenty will drive away the light air of impossibility. Look at yonder smith with a great bar of iron in his hand. See him in his vain efforts, attempting to bend it. You say that he *can't do it*. Wait and see! There, see him place it under his foot. Now he presses heavily on one end. "It yields!" ah, does it though? You said he could *not* do it; but he *has*, notwithstanding your prediction to the contrary. Do you not feel your impotency in your "can't," in comparison with his *trying*? Were I to lay down my pen and say I "can't write," the world would receive no benefit from my presence in it; but if I "dig in" and "dig on," I may be of some good to mankind—at least I shall have the consolation of knowing that I tried; and if I fail, I am none the worse off for attempting.

E.

THE KENTUCKY GIANT.

THIS is a jolly companion to the German Dwarf, [given in the RURAL of Jan. 19,] and, like it, never fails to produce roars of laughter when performed at an evening company. It is necessary to have two persons to represent the giant, and the method of enacting the part is best explained by the accompanying engraving. It will be seen that one boy puts on a *long* cloak, and perches himself upon the shoulders of his companion, who arranges the folds of the cloak so that the parts shown by the *dotted* lines in the illustration, are entirely concealed from the eyes of the spectators. The boy who *does* the head and shoulders of the giant should carry a long staff, as a cane, and, if he wear a stove-pipe hat, with a feather in it, it will greatly *heighten* the effect. The giant's wife may also be represented by one person, with the assistance of a cane and piece of lath, the latter eighteen inches long, fastened about four inches from the top or end of the former, thus forming a cross. The person representing the giantess attires himself in an old dress. A long shawl is pinned over the lath, an old bonnet placed on the end of the cane, and the preparations are complete. The giantess usually walks into the room and pretends to look for a nail in the wall (this gives the performer an opportunity of concealing his face,) and, after looking at the wall a minute or so, he stoops down as low as he can, at the same time being careful to lower the cane. He then *gradually* rises, until he stands upon the tips of his toes, and *as he does so*, he as *gradually* raises the cane with the bonnet and shawl upon it, until he appears to touch the ceiling. The lath represents the shoulders of the giantess, the bonnet her head, and the cloak covers the whole deception. The giantess, if well done, is sure to be greeted with shouts of laughter.—*The Play-Room.*

YOU CAN'T CATCH IT.

YOU can't catch it, boys or girls. You may be as fleet of foot as the antelope, or you may fly as on the wings of an eagle, but you can't overtake it.

Cannot overtake what?

The bad word which has passed your lips! It has fled to heaven, and written itself upon the book of GOD. You can't catch it.

The wicked deed you performed! It soared to the judgment, and was stereotyped on the memory of the Judge. You can't catch it.

The sinful thought you indulged! Its image was caught by the light of GOD's eye, and photographed on the roll of your history. You can't catch it.

Beware, then, O children, what you think, what you do, what you say.

CURIOUS RIDDLE.—It is said the following riddle, circulated by an emissary of the Austrian Government, was the *real* cause of Count Bismarck's illness. The riddle is this:—In Prussia proper, (that is, in *old* Prussia, and not in any of the new provinces *sewed* on to the kingdom by the *needle*-gun,) there lived a blind beggar; that blind beggar had a brother; that brother died; *the man who died had no brother*; what relation, then, was the blind beggar to the man that died? This was too much for Bismarck; nor were his feelings alleviated when it was suggested that the "blind beggar" might have been the *sister* "of the man who died," which was, in fact, the simple truth of the matter.

IT is one of the worst of errors, to suppose that there is any other path of safety than that of duty.

INTELLECT is not the moral power; conscience and honor, not talent, make the man.

THE more merit a man has, the more does he applaud it in others.

List of New Advertisements.

The Greatest Story of the Age—Street & Smith.
Pure Cane Seed—Blymyer, Norton & Co.
Gardening for Profits—Henderson & Fleming.
Wanted to Purchase—Leavenworth Nursery.
New and Important Discovery.
Farm Machinery—P S Meserole.
Farm for Sale—Edson Howard.
Garden Seeds—P S Meserole.
Something New—E L Wood.
Corn Shellers and Fanning Mills—P S Moserole.
Employment for Woman—J G Arthur.
Field Seeds—P S Meserole.
Pipe Wells—Pierce Brothers.
Wanted—L T Moore.
New York Prize Association—J H Ray & Co.
$80 per Month—J S Pardee.
Hard Rubber Truss—Seeley's.
Peach Trees, Grape Vines, &c.—E Moody & Sons.
Reliable Vegetable Seeds—John S Ives.
Hocus Pocus—H Hunter & Co.
Fun for All—Hunter & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—H P Westcott.
A Card—Stoddard, Todd & Phillips.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS!

THERE IS YET TIME

To Form Clubs and Secure Prizes!

Read the Rural's Premium List, *(which is promptly sent free to all applicants,) and you will see it is the* **MOST LIBERAL** *ever offered by a Publisher. Take, for example, the offer of* **WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY** *(the latest Illustrated, Unabridged Edition,) for only Twenty* **new** *Subscribers, —or for* **30** *Subscribers,* **15** *of them being* **new.** *The Rural is so popular and valuable that almost any one can obtain subscribers enough to secure this inimitable work. Try, and if you fail of securing the requisite number, you will be sure of some valuable prize,—and if you get more you may secure a Watch, Sewing Machine or Melodeon.*

Now's your Time to form a Club and make it Pay. We can still supply back numbers (from Jan. 5,) so that all may have the volume complete, with Title Page, Index, &c. If you want large Show-Bills, Specimen Numbers, &c., we will send them free.

☞ *Look over our Premium List, and then "pitch in" and strike us with a Club — which will secure you a Valuable Return.*

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Albany.

THE Senate has voted, 20 to 3, to remove from office George W. Smith, County Judge of Oneida county, for bribery.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes has passed both Houses.

The movement for a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River, is attracting more than usual attention. Mr. Henry Smith of Albany, has introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that the County Judges of Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange and Rockland may appoint three freeholders from each town applying as commissioners, to hold office for three years, whose duty it must be to subscribe in the name of such city, village or town to stock in the proposed company, and to issue bonds for the payment of such stock to an amount not to exceed 30 per cent. of the assessed property of the village or town, interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, to run for a term not to exceed thirty years. The city of New York may, to the extent of $2,000,000, and the city of Albany to $1,000,000, guarantee the payment of the bonds; also, to subscribe $2,000,000 each. Such bonds shall be for $1,000 each, bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. annually, and run for a term not to exceed thirty years.

. — We trust the time is not distant when the people on the line of the N. Y. Central will arouse to their interests, and head the exorbitance and swindling to which they are now subjected in various ways by that huge and conscienceless monopoly.

From the National Capital.

DURING the discussion in the Senate on the Tariff bill, Mr. Cattell presented tables setting forth the following facts, compiled by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics: — The value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States for the year 1860, was in round numbers as follows:—Those engaged in agriculture, $160,000,000; manufacturers, including all processes between the raw material and consumption, and thus comprising cost of dwellings erected, railroads and canals equipped, home-made manufactures, &c., $91,700,000; mining, $100,000,000; fishing, $13,000,000; hunting, $2,000,000; woodcutting, &c., $25,000,000; domestic commerce, $1,500,000,000. The sum represents the net annual earnings of or gross increase of money value derived from railroads, canals, turnpikes, steamboats, &c., employed in the transportation of passengers and commodities within the country, including money value of all incidental labor devoted thereto. Foreign commerce, $190,000,000. Net annual earnings or gross increase of money value derived from exchanging products with foreign countries, that is from foreign imports and exports, and from carrying to and fro of passengers, etc., engaged in improving the face of the country and subduing it to the purposes of society, $24,000,000,000. This sum represents the yearly increase of value of lands and other immovable property brought under cultivation or improved, and comprises the permanent ways of railroads and canals and all real property, giving a total gold value of $6,756,900,000. The same reduced to currency at 1.40, the estimate for 1868, was $9,458,000,000. Of the $6,756,000,000 gold value produced in 1860, $6,000,000,000 were consumed during the same time, leaving a surplus or annual gain of $756,000,000. As the product of 1866 was about the same in gold value as that of 1860, the surplus was of course the same, the latter amounting in currency in 1866 at 1.40 for gold to $1,057,000,000, and of this amount $561,000,000 in currency was paid to the Government in the form of taxes.

A state dinner will be given by the President every Tuesday evening during the session of Congress, to which the members of the Senate will be invited, beginning at the head of the list, and inviting a number to each dinner. A number of Representatives, heads of departments and others, will also be invited each evening.

Two "affairs of honor" have occurred in Washington during the week, and more are promised in certain contingencies. The first was the crossing of weapons by two newspaper correspondents attached to leading New York newspapers, who were tenacious of their status, but whose blows were without force; for, while the willing canes would gravitate downward naturally they were restrained by the unwilling arms of the combatants, and no damage was done. On Monday, Delegate Holbrook of Idaho, made an assault with a cane upon an inoffensive man named Henry Cummins, also of Idaho, in the lobby of Willard's Hotel. The latter was considerably bruised, and, being unarmed, came out second best. The quarrel was a political one, Mr. Holbrook being a Johnson man, and Mr. Cummins, it is said, being a correspondent of some Radical papers.

The Respectable Lottery.

ONE of the sensations of the week is the long-talked-of drawing of the "Crosby Opera House Association." One report says the Opera House has fallen to an obscure man named Lee, in one of the interior towns of Illinois; another says it was drawn by one of the thirty-five thousand unsold tickets retained by Mr. Crosby and put into the wheel with the rest; still another denounces the whole thing as a swindle. It makes little difference what the truth of the matter is. In its best aspect, the scheme was no more or less than a lottery, although many good people invested who would have been horrified at the idea of patronizing one of the old-fashioned cash prize lotteries. Whatever evil effects would flow from the one—the stimulation of a desire to get something of value without rendering an equivalent—must follow the other. It would at least take a subtler logic than we can command to prove the slightest difference in the principles or results of the two.

From Alabama.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama in a case on appeal from the Loudon County Courts, has decided that the existence of the State was not destroyed by secession, and the military and political courts that followed. The Government of the State was a *de facto* Government, though not in harmony with the United States Constitution and Government, and that all acts under the authority of said *de facto* Government before surrender so far as they were executed, are valid. The validity of such acts does not depend upon the conformity of Law to the Constitution of the United States. Guardians who have made investments in Confederate bonds, and received Confederate treasury notes, under authority of the act of December 1st, 1861, in good faith, are entitled to credit on account thereof. This decision in this case settled the question of liability when an administrator received Confederate treasury notes in payment of debts due the estate. Chief Justice Walker delivered the opinion.

From Louisiana.

GOV. WELLS, in his message, favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. He assumes that Congress will require the Southern States to enfranchise all citizens; refers to the July riots, denouncing the assault and the killing of the conventionists as an unwarranted and unprovoked massacre to gratify the hatred felt by the police and mob against the loyalists; reviews the financial condition, urging increased taxation to pay the obligations of the State and for the maintenance of its credit. He gives a favorable report of the progress of the work on the levees. He recommends the universal education of the masses; suggests a division of the school fund; also an appropriation for the establishment of schools for freedmen; advocates a system of internal improvements, and advises an address setting forth inducements for foreign immigration to the State.

A Confidence Woman.

A SUBSCRIBER, residing in Illinois, mentions the performance of a woman in that region by which a credulous German was done out of $500—the sum total of his savings for several years. He was accosted by a woman, recently from "fader land," in reference to the purchase of a farm, which she wished to make. Said she had $7,500 in gold in Chicago, a piano worth $500 and other household property. Offered the man $100 to buy the farm for her, which he did. Finding the woman unmarried, Hans grew amorous and proffered marriage, was accepted and the knot was tied. The parties then started for Chicago, the woman having the man's $500 in her pocket, for the money deposited there, but before reaching that place both woman and money disappeared, leaving the man destitute alike of wife and money.

Pensions.

THE Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to the question as to what amount of money will be required to give pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows of such as are deceased who are in necessitous circumstances, says 527,654 soldiers were enlisted and 296,916 served sixty days or more. Three-eighths of the last number were supposed to be alive in 1858. The number of surviving widows is estimated at 23,196. This makes the total number of surviviors 13,538, but it must be remembered that the table leaves out of the estimate 147,200 soldiers who served only one month, and 85,538 who served over one month, but assumed to be less than sixty days, which would add, by the same calculation as in the table, 87,277 soldiers and 18,182 widows, making a grand total of 239,997 as alive in 1859.

From New York.

A MEETING has been held to consider the subject of relief for the South. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a commission of thirty to raise contributions, and distribute supplies among the destitute without respect to race or opinion, and philanthropic men and women in other cities and communities throughout the North are earnestly invited to aid in the work. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horace Greeley, Gen. Robert Anderson, and Rev. Dr. Kendrick addressed the meeting.

From the Far West.

THE Indians have surrounded fourteen men at Spring Creek, about fourteen miles from Mud Creek, Nevada. They ran off the Cole & Donelson herd of cattle on the 20th inst. They are doubtless the same Indians who drove off the Government herd at Fort Laramie a few days ago. The weather is extremely cold and pursuit has not been attempted. Unless this thieving is soon stopped, all the stock in the country will be run off.

From the Northwest.

DISPATCHES dated the 25th ult., from La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Madison, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., and other points west and northwest, say that they are in the midst of the heaviest snow storm which has fallen for many years. It had reached a depth of eighteen or twenty inches on the level, and was drifting badly. Trains had all hauled off.

From Tennessee.

IN the lower branch of the Legislature a bill passed on the first reading to organize, train and equip the loyal militia, and provide for a cavalry regiment in each Congressional District, composed of white and colored men, and subject to the order of the Government. Another bill passed striking the word "white" from the franchise law. Both will become laws in some shape.

RESCUED. — A young lady, while going on board the steamer Hard, moored to one of the wharves of Norfolk, Virginia, accompanied by her mother, was blown overboard by the heavy wind from the northwest. A colored man, connected with the steamer, immediately jumped overboard and rescued her from drowning, as well as freezing. Supporting the young lady with one arm, and swimming with the other, the worthy seaman reached the wheel, and held on until both were drawn up from the freezing river.

NEW COUNTERFEITS. — New counterfeit $5 U. S. Treasury notes (greenbacks) of the issue of March 10, 1863, have just made their appearance in Eastern cities, the South having been pretty well flooded with them. The words "United States" have a scratchy appearance. In general appearance, paper and printing, they are well calculated to deceive. A close imitation of $1 notes is also in circulation. The nose of Chase in the counterfeit is a very different affair from the genuine, and by this bad nose shall the counterfeit be known.

UNLUCKY.—Miss Jarrett of New Jersey, has had a persevering run of ill-luck. In 1863, she dislocated her knee; in 1864, a careless man punched out her right eye with an umbrella; in December, 1865, she was run over by a sleigh and badly injured. A fortnight ago her pocket was picked of $150 on a Brooklyn ferry boat. Going back to hunt for the money, a crowd of skylarking boys knocked her down, dislocating her hip and breaking a rib.

FIVE thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House of Representatives through Speaker Colfax, asking the formation of a new State in that region, or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loyal basis. The petition was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE President has approved the bill providing that in addition to the regular meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting on the 4th of March.

A GREAT STORY.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that the New York Weekly is publishing another new story from the pen of the renowned romancer, Leon Lewis.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 29, 1867.

THERE is no improvement in the money market, either in the seaboard towns or in the commercial cities at the West. In Philadelphia, Boston and New York, particularly in the latter, there is a more unsettled state of affairs than was apparent a week since. There have been several heavy failures among the brokers, and a few suspensions in other branches of business. The Bank of North America met with a loss of $180,000 by certifying the check of a broker, on the supposition that he would make his account good. The paying teller having doubts of the soundness of the operation, declined to certify, and the matter was referred to Mr. Yelverton President of the Bank, who wrote "good" upon the check. No money was deposited to meet it. The loss does not involve more than half the surplus funds of the Bank. Yet the mortification of Mr. Y. was so great that he was attacked with paralysis the next day, of which he died. The event has caused much greater caution to be observed, for the present at least, in certifying checks. The panic in the stock market in New York, from Thursday to the close of the week, was very great, and prices fell off very rapidly. The weakest stock in the railway market was New York Central. The recent difficulty between the Central and Hudson River and Harlem Roads in regard to freights, and the investigation of the matter by a Committee of the Legislature, at Albany, no doubt operated unfavorably in regard to Central stock, and caused it to touch a lower figure than it otherwise would. On Friday it sold at 97½. There was an advance in Central on Saturday, and sales yesterday were made at 101¼. To show the depreciation in stocks in the last two weeks, we give the prices of a few leading shares Jan. 11th and Jan. 25th:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 25.	Decline.
New York Central	110¾	97¼	13½
Erie	65¾	55	10¾
Hudson	131	120½	10½
Michigan Southern	80½	66	14½
North-Western Preferred	81½	56½	25
Cumberland Coal	91	33	58

Some shares have not declined as much as those we quote above, but in all the leading stocks, except Governments, there has been a fall of from 3 to 58 per cent. During the worst of the excitement Government securities were slightly depressed, and in some instances sold a fraction off, but there has been no essential decline in 5-20's or 7-30 bonds.

The New York city Bank shares are selling at full rates. Bank of North America, notwithstanding its loss, sold at the close of the week at 107. If the condition of the stock market, as money dealers sometimes assert, is a true barometer indicating the state of monetary affairs, we can hardly anticipate, for a time at least, the fairest kind of a financial atmosphere. It may be prudent for weak vessels to take in sail.

It was announced a few days since that Mr. McCulloch would cease the $4,000,000 per month contraction of the currency—but subsequently the statement was contradicted. The Secretary of the Treasury is not growing popular with commercial men. Some of the ablest financial papers, east and west, are denouncing his measures as ruinous to the business interests of the country. The western journals are especially severe in regard to his policy.

Manufacturers in New England and the Middle States are passing through a severe ordeal. Many firms have spent the money they made the past two or three years, and have now large stocks of goods on hand, that cannot readily be sold. They are therefore short of money, and must be until trade improves.

The Boot and Shoe business at the East is very dull and unsatisfactory.

Louisiana sugar plantations are now offered at very cheap rates.

The State of New York has 3,025 miles of railroad, cost-$152,579,769.

The American Steel and Iron Association recently held a meeting in Washington. The members from different parts of the country report great depression in the iron business.

New England cotton spinners are now purchasing very lightly.

A movement has been made in the Legislature of Massachusetts to repeal the usury laws.

WOOL.—Buyers in the villages in Western New York are taking small lots of wool. For best fleeces the price is 45@47c. Coarse wools are dull. The Chicago Journal says:—"There is no life in the market for wool, and it is useless giving quotations." This applies also to Michigan. In that State there is still a large amount of wool to come forward. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:—"The wool market is firm, with a fair consumptive demand, and the choice grades of both fleece and pulled have rather an upward tendency. Manufacturers exhibit a little more disposition to take hold of fine wool, and pay current rates with less hesitation." The sales in Boston last week foot up 750,000 lbs., at a range of 40 to 70c. for fleece, and 35 to 60c. for pulled. Combing wool, native, 63 to 65c. Foreign wools are dull.

The largest clip of wool in Harrison Co., Ohio, about 2,000 fleeces, was sold last week to a manufacturer in Ware, Mass., at 60c. ₩ lb.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market is much the same as last week. The season of packing at the West generally closes between the 1st and 15th of January. This year the lower prices, and indisposition of packers to operate, has extended the trade somewhat later, but at most points west the business for this season is now nearly over. The number of hogs slaughtered has been very large, and at the prices paid—unless there shall be an active foreign demand, which now seems hardly probable—the profits on this year's packing must be light.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market is dull and inactive. Low grades of western flour have declined in the eastern market about 50c. ₩ bbl.

HOPS.—The light supply at the east keeps prices up, but the demand is not large. Emmet Wells' Circular says the enforcement of the liquor law in New York and Brooklyn will reduce the consumption of hops in those cities about one-third.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	10@11c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,50	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,75@2,80	Onions	50@62½
Best white	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@1,12	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed	6@8
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	18@20
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	6,75@7,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	12@12	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	25@28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@16c
Do. factory	17@18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,88@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@50c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	34@36	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Jan. 26.—Ashes, pots, $8,00@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 33½@34c. Flour, sales at $9,50@13,90. Wheat, $2,11@2,26. Rye, $1,05@1,07. Barley, 90@$1,20. Corn, $1,08@1,16. Oats, 61@62c. Pork, old mess, $19,31@19,50; new do. $19,87@20,00; prime, $16,75@17,00. Lard, 12@13½cts. Butter, 15@28 cts. Cheese, 15@19c. Dressed hogs, 8½@8¾c Western and 9½@9¾c for city. Hams, 10@12c. Shoulders, 8½@9½c. Hops, 35@36c.

Albany, Jan. 26.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,50@3; corn meal, 2,40@2,42 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,30; Rye, $1,20@1,21; Corn, $1,15@1,23; Barley, $1,05@1,25; Oats, 64c. Dressed hogs, $8,00@8,00 for Western; State, $8,75@9,12½. Hams, 16c. Butter, 25@28c. Lard, 14@15c. Cheese, 13@21c.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Flour, sales at $11,50@14,00; Wheat, $2,15@2,25; Corn, 80@81; Barley, $1,02@1,04; Rye, $1@1,10; Hops, 35c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $19,50@21; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 8@8½c.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Flour, $10@11,00; Wheat, $1,85@2,13; Corn, 77@78 cts; Oats, 40½@41c; Rye, 86@89c; Barley, 65@70c. Pork, mess, $18,50@18,75; Lard, 11½c. Dressed hogs, $6,90@7,00.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Flour ranges from $6,65@8,50; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,40; fall, $1,80@1,85; Oats, 30@30c; Barley, 56@59c; Peas, 68@72c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $15; Hams, 10@12c; Bacon, 10@10½c; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@11½c; Butter, 11@13½c; Cheese, 11½@12½c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $10@12,50; Straw, $6@8,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,75@5,00.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Jan. 21.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@18; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7@7¾cts; light medium, 6½@6¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 32.—Beeves, sales at 8@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@75; heifers, $25@45. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6½@7½c; in lots, $1,50@5 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7½@7¾c.

Albany, Jan. 25.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4@10¼c. Sheep, common to good, 6@7½c; extra, 6½@8¾c. Hogs, 6¾@7c; dressed hogs, 7@8¼c.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Beeves range at from $3,00@6,62½; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $2,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,90@6,50.

Toronto, Jan. .—Prize cattle, $12,50@15; 1st class, $9@10. Sheep, prize, $20; extra, $10@12 each. Lambs, $4@5 each. Dressed hogs, $4,25@5 00.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Jan. 26.—Market quiet, with sales 200,000 lbs at 42@62c for domestic fleece; 43c for pick locks; 20½@52c for Texas.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@70c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@60c; fine, 52@54; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@55c; medium, 47@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@70c; pulled, extra, 55@58c; superfine 40@60c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 16@45c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 32@36c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@55c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 50c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

Died.

IN Swanton, Ohio, on the 26th of Dec., 1866, in the 27th year of her age, LYDIA E., wife of ROUSE CURTIS, and daughter of Dea. G. and RUTH ARCHER of Parma, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.—Large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. 889-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

$80 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in every town. It is something new and of real value. For particulars, address, with stamp. 889-3w J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

FIELD SEEDS!—Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Hungarian, Millett, &c., &c. Prices upon application to P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 889-3t

PIPE WELLS.—The subscribers having purchased the right of the United States, will lease or sell territory for the same. Address, 889-5t PIERCE BROTHERS, Homer, N. Y.

CORN SHELLERS and FANNING MILLS. Large sizes for Hand or Power for Warehousemen and Grain buyers. Send for Circular. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 889-2t

FUN! FUN! FUN! "FUN for ALL." A large book, double columns, over 100 comic engravings. Full of "funny" things. It's fun for all winter. Only 30 cents; 5 for $1, post free. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

FARM MACHINERY!—Emery's Endless Chain Horse-Powers, Lever Horse-Power, Circular Saw-Mills, Drag Cross-Cut Saw-Mills, with or without Power, Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Root or Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., &c. P. S. MESEROLE, 889-3t 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.—I will send you New England grown seeds raised by myself, delivered to you without expense of freight. Beware of flaming advertisements. Order direct from me and receive Seed that will give perfect satisfaction. Send for Catalogue to JOHN S. IVES, Salem, Mass.

GARDEN SEEDS!—I have now in store a full stock of Fresh Seeds, which I offer at wholesale or retail. My Annual Catalogue is now ready for mailing and will be sent to all applicants. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. 889-3t

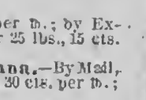
WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents to sell Moore's Emblematical and Pictorial Masonic Chart; the new Chromo of Leutze's Great Painting of Washington as a Mason; and Baker's Low Twelve Bell. For full information, address L. T. MOORE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

50.—SOMETHING NEW—The Greatest THING YET.—Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, field, &c.; how to raise whiskers and how to curl the hair, comprising in all "Fifty Great Secrets." Sent free for 25c. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977 Post-office, New York. 889-4t

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—I am anxious to furnish women who are willing to persevere in an honorable occupation, with means of making a splendid income. One wanted in every town and county in the United States. Address, with stamp, for particulars. J. G. ARTHUR, Hartford, Conn.

HOCUS POCUS, Or Magic Made Easy—200 astonishing Magical feats in Legerdemain, Sleight of hand, &c., as performed by the best Magicians and Wizards. A NEW book—10,000 already sold; illustrated, fine paper, 64 pages. Price only 20 cents; 8 for $1; 100 for $8, post free anywhere. Send for it and have fun for all winter. Address H. HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H. 889-2t

A COMFORT, BLESSING AND RELIEF at SEELEY'S "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, 1317 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Truss cures the most difficult ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, never rusts, breaks, limbers or becomes filthy; used in bathing, fitted to form, no strapping, made any power required; cleanest, lightest, easiest and best. Sent by mail or express. Pamphlets free. For sale by all druggists. 889-4t



NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY in the use of Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns. For 50 cents I will send directions to any one to make their Lamps give a better light; prevent any Lamp from smoking, and all danger of explosion and saving from 10 to 25 per cent. in oil. The art can be learned by any person in a few minutes, and the improvement made without additional expense. Address Box 88, Mexico, Audrain Co., Missouri.

FARM FOR SALE.—81 acres; joining corporation of the village of Albion; 15 minutes walk of Post-office; 25 minutes walk of the R.R. Depot; good two story dwelling; out-buildings ample; two bearing orchards; one young orchard of 15 acres; three acres Black Cap Raspberries; also two acres of Apple Seeds and 10,000 Peach Stocks sold with place if desired. For particulars, address or inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. EDSON HOWARD, Albion, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Apiers Quince, Paradise, Doucain, Plum, Mahaleb and Morello Cherry Seedlings; also, Grape Wood of desirable varieties for the West, especially Concord, Ives', Norton's Virginia, Hartford Prolific, Herbemont, Adirondack, Iona, Israella, &c., Apiers Quince and Currant cuttings; also Nursery Stock of all kinds which parties are disposed to sell at *low* rates. Address at once, LEAVENWORTH NURSERY, Box 272, Leavenworth, Kansas.

GARDENING FOR PROFIT.—A work instructive alike to the amateur or market gardener, giving plain details of a practical experience of, perhaps, the most extensive gardening operations in this country. By PETER HENDERSON, (of Henderson & Fleming.) Price, $1,50 per copy, by mail.

Our SEED AND PLANT CATALOGUES for 1867 will be mailed to our customers as usual, to others on receipt of 10 cents. HENDERSON & FLEMING, 889-9t Seedsmen, Market Gardeners and Florists, 67 Nassau-st., New York.

PURE CANE SEED.—The Cane from which our Seed was produced, was grown and the Seed harvested and cured under our immediate observation. The Seed is all true to the varieties designated, and absolutely free from admixture with base and worthless Canes.

PRICES.

Regular Sorgo.—By Mail, 40 cts. per lb.; by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 25 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.

Liberian, Oomseenaa and Neenzana.—By Mail, 50 cts. per lb.; by Express, 25 lbs., or less, 30 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.

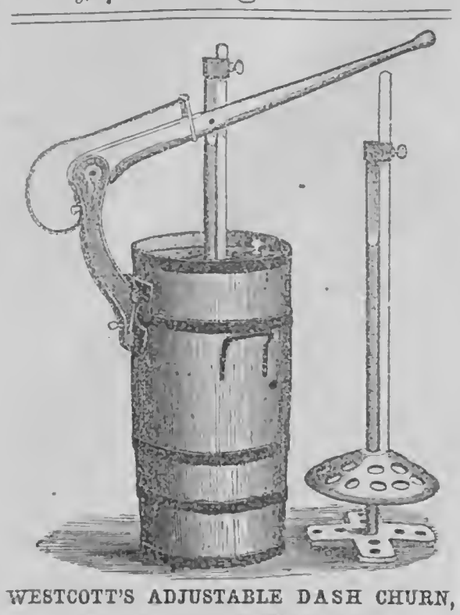
Packages included. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Successors to Clark Sorgo Machine Co.

Manufacturers of Cane Mills, Evaporators, Wood-Sawing Machines, Corn Crushers, Bells, Cider Mills, and other Agricultural Machinery. 889-2t&m

ELEGANT FRUIT FARM of 20 Acres, at Burlington, N. J., crowded with bearing fruits of all kinds, with superior large cottage in most complete order, for sale with immediate possession. Also, one of 42 acres, with first class modern brick mansion, and four other very productive fruit farms, from six to thirty acres, with capital buildings. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

Special Notices.



WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN, AS RECENTLY IMPROVED.

THE SENECA FALLS CHURN MANF'G CO. respectfully announce to the Butter-Makers of America that they have recently made great improvements in the general construction of their Churn, for which a patent was issued Nov. 13th, 1866—*making three distinct patents that have been granted upon this Churn.* These improvements consist in substituting a *flat* steel spring (which is not liable to break) to lift the dashers, in place of a coiling spring—in making the cover of the Churn in one piece, instead of two,—and in doing away with the screw cut upon the dasher rod for adjusting the upper dasher, which adjustment had to be made inside the Churn. The improvement allows this adjustment to be made outside the Churn, and above the cover, by means of a slide attached to the upper dasher and held in any desired position by a malleable slide and set screw near the top of the dasher rod, (as represented in the cut.) The whole Churn is now of a much better quality, more simple and easily managed, and is also of the proper shape to produce the largest quantity of butter from a given quantity of cream, and to effect this result in the shortest possible time and in the easiest manner. With these improvements it is believed that the Adjustable Dash is by far the

BEST CHURN IN THE WORLD!

It had previously received the highest approval of practical and scientific men and the press, and been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the N. Y. State and other prominent Agricultural Societies,—and acknowledged to be the greatest improvement on the old dash Churn yet invented.

This MODEL ADJUSTABLE CHURN is gaining favor all over the country, being universally approved wherever tested. Indeed, the demand has been such that it has thus far been impossible to supply it, though the Company have a large factory constantly in operation, with a view of filling all orders from any part of New York, which territory is reserved. [For cut and description of our Factory, and also of Churn, see RURAL of May 26, 1866.] The Company proposes to sell Rights of Counties and States, except New York, and to furnish Churns to purchasers of such rights at a liberal discount, if they do not wish to manufacture. Every Churn is made of the very best material, and in the best manner.

Sizes and Prices.—Five sizes of the barrel-formed Churn (see cut,) are manufactured, holding from five to thirty gallons. The retail price of No. 1, (the largest size, thirty gallons,) is $16; No. 2, (three-fourths barrel,) $14; No. 3, (half barrel,) $12; No. 4, (quarter barrel,) $10; No. 5, (one-fifth barrel,) $8. *Orders for single Churns must be accompanied by cash.*

☞ Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved.

Address **H. P. WESTCOTT,**
Sup't Seneca Falls Churn Mf'g. Co.,
889 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

A CARD.

BUFFALO, Jan'y 25, 1867

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.:—Having enjoyed the privilege of attending the Convention of Fruit Growers recently held in your city—an association embracing as large amount of talent as we ever saw assembled to discuss the great fruit interests of the country—we cannot (in justice to ourselves and the Association) neglect to return our sincere thanks to its officers and members for their gentlemanly kindness and generous forbearance in permitting us to exhibit our Fruit Green Corn, Corn, &c., and allowing opportunity to explain our method of preserving the same at a time when the large amount of business before the Society rendered it quite inconvenient to do so. As we promise to do and are doing more than the public generally are at this time prepared to believe; and as some doubts were expressed by a few in that Association, at a time too precious for even a short discussion; and as some doubts were expressed by a few as to our ability to hold Grapes without mould or decay, and at the same time retain the natural flavor of the same; we would therefore, as a proof of its practical truths, make the following propositions to the President of the Western N. Y. Fruit Growers' Association;

1st. If the President of the Association will designate place and time, appoint a Committee of five, himself to act as Chairman of the same, we will in their presence put up and deoxygenate a can of Grapes and a can of the same Apples that were exhibited at the Association and generously presented by the same through their gentlemanly Secretary.

2d. We will leave these cans of Grapes and Apples in the hands of the Chairman of said Committee, he simply complying with the conditions required by our system in the perfect preservation of all organic substances..

3d. At the expiration of six months from the time those cans are sealed, they shall be opened and tested in the presence of said Committee, also of one of our firm, and as many others as the Committee may select.

The foregoing propositions we consider as but just to ourselves and the Association, for which we have the highest regard. It is desirable that should the President of the Association see fit to do so, (and of that we have no doubts,) the time and place should be designated soon, as the fruits we shall put up will come from the vicinity of Rochester.

Yours Truly,
STODDARD, TODD & PHILLIPS,
General Agents for Smith's System of Fruit and Meat Preserving.

"Prevention is Better than Cure," is an old adage, and must have been written before COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE was discovered, for one bottle has, in many instances, cured Dyspepsia in its worst form, whereas it would take one a life-time to learn to so live as to prevent this troublesome disease.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23d—evening.—The steamships City of Baltimore and Novia Scotian have arrived here.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The official journal of Copenhagen denies that the Danish Government has any intention of selling the Island of St. Thomas to the United States. Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the measures recently put forward by the Emperor Napoleon.

Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich. Dispatches received here state the recent war has ended, and volunteers have gone back to Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is announced officially to-day that the British Government has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial delegates for the union of the Canadian Provinces. A Canadian railway loan for four million pounds sterling, guarantied by the British Government, is soon to be put upon the market.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Information has been received that the workmen are riotously assembling in the streets of Madrid. Their clamor is for bread. A serious outbreak is anticipated and the Government is taking active measures to meet it.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French, Russian and Prussian Governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte upon the Eastern question.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Eve.—Steamship Liberian from Portland, January 12, arrived at Greek Island this noon. The cotton market closes firm, with sales of 8,000 bales during the day. Middling New Orleans are quoted at 15½. The market for goods at Manchester is dull and drooping. The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad have been referred to a committee of inquiry.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Count Bismarck declines a seat in the German diet. The Duchies have been formally annexed to the German Confederation. The German diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Eve.—Consols for money 90¾; United States 5.20's, 72¾; Illinois Central 81; Erie 43.

PARIS, Jan. 25—Eve.—United States 5.20's 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Cotton steady and prices are unchanged. Middling uplands 14½d. The provision market is active. Beef advanced 2s 6d for American. Bacon firm.

Mixed Western corn has declined to 42s to 42s 6d per quarter.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Austria is strongly increasing her military forces on her Turkish and Russian frontiers in apprehension of war.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Spain is about to reorganize her army, which is to consist of 200,000 men, excluding the reserves.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK PRIZE ASSOCIATION,
599 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

25	Rosewood Pianos	worth $200 to 500	each.
30	" Melodeons	" 100 to 200	"
100	Sewing Machines	" 50 to 125	"
200	Music Boxes	" 15 to 150	"
500	Gold Watches	" 60 to 250	"
1,000	Silver Watches	" 20 to 60	"
1,000	Silver Tea Sets	" 25 to 150	"

Revolving Patent Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Sets of Fine Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c. Fancy Work Boxes, Photograph Albums, Dressing Cases and a large variety of Fine Gold Jewelry valued at

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

The name and value of each article of our goods are marked on Tickets, placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, an envelope containing such TICKET will be drawn without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The purchaser after seeing what article it draws and its value—which may be *from One to Five Hundred Dollars*—can then, on payment of ONE DOLLAR, receive the article named, or may exchange it for any other article marked on our Circular at the same value. Every Ticket draws an article worth ONE DOLLAR, or more. ☞ NO BLANKS.

Our patrons can depend on prompt returns. The Articles drawn will be immediately sent by Express or return mail, or delivered at our office.

REFERENCES.

The following persons have recently acknowledged the receipt from us of the PRIZES mentioned. Letters from many others may be seen on at our office:

Jabez C. Knight, ex-Mayor of Providence, R. I., Gold Watch, value $100. John S. Holcomb, Lambertville, N. J., Gold Watch, value $250. Mrs. S. Bennett, 252 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, Sewing Machine, $80. Edwin Hoyt, Stamford, Ct., Gold Lever Watch, value $200. Hon. E. H. Briggs, Washington, D. C., Diamond Pin, $175. J. C. Sutherland, 100 Lexington-av., Piano, $350. Mrs. M. Jackson, 203 Nineteenth-st., N. Y., Sewing Machine, $90. Jos. Camp, Elmira, N. Y., Melodeon, $150. Miss L. Collins, Atlanta, Ga., Diamond Cluster Ring, $225. Dr. Henry Smith, Worcester, Mass., Sewing Machine, $85. H. Shaw, 133 166th-st., N. Y., Gold Watch, $150. Edward Royston, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, $100. James Russell, Montgomery, Ala., Gold Hunting Watch, $250. Oscar Purdy, Madison, N. J., Music Box, $45. Hon. R. S. Newell, St. Paul, Minn., Gold Watch, $185. J. R. Sperry, Litchfield, Conn., Silver Watch, $55. Wm. B. Peck, Harlem, Ills., Music Box, $75. Wm. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, Silver Tea Set, $125. Miss E. M. Schenck, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Ear Rings, $225. Pierre Beaudin, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Diamond Ring, $170. Mrs. Martha Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., Melodeon, value $125. L. H. Fanning, 71 23d St., N. Y., Piano $450; Mrs. G. Parker, Boston, Mass., Gold Watch, $100.

A Chance to draw any of the above Articles by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW YORK PRIZE ASSOCIATION advertise their scheme in our columns to-day. Their offers are tempting to those who have a weakness for lotteries. The original investment is but twenty-five cents, and this entitles every one to something. If, on ascertaining what that something is, the subscriber chooses to pay one dollar for expenses, he can obtain the article drawn. We have reason to believe that this association is one of substance and good faith. Much capital is behind it, and the plan upon which operations are conducted, is calculated to draw a large share of business. As an example of the good faith of those who manage it, we may state that a lady of our acquaintance last week DREW A GOLD WATCH WHICH WAS PROMPTLY FORWARDED TO HER. The thing is worth trying at all events.—*Sunday Times*, Boston, Jan. 13, 1867.

This is not a "Lottery Swindle," offering "Houses and Lots," and "$10,000 in Greenbacks," as some do who never put such tickets in the wheel, and who do not give one prize in one thousand tickets. Messrs. Ray & Co. distribute thousands of prizes, varying in value from $100 to $500. They draw every day, and one ticket draws less than one dollar in value. YOU WILL KNOW WHAT YOUR PRIZE IS BEFORE YOU PAY FOR IT. We know the firm personally, and have witnessed their mode of doing business. Purchasers receive the article drawn without delay or postponement.—*Gazette*, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1866.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed to All.

☞ 6 Tickets for One Dollar, 13 for Two Dollars, 33 for Five Dollars. Great Inducements to Agents.

All Letters should be addressed

J. H. RAY & CO.,
599 Broadway, New York.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Warranted New and Good—For $1.10 ℔ lb, sent by mail, pre-paid; $20 per bushel. Address W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, McLean Co., Ills. 888-4t

I OFFER TO THE TRADE OF 1867. 20,000 No. 2 Apple Seedlings; 20,000 No. 1 Cherry Seedlings; 20,000 No. 2 Plum Seedlings; 50,000 Apple Grafts; 12,000 Grape Vines, of all the best sorts; also, standard Apple Trees, standard Pear and Plum and Cherry Trees, Peach, Horsechestnut and Plum Pits, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.
888-3t J. H. PLATMAN, Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y.

VALENTINES.—Send for the Puzzle VALENTINES.

Twenty Puzzle Valentines, all a riddle without the key, mailed to any part of the country for 50 cts., with the key to explain them. Greatly improved since last year. Also, Comic and Sentimental Valentines mailed or expressed. I. A. PITTMAN, Publisher,
888-2t No. 8 West Third-st., Cincinnati.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE!

In keeping with the promise which we made some time back, to keep

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

in the front rank of literary journalism, and to maintain its claim to the position which it undoubtedly holds—that of being the leading story and sketch paper of the United States, if not of the world—we are now gratified to be able to announce that we have commenced the publication of

ANOTHER GREAT STORY.

It is from the pen of that world renowned romancer,

LEON LEWIS,

Author of "The Silver Ship," "Syria the Jewess," "The Step-Daughter's Portion," etc., etc. It is entitled

THE WATER WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

The mere announcement of a story by a writer so extensively and favorably known as Leon Lewis, would perhaps be enough to cause everybody to read it, but

"THE WATER WOLF"

has especial claims to public approval, in that it is somewhat different from anything else which its gifted author has thus far given to the world. As its title implies, it is a story of the Bermudas, and partakes largely of the wild, the weird, and the grand. The heroine is a most glorious creation—a creature all beauty and sunshine, tender, impulsive, generous and courageous—who is cast away upon one of the Bermuda Islands, and falls into the hands of a desperate villain, who is a deadly enemy to her father. While here, she encounters the dread scourge of the Islands, the frightful

WATER WOLF,

the simple description of which fearful monster causes the flesh to creep with horror. The story is full of action at the very start, and the reader finds his attention enchained before he has read a dozen sentences. It is full of the most thrilling situations, and possess a plot of the greatest intricacy and of the most ingenious character.

THE WATER WOLF

will unquestionably add greatly to the already great reputation of LEON LEWIS, and will undoubtedly be extensively read. Recollect that

The Water Wolf;
OR,
THE DEMON of the BERMUDAS,
BY LEON LEWIS,

IS NOW READY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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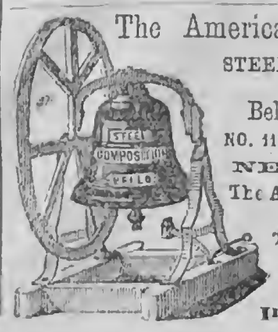

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THE SNOW-FLOWER.

BY ALICE GARY.

THE fields were all one field of snow,
The hedge was like a silver wall;
And when the March began to blow,
And clouds to fill, and rain to fall,
I wept that they should spoil it all.

At first the flakes with flurrying whirl
Hid from my eyes the rivulet,
Lying crooked, like a seam of pearl
Along some royal coverlet—
I stood, as I remember yet,

With cheeks close-pressed against the pane,
And saw the hedge's hidden brown
Come out beneath the fretting rain;
And then I saw the wall go down—
My silver wall, and all was brown.

And then, where all had been so white,
As still the rain slid slant and slow,
Bushes and briars came out in sight,
And spikes of reeds began to show,
And then the knot-grass, black and low.

One day, when March was at the close,
The mild air balm, the sky serene,
The fields that had been fields of snows,
And, after, withered wastes, were seen
With here and there some tender green;

That day my heart came sudden up
With pleasure that was almost pain—
Being in the fields, I found a cup,
Pure white, with just a blood-red vein
Dashed round the edges, by the rain.

The rain, which I that wild March hour
So foolishly had wept to see,
Had shaped the snow into a flower,
And thus had brought it back to me
Sweeter than only snow could be.

The Story Teller.

"SENT BY EXPRESS."

MARIAN HARLAN was alone in the world—her mother just buried.

She was a beautiful, brown-haired girl, with soft, shy eyes of a velvet-gray, and rosy lips compressed to a firmness far beyond her years. For after all she was only seventeen, and so Deacon Gray was telling her, as he sat by the fire spreading his huge hands over the tardy blaze and asked:

"But what are you going to do to 'arn your bread and butter?"

"I don't know. Mamma had an uncle in New York who ——"

"Yes, yes; I've hearn tell about him; he was mad 'cause your mother did not marry just to suit him, wasn't he?"

Marian was silent. Deacon Gray waited a few minutes, hoping she would let him into her secret meditations; but she did not, and the Deacon went home to tell his wife that "that Harlan girl was the queerest creature he had ever come across."

In the meantime Marian was packing her few scanty things into a little carpet bag, by the weird flickering light of the dying wood fire.

"I will go to New York," she said to herself, setting her pearly teeth firmly together.

"My mother's uncle shall hear her cause pleaded through my own lips. Oh I wish my heart would not throb so wildly! I am no longer meek Minnie Harlan; I am an orphan all alone in the world who must fight life's battle with her own single hands."

Lower Broadway at seven o'clock P. M. What a Babel of crashing wheels, hurrying humanity and conglomerate noise it was. Minnie Harlan sat in the corner of an express office, under the flare of gas lights, surrounded by boxes, and wondering whether the people ever went crazed in this perpetual din and tumult. Her dress was plain, gray poplin, with a shabby, old-fashioned little straw bonnet tied with black ribbons, and a blue veil lay on her lap. She had sat there almost two hours, and was very, very tired.

"Poor little thing," thought the dark-haired youngest clerk nearest her who inhabited a sort of wire cage under a circle of gas lights.

"Mr. Evans."

The dark-haired clerk emerged from his cage with his pen behind his ear in obedience to the beckoning figure of his superior.

"I have noticed that young woman sitting here for some time; how came she here?"

"Expressed on, sir, from Millington, Iowa."

As though Minnie Harlan were a box or a paper parcel.

"Who for?"

"Consigned to Walter Harrington, Esq."

"And why has she not been sent for?"

"I sent up Mr. Harrington's address to notify him some time ago. I expect an answer every moment."

"Very odd," said the gray-haired gentleman.

"Yes, sir, rather."

Some three-quarters of an hour afterwards, Frank Evans came to the girl's side with an indescribable pity in his hazel eyes.

"Miss Harlan, we have sent to Mr. Harrington's residence—"

Minnie looked with a feverish red upon her cheeks, and her hands clasped tightly on the handle of her faded carpet bag.

"—And we regret to inform you that he sailed for Europe at 12 o'clock this day."

A sudden blur came over her eyes; she trembled like a leaf. In all her calculations, she made no allowance for an exigency like this.

"Can we do anything further for you?" he asked.

"Nothing; no one can do anything now."

Frank Evans had been turning away, but something in the piteous tones of her voice appealed to every manly instinct within him.

"Shall I send you to any other of your friends?"

"I have no friends."

"Perhaps I can have your things sent to some hotel?"

Minnie opened the little leathern purse and showed him two ten cent pieces, with a smile that was almost a tear.

"That's all the money I have in the world."

So young, so beautiful, and so desolate! Frank Evans had been in New York all his life, but he had never met with an exact parallel case to this. He bit the end of his pen in dire perplexity.

"But what in the world are you going to do?"

"I don't know, sir. Isn't there a work-house or some such place I could go to, until I could find something to do?"

"Hardly." Frank Evans could scarcely help smiling at poor Minnie's simplicity.

"They are putting out the lights and preparing to close the office," she said, starting to her feet, and added "I must go somewhere."

"Miss Harlan," said Frank, quietly, "my home is a very poor one; I am only a five hundred dollar clerk; but I am sure my mother will receive you under her roof for a day or two, if you can trust me."

"Trust you?" Minnie looked at him through violet eyes obscured in tears. "Oh, sir, I should be so thankful."

"How late you are, Frank. Here, give me your overcoat; it is all powdered with snow, and—"

But Frank interrupted his bustling cherry-cheeked mother, as she stood on tip-toe to take off his outer wrappings.

"Hush, mother, there's a young lady down stairs."

"A young lady, Frank?"

"Yes, mother; expressed on from Iowa to old Harrington, the rich merchant, and she is entirely alone. Mother, she looks like poor Blanche, and I knew you wouldn't refuse her a corner here until she could find something to do."

Mrs. Evans went to the door and called cheerily out:

"Come up stairs, my dear; you're welcome as flowers in May. Frank, you did quite right."

The days and weeks passed on, and still Minnie Harlan remained an inmate of Mrs. Evans' humble dwelling. "It seems just as though she had taken our dead Blanche's place," said the cosy little widow, "and she is so useful about the house. I don't know how I managed without her."

"Now, Minnie, you are not in earnest about leaving us to-morrow?"

"I must, dear Mrs. Evans. Only think; I have been here two months to-morrow, and the situation as governess is very advantageous."

"Very well; I shall tell Frank how very obstinate you are."

"Dearest Mrs. Evans, please don't! please keep my secret."

"What secret is it that is to be so religiously kept?" asked Frank Evans, coolly walking into the midst of the discussion, with his dark hair tossed about by the wind, and his hazel brown eyes sparkling archly.

"Secret!" repeated Mrs. Evans, energetically wiping her dim spectacled glasses. "Why, Minnie is determined to leave to-morrow."

"Minnie."

"I must, Frank; I have no right further to trespass on your kindness."

"No right, eh? Minnie, do you know that the house has been a different one since you came into it? Do you suppose we want to lose our little sunbeam?"

Minnie smiled sadly, but her hand felt very cold and passive in Frank's grasp.

"You'll stay, Minnie?"

"No." She shook her head determinedly.

"Then you must be made to stay," said Frank. "I've missed something of great value lately, and I hereby arrest you on suspicion of the theft!"

"Missed something!" Minnie rose, turned red and white. "Oh, Frank, you never can suspect me!"

"But I do suspect you. In fact I am quite sure the article is in your possession."

"The article!"

"My heart, Miss Minnie! Now look here; I love you, Minnie Harlan, and I will be a good and true husband to you. Stay and be my little wife!"

So Minnie Harlan, instead of going out as governess, according to the programme, married the dark-haired clerk in Ellison's express office.

They were quietly married early in the morning, and Frank took Minnie home to his mother, and then went calmly about his business in the wire cage, under the circlet of gas-light.

"Evans!"

"Yes, sir."

Frank, with his pen behind his ear as of yore, quietly obeyed the behest of the gray-headed official.

"Do you remember the young woman who was expressed on from Millington, Iowa, two months since?"

"Yes, sir; I remember her."

A tall, silver-haired gentleman here interposed with eager quickness:

"Where is she? I am her uncle, Walter Harrington. I have just returned from Paris where the news of her arrival reached me! I want her; she is the only living relative left me!"

"Ah! but sir," said Frank, "you can't have her."

"Can't have her! what do you mean? Has anything happened?"

"Yes, sir, something has happened; Miss Harlan was married to me this morning.

Walter Harrington started.

"Take me to her," he said, hoarsely, "I can't be parted from my only relative for such a mere whim."

"I wonder if he calls the marriage service and wedding ring mere whims," thought honest Frank; but he obeyed in silence.

"Minnie," said the old man, in faltering accents, "you will come to me and be the daughter of my old age? I am rich, Minnie, and you are all I have in the world."

But Minnie stole her hand through her husband's arm.

"Dearest uncle, he was kind to me when I was most desolate and alone. I cannot leave my husband, Uncle Walter; I love him!"

"Then you must both of you come and be my children," said the old man, doggedly. "And you must come now, for the great house is as lonely as a tomb."

Frank Evans is no longer an express clerk, and pretty Minnie moves in velvet and diamonds; but they are quite as happy as they were in the old days, and that is saying enough. Uncle Walter Harrington grows older and feebler every day, and his two children are the sunshine of his declining life.

Wit and Humor.

HOMELY GIRLS.

THE editor of the Cleveland Herald, having been tolerably profuse in his compliments to the pretty girls of Cleveland, has been requested to say a good thing in behalf of the homely ones, and he does it thus:

First—The homely girls of Cleveland are in a hopeless minority, but they mean well. 2. They go to church every Sunday, and are fond of their meals. They had rather have their meals regularly than new bonnets. 3. They understand their business and wear No. 6 gaiters. 4. They are bright, intelligent, devoid of low jealousy, fond of music, dance at parties as though it was the chief end of life, and always go in when it rains. 5. They always thank the gentlemen for giving them seats in the street cars; never flirt with the boys, because it is out of their line, and keep out of the fire. 6. They never have half a dozen young sprigs keeping company with them. 7. They wash their own handkerchiefs, iron their own collars, and darn their own stockings. 8. They never wear waterfalls that weigh over one hundred and fifty pounds, and have neither "rats" nor other animals in the hair. 9. They don't call the young trash "perfectly splendid." 10. They never eat between meals. 11. They are all going to get married. 12. They will all marry well. 13. Their children will be bright and shining lights in the world. 14. They won't keep hired girls till their husbands can afford them. 15. They sleep under musquito bars when convenient. 16. They can make coffee and nut cakes, and can do chamber-work. 17. They are O. K.

Hurrah for the fellow who wrote that. His head is level. We like homely girls ourself, with their quiet, kind, cheerful ways. We endorse them.

FALSE CALVES.—The "gay deceiver" who runs the local department of the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger tells of a new invention of which he has a patent, gotten up for the purpose of determining whether or no a lady wore patent calves. It was a cane with a fine needle in the end of it. As a lady passes, with her beautiful turned pedal extremities exposed to view by the "filter," the calves are slightly punctured with the cane. If the lady kicks, the calves are genuine; if she does not, they are "false."

A CHINAMAN'S OPINION OF RUM.—Taking a walk one day through the commissariat stores in Hong Kong with a friend, I came to a portion of that establishment where four Chinamen were emptying a large tub of rum, which they were carrying in gallon measures to another portion of the building. Addressing myself to the one who was apparently the head of the party, I inquired:—"Do you like rum, John?" "No, sir," said the Chinaman. "Why not?" "Rum not proper, sir; make Chinaman *number one fool*."

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.—Every woman has a right to be any age she pleases, for if she were to state her real age no one would believe her. Every woman who makes puddings has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every woman has a right to think her child the "prettiest baby in the world;" and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it.

ON one occasion when John Sime, the well-known banker of San Francisco, was beaten several times in succession at the game of whist, Will King indulged in the most uproarious laughter, grinning from ear to ear, much to the disgust of Mr. S., who, turning upon him reprovingly said, "What a pretty object your face would make should it become suddenly petrified!" "Yes," said a heretofore silent partner, "it would become grin-stone."

A POET has undertaken to immortalize a recent flat-boat calamity on Oil Creek. The following melancholy stanza tells the whole story:

"She heaved and sot, and sot and heaved,
And high her rudder flung;
And every time she heaved and sot
A worser leak she sprung."

"WHERE is the East?" inquired a tutor, one day, of a little pupil. "Where the morning comes from," was the prompt and pleasant answer.

A CLERGYMAN gave a toast that was not very gallant, at a late firemen's celebration:—"Our fire engines—may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

WHERE is paper money first mentioned in the Bible? When the dove brought the green-back to Noah.

THE man who courts a young lady in the starlight probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 30 letters.
My 10, 2, 12, 25, 21 is very sweet.
My 14, 2, 18, 19, 16, 25, 11, 13, 30 is a coin.
My 4, 22, 27, 5, 17, 26 Yankees are fond of.
My 1, 3, 23, 24, 17 is common in school rooms.
My 16, 2, 7, 30, 24, 19 is a game.
My 6, 8, 22, 9, 25 is a musical instrument.
My 24, 28, 4, 4, 15, 13, 17 is always found in an Irishman's garden.
My 4, 20, 29, 13 is a sailing vessel.
My whole we all learn by experience.

Batavia, N. Y. BIG TREE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

NAD htaw si pheo? A yarfi melag.
A emerh hatt toossch a helwi;
Na peytm, naiv, seedvlin ademr,
Rmeo fetle nath erfunot's miles.

A sore hatt dnbs tnb veern somlbo
Ot slebs het glouing sthig
A datef hrtwec "gmnno eth sohtm."
A wndosh fo cht ghitn.

Madison Co., N. Y. A. S. SAGGARE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

THOUGH I live in a study, I know not a letter;
I feast on the muse, but ne'er am the better;
Can run over English, or Latin, or Greek,
Yet none of these languages ever could speak.

Troy, Penn. J. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A FARMER purchased 100 sheep for $100, paying $3 apiece for the fat sheep, $2 for store sheep, and 40 cts. for the lambs. How many of each kind did he buy?

East Troy, Wis., L. D. SAWYER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 887.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—It is sport to a fool to do mischief; but a man of understanding hath wisdom.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Winfield Scott.

Answer to Anagram:

Oh! in the varied scenes of life
Is there a joy so sweet,
As when amid its busy strife
Congenial spirits meet?

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[From our Regular Edition of Jan. 12.]

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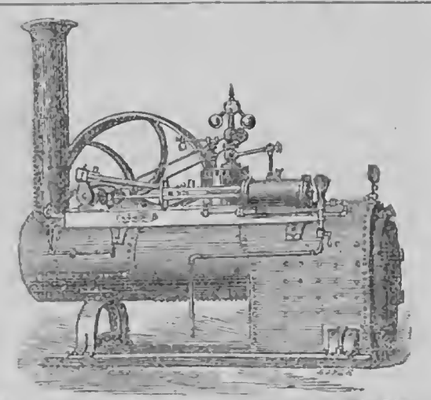

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Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT GROWING IN WESTERN N. Y.

WE should like to have the subject of wheat culture in Western N. Y. discussed somewhat freely in our columns by farmers of wide experience and accurate observation. No more appropriate or vital question for our Farmers' Club could be found, and it would have an interest extending as widely as the culture of the plant itself,—for it is likely that circumstances which have modified its prosperity in this section may operate sooner or later in other localities as well.

We take it for granted that none will dispute the assertion that wheat culture in Western N. Y. is far less successful now, and has been for some years past, than it was formerly. Once a farmer could safely *rely* on the success of his wheat crop; yields of thirty-five and forty bushels per acre were common,—now wheat growing is a sort of risky venture, which high prices only stimulate many to take, and we would travel some distance to look on the standing field of wheat that would "shell out" the forty bushels per acre. And not only has the product diminished, but the quality has likewise deteriorated. Genesee flour is not a brand as celebrated as in the days of the past. What are the causes of this state of wheat culture, and what are the forces we must employ to remove them? These are questions of present and future importance to the farmers, not only of Western and Central New York, but of the whole wheat growing region of the United States and Canada.

Some will answer that the *grain elements* in the soil have been diminished to such an extent by overcropping, that a proper supply of them is lacking, but that the *straw elements* have been returned in the manure, and, therefore, we get a good growth of straw but a light yield of grain. But others will refute this argument by pointing to virgin fields but recently cleared of forest, showing by *their* yield that the theory cannot be correct. Some will ascribe the failure to the ravages of the midge and the consequent deterioration of the wheat plant; but the results from the best imported seed in seasons and localities free from the ravages of the midge, will not sustain this assertion. Others may attribute it to the increased severity of the climate consequent upon the removal of the forests, but the heavy growth of straw in numerous instances shows that the vigor of the plant is not diminished by the severity of the winter. Even high manuring and perfect protection, with good seed, fail to produce such crops as once made the valley of the Genesee famous for their quantity and quality.

Some specific cause, doubtless there is, which operates to deteriorate the wheat crop. If we can understand it, skillful culture most probably can control it; let us discuss the subject, compare notes, make experiments, until the golden grain fields shall wave as richly as of yore in the Valley of the Genesee and other wheat growing sections of the Empire State.

THE CARROLL MANSION, CARROLLTON, MD.

THE Doughoregan Manor of CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton was among the last, if not the last, of those Baronial estates which came down from Colonial times. It contained nearly 13,000 acres, and until quite recently was entailed. The entail, however, has been broken and the lands divided among the heirs, and in a few years it will have passed into the hands of strangers, and exhibit a more attractive appearance than at present, occupied by tenants.

The mansion, of which the above cut is a representation, stands on a gentle eminence some half a mile from the Frederick Pike, and near the 15th milestone from Baltimore. It is approached from the highway by what would have been a magnificent avenue, if, instead of the scraggy yellow locust, the original proprietor, some fifty or sixty years ago, had planted the native trees of the adjoining forest—oaks, chestnuts, &c. The yellow locust makes valuable fence posts, but a very unsightly shade tree.

The architectural appearance of the mansion has nothing particularly inspiring or attractive, and but for its historic associations would hardly challenge a second look by the casual passer. The center or main building must have been built nearly or quite a hundred years ago, as the chapel on the right-hand side is the second Roman Catholic chapel ever built in Maryland. The chapel was originally built of hewn logs, but during the lifetime and occupancy of the late Col. CHAS. CARROLL was weather-boarded, painted and put in complete repair, both inside and out, and is now a very pretty little private chapel. The services of the church are held there every Sabbath. During his life the mansion was repaired and enlarged to its present dimensions.

In the days of its prosperity, the CARROLL Mansion was one of the noted places for its elegant hospitality—and I have heard many a sigh at the remembrance of the good times which were had there during the holidays. My informant has often been there when it was not unusual for a hundred or more guests to be at one time participating in the festivities of the occasion. The large retinue of servants, (nearly one thousand,) the gay equipages, the cavalcades of horsemen, and women with their servants, trooping up the broad avenue, must have made it indeed a pleasant time to remember. But the scene has changed—and if it were a proper time and place to moralize, a very entertaining chapter could be written upon the changes which have come over the country since the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence ("CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton,") stood in the front door or worshipped in the adjoining chapel. T. C. P.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

The Silver Pheasant Fowls.

MR. G. W. CONE, Stanley Corners, N. Y., commended this variety of fowls some weeks since in the RURAL. He now writes us again in this wise:—"Having received letters of inquiry from RURAL readers, in various parts of the country, in regard to my fowls, I wish, with your permission, to reply briefly through the columns of your paper.

"First, I have no fowls for sale. If I conclude to ship my eggs this spring for setting I shall advertise in the RURAL, otherwise no one need write for them.

"The Silver Pheasants are medium size, handsome, easy keepers, and very peaceable and orderly. For the last two years my garden has been on one side of my barn, and cornfield on the other, with no fences. I have never kept my fowls confined, nor lost a hill of corn. I usually have a little corn *lying around loose* where the hens can get it without scratching for it. They are very hardy. Dr. BURNETT speaks of them as being valuable only as ornaments. Last year my hens averaged over two hundred (200) eggs each, and every pullet that I raised last summer paid me more than a dollar in eggs before Christmas. If the Doctor, or "any other man," has a better *paying* breed I would like to see them advertised for sale. I will undertake with my Pheasants, this year, to make more clear money, in proportion to the number, than any other person with other varieties. We will report honestly at the end of the year, and the one who shows the smallest figures shall send to the proprietor of the RURAL one gallon of oysters, (charges prepaid.) Here is a challenge for the whole world. Who accepts?"

Sowing Plaster Early.

J. HEALY, South Dansville, writes:—"In answer to the question of C. E. HOOD, 'whether it will do as well to sow plaster in February or March as in April or May, if the ground is clear from snow?' I would say that for the last five or six years I have sown my plaster in March with good results, and have more than once sown it on snow three or four inches deep. I believe the beneficial effects of plaster are more apparent when sown in March than when sown in May or June. Some four or five years ago I prepared a field of barley by plowing in the fall. In March, while the ground was yet frozen, I sowed it with plaster, three pecks to the acre, omitting one lane fourteen paces wide through the center of the field. In May I sowed it with barley, and seeded it with clover and timothy, mixed half and half. At harvest time there was at least one-third less barley on the land not plastered than on either of the adjoining lands, and the difference was still more apparent in the clover next year, and the effect was perceptible still the third year, in that the clover on the omitted land was nearly all killed out, while on the rest of the field it was not. On land that I intend to seed down I always sow plaster, as it gives the young clover a much better start than it otherwise would have. In answer to the second question, it is my opinion, formed more from observation than my own experience, that sand and gravel soils *feel* the effects of plaster more sensibly than the heavier soils, and clover more than timothy."

A Couple of Good Hogs.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Vernon, N. Y., informs us that Mr. JOHN BETTS of that place, killed a pig nine months old which weighed, dressed, just four hundred and seventy-seven pounds. He adds the query; who can beat it? Another correspondent from Allegany Co., says that Mr. M. S. DAVIS of that place, slaughtered a pig, recently, sixteen months old, that weighed, dressed, six hundred and forty-eight pounds. We leave it to our readers to say which beat.

Marl as a Fertilizer.

J. C. BURROUGHS, Hudson, Ohio, asks for information, through our Farmers' Club, respecting the value of marl as a fertilizer, as compared with plaster, especially for grapes, and its relative value burned or unburned. The bed which he possesses is nearly pure, being ninety per cent. marl; the soil to which he proposes to apply it is a gravelly or sandy loam. Who will furnish us with experience in the use of marl?

Rotation of Crops Named.

JOHN R. VOLCK, Angola, Ind., names this rotation of crops for his section of country: Divide that part of the farm designed for tillage into six equal fields; plow sod in the spring for corn, next spring sow to oats, the autumn following to wheat, seeding with clover and timothy. Mow one year, and pasture two, then plow for corn again. There can be enough barnyard manure made to manure one-sixth of the farm each year; put this on the field for oats. By all means keep something constantly growing on the ground.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

Experiments on Worn-out Soil with "Boston Flour of Bone," Hen, Hog and Privy manures, Unleached Ashes, Plaster, Salt and Lime.

BEING forced by the ravages of the white grub in my plantation of small fruits, to depend upon something else for a livelihood, last spring I leased a twenty-acre field that had been cropped for at least eighteen years without rest, pasturing or the return of anything in the shape of manure to the soil. On seven acres, by twice plowing and applying thirty bushels of unleached ashes to the poorest part, I harvested 145 bushels (of 50 lbs.,) of best quality buckwheat. Five acres were occupied with oats for fodder, peas, sweet corn and potatoes. The remaining eight acres, being very level and of even quality—or, as the first experiment will show, without any quality, I planted to corn. The soil is of a black and loamy nature, with a *limestone* rock for bottom. Its natural products were quack Canada thistles, June grass and a perfect torrent of quick-growing, low-creeping, climbing, choking weed that I call wild buckwheat. Yield 400 bushels sound ears and 100 bushels unsound.

Two acres in the center were devoted to experiments; five rows, of thirty-two rods in length, containing one-fifth of an acre were occupied with such experiment. First—five rows were without manure or top-dressing; yield, three bushels very doubtful good corn and three bushels very poor corn. Cost per acre—just as much plowing, cultivating and harvesting as a good crop. Yield per acre—fifteen bushels good and fifteen bushels poor corn. This is, of course, the standard for comparison in what follows.

Second—five rows, immediately after the corn was covered, were top-dressed with a mixture of one peck of salt and one peck of air-slaked lime. Yield—eight bushels good and three bushels poor. Cost of mixture for one acre $1.50; extra labor, fifty cents; total, $2. Gain per acre, fifteen bushels good corn.

Third—five rows were dressed with one peck of Boston flour of bone, dropped in the hill and covered with the corn. Yield—six and a half bushels sound and four bushels poor. Cost per acre, $4.16; add fifty cents for dropping; total, $4.66. Gain, seventeen and a half bushels good and five bushels poor.

Fourth—five rows were top-dressed immediately after planting with a mixture of one peck of plaster and one bushel of unleached ashes. Yield, seven and a half bushels sound and three bushels poor. Cost of mixture for an acre $1.25; extra labor, fifty cents; total, $1.75. Increase, twenty-two and a half bushels sound corn and no increase of poor.

Fifth—five rows were dressed with a mixture (dropped in the hill and covered with the corn,) of one-fifth of a bushel of Boston flour of bone, one-fifth of a bushel of plaster and two bushels of unleached ashes. Yield—ten bushels good and three of poor corn. Cost of mixture per acre, $5.66; extra labor, fifty cents; total, $6.16. Increase of yield per acre, thirty-five bushels sound corn. The six acres not devoted to experiments were planted with this mixture with the same uniform results.

Sixth—five rows were manured with the contents of the privy vault, composted with a black, gravelly soil and one bushel of plaster, dropped in a shallow furrow and covered before planting the corn. Yield—thirteen bushels good and three of poor. I estimate the cost of manuring an acre at $8. Gain, fifty bushels good corn.

Seventh—five rows with hog manure, and eighth, five rows with hen-droppings. Treated the same way as the last and at the same estimated cost, and gave the same results.

Ninth—five rows were top-dressed immediately after planting with a mixture of one bushel of unleached ashes and one-fifth of a bushel each of plaster, air-slaked lime and salt. Yield—fifteen bushels of good and two and a half of poor corn. Cost of mixture for one acre, $2.53; extra labor, fifty cents; total, $3.03; making a gain of sixty bushels good and two and a half bushels less of poor corn than the first experiment, where no manure was used and at a cost of only about five cents per bushel. What is very noticeable is that the yield of these five rows is much more than those of the second and fourth combined, where the salt and lime were applied to five rows and the ashes and plaster to the other five.

The hen and hog manure made a very rank growth of stalks and leaves and one bushel extra of poor corn. The five rows with night soil growing between these lacked one foot in height. The five rows with ashes, plaster, salt and lime, growing next the hog manure, showed full eighteen inches less in height, though exceeding it in yield. The growth of stalks in the other experiments, including the five with flour of bone, was about the same as this last; but in No. 5 and the field of six acres, where the flour of bone was mixed with asher and plaster, the growth of stalks was quite rank. H. H. DOOLITTLE.

Oaks Corners, N. Y., Jan., 1867.

ABOUT LOWER DELAWARE.

R. B. U. writes us from Milford, Del., giving some information of interest to those meditating a "change of base" to a milder climate. "The climate," he writes, "is mild and healthy; we are strangers to extremes of heat or cold. The farmer can work all the year; I have not seen a dozen days in two years in which I could not work in perfect comfort out of doors. The sea breeze modifies the heat of summer, and the nights are pleasant in the hottest season. Stock does not require feeding more than half as long as in Northern New York. The soil, although much run, under an exhaustive and shiftless system, is very generous, and easily brought back to a condition of fertility. Fruit and vegetables grow luxuriantly, and the transportation being good their culture is profitable. The land is slightly rolling and easily tilled. There is great variety of surface soil, but the subsoil is wholly clay. Delaware must become the great source of supply of peaches; single crops have, in some instances, paid for the farms on which they were grown. Sweet potatoes flourish, and so do all berries. Timber is plenty. Schools, churches, &c., convenient. You may bring your religion and your politics, or any of your wholesome Northern ideas here and find not only toleration but *appreciation*."

—We have lately received several communications speaking of the climate, soil, topography, etc., of various Southern localities—especially Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee—extracts from which we purpose giving in future numbers.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at the American Hotel, in Auburn, on Wednesday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for the next State Sheep Fair. HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary.*

SHEEP ON WORN-OUT SOUTHERN LANDS.

CHARLES A. MCNUTT, Leon, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, writing to us in behalf of himself and "some of his neighbors," asks the following questions:

1. Will the natural grasses, weeds, &c., which grow on the worn-out plantations of Eastern Virginia make feed for sheep?

2. Is it necessary to feed sheep artificial food, in winter, in that State, east of the mountains?

3. Will you state the advantages and disadvantages of raising sheep there?

Various species of natural grass which spring up in the regions indicated, are both nutritious and palatable to sheep: others are not so. The same is true of weeds.

The term of winter feeding in Eastern Virginia is much shorter than in New York, or in the extreme northern portions of Ohio where Ashtabula Co. is situated. In many parts of southeastern Virginia, sheep require but very little artificial feed, if they have a sufficient range of pasturage, whether of domestic or wild grasses. They are only fed a few corn blades, during the most inclement periods of the winter.

The natural advantages for sheep raising in Eastern Virginia are short winters; a mild and salubrious climate that demands far less care, and far less expensive structures, for the winter protection of sheep; and the climate or herbage, or both combined, conduce to the production of a very superior *quality* of fine wool.

The greatest disadvantage for this husbandry, on the *worn-out* soils, is the want of sufficient feed. It is true that the most impoverished lands of Virginia, which were once sufficiently fertile to yield remunerative crops, now, acre for acre, undoubtedly produce a larger amount of nutritious herbage than a great share of the extensive sheep walks of Australia. But in the latter country the dimensions of these walks are measured by square miles instead of acres. Great numbers of them, owned, or leased from the Crown by individuals, exceed Virginia counties in size. The sheep on them travel as far daily to obtain sufficient subsistence, as an American drover would drive his sheep during a regular journey from one part of the country to another, or to market. There are, here and there, large quantities of worn-out lands in Eastern Virginia which can be purchased very cheaply. But in many, if not most cases, they are the "old fields" of plantations, portions of which are still under cultivation, and which have on them buildings and fences which would have to be paid for. Tracts of land lying together, large enough for the employment of the Australian system, could not, in our opinion, be purchased at the extremely low prices which would render such a system profitable. And no other system could, in our judgment, be made profitable on such lands, against the competition of *fertile* lands in other regions which are equally cheap, by the acre. When we speak of obtaining sufficiently large and sufficiently cheap tracts of lands in Eastern Virginia, we do not, of course, have any reference to those barren sand plains which belt so much of its eastern coasts. These have not been "worn-out:" they never were productive. And an attempt to raise sheep on them, on a large scale, would be absolutely *farcical*, when fertile natural pasturages can be bought in the Southwest and Northwest for a dollar an acre, or even less.

Many of the worn-out lands of Virginia can undoubtedly be restored to fertility at a cost which would be considered low in any country where agriculture is remunerative. Some of them have been exhausted only on the surface, and a deeper plowing turns up enough fertile soil to support, with or without the aid of gypsum or marl, a good growth of clover. If this clover should be plowed under as green manure, a sufficient basis of fertility would be established, probably, to produce good and permanent pasturage. Many persons have successfully and profitably undertaken the renovation of worn-out lands in Fairfax Co., near the city of Washington. It is possible they could have done so without the benefit of a near local market for their products. Sheep are the very best animal auxiliaries in fertilizing land. It would be profitable to keep a sufficient number of them for this purpose, and for their saleable products, wool and mutton. In other words, they are highly useful, both in producing and maintaining the fertility necessary to a good system of general or convertible husbandry, and in directly supplying a due portion of its saleable products. We hold that every farmer in Virginia should keep more or less sheep. But where sheep husbandry, instead of general husbandry, is the primary object, it ought to be evident to all who understand the facts, that it is not expedient, at the present prices of virgin and fertile grass lands in the West, and even in some portions of Virginia, to buy or renovate *exhausted lands* for sheep. If anything were gained for that special husbandry in Eastern Virginia by greater nearness to market, it would be lost, a dozen times over, by the inferiority of the worn-out soils for pasturage.

There are, however, *unexhausted* soils in Virginia and in all the other Southern States, which are admirably adapted to sheep husbandry, even when made a primary or exclusive object. Their peculiar climatic advantages have been adverted to already. They can be bought cheaply. A friend of ours recently purchased a cultivated farm of twelve or thirteen hundred acres, only three or four miles out of Huntsville, Alabama, for six dollars an acre. It was bought for grazing purposes. Another friend was offered a choice and most eligibly situated farm in Georgia, having good buildings, fences, &c., and six hundred acres of excellent pasture land in cultivated grasses, for twelve dollars an acre. As good bargains can be made in Missouri, and probably in other Southern States. With such opportunities to purchase highly productive grass lands, who would expend time and money in reclaiming barren ones?

THE WINTER.

THE present winter, up to the time of this writing, (Feb. 1st,) has been one of great severity throughout very extensive portions of the United States. The cold, without, perhaps, being more severe than that which has occurred during short periods of nearly every winter, has been much more continuous. Great bodies of snow have fallen, blocking up with their drifts roads and railroads, and obstructing travel and transportation. We hear of severe losses of sheep in comparatively mild regions, where winter shelter is not provided, because it is not usually found indispensable. The newspapers mention, for example, extensive losses in portions of Ohio; and they state that 100,000 sheep perished on New Year's Day in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas. Making due allowance for the usual popular exaggeration in such cases, there is no doubt that a very unusual number have died in consequence of the severe weather.

We have heard of no uncommon mortality in New York and New England. In those States it has come to be considered a settled point that it is more economical to give sheep effectual winter shelter. Even sheds open but on one side are not thought to afford sufficient protection, unless entirely screened from winds and drifts by surrounding buildings; and then, barns or stables which can be closed up, so that the temperature in them can be raised by animal heat in intensely cold weather, are generally and decidedly preferred. Sheep in their prime, and in high or good condition, will safely withstand great extremes of cold, if well fed and well protected from wind and snow. But cold twenty-five degrees below zero—as it has been in Central New York during one of the "cold terms" of the present winter—or even a considerably more moderate temperature, bears with great severity on lean or old sheep, and on tegs which are not in first rate condition. It rapidly saps their strength, and leads to decline and death. And all sheep, whatever their age or condition, keep easier and better if shielded from extreme cold.

All domestic animals require more and better feed in such a winter as this, to supply the requisite amount of animal heat. No well informed man needs to be told that this is one of the uses to which Nature puts all the nutritive substances which are received into the stomach, and that if the supply of them is deficient—not proportioned to the emergency—the animal more readily succumbs to external cold. A few extra bushels of grain, fed during periods of severe and protracted cold, are paid for ten times over in the increased health and strength of the sheep and the increased production of wool. A sheep kept lean and shivering through the winter is much less likely to live through it; is much less likely, if a ewe, to raise a good lamb; and will yield a pound less of wool. The *starving* system is as objectionable as the *pampering* system, against which we have so often warned our readers.

There is such a thing as keeping sheep too warm, in close stables, in the coldest weather. A person of any experience can readily determine the proper temperature by his own feelings. A degree of ventilation is necessary in all cases. Sheep turned out of a hot stable for drink, exercise, or other purposes, or compelled to endure a draft of cold air rushing into their stables after they have been closely shut up for hours, are liable to take cold and contract inflammatory diseases. Obstinate and dangerous catarrh is one of these; and during some winters it assumes an endemical and maligunant type which is very fatal.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

GOITRE.—"W. S.," Oakland Co., Mich., writes us that he lost most of his lambs in the spring of 1862, and three-quarters of them in 1863. He attributed it to feeding too much corn and changed the feed to oats, but the disease continued just as fatal. The next winter he gave no grain to his ewes, but fed them ruta bagas, and lost about half of his lambs. During all this time the ewes were kept closely yarded, having an open shed, and were let out of the yard half an hour each day. Thinking that perhaps they did not get sufficient exercise, he, in the winter of 1866, when it was not too cold, daily turned them several hours on an old meadow forty rods from the barn, where they could get considerable green grass. He thus sums up the result:—"A few old crones died and I cannot keep my sheep in quite as good condition as before, but I lost but four lambs out of eighty from goitre—though most of them had it very lightly.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL.—We have received through T. B. CLAPP, 26 Central St., Boston, Mass., samples of wool, forwarded by J. H. CLOUGH of the London and Australia Agency Company. They were cut from the prize ram at the Skipton Show in Australia, Sept. 13, 1866. This ram was bred by J. L. CURRIE, Esq. of Lara Victoria. Age of the ram 4 years; live weight 170 lbs.; shorn Oct. 10, 1865; growth of fleece 11 months; estimated weight of fleece 14 lbs. to 15 lbs. The samples are from 3½ to 4 inches long, and finer, softer and freer from yolk than the wool of American Merino rams. We have heretofore described the Australian Merinos introduced into the U. S. Two of them were from the flock of Mr. CURRIE.

ALPACAS.—"A Subscriber," Shushan, N. Y., inquires where he can purchase ten alpacas, and the price. We are unable to inform him.

Dairy Department.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

JACOB ELLISON, Herkimer, spoke of the English style of cheese making compared with the American. He said it was well understood in England that soil, water, grass and climate have great influence on the quality of the cheese. The English dairymen were far ahead of us in point of cleanliness, and the English climate was more favorable. We must have appliances to regulate the temperature of our factories. American cheese was sometimes injured by excessive heat in the holds of vessels on the passage to England. He had seen the "fat frying out" of the cheese boxes in the vessels.

Considerable discussion ensued on the matter of publishing a circular, and it was resolved to issue one weekly if sufficient funds for the purpose could be collected.

The proper form and material for cheese boxes was next discussed.

Mr. ELLISON stated they should be made large enough to slip off easily, for all cheese intended for foreign markets. It was not desirable to split off the boxes when weighing, as was necessary when they were tight. The boxes should be well seasoned, and the nailing carefully done.

Several gentlemen spoke in favor of making the boxes more substantial, and some thought sawed hoops preferable to the cut ones.

At the afternoon session the question "What is the best stock for dairy purposes?" was taken up. S. S. WHITMAN, Little Falls, said that two questions regarding this subject were prominently presented. First, can dairymen obtain cows from abroad to fill up their dairies? And second, is it advisable for them to depend on this foreign supply instead of raising their own stock? He argued that it was neither safe nor profitable to depend on purchasing cows at random for filling up dairies; that calves could be reared with better results as to cost and quality; that care should be strictly observed in breeding for the dairy in the selection of the bull as well as the cow, so that the good qualities of the one may not be counteracted by the bad ones of the other. Formerly it was easy to buy good cows, but last spring a good supply could not be obtained, either in this State or Canada, at safe prices. One cause of this was the high price of beef; another was that the factory system of making butter and cheese had extended, and enabled towns and neighborhoods where these had not heretofore been produced, to make as good as Herkimer or Oneida. This system was extending, and the value of cows was therefore rising. Besides there was real difficulty in finding just the right kind of cows for sale. People would not sell their best at any rate. Changing cows from one herd to another injures them for the first season; they will never come up to their real standard until the second season after purchasing. Again, by purchasing cows dairymen were liable to introduce into their herds that disease that had prevailed so extensively in Herkimer, Oneida and Lewis counties, namely, abortion. Mr. W. advised the raising of calves from the most perfect animals of both sexes, and that constant attention be given to the improvement in dairy qualities.

Mr. RIGGS, Lewis Co., stated that butter of good quality could be made from whey. He had sold it for forty cents per pound in New York. His process is to separate the whey from the curd, place it in a tin vat and add a liquid acid. One gallon to the whey of fifty gallons of milk, if the whey is sweet, but less quantity if changed. After this apply heat until it indicates a temperature from 200 to 212 degrees, Fahrenheit. When the cream rises and is skimmed off and placed in a cool place, let it stand till the next day. Then it is churned at a temperature ranging from 56 to 68 degrees, depending on the weather, and it is worked over and salted in the usual manner of butter making. It will produce on an average one pound of butter from the whey of 150 pounds of milk. The acid is made by taking any quantity of whey at boiling heat after the cream is extracted, adding one gallon of strictly sour whey to ten gallons of this boiling whey, when all the casin remaining in the whey is collected together in one mass and is skimmed off. After the whey is let stand from 24 to 48 hours it is ready for use as acid. This process is repeated as often as necessity requires.

Mr. EGGER, Cortland Co., stated that he had a patent process for making butter from whey. A circular bearing testimonials of his success was read by the Secretary. Mr. E. had made $1,600 worth of butter from whey during one season.

On the question of grains and grasses Mr. LEWIS, Herkimer Co., recommended, with other varieties, quack grass for pastures and meadows on exhausted or wet soils. He said quack grass was more tenacious of life and did better for pasture than clover or timothy. It would grow either end up on the poorest soil, and produces better hay than timothy. In feeding grain he strongly advised the use of oat meal. For soiling he did not consider sown corn as valuable as many did. Clover was cheaper and better. Cornstalks contain too much juice. He would feed dry hay with them in summer time.

On motion, the Association adjourned *sine die.*

A MILKMAN IN A FIX.—A report was made awhile since in an Irish paper relating to a milk vender who sought to increase his profits by diluting his milk with water. Unfortunately for him instead of relying upon a pump for a supply of water, he had recourse to a running stream. Not being particular, and perhaps in a hurry, he chanced to dip up some of the small fish which abounded in the fluid of this extra cow. In serving his customers the fish turned up, in the cans filled, leading to his exposure and punishment. Yankee milkmen are too smart to be thus caught.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

Kentucky State Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, Jan. 13th, a resolution was adopted calling a State Agricultural Convention to meet in Frankfort on the 21st of February. All county agricultural societies are requested to send delegates. Hon. ROBT. MALLORY was elected President, and the following list of Directors: 1st Dist.—Phil. Swigert, Zeb. Ward, Wm. Warfield, R. W. Scott, J. Hall, L. J. Bradford. 2d Dist.—J. B. O'Bannon, L. Young, Wm. Johnson, J. R. Hughes, S. T. Drane, B. R. Young. 3d Dist.—David King, G. H. Priest, Blunt Hodge, J. McGowan, Chas. Anderson, W. W. Waring.

Maine State Board of Agriculture.—At a recent meeting of this Board the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: *Pres't*—SAMUEL WASSON. *Vice Pres't*—Asa Smith. *Sec'y*—S. L. Goodale. *Messenger*—Asa R. Boardman.

Washington Co. Ag. Society.—This Society held its annual meeting at So. Hartford, Jan. 8. The following board of officers was elected: *President*—S. W. CROSBEY of White Creek. *Vice Pres'ts*—Bernard Blair, Alexander Buckley, R. Niles Rice, L. V. Baker, Deliverance Rogers and Lewis Potter. *Rec Sec'y*—Russell W. Pratt. *Cor. Sec'y*—M. Ingalsbe. *Treas.*—William M. Holmes. *Directors*—Otis Dillingham and Milo Ingalsbe. It was decided to hold the next Annual Fair Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.

Fulton Co. Ag. Society.—The officers of this Society for 1867, are: *President*—HENRY R. SNYDER. *Vice Pres'ts*—William Logan, Rilus Eastman, Ralph Sexton, Oliver Getman, Jacob Boshart, Francis Wells, William F. Baker, John W. Cline, George Stewart and William Bliss. *Sec'y*—Isaiah Yanney. *Treas.*—Mortimer Wade.

Orleans Co. Ag. Society.—At the late annual meeting of this Society the following board of officers was elected: *Pres't*—THOS. S. FOSTER. *Vice Pres't*—Hezekiah Brown. *Sec'y*—Samuel W. Smith. *Treas.*—Cyrus Farwell. *Directors*—Edson B. Rogers, James Bailey, Charles A. Donalds, Thomas Packer, B. F. Baldwin, Alvah S. Morgan.

Yates Co. Ag. Society—Held its Annual meeting Jan. 12, 1867, and the following officers were elected: *Pres't*—THOS. J. LEWIS. *Vice Pres't*—Cha's H. Ketchum. *Sec'y*—J. D Jacobus. *Treas.*—Jas. Burns. *Directors*—Wm. T. Remer, Peter H. Crosby, Wm. S. Green, Joseph Abbott, Geo. Shearman, John L. Dinuff, Alanson Foster, Ira Disbrow, Darius Baker.

Madison Co. Union Ag. Society.—Officers for 1867: *President*—DANIEL WORDEN. *Vice Pres'ts*—Geo. W. Bentley, J. G. Sisson, E. Franklin Blanding, Samuel M. Hodges. *Sec'y*—John D. Clarke. *Treas.*—M. Lewis Murphy. *Directors*—William Crumb, Silas Ramsdale, Hosea B. Clarke, Orlando Woodward, Gordon B. Burdick and Reuben P. Wilcox.

Northumberland Co. (C. W.) Ag. Society.—The members of this Society met in Cobourg, Jan. 16th. The officers for the present year are: *Pres't*—WILLIAM RODDICK. *Vice Pres'ts*—John Henderson, Glover Bennett. *Sec'y*—Charles Bourn. *Treas.*—Walter Riddell.

Saginaw (Mich.) Ag. Society.—This Society has made choice of the following officers for the present year: *Pres't*—B. H. YORK. *Vice Pres'ts*—Wm. J. Bartow, Geo. F. Van Vliet, William M. Bratnic, I. N. Smith. *Sec'y*—Geo. F. Lewis.

Connecticut River Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting of this association, recently held at Windsor, Vt., the following officers were elected: *President*—HENRY HUBBARD of N. H. *Vice Pres't*—George Olcott, N. H. *Sec.*—Alexander McLane of Fairlee, Vt.

Vienna Agricultural Society.—This Society has made choice of the following gentlemen as officers for the present year: *President*—C. WAGLUM. *Vice Pres'ts*—J. Mosier and H. A. Wilson. *Sec'y*—H. D Eaton. *Treas.*—J. Herman.

Whitchurch (C. W.) Ag. Society.—This Society met at Lemonville, Jan. 12th., when the following officers were chosen: *Pres't*—J. R. BROWN. *Vice Pres't*—M. Jones. *Secretary*—Robert Smith. *Treas.*—P. W. Playter.

York, East Riding, (C. W.) Ag. Society.—The officers of this Society for the current year are: *Pres't*—JOHN CRAWFORD. *Vice Pres'ts*—T. Gibson and John Carter. *Sec. and Treas.*—J. Robinson.

West Middlesex (C. W.) Ag. Society.—This Society met at Strathroy, Jan. 19th. Officers elected for 1867: *Pres't*—GEO. BUTTERY. *Vice Pres'ts*—Thos. Moyle and Alexander McKeelar.

Portage Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—CONSTANCE H. CHAPMAN, Brimfield. *Vice Pres't*—Geo. W. Dean. *Sec.*—Frank Ford, Ravenna. *Treas.*—N. D. Clark.

Cuyahoga Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—C. S. GATES, Brooklyn. *Vice Pres't*—W. W. Richards. The list of officers yet incomplete.

Logan Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—Dr. D. W. HARRIS. *Vice Pres't*—Charles Folsome. *Sec.*—James Walker. *Treas.*—W. V. Marquis.

Knox Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—GEO. B. POTMIN. *Vice Pres't*—Robert Miller. *Sec.*—Alexander Cassil. *Treas.*—John D. Thompson.

Stark Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—H. R. WISE. *Vice Pres't*—Jacob H. Buir. No Secretary and Treasurer yet named.

Ashland Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—D. G. TEMPLETON. *Vice Pres't*—J. J. Winhigler.

Champaign Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—E. M. BENNETT. *Vice Pres't*—Daniel Blose.

Wayne Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—*Pres't*—I. N. JONES. *Vice Pres't*—W. W. Taggart.

Sterling (Mass.) Farmers' Club.—The Mass. Ploughman denominates this a live club, having 121 active members on its roll. At a late meeting officers were elected as follows: *Pres't*—JOSEPH P. HAYWOOD. *Vice Pres't*—Luke Sawyer. *Sec.*—E. Sawyer. *Treas.*—William D. Peck.

Volinia (Mich.) Farmers' Club.—At a recent meeting of this club B. G. BUELL was re-elected President; M. J. Gard, B. Hathaway and John Huft, Vice-Presidents: H. L. Rogers, Secretary; L. H. Warner, Treasurer, and John Struble, Librarian.

N. Y. State Ag. Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in Albany on the second Wednesday (13th) of February instant.

Rural Notes and Items.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—For the information of new correspondents, and occasional old ones of short memories, we again reiterate that all articles intended for publication in the RURAL NEW-YORKER should be accompanied with the proper name and post-office address of the writer—except in cases of regular correspondents or those with whose manuscript we are familiar. A failure to comply with this just and imperative rule by writers has been the sole cause of the rejection of many articles we have lately received. Let it be understood that, although correspondents may use their initials or a *nom de plume*, before the public, *we must have the real name and address of each*, as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer, and for our protection generally.

—Another thing. We cannot become responsible for the safety or return of manuscripts, especially poetry and literary essays, unless instructed on the subject—with stamps for return postage.

—One thing more. We *do not* at present wish to augment the number of paid contributors to the RURAL, particularly to the Literary Departments,—yet if articles, essays or tales are sent us at specified rates, we shall, as heretofore, pay as asked, if we accept and publish.

SEASON IN NORTH-EASTERN ILLINOIS.—THE TARIFF.—Under date of Jan. 28, HUGH HULS of Kane Co., Ill., writes:—"We have had a very pleasant winter so far. Our frosty season set in about the 6th of Dec., and up to date the weather has been very mild, with the exception that two or three times the barometer has stood at zero. For three weeks past we have had very good sleighing. On the night of the 24th we had quite a snow storm which made the snow one foot on the level, and the weather mild and sleighing fine.—At present we as farmers feel somewhat excited on the tariff question. We look to Congress for protection of home industry. If they don't put us on an equal footing with the manufacturers we feel as though our rights had been set at naught, and as if producers had been crushed to the ground. For one I feel that if we can't be placed on an equality with the manufacturer, I should want free trade for all classes and let every one go on his own hook. As it now stands, universally, the producer has to put his products in market and sell them for what they will fetch, while every branch of mechanics is protected."

OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—The P. M. at Edgefield, Tenn., wants a recipe for a good whitewash for fences—one that will not wash off by the rain. We therefore re-publish the following:—Two quarts skimmed milk; 2 ozs. fresh slaked lime; 5 lbs. whiting; put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, and then add the balance of the milk. Crumble the whiting and spread it on the surface of the fluid. Stir or grind as you would lead paint, and apply as you do other paints. It dries quick, and a second or third coat can be added if desired. It is inodorous, does not rub off. This quantity will cover 57 square yards with one coat. It may be colored, if desired, by adding coloring matter.

POULTRY PROFITS.—Many persons are making inquiries as to the profitableness of raising poultry on a large scale. Here are some figures of profits from a small number of hens. In a recent number of the N. E. Farmer was a communication from MOSES EATON, Jr. of South Hampton, N. H., showing the cost of 44 hens and their product for one season. The hens and their keeping amounted to $70. They produced eggs to the value of $74.73; chickens, $49.15; total sales, $123.88. Hens on hand, (44,) $22. Balance in favor of the owner, $53.

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—In the Farmers' Register, of recent date, is an appeal to the people of St. Louis County to supply the means necessary to render available the land grant of Congress, in aid of an Agricultural College in Missouri. In that State, as in several others, operations are retarded by conflicting claims as to a location of the contemplated institution, and by a lack of means to purchase grounds to erect the necessary buildings and put them in condition for use.

AMERICAN ARTISAN AND PATENT RECORD.—This excellent journal commences the year with dimensions considerably enlarged and greatly improved. It is an interesting record of arts, mechanics, manufactures, mining, engineering and chemistry, and repertory of patents. Its illustrations are numerous and of a high order of execution. It is furnished to subscribers at $2.50 per annum. Address BROWN, COOMBS & Co., New York.

THE ILLINOIS PREMIUM FARM advertised in this paper is worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase a first-class rural homestead. We are assured that it is in the most perfect order for immediate operations. The buildings, fences, platform scales, pumps, etc., are complete, and there are 1,100 apple trees, with other fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs in profusion, on the premises.

THE CHEESE FACTORY SYSTEM IN EUROPE.—Mr. WILLARD states that while in Europe he was informed that efforts were making to establish the American cheese factory system in Northern Europe. Parties from Norway visited England to examine the process of dairy husbandry there, and were advised to adopt the American factory system of cheese making.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT IN SWITZERLAND.—The Utica Herald states that an American company is establishing a milk condensing factory near Lake Zug, in Switzerland. The machinery has already arrived there, and the necessary buildings will be completed during the present season.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.—The question as to the location of this institution is now before the legislature of Illinois, inducing a sharp competition from various sections of the State. The Southern section is striving hard to carry off the honors supposed to attach to the location of the State institution.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—C. W. WRIGHT of Scio, is informed that there is an Agricultural College in operation at Lansing, Michigan. Information concerning it can probably be obtained by addressing President ABBOTT at that place.

WHEEL HAY RAKES.—(L. B. R., Sodus, N. Y.) The spring steel tooth wheel rakes would do good work on stony land, providing there were not too large boulders. There are several patented, each one of which claims to be the best. They are generally advertised at the proper season.

ADVERTISERS whose favors are deferred are assured of our regret at the necessity—our first duty being to give subscribers full value received for their money.

HORTICULTURAL.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 39, last number.]

MR ELLIOTT, Cleveland, called for information on Arnold's No. 1. It is one of several varieties originated by Mr. ARNOLD, Canada West, and said to possess considerable merit. Nothing of importance regarding it was elicited.

Mr. CRANE, Lockport, called for information about Allen's Hybrid. He had one vine that fruited, and it was subject to mildew. Could not get a perfect cluster. Messrs. HELMER and HOAG, Lockport, BARRY, Rochester, BREHM, Waterloo, ELLIOTT, Cleveland, reported that it mildewed badly.

The Israella being called up, Mr. BUSHNELL, Iona, gave it a very high character. Had seen it in many localities and thought it the best black grape known. BREHM, Waterloo, said it ripened with the Hartford Prolific or Adirondae; was better in quality than the Hartford Prolific. Has good keeping qualities, hangs firmly to the branch and is one of the best market grapes. ROWLEY, Rochester, had fruited it one year; the vine is vigorous, free from disease, and the bunch solid. SYLVESTER, Lyons, said his experience thus far with it was favorable. It ripens with the Adirondae, and the flavor is good. GRIFFITH, North East, Pa., said it was hardy and a good grower. As compared with the Iona, the fruit lacked sprightliness, but it was better than other early grapes. PERRY, Canandaigua, said it ripened a week earlier than the Delaware.

The Ives Seedling was next discussed. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, had seen it some years ago. Formerly it was regarded as a poor grape, latterly it has been looked upon with more favor. It is a strong grower and has a compact bunch. Although highly praised he could not see its great merits. He did not give it a high character; it was second rate for the table and for wine. Ripens ten days earlier than the Isabella. GRIFFITH, North East, thought better of it. At Cincinnati, where wine was known, this sells for a high price. Thought it would produce twice as much per acre as Norton's Virginia, and for colored wine he thought no grape so valuable. ELLIOTT thought Norton's Virginia preferable to the Clinton to grow in Western New York for wine purposes.

GRIFFITH could not produce a crop of grapes from Clinton vines; thought it would be a valuable grape for red wine if productive enough. LAY, Greece, thought the Clinton a good wine grape. SYLVESTER, Lyons, said it was a good keeper when well ripened—good for the table in February.

Mr. MOORE, Rochester, spoke of the Diana Hamburg. Last season his vines were cut by the frost so that he had no fruit. The vine is a slow grower and forms large buds; the leaf mildews a little. On a soil of clay loam, in an open field, the vine stood exposure to the winter without injury. In 1865 the fruit ripened ten days earlier than the Diana. The bunch is widely shouldered, and color of fruit brown purple.

At this point a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to President HOOKER for his able and instructive address.

The Creveling was next discussed. THOMAS, Union Springs, though it a very fine grape. SYLVESTER, Lyons, had fruited it five years. It is a good grower and hardy, but the bunches are not compact. Ripens later than the Adirondae. CRANE, Lockport, had seen very fine, compact bunches exhibited in Rochester. Mr. BARRY, Rochester, considered it a very valuable grape, and the looseness of the bunch not a serious objection. LITTLE considered the Creveling the finest black grape grown. BRONSON had seen it growing side by side with the Concord, and the bunches were the finest he ever saw. Thought it might have been fertilized by the Concord. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, had been told that the Concord and Creveling did not blossom simultaneously. There must be humbug about the idea that the Concord helps the Creveling. HOAG, Lockport, had fruited it some years and never grown a perfect bunch. HOOKER, Rochester, said the Creveling stood next the Concord in his collection, yet he had never seen a fine, compact bunch. Still, he would not exchange the Creveling for any other variety in his collection. He considered it very fine flavored; valuable for garden culture, but would not recommend it for market purposes. YOUNGLOVE, Middlesex, had never seen perfect bunches of the Creveling but once; then it was growing side by side with some Catawbas, and the clusters were very fine. BROOKS, Wyoming, thought it a good and early grape; thought it should be disseminated. GRIFFITH, North East, did not think any amateur grower should be without it. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, said that south and south-west it was being tried extensively for wine.

The To Kalon was next discussed. LAY, Greece, had the impression that it was hardly worth cultivating at all. HOOKER, Rochester, said it was a fine grape in quality, but subject to so many drawbacks that it was impracticable to cultivate it largely. BREHM, Waterloo, thought it a very good fruit, but subject to rot. SYLVESTER, Lyons, had a fine crop of To Kalons two years since; if we could grow them they would be valuable. ELLWANGER, Rochester, said they had always proved free from disease with him.

The Lydia grape being called up, ELLIOTT, Cleveland, said it was a chance seedling, probably of the Isabella, and originated on Kelley's Island. He spoke highly of the fruit, but gave it the character of being a shy bearer. The bunches are short and compact, color green, skin thick and very sweet. It has been ripened the last of July.

Mr. GRIFFITH, North East, spoke of the Mottled grape. If it had originated in the East it would have been spread all over the country. It originated with Mr. CARPENTER on Kelley's Island, and he was determined to let the grape progress on its own merits.

The Walter was next discussed. (This is a new seedling, originating on the Hudson River, and claiming to be a cross between the Diana and Delaware.) BARRY had seen the fruit on the original vine; the latter was fenced with a very high fence. Found the fruit very sweet, with a tough pulp. GRIFFITH said he was exceedingly mortified with the report of the Committee at Cleveland in favor of the Walter. He thought the fruit resembled the Diana so closely that no one could tell the difference. THOMAS had seen the fruit on two occasions; it very much resembled the Diana, but was said to be earlier. He thought the proprietors of the vine had made a great mistake in not having it tested by various persons in widely separated localities. SYLVESTER, Lyons, thought the fruit not as sprightly as the Iona; it is very sweet and has some pulp; the skin is very thick and without acidity or astringency. Thought it would dry into a perfectly sweet raisin. He considered it distinct from any seedling we have, and likely to prove of great value.

SECOND DAY.

President HOOKER reminded the Society that much time had already been devoted to the discussion of grapes, and we ought not to forget that other fruits were also of great importance. He did not consider it wise to devote so much time to one fruit. Other gentlemen concurred in these views. On motion of Mr. SYLVESTER the President appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, embodying the expression of the Fruit Growers respecting a movement on foot to procure the repeal of the law fixing the size of apple barrels. The sentiments of the Fruit Growers were strongly and unanimously in favor of the law fixing the size of barrels, and the resolutions expressing these views were to be presented to the Legislature of the State.

The question whether such species of birds as the robin, which are very destructive to fruits, should be destroyed, and what measures can be taken to protect the crops against their ravages, was then called up.

Mr. THOMAS said he was a friend to birds, especially to hawks, crows and owls, but there were one or two kinds of birds which ought to be destroyed. Among these were the robins. If we would have some kinds of fruit, we must kill them. Killing a few will frighten the rest away. He did not think it an act of cruelty, as they were destroyed instantly, while in the ordinary course of nature they would die a lingering death from slow starvation. The birds, however numerous, will not protect the fruit from insects. The services of one man on a place were of more value than those of the birds, and it is better to employ the man and destroy the fruit-eating birds. He had had crops of blackberries wholly taken by the robins.

Mr. KENDIG, Waterloo, had frightened the robins from an acre of Delaware vines by shooting a few; they returned, but two or three onslaughts effectually put them to rout.

Mr. KEECH, Waterloo, said the robins robbed him from strawberry time until grapes ripened. Frightened them away by killing five. He thought they could easily be kept away if the matter was attended to in time, as they will not frequent a spot where a gun is fired often.

Mr. FISH said he was a friend to the birds and liked to have them around. They were a household pleasure. He had an abundance of birds, and an abundance of fruit around his premises. Was totally opposed to killing them, and thought we should grow something for them.

Mr. THOMAS thought people should do as they liked about fostering or destroying the birds on their own premises.

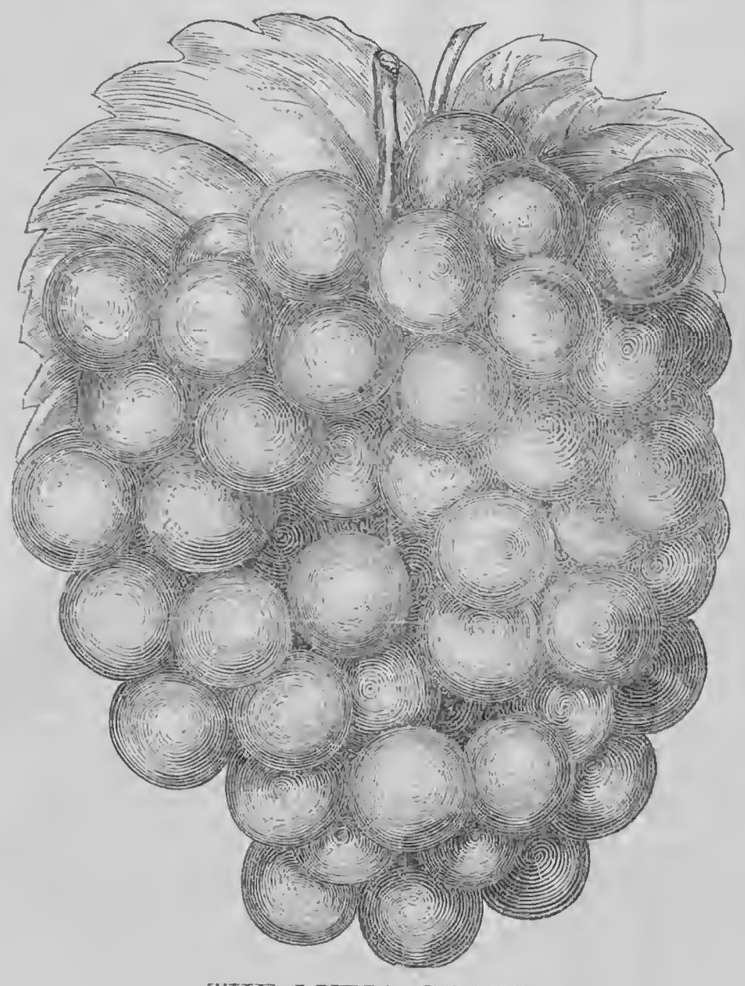
Mr. BREHM, Waterloo, said a law existed making it finable to kill birds, even on one's own premises.

It was thought advisable to permit each one to be master of the birds on his own premises. GRIFFITH, North East, thought fruit growers would not be very cruel to them. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on apple barrels.

Some talk was had next about pears. Mr. BARRY said Mr. FISHER of Batavia, had desired the discussion of the failure of this fruit in some sections and its success in others. Mr. F. had lost many trees with the blight and he was discouraged; but a neighbor of his had succeeded well. Mr. B. thought one great cause of discouragement was that pear growers would not replace their dead trees. Mr. FISHER's pear garden was yet a very rich one.

A gentleman said Mr. FISHER had stimulated his trees highly with manures.

Mr. THOMAS said that much manure was not the thing for pear trees. Choose a good soil, manure but little and keep the cultivator going all summer. The object was to secure a moderate and healthy growth. He thought one foot enough for bearing trees, and two feet for non-bearing. There is also a natural difference in localities; at Boston he believed the fire-blight had never been seen. Failure here was due, to a great extent, to over-manuring.



THE LYDIA GRAPE.

THIS grape was brought up in the Fruit Growers' Meeting, and a very good character given it by those best acquainted with its merits. It is certainly one of the most promising of our white or green colored grapes, of which class the Rebecca is the best known type. The Lydia is supposed to have sprung from Isabella seed, originating on Kelley's Island, and was introduced to notice by Mr. CHARLES CARPENTER. It has been ripened in July. Bunches large, not shouldered; berries sometimes oblong as seen in the engraving; color greenish white; skin thick; flesh sweet, with little of the native aroma; ripens very early. The vine is hardy and a strong grower, but it is said to be somewhat shy in growing large crops.

"ROSES IN DECEMBER."

EDS. RURAL:—I have just received a very refreshing letter from a friend and customer at Houston, Texas. With snow-banks all around us, anywhere between ten and twenty feet in height, without a mail from the West the last four or five days, and the thermometer at zero, it almost makes one dissatisfied with his lot here in the North, to read of showers of roses and hyacinths and narcissus in a letter dated the latter part of January. But to the letter, an extract of which I give:

"It would do your heart good to see my garden, filled, as it is, with your hyacinths, narcissus, &c., all in beautiful bloom. It is a wonder. I have been trying all my life to get ahead of Nature as she exhibits herself in flowers on our prairies, and have succeeded at last. She does wonders beyond what LINNÆUS ever dreamed of, but she grows no hyacinths in January. I had a splendid show of roses until after Christmas. Christmas day I clipped off as many as I could carry." J. V.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.

EDS. RURAL:—I propose to give through your wide-spread paper a few suggestions in relation to establishing a good strawberry bed, which I think would be highly appreciated by every person owning even a very small piece of land.

In the first place procure a sufficient quantity of virgin soil from the woods, taking it from the surface not over five or six inches deep. Strew this upon the plot designed to be used for the bed to the depth of four or five inches. Then loosen up the soil to the depth of ten or twelve inches with the spading fork, which will leave a portion of the new soil on top, and mix some with the original soil; then rake it over thoroughly to pulverize the lumps of earth. The ground now being in good condition to receive the plants, procure at least four different varieties—say one variety strong with stamens, the balance pistillates, all different. Plant these alternately in hills two and a half feet each way apart, giving room to hoe between and gather the crop without injury to the plants.

Now comes the most important part of the management, viz.:—Keep the ground clean of grass and weeds, and above all keep the runners all cut off, and do not touch the plants from the time they commence to bloom until the fruit is ripe. For winter covering, corn stalks are as good as anything.

The above treatment will remunerate any person who may try it, and furnish more pleasure and comfort to the family than ten times its cost. *Try it.* J. K.

Waterloo, N. Y., 1867.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

SIX GOOD VARIETIES OF PLUMS.—A correspondent asks us what plums we would recommend for culture for market, etc. We have selected six varieties. First, "Coe's Golden Drop;" fruit large, oval; color light yellow, with dark red spots; flesh firm; flavor rich, sweet; ripens last of September. Second, "Bradshaw;" fruit large, oval; color dark violet red; flesh juicy, sweet; ripens middle of August. Third, "Fellenberg," or Italian prune; fruit medium, oval; color dark blue; flesh juicy, sweet and good; ripens first of October. Fourth, "Lombard;" fruit medium, roundish, oval; color delicate violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; ripens last of August. Fifth, "Reine Claude de Bavay;" fruit large, roundish; color greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, melting; ripens last of September. Sixth; "English Damson;" fruit small, oval; color purple; flesh melting, juicy, tart; ripens in September.

BORERS—TOMATOES.—Mr. H. J. FOSTER of Quincy, Mass., writes the N. E. Farmer that he had an apple orchard which was badly infested by the borer. Some three years ago, while removing borers from his trees, he noticed that invariably there were no signs of their work to be discovered wherever a chance plant of the tomato had sprung up from seed in the soil or from manure. Acting on this discovery he planted tomatoes extensively about his apple trees and quince bushes and found them a complete protection from the assaults of the borer, as the beetle, which deposites the egg of this pest, will not go near a plant of this character.

APPLES FOR ILLINOIS.—At a late meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society a general discussion on the apple took place. The "Yellow Bellflower" was not regarded with very high favor. The "Belmont" ranked with the preceding—was not a reliable bearer. 'Benoni," a tardy bearer and not very good in quality. "Ben. Davis," an apple of rather poor quality, but decidedly the most prolific and profitable of any grown in that region. The "Carolina Red June" was declared to be No. 1 every time, in tree, fruit and greenbacks.

RASPBERRIES—AN OFFER.—A. S. FULLER, Bridgewood, N. J., offers $100 for the best four quarts of raspberries for general cultivation as a market fruit. The only restrictions placed on the award are that the plants shall be hardy and prolific. The offer is made through the American Institute Farmers' Club.

Domestic Economy.

AN INDIAN LOAF.

A LADY contributor to the Practical Farmer says:—"To make an Indian loaf as good as it can be made, scald ten minutes one quart of good coarsely-ground yellow meal. (Finely ground meal will never make light bread or anything else.) Sift and stir in thoroughly a pint of rye flour without using any more water. Then thin with milk—sour milk if to be had—until the batter is nearly as thin as for griddle cakes. It will stiffen up all the time by reason of the meal's swelling. Salt sufficiently, and if sour milk is used, then put in soda or saleratus to sweeten it. If 'wet up' with sweet milk or water, use as much good yeast of any kind as you would to leaven a wheat loaf of the same weight. The very best thing to bake the loaf in is a common glazed earthen basin or crock. Grease the inside well and let the vessel be large enough so that at first the loaf shall not more than half fill it. If made with sour milk, set into the oven at once. If with sweet milk, or water and yeast, let it rise an hour. Bake covered over close, at a moderate heat, never less than five hours; six is better. And then it ought always to sweat in the pan an hour in a warm place after coming from the oven, before going to the table."

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.—Five cups Indian meal; two cups flour; one cup sweet milk; two cups sour milk; one-half cup molasses; one teaspoon soda; one teaspoon salt. This will make a two-quart basin loaf. Place in a steamer over boiling water, and steam at least three hours, and longer is better. It will have a tender crust, and is excellent.

AN INQUIRY.—I am having considerable trouble with my white flannels and knit underwear shrinking in washing, and would like some of your lady readers to give me a remedy, having no doubt that there are many among the readers of the RURAL that know how to prevent it.—J. S. R.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—*Pyle's O. K. Soap; Pyle's Saleratus, Pyle's Cream Tartar—Standard articles, designed for the intelligent and economical everywhere.* For general usefulness and good weight they have no superior, and the proprietor, believing that consumers are the best judges, respectfully solicits a fair trial. All first-class grocers keep these goods, and every package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, 350 Washington street, corner of Franklin street, New York.

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Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

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[For manner of getting up Clubs see former editions of this paper.] 888-tf

Ladies' Department.

THE FLIRT REFORMED.

After a young lady's natural appetite for flirtation has been cloyed, or after her exploits in that line have been suddenly terminated by some mortifying defeat, she is quite apt to become all at once exceedingly conscientious, very rigorous in her exactions of duty towards both herself and others, and somewhat microscopic in her distinctions of right and wrong. Her conscience, which before was lean indeed, has swallowed up all her other characteristics and may almost stand as a synonym of herself. At the same time her habits of life have undergone a change. Her costume is more subdued than formerly, though none the less elegant. She makes an immense amount of tatting, probably because she finds the shuttle a potent charm against the great contractor for idle hands, and never lends more than half an ear to tales of gossip. If she becomes religious, her worship follows the severest forms, and her creed, whatever it may be, is held or stated with that tone which admits of no question. The world, that was once her play-room, ceases to be anything but a workshop or an alms-house; and the temple, where she followed Momus and mingled with the maskers, is consecrated to the most searching ordeals of delicate self-condemnation and the most approved process of humiliation. When the change is the result of the first cause mentioned—a sated appetite—she is pretty certain to tone down into a most worthy and reliable woman, such as the everyday world needs and can scarcely can get along without—one efficient in everything practical, and charitable in all that appeals to the feelings. But if the new life be only the retreat which pride offers to baffled skill, or the virtue of necessity, it is scarcely to be trusted; for the old propensity may show itself at any time when the old mortification is for awhile forgotten in a revival of the old power with a tempting opportunity for its display. If there are those who can arrive at perfect sobriety of life and conduct only through a round of follies, it is certainly better that they should reach it thus than not at all; but the contemplation of the process gives us the same sad feelings excited by the common sarcasm that a convent is but a receptacle for the remnants of shattered lives. If any man is ever foolish enough to suffer more than a momentary pang from being victimized by one of these female buccaneers of society, he may be amply revenged by witnessing the early effects of reformation upon a flirt.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MYSELF AND I.

It was with a weary hand that I turned the key in the lock of the school-room door, and a very weary heart I carried with me that night—a night never to be forgotten. Dull, heavy clouds hung low in the December sky, and the wind sobbed and sighed through the pines with a restless tone that suited my own mood. Out before stretched a long, straight road, heavy and dark with mud, with patches of dirty snow that the wind had blown so closely together as to defy even the driving winter's rain. Here and there a low house stood out, black and weather-beaten, and a lofty pine, shriveled by the lightning, tossed its bare arms towards the sky in helpless beseeching. Not a feature of dullness, not one of the impotent cries of Nature that I did not see and hear. To my eye, no light shone beyond the darkness; for my soul, no sun had yet arisen "with healing in his wings."

Defiant and restless, I picked my way as best I could along the soft, grassy path. It was not often even now that I was so very bitter, but the day's duties had pressed heavily, and mind and body alike shared in the consequences. So intent was I that the steady splash of a horse in the water and loud, eager voices were close upon me before I noted them. Then I turned. I saw only Auntie Dill, as I had heard her called, riding home from mill with her bag before her, and near her, stepping in and out to avoid the deeper water and keep pace with the horse, Old Mother French, a coarse, strong woman. It was Auntie Dill speaking.

"But, neighbor, they do say she knows as well as any one that she is a'most gone, and that she does not take on a bit."

"Yes, so I hear, poor thing! What will become of 'em all? Jim is'nt just the one I should want to leave my children with. They'll have to come up without any of his help. I pity 'em all."

They were up with me now, and the dull clouds awoke and sent down their messengers in a sharp, quick shower. Together we hurried through the bars and up a short lane to the door of one of those low, brown houses—to me, though I knew it not, the door of a brighter life. It was "Jim's" home, and on the low settle lay the dying wife and mother, "resting," she said, "for she had been very busy," and her eye turning with all a mother's love upon the little ones about her, told us why so busy. "Getting ready to leave them," she added to us; "I cannot look far out into their lives; but what I cannot see I trust, and I know it is not in vain."

The two women were damp and afraid of the "rheumatis';" so, while they talked in tones low for them by the fire, I drew near to the humble mother and learned how one may "suffer and be strong," and that even above the graves in our hearts the fairest flowers of life's adorning may spring.

The half hour shower passed on, and I bade my life-teacher "good bye." Before the next day dawn she passed "within the veil," but I that night closed over in my soul a new grave, whose tablet was inscribed "Myself," and determined that henceforth the "I," strong to live and do for others, should be my only name.

Lapeer, Mich., Jan., 1867. Howe Benning.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.

The great artist whose portrait we present above was scarcely heard of in this country until she came here a few months since, though she has been known in Paris for the past ten years as a great tragic actress, a rival of Rachel. Adelaide Ristori, Marchioness Capranica del Grillo, was born at Civita di Friuli in 1826. Her parents, who were poor, belonged to a company of strolling comedians; and when but two months old she was introduced to the foot-lights, in a basket, in a play called "New Year's Gifts." From her fourth to her twelfth year she played children's parts; and at the age of fourteen she appeared as *Francisca di Rimini*, and made an impression which went far towards deciding her future success. She soon after joined the company of the King of Sardinia, and at the theater of Livourne became firmly established as an accomplished *comedienne*. When twenty years old she married, in spite of the opposition of his parents, the Marquis Capranica del Grillo, heir of one of the noblest ducal families. She then left the stage for a time, but soon returned and attempted tragedy, in which she was not immediately successful. Her first triumph in this new *role* was in Paris at the opening of the Great Exhibition in 1855. She made her debut in that city at the Italian Opera House, in the character of Francisca di Rimini. The audience was small; but by chance Eugene Scribe, Alexander Dumas and Jules Janin were present. M. Dumas wrote next day:—"Last night I was at the representation of '*Francisca di Rimini*' at the Salle Ventadour. I looked around the theater, but did not see Rachel. I beg that she will go and see how the death-scene is performed." M. Scribe called immediately on Ristori, and, in her absence, left his card, on which he inscribed:—"Eugene Scribe, in acknowledgment of his admiration for Madame Ristori, and with thanks for the great pleasure he experienced last night." Jules Janin was the most enthusiastic in her favor. "Ristori, Ristori!" he wrote, "she is the rage of the day? She is tragedy itself. She is comedy itself. She is the drama. She reigns—she governs—she commands, and the crowd obeys." She has since won unbounded admiration in the characters of *Myrrah*, *Mary Stuart* and *Medea*, the latter of which was refused by Rachel. Ristori met with great success in England, Russia, Germany and Spain; and the tour of this country upon which she has just entered promises to be no less brilliant. Against the purity of her private life no breath of scandal has ever been uttered. She is the mother of two children, a son and a daughter, who travel with her. Whatever may be the character of the modern stage, and undoubtedly there is evil enough connected with it, the presence and influence of such a woman and such a genius as Ristori must tend to purify and exalt it.

Choice Miscellany.

A CHAPTER ON VALENTINES.

According to some authorities St. Valentine was a bishop, according to others a presbyter, who was beheaded at Rome in the Third Century and was early canonized. Wheatley tells us that he was "a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." By other writers the origin of the institution of valentines has been referred to the supposed fact of birds selecting their mates on that day; still others derive it from the practice, during the Roman festival of the Lupercalia, in the month of February, of putting the names of young women into a box, whence they were drawn out at random by the young men.

Whatever may have been the origin of the custom, it is certainly in theory a very pretty bit of nonsense, and one that the soberest might relish once a year; it offers an opportunity for the exercise of wit that without it would never come into play, and brightens up pictures which the cobwebs of the counting house have obscured or the smoke of the workshop tarnished; the gray-haired accountant turns to the old ledger of love, where his first ventures are recorded, and runs over again accounts long since balanced and closed; and the young blacksmith grasps the smallest but most powerful of implements to strike off the rhymes that are glowing in the forge of his fancy. In truth, however, the custom of sending anonymous missives on the 14th of February has of late years been sadly abused, and consequently has fallen into disrepute. No language can be too severe to condemn the vulgarity and cowardliness of taking advantage of the freedom of this occasion to send to any person that which is vile in itself or which in its particular application is calculated to give pain to the receiver. Still, there is no reason why the pleasantry of the anniversary should be dropped; and indeed it is every year a source of innocent amusement in several little circles that we know of. We have a vivid recollection of one Valentine eve when six young gentlemen—a miniature literary club—sat around a table, drew at random the names of their own or each other's young lady acquaintances from a box, and were allowed twenty minutes to rhyme off valentines to them, which were duly engrossed and mailed. A suitable penalty was prescribed for failure.

Time was called, and Arthur's valentine was demanded. Either Arthur was not born a poet or the name he had drawn was not sufficiently inspiring. In truth, he had not the facility in rhyming which the others possessed,—a lack, by the way, which was more than compensated for by his fluency and wonderful versatility in conversation. This fact suggested the obvious remark that the best valentine he could send was his face. Of course his poem was not finished; but we insisted on hearing what he had, and he began:

To Lizzie.

O Lizzie, Lizzie,
I'm always busy,
And nearly dizzy,
Thinking of you;
The day is waning,
My heart is paining,
And tis not feigning;
For I wish to woo.
I'm going to do it,
Though you reject my su-it ——

If there was any more, it was lost in the burst of laughter that greeted this strange expedient for a rhyme, for the ingenuity of which it was voted to remit his penalty.

Ulrich came next, and read us the following

Lines to a Rich Young Lady.

Maiden with the raven locks
And the fringed eyes so brown,
If thy father *hath* "the rocks,"
Need thy heart be kindred stone?
If so, speak, or by a frown
Let the dismal fact be known.

Maiden with the swelling bust,
Where the heart I covet lies,
If thy father *hath* "the dust,"
Do not, by your many wiles,
Seek to throw it in my eyes,
Blinding hopes and quenching smiles.

Thy father's fields I know are broad,
While my own are "gone to grass."
By rogues from every rood outlawed,
My heart's the only acher left;
And now I see by you, a lass!
Of even that I'll soon be reft.

If thy father *hath* "the soap,"
Do not wash your hands of me,
Make it mine, and then I hope
To scour the country o'er and o'er
And keep my reputation free
From all the stains it ever wore.

Secured, like thieves, in public stocks,
Maiden, what a life we'd lead,
With that "soap," that "dust," those "rocks!"
O hear my prayer, as down I kneel,
Grant me the hand I so much need,
And I'll be true to thee as steel!

Gerald was a puzzle to all the young ladies of his acquaintance—or rather to those who would have been such if they could ever have got acquainted with him. Whatever were his personal attractions, the interest in him was of course heightened by the mystery of his reticence, which the boldest and sharpest of the young ladies had never succeeded in penetrating. When his turn came he deliberately intoned the following:

To Martha.

I love you, sweet Martha, and beg you'll unbar the
Door of your heart at my call.
You're an angel, my darling—except when you're
snarling,
The morning just after a ball.

Your form it is airy, you've a foot like a fairy,
Or would have, were't not for the bunions;
Your lips are like roses, and your breath, I suppose, is,
Except when it savors of ——.

This production was immediately condemned to the flames by the indignant five, and its ungallant author voted a "horrid wretch" and declared in contempt for an hour and a half. He pleaded in defence that he only wanted to be original by dealing to some extent in facts.

Edmund had drawn the name of Susan Brown, whom he had never before heard of. He read:

Of all the girls within this town,
The sweetest is Miss Susan Brown,
Of twenty suitors in a row,
Myself would be the boldest, oh!
It's I that loves Miss Susan Brown!
For her I would my life lay down!
It's I will write a valentine
And ask her if she will be mine!

I saw a lady at a fair,
The noblest of the ladies there.
The showmen all their wares threw down,
And madly followed Susan Brown.
It's I that loves Miss Susan Brown!
For her I would my life lay down!
It's I will write a valentine
To ask her if she will be mine!

I saw a lady at a show,
She had a deuced handsome beau,
Who got all smiles and ne'er a frown
From the sweet face of Susan Brown.
It's I will go myself to drown,
All on account of Susan Brown.
And I will burn this valentine;
For she can nevermore be mine.

Roland produced what he called

Lines to One who Don't Deserve them.

There is an air of virgin white,
Of icy chastenees' pure control,
In stainless beauty, like the light
That plays on fields around the pole,—

There is a glacier touch round all
Her lovely form and beauteous face,
And from her iceberg shape so tall
A chilliness robs the half its grace.

A clear, unspotted page is she,
A cold, ethereal Arctic Zone—
A sight that one could wish to see
But that its genial warmth is gone.

And yet, alas! in spite of chill
And freezing welcome deadly pale,
That waits on him who, lured to ill,
Attempts in that dread clime to sail,—

In spite of all, as many be
Who strive to reach the icy pole,
So lovers seek the open sea
They fondly deem lies round her soul.

Sidney's was a longer and rather more elaborate effusion than the others; and he had touched it up while they were being read. It was addressed

To Lucy.

Fair Lucy, in Italia's clime
They usher in the fasting time,
The sad and somber days of Lent,
With feasting and with merriment.
Then high and low, commingled, meet
In gay disguises on the street;
Then flowers, light, gaudy missiles fly
At every masker passing by.
Imagine, in such time and place,
A scion of the Tenton race,
Dispiseless, standing mid the rout
Armed with *his* queen of flowers, the kraut.
A lady delicate and gay
Comes brightly smiling up the way.
He aims and hurls his huge bouquet!
Need I sing how the missile sped
And "took" the fair one on the head
And keeled her over almost dead?
Or how the culprit, sans disguise,
Confest to everybody's eyes,
Is soon o'ertaken as he flies?
Or need a single line be spent,
Detailing his just punishment?
Of course there needn't, not one; for all
The story's good for is the moral.
Applied it reads:—I'd like to join
This mask of good St. Valentine;
And you're the girl I'd like to smite
With flowers of fancy gay and bright.
But if perchance my awkward throws
Should hit you with a "giant rose!"
(That choicest flower my garden grows)
Who threw it? never need be asked;
I'd stand convicted and unmasked.
And so for greeting 'tis more wise
To let this little tale suffice.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

Conquest is the child of hearts which trust themselves.

Patience and applicable courage overcomes all obstacles.

Death is a black camel, which kneels at the gates of all.

He who is at war with his neighbor cannot be at peace with himself.

The original of all men is the same; and virtue is the only nobility.

Parties at a dead lock should extricate themselves with a skeleton key.

The religion that is always searching for "a hope," is a hopeless religion.

Men are never placed in such extremes but that there is a right to guide them.

Wholesome sentiment is rain, which makes the fields of daily life fresh and odorous.

Passion may not unfitly be termed the mob of the man who commits a riot on his reason.

Why is the early grass like a penknife? Because the *spring* brings out the *blades*.

Why does the railway conductor cut a hole in your ticket? To let you pass through.

Why is the second son's fortune like a fair complexion? It is spoilt by the son and heir.

Gold is the only idol that is worshiped in all lands without a temple, and by all sects without hypocrisy.

Wesley says, "Condemn no man because he does not think as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself."

A man down East complains of his daughter's extravagance because she persisted in buying a waterfall for her head, when she already had a cataract in her eye. He couldn't *brook* that.

Sabbath Reading.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Ben Adam had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year awaiting him it lay,
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four—so on, till people said,
"How rich Ben Adam is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way—
Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached Heaven, angels with pride
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHY STAND IDLE?

The command to labor in the vineyard of the Lord is binding on all, high and low. Though much has been done to elevate the minds of men, yet much, very much, remains to be done. All over the land, men, women and children are in the daily and hourly practice of sin, who need better influences thrown as a web around about them, to keep them from being drawn into the tempter's snare. The field is large; and the laborers are unable to meet the demands which are coming from all parts of it. Dear reader, are you engaged in the great work? If not, why not?—for, in the language of the Saviour, "why stand ye here idle?" Why not enlist in this great and heavenly work immediately? Your reward is certain; for He who bids you labor has promised to give you what is right, to reward you according to your work. Enlist, then, in this glorious enterprise; coöperate with those already in the work, and let your influence for good reach far and wide. Reader, do not say you have no influence on those with whom you associate; for you do have an influence either for good or for evil.

There are different kinds of labor to be engaged in by different individuals; yet all aim at the one great object, the elevation of our fallen race. Like an army, we may not all be officers or leaders in this work; yet as privates we may render valiant service in the cause of our Master. While you may be a teacher or pupil in the Sabbath-school, I may be more intimately connected with the cause of temperance or other reformation; yet we are each sowing the good seed which will in the end yield a golden harvest.

Oh, do we realize the many temptations that are continually looming up to beguile us—the many devices which the evil one presents, to allure our minds and cause our feet to tread "bye and slippery paths!" As laborers in this good work, do we feel that the seeds of dissipation and vice of every name are daily sown broadcast by the enemy? But shall we be discouraged or dismayed by this array of agencies which are being continually brought against us? Never! Our great leader, the Lord of hosts, has promised us victory over all that may come against us. And although dark clouds may at times gather and threaten to wash away the seed which has been sown, yet our Heavenly Father will protect the right and overthrow the wrong. Your great leader in this work has promised you, if you are "faithful unto death," a "crown of life;" and this crown is promised to all who enlist, and who labor faithfully in this glorious struggle to overthrow Satan and his followers.

Christian soldier, gird on thine armor then, enter the conflict with zeal; and in the end you have the assurance that you will march triumphant over the dark river into the "better land," with "palms of victory" in your hand. Oh how joyful to realize that we, after life's conflicts are over, are to aid the angel choir in chanting praises to that Being who sits on the "great white throne." J. L. Kennell.

Chili Center, N. Y.

Remember the Drunkard.—Cannot ministers of Christ agree to preach more frequently and more earnestly against drunkenness and the dangers of the cup? From many pulpits this whole subject is practically excluded. The drunkard is rarely prayed for; the young not warned against this cunning device of the devil; the law of God against drunkenness is substantially ignored! And yet it is undeniable that the bottle is sending more souls to perdition than all the infidel tongues and pens in the land. We utter no railing against our brethren who ignore this stupendous moral evil; but we would not choose to have a son of ours trained up under such a ministry.—*Rev. T. L. Cuyler.*

Which Way do You Lean?—"If the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." Eccl. xi, 3. There is a solemn meaning couched under this metaphor. The tree will not only lie as it falls, it will also fall as it leans. And the great question which every one ought to bring home to his own bosom, without a moment's delay, is this:—What is the inclination of my soul? Does it, with all its affections, lean toward toward God, or from him?—*J. J. Gurney.*

Conflict of Faith.—If Satan and I ever did strive for any word of God in all my life, it was for this good word of Christ—"Him that cometh unto me will I in no wise cast out;" he at one end and I at the other. O what work we made. It was for this that we did so tug and strive; he pulled and pulled; but, God be praised, I overcame him, and got sweetness from it.—*Bunyan.*

Prayer.—Prayer that has no faith in it is like a human body without a soul in it—it is dead.

Sin and punishment, like the shadow and the body are never apart.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SIMPLICITY OF SCIENCE.

The impression is abroad in the world that science and all subjects connected with it are necessarily complex and abstruse. And here is one of the greatest barriers to progress in scientific investigation. The mind must be disabused of this impression and be convinced of the simplicity of science and learn to look at simple nature as she is; then shall we be able to advance steadily, step by step, in the light of true science, from particular facts to the most general conclusions.

Science, in its most general sense, is knowledge arranged and classified, as opposed to loose or fragmentary knowledge. Here we can easily see the difference between the man of science and him who is destitute of it. An individual who possesses a retentive memory may collect and hold in his mind a large amount of isolated facts; but so long as this knowledge is in confusion and unclassified, he can never be said to be scientific. On the other hand, he who possesses but little knowledge on any subject, but has it reduced to order and system, is really a scientific person. Science is either pure or mixed — or, in other words, abstract or concrete. Pure science, as the pure mathematics, is the science of ideas; and its simplicity is seen in the clearness and exactness of its definitions and first principles, and also in its simple system of symbolic language by which ideas are represented. Words are the signs of ideas; but the great source of confusion and misapprehension among people is to be found in the different ideas they attach to words. How many different ideas are conveyed by the word *iron*. Many regard it as an incombustible material, while the chemist conceives of it as burning with a brilliance scarcely conceivable. The poet speaks of it as an emblem of strength, and the smith as substance susceptible of being "molded like wax." The electrician sees it stretched into wires for the purpose of conducting news from one region to another over land and sea. "The meaning of such a term is like the rainbow—everybody sees a different one, and all maintain it to be the same." This is also true of many other words. But from the words and symbols used in the pure science of mathematics no such confusion can arise. The abstract idea conveyed by the words "square," "circle," "parallelogram," &c., are so perfectly defined that they are apprehended by all minds alike; and so, also, of the symbols used in this science. It is purely ideal, unmixed with matter or material things. It is indeed a fairy land through which the mind is conducted by conventional symbols, as thought is conveyed along wires constructed by the hand of man. Geometry is abstract, and, though regarded by many as complicated and abstruse, is really one of the most simple of the sciences, beginning with a few of the most obvious self-evident truths and proceeding gradually, by the most easy steps, till it stands in all its completeness and simplicity before the mind.

The mixed sciences are not as complete and simple as the pure, because of the greater looseness in their definitions and first principles. Before the middle of the Sixteenth Century true science was in its infancy. It consisted chiefly in forming theories independently of facts, and then endeavoring to make facts, when discovered, conform to the previously formed theories. Not till after the publication, in 1620, of the *Novum Organum*, by Lord Bacon, did science begin to be investigated by the truly scientific or inductive method — that is, by first ascertaining the facts, and upon these as a foundation constructing the theory. Hence the beauty and simplicity of science.

"How charming is Divine Philosophy;
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no rude surfeit reigns."

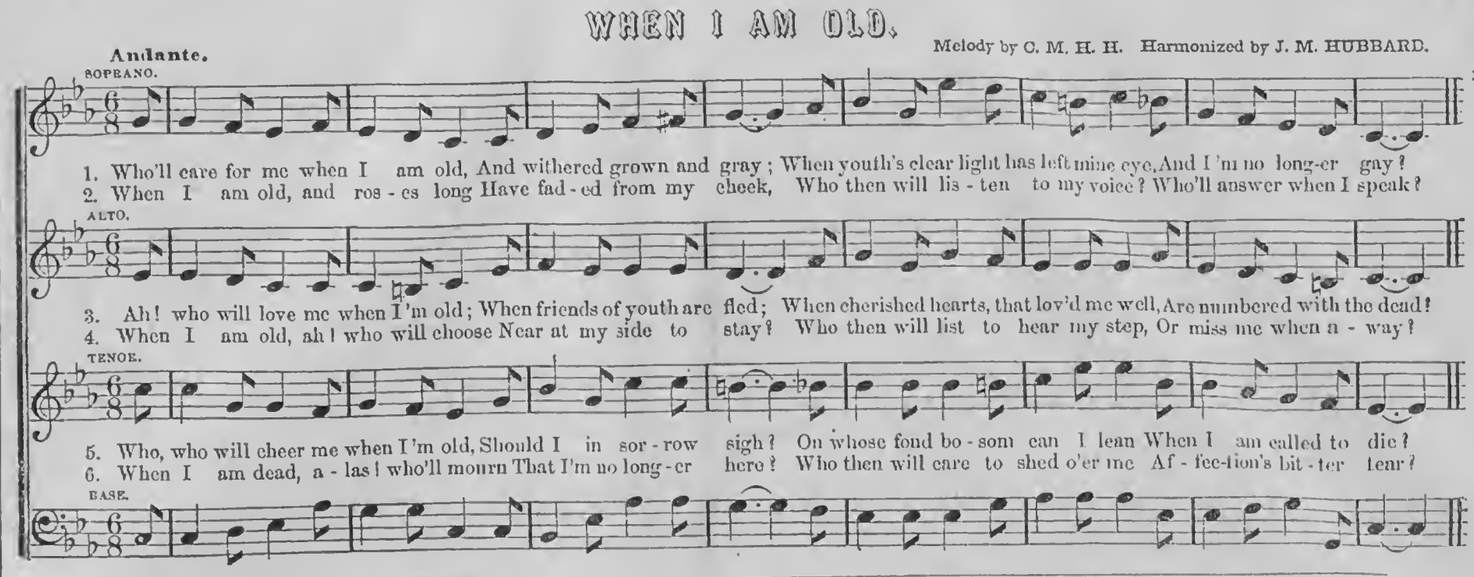
Rome, Mich., Jan., 1867. P. H. Dowling.

A VERY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The "Rosetta Stone," a marble found at the Fort St. Julian, by Bouchard, in 1799, is the principal authority for the translations of the hieroglyphic and Demotic characters which have been made by Egyptologists. It contains the same inscription in three shapes, one being in Greek, a knowledge of which latter language gives the key to the rest—a key only used after much painful suggestion and many failures by the learned men who interested themselves in the subject. The Rosetta Stone has been considered the most important of all discoveries connected with the ancient Egyptian language, and its inscriptions have been studied and speculated upon since its discovery by a host of learned men, including Champollion, Young and others. This marble, so valuable to science and history, has been re-enforced, if we may properly use that word in this connection, by a very late discovery made at San, in Egypt, by the eminent Egyptian scholar Lepsius. He has discovered another monumental stone, containing billingual inscriptions, the Greek containing no less than seventy-six lines, of considerable length, and in small letters. The inscription states that it was made in the reign of Energetes I. It relates the good deeds of that monarch, describes some of his military expeditions, and mentions the institution of two feasts in consequence. The most important matter established by this stone, in addition to the number of hieroglyphics which it contains, is the fact that they were two years in use in Egypt, one a reckoning for the common people, the other as established and computed by the priests. This was previously suspected by M. Lepsius, and stated in his chronology. The discovery at San renders the matter beyond all question. This very interesting stone was closely copied, and the inscriptions will soon be laid before the scientific world, the most interesting and valuable contribution to Egyptian studies that has been made for many years.

WHEN I AM OLD.

Melody by C. M. H. H. Harmonized by J. M. HUBBARD.



Various Topics.

Southern Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON — THE PAST.

Washington! What peculiar emotions rise up in the mind of an American at that name!—when applied to the *man*, the symbol of an era in the world's history, the birth of a nation; when applied to a *city*, the capital of a nation which is soon to be the second in the list of nations upon the globe. I fear the man, the era, is little remembered by the millions whose eyes are now turned towards the city wherein centers so much that is affecting their destiny for untold years to come, or of the thousands who continually wend their way hitherward, seeking for place or pleasure, or drawn by business from the further ends of the Continent.

The war settled the fate of Washington. Before the war there was a vague feeling that it was not permanently established, and that the seat of government might follow the great tide of population and be located somewhere in the Valley of the Mississippi. But now all thoughts of a removal are abandoned, and its growth is rapid beyond all precedent, and henceforward will be equally rapid. It has a population now of nearly 100,000, and bids fair to double in the next five years.

The first time I visited the city was the winter after Gen. Taylor had been inaugurated as President. Mr. Fillmore presided over the Senate, and Clay and Webster, Calhoun and Mason, and Seward, Jeff. Davis, Benton, Cass, and Houston were among the men who wielded the legislation of the government and made history as well as laws. I looked into the old Senate Chamber the other day for the first time since that visit. It seemed small for the United States Court, then in session. But what a change! The robed Justices occupied the Vice-President's desk, a lawyer was droning out an argument upon some important cause, and other lawyers—of note in their several localities—were lounging around or whispering jokes and idle gossip, where formerly only Senators walked and talked.

The crested waves of that tide which no human power could stay were already then visible, and gradually rising. Whoever has scanned well the history of the human race must have learned that through all its teachings nothing has been more true than that the two forms of civilization, slavery and freedom, could not long exist in the same government without coming into collision. The "irrepressible conflict" had already begun, and could only be closed by mortal combat. It was only a question of time, and no human agency could avert it, for none were willing to make the sacrifices necessary to free the slaves—for universal freedom was the only thing that could give the government stability and the people peace.

One-half of the money expended by the North in the war of the rebellion would have paid for every slave, and forever extinguished slavery on this Continent. But the South would not sell, and the North would not buy,—so the war came and its cause was blotted out.

Perhaps it is well. The busy bee could only store its honey in the *dead* carcass of the lion. Henceforth we shall, as a nation, be a homogeneous people, and become a power among the nations.

I intended to describe the objects of interest that strike a stranger on his visit to this city, but I find I have been dreaming of the past, and must defer for another letter what I might have put into this. T. C. P.

Washington, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

A great and glorious meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday evening, Jan. 25th, at which the pride and party prejudices of the creature gave way to the benevolence of the heart. 'Tis true that some of the reverend speakers, not being for the moment under the shadow of their Master's cross, let out a little in glorification of the valiant North; but even the worldly-renowned Ward Beecher was so penetrated by the stirring vital interest of the occasion that he soon doffed his political homily to nobly advocate the cause of that holy benevolence which so adorned the daily life of his great Master, confessing, as he did in spite of his carnal nature, that the Christian's revenge was to do good to his enemy, and to feed and clothe him in the dark hour of his destitution?

From the late well authenticated reports, there is no doubt but that the short crops of grain at the South have caused a famine in the land which all previous accounts failed to impress on the public mind; and at this time the daily suffering for bread, as well as clothing, is intense, among both the white and black population. But, aside from our duty as a Christian people to relieve the vital necessities of the suffering South, self-interest demands that we should encourage and stimulate the Southern people at this time, above all others, to enable them to pass through the trying transition state from slave to free labor, that they may learn the imperative necessity of educating their own white hands to administer to their own necessities. The question now is, not what would the South be without cotton; but what would the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the North be without the aid of this King of the textiles?

Some of us who lived through the war of 1812, and witnessed the scarcity of money and the general prostration of trade that immediately followed it, were expecting the same collapse of trade after the late war; but cotton almost alone saved us from such a consummation. The whole South was bare of goods and all northern productions; but they had a very large supply of long-hoarded cotton; this textile was then not only our great article of export, but it set every cotton mill at the North in motion, and the trade of the country increased instead of decreasing, as it did after the last war with England. How necessary it is, then, that Southern industry should be sustained and encouraged, that the production of her great all-paying staple may not fail, and the best soil and climate in the world for the perfect growth of the cotton plant become a desert waste.

January 29th, 1867. LXXVI.

A TRAVELER'S DREAM.

"A. D. R." in one of his letters to the New York Tribune, indulges in the following strain of what can scarcely be called extravagant prophesy:

At midnight the train-boy awoke me with—"We are crossing the Mississippi." Rising drowsily upon my elbow, I looked down from my window at the great river as our train glided slowly across it. Adieu to interior ferries; they belong to the dead Past. Soon we shall ride from New York to San Francisco without change of cars. Around the world by railway with two ocean ferries!

Upon these closing lines my pen lingers, and I listen for the voice of the future brakesman. Day after day on the continental journey he opens his door and shouts to sleepy passengers—"Chicago—Change cars for New Orleans." "Missouri River—Change cars for Saskachawan, Leaveuworth, and Galveston." "Rocky Mountains—Change cars for Santa Fe, El Paso, Matamoras and the City of Mexico." "Salt Lake—20 minutes for dinner—Change cars for Fort Benton, British Columbia, Pah Ranagat, Panama, Lima and Valparaiso." "Virginia, Nevada—Change cars for Owyhee, Columbia River, Puget Sound and Kamtschatka." "San Francisco—Passengers for New Zealand, Honolulu, Melbourne, Hong Kong and all points in Europe, Asia and Africa, will keep their seats till landed on the wharf of the daily line of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,—Baggage checked through to Pekin, Calcutta, Grand Cairo, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Paris and Liverpool!"

WHAT WILL SHE DO?

At the college of France, among the lecturers, M. Laboulaye, who is lecturing on Comparative Political Economy, and M. Chevalier, known to Americans by his book on the United States, are attracting occasional American listeners. M. Laboulaye, in the course of his reflections, sometimes makes flattering and felicitous allusions to America, and then the students clap lustily. In truth, the French people fancy we have arranged some matters as they yet intend to do. "Why," said Lord Bulwer Lytton, the other day in Paris, to a distinguished American, "why is it that you Americans are so friendly with the French and so severe upon the English?" "Because," replied Mr. ——, "the French people have always been with us, and every French writer of any distinction advocated our cause during our civil war, while in England, almost without exception, all the men of political weight, and almost all your distinguished writers, sided with the rebels."

"The truth is," replied Lord Lytton, "you are going to be powerful: your growth of millions, in some generations, will make you fearfully powerful to Europe.'

"And in the meantime what will Europe be doing—she will not stand still?"

"That is true, that is true," replied Lord Lytton.—*Paris Letter.*

Charity can tolerate even intolerance.

VOICES — WHAT THEY INDICATE.

There are light, quick, surface voices, that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "It won't do to tie to." The man's words assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet the tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out, as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and meant to pay it some day. The man's opponents may well tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "You can't dupe me" intonation.

There is the whining, beseeching voice, that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you—its words "I love you; I admire you; you are everything you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, that sometimes goes with sharp features (as they indicate merely intensity of feeling,) and sometimes with blunt features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affection and pretence your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honesty and strength of purpose your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold, and calm, and firm, and consistent, or fickle, and foolish, and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling.

You cannot wear a mask without its being known that you are wearing one.

You cannot change your voice from a natural tone without its being known that you are doing so.—*Agnes Leonard.*

"GO ON, SIR, GO ON."

Arago says, in his "Autobiography," that his master in mathematics was a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste leaf used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text-book caught his eye and interested him.

"Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I dampened the cover of the book and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened, like myself, by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to him for counsel. 'Go on, sir, go on,' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. 'The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness on your path.' That maxim," said Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following out the simple words, "Go on, sir, go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

Some statistical genius declares that "more money is expended in the United States for cigars, than for all the common schools in the country."

A wag, who is undoubtedly a lover of the weed, seeing the statement going through the papers, gets off the following:

"It has been estimated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer, amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

"The expense of buttons on the backs of our coats, where they are of no earthly use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums.

"It is estimated that the value of old boots thrown aside, which might have been worn at least a day longer, is more than enough to buy a flannel night-gown for every baby in the land. Also, that the cost of every inch on the full shirt collars of our young men, is equal the sum necessary to put a Bible in the hands of every Patagonian giant."

A Fashionable Preacher.—A young lady writes from San Francisco her experiences of the preaching of one of the fashionable clergymen of that city, which are worth reproduction. She says:—"I went to hear him preach last Sunday night. He is certainly one of the best elocutionists on this coast. And such gestures! they are so graceful. He is said to live finely: keeps seven fine horses! But who would keep slow and poky ones, I should like to know, if they were able to afford better ones?"

Youth's Reading.

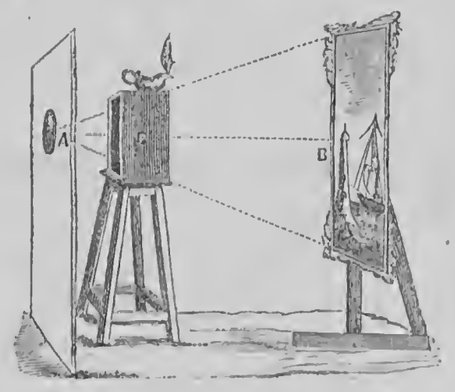
LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!
Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind;
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!
Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our days must pass away
Like the dew-drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let them pass!
Let them pass!
If for good you've taken ill;
Let it pass!
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass!
Let it pass!
Bid your anger to depart;
Let it pass!
Lay these homely words to heart;
Let it pass!
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

—[*All the Year Round.*

THE COSMORAMA.

The cosmorama is very simple in construction, and may be formed at very little trouble and expense, while it may be varied to infinity. It consists merely of a picture seen through a magnifying glass, exactly in the same manner as in the common shows exhibited in the streets; the difference not being in the construction of the apparatus, but in the quality of the pictures exhibited. For the common shows, coarsely-colored prints are sufficiently good; in the cosmorama, a moderately good oil painting is employed. The contrivance will be readily understood by the following illustration:



In the hole of the door or partition insert a doubly-convex lens, A, having about three feet focus. At rather less than the focal distance of the lens from it, place, in a vertical position, the picture, B, to be represented. The optical part of the exhibition is now complete; but as the frame of the picture would be seen, and thus the illusion be destroyed, it is necessary to place between the lens and the view a square wooden frame, formed of four short boards. The frame, which is to be painted black, prevents the rays of light passing beyond a certain line, according to its distance from the eye; the width of it being such that upon looking through the lens the picture is seen as if through an opening, which adds very much to the effect; and, if that end of the box, or frame, next the picture have an edge to it, representing the outlet of a cave, a Gothic ruin, or a rocky archway, which might be partially lighted by the top of the box being semi-transparent, the beauty and apparent reality of the picture would be very much enhanced.

Upon the top of the frame is represented a lamp to illuminate the picture; while all extraneous light is carefully excluded, by the lamp being contained in a box, open in the front and at the top.—*The Play Room.*

POOR JACKO.

Some time ago a gentleman, who had been very kind to an Italian emigrant, received from him the present of a fine monkey. Pleased with his present, the gentleman spent much of his time teaching Jacko (the monkey) various tricks, so that in a little while he could very successfully imitate his master in most things. Desirous of exhibiting the remarkable traits of his favorite, the gentleman resolved to invite some of his male friends to a dinner party; and that Jacko might play the gentleman to advantage there was but one thing lacking — Jacko as yet had not learned to smoke. To remedy this, his master one day lit a cigar, an example which Jacko soon followed. But, alas! it fared badly with him. Many a wry face did he show, but, encouraged by his master, he continued to puff, puff away. At last, overcome by the pernicious fumes, his eyes rolled in their sockets, his limbs gave way, and down he fell as drunk as a toper, and all that his master could do was of no avail, poor Jacko died! No wonder, for tobacco is a poison, and hundreds of men and boys have been killed by it.

A college of physicians has said that not less than 20,000 in our land die every year by the use of this poison.

Three young men formed a smoking club, and they all died within two years of the time they formed it. The doctor was asked what they died of. He said "they were *smoked to death*"—*Temperance Banner.*

Whose is Wealth?—Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS!

THERE IS YET TIME

To Form Clubs and Secure Prizes!

Read the Rural's Premium List, *(which is promptly sent free to all applicants,) and you will see it is the* **MOST LIBERAL** *ever offered by a Publisher. Take, for example, the offer of* **WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY** *(the latest Illustrated, Unabridged Edition,) for only Twenty* **new** *Subscribers, —or for* **30** *Subscribers,* **15** *of them being* **new.** *The Rural is so popular and valuable that almost any one can obtain subscribers enough to secure this inimitable work. Try, and if you fail of securing the requisite number, you will be sure of some valuable prize,—and if you get more you may secure a Watch, Sewing Machine or Melodeon.*

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Back No's of this Vol. can still be supplied.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE work of rebuilding that portion of the Smithsonian Institute building destroyed by the fire of 1865 is progressing quite rapidly under the direction of the building committee, consisting of Chief Justice Chase, General Delafield, Professor Henry and Mayor Wallach. The new roof will be constructed entirely of wrought iron, with a slate covering fastened with copper wire, forming a room absolutely fire proof. This principle of construction has been carried out uniformly, and much has been done to strengthen the weakened walls of the building and towers. An important improvement has been effected by the erection of substantial iron stairs from the northern or main entrance. The expenses of all the work are defrayed by the savings arising from the limited income of the Institute fund, no assistance having been received from the Government, although a large amount of Government property is stored in the building. The payment of such extra expenses is a heavy tax upon the fund created by its English donor for scientific purposes, and this fact accounts for the apparent want of alacrity in prosecuting the scientific labors.

Another roll of honor has just been published by Quartermaster General Meigs, at the instance of the Secretary of War, containing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the cemeteries of the States New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas and Dakota Territory.

Gen. Grant has announced his intention to visit Europe this year, and will probably sail in April next, so as to be present at the Paris Exposition. He will take his family with him.

It is said that a special agent sent to the frontier to investigate smuggling frauds, was able to make arrangements with twenty-two custom house officers out of twenty-three, the whole number in the district, for smuggling goods into the United States.

Death of Washington Hunt.

EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT died in New York on the morning of the 2d. He was born at Windham, Greene county, Aug. 5th, 1811, was admitted to the bar at Lockport in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed First Judge of Niagara Co. In the beginning of his political career he belonged to the Democratic party, but afterwards joined the Whigs and was elected to Congress three times in succession — 1843 to 1849. In 1849 he was elected State Comptroller, and in 1850, receiving a plurality of 262 votes over HORATIO SEYMOUR, became Governor. In 1862 he was again a candidate, but was defeated. After the dissolution of the old Whig party, Mr. HUNT, who had been a leader of the conservative wing, became gradually identified again with the Democratic party, in whose ranks he had first entered the field of politics. Of late years, however, he has not taken a very active part in political contests, except in 1864, when he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and stumped this State in the ensuing campaign. He lived in retirement on his farm near Lockport, and gave his attention chiefly to books and horticulture. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was repeatedly a lay delegate to its triennial conventions.

Compliment to an Inventor.

ON Saturday evening, Feb. 2d, a large number of the most prominent citizens of Rochester assembled at the rooms of Prof. CLUM, inventor of the Aëlloscope, which we described in the last number of the RURAL, to bid him good bye on the eve of his departure for Europe, whither he is going with his instrument designed for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. An elegant supper was provided, toasts offered and congratulatory speeches made. Prof. CLUM gave an interesting account of the labors performed and the difficulties encountered during the quarter of a century he had given to the working out of his idea, and acknowledged his special obligations to the press of Rochester for assistance rendered in bringing his invention before the public.

About Yachting.

A GOOD deal of interest in the subject of yachting has been manifested during the past two or three weeks, and the excitement has been prolonged by the publication of engravings of the recent yacht race across the Atlantic, with descriptions of the vessels and the incidents of their voyage, portraits of the owner of the "Henrietta," sketches of his life, and all that sort of thing. The last sensation was caused by his offering his yacht as a present to Prince ALBERT, which H. R. H. politely declined, of course. Yachting is a very elegant sport, but so costly that only gentlemen with bottomless purses can indulge in it. As to the recent trial of speed across the Atlantic, which has excited so much comment, in the first place it was a foolhardy piece of business, entailing a needless sacrifice of life; and in the next place the feat performed was nothing wonderful, as regards speed, for old Newfoundland fishermen smile at it and tell of dozens of instances in which it has been surpassed by smaller craft not half so well manned and equipped. If there is anything extraordinary about the "Henrietta," there might be some sense in publishing the portrait of the mechanic by whose ingenuity she was constructed or the sailor by whose skill she won the race; but for the illustrated papers to give the picture and biography of the man who merely happened to have money enough to purchase her, but never drove a spike or trimmed a sail, is simply absurd. And this subject brings to mind the curious use to which the word "international" has been put lately. A few sporting gentlemen of New York meet a like number of the same kind in England at a supper to talk over the yacht race and arrange future contests. All well and good! But that is not enough — it must be called an "international" affair, and the speakers must dwell upon its great importance to "the two countries" and the wonderful effect it would have in binding both governments and people in a closer friendship. So, too, when two bruisers, one from each side of the water, met at Farnsborough to mash each other's countenances, of course it was nothing less than a "great international contest" — a proof of the prowess of England and America.

From the South.

ALABAMA has just taken a State Census, and reports a total population of 945,244, whereof 442,445 are blacks. In 1860, she had 864,296, of which 435,132 were slaves. It may be inferred from this that the Southern States have generally nearly if not quite as many inhabitants now as in 1860, and will have more in 1870. The stories that the blacks are "dying out" seem to be utterly baseless. A good many of them have migrated northward or been taken to Texas; but they will number at least 4,000,000 in 1870.

It is officially reported that the freedmen throughout Florida are renewing contracts. General Ely had arrived from South Carolina with a colony of eight hundred freedmen. The colonization in the southern portion of the State seemed to be very popular.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.— The Herald's New Orleans special says Bowie county, Texas, is in revolt. Capt. Tremble, late of an Illinois regiment, a planter there, was recently shot and wounded. His life was also threatened. He came to New Orleans and returned with twenty cavalrymen to remove his family. He found that his wife and child had been driven into Arkansas; the negroes on his place were manacled and driven through the streets in presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall back before 300 unreconstructed.

From Mexico.

ADVICES from San Fillipe state that Col. Quirogo, the last commander who passed through that city on the retreat of the Imperial forces, imposed a forced loan of two thousand dollars on the inhabitants, and as the sum of five hundred dollars was yet wanted to complete the amount ordered, Quirogo ordered three of the inhabitants to be shot. A priest was ordered to administer spiritual consolation, and the execution was about to take place when the sum of two thousand dollars was completed.

General Mejia, when passing through San Fillipe and Hidalgo, opened the doors of the jails and entered all the premises.

Matters were quiet in Tampico and vicinity. Gen. Gomez was in command and the troops were well armed and regularly paid.

From the Plains.

LATE Omaha papers mention the murder by Indians of a number of settlers at the Lawrence Ranche, about 50 miles north-west of Julesburg.

The Montana Gazette reports that Mr. Raissiel, his wife and two children, and Joseph McKnight, settler at Camp Cook, and an Indian guide, were attacked by Indians at Eagle Creek. The latter was killed, and Mr. Raissiel was wounded. Mrs. Raissiel, who is a squaw, and her two children were taken prisoners, and a wagon, four mules and a saddle horse were carried off by the Indians. McKnight and Raissiel escaped.

From Canada.

ON the morning of the 1st a train ran off the track near Brantford, throwing one car down an embankment, killing a brakeman and injuring several passengers.

The total number of Fenians tried in Toronto since June is 107; 32 were convicted, 20 acquitted, 49 dismissed for want of evidence, 18 discharged on bail, and 3 remaining still for trial. The condemned will be sent to Kingston Penitentiary when the sentences upon those convicted at the present assizes shall have been completed.

The returns of the revenue in the Canadian Provinces for the month of January amount to $457,901.

Late Fires.

DURING the past two weeks the following fires have occurred:—At Mobile, loss $50,000; at New Orleans, $25,000; at Vicksburg, $75,000; at St. Louis, $40,000; at Cincinnati, $30,000; at Shunbula, Miss., eighteen houses; at La Grange, Ga., half the town; at Chicago, $17,000; at New York, $13,000, $60,000, $26,000 and $15,000; at Henrietta, this county, the Congregational church, loss $2,500; at St. Louis, $12,000; at Newark, N. J., $30,000; at Mansfied, O., $10,000. at New Orleans, $10,000.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A NEW YORK Post Office clerk named Miller has been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for ten years for robbing letters.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused in Jackson county, Ill., the other day, in consequence of the Board of School Examiners expelling a colored boy from school.

BOTH houses have passed a resolution by which alcohol and burning fluid, made from distilled spirits which have already paid a tax, are exempt from further taxation.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the House of Representatives the 4th inst., directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to prohibit the reduction of greenbacks this year.

HORACE GREELEY lately attended Schuyler Colfax's reception, and was mistaken by the doorkeeper for a hackman, and treated with great rudeness before he gained admission.

HON. PHILIP JOHNSON, Representative in Congress from the 11th district of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on the evening of the 31st ult. His death is attributed to congestion of the liver.

THE Post Office Committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a package post on all the great lines of travel, for carrying money and merchandise at special rates.

LATE advices from Japan state that, owing to internal disturbances in the country, rice has risen in value to such an extent as to cause the Government serious alarm. Several riots were reported to have taken place.

THE Indians of Florida express a determination to keep the negroes heretofore held in their tribe as slaves, denying that white men's laws are applicable to them. The negroes have appealed to the military authorities, and trouble is anticipated.

THE death is recorded at Bergerac, in the Dordogne, of a widow named Pilland, at the age of one hundred and five years. The funeral service was performed by the son of the deceased, a priest, aged eighty, who is cure of Beaumont-du-Perigord.

GOV. ANDREW, in his address before the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, said, "there is no error possible, into which wise men have not at some time fallen; nor any wrong of which even good men have not at some time been guilty." This truth teaches us the obligation of charity.

IN Portland, Me., Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clarke and four boarders were almost simultaneously taken violently sick. A physician was called who pronounced them to have been poisoned by arsenic. How it was administered is a mystery. Two of the number are still in a critical condition.

A GENTLEMAN in Syracuse the other evening found on his doorstep a basket containing a neatly dressed child one day old and a note which said, "Expressed to Charlie Snow from Heaven." Being certain that he had not ordered any goods from Heaven, Charlie turned the consignment over to the Poormaster.

THE English papers are full of bits of news about the recent storm and cold snap. A train was snowed in for twelve hours between London and Salisbury on the 5th ult. A switch tender was frozen to death at Reading, and a donkey in London. The sentinels at Colchester Camp were relieved every hour instead of once in three hours as usual. In Dublin, too, several persons were frozen to death.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Feb. 5, 1867.

THE money market in Western New York is easier than last week, and regular customers now find no difficulty in obtaining such accommodations as their business requires. Business men are not extending. The uncertainty in regard to the future has led prudent parties to rather curtail their operations, and to avoid new and hazardous undertakings. This course of itself tends to give ease and stability to financial affairs. The first of February shows considerable improvement in New York and other eastern cities. Capital has increased and rates of interest are lower. All that seems to be wanted now is to feel that the Secretary of the Treasury will not pursue a course detrimental to the business interests of the country, and that Congress will not adopt or sanction any extreme financial measures.

Mr. Randall's bill for retiring the National currency and supplying its place with greenbacks meets with much opposition. In the last week or ten days large and influential delegations of bankers and commercial men have visited Washington to present their views to members of Congress, and especially to the committees having the currency questions under consideration.

Gold continued without much change until near the close of last week when there was an advance. The price yesterday was 136¾. The receipts of gold from California last week were over $1,000,000. A telegram from San Francisco, Friday, says a steamer had just left with $1,200,000 in gold for this side.

The Troy Whig states that surveys for the proposed new Hudson River, or West Side, Railroad, running from Albany to Hoboken, are nearly completed, and arrangements are being perfected for commencing the work as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

WOOL—There is no change in the wool market. Sales at Boston last week foot up 475,000 lbs. at 40@70c. for fleece. The market is nearly bare of good Western fleece. The Boston Bulletin of Saturday says:—"In pulled wools we note further sales at 30@35c. for No. 1; 40@50c. for Western and Eastern supers; and 50@60c. for extras—the outside figure for Rochester and other choice brands."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market continues dull, and the tendency downward.

PORK PACKING.—The business has been very large at the West this season. A comparison of the number packed this season with the number last year, in eighty-seven of the principal towns at the West, shows an increase this year over last of 700,000 hogs.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$10,00@10,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	10@11c
Do. extra State	9,75@10,50	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	3,50	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@33,00	Blackberries	0@00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,75@2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,15@2,80	Onions	50@62½
Best white	2,50@2,10	Turnips	0@0
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	15@20
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₱ bu	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	7,00@7,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₱ lb	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	12@12	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	$,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg	$,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	26@28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. char ₱ bu	15@16c
Do. factory	17@18	Salt, ₱ bbl	2,85@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₱ lb	45@50c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@10	White fish, ½ bbl	7,00@7,75
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	38@42	Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₱ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Feb. 2.—Ashes, pots, $8,00@8,75; pearls, $12,00@12,25. Cotton, 32@33½c. Flour, sales at $9,10@13,40. Wheat, $2,06@2,26. Rye, $1,14@1,22. Barley, 90@$1,18. Corn, $1,08@1,12. Oats, 60@70c. Pork, old mess, $19,25@19,75; new do. $19,50@20,68; prime, $16,75@17,00. Lard, 11¼@13¼c. Butter, 15@32 cts. Cheese, 14@20c. Dressed hogs, 9¾@10¾c Western; 11@11½c for city. Hams, 10@12c. Shoulders, 8¼@9¾c. Hops, 50@70c.

Albany, Feb. 2.—Flour, sales at $9,75@10,50; rye flour $7; buckwheat flour, $2,50@3; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,10; Rye, $1,10@1,15; Corn, $1,14@1,18; Barley, $1,15@1,18; Oats, 63c. Dressed hogs, $9,25@9,25 for Western; State, $9,25@9,37½. Hams, 12c. Butter, 25@33c. Lard, 14@15c. Cheese, 19@21c.

Buffalo, Feb. 2.—Flour, sales at $11,50@14,00; Wheat, $2,15@2,95; Corn, 86@$1; Barley, $1,02@1,04; Rye, $1@1,10; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $19,50@21; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 8@8¼c.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,84@1,86; Corn, 77@78½c; Oats, 39½@42½c; Rye, 86@87c; Barley, 65@70c. Pork, mess $18,50@19,25; Lard, 11½@12½ cts. Dressed hogs, $7,20@7,60.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Flour ranges from $5,70@8,25; Wheat, spring, $1,37@1,42; fall, $1,75@1,80; Oats, 30@31c; Barley, 50@55c; Peas, 70@72c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $15; Hams, 10@13c; Bacon, 10@10¾c; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11¼@11½c; Butter, 11@18½c; Cheese, 11¾@12¼c; Eggs, 15@20c; Hay, $10@12,50; Straw, $8@8,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,75@5,10.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Jan. 29.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@17; Cows and Calves, $40@115; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¼@8cts; light medium, 6¾@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 31.—Beeves, sales at 7@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5@6½c; extra, 7@8¼c; in lots, $1,50@5 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, 7¼@7¾c.

Albany, Feb. 1.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@10¾c. Sheep, common to good, 5¼@6¼c; extra, 7@8cts. Hogs, 7¼@8¼c; dressed hogs, 9@9¾c.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Beeves range at from $3,00@6,65; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $3,00@5,25; Hogs, $5,50@6,65.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Jan. 31.—Market firmer for all desirable kinds, particularly fine domestic fleece: sales 150,000 lbs. State and Western fleece at 48½@60c for ordinary to fine, including 27,000 lbs unwashed Ohio and Pennsylvania at full prices; sales 60,000 lbs Texas at 20@30c.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@52c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@57; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@52c. Other Western—Fine, 53@56c; medium, 50@52c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 33@35c; Smyrna, 20@42c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@35c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

Married.

IN Ogden, Jan. 29th, by Rev. A. McA. THORBURN, Mr. GARRETT B. VROOM of Atchison, Kansas, and Miss DELLA HARRIS of Ogden, N. Y.

Died.

IN Hartford, Mich., Jan. 1st, MAHALA, wife of LEWIS MILLER, formerly of Southport, N. Y., aged 56 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SHORT-HORNS.— YOUNG BULLS and 10 young Cows and Heifers for sale, by 890-3t C. K. WARD, Le Roy, Gen. Co., N. Y.

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST RECIPES for making all kinds of Soap. Send for a Circular. 890-4t WM. H. ANNIS, Denton, Wayne Co., Mich.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC MEN, to Engage in a light and profitable business. $150 per month easily earned. Address CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 890-4t.

A SPLENDED FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—108 acres, 20 acres heavy timber, good fences, ample buildings, 200 Apple and 450 Pear Trees; 15 minutes drive to Batavia. Churches, Schools, Mills and R.R. Depot, where about 60 trains arrive and depart daily. 890-4t S. HESTON, Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Among other Choice Western Farms—a splendid Stock Farm in Bureau Co., Ill., 235 acres Prairie and timber. Took the premium of the State Agricultural Society. Price $30,000—which is less than cost of the improvements. For further information address GEO. L. PADDOCK, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Princeton, Ills.

THE BEST DAIRY FARM IN THE West is C. B. CREE'S, in Wilton, 10 miles from Tomah Station, St. P. & Mil. RR., contains 160 acres, 80 of rich bottom (prairie,) good for plow and meadow. 20 acres of heavy timber, maple, elm, oak, basswood, &c. The balance is hilly with good streams of water on every part good for plow or pasture, orchard beginning to bear. 2 frame houses, (1 new,) one 30 by 40 barn, cold spring 20 rods off will run into house, will easily keep 30 cows by use of RR. land adjoining for pasture (which will soon be in market.) Meetings, Schools, Stores, Saw and Grist Mills within one mile; good Eastern society, and healthy as New England. Change of business requires sale by first of April. Price, $3500; buildings cost over $2000; cows can be bought from $20 to $35. Apply to or address C. B. CREE, Wilton, Monroe Co., Wis.

CANE SEED.—Regular Sorgo—or the original Chinese Cane. LIBERIAN—a new and a very popular variety. Does not blow down. OOMSEEANA—sometimes called Otaheitan. Best for Sugar. NEEAZANA—or White Imphee, a short stout cane, stands up well and is generally liked.

The Cane from which the above Seed was produced was grown and the Seed harvested and cured under our immediate observation. The Seed is all true to the varieties designated, and absolutely free from admixture with base and worthless Canes.

The Cane from which the Seed was produced yielded from two to three hundred gallons of Syrup per acre.

☞ Send for Circular. BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the farm known as the Chollborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, N. Y. It contains 230 acres, 75 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation, thoroughly underdrained, and well adapted for nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1¼ horse power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage house, ice house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address or apply to McDONALD & ROSE, No. 3 Seneca-st., Owners, or to the subscriber on the premises. 889 C. F. CHELLBORG.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 890-4t

PIPE WELLS.—The subscribers having purchased the right of the United States, will lease or sell territory for the same. Address, 889-5t PIERCE BROTHERS, Homer, N. Y.

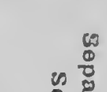
$80 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in every town. It is something new and of real value. For particulars, address, with stamp, 889-3w J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

CORN SHELLERS and FANNING MILLS. Large sizes for Hand or Power for Warehousemen and Grain buyers. Send for Circular. P. S. MENEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 264 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 889-2t

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents to sell Moore's Emblematical and Pictorial Masonic Chart; the new Chromo of Lentze's Great Painting of Washington as a Mason; and Baker's Low Twelve Bell. For full information, address L. T. MOORE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HOCUS POCUS, Or Magic Made Easy—200 astonishing Magical feats in Legerdemain, sleight of hand, &c., as performed by the best Magicians and Wizards. A NEW book—10,000 already sold; Illustrated, fine paper, 64 pages. Price only 20 cents; 8 for $1; 100 for $8, post free anywhere. Send for it and have fun for all winter. Address H. HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H. 889-2t

A COMFORT, BLESSING AND RELIEF at SEELEY'S "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, 1347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Truss cures the most difficult ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, never rusts, breaks, limbers or becomes filthy; used in bathing, fitted to form, no strapping, made any power required; cleanest, lightest, easiest and best. Sent by mail or express. Pamphlets free. For sale by all druggists. 889-4t



BOOTH'S COMBINED SHAKER!

Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell machine and territory. Machines furnished on application to [886-13t] W. C. QUIMBY, Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES W. IDELL,

COMMISSION DEALER

IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,

WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c. [Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 885-13t

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN, GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

$30.000 FOR A FORTUNE, AND NO 882-13t deception. Address HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

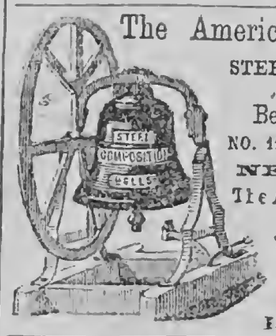
(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original Inventor of the Sewing Machine,)

Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned **HOWE SEWING MACHINES,**

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.

☞ **Send for Circular. Agents Wanted,** 875-49t **699 Broadway, N. Y.**



The American Bell Co.'s

STEEL, COMPOSITION, AND Bell Metal Bells,

NO. 117 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

The American Institute AWARDED To this Company their GOLD MEDAL In October, 1865.

MALTBY HOUSE,

A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR, BALTIMORE, MD.

List of New Advertisements.

A Mysterious Record—Prof R L Hamilton, M D.
The Lamb Knitting Machine.
Wanted, Agents—Secomb & Co.
Work for all—Wm H Gifting.
Farm for Sale—C F Chellborg.
Cane Seed—Blymyer, Day & Co.
American Journal of Horticulture—J E Tilton & Co.
Dewey's Colored Fruit Plates, &c.—D M Dewey.
The Family Circle Glee Book—Ditson & Co.
The Best Churn Extant—H P Westcott.
Indian Vegetable Medicines—Dr R Greene.
Thorburn's Annual Catalogue—Sam'l T Thorburn.
Improved American Merino Sheep—J Woodroffe.
Farm for Sale—W W Ayres.
Three Curious Pictures—Eli Good.
Iona Buds—A Merrell.
Farm for Sale—Geo L Paddock.
Short-Horns—C K Ward.
The Best Farm in the West—C B Cree.
Wanted, Energetic Men—Chas S Greene & Co.
A Splendid Farm for Sale—S Heston.
Genuine Early Goodrich Potatoes—M E Merchant.
Recipes for all kinds of Soap—Wm H Annis.
Iona and Israella Vines—C L Hoag & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Garibaldi has gone to Candia.

— The Mississippi is to be bridged at St. Louis.

— Since January 1st 14,900 emigrants have landed in New York.

— The excise law is being rigorously enforced in New York city.

— The Fenian, G. J. Mather, has been acquitted by a Toronto jury.

— A clerk in the Boston post-office has been arrested for opening letters.

— A policeman in Baltimore shot a man for not halting when ordered to.

— They are pumping out the Hoosic tunnel at the rate of 400 gallons a minute.

— The Springfield arsenal is turning out eighty of the new breech-loaders a day.

— At the Covington, Ky., billiard tournament the prize cue was won by Andrew McFee.

— The Wisconsin legislature, by a vote of 96 to 33, has requested Senator Doolittle to resign.

— The funeral of the late N. P. Willis took place at St. Paul's Church, Boston, on the 24th ult.

— A gang of Chinamen on the Central Pacific R. R. were covered by a snow-slide—five perished.

— The Canadian Government has granted ninety-six pensions for services in the Fenian raids.

— Twenty-two persons were injured by an accident on the Hudson River Railroad on the 24th ult.

— The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce endorses the cental system for buying and selling grain.

— The U. S. Consul in Candia refuses to recognize the blockade of the Turks, because it is ineffectual.

— A man and his wife were lost in the storm at Florida, Mass., on the 19th ult., and have not yet been found.

— The bill establishing equal suffrage in the Territories has become a law without the President's signature.

— The trial of thirty ladies for mobbing a liquor store in Greenfield, O., resulted in a verdict of $62 for plaintiff.

— Gen. Hawley of the Hartford Press has been renominated for Governor of Connecticut, and Oliver H. Perry for Lieut. Governor.

— By a collision on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. on the 25th ult., one man was killed and seven or eight persons injured.

— An amendment to the State Constitution has been introduced into the Ohio legislature which extends the right of suffrage to women.

— John P. Yelverton, President of the Bank of North America, died suddenly on the 24th ult., on account of the difficulties of the bank.

Special Notices.

Immensely Popular. The proprietors of Coe's Cough Balsam have succeeded in creating a demand in nearly every village of the United States. Reasons why? First, it is effectual; second, it is cheap; third, it is pleasant to take; fourth, they know how to let the afflicted know it.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS FOR Grain, Grass, or Fruit—180 acres, 25 timber, balance improved; 64 acres in wheat; 15 minutes drive from Batavia, N. Y. P. P. BRADISH.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-1t DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION GENERALS sent post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers, for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—This is a College designed for the most thorough and practical education of young Ladies, especially those from our inland cities and rural districts. The course of study is more full and thorough than that of any other Female Institution in the country, while it affords superior advantages for the more elegant departments of culture. Next session opens Feb. 6th. Terms moderate. Address REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX AND Hemp Brakes, Combers, Shakers and Pickers, are the best and most approved for working Flax, &c. Send for circular or see machines at work.
JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer,
864 98 William Street, New York City

WHISKERS!!—We warrant a Heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound. Contains nothing injurious to the skin. Sent, closely sealed, for 50 cents. M. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 885-13t

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for the Home and Tomb of Lincoln. Pure Line Engravings. By subscription only. Apply to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 885-tf

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
$25.00. $25.00.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, illustrated Circulars, &c., address with stamp, either office. PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn. 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.

A LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. 881-10t

PRO BONO PUBLICO!

A Mysterious Record!

It is manifest from what the great wheel of progress brings to light from day to day in its unerring revolutions, that there are true, noble and great minds continually striving to solve the deep-hidden mysteries of human life and its ultimate destiny, minds who have the welfare and happiness of all mankind in view, and exert their utmost powers to accomplish that end.

Human life! what is it? and what the grand purpose of its creation?

Endowed with all the attributes of Deity, it is destined to accomplish its heavenly mission in love, wisdom, and eternal progression. Not one sacred pearl shall be lost to dim its bright luster, as time rolls on through the vista of centuries. The accumulated evidences of the past have solved the great problem that life in this world is but the school-house designed for the unfoldment of the Divine germ planted by Deity, and protected and nourished by His bountiful hand.

How sublime, how beautiful the thought that the researches and developements of the Nineteenth Century have added fresh and glorious laurels to the great temple of fame and science—in every department and phase of progressive development, the hand of the sage and philosopher is ever busy—ever ready to devise means for the amelioration of human woe, and the prolongation of life.

Think you his is an enviable position—an existence without stern obstacles and perplexing cares? Nay, far from it, for he plucks the lovely rose in peril of the thorn, he climbs to eminence and renown, and every step he gains is planted on a prostrate foe. He digs the gold and tries it; another and a bolder hand must strike the blow that stamps its worth, and gives it currency as genuine.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most towards promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow man; and acting upon this principle it appears that Prof. R. L. Hamilton, of No. 546 Broadway, New York, has by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver Complaints and other chronic diseases. The Doctor, having been very extensively engaged in the treatment of Liver diseases for a whole life-time, found a class of those cases that invariably, in spite of the most positive treatment, proved fatal, showing that there was yet some remote, hidden causes that medical science had not fully and perfectly demonstrated. In view of these uncertainties, and for the purpose of benefiting the human race to the fullest extent, Prof. Hamilton set about a series of experiments and scientific investigation which has been crowned with complete success, proving the fact which he had suspected—that in all of those lingering Liver complaints the ordinary remedies used by Physicians were of no avail, or *worse* than useless, by destroying the constitution and hastening the unfortunate victim to a premature grave.

Dr. Hamilton's valuable discoveries consist mainly in his having perfected a combination of Remedies which are PURELY VEGETABLE *and perfectly safe in any case*, no matter how delicate the constitution, or feeble the person may be—in fact after having stood the test for years it is positively proved that they cannot fail in any case to cure where there is sufficient vitality left in the system to respond to the specific action of any human agency whatever—so many thousands having been saved by their use after every thing else had been used in vain; these natural remedies may with safety be looked upon as *specifics* in the full sense of the wood. For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the Liver of more or less severity, a combination of the usual symptoms found in such cases, will be found below.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow, or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter, or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress; heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles; flatulence; nervousness; coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes; female weaknesses and irregularities.

Another very prominent and common symptom is the peculiar lowness of spirits and gloomy forebodings of the unfortunate sufferer; persons of naturally buoyant and cheerful dispositions are often changed to dull, morose, and desponding hypochondriacs; those before amiable and sprightly become peevish, irritable, and unsociable; in short, undergo an entire change of manner and character.

Important Facts.

Dear reader, if you have any or all of the above-mentioned symptoms, Professor HAMILTON has remedies that will strike at the root of them as by magic. There is no such word as fail in his treatment. By them the Liver and Stomach are speedily changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

It depends much upon the length of the time the difficulty has been existing, organization of the particular system affected, climate, general habits, occupation, sex, &c. Of course, the longer the derangement, the more numerous the systems of internal discord. If nature, in her salutary struggles to relieve the blood from its poisonous qualities, throws or deposits the greater portion of it on the Lungs, there is at once more or less cough, with, eventually, all the long train of symptoms of Consumption. It is a law of the animal economy that, to be natural and free, the body must throw off all worn-out and poisonous, irritating materials, by the process called secretion and excretion, as fast as it takes on new particles by assimilation and nutrition. Now, I have ascertained by experiments that the majority of all this worn-out billious matter, taken up by the blood from the system, is separated from it by the Liver when in a healthy condition, and then thrown into the bowels, and passed off with the excretions. By this you see the moment the liver becomes affected, from any cause, it fails to separate the offensive matter from the blood and fluids to an extent proportionate to the torpidity or disorder of the organ; consequently, nature seeks other outlets through which she can rid the blood of its unhealthy mass, when it is thrown to the surface through the pores of the skin, which it irritates and, if the unnatural process is continued long, various forms of rashes, blotches, eruptions, sores, ulcers, boils, swellings, &c., are induced, such as are seen in different persons and localities of the globe.

So with all kinds of fits and nervous diseases. The same poison matter that is naturally, and should be, taken up by the liver, is left in the blood, and, if the brain and nervous system are weakened by overaction, or any cause, they are thrown in a negative position, which renders them incapable of resisting the accumulation, and the consequence is irregular action of the brain and nervous system takes place, and, in their efforts to free themselves of the offending substances, convulsions or fits of various kinds are produced, in all degrees of severity, from the slightest fainting fit to the most dangerous cases of apoplexy or epilepsy. Should the irritation settle, and be confined to the general nerves of the system, neuralgia and all grades of nervous affections supervene, from the most intense pains and irritability to the simple restlessness so often found in females of a delicate and imperfect organization. Restlessness at night is produced from the same; and nervous headache, drowsiness, heaviness, dizziness, roaring, buzzing, and singing in the ears and head, dimness of sight, deafness, throbbing or darting pains in the head. If the billious matter should settle upon the mucus membrane that lines the stomach, throat, and bowels, then we find the following symptoms or manifestations of the internal disarrangement, viz:—water-brash, heartburn, sickness and vomiting, colic, pains in the sides, stomach, bowels, back or breast, sick headache, palpitations of the heart, wind in the stomach, with distress and fullness, choking spells, heat and dryness in the throat, bad taste in the mouth, canker in the mouth and throat, bad breath, thirst, cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, and cholera morbus, sour stomach, with raising of the food, unsteady appetite, constipation of the bowels, all-gone feelings, etc.

PART SECOND.

Continuation of Prof. Hamilton's Theory.

Hoarseness, spitting blood, bronchitis, asthma, or phthisic, and consumption are produced by the same cause. The billious material is thrown upon the delicate membrane that lines the air passages—irritation, with cough; more or less severe soreness through the throat, breast, sides, back or shoulders, or pains of various degrees of severity, and, unless something is done immediately to relieve nature, inflammation will supervene, followed by ulceration, night sweats, cold chills, hectic fever, rising of matter, with perhaps a little blood, diarrhea, sore mouth and throat, etc., which are indications of a powerful effort of nature to relieve the system of poisonous, billious material which has fastened itself upon the most delicate and sensitive organs in the human system—the lungs and air passages.

In connection with the above cause we have another, which is not understood by physicians, and that is a superabundance of action of the lungs, or, in other words, they have been compelled to labor too hard. That the machine may run well all the parts must be well oiled and properly balanced. Thus it is with the human system. God, whose hands so daintily fashioned this wonderful body, has allotted in each organ a specific amount of labor, which, if properly and faithfully performed, will cause all to run smoothly and easily through life. But the moment one organ attempts to shirk its usual amount of labor upon a neighboring organ, that moment the harmony of the system is destroyed, and the organ, overtasked by its increased action, becomes, as a natural consequence, enfeebled and, no longer able to perform even its ordinary amount of work, falls into decay.

Suppose for instance, that the action of the heart—the tiny seat of life—has become impaired, and, instead of performing its customary amount of labor, it now performs only half as much as it should do—what is the result? In all cases where there is a lack of action in the liver digestive organs, and heart, the lungs are necessarily brought into powerful action, and are obliged to perform the work of their neighbors as well as their own proper functions. The labor imposed upon the lungs is, therefore, greatly in excess of what it should be in a normal condition, producing irritation, inflammation, and ultimately ulceration, general prostration, and consumption. In brief, the above are the causes that produce all cases of lung diseases, throat affections, and catarrh. Now, the natural and proper treatment for the full and permanent cure of all such complaints is simple, safe, and reliable. Instead of applying remedial agents to the lungs, exclusively, we have, by vast experience, learned that other organs should be roused to action at once, and be compelled to perform as much exertion as the lungs have been compelled to perform.

It is well known throughout this Continent.

Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., having, for many years, given his whole time to the treatment and investigation of Chronic Disease, more especially of the Liver and Blood, and having been long and favorably known in every State and Territory in the Union as the most skillful physician in the cure of Chronic Diseases, being formerly Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Medical Botany, and Diseases of Females and Children, in Central Medical College, also, Physician to the New York College of Health, and the Central City Hospital, etc., has placed opportunities within his reach of no mean importance, and have added largely to his skill and experience.

Remember, Prof. R. L. Hamilton is the only physician in the world that has made Liver, Lung, and Blood diseases a specialty for a whole lifetime, and the only one that has written a full and true theory of the origin and certain cure of such complaints. Prof. H. has now perfected a class of New Specific Remedies that do not fail to cure, speedily and permanently, where the system has not entirely broken down.

Has Treated more Cases of the kind than any other Man.

After having successfully treated over *one hundred and fifty thousand cases of Liver, Lung and Blood diseases* throughout the United States and British North America, the people can have no excuse for doubting his skill and ability to cope with all diseases to which the human family are subject. The name and fame of Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., has become a household word throughout this Continent, and the mere mention of his name is sufficient guarantee that the public may place full confidence in its worth and reliability. By the new system of treatment adopted by Prof. Hamilton, all chronic diseases are fully and permanently cured, with more speed and certainty than any other known method. In a majority of cases, cures are made in one quarter the time usually required by other treatments, and there is also another advantage to be gained, which is of great benefit to the laboring classes, in that no mineral or poison remedies are given. Consequently, patients are in no danger of exposure, and need not be kept from work, or compelled to change diet or general habits of every-day life.

SYNOPSIS.

For greater convenience to those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces all that I require to know in any case. Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on the face or any part of the body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy, or sleepy? Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth? Have you irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you cold chills or hot flushes? Have you palpitation of the heart? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you raise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you pain or tenderness about the stomach? Have you pains in the back, sides or shoulders? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Have you colic pains? Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of diarrhea? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all-gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness in laying on the sides? Have you fainting or epileptic fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings? Are you peevish and easily irritated? Do you feel unsociable at times? Has your entire manner or character changed?

REMEMBER THIS!

All sick persons must remember that if they wish to be put upon a course of treatment which will cure them, they can write and answer the above questions. I can, in every instance, prescribe for them just as well as tho' I saw them; for I have constantly thousands under my treatment in various parts of the world which I never see in person; in fact, some of the best cures I ever made I have perfected in cases I never saw.

All I wish to know in any case, is the most prominent symptoms, and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and he can treat the case as easily as though the patient were present. Have no fear of this.

Please write to me at once, all ye afflicted, when you read this, and I will answer you promptly and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, and whether you can or not be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good, for I have saved thousands after *all* hope had fled, and the grave was nigh.

In your letter do not fail to give your proper Post-Office, County and State, and your own names in a plain hand, so there will be no mistake in sending my answer. Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter always inclose ten cents, for "time is money" and postage must be paid in advance. Remember this! I am always in attendance, and attend to all cases in person, and the afflicted public may rely upon my responsibility, and that they will be dealt with justly and honorably. Now, in closing, I will again say,

MAKE A NOTE ON'T.

All who read this, and feel that they are in any way diseased, please be so kind as to write me a simple, full statement of your symptoms, and by return mail you will get a reply, with every information and advice necessary, free—only inclose stamps to pay postage. Do not delay I beg of you. Any delay may place you beyond all hope of a cure. I shall be plain and tell you the whole truth, and what you may depend upon, and whether you can or cannot be saved. Have no fear of revealing any secrets to me, for they are safe in my possession.

I repeat, those who live at a distance and cannot see me in person, write me; I can prescribe and send remedies by mail or express to any part of the world. No danger in sending letters, or money in letters, for they always come safely and speedily to me. Please hand this to your friends and acquaintances who may be sick; thereby you may do much good and save valuable lives. Prevail on them to write me at once.

OFFICE AND CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 546 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All letters must be addressed to
PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
CARE OF POST-OFFICE BOX No. 4,952.

N. B.—The number of the Post-Office Box (No. 4,952) must be put on each letter to insure speed and safety.

New and Wonderful Testimonials in favor of Prof. Hamilton's Great Success in Curing Chronic Diseases.

Important Case of Epileptic Fits!

Read the following evidence of what my treatment has done in a case of this disease, hitherto considered incurable:

BUCKHART, Ill., Oct. 18.

DR. HAMILTON:—My wife was afflicted with fits ten years, *attended with great spinal and nervous debility*. She doctored with several physicians, but all to no purpose. I read one of your circulars, and was so impressed with your new and simple theory of disease that I determined to try your remedies. Every one in the neighborhood cried "humbug," but, thank God, failed to dissuade us from our purpose. As you know, we sent for some of your remedies, which, with the help of God, have *completely and permanently cured her*. She has not had a fit since; her back is strong, and her nervous vitality and strength have returned. As every attack she had was severer than the one previous, it is reasonable to suppose she could not have lived long but for the timely interference of your wonderful skill. To God be the praise, for so speedily and miraculously have your remedies worked, that I can but recognize you as an instrument of divine power in rescuing my dear companion from a terrible death. Words can but inadequately express my gratitude and joy. I wish you to publish this, and spread it far and near. I deem it my solemn duty to all afflicted with this awful malady to do all in my power to make known to them the *true physician*, and if any doubt the authenticity of this let them write to me; I will satisfy them that it is all true. May God's blessing attend you in your efforts for humanity's good.
JOHN S. SHARP.

P. S.—If you desire, I will go before a justice of the peace and make affidavit to the foregoing. It may tend to make "assurance doubly sure," to a certain class of incredulous beings who are always ready to cry "humbug" at every new invention.

Mr. Franklin Flora of Pierce, Stark Co., Ohio, writes, June 19:
"In the year 1863 you cured me of a chronic diarrhea of eight months' standing, which I contracted in the army. After I recovered I returned to my regiment and have never been troubled with that complaint since. A neighbor wishes me to write you and ascertain whether you can cure his son of a like disease of one year's standing. Before taking your medicine I had tried many other remedies without benefit, and I sincerely believe that were it not for you I would have been in my grave long ere this."

Mr. Cyrus Beeman of Fandon, Iowa, writes, Sept. 4:
"Your kindness and skill has placed me under very lasting obligations."

Mrs. A. Kelton of Orion, Henry County, Ill., writes, Jan. 25:
"When first I saw your advertisement, I did not give it much attention, having tried many physicians to no purpose; but, on a perusal of your theory of disease, I was forcibly impressed by its simple reasoning, and determined to place myself in your care. The result has been very gratifying, and I thank God for having had confidence to apply. After long years of suffering with 'liver complaint,' in a severe and complicated form considered incurable by skillful physicians here, I am now, after taking your remedies but a few weeks, comparatively well, and free from all disease, and also the effects of the minerals with which my system has been drugged for years. To all afflicted with liver complaint I would say apply to Dr. Hamilton, for I believe him to be not only eminently skillful in the class of diseases which he has made a specialty for so long a time, but also candid and conscientious in all his dealings—qualities of no mean importance in the true physician."

Jno. C. Palmer of Newtown, Iowa, writes, January 22:
"For twenty years I have been afflicted with a nervous sick-headache. At times it was so severe that I was completely prostrated. Many of the most skillful physicians in this section attended me, and I also tried many patent articles, but to no purpose. I have used your medicines only one month, and I now am completely cured. Your remedies are truly invaluable, and many in this vicinity who have tried them can attest to their virtues."

Eliza Lewis of Mercerville, Ohio, writes, June 21:
"I received a package of medicines from you last fall, which helped me more than any I ever took. After I had taken it I became stronger than I had been before in several years. I must send for another package, for yours is the best medicine I ever took."

Miss Ada Lapham of Ferry Center, Wyoming Co., N. Y., writes, Jan. 24, 1866:
"It is some time since I received the last package of medicine from you. I feel very much better than I did last winter at this time. I have none of that languor and uninterested feeling that I experienced a year ago. Your remedies have very greatly benefited me, and I can thank God that they came within my reach. I am so much better that I enjoy myself much more than formerly. My brother is better, and appears very different than before taking your remedies. He looks better—face not as thin, and countenance wears a different look. He does not shrink from society now, and seems to enjoy himself well when he goes among friends. We have the greatest reason to praise God for having heard of you."

A Celebrated Physician Acknowledges Beat.

FANDON, Allemakee Co., Iowa, Sept. 20, 1865.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I feel that it would be injustice to you as well as myself not to acknowledge what you have done for me. Last year I was sick, attended by two said to be good physicians, and given up to die. A neighbor of mine wrote to you for me stating my disease, and you answered you could and would cure me. Your medicines were received, and after taking them until I was able to sit up to have my bed made, my family doctor called, and, seeing how fast I was gaining, said it was not your remedies that were benefiting me so much, but his, and made me believe it. I stopped taking yours and continued taking his, until I realized it was killing me, and then commenced to take yours again, and soon recovered, and have been well ever since. I am able to perform the most arduous manual labor, which I have not done in 16 years. My family physician (the one who doctored me) said the other day, "Mr. Beeman, had it not been for Prof. Hamilton you would have died last summer in spite of all we could do." I submit the case of my wife for your consideration, with every confidence that you can do as well by her as you have done by me. Believe me, ever gratefully and truly yours, CYRUS BEEMAN.

Mr. Joseph Little of Thompson, Pa., writes, Sept. 5:
"Last January I received a package of medicines from you. It is with much pleasure and thankfulness that I can now state that my health is fully re-established. The asthma and bronchial difficulties are entirely removed, with the other numerous complaints before specified. I now feel as well as any one can expect to at my age—67 years."

Mr. John B. Parmenter of Hammond's Creek, Tioga Co., Pa., writes, Oct. 11:
"Language is inadequate to express in a fitting manner my deep and most heartfelt gratitude to you for having restored me to health by your medicines (which I took from time to time as directed), after I had been severely afflicted for many years with a general debility of the whole nervous system, liver complaint, indigestion and all their attendant consequences. I was much of the time unable to be about my house, but feel that I am now well and in a condition to attend to all my domestic duties.

"I am so thankful to you for the great benefits derived from your treatment, that I cannot speak too highly in your praise. I rest as well and sleep as good nights as I ever did, and every one who knows me is greatly astonished to find my health so greatly improved, and say that they, too, must try your remedies."

Mrs. P. A. Niblock of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky., writes, Oct. 7, 1866:
"I write to return my heartfelt thanks to you for curing my husband of consumption. His recovery was so rapid that all his acquaintances were inquiring how it could be possible that such a change in his most critical position could be brought about. Your skill and treatment has been fully tested in his case. It has been a success. The most happy and astonishing results have been experienced and seen. You will soon have many applications for treatment from patients in this vicinity. Your name as a physician and gentleman stands pre-eminent here. Please send us some of your circulars, for they are in great demand. I will send you a statement of my many troublesome ailments, to get your opinion as to the probability of a cure."

Mrs. Samuel A. Firman of Carversville, Pa., writes, May 22, 1866:
"My daughter now enjoys better health than she has had before in many years past. She seems to be perfectly well. Your medicines have cured her."

Mr. Charles Carroll, counselor and attorney-at-law, of Rome, N. Y., writes, Aug. 21, 1866:
"It is well that I happened to be at your office in New York, on the 15th inst., when so suddenly attacked with the first stages of cholera: inasmuch as the medicines you immediately administered to me instantly checked the progress of the disease, which otherwise might have proved fatal. Although greatly reduced in strength, I so far recovered as to be able to leave your city by the evening boat for Albany, and to return home to Rome the following day. I continued to take the remedies you provided me with for a few days, until I entirely recovered, and have gained sufficient strength to be about and attend to my ordinary business. Your Lung, Liver and Blood preparations have been used in my family several years, and are invaluable. We dare not be without them. The virtues of your cholera and other specifics ought to be widely promulgated, that persons afflicted may easily and readily avail themselves of their use."

Mr. C. A. Staples of St. Cloud, N. H., writes, Sept. 25, 1865:
"I wrote you last Spring for medical aid, and accordingly received two packages of your medicine. I must confess that I never had anything do me so much good. Inclosed find $2, for which please send me some of your Blood and Liver Pills. I believe they are the best I ever used. I do not want to be without them."

Miss Anna P. Colby of Candia Village, New Hampshire, writes, March 18, 1866:
"I cannot find language to express my grateful thanks to you and to kind Providence for His blessings on your invaluable remedies. They have truly acted like magic on my system, and in removing ills to which I have been subject for many years. My friends and neighbors begin to see and tell me how much better I look. I call my health good now. It has not been so good in more than thirty years. I do not know that I shall need any more medicine. My appetite is good, and everything I eat sets well. Nothing seems to disagree. I think you will have patients from this vicinity soon, as I am recommending your treatment to the afflicted, and they know how I have improved. I have taken a great many kinds of pills, but never took any equal to yours—so easy and so efficacious. They have relieved my head greatly, and I really feel like another person.

"The pressure and rush of blood to my head, the soreness and pain in my right side and shoulder, and the swelling and bloat, are all gone. I really did not believe it possible that I could be cured of so many ills, of so long standing, in so short a time. Long may you live, and great success may you always have in relieving the afflicted, and may Heaven's choicest blessings ever rest upon you."

Miss Eliza Ann Carpenter of McKean, Pa., writes, August 26:
"It is with great pleasure that I am able to state that you have cured me of a spinal complaint which has been very troublesome to me. Now I can do as much housework as any one. Before taking and using your remedies I could not do much of anything. I believe I am permanently cured. I now send to you in behalf of my cousin, Sarah L. Smith, who has come 100 miles to have me do so. I think she is inclined to consumption. She has spells of spitting blood, has night sweats, constant pain in her left lung and under the shoulder blade, much bent in the lower part of the bowels, swelling in her side, throat disease, headache, &c., &c."

Eliza Ann Carpenter of McKean, Pa., writes, Sept. 12, 1866:
"The girl, Sarah Smith, about whom I wrote you, has taken your medicines, and they have worked like a charm. She can now work about the house and can ride eight or ten miles. The disease of her throat (which the doctors told her no man could cure) is about well. The bunch in her side has disappeared and she is improving surprisingly. She thinks she cannot live without your medicines. Please send her some more. Inclosed I send you the pay."

E. Goodsough of Shingle Creek, N. Y., writes, March 4, 1866:
"The medicines you sent me were received and have been taken as directed. I feel that it is but an act of justice to state, and it gives me great pleasure to do so, that I have been benefited by your valuable remedies far beyond all expectations, or the most sanguine hopes of my friends. I shall ever feel grateful to God that I was led to use the means with which He was pleased to bless me, and to you for your faithfulness in furnishing me with medicines that restored me to almost perfect health, after having suffered for years with diseases which were believed to be incurable. Indeed, I am well, and I think I need no more medicine."

Mr. S. S. Woodman of Cornville, Somerset County, Me., writes, July 30, 1866:
"I was, one year ago, one of your patients, and took three packages of your most valuable medicines. Before I applied to you, I had taken so much 'doctor stuff' that I feared no kind would do me good. The severe pain I used to have in my back and left shoulder are entirely gone. My naturally weak and feeble constitution has been built up, and (if I may be allowed to use the expression) I am an entirely new man. All this has been brought about by your truly effectual remedies. They have done for me more than I could have expected."

Harriet Johnson of Mount Morris Station, Michigan, writes, July 19, 1866:
"I think I will do without any more medicine. My complaint was of the liver and digestive organs. I feel quite well and have a good appetite. I assure you I am very thankful for the good you have done me. I have had so much poor health, that I know how to appreciate that I now have. Should I at any time feel a return of any of my bad symptoms I will write you; but I think they are effectually cured and will not again appear. May heaven's best blessings ever be showered upon you, is my sincere prayer."

Mr. A. Gould of Cohoes, N. Y., writes, April 2, 1866:
"On returning from the army I found myself suffering from fever and ague, which I have tried in many ways to cure. After taking medicines of various kinds I found I was no better. My brother recommended your remedies to me, and since I called on you and obtained some I have been rapidly improving, and am now able to perform my day's work. My liver, blood and digestive organs have returned to a healthy state, and I am now a well man."

Mr. James H. McCleary of Fayette Springs, Pa., writes, January 24, 1866:
"I must inform you of the great benefit my wife received from your medical treatment in the Spring of 1864. Your remedies restored her to health and vigor. Were it not for them I sincerely believe she would ere now have been in her grave. May God in his providence attend you in your humane labors is the prayer of your friend."

Miss Catharine Leslie of Boonville, Warrick Co., Ind., writes, May 4:
"The medicine you sent me for my daughter has been received, and two-thirds of it has been used. She has been greatly benefited by it. She does not have fits as frequently as before. The usual time for her to have them passes over. Please forward another package."

Mrs. Gideon Barber of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes, June 23, 1865:
"Your medicine has worked wonders with me. I am so much better since I took them that I can hardly realize the fact that it is so; I cannot feel grateful enough for your timely relief."

Anna Hay of Hunt's Corners, Cortland Co., N. Y., writes, Aug. 8, 1866:
"Three years ago last Spring I was in very poor health and sent to you for a package of your medicines. I used them according to your instructions, and through them and the goodness of our Heavenly Father, I was restored and have been very well most of the time since."

REMARKABLE SUCCESS!

A Celebrated Clergyman Responds.

ROCKAWAY, NEW JERSEY.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New York, I could scarcely walk from the cars before your door into the office, without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician, I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, and during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhea and piles. I had some of the best physicians, and used everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do more than others? But, Sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say, that after the use of your medicines for a few months, the result was a complete cure. I ceased the use of your medicines about the 1st of September, and had no return of diarrhea until the 25th of January, 1864, and that attack I could trace to its cause; indeed, Sir, I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease any more than other men. I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble the sick in the world, I would direct them to you, Sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow of exorbitant charges.

Yours truly, The Rev. GEO. H. JONES,
Of the Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Read the Testimony of Mr. Zachariah K. Post, Clerk in the N. Y. Post-Office.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. HAMILTON:—After suffering long years with liver and blood disease in a severe form, and being dosed by physicians of different schools to no purpose other than an injurious one, I am now, after taking your remedies so short a time, perfectly healthy, and free, not only from disease, but also from the effects of poisonous minerals with which my system has been drugged. In simple justice to your great professional abilities, and gratitude for your kind attention, do I furnish this statement, which I will promptly corroborate by letter if any doubt its authenticity. Most heartily do I recommend all afflicted with Liver, Blood, or Lung Disease to Prof. Hamilton.

Very gratefully,
ZACHARIAH K. POST, New York P. O.

If you Doubt the Truth of the following Remarkable Cure, write to her, and she will Tell her own Story.

INCONTROVERTIBLE TESTIMONY—THE CASE OF MRS. PALMER—A COMPLETE AND PERFECT CURE.

Mrs. L. H. Palmer of Killingly, Conn., gives a history of her case, which, as she says, "was so remarkable that strangers went many miles to see her, the same as they would a great curiosity." "I seem (she writes) to have all the complaints a person can have and live. Indeed, I seem to live but to suffer. I have headache, sore throat, with a general disorganization of the system; am touched with a dry, tight cough, short breath, very costive; have night sweats, and at times afflicted with the piles, which are intolerably painful. Now I suffer with the cold, and again feel burning with the heat. I have not had a menstrual discharge in fifteen months; have sharp, running pains in my hips and kidneys, and my liver is apparently torpid and inactive." The medicines needed by Mrs. P. were at once forwarded, and the benefits derived from them are apparent from the following extract from one of her substantial letters:—"Although I had begun to be encouraged by the slight improvement, yet I felt that a crisis was coming—one which I dared not to contemplate. You can imagine my agreeable surprise when I passed the critical period with less pain than I ever felt in my life. From that time I began to improve rapidly; nature seemed to have been aroused under the magical influence of your remedies; my strength returned; my mind appeared to be relieved of all melancholy, and again the pathway of life opened brightly before me. Only last week I returned to my native place, from whence I was taken years ago on my bed, hardly expected by my friends to reach my journey's end alive. When my old acquaintances saw me returning comparatively well, they could hardly believe that such a miracle could be wrought by medicine; they say it seems 'like one raised from the dead' to see me moving around again. As long as I live I shall be a walking advertisement of your truly wonderful healing powers. Words cannot speak my gratitude. Once more I find happiness in living. If I ever succeed in accomplishing any good I shall attribute it all to you."

All letters for the above lady may be addressed to Box B, Killingly, Conn.

Important Notice!

My desire is that every person who reads will send me their address, if nothing more. I wish to send a list of several hundred of the most wonderful cases that I have cured, from every quarter of the globe, by the use of my new remedies.

OFFICE AND CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 546 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All letters must be addressed to
Prof. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
CARE OF POST-OFFICE BOX No. 4,952.

N. B.—The number of the Post-Office Box (No. 4,952) must be put on each letter to insure speed and safety.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NOW AND THEN.

BY MARGARET ELLIOTT.

'Tis toil now for a little while, and then 'tis rest—
'Tis strife now for a little while, and then 'tis rest;
'Tis rest eternal, rest complete,
Towards which we haste with toil-worn feet;
'Tis weariness a little while, and then 'tis rest.

'Tis grief now for a little while, and then 'tis joy;
'Tis woe now for a little while, and then 'tis joy;
'Tis joy beyond our utmost hope
Towards which with gloom and tears we grope;
'Tis sorrow now a little while, and then 'tis joy.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A STORY OF OAKVILLE.

BY MRS. COOK.

JAMES MURRAY was styled a bachelor by the young ladies of his town; not that he deserved the appellation by his extreme age of single blessedness, but because he could not be persuaded to mingle in the society of the fair ones. He was of a good family as respects birth and fortune. Every art was used to captivate him, but all in vain. What a pity such an interesting and well appearing man should be so exclusive! He was thought much of by the young men of his acquaintance. Was he not one of the first at their clubs and secret societies? Was he not the most liberal when they had a large bill to pay? By the older and wiser ones he was called a fast young man.

His sister MARY often begged him not to leave her so entirely to the care of other gentlemen. She thought her brother ought to accompany her when she needed the protection of a gentleman. One evening she begged him so earnestly to go with her to Mrs. HILL'S party that, for a wonder, he consented upon these conditions:—she must not keep him waiting one moment after nine o'clock, and must not object to leaving the company when he wished to, and of all things not introduce him to a partner for the dance.

She replied, "I warrant you anything you will dance with ELIZA WARD before the evening is over."

"Who is ELIZA WARD?"

"Why, brother, she is a niece of Mrs. HILL. She is poor, and her aunt keeps her as a deed of charity. I shall not tell you anything more about her; you will see her to-night."

MARY was so pleased with the prospect of having her brother for a gallant that she took unusual care to arrange her dress to please him. I might as well describe their costume for the evening. MARY wore a sky-blue silk, trimmed with rich white lace, and white slippers and gloves; no ornaments save a small diamond pin. He hair hung in ringlets. JAMES, after the fashion of the day, was dressed in a handsome suit of black, white gloves and vest. When they arrived at the party they could not help hearing the exclamations of surprise at their appearance. "What could it mean? JAMES MURRAY at a party!" Mrs. HILL was just the one, by her nice tact and affability, to put JAMES at his ease in the presence of so many ladies. It was curious how soon they found out that no one could talk so fluently as he. I fancied the graceful deference with which he conversed with them, seeking their opinions and listening to their utterance, was the charm that operated upon his fair admirers. Mr. MURRAY was so attentive to the ladies during the fore part of the evening that his sister was quite out of his mind, until she came to him and introduced her friend ELIZA WARD.

In person ELIZA was attractive rather than beautiful; her complexion was brilliant, but not fair; her eyes of a greyish tint, her hair brown and curling. He admired the girlish delicacy in her style of dress, a plain white muslin, with a blue sash around her waist. He drew her out in conversation and found her very intelligent; so easy and unaffected that he, the bachelor of Oakville, was completely enthralled without an effort on the part of ELIZA. His eyes followed her constantly, much to the indignation of her cousin BELLE HILL. MARY did not have any reason for objecting to leave the company when her brother wished, for he was among the latest to leave, and the first one to propose calling upon the young ladies after the party. BELLE soon saw that she was not the magnet.

Mrs. HILL took it upon herself to inform Mr. MURRAY that her niece was entirely dependent upon her, as it was found after her father's death in the old country, where he had gone for his health, that she was penniless. Mr. MURRAY, after hearing so much upon the subject, thought it strange, if she really were so dependent, that they said so much about it in the presence of those who were not interested in the matter. He told his sister that he had fully made up his mind that ELIZA WARD was acting a disguised part, and that Mrs. HILL was trying to help her carry it out. I have heard from good authority that when her father left this country he was heard to say that ELIZA was well provided for, as he had made a deposit of thirty thousand dollars for her. I think ELIZA prefers to gain an admirer by her worth rather than by her wealth.

MARY thought it could not be, as Mrs. HILL had dismissed the music teacher, and ELIZA had taken his place, and all her spare moments were were occupied in sewing for BELLE.

"And did you never notice how like an underling they treat her?"

Mr. MURRAY replied, "That that was the first thing that led me to think they are all acting a disguised part. Now, I think, if she were so dependent, Mrs. HILL would have dressed her very nicely, so as to display her to good advantage, in order to have her married well." He was sure she was an heiress in disguise; he was firm on that point. He prided himself upon having been so cute as to find out their secret.

Was he in the right? We shall see. All the fair ones in Oakville were in a great flutter. Mr. MURRAY was seen in broad daylight, in his handsome carriage, riding with ELIZA WARD. What a strange man he was, to take that poor girl, when so many of the wealthy young ladies would be so thankful to say that Mr. MURRAY had invited them to ride with him! In about three months the young ladies arrived at the conclusion that Mr. MURRAY was not, after all, such a gentleman as would suit their fancy.

"MARRIED.—This morning, by Rev. E. C. HULL, JAMES MURRAY, Esq., and Miss ELIZA WARD."

How circumstances alter cases! Many who a month before, if they had met ELIZA, thought it not worth while to recognize Mrs. HILL'S poor niece, were foremost in making the acquaintance of Mrs. JAMES MURRAY. We will pass over a few years, when it was whispered around that Mr. MURRAY was not as steady in his habits as he used to be. Many times he was seen, quite late at night, making a very crooked path homeward; and ofttimes assistance was necessary to keep him in an upright position; and most of his time was spent in the company of a noted gambler, who initiated him into the art and led him along by allowing him occasionally to win considerable sums, until one night, after losing a large amount, Mr. MURRAY felt confident that, by risking a still greater amount, the next throw of the dice would restore all back to him. But, instead of winning, he lost, His handsome home, everything, was staked and lost. Very much excited, he arose from the table and, calling for another glass of liquor, said, "Gentlemen, I am not as near the brink of ruin as you imagine. You all thought I married a poor girl. Far from it; I knew she was an heiress. She has kept it a secret all this while. But I guess she will fork over when she finds all is lost. I will be back in a few moments to try my luck once more."

It was after midnight when he reached his house. On entering the sitting-room, he found his wife had fallen asleep in a large arm chair, whilst awaing his return; as she never retired until her husband came home, no matter how late the hour. He was so much excited that he did not realize what he was about. Taking her by the arm and rudely shaking her, he said, "ELIZA, lend me four thousand dollars, or I am a ruined man."

Mrs. MURRAY thought she was dreaming, and tried to move from him, but he held her firmly and said, "You might as well own the truth. I knew before we were married you were rich. I should have kept still as long as you would, but am in need of money to-night — must have it. Come, give me a check on your banker. I will hand it back in a few days."

His wife, throwing her arms about his neck, said: "Dear husband, I have not one cent independent of you. I told you so before we were married."

He waited to hear no more, but pushed her from him, rushed into the hall and, not finding his hat, stepped back after it, when what a sight met his gaze! As he pushed his wife from him, she lost her balance and fell, with her left arm under her, which was broken by the fall; and her forehead was badly cut by striking the edge of a spittoon. In an instant he was a sober man. He thought that he had killed her, for she was senseless. His cries of "Oh, I have killed her! I have killed her!" soon brought his sister and the servants into the room. A servant was soon dispatched for a physician, who said that life was so near extinct he feared he could be of no use.

By daylight it was reported all over town that Mr. MURRAY, in a state of intoxication, had killed his wife, which report so frightened the men he had gambled with the night before, that they left for parts unknown, without waiting to secure the property they had won.

Mrs. MURRAY was not killed, as reported, but had a very narrow escape. She was very stupid for several hours, and did not appear to realize her situation. Her husband could not be persuaded to leave the room, even for a little rest, but would pace up and down with a pale face and uneasy air, with his hands clasped behind him, pausing every time he passed her bedside to listen if he might hear one word escape from her lips. Suddenly his face was shrouded in gloom, his lips compressed, as he bent closer to the bed. His wife, whose mind seemed to be wandering with the past, very faintly said, "My husband, save my husband." A spasm convulsed his face; and for a few moments it was frightful to behold the agony he seemed to endure; his life came up before him so vividly, as he thought how cold and negligent he had been to his wife, how he had framed deceitful excuses for his absence from home night after night, while she, through it all, had been so kind and trusting, never doubting the truthfulness of his assertions. As the stupor passed off, consciousness returned; and as soon as she was able to bear the excitement, her husband made a full confession to her, of how he had gambled and drank, and spent the best part of his life in recklessness and folly, and what a blank, barren waste it had been, as he could now see.

From that time Mr. MURRAY was a changed man. Tired and disgusted with the heartless emptiness of his life, his better nature once more gaining the ascendency, he emerged from the gay haunts of Oakville, forswearing its dissipation, and resolved to abandon forever his vicious associates and habits. In pursuance of this resolution, he entered at once upon the new course of life he had prescribed for himself, and resolved, by the help of Divine Providence, so to live as to be always found walking in the paths of honor and rectitude.

In their conversation, Mrs. MURRAY said, "There are but few persons of my age who have known and realized the evil of gambling as I have. When my father left this country for his health, he was a very wealthy man, and, being of a very active disposition, and not well enough to attend to business, he got into the habit of gambling as a pastime, and was gradually led along, until he became a reckless gambler; and one night, after losing time and again, he became so excited that he ruptured a blood vessel. Medical assistance was instantly summoned, but he survived only a few hours. After defraying all the necessary expenses and paying my passage home to my aunt's, I found that I had fifty dollars left; when, if it had not been for gambling, I might have counted as many thousands."

Mrs. MURRAY was ever after very frail and delicate, so much so that she withdrew from society, and devoted her time and means, as far as was in her power, to the relief of the suffering and needy. Many a sorrowful heart has been made glad by the thoughtful kindness and timely remembrance of Mrs. MURRAY. Her husband often says that it was the gentle influence of his wife which kept him from straying from the paths of honor and purity; and the sight of that deeply scarred forehead ever kept him in mind of the past and its bitter lessons. If you had come to Oakville a few years after, you would have found Mr. MURRAY ranked among our most worthy and influential men. Living up to their high standard, with loving hearts and the unassumed simplicity of their Christian deportment and conversation, one cannot but feel purer and better in their society.

Wit and Humor.

A QUADRUPLE SURPRISE;

OR, MR. SNOOKS' WONDERFUL VALENTINE.

What Mrs. Snooks presented to her husband on the morning of the 14th of February, to make "glorious summer the winter of his discontent."

Nurse—"Ah ha! Mr. SNOOKS! Here's a *valantine* for you; and such a valantine as don't come by post, nor by one's and two's, nuther.

Snooks—"No—I wish to gracious it did."

CONUNDRUMS.

WHY are railroad companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed the whole country, and sometimes do a little mangling.

Why can persons occupied in canning fruit, stow away more of it than anybody else? Because they can.

If a woman were to change her sex, of what religion would she be? A he-then.

What kind of a plant does a "duck of a man" resemble? Mandrake.

What is that which is full of holes, and yet holds water? A sponge.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because its the *scenter*.

Why is bread one of the first necessaries of life? Because it is always kneaded.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 40 letters.

My 23, 28, 21, 26, 22, 31, 1, 2 is the name of a Union General.

My 23, 18, 17, 5, 15, 8, 13, 31, 19 is a chain of mountains in Asia.

My 35, 23, 16, 20, 19, 37, 28 is a long legged bird.

My 32, 27, 29, 28 is a Territory.

My 20, 7, 23, 16, 1 is an Asteroid

My 28, 12, 29 is a pronoun

My 1, 30, 11, 25, 33 is an article of dress.

My 3, 4, 14 are vowels.

My 6, 35, 24 is a domestic animal.

My 37, 8, 9, 36, 40, 40 is something to drink.

My 10, 21, 26, 38, 13, 39, 1, 15 is a kind of bark.

My whole is an old but true saying.

Economy, Md. MOLLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

No eht erts fo feil nrealter,
Anm, tlgial yth oeph eb adits,
Clhwh noda, rfo vree nrealy,
Rabse a feal taht lashl tno deaf.

Greenfield, Wis. S. S. WESTCOTT.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 888.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Never spend your money till you have it.

Answer to Anagram:

Smooth the hair and close the eyelids,
Let the window curtain fall;
With a smile upon her features,
She hath answered to the call.
Let the children kiss her gently
As she lies upon the bed;
God hath called her to his bosom,
And the little one is dead!

Answer to Charade:—Salt-cellar.

Answer to Trigonometrical Problem:—79,9238 square inches.

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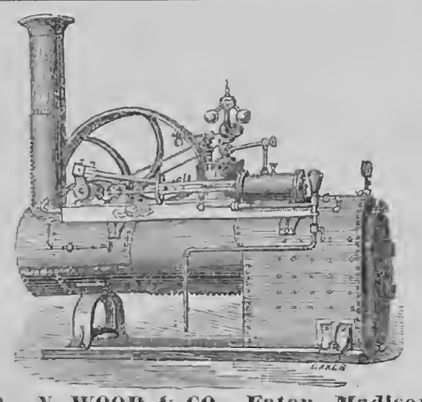

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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LOCAL CLUB AGENTS.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

☞ For TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Black and Italian Bees.

M. M. BALDRIDGE, Kane Co., Ill., writes us on this topic as follows:—"A writer on bees in the first number of your paper for this year has made some statements that should be corrected at once. No apology is needed, for it is a duty we owe to your bee-keeping readers to prevent their being led astray. The writer of the article in question must be a beginner with bees, or has had very limited experience, to make the remarks that he does. He says in substance:—Black bees build queen cells before swarming; about eight days after they are started the first swarm may be expected, and the second swarm will issue about nine days after the first. The Italian bees do not build queen-cells before swarming, and the second swarm does not make its appearance till 'sixteen days after the first, so their manner of swarming is different' from the black bees, and *vice versa*. As the Italian bees do not build queen-cells before swarming, their swarms in consequence are earlier than the black bees; besides, they are ususally much larger. The Italian bees have a yellow band on the upper part of the abdomen, and the whole body is light in color; if not thus marked they are not pure.

My experience with the Italian bees dates back to the year 1860—being one of the first that got them from the importers, and I have had them from year to year since that time. I find their manner of swarming is precisely the same as the black bees. Both black and Italian bees, as a *rule*, build queen-cells before they swarm. If they do not it is the *exception* and not the *rule*. As a rule neither variety swarms until one or more queen-cells are *sealed*; and the second swarm issues from eight to ten days after the first. The reason why Italian swarms are earlier than natives, is because they breed earlier and more rapidly—producing more bees in the same length of time. They keep their brood more compact, and their families become strong some two weeks sooner than the black variety. We get swarms from the Italians in this section about two weeks before our black bees are ready thus to multiply.

Pure Italian bees are not plenty in this country. None are absolutely pure whose WORKERS HAVE LESS THAN THREE YELLOW BANDS. Queens and drones from mothers of undoubted purity sport in color and are not relied on as a test of purity. But queens bred from pure mothers must produce workers with three yellow bands to be pure. This is the test of purity now adopted by the best bee-keepers, not only of this country, but of Europe."

Cultivation of Swamp Lands.

T. J. TAFT, Onondaga, N. Y., has 80 or 100 acres of swamp land covered with from four to six feet of muck, beneath which is a marl bed. The swamp is non-productive at present, ditches that were once cut through it having become filled, and the muck will not bear up a team. He asks for information respecting the best method of managing it, and what crops would be best to attempt growing on it.

This is a question of considerable interest, and we invite readers who have had experience in reclaiming swamp lands to give us their views on the subject. The first step should be to drain it; unless it can be brought down to a certain degree of dryness, it is worthless. Capital *must* be employed. We should fancy such a meadow as a hundred level acres of rich, reclaimed swamp land would make. Perhaps it might be irrigated and two crops of hay grown in one season. It would be very profitable. Cranberries and osier willows might be grown, and, perhaps, as our correspondent suggests, peppermint. But look to the drainage first, next thorough tillage—then the harvest.

Notes from Virginia.

A CORRESPONDENT jots down some items for us from the banks of the Nansemond river, Suffolk Co., Va. "Settlers," he writes, "are coming in freely and we shall soon have good schools, churches and society. Oats, peas, cotton, sorghum and potatoes flourish well here, and almost all kinds of fruit grow in abundance where any attention has been paid to them. I think this is just the climate for the grape. We can market anything we raise in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, by steamers which ply regularly from Norfolk. Strawberries picked one day can be in New York the next day at evening in good condition, and last spring they sold as high as one dollar and fifty cents per quart. We had strawberries by the first of May, and plenty of ripe apples by the last of that month. Land can be bought here on the river at prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars per acre, and the best kind of land for trucking purposes. Early produce from here can be got to market ahead of that from Maryland, Delaware or New Jersey, hence it brings the highest price."

Salt, Lime and Ashes for Wheat.

"PRACTICAL FARMER," Onondaga Co., N. Y., inquires if a top-dressing of salt, lime and ashes, mixed and sown at the rate of three bushels per acre, as soon as the snow disappears in the spring, would be beneficial. Soil, gravelly loam in good condition. We should prefer to sow such fertilizers with the wheat in the fall, and would expect good results from such application; the next best time is doubtless the one indicated by our correspondent. The more vegetable matter there is in the soil the greater good will come from the salt and lime, but it is likely that experiment only can determine whether the application is a paying one or not. Let "Practical Farmer" try it by all means, but also not fail to note carefully the condition of the land, crop and season, and then leave strips through the field unsown, so that he may correctly arrive at the results.

Profits of Hens.

TRUMAN INGALLS, Albany Co., states the result of keeping sixty fowls of mixed breeds for the past year. During the year they were fed one hundred bushels of ears of corn, with the addition of sour milk in the months of June and July. From Jan. 1st, 1866, to the same date 1867, seven hundred and six (706) dozen eggs were sold for $177; eight dozen were set and fifty used in the family. Forty chickens were raised. The value of eggs and chickens was $209.50. Cost of feed $60. Profit $149.50. Mr. I. estimates that the hen manure applied to corn in the hill will increase the yield of the crop sufficient to furnish food for the fowls.

Corn in the Ear—Weight of Cob.

ARTHUR B. COLE, Downer's Grove, Ill., writes us that "After several experiments in testing the weight of corn, I am convinced that the cobs of 56 lbs. of shelled corn will weigh from 10 to 12 lbs. One instance:—I weighed 39 lbs. corn before shelling; when shelled the corn weighed 33 lbs., and the cobs 6 lbs." Mr. C. should have stated whether the cobs were thoroughly dry or not.

Feeding Poultry.

THE Mark Lane Express states that Onions are a great advantage to poultry if mixed with their food, especially during the winter season, when their customary supply of worms is cut off. If fed regularly to the fowls, it is said onions will shield them from the many diseases to which they are exposed, and with which they are so frequently afflicted.

THE WRONG APPLICATION OF MANURE.

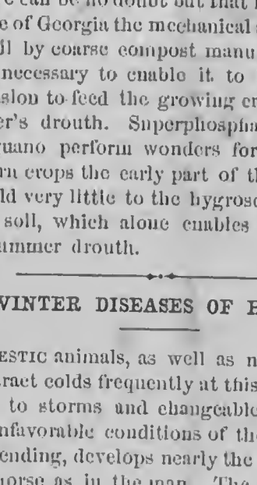
AGRICULTURAL chemists have truly said that available fertility of soil does not depend on the amount of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and salts it contains, but in the relation which the several substances are enabled to act on each other. A soil may be rich in all these matters, and yet if they are not well mixed with it their chemical action is at least in part suspended, particularly in a dry season, and of course they can make no chemical combinations into assimilable plant food. The reason why a virgin soil, rich in vegetable debris, is so certain to produce maximum crops, is because Nature, in her process of enriching the soil, keeps up a yearly contribution of leaves and decayed weeds, which keep up both the chemical pabulum and the mechanical structure of the surface soil in perfect union, like twin roses on a stalk.

A Southern planter writing to the Athens Cultivator, on the great failure of the corn crop there the past season, says the only corn he had that lived through the terrible drouth and gave a fair crop, was on a piece of new ground where a bush-encumbered fence had stood; here the loose black vegetable mold was not only chemically soluble, but its absorptive capacity was so great that it held the water from the spring rains in suspension sufficient to feed the growing corn throughout the trying drouth. His other cornfields were treated with both yard manure and Peruvian guano; but as the crop failed entirely, it is evident that owing to extreme drouth no chemical re-action had taken place in the manure to make it into soluble plant food,—while the virgin soil, composed of Nature's yearly-made contributions, was as perfect chemically as mechanically.

There can be no doubt but that in the hot, dry climate of Georgia the mechanical amendment of the soil by coarse compost manures is imperatively necessary to enable it to hold water in suspension to feed the growing crop during the summer's drouth. Superphosphate and Peruvian guano perform wonders for both cotton and corn crops the early part of the season, but they add very little to the hygroscopic capacity of the soil, which alone enables it to stand a long summer drouth.

WINTER DISEASES OF HORSES.

DOMESTIC animals, as well as men, are liable to contract colds frequently at this season. Exposure to storms and changeable temperature with unfavorable conditions of the animal system attending, develops nearly the same diseases in the horse as in the man. The simplest and most general of these is a cold, to which, in the horse at least, but little attention is ordinarily paid, unless it develops unfavorably and threatens serious disease. When the horse becomes dull, his coat rough, body of unequal temperature—and in parts and in places icy-cold—attended with cough and copious defluxion from the nostrils, then it is time to employ at least some simple remedies. When the mucus membrane is involved, depletion should be avoided; let the animal rest, warmly clothed, in a roomy stall. Food cooling and slightly moving to the bowels should be given, and steaming the nose resorted to. The annexed illustration (from MAYHEWS' work,) shows the process of steaming and the apparatus used.



THE STEAMING-BAG.

The bag should be made of hair cloth or some material that will not swell, but let the water pass through readily. Put into the bag a gallon of yellow pine saw dust, or if that from other wood be used add an ounce of spirits of turpentine. Then pour boiling water on the saw dust through an opening in the side of the bag. Defluxions from the nostrils will follow this operation, which should be repeated according to the severity of the disease.

THE THROAT BLISTERED.

But far worse than a common cold is the influenza, distemper, or epidemic catarrh, as it is variously termed—an epidemic disease of the respiratory passages which prevails most in the spring of the year. The symptoms of this malady are diminution of appetite, quickening of the pulse, staring coat. The throat becomes sore and the animal can swallow nothing except with great difficulty—this is, indeed, its most characteristic symptom. Discharge from the nose follows, and swelling of the head and throat sometimes takes place. Great and rapid debility is also characteristic of this disease.

A SETON IN THE THROAT.

The treatment consists in giving a fever draught containing an ounce of spirits of nitric ether with six or eight ounces of liquor ammonial acetatis, in a pint of water twice a day. Counter irritation is also highly important, which should be gotten up by a blister, as shown in the engraving. If the cough continues troublesome after convalescing, a seton should be inserted in the position, also shown by the engraving. Steaming the head as for a cold, is one of the first, most constant, and best remedies to be used. Care should be taken to protect the sensitive animal from suffering from cold or any change of temperature. As great thirst torments the horse having this disease, a pail of chilled water should be at hand constantly, for him to use. He cannot drink much but will refresh himself by agitating it with his nose and lips.

BREEDING "IN-AND-IN."—THE NATURE AND HABITS OF WILD HORSES, Etc.

NUMBER ONE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has long been my notion that writers on agricultural and other scientific subjects err, habitually and greatly, in omitting the simple facts and direct argument of their own case, in relying too much upon inferences, and in reasoning too extensively upon analogies. These analogies (be it also remembered,) are often only deceptively such, or they are very imperfectly observed. In either instance, of course, they are useless, and more than useless, as lights to the question under discussion. Another kindred vice of these writers is to ignore or deny every exceptional or antagonistic fact in nature, which tends, or seems to tend, towards an opposition to their pet theory.

Now, although your editorials (as far as I have observed,) are, in general, especially free from these faults and are rather remarkable for the fairness and fullness of their modes of discussion, yet I am firmly convinced that your answer in the RURAL of Dec. 1st, 1866, to "A Neighbor," is amenable to the foregoing criticism. And, inasmuch as the whole subject is not only most interesting to the philosopher, but of exceeding importance to breeders of men and brutes, I hold it a sort of duty, in my circumstances, thus to make public my own observations and experience in the matter. They may, at least, serve as a small contribution of facts for those who have that rarest faculty of deducing the true law of the case, and of distinguishing from it all its exceptions and false analogies.

You assume that the statement of the "refusal of the wild stallion to copulate with his own daughters," is a "story, utterly without foundation." And you cite the "testimony of as traveler in many lands,"—"a keen observer," &c., who informs you that the statement is "as unmitigated a piece of *bosh* as ever crept into a child's pictorial book." Now, hear the other side, nevertheless.

But, as I am entirely unknown to all your readers, it may not be unbecoming nor unprofitable, in my thus taking the witness' stand, for me to qualify myself, in some measure, as an expert, by at least exposing to them a few of my opportunities of being truly informed, as well as of my sincerity in the testimony. My capability in the observing, or in drawing the correct inferences from my observations, is an entirely different matter. And I have both modesty and sense enough to be silent on that point.

I begin, then, by assuring you that, although I at first, and for a long time, adopted and held the opinion adverse to either "in-and-in," or to incestuous inter-breeding, I am now, and have been for several years, a convert to the opposite theory, at least within quite close degrees of consanguinity.

My first notions were universal and exclusive—that is, for "crossing" all animals of the same "breed," as widely "out" as possible. And these opinions, I now suppose, exemplify, in myself, two of the many errors above noted, viz: of guessing at, or of knowing, (if you prefer,) one thing, and, thereupon, of *inferring* any or all others, and also of ignoring or denying all exceptions. My early observation,—rather a sad one and often of too painful and delicate a nature to publish,—was in cases of intermarriages between human cousins. Two large families of healthy parents, unusually talented, indeed; *they are all dead!* Nor, do I yet at all doubt the disastrous effects, one way or the other,—upon body or mind,—of such interbreedings in our race. But I do frankly admit my error, in therefore leaping to a like conclusion against like copulations by pigeons, rabbits, sheep, horses and other lower animals,—if in truth the last be a lower animal! As a *man*, I suppose, like the British noble, I must stand up for my order. But, as a Kentuckian, I have my doubts. The idea of classing "Boston"—honest old "Boston"—below hundreds of Congressmen I could name—fudge! And I furthermore confess my present belief that, for some reason, (inscrutable to me and, in one sense, immaterial to all,) the law seems to be entirely different with the dumb animals, or, at any rate, some of them. My reasons for this change of opinion are that I have found *too many facts* against me.

Leaving your disputed sheep-walks and passing into the domain of the horse, what facts do we disclose for our instruction? In my poor opinion the Turf Registers and Stud Books do and ever must throw more light upon this and kindred questions, than do or can all the other studies of animated nature. And this, because of the certainty of the pedigrees and of the accuracy of the *tests* in actual performances. And, exploring these records, of English and American racers, for instruction in this very question, I have found, amongst many others, such very wonderful instances of *inherited* speed, bottom, health and general hardihood of constitution, as Flying Childers, English Eclipse, Gimcrack, Whisky, Boudrow, Priam, Bay Middleton, Rataplan, Nuinlupe, The Saddler, Safeguard, The Hero, Virago, Sir Latten Sykes, Melbourne, Chatham, Flying Dutchman, The Baron, &c. Americans:—Ariel, Flirtilla, Jr., Trifle, Sir Henry, Bonnets o' Blue, Fashion, Slender Waggoner, and so many others that a list might look more like affectation of industry in the compilation than earnestness in the examples. And, when we recollect that the distinguishing quality of this family of horses is not speed, (they are no faster than many other horses,) but in the power to *keep* running, and also that, from the necessity of the case, our English ancestors, (GOD bless them!) were compelled, in instituting the "family"—by the small numbers of their Oriental roots,—to interbreed closely and incestuously,—does not our citation become more than pertinent—overwhelming? The sum of it is,—besides such instances of particular close in-breeding, *as a general truth*, this wonderful race of *hard bottomed* animals, is the pure result of "in-and-in breeding" and of incest. Nor is *our* side without help from the instances of a *mongrel* family—the American trotters. The performances of Lady Suffolk, Andrew Jackson, Long Island, Black Hawk, and numerous other most closely in-bred horses, have been unsurpassed for *stoutness*, as well as speed.

ELLMAN.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at the American Hotel, in Auburn, on Wednesday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for the next State Sheep Fair. HENRY S. RANDALL, *President*.
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary*.

DEFERRED ARTICLES—WOOL GROWERS' ACTION—THE TARIFF.

THE length of Mr. DODGE's letter, given below, compels us to postpone the publication of several other articles of much interest, and among them the proceedings of State Wool Growers' Meetings in Maine and West Virginia. Both of these States, represented by their most spirited and intelligent wool growers, have taken substantially the same ground in reference to the pending wool tariff which has been heretofore taken by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Illinois and Wisconsin. A more complete unanimity of views was never exhibited among the widely scattered friends of a great cause. In former struggles of this kind for our rights, we have been an unorganized mass, without co-operation, or indeed *action* of any kind, and without *voice* even, except where a sensible Congressman has occasionally taken it upon himself to represent those who failed to represent themselves. But a better day has dawned. The wool growers of the United States have learned that they must be vigilant and true to themselves, or that in the clash of different and rival interests their own will never receive just and equal recognition.

We cannot sufficiently congratulate ourselves that in spite of that selfishness which is so natural to all, in spite of that fanaticism which leads so many persons to overestimate their own relative claims, and in spite of the appeals to both of these feelings, made in public journals by those who have been honestly mistaken, or by another class desirous of securing personal ends, our first great and united demand for protection was so moderate and reasonable—so just to all other interests—that it has secured the full approbation of both Houses of Congress: for, be the fate of the general tariff bill what it may, the important fact will remain that the Senate and House of Representatives have, by the reports of their appropriate committees and by their own votes, declared that the duties asked on wool are fairly required for the protection of wool growing industry. And be it remembered this is the spontaneous decision of both those bodies. It was not the result of compromise, or "log-rolling," or underhanded means of any kind whatever. It was a deliberate and voluntary recognition of our just and reasonable demands. In this view, it is difficult to believe that concededly necessary protection will be longer withheld. There certainly can be no good excuse for longer withholding it, unless we are to suppose, what ought not to be supposable, that Congress has deliberately sanctioned principles and measures which it has no intention of carrying out. [The tariff bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 10.]

MR. WELLS' REPORT.

WE give below, in the form of a letter directed to Senator SHERMAN, an able and interesting review of portions of Commissioner WELLS' report on the wool tariff, by Mr. DODGE of the Agricultural Department. It deserves the careful attention of "all concerned."

The assertion contained in Mr. WELLS' Report that what he is pleased to term "the best authority in the United States on this subject, viz: the President of the American Wool Growers' Association," declared in September, 1866, that there had not been a year during the last thirty-eight, in which the average price, (42 8-10 cents.) "for the wool marked 'medium,' would not *now* pay the actual cost of producing our heavy-fleeced American Merino wools,"—is justly pronounced by Mr. DODGE a most remarkable mistake. Our declaration occurs in the Practical Shepherd, p. 94. That work, as Mr. D. says, was written in 1863. The copyright and introduction are both dated 1863, the latter four months before the close of the year.

There is another portion of the quotation which Mr. WELLS did not perhaps entirely comprehend. There is not a practical wool grower in our land who would understand the term "*heavy*-fleeced American Merino wools" to include half or a quarter, or perhaps even an eighth, of the wool of the so-called "Merino" sheep of the country. The *heavy*-fleeced class are, in any considerable numbers, of comparatively recent origin. Our remark was intended, in part, to favor their extension, by showing that they at least could have been made remunerative, on the average, during all the recorded vicissitudes of the market through a long term of years. But *we* have always supposed that protective tariffs were not made for the benefit of a few, who have had the unusual skill to produce, or the means to buy, the most improved materials in their calling, but for the great body of the operators in that calling, who possess average materials, average industry and average skill.

In quoting our "authoritative statement" in the Practical Shepherd (pp. 97, 98,) of the cost of keeping sheep in different parts of the United States, Mr. WELLS gives the date of the statement correctly. Had he added that such cost had since then materially advanced, in some regions nearly doubled, by reason of the increased cost of land, labor and subsistence, the facts on both sides of the case would have been more fully presented.

Space prevents us from taking issue with the Commissioner on some other points, not touched by Mr. DODGE, and we will now give place to the latter.

THE SPECIAL REVENUE REPORT ON WOOL AND WOOLENS.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
Ch'n Senate Committee on Agriculture:

SIR:—I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and the Wool Growers of the Country, to the inconsistencies and statistical errors of that portion of the Report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue which relates to Wool and Woolens. It appears to have been written from a commercial or manufacturing stand-point, with a far better knowledge of those interests than of wool growing, and evident sympathies in the same direction.

In prefacing with an allusion to the joint Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, the former are thus adroitly placed in the wrong:

"It does not appear, according to representations made to the Commissioner, that the woolen manufacturers, through whom the call for the meeting originated, had any expectation that action would be taken looking to any increase of duties upon wool over and above those then existing: but, on the contrary, they hoped and expected that the wool growers would concede the propriety of a reduction of rates on those classes of wools—like the combing and carpet wools—which are not produced to any extent in this country."

And yet the fact is perfectly well known to wool growers that manufacturers were entirely conversant with these "expectations," and anxious to moderate them by a conference of their own appointment. A suspicion of attempted special pleading is repressed with difficulty in reading this passage, and throughout the entire consideration of this subject.

The first point taken in the discussion is that wool growers, in demanding a minimum of *ten cents per pound specific and ten per cent. advalorem*, desire to raise the price of wools to that extent; and it is attempted to be shown that such a rate would operate as a ruinous tax upon the resources of the country. To fortify such an assumption the astounding estimate is seriously made of a present average annual consumption of 150,000,000 lbs. of *manufactured woolens*; and upon this extraordinary blunder, which in this case is certainly worse than the crime of intentional misrepresentation, is based an estimate of increased cost of such goods to the extent of $71,250,000.

The statement of the Commissioner is as follows:

"The number of sets of woolen machinery or series of cards employed in the United States, reported to the Wool Manufacturers' Association in October, 1865, was four thousand one hundred, consuming 2,252,515 pounds of scoured wool, and substitutes for wool, per week; but these returns, it was stated, did not probably indicate more than three-fourths to four-fifths of the sets then in actual operation. Suppose, however, the balance to consume wool equal to the shrinking from the cards to the manufactured goods—and there is no doubt but they will do more than that—we have, then, as the weekly product of the country, (in prosperous times,) two million five hundred thousand pounds of cloth per week, or one hundred and seventeen millions of pounds per annum.

"Again, the weight of the woolen goods imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1865, the Commissioner, after a careful examination, estimates to have been as follows:

Woolen goods proper	17,000,000 pounds.
Carpets	2,500,000 pounds.
Dress goods, bunting, and worsted manufactures	13,500,000 pounds.
Total	33,000,000 pounds.

"These results, therefore, indicate the present average consumption of manufactured woolens in the United States to be about one hundred and fifty million pounds per annum.

"It must be evident, now, that, to the extent to which the cost of wool is increased to the American manufacturer, through the increased duties on his raw materials, it will be necessary to impose an equivalent increase of duties on the importation of foreign woolens, otherwise the increased price of wool, growing out of the duty, would act as a bounty in favor of the foreign manufacturer, and prove specially disastrous both to the American wool grower and to the American woolen manufacturer.

"To balance the duties proposed upon wool, the executive committee of the woolen manufacturers claim, and endeavor to prove it to be essential to the preservation of their industry, that, for every cent of duty imposed on wool, four cents per pound must be charged on all woolens imported. It is also clear, that if the price is to be enhanced to the extent of the duty, the advance must be estimated alike on goods made of domestic as well as of foreign wool. Consequently, for every cent of duty imposed on wool, the American consumer will be taxed four cents per pound on his manufactured woolens; which tax on the present annual consumption of the country, viz: one hundred and fifty million pounds, would amount to the sum of six million dollars for each cent of duty imposed on wool.

"Assuming the existing rate of duty upon unwashed wool at six cents per pound, the present annual tax for the protection of this interest is, therefore, ($6,000,000 x 6 cents—) $36,000,000; but at the proposed rate, assuming eleven and a-half cents as the minimum, this tax will be further increased ($6,500,000 x 5½—) $2,250,000; or, in other words, the proposed tariff on wool and woolens will tax the community (if it should have the effect sought by those who propose it) to the extent of seventy-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for the protection of an interest, the whole annual value of whose product, as we have already shown, cannot be considered in excess of thirty-six millions of dollars, gold valuation."

Now, by the estimate of manufacturers it requires four pounds of foreign wool to make one of cloth; and this estimate is recognized above, by assuming the duty of one cent upon a pound of wool to be four upon a pound of cloth. The estimate of 150,000,000 lbs. of cloth is therefore equivalent to 600,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum! The following errors are included in this statement:

Error First.—While the manufacturers estimate four pounds of foreign wool to one pound of cloth, they reckon but two and one-sixteenth pounds of native wool to one pound of cloth. As our present wool "clip," by the estimate of the Commissioner, is 100,000,000 lbs., it would make 48,500,000 lbs. of cloth; and yet he counts it all as foreign wool, of which 194,000,000 lbs. would be required to make the same quantity of cloth. He therefore reckons one cent per pound of tax upon 94,000,000 lbs. more wool than we should use if his assumption were correct. Nearly one-sixth of the estimated tax on consumers, or about $12,000,000, is therefore disposed of by the exposure of this minor error.

Error Second.—Allowing for the error above, affecting the calculation of the assumed tax upon consumers, the Commissioner estimates the annual consumption of wool at 506,000,000 lbs., divided as follows:

Domestic sup.	100,000,000 lbs.,	making	48,500,000 lbs. cloth.
Foreign "	406,000,000 "	"	101,500,000 "
Total	506,000,000 "	"	150,000,000 "

To show the absurdity of the assumption that this country produces only *one-fifth* of the quantity of wool required, the following statistics, the general accuracy of which no one acquainted with the facts will seriously question, are given—showing [very nearly] the actual amount of wool manufactured or imported from July 1, 1861 to July 1, 1865, comprising almost exactly the period of the war:

Domestic Supply.

Clip of 1861	55,000,000 pounds.
Clip of 1862	67,500,000 "
Clip of 1863	82,500,000 "
Clip of 1864	95,000,000 "
Total	300,000,000 "

Foreign Importation for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, '62-3-4-5.

Years.	Dutiable Wool. Pounds.	Dollars.	Shoddy or Flocks. Pounds.	Dollars.
1862	11,654,241	6,424,767	6,291,077	442,376
1863	71,917,754	11,772,063	7,867,601	581,234
1864	87,193,462	14,595,149	8,133,391	621,514
1865	40,372,075	6,201,108	4,863,064	410,395
Total	241,137,532	38,993,079	27,155,133	2,055,519

Canadian (Free) Wool.

Years.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cts. ₩ lb.
1862	1,916,785	569,839	29.7
1863	1,889,053	781,867	39.5
1864	3,202,042	1,328,851	41.4
1865	3,486,079	1,327,275	43.8
Total	10,585,559	4,207,832	39.6

The total foreign supply of our woolen manufactures in the four years was as follows:

	Pounds.	Cost.
Dutiable wool	241,137,532	$38,993,079
Free from Canada	10,585,559	4,207,832
Free in 1862 from other countries	301,825	55,539
Shoddy	27,156,133	2,055,519
Total	279,183,049	45,311,969

Statement of Woolens Imported for Four Years ending June 30, 1865.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Woolen cloths and shawls	$5,547,644	$5,147,404	$10,698,035	$5,257,819
Blankets	1,945,707	1,297,864	749,793	838,741
Woolen and worsted yarns	372,538	883,011	434,549	398,130
Delaines and dress goods	17,229	1,744,639	10,069,768	7,817,139
Carpets	466,496	1,016,562	1,658,380	471,659
Flannels	30,708	.....	457,410	83,329
Felt and tasting	68,436	.....	102,910	37,213
All others	6,435,412	10,822,145	7,963,491	5,393,593
Total	14,884,394	20,411,625	32,139,336	20,347,563
Total woolens imported, 1862				$14,884,394
Total woolens imported, 1863				20,411,625
Total woolens imported, 1864				32,139,336
Total woolens imported, 1865				20,347,563
Total for four years				87,782,918

Upon the authority of R. M. MONTGOMERY, Esq., President of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and member of the Conference Committee with manufacturers, the amount of imported woolens is equivalent to 220,000,000 lbs. of wool.

The grand total, then, of wool obtained and woolens imported in four years represents the following amounts of wool:

Domestic supply	300,000,000 pounds.
Foreign importation	279,183,049 "
Equivalent in woolens imported	220,000,000 "
Total	799,183,049 "

Or almost exactly 200,000,000 lbs. per year, instead of 506,000,000 lbs. required by the Commissioner's estimates, or 600,000,000 lbs. upon which the consumer's tax for protection was based. So here is another reduction of that tax, amounting in round numbers to thirty-six millions of dollars, in addition to twelve millions in *error first*—a miscalculation of forty-eight millions of dollars, and less than twenty-four millions left!

The extravagance of this estimate of woolens, requiring 506,000,000 lbs. of wool annually, may be again shown by reference to consumption in former years. The manufactures and importations for a series of years preceding the war scarcely equaled an average of four and a half pounds to each individual. Mr. RANDALL's previous estimates never exceeded this quantity. During the war, as is shown above, the *production* of woolens was eight pounds to each individual. (200,000,000 lbs. to 25,000,000 people in loyal States,) but the *consumption* was scarcely more than seven pounds, as an immense amount of domestic and foreign wool and woolens remained in the hands of wool merchants, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail traders, on the first of July, 1865.

Thus the average consumption was raised from 4½ lbs. to 7 lbs., or 55 per cent, through the waste of war and the scarcity of cotton. The Commissioner's estimate would be equivalent to 15½ lbs., or three times as much as is required for ordinary consumption. Even a heavy increase from a growing preference for wearing woolens would not necessarily require more than six pounds to each individual.*

Error Third.—The hypothesis that the duty will necessarily increase the price of wool and cost of cloth by the full amount of such duty. Free traders usually assume that it does; and they very frequently *prove*, for their own purposes, from admitted facts in individual cases, that it does not. In this very report it is admitted that prices of wool are now unusually low, notwithstanding the increase of the tariff last summer. And if such a result has just happened, and has occurred before, with what fairness can it be assumed that it will not again in the least degree!

The Commissioner assumes that the prime motive of the wool growers is such increase in price to the full extent of the tax. Such increase is needed, desired, and to some extent expected; yet it is *not* the only or the principal motive. *It is a question of life or death to the business of wool growing.* By the Commissioner's own showing of increase of prices, (from, 1. Scarcity of labor, caused by the war; 2. The currency, a necessity of the war; and 3. Taxation inevitably resulting from the war,) the Government, as a vital necessity in self-preservation, *has raised a barrier fully seventy per cent. high against the use of our own wool, while he proposes to set up a barrier scarcely thirty per cent. high against the introduction of foreign wool.* The result is seen in the fact that domestic wool, throughout the country, remains unsold, while the foreign article is used in its place. If we needed a large quantity of foreign wool to supply a deficiency, there might be some excuse for its easy admission. *We do not.* Of clothing wool we have probably more in the country, including the spring clip, than will be used in a year, at the present rate of manufacture; and at fair prices our wool growers can henceforth produce all that is required, except, (for a few years to come,) a small quantity of carpet and combing wools. The clip of 1867, for the whole country, should not be less than 120,000,000 lbs., and it might be increased in three or four years to 200,000,000 lbs. If the duty should be fixed at six cents the clip would be reduced in less than three years to 75,000,000 lbs.† Can the country afford to *displace* this industry with the result of foreign labor, and throw all its capital and labor into depressing and ruinous competition with other branches of farm industry?

It is shown, then, that the bugbear tax on consumers, of $71,250,000, has dwindled about $12,000,000 by error first, $36,000,000 by error second, and probably would be reduced $12,000,000 more through the considerations named in error third. Now, it might be shown, were it not so plain as to be self-evident truth, that the destruction of the wool interest would occasion losses to production far exceeding the immense sum named by the Commissioner, and greater embarrassments to the collection of revenue than the reality of his wildest fears of protection.

There are several fallacies in this report on wools which I will not stop to consider; but there is one paragraph conveying a deception too wicked to be intentional and too gross to be inadvertent. It is a quotation from from Mr. RANDALL's work on Sheep Husbandry, as follows:

"How very striking is the fact, during thirty-eight years [ending January 1, 1862,] and with all the disturbing causes to the wool market, there has not been a single year in which the average price (42 8-10) for the wool marked "medium" would not now pay the cost of producing our heavy-fleeced American Merino wools. * * * Of the production of how many other of our great staples of industry can as much be said?"

In this report the word "now" is italicised, and marked with an asterisk pointing to a note as follows: "September, 1866." It is sufficient to say that this paragraph was written *four years ago*, and the book published in 1863! It is difficult to conceive how this radical change of date could be *honestly* effected. From the fact that the misrepresentation was promptly seized upon by those who desired free trade in foreign wool, and that it became so gross in view of the sixty per cent. advance in prices since it was written, it requires a very broad mantle of charity to cover the presumption that it was a deliberate falsification in the interest of wool dealers—made, it is to be hoped, by some wool importer, and palmed off upon Mr. WELLS as a statement of fact. Such things, however, cast a strong shadow of unreliability upon the whole report, and cannot fail to have a damaging effect upon its recommendations.

J. R. DODGE.

Washington, D. C., 1867.

* The following statement, showing the small amount of former wool supplies, strongly fortifies these estimates of *per capita* consumption:

	1840.	1850.	1860.
U. S. product	35,802,114 lbs.	52,516,969 lbs.	60,511,343 lbs.
Imports	15,006,410 "	18,669,794 "	34,586,657 "
Total	50,808,521 "	71,186,763 "	95,098,000 "

The average value of annual imports of woolens for the three decades is as follows:—Ending 1840, $13,430,625; 1850, $10,902,355; 1860, $28,268,283.

† On page 32 of Mr. WELLS' Report, he estimates the protection of the iron interest, a parallel industry so far as it utilizes a lateral element of wealth, as follows:

Iron, pig	duty 52 per cent.	
" bar, common	" 68½	"
" small round or square	" 71	"
" hoop	" 73	"
" band	" 64	"

He assumes that the wool interest is already sufficiently protected, and yet the average duty on wool, under the tariffs of 1864-5, was but 20 per cent. The determined abandonment of the agricultural interests, while according a fair and reasonable protection to the manufacturing classes, is conclusively shown by such facts as these.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

The South—Farm Labor.

THE Richmond Farmer recently adverted to the labor question at the South, in an able and well-tempered article—regretful for the immediate past, but buoyant and hopeful for the not remote future. The period since the close of the political conflict which overturned the entire industrial system of the States, has been too brief to determine what effects these changed relations are to produce, but experience so far tends to a conclusion favorable to a gradual substitution of white labor for that of the colored population. It is proposed, where the means of the white immigrants are sufficient for the purpose, to divide the larger plantations into small farms to be made over to the laborers in part payment for their services on the remainder. Where means of immediate payment are wanting, the tenant system is proposed, with the understanding that a clear title is to be given when a specified sum is paid. In this way it is expected a full supply of desirable and reliable labor will be obtained and the population be made to increase in a ratio equal to the necessities for it.

A Root Crop.

THE Boston Cultivator mentions a prolific yield of roots on a farm connected with the Deer Island House of Industry under the superintendence of THOMAS E. PAYSON. Last year 4½ acres were used for mangel wurzels and produced 264 tons gross. One measured acre yielded 73 tons of roots and 5 tons of tops. The ground was used for potatoes in '63, carrots in '64 and onions in '65. In the spring of the last mentioned year the ground was dressed with a compost of kelp and stable manure at the rate of twenty cords per acre, and plowed in. When the mangels were planted no manure was used. The drills were 2½ feet apart. This yield is claimed to be unprecedented in this country. An analysis of the roots showed them to possess an equal amount of sugar with the beet, while the yield per acre was fully one-third more. These facts are worthy the attention of stock raisers.

Winter Pigs.

"BERKSHIRE" writes the Western Rural in favor of winter dropped pigs. Those dropped in January, February and March he regards as more valuable to the farmer than any other, though it is conceded that greater care in raising them is required than for those dropped late in the spring or during the summer months. The advantage claimed for early pigs is that they will not require to be kept over, but will be ready to kill early the succeeding winter, and if properly tended will average 300 to 350 pounds each, taking a lot of a hundred or more. Pigs dropped early will require extra care, but it happens, says the writer, to be at precisely that season of the year when the farmer has the most leisure to attend to their wants and the means to provide for them.

Seeding Down Pastures.

THE President of the Franklin Co. (Mass.) Ag'l Society recently read a paper before the Farmers' Club of Montague, on the subject of seeding land for pasturing purposes. He recommends 12 lbs. of clover seed, 6 quarts of herds-grass, 1 bushel of red top to the acre. He advised farmers to raise their own seed, which they could readily do, with a little care, and at a considerable diminution of cost. The seed need not be separated, but sown with the chaff. The herds-grass should be sown from the 10th of August to the 1st of September. Some members favored rolling the land after the seed is sown, some bushing it, while others thought neither essential.

Card the Animals.

EVERY person who has practiced carding his cattle at stated times will have noticed the indications of pleasure and comfort which the operation afforded them. It takes time to do this, but it is labor which remunerates the farmer well, trifling as some may think the process to be. On this point a correspondent of the Lower Canada Agriculturist says:—"I once knew a man who fatted some of the best stock sent to market in those days, who made a practice of taking a card in his hand and using it every time he went into the yard or stable. The result was as might be expected; his cattle were always clean, quiet, healthy, improving and gentle, expressing the greatest satisfaction on his appearance."

Salt and Plaster.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. E. Farmer gives his experience in the use of salt and plaster, mixed in the proportion of 100 pounds of plaster to 3 bushels of salt. Used as a top dressing, the result was good both with wheat and grass. The experiment was tried with corn and potatoes—the mixture being placed in the hills, and the result was the ruin of both. Applied in the way first mentioned, either singly or in conjunction, the effect is deemed to be good; not as a substitute for manure from the barn-yard, but as aids in augmenting the materials for the manufacture of manure in greater quantities and of superior efficacy in the production of farm crops.

Advantages of Draining.

AT a recent meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society the committee on Land Draining made a very interesting report in favor of this mode of preparing land for cropping. The following paragraph is especially worthy of consideration. Thus:—"It is worthy of note that the early frosts of the past season, which proved so destructive generally, did not materially affect vegetation in my drained lands, while it was most destructive in other lands adjacent. This fact alone would seem to be sufficient to arrest the attention of farmers, and offers additional inducements to further investigation upon this subject."

Rural Notes and Items.

THE CO. GENT. AND OFFICIAL ORGAN-ISM.—The Country Gentleman is "surprised" at our recent allusion to official organs of Ag. Societies, and scarcely believes it made by the Editor of the RURAL himself, "who has more than once been on the [State Ag.] Society's Board of Officers, while one of his chief Corresponding Editors [Hon. T. C. PETERS] occupied a similar position for many years, and only vacated the Presidency less than a twelve-month since." It further avers that the Society publishes *its own organ*, that it (the C. G.) "has never been, and is not 'substantially,' or otherwise, the organ of this, or any Association whatever," and that it is not *aware* of ever referring "to the proceedings of the State Ag. Society, past or future, otherwise than as they are made known to all the world, through the Society's Journal," (the truth of which assertion the files of the C. G. for the past year or two will abundantly disprove.) Our humble contemporary then proceeds to personate URIAH HEEP after this wise:—"If we pay greater attention to its transactions than other agricultural papers do—and even this we do not claim—it is possibly from differences in the degree of importance we attach, respectively, to these proceedings—certainly not from ever having any 'faculty' which others do not equally share. At the same time whatever aid our limited influence and circulation *can* render—feeble though it be—is cheerfully accorded to any body of farmers laboring for the farmer's good: and we cannot but regard it as uncommonly kind of our contemporary 'never to have felt grieved at our efforts.'"

Having thus fairly stated the points made by the C. G.—a trait for which we have never, in any controversy, had the opportunity of according it credit,—we beg to state that the item *was* penned by the Editor himself, with a full knowledge of the import of the language used; and we believe the files of the Country Gentleman will show that only a few months ago it published Society matter relative to the (then) proposed Implement Trial that was never "made known to the world through the Society's Journal," and which certainly *was not* furnished to at least one other agricultural paper. But the C. G. says its limited influence is cheerfully accorded "to any body of farmers laboring for the farmer's good." Let us see about this. In its issue of Dec. 27, last, it gave this sneering notice of the annual meeting of a large, important and useful "body of farmers:"

Wool Growers' Association.—"The New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association" held its annual meeting at Syracuse, Dec. 12th. We do not observe from the published reports that the proceedings possess any special interest. The President was of course re-elected, and the usual resolutions in support of a high tariff were passed.

The Association thus contemptuously treated by the C. G. comprises many of the most prominent, intelligent and wealthy farmers of this State; and yet instead of being given the privilege "cheerfully accorded" the smallest Farmers' Club, the members are grossly insulted by the humble journal which is so anxious to benefit farmers! Suppose the RURAL NEW-YORKER should, two or three weeks hence, "cheerfully accord" a similar notice of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Society (to be held this week,)—stating that "*the Treasurer* (Prof. L. H. T. of the C. G., who seems to possess a chronic love for the position) *was of course re-elected*,"—would it be considered fair or just to the officers, members, or the farmers of the State?

ORNAMENT YOUR HOMESTEADS.—All farmers should do this, not only for the comfort and pleasure of their families, but as a permanent pecuniary investment. Aside from the benefit derived by the family, and the keeping at home sons and daughters who would else leave it for uncertain city avocations, the planting and culture of an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, will largely enhance the cash value of the farmer's homestead. This subject has often been discussed in the RURAL, but never more ably than in the address of P. BARRY, Esq., at the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of W. N. Y., which we publish elsewhere. Read Mr. B.'s sensible and timely suggestions, and do not forget them when the planting season arrives.

NEW POTATO BUG—PROGRESS EASTWARD.—The Wisconsin Famer has an article on the progress of the Colorado potato bug Eastward. The army of invasion moves forward in a kind of crescent line, having a base of about seven hundred miles. The southern flank is supposed to be retarded in its movements by climatic influences, and the northern one by interposition of the lakes in the direct path of advance. They first became common and annoying at Madison, Wis., and vicinity, during the last summer. Their advance is at the rate of 25 or 30 miles a year.

PEAT IN IOWA.—In a recent letter Mr. W. S. HARDING of Macon City, Iowa, writes to the RURAL:—"I would say to those intending to emigrate to Iowa that we have one of the best climates in the world, and as good prairie as can be found this side of the Rocky Mountains. What we lack in forest is made up in peat. The geological survey is now being made, and in almost every county in the State, thus far, peat has been found in abundance. A scientific investigation has been made in this (Cerro Gordo) County. Reports are very encouraging."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We continue our lists of officers, giving those received the past week:

Maryland State Ag. Society.—The Executive Committee of this Society, at a recent meeting, elected WILLIAM H. DEVRIES, Esq., of Baltimore, to the Presidency.

New Jersey State Ag. Society.—President—N. N. HALSTED. *Vice Pres't*—J. C. Deacon. *Cor. Sec.*—R. S. Swords. *Rec. Sec.*—W. M. Force. *Treas.*—B. Haines.

Kansas State Ag. Society.—President—R. G. ELLIOTT. *Sec'y*—H. J. Strickler. *Treas.*—C. B. Lines.

Ontario Co. Ag. Society.—Pres't—STEPHEN H. AINSWORTH, West Bloomfield. *Cor. Sec'y*—Harvey Stone, Gorham. *Rec. Sec'y*—Isaac B. Smith, Canandaigua. *Treas.*—J. Harvey Mason, Canandaigua.

Delaware Co. Ag. Society.—Pres't—WILLIAM B. DAWIE, Andes. *Sec.*—Porter Frisbie, Delhi. *Treas.*—G. W. Hanford, Walton.

Palmyra Union Ag. Society.—Pres't—WILLIAM P. NOTTINGHAM. *Vice Pres'ts*—George Hoffman, N. Y. City; H. Westfall, Marion; Jacob Norris, D. Gates and E. Ennis of Palmyra. *Cor. Sec'y*—M. B. Riggs *Rec. Sec'y*—C. D. Johnson. *Treas.*—L. M. Chase.

Trenton Union Ag. Society.—This Society is located in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y. *Pres't*—M. A. BLUE. *Sec.*—Storrs Barrows. *Treas.*—George King.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY.—(G. B. W., Steuben Co., N. Y.) We do not know that EMORY's machinery for sawing wood is manufactured in this State, or nearer than Chicago.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT CULTURE ON THE FARM.

BY P. BARRY, ESQ.

[When Mr. Barry was President of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, he was requested by a resolution of the Society to prepare and deliver a discourse on the subject of the cultivation of the finer fruits by the farmers of Western New York. In response to that resolution the following Essay was prepared, and was to have been given at the last meeting of the Society. Mr. B. gave the substance of the address verbally, and was requested to furnish a copy for publication. Regarding the subject as important, and admirably discussed, we take pleasure in laying the address before Rural readers, trusting that every owner of a farm or homestead will note and heed its suggestions.—Eds.]

Twelve years ago this Society was organized for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information on the subject of Fruit Culture, and to press its importance upon the attention of the Agriculturists of Western New York in particular. In this work it has moved steadily forward, year after year, and has, I think, been rewarded with a fair degree of success. Orchards and vineyards have been multiplied with a rapidity which it is no exaggeration to call wonderful, and already fruit culture is recognized as an important branch of our Rural Industry, although its development has but commenced. The apple crop of a single county, in 1865, has been estimated in round numbers at a million of dollars, $720,000 worth having been actually sold and shipped before the close of navigation. This was the County of Orleans. In several other counties the receipts for apples were very large, and if we were able to foot up the entire value of all the fruit produced in Western New York, in that season, the figures would, I am convinced, exceed the estimate of the most sanguine among us.

But it is asserted, and I think with considerable truth, that, altho' we are making great progress in the culture of fruits for market, the cultivation of the finer fruits for family use is comparatively neglected by a large portion of the farming population; that few families are yet well supplied with the best varieties of pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries and currants. If this be really so, why is it? It is not because country people do not esteem these delicious fruits. Nor can it be because their cultivation is expensive or difficult, for, thanks to our favored soil and climate, they can generally be produced cheaply and in the greatest perfection.

Then I would ask again, why is it that every farmer's table is not supplied with an abundance of these health-giving, delicious fruits in their respective seasons? Doubtless many reasons might be given, but if I am not mistaken, the most potent of all is *the absence of order or system in their cultivation;* and to this single point I intend to address, mainly, the few remarks I propose to make on this occasion.

In every branch of cultivation, whether in the field, the orchard, the vineyard, or the garden, there must be order and system to insure successful results. No truth is more firmly established by actual experience than this. Every farmer knows and will acknowledge it. He follows a system in the arrangement and culture of his fields and his orchards, as well as in the breeding and rearing of his farm stock, and the more perfect his system the more complete his success. How is it with the culture of the garden fruits to which I have alluded? Let us ride into the country and as we pass along glance at the premises of each farmer and see how and where he cultivates his pears, cherries, plums, peaches, strawberries, raspberries and currants, and what do we find? In many cases,—yes, in a majority of cases,—we shall find a pear tree in one fence corner, a plum tree in another, a cherry tree here, a peach tree there; a few currant bushes growu wild, and perhaps small patches or plots of raspberries and strawberries, neglected and grown into a tangled, hopeless mass of weeds. This picture is certainly not overdrawn; the only difference of opinion which can exist is as to how general it is. Now, what I propose is this—that instead of scattering these fruits, as I have described, in fence corners, door yards, and out of the way places, they be assembled together in a separate plantation, which we shall call the Fruit Garden to distinguish it from the orchard.

This fruit garden may consist of one, two, three or five acres, according to the means, wants and tastes of the family. Here all the finer fruits can be systematically planted, cultivated and trained, and here, too, can be grown, if desired, all the culinary vegetables for family use—another department which does not receive the attention it merits. A flower garden may also be comprised in the plan, which will add greatly to its attractiveness, especially for the female portion of the family. A very good way to do this is to have a grass walk running through the center of the garden, with a flower border on each side, or the walk may be gravel and the borders on each side grass, with flower beds cut out on them. Either plan will be satisfactory if properly executed.

I do not intend to detain you now with any extended remarks, either on the mode of laying out, planting or management of the Fruit Garden. Any one who desires this information may find it all in the books which treat on this subject. What I desire to do at this time is, in a few words, to call the attention of country people to the advantages they may derive from a plantation of this kind. They are these:

1st. It will insure to themselves, their families, and friends who may visit them, an ample supply of all the finest fruits in their season. It needs no words from me by way of argument or explanation to show that this is an object of no small importance. Think of having a plentiful supply of delicious strawberries on your table every day for a period of six weeks,—to be followed by raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries, which fill up the season until grapes begin to ripen. The cherry may be enjoyed full six weeks; plums for three months; pears for six months. How many of the well-to-do farmers of Western New York can set a dish of fine, melting pears on their tables every day from the 1st of August till the 1st of January. Very few, I think, and yet the pear is as easily produced as the apple. It is true that the tree is subject to more diseases or accidents, but it makes up for this, in part at least, by bearing a crop *every year.*

But I need not dwell longer on this point; the value of these fruits is universally acknowledged, and were there no other advantage but this one, it should, as it appears to me, be sufficient to induce every farmer to plant and cultivate his Fruit Garden.

The next advantage I shall call attention to is the increased market value it will give to the farm. If we suppose two farms adjoining of 50 to 100 acres each, one of which has a well stocked Fruit Garden and the other none, would not the one with the garden sell for a much higher price per acre—at least from $10 to $25 per acre, according to circumstances, other things being equal? According to my experience and observation, improvements of this kind help greatly to sell a place. And now, if you consider the daily supply of fruits your garden will yield, and the enhanced value of your property, what better investment can you make?

But this is not all. If you are within a moderate distance of a market, and a majority of the farmers of Western New York are, the surplus products of your garden can readily be turned into money. A bushel of good pears is always worth from $3 to $10,—late pears in December last were sold here at $10 to $15 per bushel. All other fruits sell well. I did not intend to allude to the sale of fruits, and mention this incidentally.

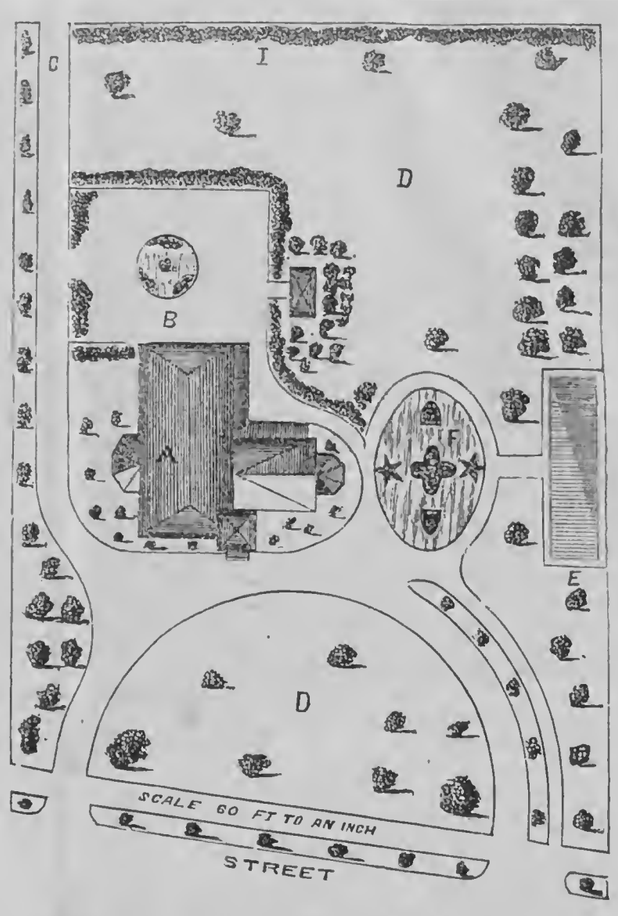
I have now spoken of the Fruit Garden as a source of daily comfort, and as a source of wealth,—for whatever adds to the value of our farms, augments the wealth of both the individual and the State. Only ten dollars per acre added to the value of the farms of this county would be a gain of no small magnitude. Now I shall speak of advantages partaking more of the moral than the material, but which, of all others, in my opinion, commend themselves to every farmer.

Intellectual Culture and Enjoyment.—A plantation of fruit trees is really one of the most interesting objects in the world of Nature. What a scene of beauty and variety, whether we view them in blossom or in fruit. Even in winter they are full of interest; the peculiar growth of each variety, the color of the bark, the form and size of the buds, give to each variety a character of its own. Then the same trees are constantly changing, and this change from day to day, and from year to year, invests them continually with a fresh interest.

The planting, pruning and training of fruit trees is a most interesting work, and of necessity leads the mind to a study of the laws of vegetation in general, as well as of the peculiar habits of growth and bearing of each species and even of each variety of fruit. The discussions of this Society furnish a strong proof of this. Here we see how every variety of apple, and pear, and cherry, and strawberry and grape has been watched and studied, in order to arrive at a true estimate of its value. The search after insects which infest fruit trees, and the efforts to guard against their ravages, lead to the study of another branch of natural history, and thus we see how fruit culture leads us on, step by step, in the study of Nature and her laws. I might dwell at great length on this point, but I will pass on to another and the last, and this is, the importance of making home attractive, and of training up children with a taste for gardening pursuits and natural history. The neglect of this among the farming population is widespread and painfully manifest. How common it is to see intelligent and very well educated families of young men and women brought up on the farm. The simplest elements of tree culture are unknown,—pruning, grafting, budding, layering or striking cuttings, are to them mysterious operations. The insect world around them, too, is a sealed book. The result of this is that the cares and labors of the farm are to these young people mere drudgery—fatiguing, dull and irksome,—and they seek to get rid of it. They feel no real attachment to home, and this is the reason why the greater number of the brightest young men seek other employments and the rural population of the finest districts of our State is daily decreasing; the land is not producing one-fourth what it might. This, it appears to me, is a serious question for the farmers of our country, and one which claims their immediate attention.

Now, if there be any truth in what I have attempted to show,—that the culture of the Fruit Garden on every farm will greatly augment the comforts of farm life, increase the value of the farm, furnish a pleasant intellectual variety of labor, educate their children to industrious habits, cultivate their taste for rural pursuits, incite them to a study of natural history and strengthen their attachment to home,—will not every farmer set himself to work in this direction? It seems to me this is one way, and a sure way, to elevate farm life and labor and make its poetry a reality instead of a fiction.

And now, before closing, I have a suggestion to make on another subject. We have for twelve years, two or three times each year, met and occupied ourselves in the discussion of topics connected with fruit culture exclusively. These subjects are far from being exhausted, and they never will be exhausted. Every year's experience brings up something new to be considered; new fruits and modes of culture are in this age of progress, and in this country of progress, to be expected;—but it seems to me we might sometimes turn our attention profitably to some other branches of horticulture, and thus extend the sphere of usefulness of this Society. The cultivation of ornamental trees and plants, and even of garden vegetables, are of interest to all our members, and to many who are not much interested in fruit culture and who might become members if we offered them this inducement. This would enable us to vary our discussions and give them a fresh interest. The best shade trees for street, the best lawn trees, the best flowering shrubs, the best evergreens, roses, &c. The public greatly need information on these topics, and my suggestion is this, that we consider the propriety of making this a Horticultural Society—not for mere shows, as ordinary Horticultural Societies, but for shows and discussions, as we have heretofore done.



PLAN OF LANDSCAPE GARDEN—NO. IV.

References to Plan.—A, Dwelling; B, House Yard, inclosed with Arbor Vitæ Hedge; C, Road to Stables; D, D, Lawn; E, Grapery; F, Flower Garden; G, G, Carriage Entrance; H, Stone Sidewalk to Dwelling; I, Hemlock Hedge.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—No. IV.

BY WILLIAM WEBSTER.

In my last communication the attention of the amateur was drawn to the importance of harmonizing the different objects so as to prevent discord. I now desire to attract the reader's notice to the blending of form and color, so as to produce a like result.

The practical landscape gardener, in managing and planting his trees, fully realizes the importance of this, so that in the intermingling of the various trees and shrubs, his attention is continually directed to this one object; but as no precise rule can be laid down for the guidance of all, the most that can be offered are such hints as may be taken advantage of by the improver. In this way much can be accomplished by the amateur, and particularly so if he study well the points which I will mention. First, the height and form of the tree or shrub he is about to plant, and the ultimate height or size it is likely to attain. Second, the color and peculiarity of the foliage, or the form and color of the flower. One of the finest effects which can be produced in planting is by grouping or massing the different species and varieties of trees together; but as this can only be carried out on a large scale, the improver of an acre or less must confine himself mostly to shrubs, for the reason that however admirably evergreens mingle with deciduous trees, they can only be used sparingly on small places; and if used at all, evergreens should not predominate, because the place would be rendered too gloomy. This, however, does not apply with such force in the introduction of shrubs,—for a most beautiful contrast may be produced by the intermingling of evergreen and deciduous shrubs. Let any one observe for himself the gorgeous hues which a forest of maples presents in autumn, and mark the contrast if a few pines or hemlocks are scattered through them. The same thing may be carried out in miniature, or something very similar, by intermingling among such shrubs as are conspicuous for the autumnal tints of their foliage, the color and brightness of their berries or the variegation of their leaves, with Junipers, Mahonias, Kalmias, or any other dwarf evergreen. The main point to be observed in the decoration of any place, whether large or small, should be the intermingling of all objects in such a way as to maintain harmony and preserve the beauty of expression throughout.

The Design here shown is for a gentleman at Lockport, N. Y., who gave me a diagram of his ground, and is a result of the study on his part of Design No. 3. It comprehends, I believe, but a small portion of his place, and is intended solely for ornamental purposes. The grapery, as will be seen by a reference to the engraving, is located on the west side, where it shuts out an objectionable view. The planting on this side is rather dense, to provide shelter, as the prevailing winds come from that side. The kitchen garden is provided for in another part of the grounds, in rear of the lawn.

The Swaar Apple should always, if possible, be grown on sand and the Newtown Pippin on limestone land, or else apply copious surface dressings of lime.

AMONG THE CRANBERRIES.

The Agricultural editor of the N. Y. Times, has been prospecting among the cranberry fields or marshes of New Jersey. The "Head Center" of the business is at or near "Tom's River Village," where about 125 acres of boggy land have been reclaimed and planted to the Cranberry. But comparatively small portions of the settings are yet of the fruiting age. One company has seventy-five acres planted—part in a bearing condition—from which they gathered last autumn 1,000 bushels of berries. Another had twelve acres planted—five bearing—from which 750 bushels of fruit were secured. A third party had eight acres which produced between eight and nine hundred bushels of berries. A fourth section, the smallest of the series, yielded 400 bushels. Here we have an aggregate of some 3,000 bushels of fruit from land which, till appropriated to the purpose of Cranberry growing, was good for nothing. It costs money to prepare the ground—a large portion being a cedar swamp—but it pays munificently in the return of fruit for the care and expense of production.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Catalogues, &c., Received.—The most complete thing of its kind we have received for a long time is "Ellwanger & Barry's Catalogue of Green-House and Hot-House Plants, select Bedding Plants, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, etc., cultivated and sold at the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y." It embraces many new and rare plants, shrubs and flowers, and will prove especially interesting to all wishing to ornament their yards and grounds.——The "Descriptive and Retail Catalogue of Small Fruits, and other stock, for sale by A. M. Purdy, Proprietor of the South Bend Nursery and Small Fruit Farm, South Bend, Ind.,—also containing valuable information as to planting, growing, marketing, etc."—Is a good thing for every one engaged, or about to engage, in cultivating small fruits.—— The "Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Small Fruits, for sale at the Mound Hill Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Des Moines, Iowa, by Mark Miller," is creditable to Bro. Miller (editor of the Iowa Homestead) and the Hawk-eye State.

Facts About Pear Blight.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist states that for twelve years he had been successful with pear trees. Last year he manured a piece of ground heavily, on which stood fifty pear trees. The ground was well worked. The result was two-thirds of the trees were destroyed by blight. Another piece containing forty trees on clover sod escaped entirely. In this case cultivation and manure seemed to induce the blight.

Grape Vines—White Willow.—(A. W. M., Ill.) Go to a reliable nurseryman near you and get him to select your grape vines for family use, or apply to a fruit grower. Plant cuttings or rooted vines, don't think of sowing seed. In regard to the willow for fence we should say if you can find a good fence made of this material, and think best after seeing it and hearing its history to invest in white willow, why—go in.

Native Fruits of Nebraska.—W. H., Ogle Co., Ill., having noticed an account of some of the native fruits of Nebraska in a recent number of the Rural, thinks that the dwarf cherry there described would suit Illinois. As it is said to grow readily from cuttings it could readily be disseminated. If really valuable its merits will soon be found out by enterprising fruit growers.

Horse-Radish as a Market Crop.—Peter Henderson, one of the great market gardeners in New Jersey, states that horse-radish is considered one of the surest and easiest crops to grow. It is planted in the spring and dug in the fall; sent to market in barrels, and sold by weight. The sales are from $500 to $800 per acre.

Sending Grafts by Mail.—These may be readily sent in this manner, and choice fruit should be spread extensively by this cheap and simple means. First, wrap the grafts in oil silk, tying the package neatly and strongly; then envelop the silk in wool or cotton and over all wrap a strong paper envelope.

Osage Orange Plants.—C. B., East Bloomfield, N. Y., inquires where he can obtain Osage Orange plants nearer than Illinois.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Salt Rising Bread—Improved.—After the sponge is light, have ready a kettle of mush, and to each loaf of bread add one pint of warm mush. The bread needs more kneading, but is sweeter and keeps moist much longer, and one can scarcely perceive the corn meal in it.

A Good Way to use Cold Beefsteak.—Chop together cold steak and a few pieces of dry bread; place in a pan and turn boiling water over it; season with butter, pepper and salt; then make a crust as for biscuit and line a deep dish; turn in your mixture, and sprinkle flour over it, and put on the top crust. Bake quickly, and you have a chicken pie, (minus chicken, but just as good.)

To Bleach Cotton.—To bleach cottons that have yellowed by time and poor washing, lay them in very sour milk two or three days; take out and wash and boil, and they will be pure white.

Soft Gingerbread.—Six teacups flour; three of molasses; one of cream; one of butter; one tablespoon ginger; one of soda.

Loaf Cream Cake.—Twelve cups flour; seven cups sugar; six eggs; one pint of cream; one teaspoon soda; salt and spice to suit the taste. —J. M. I., *Adrian, Mich.*

German Puffs.—One pint of milk; four eggs; five spoonsful of flour; bake in cups fifteen or twenty minutes. Beat butter and sugar till they are light, and you will have a nice sauce for the puffs.

A Pretty Dessert.—Take the yolks of four eggs and beat till they are light, adding four spoons of sugar; boil one quart of milk and season with rose or lemon brandy; pour this mixture on stale sponge cake; then beat the whites of the eggs very light and rub in some currant jelly; with this cover the top of the cake, and you will have a nice dessert.

Oyster Fritters.—Blanch some oysters in their own liquor; then place them for some time in vinegar water, with salt, bread, parsley, and small white onions, sliced; then dry them well; dip each in batter and fry.

Fried Ham and Eggs.—Broil thin slices of ham; fry eggs in the gravy, or in butter, and serve one on each slice of ham; or the eggs may be poached.

Tomato Catsup—Excellent.—Boil one bushel of tomatoes until soft; squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar; one and one-half pints of salt; two oz. of cloves; one-fourth lb. of allspice; three oz. of Cayenne pepper; three tablespoons of black pepper; five heads of garlic, skinned and separated. Mix these together, and boil three hours, or until reduced one-half; then bottle without straining. If you want half the quantity take half the above.—M., *Olivia, Ark.*

Dyeing Cotton Blue.—Some time ago there was an inquiry in the Rural for a recipe for dyeing cotton blue. Several answers have been given, undoubtedly all good; but I have a method which is much more simple, and is also a durable color. It is:—One oz. oxalic acid, dissolved in about two quarts of soft water; one oz. prussian blue, dissolved in the same quantity of water; dip the goods in the acid water first; dry, and dip in the blue. Use earthen vessels which are not used for cooking.

Inquiry.—Can some of your lady readers give me a recipe for making pressed meats or chicken? —M. D., *Auburn, N. Y.*

Artificial Honey.—Take one-fourth pint alcohol; add five drops best rose oil; put in a bottle and keep corked tight. Then to two lbs. white sugar add one-half pint of water in a tin pan, and boil briskly for two minutes, or until it is likely to run over. Then take it off, and add one-half teaspoon of pulverized alum, and twenty-four drops from the bottle, and stir it well in, and set it away to cool. It is the nearest like bee's honey of anything I ever tasted, and where one cannot get bee honey it is a good substitute.—C. J., *Townsend, Ohio.*

Bottling Cucumbers.—C. B. presents this inquiry:—"For the information of others, and myself, particularly, will you give your readers the whole process of bottling cucumbers for pickles? What is done to them after cut from the vine; what liquid is applied after put into the bottle; what the liquid costs, &c.?" Who will answer?

Pilaff.—This is the great dish of the Orientals, and is so truly delicious and so cheaply and easily made, that it is a wonder it has not become, ere this, a common dish in other countries. It is prepared in the following manner: Boil sufficient rice (according to the number of mouths to feed) in a large quantity of water. It should be put in cold water, with a little salt, and not stirred while cooking. When thoroughly done, strain off the water through a colander or sieve, and each kernel will be separate and solid. Then season with salt, pepper, butter, and a little tomato sauce; cut up (not very fine) roasted or boiled mutton, or veal, and mix with the rice in proportion of about two-thirds to one-third meat. Let them simmer together a few minutes, and serve hot with the meat gravy. The water that the rice has been boiled in makes the very best starch for fine work.—*Germantown Tel.*

To Housekeepers.—Weigh your Saleratus when you buy a paper. You will find D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical* is full weight, and that others are not. Try all things and hold fast to that which is *best* and true on weight and quality both.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"AS UNTO THEE."

A witching, roguish maiden
In clouds of sunny curls,
Was pictured in the window
Framed with lacelet-pearls.
And soft as childish dreaming
She sang the quaintest rhyme,
While the silvery echoes murmured
"Touch us gently, Time."

O mischief-loving maiden,
Whose eyes' unfathomed blue
Beamed love on dimmest pathways,—
I held thee fast and true,
As beneath the languid willow
In that summer's droning prime,
My full heart breathed thy anthem—
"Touch us gently, Time."

So long ago—that summer.
So long ago—that prayer:
Yet ne'er has crimsoned winter
Brought a furrowed drift of care.
Ah, till life's oars are silent,
Till we reach the better clime,
Till the hands are folded quiet—
"Touch us gently, Time."

O. VON K.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN'S DRIFTING.—No. II.

The sunset was glorious that autumn night as we went out to Grand Junction, just as gorgeous as thousands we lose the glory of only because we will not look up. "The pale silver moon" was rising modestly at our left, more like a "gude wife" than a queen. The wives of great men are seldom noticeable, you know, only as they dress up now and then and come out to ornament the sleeves of their lords. If they are women of worth, they fill the home-sphere all the more perfectly that they have not the husband's aid to depend upon. When Lieut. Reynolds' wife became "Mrs. Major Reynolds of Illinois," rumor said he wanted a divorce. It will not do for a man and wife to be any more than equal in their respective spheres, if the more is on her side. So the moon did her duty when the sun went out of sight; the stars and the light-house and the flames leaping from the chimneys of the "Wyandotte smelting works," did all they could to help her, and one or more of the shining lights met with splendid success.

The train left us at Hillsdale, the midnight lamp of Heaven showing us the plain brick college walls in their sleeping beauty, one lone window of the broad front glowing golden from within, perhaps the light of the study table, perhaps a sick one's couch. There is a world inside of such walls—the lives loved of a thousand hearts, the hopes of many a home whose echoes are fainter for their absence; and under all the Tempter lurks, and over all the Father watches.

We look into life in its different phases for various objects; and, among others, if you would know your own self, mingle with humanity. To find your "calling," go where every emotion of the human heart is touched by different hands, and learn the responses that thrill your inmost being. That is, if you are not called to duties just where and as you are; for nine hundred and ninety-nine of a thousand seek for some other sphere than the one they are just adapted to, and lose all their "peace of conscience" trying to do what they were never made for, neglecting the work their hands might find to do, and sighing away life's precious moments because they fail. Yet among the many you must be original, must show your true nature; there is no avoiding it. The strongest elements of your organism will unfold themselves, and the weaker will take the back-ground; so that while you study what others are, others will learn you. The rust and mold and dust of solitary life will rub off, and self-esteem will distinguish itself from self-conceit, secretiveness from deception, courage from bravado, and principle from form, in whatever your aims and actions are; and to know what you are, look when alone into that perfect mirror, the memory of thoughts, words and acts when you were not alone, and name the motives that impelled them.

Do not measure yourself by others in goodness or power; "whoever does that measures downward and will progress downward; but take that standard of perfection, Christ's life and teachings, and you measure upward toward an exaltation to which you will tend the more, the more you measure yourself by it."

These student-lives stand out before you in the exercises of the term as public; and yet every life is a private one, and you may learn but not teach its individuality. There are ideas wholly original to be gathered up and put away in your treasury, as the specimens of the world's productions have been gathered in the college cabinet, and you may see but not appropriate them—romances that lie out in plots of inner and outer life, that thicken or divide, and all work together in one fabric—the one where we all cast a thread bright or dim, coarse or fine, weak or strong; and the texture of the whole is either better or worse for our share in it.

All of this world we can see or hear and thus take into the "spirit-world" of our own hearts and keep there, is ours; and the better we people that world with the beautiful and true the more there is of us individually, the larger we are within ourselves and the more confidence we have and are worthy of in our own resources.

There was one picture I wanted; and so four of us one day climbed two flights of stairs to the chapel, a longer one to the belfry, and then ladders to the cupola, the highest possible altitude but one of the building. "College Hill," we were told, is the highest point of land in the State; and the view near and far was worthy to linger long under an artist's eye. The city lay south and west—city and forest intermingled it seemed, so wide are the lots and so thickly shaded with the at that time many-hued maples. Bawbese lake lay farther east; the narrow St. Joseph river threaded through vale and wood and village; the path of the locomotive was marked distinctly across the field; and at the north-west appeared the little cluster of brick and wood and paint and mortar, Jonesville—all flooded with the sad October sunlight.

The spirited breeze that always frolics and capers on the school ground, seemed to take us wholly in charge, and tossed curls and ribbons and fringes "without regard to cost." It is never a gentle, loving air, but full of vitality, and will find your brain and bring out your ideas sharp and clear, making room in your soul for more and helping you to gather them.

There are different things that cluster around the affections and attach them to such a place—the varied aims and interests that call us to it, and to those who have familiarly trodden the halls and made homes of little rooms, the many memories pictured on the mystic canvas we all reach without seeing, and paint indelibly without pencil. And among the loves and hopes and aspirations are there any, I wonder, that reach quite to those of the pulpit and rostrum where

"Men of thought and men of action
Clear the way"

for those young feet that follow or turn aside as they choose, from the grand mountain path up higher forever? any others that quite as fully wake up the better part of our drowsy, dreamy souls, and strengthen them for the onward march so often as we "remember?"

There are three men at the school you will see more of than either other three, and one of these is Prof. Whipple. If public men do not wish to be criticised they must not be public, and there are few compulsions in saying just what one thinks of one who does the same by every one else, to them or of them, and who would seem at least to take with the same nonchalance as he gives.

There is an aged English gooseberry bush out in the garden that hasn't been trimmed for years, and the thorns are sharp and stubborn and stand out every way from twigs that do the same. The leaves are green and velvety in spring, and in summer darker and thicker and less beautiful; but go close and among them, you find large, clear berries, and you get rubbed and pricked, and may be a little bit angered getting at them; but when you do accomplish what you undertook you are glad you tried it; for they *are* delicious, and you make up your mind the "old torment" is worth saving just where it is, and in fact doesn't need any trimming either. And that's like Prof. Whipple.

"President Fairfield" is written all over the little man with the large hat; and if you think "been to Europe" shows in rather too large characters next after, do not say anything until you hear him talk of America; and if you are loyal you will forget everything else only that he is; and then if you shake hands with him you will presently feel as if you had been to Europe too. It is of no use trying to tell anything he has said unless you can take him right along and have him say it; for the style of the man multiplies everything he speaks; he carries you with him and shows you all he has seen, and you hear as he did all he has heard. When he speaks in double earnest, he rises—without doubt imperceptibly to himself—on tiptoe, and as the sentence is ended he strikes his heels back upon the floor with an emphasis that would do credit to a man of "three hundred pounds."

Prof. Dunn appears to the stranger all heart, and that heart all sympathy. If the darts of enemies are ever hurled at it, it will not struggle or rebel, but bleed and quiver in silent agony, and, losing none of its benevolence, ache for others' sorrows with keener feeling than for its own.

There is nothing quiet or evasive in the man; every phase of life is to him real and deep, every motion is the semblance of a thought. You have seen a white rose, fully blown and ripe, covered with heavy dew, and knew that one stirring breeze would sever the petals from the stem and scatter them far and wide to wither and decay. And when you look at this man you think of it, and the purest spot in your heart tenderly prays that the breezes may never touch him; and the answer seems to come with an assurance that unerring angel hands will gather every fragment of the slender life and carry it safely to the Father; and then a fairer light seems around him; and when you go away from the sound of his voice you step softly and speak low, and the evil one is farther away from you than he ever went before.

Ionia, Mich., Jan., 1867. Grace Glenn.

Brides.—An impudent writer treating on the "natural history of brides," classifies them thus:—Sentimental brides, who marry for love; speculative brides, who marry for money; anxious brides, who marry for the sake of being married; accommodating brides, who marry because their lovers ask them; unresisting brides, who marry because their friends desire them to marry; inquisitive brides, who marry for curiosity, and invalid brides, who marry to restore their health.

FORBEAR.

Forbear! wrath only kindles wrath.
And stirs up passion's fire;
While answering softly, mildly tends
To check the bitterest ire.

A Chinese maxim says:—"We require four things of woman. That virtue dwell in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips; that industry occupy her hand."

The number of ladies' waterfalls exported from France to England last year was 11,954, with hair sufficient for 7,000 more. The United States were the next best customers.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined for the reasons annexed:—"Our Suffering Saviour," A. P. The striking passages of Scripture are almost invariably weakened by paraphrasing.—"In Memoriam," C. W. B. Your principal idea, in the last stanza, is not new.—"Rebus," M. D. Too long.—"Drifting," J. J. M. We cannot understand the drift of your lines.—"The Thoughts of Youth," J. S. Some rhymes incorrect, some sentences won't parse.—"Misery and Death," N. S. Tell the story in half as many words and be a little more careful about the rhythm, and it will be acceptable.—"Returning Compliments," H. P. Four times too long.—"The Snow Storm," F. W. J. You rhyme prettily and correctly, but you must think more vigorously.—"A Valenthe," L. S. Identical syllables do not make a rhyme.—"Names," L. L. Not new, nor complete—"A Husband Found," A. S. Four of the six stanzas rhymed incorrectly.—"To Nellie in Heaven," K. W. Actual experience may make an old subject as interesting as ever to an individual; but it should not be set before the public except with decidedly new thoughts or expressions.—"The Happy Home," S. L. C. Your best lines may be found in the hymn book.—A correspondent inquires if any of our readers can furnish the lines entitled "Peace, be Still," commencing "Once upon a heaving ocean."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSPIRIA.

What balm is there in loud lament,
Or solace in the salt of tears?
Can age's croon give me content,
Or childhood's plaints soothe manhood's fears?
No matter: like the panther's whine,
As much a pang as a relief,
I pour this nightly wail of mine—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

Hope's mirage long ago went down,
And faded fancy's tropic weeds—
All sunken under doubt's dark frown
The trusts that pillared up my creeds:
What thrills were of ambition born,
What comforts twined round firm belief,
How sweet seemed love, both flower and thorn—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

Truths I had deemed might never fail
I've seen confuted one by one:
Money and might o'er right prevail;
A gifted soul die out unknown;
A self proud fool win wide applause:
Malice exile a noble chief;
Hot hatred warp the deep-grooved laws—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

A bright illusion still did bloom
That one rich heart all pangs would pay
And somewhere, from the crib to tomb,
Near paradise would wind my way—
Far doth such compensation seem,
And since the frost has touched the leaf
'Tis vain of [illegible] and fruit to dream—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

Creations of a sickly brain,
Vague shapes of phantom woes are these.
What then is labor's overstrain
And debt and failure and disease,
And strife within a home once blithe?
Behold mine life, a woful sheaf
With self-contempt for binding wythe—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

So much to love the good and fair,
A Sybarite in heart and mind,
A cruel lot is mine to bear,
Thistles and tares to reap and bind.
Lethe for me were wine of bliss,
A welcome guest the final Thief,
Like love's first pledge a fever's kiss—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief!

So made a tropic sea to sail
And drink in joy midsummer's calm
Where Cuban winds all eve exhale
The honey's scent, the flower's balm—
I northward drive with night around,
My sleet-stiff sails I cannot reef,
The autumn gale aloft doth sound—
Ah me, my black and bitter grief! ***

POLITENESS AND POLICY.

Do not discard all ideas of policy because you so often hear it contrasted with principle. Do not make the common mistake of supposing that morality requires you to forego all the advantages arising from that prudence which takes cognizance of the irreconcilable differences of people in respect of temperament, education and ruling motives. You observe the universal rules of courtesy, don't you? But they are all founded on general principles of policy; and if you refuse to give those same principles a further application to suit the peculiarities of your every-day intercourse with various persons, you simply put youself at needless disadvantage in all your dealings and fail to secure justice for yourself. The object of politeness is merely to lubricate the machinery of society, and your strictest observance of it can be no more than your fair contribution toward the general ease and good feeling. The ends of policy are more selfish, but it is none the less just and proper—nay, even necessary. You certainly should not try to appear better than you are; but neither, on the other hand, have you any right to allow yourself to pass for less than you know yourself to be worth. If you discard policy, you are like a coin unstamped; and only those who possess a nicely balanced judgment of character will be able, however well disposed, to determine your true value. Have a policy of your own, not only in your business or professional, but in your social relations also. Be systematic as far as possible. Though you can not and ought not to suppress all action that is prompted by involuntary moods or emotions, yet, other things being equal, you will find your success increasing very nearly in proportion as you do nothing for which you can not render a reason. Make a sharp distinction between feelings and figures, and never let the former invade the province of the latter. If a crisis occurs and a little silent calculation convinces you that there is no alternative for the risk or the sacrifice presented, submit to it at once as if it were all a matter of course to you or something about which you were entirely indifferent. You will thus at least get the credit of being superior to circumstances. By observing a few such principles, you will soon build up for daily use a systematic policy that will often enable you to secure justice for yourself to balance the large drafts which politeness often makes upon you for the benefit of others.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HARSHNESS.

How many little throbbing hearts are forever soured by the use of some some small, harsh or angry word, spoken thoughtlessly,—word that the speaker would gladly recall, were it not for overbearing pride that masters the better feelings of human nature. Did you ever notice the look of pain that rested upon the young face when you spoke those angry words of command or threat? Did you ever look beyond the mere present effect, and see the probable future result of your own wrong-doing? If not, pause where you are, and see the lowering brow, that almost infant brow, as it leaves your presence. See that dark cloud of resentment! You think you can subdue it if it breaks out,—do you? Ah! my friend, you have planted a thorn in that youthful mind that will rankle there until its life dissolves into the great unknown eternity. Perhaps there was *some* cause to impel you to the utterance of passionate words; still, you are none the less the greater wrong-doer of the two; because you did not stop to inquire whether the child was willfully the trespasser. No! no! from the stand-point of your mature mind you looked upon the little one as possessing a mind qualified to discover instantly the right. You have made an enemy that will trouble you through life. Those words will be treasured up in that little mind, and no future act of yours can atone for that one outbreak of passion. Remember this, and use no more harsh words. R. P. A.

POPULAR LIES.

The following stories are constantly reported in the newspapers, and as often as once a year they all find lodgment in one setting or another throughout the country. It is time they were set at rest.

Number One.—That Charles Dickens is habitually in pecuniary difficulty; that he lives beyond his means, and is obliged to go into chancery once or twice a year. That he has made up with Mrs. Dickens and they now live together again.

Charles Dickens is not only in the yearly receipt of very large sums, both from his books and his readings, but he is one of the best business men in England, husbanding his means most judiciously, while his benevolence is nobly conspicuous. His wife has *not* come back to him, but still lives in her own establisement in London, while his residence is at Rochester, thirty miles away from the city.

Number Two.—That one of Mr. Longfellow's daughters was born without arms; that she draws and paints beautifully with her feet.

This error arose from a photograph which, by a mistake in position, gave the impression of an armless child.

Number Three.—That Samuel Rogers, the English poet, kept a million pound note framed and hung up in his library.

This lie was started by an Englishman in America, and was first printed in a foolish account of some London authors in a book called "Pen and Ink Sketches." The writer's name was John Ross Dix, who hoaxed the reading public in various ways.

Number Four.—That the lyrical poem beginning "I am old and blind," was written by John Milton.

The piece was written by a lady of Philadelphia, some years ago, who never pretended Milton had anything to do with it.

Number Five.—That Humboldt said of Bayard Taylor he had never met with a traveler who had gone over so much ground and seen so little.

This malicious anecdote was invented by an envious lecturer in New York, who wished to write down Taylor and write up himself.

Concerning New Year.—The old Romans divided the year into ten months only; it was Numa Pompilius who added January and February. The former took its name from Janus, to whom it was dedicated. As it opened the new year, they surrounded its commencement with good omens, and thence came the custom of visits between neighbors, of wishing happiness and *New Year's Gifts*. The presents given by the Romans were symbolic. They consisted of dried figs, dates, honey-comb, as emblems of "the sweetness of the auspices under which the year should begin its course," and a small piece of money called *stips*, which foreboded riches.—*Attic Philosopher.*

An Opinion of Boston.—A recent visitor in Boston, writing to a journal in New York State, gives his opinion of the New England metropolis in the following felicitous style:—"Boston is chiefly distinguished for its Yankee enterprise, magnificent harbor, crooked streets, spacious Common, big organ, dilapidated State House and the Atlantic Monthly."

Editing a newspaper is a good deal like making a fire. Everybody supposes he can do a little better than anybody else. We have known people doubt their fitness for apple peddling, or driving and counting laths; but in all our experience we never met with an individual who did not think he could double the circulation of any paper in two months.

We find self-made men very often, but self-unmade ones a great deal oftener.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SEPARATED.

BY ROSE.

Apart from thee! Beloved, I hear naught else
But this sad echo in my throbbing heart!
Ah, how can we, whose yearning souls have met
In truest recognition, live apart?

Apart from thee! I leaned on thee to lead
Me into wiser ways, but now I take
The cross thou bid'st me bear, and in Christ's strength,
I will be brave and patient for thy sake.

Apart from thee! God grant the way be short,—
He fills few lives with sorrow's starless night
To the drear end. We may not know, perchance,
"At eventide," for us "there shall be light."
Riverside, Jan., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

In the services of all Christian congregations the impressive custom prevails of repeating, more or less frequently, the Lord's Prayer. Sometimes, to our sorrow, we have heard clergymen vary the words, enlarging upon and paraphrasing the simple, grand original. Against this—to us—unhappy practice, allow an earnest protest. When our Lord's disciples said "Teach us to pray," then said He, "When ye pray, say 'Our Father who art in Heaven.'" We will use these words as they were taught us by the blessed Jesus; and let no vain trifling by misjudging mortals be indulged. There are no words so sweet, so expressive to the Christian heart, as those his Saviour used; and though oft they be repeated, he shall never weary of nor desire to exchange them.

The Sacred House.—Amos Brown, D. D., at the late meeting of the Schuyler county Sabbath School Association said:—"I never wear my hat across the room of the house of God. You may call this superstitions. It is not. We are all under the influence of association and habit, and cannot help it. I accustom myself to this because I would have nothing common connected with the sacred place. I would have everything remind me that it is the Sanctuary, and would allow no act within its walls which would lessen the solemn sanctity of the place." B. W. S.

THE LONELINESS OF CHRIST.

Did you ever think of that correction of Christ where He spoke of Himself as being alone, and instantly said that He was not alone? You will find in the Berlin gallery one of Raphael's pictures of the Madonna, in which there is an exquisite seizing of one of the most fugitive passages of time. The mother has a book, and she is reading, and the child is putting its hand in her bosom; and she has the expression of being absorbed in the book, and yet of having sufficiently noticed the child to look up at it. Her expression is caught just at that subtle moment of time when she is thinking of the book which she is reading, and yet is not quite thinking of it, but is thinking of the child. The whole picture presents that thought, and you see it clearly. And where Christ speaks of Himself in this instance, it is one of those subtle transitions where He is thinking of Himself in His relation to the world, and He speaks of Himself as being alone, and yet, instantly lifting His thought to God, says, "Not alone." This sublime discrimination, how full it is of meaning, and comfort, and consolation to us in our various relations of life.

PULPIT INGENUITY.

A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the liberal support of a very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed around to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation:—"From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing I'm afraid of; that some of you may feel inclined to give too much; now it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be called upon in your respective pews, I wish to be thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything in the plate who cannot pay his debts!" It need not be added that this advice produced an overflowing collection.

The Purse.—A Methodist laborer of Wesley's time—Captain Webb—when any one informed him of the conversion of a rich man, was in the habit of asking, "Is his purse converted?" Without the conversion of *his purse*, the good Captain would give no credit to the conversion of *the man*. In this he agreed with Dr. Adam Clarke, who used to say "he did not believe in the religion that cost a man nothing." The religion that costs a man nothing is no religion at all; and the being converted, *all but the purse*, is no conversion at all.

Family Prayer.—Robert Hall, hearing some worldly-minded person object to family prayer as taking up too much time, said that what might seem a loss will be more than compensated by that spirit of order and regularity which the stated observance of this tends to produce. It serves as an edge and border, to preserve the web of life from unraveling. "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked; but He blesseth the habitations of the righteous."

The Reviewer.

THE SANCTUARY: A Story of the Civil War. By GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, author of "The Story of the Great March," with illustrations. [12mo. pp. 286.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

To a romancer who wishes to build his story upon a bold yet complicated plot, and to fill it with thrilling incidents, the scene and time of a civil war offer perhaps the most inviting field possible. And decidedly the most romantic chapter in our late war was the "march to the sea"—the disappearance of a vast army in the heart of the enemy's country, the rumble of its mysterious movements, the breathless anxiety that awaited its advent, and finally the glad shout that burst from its unbroken columns as they hailed the blue sea and the friendly fleet. Gen. NICHOLS told the story of that wonderful march, in glowing words that bear the impress of living truth, because he had himself seen and participated in what he described. So far as the volume before us presents pictures of the strange situations and private calamities of the war, it is readable and praiseworthy. But, considered strictly as a novel, it certainly cannot be ranked very high. Much of the conversation put into the mouths of persons of little education is too stilted for possibility; and the author has signally failed in making his characters stand out distinctly as living individuals. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

CATALOGUE OF CASTS OF FOSSILS, from the Principal Museums of Europe and America, with short descriptions and illustrations. By HENRY A. WARD, A. M., F. G. S., Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Rochester. [8vo.—pp. 228.] Price, muslin, $1.25; paper, 75c.

THE WARD Geological Cabinets, in the University of Rochester, have been pronounced by the highest authorities the most extensive and valuable on this continent. Prof. WARD, though still a young man, has achieved a most wonderful success in bringing together fossil remains from every part of the world and giving them a complete scientific classification and arrangement. The Professor has a laboratory in Rochester, where several accomplished workmen are constantly employed in making casts of these specimens, to supply the demand for colleges, academies and private collections. The casts are like the Chinaman's cups, showing every crack and seam of the original, and are colored like the real specimens. This catalogue describes over twelve hundred of these casts, and gives accurate pictures of nearly two hundred. The prices, which vary from 15 cts. to $250.00, are annexed, and there is also a convenient index. The book will be sent by Prof. WARD to any address, on receipt of the published price.

THE LAWYER IN THE SCHOOL ROOM: Comprising the Laws of all the States on important Educational Subjects. Carefully compiled, arranged, cited and explained. By M. MCN. WALSH, A. M., LL. B., of the New York Bar. [12mo.—pp. 161.] New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

THIS little volume supplies a long-needed authority on the subjects discussed—a work containing much valuable information, and that will prove both convenient and instructive to many. The volume should be read by every one interested in educational matters, and especially teachers, school officers, ministers and lawyers. It is a handsomely executed work, full of useful and reliable information, and we trust will have, as it merits, a myriad of careful readers. The author is a native of this city, and a graduate of the State Normal School. A teacher of ability and experience—having taught in this county, Albany, and subsequently in Europe—Mr. W. is qualified to discuss the important subjects treated upon in his work.

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. By L. MÜHLBACK, Author of "Frederick the Great and his Court," "The Merchant of Berlin," "Berlin and Sans Souci," "Frederick the Great and his Family," "Story of a Millionaire," "Two Life Paths." Translated from the German by ADELAIDE DEV. CHAMPION. [8vo.—pp. 343.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN this ponderous romance an authoress who has acquired some reputation in her own country exercises her imagination upon court life in the eighteenth century and makes herself for the nonce familiar with the private apartments and individual characters of kings and queens. The narrative is written with considerable spirit; but whatever interest it is expected to derive from illustrious names will fail it among the sturdy republicans on this side the Atlantic, who care little for those who are "born great"—the littlest of the great—except as they affect history by their official acts. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

CRADOCK NOWELL. A Tale of the New Forest. By RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE, Author of Clara Vaughan. [8vo.—pp. 218.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

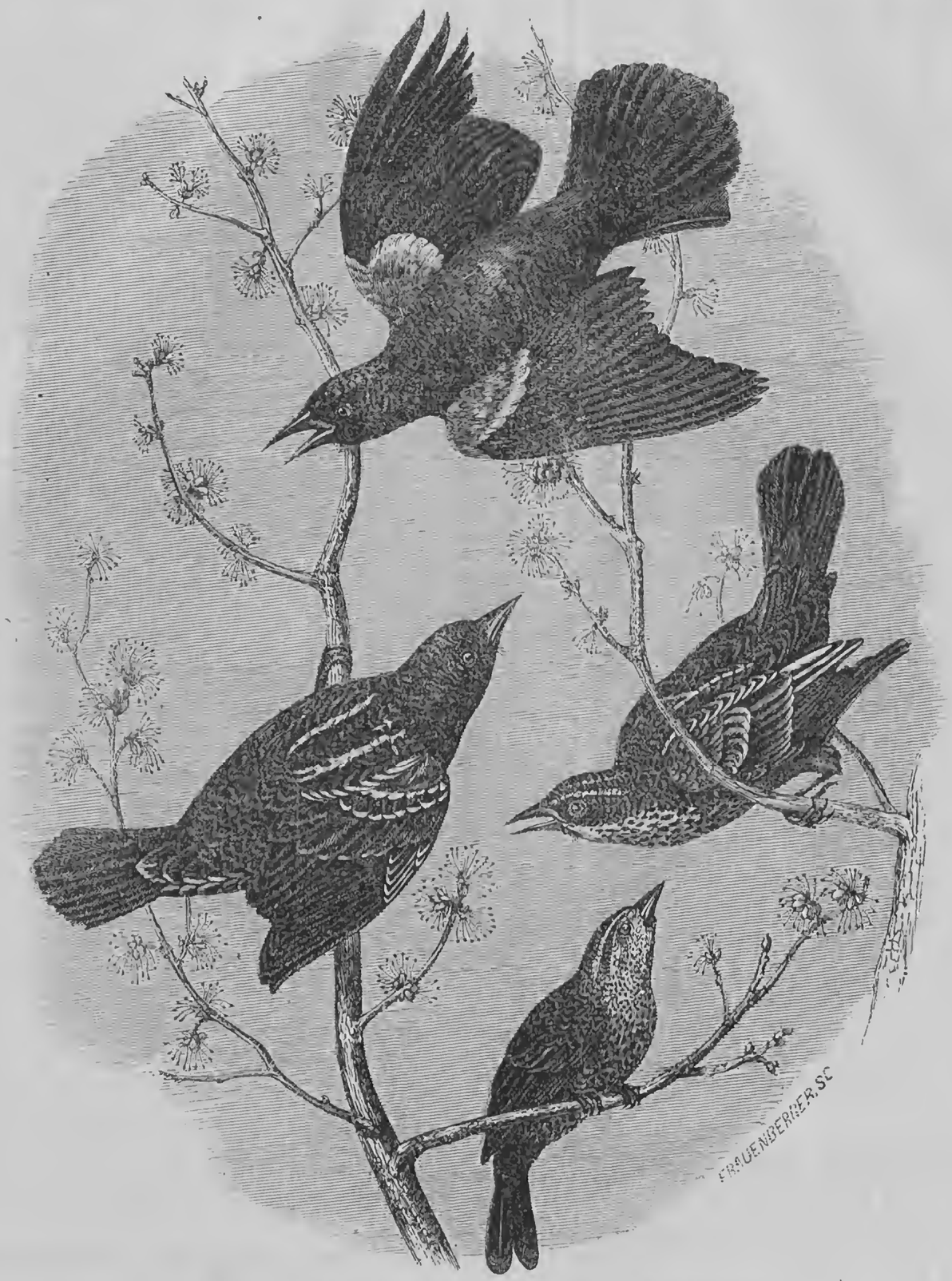
THE idea of sacrificing the life of the mother at the birth of the hero or heroine in the first chapter of a novel, for the mere sake of enlisting the reader's sympathy, or giving a touch of pathos to the story, is so old that it now excites a smile at every repetition. "Cradock Nowell" is one of the hundreds of tales of English country life that are written every year, and serve the purpose of staying for a while the stomachs of novel devourers. It opens as indicated above, and wades through a mass of 200,000 words to its close. When an English novelist resorts to the strange expedient of putting delicate things in Greek, it seems to indicate that he considers or intends them to be indelicate. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

SCHOOLDAY DIALOGUES. Compiled by ALEXANDER CLARK, A. M. [16mo.—pp. 352.] Philadelphia: J. W. Doughaday & Co.

IN our schooldays a book of dialogues was in great demand among our fellow pupils, and their recitation on the stage with a little theatrical costuming the height of glory. But most of the dialogues in the books of those days were wretched enough, many of them being the loud-mouthed parts of absurd German plays, where Roderigo raves and Gomez moralizes or expostulates with vehemence and gesticulation *ad lib.* The compiler of this volume has endeavored to get together something a little more home-like and interesting, and presents a good many entirely new dialogues of real merit. Nothing is so efficacious in getting boys out of the sing-song style of speaking pieces as the recitation of dialogues.

THE FRENCH MANUAL: A New, Simple, Concise and Easy Method of Acquiring a Conversational Knowledge of the French Language; including a Dictionary of over Ten Thousand Words. By M. ALFRED HAVET. [pp. 300.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE mastery of modern languages, especially French and German, is becoming rather a necessity than an accomplishment with those who would be well educated or who expect to travel. The design of the present work, which has been revised and corrected from the last English edition, is to make the grammar as brief and comprehensive as possible and give more than usual attention to conversational exercises and the acquisition and ready use of idiomatic phrases. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.



THE AMERICAN RED-WINGED STARLING.

THE American Red-Winged Starling (*Agelaius Phœniceus*) is named after the European Starling, which it resembles, except in color. It extends over a wide range of country, from Labrador to Mexico. In the North it is migratory, but in the Southern States and Mexico it remains all the year round. The male measures nine inches in length, and the female a little over seven. In color they are so distinct that they would never be taken for the two sexes of the same species. The male is of a beautiful glossy black, with the shoulders scarlet; the female is brownish-black above, mottled and streaked with brown or white; the head has two stripes of cream color on each side over the eye; and the lower surface is of a whitish cream color, streaked and spotted with black. The young male bird greatly resembles the female, but soon begins to show indications of belonging to the superior sex in the reddish markings of his shoulders, a distinction of which the females are always destitute. They pair about the middle of April, and build their nests a fortnight later—generally in marshy places, six or seven feet from the ground. The outside of the nest is of rushes and long grass, the lining of softer material. The female lays generally five eggs, pale blue, slightly tinged with purple, and marked with lines and spots of black. If the nest is robbed, they build again soon after in the same meadow. When taken alive, or reared from the nest, it soon becomes familiar, and sings frequently, bristling out its feathers. Its notes, though not remarkably various, are very peculiar. The most common one resembles the syllables *conk-quer-ree*; others, the shrill sounds produced by filing a saw; some are more guttural; and others remarkably clear. The most usual note of both male and female is a single *chuck*. In some instances the red-winged starling, like his European namesake, has been taught to articulate words pretty distinctly.

In the South the starlings collect in immense flocks during the winter, frequenting old rice and cornfields. During the spring and summer they feed on grubs, caterpillars and other insects. WILSON, the ornithologist, pleads strongly for the bird, on the ground that its destruction of noxious insects is so extensive as to over-balance all the mischief it does, but says:—"For their principal attacks upon the farmer's property the starlings select the months of August and September, when the ears of the Indian corn are young, soft and succulent, and present a temptation too great to resist. At this time, reinforced daily from all parts of the interior, they pour down on the low countries in prodigious multitudes. Here they are seen, like vast clouds, wheeling and driving over the meadows and devoted cornfields, darkening the air with their numbers. Then commences the work of destruction on the corn, the husks of which, though composed of numerous envelopments of closely-wrapt leaves, are soon completely or partially torn off; while from all quarters myriads continue to pour down like a tempest, blackening half an acre at a time; and, if not disturbed, repeat their depredations till little remains but the cob and the shriveled skins of the grain. What little is left of the tender ear, being exposed to the rains and weather, is generally much injured."

Reading for the Young.

"GOOD NIGHT."

"Good night, good night!" said a lovely child,
As she turned her face, with affection mild,
To receive a tender mother's kiss,
Ere she sank away to her dreams of bliss.

"Good night!" and she uttered her little prayer
To "Our Father in Heaven" in silence there,
While guardian angels took their stand
To watch her through the dreamy land.

The angels looked and sweetly smiled
Upon the face of that lovely child,
And said, as she uttered that little prayer,
"Of such the kingdom of heaven are."

THE LITTLE SOLDIERS.

"WIFE," said a man when the war broke out, "I *must* enlist. If it is necessary for my neighbors to go, it is for *me* to go. I can't stay at home *easy*, anyhow."

"Oh, William, must you?" said his wife sorrowfully, "must you? How can me and the boys get along alone?"

"Yes, father, go," cried little Will. "I think you *ought* to go. They won't take *us*, or we'd go in your stead. Some of the family ought to go to keep the family credit good. Don't you know, father, how many times grandma has told us how her father left his oxen in the field and went to fight the enemy at Lexington, without even going home to bid the folks good-bye?"

"Yes," said Sammy, "We'll take care of home for you; we'll help mother. Go, father, and fight for the flag of freedom."

"Thank you, my brave boys," cried the mother, "thank you. Go, father, enlist."

The man enlisted, and the boys, as good as their word, took care. There was a large patch of ground near to the house which Will dug, hoed, planted, and raised a good supply of vegetables on, enough to eat and some to sell. He did it all himself, for Sam worked for Dr. Blake.

One day a gentleman came along, who, looking into Will's premises and seeing the thrifty state of things, "Why, I thought your father had gone to the war," said he. "Where did all this come from?"

"Work did it, sir," said Will.

"Work will do almost everything," said the gentleman.

"Yes, sir," said Will, "father's fighting, I'm digging, and mother's praying."

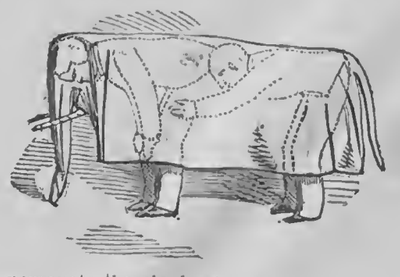
"Fighting, digging, and praying," cried the gentleman, "that's the patriotism that will bring the country out of her distresses. Would that every family went to work so."—*Child's Paper.*

RUINS OF BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE.

A TOURIST writes from France:—"There are several localities in the vicinity of Nantes which are well worthy a visit. For instance, I imagine not a few of our little folks in America would like to have joined me in an excursion I took the other day to the ruins of Bluebeard's castle—that very identical castle where the story book tells us the murdered wives hung in a line in the mysterious chamber! The original of Bluebeard, it seems, was one ferocious old chevalier Duval, who was, in truth, a ferocious old bigamist, and lived in this castle so long ago that hardly anything except tradition in regard to him yet remained. The excursion is a delightful one, and you may reach the ruins either by a road which conducts through a charming rolling landscape, or by the pretty little river Erdre, which winds romantically northward from the center of the town. Just outside the primitive village of Jandiniere, immediately upon the sloping bank of the stream, you encounter some crumbling walls, so thickly covered with moss, ivy and brush that you can hardly discover them, and in the midst of a pretty wood, and this is all that still exists of Bluebeard's castle. They undertake to place you on the very spot where the murdered wives were transfixed; for tradition takes strong hold on the ignorant, superstitious minds of those French peasants, and I doubt not that the old woman who shows the ruins for a few cents thoroughly believes the story from beginning to end."

THE ELEPHANT.

THIS is a most comical diversion, and never fails to elicit applause. Two boys are required



to personate the elephant; one represents his fore, and the other his hind legs. The two boys place themselves as shown in the illustration; a quilt doubled over *three* or *four* times is now placed on the backs of the boys, which serves to form the back of the elephant; a large blanket or traveling shawl is then thrown over them, one end of which is twisted to represent the trunk of the animal, the other end serving in a similar manner to represent his tail. Two paper cones enact the tusks, and the elephant is complete. A bright and witty boy should be selected to perform the part of keeper, and he must lecture upon the prodigious strength, wonderful sagacity and extreme docility of the animal, proving the latter quality by lying down and permitting the elephant to walk over him. It always amuses a company to *show them the elephant.*—*The Play-Room.*

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A MEMORIAL.

ANDREW VAN VALER, born in 1786, in humble circumstances, was reared to the trade of cabinet-making, from which he passed to the avocation of farming among the hills of butter-making Orange county, in this State. Possessing by nature an unusually ingenious faculty, combined with extravagant love of music, he, in his manhood, turned his attention in leisure hours to the investigation of the structure and mysteries of musical instruments; and, although having never served either a long or short apprenticeship among musical craftsmen, in process of time he wrought out various instruments, such as violins, violincellos, etc., and at length two pianos of the kind, size and capacity then in use. In the further prosecution of his efforts he occupied himself with constructing an organ—gaining his knowledge and ideas from mere personal inspection of such an instrument, together with occasional counsel and direction from mechanics in the trade. His labor resulted in the production of a four-stop organ, which for many years stood in his own parlor, until it was afterwards removed to the church where he was then an attendant. A few years later he built a second organ of similar dimensions, lately transferred from his daughter's house to the church where he is *now* an attendant.

Mr. VAN VALER has now reached the age of eighty years; and yet upon the twenty-third day of December last he completed the setting up and tuning of his third organ, which for capacity of sound and range of pipes, as well as for elegance of finish, far surpasses either of his former efforts in the same line. The instrument last completed was begun in August, 1865; it has five stops, four and a half octaves of keyboard notes, a swell and one octave of pedal notes. Its pipes are, as in all such instruments, part of metal and part of wood; the latter he built himself, as he did all the wood-work of the entire instrument. The case is of chestnut, finished upon the surface with a high polish, the grain being of unusual beauty; the front is highly ornamented with elaborate carvings, gilt pipes, mouldings, etc. To crown all, the sweetness as well as the volume of the tones emanating from this "child born out of due time" are unsurpassed by any of the productions of the best factories, and the whole work stands to-day a proud monument to the skill, labor and energy of an old man, at a time of life when, ordinarily, there is neither capacity, ability nor inclination for achievements of this description.

Watkins, N. Y., Jan., 1867. B. W. S.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION.

PROFESSOR ÜLGER, the celebrated Viennese botanist and palæontologist, has recently published some remarks on the bricks of the ancient Egyptians, especially those of the pyramid of Daskour. On examining them through the microscope, the Professor discovered that the mud of the Nile, out of which they were made, contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also the fragments of many manufactured substances, whence we may conclude that Egypt must have enjoyed a high degree of civilization upwards of four thousand years ago. Professor Ulger has been enabled, by the aid of his microscope, to discover in these bricks a vast number of plants which at that time grew in Egypt. The chopped straw clearly discernible in the body of the bricks, confirms the description of the manner of making them, as we find it in Herodotus and in the Book of Exodus.

THE PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY.

PANAMA correspondence reports the operations at that place of a Company recently organized by wealthy capitalists in New York, called the Pacific Pearl Company. The Company intends to operate at the Pearl Islands, about thirty miles from Panama. A sub-marine boat has arrived, capable of carrying ten or twelve men at one time, who can work under the water for many hours, and so constructed that it can be lowered or hoisted at a moment's notice, and so arranged that when lowered they can open the boat at the bottom, by means of two trap-doors, allowing a space of ten feet square in each, for working purposes. The Company expects to commence operations in about a month, and hopes to realize a fabulous fortune. Miss McFlimsey may anticipate an extensive reduction in the price of pearls.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The Fourteenth Congress of the Schoolmasters of Germany has just been held at Manheim; the sittings have lasted three days. Among the questions discussed were the best methods of developing memory in children; the means of awakening in them a love of country; the advantages resulting from a larger share of time being given the gymnastic exercise in education; the study of music, especially of national songs; the necessity of teaching children, with the greatest care, the history of their country, and especially the great deeds and victories of the German people, &c. There are now in the German States sixty-three educational periodicals.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE President has signed the bill to punish dealing in counterfeit public securities and currency. It prohibits printing professional cards or notes on the currency. Also the bill granting powers to U. S. Courts to grant writs of habeas corpus in case of imprisonment in violation of the Constitution or treaty.

The Secretary of State informs Congress that authentic evidence of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment has been received from the following named States: — Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas and Missouri; and that a printed copy of a joint-resolution ratifying it has been received from New Hampshire.

The following is the current statement of the public debt of the United States on the first of February, 1867, as appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns in the Department:

Debt bearing coin interest 5 per cent. bonds, $198,091,350.; six per cent. bonds of 1867-1868, $15,779,441.80; six per cent. bonds of 1881, $283,745,250.00; six per cent. 5-20 bonds, $910,029,500.00; navy pension fund, $12,500,000.00; total, $1,420,145,541.80; debt bearing currency interest 6 per cent. bonds, $12,922,000.00; three years compound interest notes, $663,686,100.00; total, $819,672,740.00; matured debt not presented for payment, $115,791,451.31.

Debt bearing no interest on United States notes, $381,429,090.00; fractional currency, $28,743,733.72; gold certificates of deposit $19,992,980.00. Total, $2,685,773,539.83.

Amount in the treasury — coin, $97,354,603.69. Amount in the treasury — currency, $41,069,187.58. Total, $142,423,791.27. Amount of debt less cash in treasury, $2,543,349,748.56.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House an elaborate report of the Hon. Israel T. Hatch of New York, in reference to a resolution of that body upon our inland commerce and its transportation lines to the seaboard commerce. It claims to have demonstrated that the Erie Canal is the natural and cheapest channel for western commerce; that it has carried heretofore as it will carry hereafter the bulk of western commerce; that the geographical and commercial causes which have prevented any serious diversion of business from the Erie Canal by Canadian canals will operate more powerfully in the future than in the past for free exchange of products and free transit of the country.

It argues the co-operation of the West with the State of New York to secure national aid in favor of its former proposition. The Secretary in his letter transmitting the report to Congress says the investigations have evidently been made by Mr. Hatch with fairness and fidelity.

The conclusions which naturally arise from considerations presented by him, point to an improvement and enlargement of our means of transportation through our territory for our vast Western commerce, in preference to those of the Canadas.

George Peabody has addressed a letter to Robt. C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Bishop McIlvaine, Gen. Grant and others, tendering as a gift the sum of one million dollars, to be held in trust and interest thereof applied, for the promotion of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the South-western States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He gives permission to use from the principal within the next two years not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives planters' Bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting with interest to eleven hundred thousand dollars, on which no interest has been paid since 1840, but the validity of which never has been questioned.

The bill to admit Nebraska as a State into the Union has been passed over the President's veto — in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 9; in the House by 120 to 44.

Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, has laid before the Senate a new scheme of reconstruction, embodied in the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, devised by leading Southerners in Washington, and said to meet the approbation of President Johnson:

ARTICLE 14—Section 1.—The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual—no State shall pass any law or ordinance to secede or withdraw from the Union; and any such law or ordinance shall be null and void.

Section 2 forbids repudiation of the national or assumption of the rebel debt.

Section 3 abolishes all considerations of race or color in the matter of U. S. citizenship.

Section 4 provides that a State excluding on account of race or color any portion of its population from voting shall have such population excluded from its basis of representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College.

Also the following to be part of the Constitution of each State:

Every male citizen a year in the State and six months in the county, immediately preceding an election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution in the English language, and is the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote, provided no person who has voted shall be excluded from voting.

This scheme is said to meet with little favor from the dominant party in Congress. It is significant, however, as indicating a narrowing of the breach between them and the adherents of the President.

The Executive Mansion has been thoroughly renovated at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The new carpets and curtains were specially imported from England.

The report of the Agricultural department for January contains an elaborate compilation of statistics of wages of farm labor throughout the country. It is based upon the original returns from every State in the Union. It also includes the general average rate of wages for white labor without board, which is made $20.00 per month, and $15.50 per month with board. The average rate of freedmen's labor $16 per month, and with board furnished, $9.75. The highest rate is in California, which is about $45. Massachusetts pays the next highest, $38. The average rate for the Eastern States is $33.30 per month; in the Middle States, $30.07; in the Western States, $20.90.

The increase in the price of labor since 1860 is about 50 per cent.; since 1833, upon average estimates, 70 per cent.

The rate of wages with board, in the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to Iowa, varies but twenty-four cents, varying from $18.72 to $18.96.

From Albany.

THE State Workingmen's Assembly met in Albany on the 5th. The attendance was large, and from all parts of the State. Wm. McArthur of Troy, was elected President, and James Coney of Albany, Secretary, for the ensuing year. The principal questions discussed were the eight hour law and the apprentice system. The time for holding the annual meeting was changed to the fourth Tuesday in January, and it was resolved that hereafter the Committee of Ways and Means shall consist of one member from each county represented.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of at least semi-monthly payment of wages, and to petition the Legislature for a law giving wages preference over all other claims in cases of insolvency.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate providing for a State Convention to amend the Constitution, and for the election of 128 delegates on the fourth Tuesday in April next, the Convention to meet on the first Tuesday in June, and the new Constitution to be submitted to the people at a general election in November. Mr. Folger said there was no one of the important features of the bill which received the assent of the whole committee, and that the various features were adopted by a majority vote. A bill for the same purpose introduced into the Assembly differs from that mentioned above in that it does not allow colored men to vote for delegates.

From the South.

A TERRIBLE hurricane swept over Onachitta River and the adjoining parishes in the neighborhood of Pine Bluffs, La., on the 1st, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The inhabitants fled to the open fields for safety.

The agent in Alabama of the Freedmen's Relief Commission writes as follows: — "The great cry is for bread, and we have felt that it was better to give bread to 500 than bread and meat to 300." He furthermore says that not less than 4,000 persons will have to be fed by public charity until a crop is matured, and a larger number will require a partial relief. Not a county in the State, says the Commissioner, to which we have not been compelled to send food for the poor. The grain crop of last season was very light in all parts of the State; on the thin lands of the poorer and mountainous counties, almost an entire failure. Nearly one-half of the grain necessary to supply the State will have to be imported. In many sections the crops raised are already consumed. The greatest suffering is to be found in the mountainous portion of the State, lying between the prairie and cane lands of Central Alabama and the valley of the Tennessee River. These counties had the largest white population previous to the war, and have now the largest number of destitute widows and orphans.

The Louisiana House of Representatives has adopted the Constitutional Amendment. The House unanimously concurred in the bill calling a constitutional convention.

A great fraud has recently been unearthed in cotton transactions. Previous to the surrender of the rebel army, 80,000 bales of Confederate cotton at Mobile, Ala., were placed at the disposal of Dick Taylor, for the purpose of paying his legion. A large amount of gold was furnished a rebel quartermaster, named A. K. Shepherd, by parties in Memphis, Tenn., (then in possession of the federal forces,) to exchange for this cotton. After the surrender the cotton was seized by the United States treasury agents, sent to New York and sold on Government account. Recently Lewis E. Parsons, late Provisional Governor of Alabama, as agent of Shepherd, has obtained treasury warrants for 18,000 bales of this cotton, amounting to $1,440,000.

Official information received from Fort Mc Intosh, Texas, reports that twelve or fifteen bandits are roaming about the country between the Neuces River and San Antonia. They killed eight persons and pillaged their houses. Major Hogan with a small party started in pursuit and succeeded in killing three of them and capturing twelve horses, with a loss of one man. Capt. John A. Wilcox, with a scouting party, on the 18th of January, near San Saba, passed a party of Indians, overtook and killed two of them. They abandoned their horses and sought refuge in the mountains.

The Storm.

THE storm of Saturday night, the 9th inst., reached over a wide extent of country, and did a great deal of damage in some places. A Providence, R. I., dispatch says: The heavy rain of Saturday night carried off most of the remaining snow and caused a damaging flood in all our mill streams, surpassing anything of the kind since 1837. Dams and bridges are carried away in various parts of the State, and many mills and mill tenements were partially submerged. The Air Line Railroad bridge near Woonsocket is partially swept away. The loss in this vicinity may reach $200,000.

A Norwich, Ct., dispatch says: The heavy rains of Saturday and Saturday night have swollen the streams in this vicinity to an almost unprecedented height. The Sheetucket and Thames at this place have overflowed their banks, and the lower part of the city is inundated. The connection track between the New London, Northwestern and Worcester railroads is submerged, and in some places completely torn up so that the Boston train Saturday night was compelled to load passengers at Allyn's Point, where they took the steamer.

At Albany there was a strong gale from the northwest all day; but the ice in the river did not break up.

At Rochester there was a considerable fall of snow, commencing about dark, and a strong wind prevailing through the night.

The ice in the Delaware was broken up; and the Lehigh rose several feet.

From Candia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune relates the following instance of the heroism of the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks:

The army left here about 15,000 strong. At Alikiame, a town at the foot of the north-east slope of the White Mountains, ten or twelve miles from here, they first met with resistance. The skirmish line was an advance guard of Greeks, and from there to the first stronghold, Lakus, they were nearly a week making their way, though it is but three hours' walk. The Cretans held the defiles leading to Omalo, a great plateau in the White Mountains, where were their depots.

At Karis, a little village near Likus, the Turks were badly repulsed, but a division being ordered up from the central districts to flank their position, the insurgents fell back on the defiles themselves; and finding the passage to Omalo impracticable, the Pasha moved along by the right to gain the passages to Selinois, which are very difficult if well defended.

Discussions took place among the Cretan commanders; and Mustapha, moving suddenly after three days of rain which deluged everything and killed his own men by hundreds, took the pass of Phronka by surprise, and after a sharp combat of four or five hours and considerable loss, pushed a column through and effected the passage of his whole army without further opposition. The Christians retired to the mountains of Sphakia, the southern portion of the White Mountains, and left Selinois to the discretion of the troops.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

LORD DERBY has expressed a wish that Secretary Seward would state plainly the claims upon which an adjustment by arbitration was desired.

A NEW Atlantic cable, by way of the Azores to Halifax, is talked of. The prospectus promises that it will send twenty-four words for twenty dollars.

FOURTEEN tribes of Indians, represented by delegates, have agreed to surrender the leased lands of the Creeks and Seminoles, and to sell their land in Kansas.

THE House Committee on Agrienlture has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of a commission to investigate the causes and results of the Texas cattle disease.

THE Omaha Republican says: — Capt. Hatch has been authorized to raise a regiment of Pawnee Indians for service on the plains, and has commenced to work, with fine prospects of success.

INDIAN traders are hereafter to be allowed only to sell such quantities of arms and ammunition to the Indians as shall be specified and supplied by the commanders of the districts in which they trade.

FROM St. Domingo news to the 28th ult. is received. President Cabral has pardoned all political prisoners. Tobacco promised to yield a good crop. All kinds of provisions were scarce. The health of the island was good.

THE President has approved the bill providing that alcohol made or manufactured from distilled spirits, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, and burning fluid made or manufactured from alcohol or spirits of turpentine or camphene, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, shall be exempt from tax.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Feb. 12, 1867.

THERE is an increased supply of money at the East, and a better feeling in financial circles. Rates of interest are lower, and call loans are made in New York at 6 per cent. on miscellaneous securities, and at 5 per cent. on Government bonds. Government securities were decidedly strong at the close of last week, and the transactions were large. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 108¾; the consolidated 5-20s of 1865 sold at 105¼. Notwithstanding the advance in gold on this side, 5-20s have continued firm in Europe.

There is a better feeling in regard to trade in New York and Boston than existed ten days since, though sales are not large. The severe storms of this winter have operated unfavorably upon trade all through the country, and prospects of better weather increase the hopes of a better trade. The bank deposits everywhere are less than usual, which indicates that trade is dull and collections slow. At Cincinnati and Chicago financial affairs are slowly improving.

The examination of Mr. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer at New York, before a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington in regard to improper management in the sale of gold, has resulted in his entire exculpation. The committee say "that there is no ground whatever for the statements, allegations and charges contained or implied by the House resolution of Jan. 15."

The gold bill has been defeated for the present, and it is now extremely doubtful whether any financial measures will be perfected by the present Congress. The amendatory tariff bill, it is expected, will be reported to the House about the middle of this week. It is said the Ways and Means Committee have resolved to adopt the recommendation of Commissioner Wells regarding the income tax, and will report in favor of a five per cent. tax on all incomes exceeding $1,000.

The bankrupt bill has been defeated in the Senate by a majority of two. It will come up again on a motion to reconsider, when its friends anticipate they will have a majority.

A strong effort is being made in the Massachusetts Legislature to abolish the usury laws. The Boston Commercial Bulletin advocates the measure, and in its last issue gives twenty-four reasons for a change in the present law.

There has been a good deal of excitement among the New York Insurance Companies for the last ten days. Declaring large dividends, and the employment of irresponsible agents, have very much weakened some of the Companies, and people have been led to inquire with some earnestness in regard to Insurance Companies in whose affairs they were interested. The Sun Company recently canceled its outstanding scrip, in order to balance its losses.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The markets East show no advance. Western holders of wheat are rather firmer, believing that the amount to come into market in the spring will be comparatively small. Milwaukee papers say that Minnesota can spare but little if any more.

WOOL.—There is no improvement in prices of wool in this locality or at the West, and very little doing. There is a better look in the Eastern market, though prices have not materially advanced. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:—"The wool market has been active during the past week, the exigencies of consumption having brought in a large number of buyers. Sales of domestic for the week foot up 1,200,000 lbs., at 45@70c. for fleece, and 35@60c. for the various grades of pulled. The outside figure for pulled was for Rochester and other extra lots." The sales have not been as large in New York, but the market is firm.

PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th says:

We continue the publication of pork packing returns from the packing points in the interior:—Packed to date, 1,941,304; estimate for the season, 2,156,190—total packed last season, 1,432,993. The footings now show an increase, so far, of 723,197 this season. As a general thing, the reports indicate an increase in the weight, but what the actual increase is cannot now be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The total number of hogs packed in the West last season was 1,683,474, and the previous year 2,451,619.

PETROLEUM.—The oil market is reported very dull. The Pittsburg Gazette says Venango oil is offered at 9c. Buyers, however, are scarce at anything above 8½c. Refiners manifest little disposition to contract ahead. The home consumption of petroleum in 1866 was 29,410,149 gallons.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	10@11c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,75@2,80	Onions	50@62½
Best white	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	18@20
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	7,00@7,75
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	25@28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. clear ₩ bu	15@16c
Do. factory	17@18	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₩ lb	40@45c
Do. rough	12@11	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	5@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	40@43	Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	32@45

The Provision Markets.

New York, Feb. 9.—Ashes, pots, $8,00@8,25; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 33@33¾c. Flour, sales at $9,15@13,40. Wheat, $2,12@2,90. Rye, $1,20@1,26. Barley, 95@$1,20. Corn, $1,13@1,15. Oats, 60@60c. Pork, new mess, $20,25@20,75; old do. $19,75@19,87; prime, $16,62@17,00. Lard, 11¼@12¾c. Butter, 15@22cts. Cheese, 15@20c. Dressed hogs, 9¼@9¾c Western; 10@10¾c for city. Hams, 10¾@13c. Shoulders, 8½@9¼c. Hops, 63@70c.

Albany, Feb. 9.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7@7,25; buckwheat flour, $2,65; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,08; Rye, $1,10@1,15; Corn, $1,10@1,20; Barley, $1,15@1,20; Oats, 65c. Dressed hogs, $8,77@8,82 for Western; State, $9,00@9,25. Hams, 16cts. Butter, 25@33c. Lard, 12@13c. Cheese, 19@21c. Clover seed, 14½@16½c; timothy, $4,25@4,62½.

Buffalo, Feb. 9.—Flour, sales at $11,50@14,00; Wheat, $2,37@2,40; Corn, 81c@$1; Barley, $1,02@1,05; Rye, $1@1,00; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $19@20,50; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 8¼@8½c.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,19@1,89; Corn, 70@72½c; Oats, 40@42c; Rye, 86@87c; Barley, 70@125c. Pork, mess, $19,00; Hams, 10½c; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Dressed hogs, $7,85@7,90.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Flour ranges from $6,75@7,75; Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,40; fall, $1,60@1,75; Oats, 30@32c; Barley, 45@55c; Peas, 70@72c; Pork, mess, $17,00; prime, $15; Hams, 9@11cts; Bacon, 9@10cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Butter, 9@13½c; Cheese, 11½@12¾c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $9@14,00; Straw, $5@6,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,50@5,35.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Feb 5th.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, ₩ @17; Cows and Calves, $40@115; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 8@8¼cts; light medium, 6¾@7¼c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 6.—Beeves, sales at 8@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $25@45. Sheep, 4@6c extra, 6¼@7½c; in lots, $1,50@5,50 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, none.

Albany, Feb. 8.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¼@10cts. Sheep, common to good, 6@7¼c; extra, 7@8¾cts. Hogs, 7@7½c; dressed hogs, 9@9¼c.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Beeves range at from $3,00@6,65; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $3,00@5,25; Hogs, $5,50@6,65.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Beef, 1st class, $7; 2d, $6,50@7; Inferior, $5@6,50. Sheep, $5@6 each. Lambs, $3. Calves, $4,50@6 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Feb. 9.—Market quiet and firm; sales 300,000 lbs. at 47@62½c for domestic fleece; 40@50c for extra pulled; 22@32½c for Texas and Mexican; 33@35c for Mestiza, and 36c in gold for Demarara and Cape.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 67@75c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@60c; fine, 35@57; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@52c. Other Western—Fine, 53@56c; medium, 50@52c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 32@33c; Chilian, 38@32c; African, 16@35c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 33c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 50c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
891-13t M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—51 acres, with 2500 Peach and 100 Apple Trees on it. For particulars address J. R. D. LEEDS, Milford, Del.

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS—WEIGHS 44 to 45 lbs., ₩ bushel, and yields 50 ₩ cent. more than common white oats. Samples mailed on receipt of stamp. Price $3 ₩ bush. EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

ANY LADY OR OTHER PERSON WHO wishes a handsome Enamelled Hunting Case Watch in return for a few hours services may address *immediately*, A. A. U., Room 13, No. 25 Pine St., New York.

LOOK HERE!—YOUR NAME AND ADdress beautifully printed, on 25 Satin Enamelled Cards, and sent post-paid, for only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address P. D. SWICK, Dundee, Ill.

9999 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED TO raise their own Berries. J. S. COLLINS of Moorestown, N. J., offers Variety Lists by mail or express, at prices to suit. ☞ See page 59 this No.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Sent by mail for 50 cents.
Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 59 ACRES, seven miles west of Rochester. Said Farm is in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, and seven acres of orchard. For further particulars inquire on the premises. MRS. L. SPOHR,
891-3t Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

1867. TO DEALERS IN SEEDS. 1867.
My Wholesale Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, &c., for dealers only, is now ready for mailing. SAMUEL T. THORBURN,
Seedsman, 46 Hudson St., Albany, N. Y.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States.
Address WM. WEBSTER,
891-1t Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

GRAPES! GRAPES!—DELAWARE, Iona, Adirondac, Israella, Rogers' Hybrids No. 4, 15, 19 and 33, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Concord and Creveling, one and two years old grown from ripe wood, and true to name, which will be sold at low prices. Also, Jucunda and Agriculturist Strawberry.
891-1t JNO. CRAINE, East Lockport, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
891-13t Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Farm of 157 acres situated at Starkey, N. Y., ½ mile from Starkey station on N. C. RR., 1½ miles from Seneca Lake, convenient to Post-office, and best of schools; said farm is well watered, has abundance of fruit of all kinds; buildings new and first-class. For location and easy access to railroad and market, this farm is hard to be beaten. Address
I. S. DISBROW, Starkey, N. Y.

100 THINGS WORTH KNOWING—Also, how to make Artificial Honey, at a cost of only 9 cts. ₩ lb.; very best Hard Soap for 2 cts. ₩ lb.; Extra Vinegar for 3 cts. ₩ gallon; beautiful Inks of all Colors; Cider without Apples; famous Hair Restorers, and Hair Dyes; The Hunters Secrets, complete; Rosel's Great Discovery! All the above sent post-paid for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS! Address
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FINE NEW PEARS—Beurre Clairgo, a magnificent new variety, it has been grown to 2 lbs. weight, a fine eating pear, and very beautiful. Color, scarlet, and yellow russet; a great bearer; ripening in October. Dancy's Hovey is acknowledged to be the best of all Pears, tasting more sweetmeat than a Pear, ripening in early winter. No one that can grow a pear tree should be without this variety. American Beauty, or Dorsorus. A new American Seedling of great promise; size medium, nearly the whole surface is covered with scarlet, on yellow ground, of first quality, ripening in July. A strong grower and great bearer. This is one of the most beautiful Pears grown. Two scions of each variety $1, 50; 12 scions of each $5; 20 scions of each $10, or $10 ₩ 100 scions for either variety. Two scions each of the Seckle, Bartlett and Sheldon will be added without cost, if wanted. All scions packed and sent free by mail.
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HOVEY & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE
Flower and Vegetable Garden FOR 1867,
is now ready, containing more than 120 pages, with 80 elegant engravings and
A Splendid Colored Plate,
With full descriptions of 2,500 varieties of the most desirable Flowers and Vegetables, and complete direction for their cultivation. ☞ Sent free to all applicants on the receipt of 25 cts. Address HOVEY & CO.,
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NEW SEWING MACHINE.
THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1866. Price each, Class 1, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm*, and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care*, adjusted for *special work*, and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 620 Broadway, New York. 891-4t

SING SING GRAPE VINES.
The Best in the Market!
All my large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, Iona and Israella Vines is sold, except a small quantity I have reserved to use in filling retail orders.

As has been the case every season, the demand for *really good* vines has been beyond my ability to supply. That my vines sell so readily at FULL RATES, argues well that the QUALITY of vines offered will hereafter have much to do with their sale. Buy good vines at a good price, rather than vines advertised at reduced rates. You may be sure that with the present great demand for vines, all of good quality will be sought after at good prices. Send for Price List.

I have also for sale good wood of Iona and Israella Vines, grown under glass, at $40 per $1,000 buds.
J. F. DELIOT, Vine Grower, Sing Sing, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
The Herald of Health—Miller, Wood & Co.
Keyes' Early Prolific Tomato—Hovey & Co.
The Wilson Early Blackberry—John S Collins.
Perry's Grape Vines—F L Perry.
New Sewing Machine—Am. Sewing Machine Co.
Wanted, Agents—Van Evrie, Horton & Co.
Sing Sing Grape Vines—J F Dellot.
Fine New Pears—F W Carpenter.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Hovey & Co.'s Illustrated Guide—Hovey & Co.
Cooper's American Cheese Vat—H & E T Cooper.
100 Things Worth Knowing—Seaborn & Co.
Desirable Farm—I S Disbrow.
Grapes—John Craine.
Profitable Employment—Haskins & Co.
Stump Machines—L C English & Co.
9,999 Subscribers Wanted—J S Collins.
Portable Steam Engines—J C Hoadley & Co.
To Dealers in Seeds—Samuel F Thorburn.
Mazzard Cherry Seeds—John Murphy.
Farm for Sale—Mrs L Spahr.
Flower Gardens for Everybody—Wm Webster.
Look Here—P D Swick.
Gold—M A Jaggers.
Farm for Sale—J R D Leeds.
Italian Queen Bees—M Quinby.
Cancers Cured—Dr Kingsley.
New Brunswick Oats—E J Evans.
Any Lady or other Person—A A U.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Small Fruits—A M Purdy.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Dickens' income is about $20,000.

— Denver City is called the modern Sodom.

— There are nine steamboats on the Amazon.

— Navigation of the Ohio river has been resumed.

— Wisconsin ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

— Corrugated iron houses are being shipped to Texas.

— Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 5th.

— The wife of Gen. Sickles died in New York on the 6th.

— Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France.

— The bank at Bahia, W. I., has been robbed of $260,000.

— The Italian Parliament has abolished capital punishment.

— Gold is said to have been discovered near Longhborough, C. W.

— It is said that Santa Anna will soon be before the public again.

— A horse thief was hung by a mob in Louisville, Ky., on the 5th.

— The celebrated trotter, "Ethan Allen," has been sold for $10,000.

— Forcythe Wilson, the poet, died at Alfred Center, N. Y., on the 2d.

— Three steamers were sunk recently in the Red river of Louisiana.

— Barrels of pickled turkeys and geese are now exported to England.

— The Tennessee Senate has requested Senator Patterson to resign.

— The population of Mobile is 40,902—whites, 28,497; colored, 12,405.

— The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis has adopted the cental system.

— Philadelphia is about to build $1,000,000 worth of new school houses.

— A park is projected in Chicago to contain six hundred and forty acres.

— Small pox prevails to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Danville, Va.

—There were 452 deaths in New York city during the week ending Feb. 2d.

— Representative Washburne of Illinois is going to Europe for his health.

— The State of Michigan now produces over a million bushels of salt per year.

— The Pope is considering the question of canonizing Christopher Columbus.

— A roof in Boston fell on the morning of the 1st and injured five men seriously.

— The total government sales of gold since Oct., 1866, have been only $6,000,000.

— Mr. Stevens has again reported his reconstruction bill, very slightly modified.

— A Scheme has been started for a railroad through Texas and Mexico to the Pacific.

— Large numbers of counterfeit five cent pieces have just been put in circulation.

— An indictment with four counts for murder has been found against John H. Surratt.

— There were two hundred and sixty-five bears killed in the State of Maine last year.

— Arrangements have been made for establishing an European college in Pekin, China.

— Two thousand men have, during the past ten years, been killed in English coal mines.

— Govs. Swann of Maryland, and Morton of Indiana, have been elected United States Senators.

— The cholera is decreasing at St. Thomas, W. I., but yellow fever and small pox are raging.

— It is said the King of Greece is about to marry a Princess of the Imperial family of Prussia.

— A mulatto slave carried off the medal for sculpture at the Provincial Exposition in Brazil.

— The grand jury in New York have pronounced against gift enterprises as public nuisances.

— Eight or ten companies, most of them northern men, are developing the Georgia gold fields.

Special Notices.

Small Fruits.—We have received the SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE advertised in this paper by A. M. PURDY of South Bend, Indiana, and have found it to be a very desirable and instructive pamphlet. It will be found very valuable to those who wish to set a small bed or large plantation of Strawberries or other small fruits. It is sent to all applicants for the small sum of 10 cts.

Success. The enormous sales of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is in a great measure owing to the fact that those who use it are cured and tell their friends and neighbors of it, so thousands of tongues are advertising this conqueror of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred evils.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9—Evening.—The Cunard steamship Asia from Boston via Halifax, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing mails sailed for Liverpool.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Arch Duchess of Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Evening.—The cotton market closes firmer. Sales of the day reached 12,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at the extreme price of morning, 14⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market remains steady without change in rates. Mixed western American corn still quoted at 40s. per quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Lard has declined 1s. per 100. Sales made to-day at 50s. The demand for beef is brisk, with sales India mess at 125s. per tierce.

From England.

A LONDON dispatch says the Queen opened Parliament at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 5th, in person. There was a fine military display. The crowd about Westminster Hall manifested no enthusiasm for either the Queen or the Prince of Wales when they appeared. The band played "God Save the Queen," but no response came from the people. The Queen, superbly robed, ascended the throne and read the speech in a clear, firm voice. Her subsequent return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal than her departure. Cries of "reform" greeted the Queen as she passed, and the people chatted the police and the soldiers; but there was no cheering. The police behaved with great moderation, or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd was ripe for mischief. The general prediction is that this is the last Parliament which the Queen will open in person.

New Advertisements.

TO THOSE WANTING STUMP MACHINES.—The EMPIRE STUMP MACHINE is the lightest, strongest and best. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Address L. C. ENGLISH & CO., 891-2t Corning, N. Y.

COOPER'S

AMERICAN CHEESE VATS!

Roe's Patent, with Cooper's Improvements.

These Vats are now in use in every cheese district in the Union, and are conceded to be the *best* and cheapest Vats in use.

Also, MAPLE'S PATENT STEAM VATS, for large Factories, which are approved by all using steam.

Also, a new PATENT SCREW, for Presses, with REVOLVING WHEEL, worked with a WOODEN LEVER, and by hand. A great improvement. Send for Circulars.

H. & E. T. COOPER.
Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1867. 891-4t

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—All who wish to make money easily by acting as Agents for the sale of our ENGRAVINGS and STATIONERY PACKETS. $20 WILL OBTAIN 100 ASSORTED ENGRAVINGS THAT WILL REALIZE $50. FOR $17 WE WILL SEND 100 PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS and a SILVER WATCH. Samples of Engravings, with full particulars, sent on receipt of One Dollar. Circulars MAILED FREE. We give the best chance to make money, as our long experience enables us to supply Agents with the most suitable articles.

Address HASKINS & CO.,
891-2t No. 36 Beekman Street, N. Y.

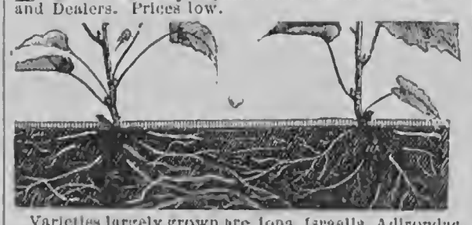
WANTED!

AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES,

TO SELL THE YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR—the only History from a Democratic standpoint. It sells for $1,50. Is intended for the million. All who wish to see both sides buy it. The price is no objection to it. It is intended for old as well as young. Is written in a racy style, has sixteen illustrations, and is pronounced by agents THE BEST SELLING BOOK they ever canvassed for. Agents are now making from $30 to $75 per week in selling it. 30,000 copies have been sold in a few weeks.

☞ Send for terms, territory, &c., and address
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

PERRY'S GRAPE VINES—FOR THE Garden or Vineyard, merit the attention of Planters and Dealers. Prices low.



Varieties largely grown are Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Concord, Rogers' Hybrids, Norton's Virginia, Creveling, &c. By the use of my improvement in propogating vines and plants, secured to me by letters patent, March 27th, 1866, I can produce the best vines for future growth and productiveness grown on the American Continent. For particulars see Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, price 10 cents. Spring Price List sent on application. Will exchange Grape Vines for Grape wood.

Address F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

THE WILSON EARLY BLACKBERRY.

Average size.

Most profitable variety yet introduced. Why? Because it is second to no other in size or productiveness; sweet, firm, and last but not least, ripens before peaches.

See testimonials. Also

Genuine No. 1 Plants.

No extra charges for packing of Kittatinny Blackberries, 5 varieties of Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currant Bushes, Asparagus Roots, 21 varieties of Strawberries.

☞ Descriptive Catalogue of 12 pages sent free. Send and get one now. JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

KEYES' EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO.

HOVEY & CO. have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured the whole stock of this new Tomato, the most distinct, remarkable and valuable variety ever produced, being

30 Days Earlier than any Tomato.

Plants dwarf, compact and vigorous, producing immense crops. Tomatoes of medium size, brilliant red, quite smooth, and free from ribs, perfectly solid, and of excellent flavor; they are produced in large clusters, of 10 to 20 each, with from 7 to 20 clusters on each plant, and the tomatoes ripen up together, so that the main crop is ripe and ready for the market 30 days before the Tilden or any other variety, when they command the highest price. The foliage is very large, entire, and has no smell. The Early Prolific is the most valuable Tomato ever raised. Specimens exhibited by Mr. Keyes at the Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in September last, attracted great attention, and the Vegetable Committee in their annual report pronounced it "a new and distinct variety, worthy of trial."

We cultivated the Early Prolific, the past year, and from our personal knowledge of its great merits, purchased the stock of Mr. Keyes, who raised it in 1864. We can confidently recommend it, after a trial of 3 years, as the greatest acquisition yet made to this popular and valuable fruit.

The seeds are put up in sealed packets, and only to be had genuine of us. SINGLE PACKETS 25 CENTS. The trade supplied by the 100 or 1,000 at liberal rates.

☞ Address HOVEY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Seeds, 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass. 891-3t

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Have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1.10, best $1,25 ℔.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 30c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., cor. of CHURCH.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 & 33 Vesey-st., cor. of Church.

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

[For manner of getting up Clubs see former editions of this paper.] 883-tf

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IONA BUDS—$30 per Thousand. Also Iona VINES. 890-5t A. MERRELL, Geneva, N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known
FITS—in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal
FITS—preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS
FITS—BROWN. The prescription was discovered by
FITS—him in such a providential manner that he can-
FITS—not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as
FITS—it has cured everybody who has used it, never
FITS—having failed in a single case. It is equally sure
FITS—in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingre-
FITS—dients may be obtained from any druggist.
FITS—SENT FREE to all on receipt of five cents to pre-
FITS—pay postage, etc. Address DR. O. PHELPS
FITS—BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City,
FITS—New Jersey.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.—ALSO JUNUNDA OR KNOX'S 400 Strawberry Plants, for sale by 890-2t C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST RECIPES for making all kinds of Soap. Send for a Circular. 890-4t WM. H. ANNIS, Denton, Wayne Co., Mich.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC MEN, to Engage in a light and profitable business. $150 per month easily earned. Address CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 890-4t.

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A SPLENDED FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—168 acres, 30 acres heavy timber, good fences, ample buildings, 300 Apple and 450 Pear Trees; 15 minutes drive to Batavia. Churches, Schools, Mills and RR. Depot, where about 60 trains arrive and depart daily. 890-3t S. HESTON, Batavia, N. Y.

INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES.—Prepared by science to suit each case. Will cleanse the Blood and restore health to the invalid. CANCERS, SCROFULA and the worst forms of disease cured. A Book explaining these facts will be sent free. Address Dr. R. GREENE, 10 Temple-st., Boston, Mass. 890-3t

THE BEST CHURN EXTANT—Is Wescott's Adjustable Dash. See Special Notice, with cut, prices, etc., in RURAL of Feb. 2. For particulars as to sale of Territorial Rights, &c., address
H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the farm known as the Chellborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, N. Y. It contains 130 acres, 15 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation, thoroughly underdrained, and well adapted for nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1½ horse power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage house, ice house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address or apply to McDONALD & ROSE, No. 8 Seneca-st., Geneva, or to the subscriber on the premises. 890 C. F. CHELLBORG.

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IT WILL TEACH the Laws which govern the physical organization of Man, and how to obey them.

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IT WILL TEACH the Structure and Functions of every organ in the body, and the best method of keeping it in a healthy condition.

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IT WILL CONTAIN articles upon Bathing and Clothing, upon Exercise, Rest and Sleep, upon Recreation, Amusements and Social Enjoyments, upon Education, Topics of the Month, Home Treatment of Disease, Answers to Correspondents, and upon all subjects calculated to improve the condition, and promote the happiness of mankind.

Each No. for 1867, will contain an article of

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

upon subjects relating to health.

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"Human Development,"
By HENRY WARD BEECHER,
on
"The Sacredness of the Body,"
By Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM,
and
"How to Train up a Child,"
By L. N. FOWLER,
are well worth a year's subscription.

The February No. contains

Health Laws and their Penalties.
(By H. W. BEECHER.)
Sources of Muscular Power.
(By Prof. R. KING BROWNE.)
BUILDINGS FOR THE POOR.
(By HORACE GREELEY.)
BODY AND BRAIN.
(By Prof. NELSON SIZER.)
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And more than FIFTY other articles of high interest and value.

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"In families it is calculated to accomplish much good by a diffusion of needed knowledge of Physiology and the Laws of Health."—[New York Evening Post.

"The 'Herald of Health' has assumed a high literary character, and its pages are enriched by contributions of some of the most eminent practical writers of the day."—[Ohio Farmer.

"The 'Herald of Health' is a sprightly, spicy, interesting monthly, devoted to physical culture, hygienic medication and the laws of life. For variety of interesting and suggestive reading in its line, it is not surpassed in this country."—[Liberal Christian.

As editor of "The Massachusetts Teacher" I have read your "Herald of Health," for years, and think it one of the most sensible and useful Magazines in the United States. You are doing good, and may God bless you.
W. E. SHELDON, Principal Hancock School, Boston.

This Magazine ought to be in every family. It will save many times its cost in Physicians' fees, besides promoting health, and prolonging life.

Agents wanted in every neighborhood. Price $2.00 a year; 20 cents a Number. For 30 subscribers and $60.00, we give for a premium **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,** worth $55.

For Ten Subscribers and $20, each Subscriber shall receive, post-paid, a handsome Steel Engraving of **"Lincoln at Home,"** 19x24 inches, and worth One Dollar.

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WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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MALTBY HOUSE,
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VERBUM SAT.

I WONDER where old Verbum sat,
And how he looked while sitting there.
And where he hung his Sunday hat,
And did he use an easy chair?
Did Mrs. Verbum always look
Angelic, when her husband smiled?
And what was Verbum's favorite book,
And had the Verbums e'er a child?

But no! the subject's wrapt in gloom,
Scant Verbum legends can I trace.
Impenetrable as the tomb
The darkness is ore all their race.
The solitary record left,
And consolation comes from that—
The fact that Time has not bereft
The nation of is, Verbum sat!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE GOLD WATCH;
OR, TOO POOR TO TAKE A PAPER.

BY R. P. ALLEE.

I AM a veteran campaigner. Not one of the sort who roam around, living upon other people's substances. Not at all! I travel upon my own muscle, dine from my own table, sleep in my own bed. My campaigns, although conducted with my "lines" spread out many miles, are all "planned" and "executed" within the four square walls of my office, where I now sit writing.

"A funny campaign," I think I hear some old war-horse, besmeared with the smut of a score of battles, exclaim. Funny or not, that they have been conducted with energy and promptness, I call upon the publisher of this paper to affirm. But hold on!—I was not intending this praise of self when I set out to write this article.

Does anybody know a penurious man? Are there any of them existing who have their names upon the subscription book of a newspaper? I guess so. Far too many of them for their own good. Who are they? Where do they live? I must be excused from answering that, or those questions. Reader, "cast yourself about you," and see if you know one! You do? *That's the man!* I met him the other day, and asked him to join my clubs for the RURAL NEW-YORKER and Tribune, and what do you suppose his answer was? Here it is:

"I would like to take them both, but can't afford to pay two dollars and a half for the RURAL. Can you afford it any cheaper?"

"No sir; that is the lowest club rate."

"Well, I think I will only take the Tribune this year. If I can raise the money I will come again in a day or two and see about it."

"Very well, sir; then I shall put you down for both of them."

"BOTH papers! Why, I tell you I *can't afford* them both!"

"Which is the cheaper?"

"The Tribune, of course. I can get that for a dollar and a-half."

"I know that,—but, talking about prices, why, I will furnish you with the World for *one* dollar per year, which is cheaper still; but you must consider that you are paying out your money for that which has been hawked all over the country through the daily papers, for a week, and when the publisher can make no further use of the material, he forms it into a sheet and calls it *Weekly* Tribune, *Weekly* World, and fools you out of your money by pretending to furnish you a *newspaper*."

"Well, I'll think about it."

"Wait a moment, Mr. B., and see which is the cheapest paper. When you reflect that the reading matter in the RURAL is fresh from the pen of its authors, and that the material thus gathered is set up especially for *that* and *each* number, instead of being some stale, *repeated* matter, you will see *which* is the cheapest in reality. Now be honest enough to confess which is really the cheaper one of the two, considering the money you pay."

"I never looked at it in that light, but will think it over."

"Very well."

"Good day, sir."

"Good day, Mr. B."

Thus we parted—he to "think it over," and I, reposing full confidence in my ability to "secure him," to enter his name under the heading "look after," in my subscription book. A few days after that conversation Mr. B. came smiling into my office, and said:

"I want a money order, Mr. A."

"Yes, sir. What amount?"

"Five dollars and a-half."

"Where payable?"

"Williamsburg, New York."

"In whose favor?"

"VINCENT, WILLIS & Co."

"Ah, indeed! They're old friends and acquaintances of mine, Mr. B. I've known them a long time, and they seem to be doing a flourishing business. I suppose you have been lucky enough to draw a *gold watch*. Any objection to my seeing your ticket, Mr. B.?"

"No, sir."

Whereupon he drew from the envelope inclosing his letter of order the much coveted "ticket," and with an air as much as saying "ain't I lucky?" handed it to me, upon which I read as follows:

"Upon return of this certificate and five dollars, with fifty cents to pay postage, we will send the holder ONE HUNTING CASE GOLD WATCH, VALUE $85. Warranted a perfect time keeper, hunting case, full jeweled, patent lever, pearl face, sunk hands, 18 carat fine solid gold.

(Signed) "VINCENT, WILLIS & Co.,
"Williamsburg, N. Y."

"A pretty good offer, Mr. B.—only five and a-half for a gold watch."

"I think so! You said you knew them; are they reliable?"

"Oh, yes, perfectly reliable as far as getting the money is concerned; but as for your getting the watch, why, I can't warrant that."

"Has anybody else sent to them?"

"Yes, a good many."

"Did they get the articles?"

"Some of them did, but most of them did *not*."

"If some did, why not all?"

"Sharp practice, Mr. B.—sharp practice."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, sir, the fellows probably thought it would be for their interest to send a few at first, as recommendations, knowing well that by so doing they could gull a good many."

"Eh!" And his eyes opened like two great oysters, while surprise and astonishment seemed vieing with each other for the mastery, at the same time saying, "You are only joking me because of my good luck in drawing such a valuable article."

"Very well, you are entitled to the privilege of doubting my words,—but really, supposing you do not get the watch, can you afford to lose the money?"

"Certainly I can. But then I shall not lose it if this post-office order system is safe."

"Oh, that's safe enough! I'll pledge myself to refund the money to you if *they don't get it*. But I tell you, Mr. B., it is the last you will ever hear of that money." Whereat I gave him the names of several individuals who had been caught in the same net.

"Well, there's nothing like trying! I'll see what there is of it, and if they don't send me the watch, and a good one, too, it'll go hard with them."

Knowing to a certainty that he was simply *throwing away* his money, I changed my tactics in my endeavor to dissuade him. But as he remained obstinate and seemed determined, and not wishing to make him a mortal enemy, I ceased my objections, feeling sure that I now "had" him upon his ability to "take two newspapers."

"How soon ought I to have an answer?"

"By next Saturday. If you do not get it then, you never will; still, four days is time enough to test the matter."

"I will be in town on Saturday; if it comes before then, you take care of it."

"Certainly."

"The thing is all right now, I suppose?"

"As far as *they* are concerned, but *you* are not all right, however. I think you told me the other day that you could not *afford to take both the* RURAL and Tribune, at a cost of four dollars, while you now are able to *give* away five dollars and a half."

He seemed rather taken aback at the manner in which I pilloried him, and said, "I had forgotten that; will speak to my wife, and see what she thinks about it."

"But, Mr. B."

"I know, but I'm in a hurry now," and away he went. I did not see him again until Saturday, when, punctual to his promise, he came in and inquired:

"What have you for me to-day?"

"Nothing."

"*Nothing!*" And a shadow of blank amazement passed over his features, which gave him the appearance of being covered with shame at the way in which he had been swindled, and that, too, with his eyes wide open. Your man who is caught in the meshes of the sharper, with the warning words of experienced friendship still ringing in his ears, is a man to be pitied. You may smile at his confusion and dismay, but although the loss be a small one, still you should remember that nothing short of *actual experience* will cure the penurious man of his greed for "smart bargains."

When I see a farmer driving through the streets of some village with a load of wood upon his sleigh or wagon, and see him driving and driving back and forth for hours, refusing seven dollars for his load, in the hope of getting seven and a half, I say to myself, "That man is overreaching himself. He is not alive to his own interest. He just refused seven, and may have to wait two hours of wear and tear, and time, before he can find another man who will even *look* at his wood for seven and a-half. Ten chances to one he will be obliged to draw it home again. He loses half a day in his search for half a dollar, that might have been spent in making barrels for use in the next season's apple packing. He does not realize that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." That was just the trouble with farmer B. He was after a "prize," and drew a —— *blank*.

"Do you think the letter could have been miscarried, Mr. A?"

"No, sir. Your letter went straight enough."

"Is there any way to make them send the watch or refund the money?"

"Not that I know of. They are altogether too smart for the police of the city. How do you think you can accomplish that which the law-officers of the city fail to effect?"

"Can you find out if they really got the money?"

"Certainly! Nothing easier than that! I will inquire into it if you wish me to do so."

"If you will, I will pay you for your trouble."

"All the pay I want is for you to own up that you can afford to take the two papers we were talking about the other day. Shall I put you down for them?"

"I forgot that. I will have a talk with my wife, and see about it, and let you know the next time I come in."

"That's just what you told me the other day. How about your being *able* to take them?"

"You've got me there, Mr. A."

"I rather think I have! What do you say, will you have them? Yes or no?"

"Yes."

"All right." And I took his money, and while putting his name in the proper places, I remarked, "I hope to have an answer from Williamsburg by next Wednesday; if you are in town call in."

"I will do so."

I immediately penned a note to the Post-Master at Williamsburg, inquiring if such and such a money order had *been paid* to VINCENT, WILLIS & Co., and in due course of mail received my original letter endorsed as follows:

"PAID JANUARY 10TH."

It is now ten days since that payment was made. What are the chances for "getting satisfaction" out of the thing? Let farmer B's answer decide it:

"GONE UP!"

Wit and Humor.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE "Fat Contributor" gives some of the wonderful results of accident insurance, which we copy:

The other day a man in Chicago fell out of a fourth story window. He had no insurance and consequently he was killed. Another man, on the same day, *fell out* with his wife. He was insured in the "Breakneck," and is ready to fall out again.

A cripple in Boston had his legs taken off—a rhymster *took them off* in verse. No insurance.

A fellow took a drink of whisky at a saloon in Cincinnati. Suddenly recollecting that he had no insurance, he immediately took an emetic, and then he took out a policy in the "Breakneck." He now takes drinks with impunity—if impunity treats.

A young man in Portsmouth, Ohio, was jilted by a young lady and sued her to recover damages. Insured in the "Breakneck." Fifteen dollars a week until he recovers.

A man was sentenced to solitary confinement for life in the Michigan State Prison. Policy in the "Breakneck." Fifteen dollars a week as long as he is *confined to his room*.

A woman driving a spirited horse in St. Louis was run away with. Being insured against accidents, she wasn't alarmed a bit—stopped the horse and came back so. Her policy running out, she neglected to renew it. Shortly after she was run away with again. Her husband's partner *ran away* with her this time, and she hasn't come back yet. Don't fail to renew your policy, particularly if it is the "Breakneck."

A boiler exploded at Memphis, blowing the engineer into the air quite out of sight. He will receive fifteen dollars a day until he comes down again.

RIDDLES.—BY TWO SIMPLETONS.

SIMPLE SIMON wishes to know—

Why a story handed down from generation to generation is like the thing on which the butler carries up the luncheon, and at the same time like every thing on it?

S. S. supplies the solution: Because it is tray-dish-an'-all. [The word which S. S. means is, therefore, *traditional:* so we've guessed it.]

Simple Solomon sends this:

My first is one of several exclamations,
'Tis also used for gardening operations:
Of it the slave is oft a holder.
A negro will carry it on his shoulder.
My second is what I will not do
About my whole, my friend, to you.
My whole is where I think I'll stop,
And so I will: so let it drop.

We have guessed it. The word is—*Ho-tel.*

Latest and Bestest.—If you saw the Great Kahn of Tartary laughing fit to kill himself, why might you be sure that he wasn't a Tartar?—Because he would evidently be *A Merry Kahn.*

A MODERN DOGBERRY.—An irascible old gent, who formerly held the "posish" of a justice of the peace, was going down the street one day, when a youth accosted him in a manner that did not come up to his honor's idea of respect due him. "Young man," said he, "I fine you five dollars for contempt of court." "Why, judge," said the offender, "you are not in session." "This court," replied the judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt."

NATURAL FEELING.—Sowerkrout, the old bachelor, was admiring a young lady dressed in the highest style of fashion, when we ventured to remark, "That's a fine-looking lady; but the change in the weather this evening seems to affect her—she seems to feel cold." "Happy to hear it," said he snappishly; "I'm glad she has one natural feeling left."

FENCES AND FENCING.—Good fencing is essential on a farm. Get a good "fencing master" to teach you. A *rail* fence is better than an imaginary one. You can't repair a *worm* fence by taking vermifuge. Neither can you cut good whitewash brushes out of *brush* fences. Minzter can tell you that.

NO MORE LEFT.—"According to Milton, Eve kept silence in Eden to hear her husband talk," said a gentleman to a lady friend, and then added in a melancholy tone, "Alas! there have been no Eves since." "Because there are no husbands worth listening to," was the quick retort.

SYMPATHY.—Giles (ruefully:) "William, I've been an' gone an' 'listed!" William: "Lor'! 'ave yer, though? Got the shillin'?" Giles: "Yes." William: "Well, then, let's go an' 'ave a glass at the Barley-Mow. Don't let's be down-carted!"—*Punch*

AN editor at a dinner table being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "owing to the crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Lowell, Mich. RAY S. ALTHOUSE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 16, 7, 23, 10, 6, 13, 7 is a city in Canada.
My 7, 20, 5, 22, 9, 10 is a lake in New York.
My 21, 4, 10, 17, 1 is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 24, 7, 18, 12, 19, 22, 23 is a river in Iowa.
My 15, 4, 6 is a river in France.
My 1, 8, 14, 22, 6, 24 is a city in Greece.
My 2, 7, 6, 9, is one of the West India islands.
My 3, 19, 6, 6 is a mountain in California.
My 19, 11, 2, 4, 6, 10, 19, 24 is one of the United States.
My whole is a true saying.

Gainesville, N. Y. SARAH BRAINERD.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

THE month of February, 1872, will contain five Thursdays. In what year will the same thing occur again? J. M. B.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 889.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Doubtful things are very uncertain.

Answer to Anagram:

And what is hope? A fairy gleam,
A charm that soothes awhile;
An empty, vain, delusive dream,
More fleet than fortune's smile.

A rose that buds but never blooms
To bless the longing sight—
A fated wretch "among the tombs,"
A shadow of the night.

Answer to Riddle:—Mouse.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—12 fat sheep, 18 store sheep, and 70 lambs.

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The Publisher to the Public.

Back Numbers of this Volume (from Jan. 5,) can still be supplied,—so that those who desire them may yet secure all the numbers of the RURAL for 1867, and thus have the whole volume, complete for binding and reference, at the close of the year. Tell your neighbors of this, and especially chronic borrowers of the RURAL.

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Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless directed otherwise. Please note.

The Price of the Rural.—If any one objects to the price of the RURAL, please ask him or her to compare the paper in Contents, Appearance, &c., with any similar journal, weekly or monthly,—or with any reprint of a daily or trashy literary paper. State the FACT that the first cost of the RURAL (for Editorial and other Contributions, Engravings, &c., &c.) is far greater than that of any of its contemporaries,—and moreover that it is far cheaper now, at $3, than it was at $2 before the war, compared with the prices of provisions, clothing, etc. A little examination and figuring will satisfy any candid, intelligent person that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is really the cheapest paper of its class.

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REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION,
AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.
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IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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Allen's American Farm Book	$1,50
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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

WILD HORSES OF SOUTH AMERICA. [See next page.]

AGRICULTURAL.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

WINTER, counting by the months which make up the season, is already nearly exhausted. One or two weeks more will bring about the sugar season in what is commonly denominated "the bush." Hence it is time for those who have the trees, for the production of this saccharine luxury, to be prepared for the running season, that not a day may be lost when the maple trees are ready to "bleed," as some of the backwoodsmen used to phrase it. Where sugar making has become a settled institution, it is presumed that the buckets for catching the sap, and the necessary fixtures for storing and evaporating it, are in order for use, or can be readily made so; but in new sections of country—if any such are left—the case may be different. Hence a few words about the necessary preparations may not be untimely or inappropriate. At points where sap buckets are not easily attainable, reliance must be placed upon a substitute, in the shape of a sap trough—an article rapidly manufactured by a good ax-man, if timber suited to the purpose is at hand. The manner of making these need not be described, and the matter is only alluded to as a hint to be ready when the sugar-making season arrives.

When everything is prepared for catching, storing and evaporating the maple fluid, much has been done toward a successful sugar season; but to make good sugar, or molasses, even, requires considerable care, and some experience in the business. And here it should be remarked and remembered that care and cleanliness are essential to the production of a good article of sugar. If leaves, decayed pieces of wood and coals from the fire are allowed to boil in the sap, while evaporation is going on, it will be impossible to make clean sugar, while the taste of the article will be impaired by these foreign ingredients. To exclude them all may be an impossibility, but the amount may be greatly lessened by proper attention in straining the sap before it goes to the boilers, and screening it during the process of ebullition. Much will depend, too, on cleansing the sirup after it is in a proper state for "sugaring off." To raise the impurities to the surface a mild degree of heat should be used, and in no case ought the fluid to be allowed to boil till the skimming is completed. When this is done the ebullition may go on, but the fire should be confined to the bottom of the evaporator, and not allowed to play up the sides, as burning is almost certain to follow from such an application of heat.

With proper care in collecting the sap, in storing it, in boiling down to sirup, cleansing it, and graining or sugaring off, an article greatly superior to that usually thrown upon the market will be produced.

In a future number we may illustrate and describe the most approved modern apparatus used in boiling maple sap, with further suggestions on the subject of sugar making.

COMPULSORY LAND DRAINAGE.

THIS is a subject which seems to attract some attention at the present time, as we infer from a petition in circulation in relation to it. The petition (to the Legislature of the State of New York) asks "that the laws in relation to drainage may be so amended that any land owner who may be aggrieved by want of a sufficient outlet for drainage, may, by due process of law, secure the opening and maintaining of such outlet through all intervening lands, and cause the expense thereof to be assessed, *pro rata*, upon all lands so drained or benefited thereby." The petitioners express a conviction that such a compulsory assessment "would be neither unjust nor oppressive," and that "it is the only basis upon which a general system of thorough drainage can be carried into effect."

This is a matter of considerable importance, especially to the farming portion of community in this State. Hence they should be careful to see that the changes made in the present law, if any, are such as are called for by the general interests of agriculture and likely to promote them. The security of proper outlets for drains is a matter of much importance to the farmer, and is provided for, to some extent, by existing laws, but these are said to be mainly inoperative from the lack of the compulsory power asked for in the petition now in circulation.

BREAKING HORSES.

SOME may object to the term *breaking* as suggestive of the tragical and terrible. Well, that is about what you want to describe when you speak of processes in vogue. Colts run wild till they have attained nearly their full strength and have acquired very positive ideas about personal freedom and the rights of horses! Then all at once the man who has been passing himself off as their *owner*, (a point not conceded by the "party of the other part,") takes it into his head that he is in pressing need of their service, and sets himself at once vigorously to work to get it. I will draw a veil over what follows; it is always sad to see brutes contending. I beg leave to add—

First—That colts should be handled and made tame from the very start.

Second—They should be accustomed to the harness and made to draw light loads when two or three years old, but never put to severe business till they are seven or eight.

Third—A broke horse should back as well as draw; should obey the rein promptly, and be made to avoid a slouching gait; should always stop at the word; should be familiar with railroad engines in full blast, and be accustomed to things about his heels; show no repugnance to the country's flag, and accept a military escort with perfect composure. No horse is educated—"*broke*," if you please,—till he has been made familiar with all these things. No horse should ever be sent out to *work* his way in the world till he is incapable of taking fright at anything. I have seen a cavalry horse hold perfectly still, and not even wink, when a bludgeon was swung furiously within two inches of his head.

Fourth—All, except heavy draft horses, should be trained for riding. They should obey the rein, walk, trot or gallop, as desired, and keep the gait they are put on till required to change. There is an ease and regularity of motion observable in circus horses that greatly assists the rider and makes pastime of what is nearly allied to torture when the animal is in a crude and undisciplined state. Horseback riding should be vastly more common than it is among men and women, boys and girls.

Fifth—Now is the time to break colts and steers, before the busy time comes;—it is hard to practice the cardinal virtue in horse-breaking, *patience*, when we are in a hurry.

Sixth—RAREY was a saint, or something of that sort. H. T. B.

BREEDING "IN-AND-IN."—THE NATURE AND HABITS OF WILD HORSES, Etc.

NUMBER TWO.

IT does not matter a straw to me, Messrs. Editors, what pietists or moralists may allege, sincerely or in sheer hypocrisy, against the institution of the Race Course. I am not arguing a religious or a moral question. The matter is one of pure physical science. And it does not matter at all whether beauty, strength, health, speed or endurance in a horse be "a delusion and a snare," to be shunned as a temptation of Satan, or, on the other hand, one of "GOD's creatures," to be cultivated and used,—the *facts*, that running fast is a test of speed; that running long is a test of endurance; that running fast and far, for a great many trials and through a long life, is a test of constitutional strength, can scarcely be denied. No more ought we to doubt that the possession of these qualities—as thus tested—through a long series of *generations*, in a degree wholly unapproached by any other family of horses, also proves these qualities *to be absolutely heritable*. The race course, then, (whatever its other nature and evils,) does prove with uncommon accuracy and fidelity, (watched, too, by all the vigilance of Avarice, with her countless treasures at stake,) whether the offspring resembles, or not, their parents and ancestors, in these powers and properties. And that is the only point I here make. You see, therefore, I am certainly not in the list of your opponents.

Nor am I one of those writers from whose statements the inference (that natural stallions revolt at incestuous couplings with their daughters,) has been deduced. On the contrary, these are the first words I have written on this subject, or, indeed, on any other, for an agricultural paper. In truth, I did not even know that the unquestionable fact ever had been published. You see, then, also, that I am neither an advocate, nor a piqued witness trying to uphold my own cause nor a former commitment. So much for that class of my qualifications as a witness.

For the rest, I have been a breeder of horses upon rather a large scale. I began some years back with one hundred and fifty-five (155) mares and stallions. And when my unfortunate "political" (Union) principles made it impossible for me longer to continue, at the same time and place, in that delightful pursuit, and also, in that (to me) most unprofitable faith, I had increased my herd on hand to more than four hundred and fifty (450.) I beg pardon of your traveler-guest, for the assumption implied in the question,—but, ought I not, therefore, to know something of the fact,—horse?

Moreover, my course of breeding and rearing horses, (in a land of plains, without stables, fences, bridles, or even halters for this use,) was as little artificial, and as much after the natural or "wild" processes, as could possibly be compatible with the relation of human ownership. The stallion was to his numerous family, husband, father, guide, guard, teacher and hence.

And now, then, with such opportunities, experiences and impartiality, I aver, in the face of your and your informant's derision of my story, and of the tantamount statement of "Stonehenge" in England, (probably the highest authority extant on the "horse,") that this refusal of stallions in a state of nature to couple with their daughters, is *not* "bosh," etc., etc.—but that, on the direct contrary, it is, to my personal knowledge, all true, in force and spirit.

I will not say, (for I do not *know*,) what the literally "wild" stallions may actually do or refuse. And what can any *man*, whether traveler or breeder, know of the parentage or the offspring of a "wild" filly, or the habits of a wild stallion, being, perhaps, the shyest of all "*ferœ naturæ*," save the argali? But this much I have seen, in instance after instance and spring after spring, in my own and in my neighbors' herds, *and that, too, without any exception*, viz: all the stallions persistently expelling their own daughters by force and arms—teeth and hoofs—as the Latin phrase has it, "*calcibus, dentibus et unguibus*," so soon as, and no sooner than, they should first indicate, like LOT's daughters, their "unnatural" desire for the embrace of their venerable sires. And I have also often seen the head stallion of one *manada* chasing his own filly from it, day after day, and until he had succeeded in his fixed purpose of expulsion and thereafter joyfully accept another filly in like state of puberty and its desires from a different manada, and *vice versa*; from which I *inferred* that the reason of the refusal and expulsion was not a subject of sexual enjoyments. [You know, Messrs. Editors, "there can be too much even of a *good* thing!] Again, I have observed that a stallion, breeding in a state of nature, will expel his daughters for the offence of discovering the sexual passion rather sooner than he will expel his sons for it, although the latter insolent shall be arching his first mane in a direct rivalship to his stately father; from which I *inferred* that the disgust for incest with his daughter was a stronger principle with him than jealousy of a sire, rival in love. All these things I have seen and know; and I presume that every horse breeder of the plains (i. e., on natural principles,) would give like testimony. As to travelers,—but what can a traveler, as such, know of these matters?

It is due to perfect fairness for me to add, that, although my fellow horse breeders seemed unanimously to accept these invariable facts as the testimony of pure nature against incestuous interbreeding, I have yet observed that my own stallions would, in like manner, refuse to engender with and expel those of their step-daughters which had been foaled in their respective herds. Others may speculate and draw fine distinctions over and about this exception, and in regard to all these facts, as they please. I have my own ideas about it and them; but I am now only testifying.

Finally, Messrs. Editors, all I have more to say is, that I trust I have given no offence, by this communication, to any person or party. I certainly have not intended it. The advocates of "in-and-in" breeding can scarcely esteem me as their unqualified opponent when they shall have read the foregoing confession of faith, and be further advised that in my new business of sheep raising (if I can compass such terrific prices,) I fully intend and expect to breed from "Gold Drop," through "Sweepstakes," up to "Old Wrinkly," and back, and then *downwards* on the same principles, until I find (what these patriarchs seem *not* to have reached nor approached,) the line of danger as to softening and enfeebling the produce. Notwithstanding this, my present belief, (*that stoutness and constitutional hardihood seem* to be the special and peculiar result of in-breeding,) I can see no reason, why I should be required or expected to shut my eyes and to close my lips upon indubitable facts because they are or seem adverse to my own theory. At any rate the question is of vast importance in every view—moral, social, religious and financial. I have thus contributed my little fact. Let naturalists and breeders reason and deduce from *all* the facts the underlying great law of generation and inheritance.

ELLMAN.

RENOVATING OLD COTTON LANDS.—No. IV.

THE decline of fertility is in proportion to the *removal* of mineral nutriment: the renewal of productiveness is in proportion to their restoration."—*Liebig.*

IN this section of the cotton zone a bale of 500 lbs. to three acres is considered an average crop. These 500 lbs.—according to Professor JACKSON—contain about seven or eight pounds of ash-constituents. To this amount of plant food the three acres is impoverished. The amount of seed taken from the bale by the process of ginning is about 1,200 lbs., more or less, which contains about 43 lbs. of ash-constituents. If both bale and seed are removed from off the farm, and nothing returned to the land, in the way of compensation, then the three acres are impoverished in inorganic cotton plant food to the amount of fifty or sixty pounds weight. It must be seen at once that continual cropping without a renewal system, rapidly diminishes the fertility of the soil. The best system of cultivation may force from the soil its last particle of mineral plant food, and it may make the soil hold out for a long time, but it does not add the least iota to the stock of inorganic material in the soil. The soil cannot be compensated simply by good tilling, or even rest, for without compensation it is found to decline in fertility.

To keep up the fertility of the our cotton lands we must restore, in the form of manures, the plant food that has been taken away by continual cropping. "But, will it pay?" is the question. My judgment, observation and experience decide in the affirmative. My best land yields, in a good season, 1,100 lbs. of lint to three acres—whereas, the same amount of thin land will only yield me 500 lbs. Now, if I can be successful in restoring my thin land to equal productiveness with my good land, I shall feel amply rewarded.

Sometimes friends will walk with me through my cotton patch. They have been acquainted with the plantation almost from the cutting of the "first stick." They will point out certain spots that were once very fertile, and tell me what enormous crops were gathered from certain fields. But they remark that it has had its day, the land is worn out, and not worth the fence around it, and they suggest, as the best economy, "to throw the field out." I have always thought different. The land was not barren. The subsoil does not contain any poisonous or sterile qualities. It only lacks humus and ash-constituents, and these can be restored. It requires labor and means, if you have any, but it is a safe investment.

We build barns, stables, sheds and cribs as necessary to the purposes of a farm. But they require a great outlay of means and expenditure of labor, and yet are perishable. They not only yield to the hand of time, but are also exposed to the hand of the incendiary. In an hour or two, either by design or accident, they may be reduced to ashes. Even while they stand, to serve the purpose for which they were built, they do not by any virtue in themselves keep up the fertility of the soil, the primary cause of their necessity. By adopting the renewal system we make an investment that will not only make more safe, but will really make more ample and valuable our most important capital, and give us large returns besides. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

Somerville, Tenn.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents.—Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

SHALL NEW YORK GIVE UP WOOL GROWING?

[We were intending, in this number, to attempt to demonstrate the highly injurious, if not ultimately fatal, consequences to the mixed husbandry of the "older States," of adopting the specious proposition of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, that those States surrender up wool growing to "the more favored States," in exchange for objects which will be found stated in a quotation given below. But before preparing our article, we received the following communication from our friend Major Brooks of Wyoming, N. Y., which represents our views on that subject, and his remarks are as applicable to the other "older States" as to New York.—Ed.]

Commissioner Wells, having made up his mind to advise Congress to deny the wool growers additional protection, very coolly suggests that wool growing take itself to the West. He says (Report, page 54,) "If the wool growers of the older States are wise, we believe they will recognize this necessity, and seek to hold their own by raising choice sheep to recruit and revivify the flocks of the more favored States, and in turning their attention more fully to supplying the markets with mutton, leaving what can be obtained for wool as a mere make-weight in their calculations of profits."

I do not doubt that the West, and particularly the Southwest, will grow the larger share of our wools, but I deem it of the highest importance to our permanent agricultural prosperity that we avoid any diminution of sheep in the State of New York. We ought to increase rather than diminish our sheep. Our grain sections are becoming impoverished for want of manure, and I hold that *sheep, of all other stock, are best suited to a mixed husbandry.* Doubtless dairying is destined to great prominence and success in our southern, and some of our central, counties, where grass is the principal product, but it does not mix in readily, as a subordinate interest, with other branches of agriculture.

Beef is made cheapest on bottom lands and rich soils, where grass is long, and winter short. Hogs, and the pork business, belong to the corn regions of the West. Horses are an uncertain dependence. *Sheep*, too, are kept cheapest where lands are cheap, and winters light; but our northern climate grows them in great perfection; they accommodate themselves to the necessities of the farm; they thrive on short feed, gather grass between the furrows of the plowed field, and glean the scattered herbage of the summer fallow; they trim up bush pastures, eat all kinds of grain and fodder—making a better use of *straw* than any other domestic animal; they increase rapidly, and always sell readily; supply a sudden call for fresh meat, (free from *trichina*,) pay their board every summer or oftener, and require little attention in the busy seasons. Take them all in all, and they seem better adapted to the mixed husbandry of our Middle States than any other kind of farm stock.

Stock we must keep, or become sterile. What stock can we better keep than sheep? What stock is exempt from western competition?—but will that competition always be as vigorous as now? Will pasture thirty, or even twenty, years hence, be had in Texas for nothing? *There is always and everywhere a tendency to equalization.* If Texas has peculiar advantages, *the lands of Texas will be in demand, and will advance in price*, till the profits of working them will be the same as are realized in less favored districts. The westward tide of emigration will, in fewer years than we suppose, neutralize any peculiar advantages which one section has over another in the line of profits. It cannot be denied, however, that *wool* is a commodity easy of transportation, and therefore peculiarly adapted to districts distant from markets, and that consideration will give wool growing a *prominence* in the interior which it will not have on the seaboard; but it will not so far overcome in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the great advantages of raising sheep, as to make wool growing an interest not worth the fostering care of the government.

I predict that wool growing will *increase* in the Middle States, though not so fast as at the West. The necessity of feeding more stock to increase manure will soon be felt by every farmer of discernment, and sheep for this purpose will be more and more appreciated. I believe that mutton as an article of food will, to a large extent, supplant both beef and pork. As good as beef, and far better than pork, it can be afforded much cheaper than either. I think, therefore, that I am warranted in assuming that the farmers of New York should by no means suffer their attention to be diverted from sheep. Farmers should press steadily forward, enlarging and improving their flocks, perfecting their arrangements for feeding, sheltering and caring for them. Any intermission, or change of policy, will retard improvement, and occasion needless expense.

Without here expressing any opinion upon the general subject of "protection and free trade," I will say that manufactures, trade and *the currency* are so intimately connected that if one, in obedience to first principles, be brought into *natural relations*, the others must be also. This would require changes that must be introduced very gradually, and with great care and circumspection. The necessities of the Government, and the tangled condition of affairs, render heavy imposts for the present inevitable, and the question is, whether Agriculture, which sustains all, shall be the sport of all. Wool in some counties costs little, except for shearing and sacking. As has already been observed, it bears transportation better than most commodities—a hundred dollars' worth of wool frequently weighs less than three dollars' worth of corn. It can therefore be brought from the interior of distant countries, when other products cannot, and these are reasons why farmers have a right to demand for their wool *special protection*. We need to realize good returns from *wool*, in order to make sheep profitable, and to keep their number up to the point required by the necessities of our agriculture.

H. T. B.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

West Virginia State Wool Growers' Association.—This Association met at Wheeling on the 25th of Jan.—T. Sweeny, Esq., President, in the Chair. Thirty-nine counties were represented. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the passage of any bill by the Congress of the United States upon the subject of a tariff upon foreign imports, the interest of the producer as well as that of the manufacturer should be protected.

Resolved, That we cannot longer quietly submit to legislation which gives to wool growers of other countries the advantage over us in our own market.

Resolved, That the continuance of the present tariff on wool and woolens must, if much longer continued, prove disastrous to our great wool-growing interest; that it must in the end seriously affect our national wealth and power; check immigration, and lower the wages of the American laborer by contracting the demand for his labor.

Resolved, That the tariff bill passed at the late session of Congress, by the House of Representatives, as far as it relates to wool and woolens, is one which will bring prosperity to the grower and manufacturer of wool, and tend to the advancement of the interests of the country generally.

Resolved, That we ask our Legislature now in session to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use all legitimate means to secure the passage of a law affording fair and just protection to the great wool growing interest of the country, as agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and embraced in the bill passed by the last House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Resolutions were passed recommending the organization of County Associations throughout the State, and making the State Association an auxiliary of the National one. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:—T. Sweeny of Wheeling, *President*; W. L. Crawford of Hancock Co., *Secretary*; Dr. J. C. Campbell of Ohio Co., *Treasurer*; Samuel Archer of Hancock, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Association.

The West Virginia Legislature has acted in accordance with the fifth of the above published resolutions.

Maine State Wool Growers' Convention.—This Convention met, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture, at Augusta, Jan. 23d. Hon. S. F. Perley in the Chair, and S. L. Goodale and S. L. Boardman, Secretaries. Notwithstanding the great storm, nearly all parts of the State were represented. Highly appropriate resolutions were offered by Mr. Goodale and by Mr. W. Gilbert of Bath, and supported by those gentlemen, Mr. Dana of Portland, and others, in able speeches. We regret that we have not room for the reported remarks of Mr. Gilbert. They closed with a most forcible appeal to the farmers of the State to agitate the subject of rightful protection, and to select no Representatives to Congress who have not ability, courage and fidelity to represent their views. The resolutions were passed, and the Committee to prepare resolutions to be forwarded to the Representatives of the State in Congress reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That sheep husbandry ought to be encouraged among us, not only as a direct means of support, but also as indirectly tending to maintain and increase the productiveness of our soils.

Resolved, As the deep conviction of all present that sheep husbandry cannot be safely entered upon or advised as the tariff upon wool now is.

Resolved, As our own conviction, and we believe also that of all the most intelligent sheep growers in the State, that a just protection to the wool growing interest of New England requires that there should be laid upon imported wools an import duty not less than that proposed by the Cleveland Convention.

Resolved, That the interests of the Wool Grower and of the manufacturer of woolen goods ought not to conflict with each other, and that the import duty upon woolen goods should be sufficient to secure to our manufactures the home market for the same.

Resolved, That the delegation in Congress from this State be requested to take all fair and honorable means to procure the enactment of a law in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

Spots on the Nose.—"A Young Wool Grower," Granger, N. Y., asks "if small black spots on the nose or lips are found on full-blood Merino sheep." We have fully answered this question heretofore. Such spots were found on the Merinos originally imported from Spain into this country, and on the Silesian and Australian Merinos later imported from the choicest full-blood flocks. They are now to be found occasionally on the descendants of all of these sheep. Spots on the ear, and a dark tinge on the eyelids, are also not uncommon. "Smutty noses"—i. e. those which have numerous black spots on them—are regarded as objectionable. Indeed the great majority of breeders would prefer to have none upon any of the parts named; yet few carry their objections so far as to discard a good ewe or ram from the breeding flock because it has one or two of these marks. It is a question of taste, and has no effect whatever on the intrinsic value of the animal. Pale brown spots and brownish tips to the ears are very common in some families of Merinos, and are much less objected to than the preceding. Some prefer to see them.

Gas Tar for Ticks.—Edwin Darrow, Corfu, N. Y., writes that he marked his sheep with gas tar and lampblack, in 1864; that it blistered the sheep just sheared, but all the ticks on them disappeared; that several of his neighbors have tried it with the same results on very ticky sheep; that he now avoids blistering by not marking until two weeks after shearing; that one marking will not entirely remove the ticks from long-wooled lambs, but that, if both sides are marked, it will soon exterminate them.

Samples—Cuts.—The same gentlemen asks our opinion of two samples of rum's wool inclosed by him. Both are good. That of the tag exhibits superior style. The other is too short, if recently taken, it being but 1¾ inches long. Gentlemen whose sheep cuts are published in the Rural pay nothing for it—but they furnish their own cuts. Good drawings of sheep are generally much superior to photographs for engraving.

Longevity of Merinos.—Mr. Bragg of South Newark, N. H., (his neighbor, Mr. McKeen, writes us,) has a ewe bred by Major Goodell of Westminster, Vt., which is twenty-two years old—"hale and hearty"—and now in lamb. She sheared 6 lbs. of washed wool last year, being then dry.

Dairy Department.

MR. WILLARD'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

We have received a note from the Secretary of the American Dairyman's Association, Gardner B. Weeks, Esq., in which he requests us to correct a statement in our Report of the late proceedings of that body at Utica to the effect that the mission of X. A. Willard, Esq., to Europe, was a private enterprise, and not carried out under the auspices of the Association. The Secretary states, in his note to us, that Mr. Willard took abroad letters signed by the officers of the Association, accrediting him as its agent, and that his report was made at a late meeting in the form of an admirable Address. We are glad to make this statement. We were, in truth, somewhat surprised when the Association by its action on the Report of the Committee on sending an agent to England, ignored the official character of its agent. After Mr. Shearman, the Chairman of that Committee, had submitted the Report, some discussion took place. The President of the Association stated that the Report did not properly belong to that body, as the enterprize was carried out by private parties, and the benefits were to be available only to private parties. Consequently the Report was tabled upon motion of Mr. Leach of Chenango. In view of this we could not report otherwise than we did regarding Mr. Willard's mission, but we are glad to learn and publish the fact that the action of the Association in this respect was unwarranted, and not such as they desire the public to accept.

REQUISITES TO SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

BY A HERKIMER CO. DAIRYMAN.

Growth of the Dairy Interest—Location, Water and Grass—Selection of Dairy Cows—Thorough-breds, Grades, &c.

The Dairy interest of the country has increased from small beginnings, until its importance is scarcely second to any branch of Agriculture. Having spent the greater portion of my life on a dairy farm, perhaps a few suggestions from me, in relation to dairying, may prove of interest to those who are just beginning in the business. But I must confess that an attendance at the Dairymen's Association, at Utica, has given me the impression that the Dairy Farmer is not given to much speaking—believes his own practice the best—and is fully convinced that the scythe and the milk pail are of vastly more importance than the pen. I am not of that belief, however, but think that a free and full interchange of opinions, and a careful comparison of the different processes of manufacturing the dairy product, will do much towards bringing the dairy standard to a point which should be the aim of all—but which the present practice of the dairy community is far from reaching.

One of the most essential things for successful dairying is a good location. What I mean by that is—First, a soil which will produce all of the finer grasses in luxuriance, so that the pastures may remain in grass for an almost indefinite length of time, and the pasturage increase in value for making the best quality of milk; second, an abundance of pure water. No dairyman need expect the greatest yield or the best quality of milk where there is a scarcity of pure water.

After having the capabilities of the soil determined for producing the quality and quantity of grasses desired, and the quantity and purity of water settled, the next thing of importance is the selection of the dairy cow. Too much importance can scarcely be attached to this point. She should be of medium size; fine head; broad between the eyes; eye of a mild, pleasant expression; small horns of a waxy color preferred; rather a long neck, which must be thin but may be deep, particularly where it springs from the breast; light fore quarters; shanks, from the knee down, short and fine; barrel round, and ribs arching well from the back; body long; back straight; hips broad—can scarcely be too much so; tail falling at right angles with the back, and should be long and fine; hind quarters rather long and thin; udder well developed, particularly the forward part of it; teats standing well apart, of medium size, and pointing forward; the coat should be of medium length, fine, and of a silky feel; the skin should be loose and mellow, and of a yellowish tinge.

Experience has taught me that a cow combining the greatest number of the above points is the most profitable for the dairyman to keep. I believe that such a cow will give a greater quantity and better quality of milk than a larger and coarser animal. My experience in the different breeds has been confined almost entirely to the native, but I believe that a judicious crossing with milking families of thorough-bred stock would result in immense advantage to the dairy farmer. Each strain of blood has its advocates. Earnest they all are, and each is undoubtedly right to a certain extent. I would not advise any one to stock a farm with pure bred stock, of any breed, believing that grades of one-half or three-fourths blood, at the utmost, will be found most profitable in the long run.

Of the different breeds, as adapted to different localities, I will give my views in a future number of the Rural.

Remedy for Hard Milking Cows.—A correspondent writes us from Washington Co., N. Y., that he permanently cured a young heifer of hard milking by using the knife on her teats. The teat was squeezed and while the milk was running the orifice was enlarged with a very sharp blade sufficiently to allow the stream of milk to flow freely. When the wound healed, the opening was restricted again though somewhat larger than before. After two or three cuttings, however, the heifer was rendered permanently an easy milker. The operation is not a painful one or difficult to perform.

WILD HORSES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The illustration on preceding page presents a spirited view of the wild horses of South America as they scour over the savannas of that country. Each troop, (says the author of Wild Scenes in South America,) is under the control or guard of a prond *padrote* or stallion, who not only prevents their mingling with other packs, but endeavors also to appropriate all the other mares he can kidnap from their neighbors. The conquest, however, is not obtained without a determined resistance from their rightful lords, which occasions fierce combats between the rivals. When a stranger approaches, the whole troop boldly advance toward the object of their alarm, neighing, snorting, and throwing their slim and beautiful forms into the most graceful attitudes. When at the distance of a hundred paces, they all halt, and five or six scouts are detached from the main body to reconnoiter. These approach still nearer, and stretching their necks and ears, seem, with wild glance and cautious movement, to inquire of the stranger the object of his intrusion. Meantime the head or directing stallion keeps the whole troop in order ready for instant retreat if necessary. If the scouts report danger, away the troop bounds with the freedom and speed of the wind till a place of safety is reached. These troops consist of from one to two hundred horses—the commanding stallion invariably being upon the rear during the flight. When this is over he passes to the front and resumes the direction and control of affairs.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Potatoes—Varieties—Yield.

In the Cultivator and Country Gentleman we find a communication from Jonathan Talcott of Rome, N. Y., giving his experience, during the past season, in the cultivation of several varieties of potatoes. The soil planted on was sandy gravel, about one-third of which was used for potatoes the previous year. Twelve varieties were planted the last season and produced, per acre, as follows:—*Dykeman*, 200 bushels, rotted about one-half. *Jackson White*, 150 bushels, first rate—some rot, but less than Dykeman. *Early Goodrich*, 36 bushels from half bushel seed, best yield the grower ever had; product good and will be a favorite variety for the next season. *Ohio Russet*, equal to 200 bushels per acre; good potato and not much affected by the rot. *Garnet Chili*, 300 bushels per acre; large sized and but little affected by the rot. *Fluke*, a good baking potato; fair yielder, but not likely to be popular in that region. *Calico*, a moderate yield and not promising for cultivation. *Gleason*, yield 24 bushels from half bushel seed; a promising variety. *White Peachblow*, yields well but is insipid, not a favorite. *Jersey Peachblow* the same. *Carter*, a superior table potato, but much affected by the rot; their want of hardihood is against them. *Prince Albert*, a good variety and yielding about 300 bushels to the acre; its table qualities commend it for cultivation.

Automatic Plow.

In a late number of the N. Y. Observer was a notice of an automatic plow which was seen operating in a field near the city. A two-wheeled iron truck is secured to the plow-beam, one wheel running in the furrow and the other on the surface above it. To make it run level the furrow wheel has several inches of diameter more than the other, which throws the plow, as it were, on an even keel. A sway-bar regulates the size of the furrow-slice as in the ordinary plow, while the depth is adjusted by means of a screw. This plow, it is said, requires no guidance, hence is destitute of the handles common to the others, and so perfectly does it work that a small boy is competent to the management of it. The trial was made in soil of a clay and gravelly texture, and though stones of considerable size were occasionally encountered the plow was not thrown out, but cut a furrow with more uniformity than is customary with plows with handles and under the guidance of ploughmen of mature years. This implement is said to be much used in Germany, where it is regarded with marked favor.

Garget in Cows—Cure.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman says that he some years since purchased a farm of a man who said he could not keep cows on it because they were sure to be troubled with garget. The new owner put cows to pasture on the farm and the experience of the previous possessor of it became his also. After these cows were attacked he commenced feeding them small quantities of bone meal, twice a week, which effected a cure in a short time. By pursuing this course further trouble from this source was obviated.

A New Cattle Disease.

The Watchman and Reflector, Boston, states that an alarming disease recently appeared among the dairy stock in the town of Waltham. Some farmers lost the milk of from ten to twenty cows, while in several instances the animals died. An examination disclosed the fact that the disease was local and caused by an article called *sprouts* or cowleswort, derived from a brewery in the neighborhood; an article in common use, but in this instance poisonous from some unexplained cause.

Choked Cattle.

Sometimes cattle, while eating potatoes, get a whole one in the gullet and suffer much in consequence, and if not timely relieved must die in consequence of the obstruction. In such a case a correspondent of the Rural American says he places the animals a few rods from a pair of bars, when, by a smart application of a whip, he compels them to jump over the obstruction. When they touch the ground the potato will fly out of the mouth.

Rural Notes and Items.

Our Advertising Rates.—Hereafter the price of advertising on the last page of the Rural New-Yorker will be Seventy-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. The price for inside pages will continue at Fifty Cents a Line for advertising, and One Dollar a Line for Special Notices, until otherwise announced.

The Rural's "Progress and Improvement" this year—especially in typography, illustrations and quality of paper—is the subject of a congratulatory and very complimentary note from a discriminating contributor. As other correspondents, and several brethren of the Press have alluded to similar improvements, we conclude that our efforts to make Volume XVIII. of the Rural far superior to either of its predecessors, or any contemporary journal, have thus far been sufficiently successful to be recognized and appreciated. Yet we hope to do still better in future, our aim being to equal, if not excel, in typographical appearance, as well as contents, the best printed newspapers in the land. If we fail of this it will not be for want of well-intended efforts and expenditures to accomplish the object. We believe, with our friend, (first alluded to above,) that the "fine white paper upon which the Rural is now printed, the many fine and original engravings it contains, and the careful manner in which all its departments are filled, with the neat typography and printing, must give it precedence and popularity among people of taste and discrimination everywhere;" and hence we shall continuously strive to elevate its standard in all these essentials. Meantime we suggest to its friends all over the land that every addition to its subscription list will aid us to improve *their* paper, and that the present is a favorable time to increase its circulation.

Canvass for the Rural at the Town Meetings!—One of the most efficient recruiting officers for the Rural Brigade (E. C. Bliss, Esq., Ex-Pres't of Chautauqua Co. Ag. Society,) in sending a goodly list of additions to his club, says:—"One week from next Tuesday will be our Town Meeting, when I hope to get more names." All right. We hope hundreds of our friends will do likewise. Elect the best men to fill the respective offices, and then see that the Rural has a few (or many) votes—subscribers. A little canvassing will secure a handsome club, for the Rural is a candidate for whom men of all parties can safely vote,—and the canvasser will be rewarded for his efforts. It will be an easy matter to secure a $5 Union Gold Pen or Photograph Album, a $12 Dictionary, or some other valuable premium for a little extra effort at Town Meeting. How many will note and heed this hint for their and the Rural's benefit?

Valuable Forest Trees.—The Attica Atlas states that Stephen Ellis of that place, lately cut and marketed an oak tree, grown on his farm in Darien, which sold, timber and wood, for about $100. Since that Mr. Phelps of the same place, brought to the village the butt cut of a primeval soft maple five feet in diameter, which, counting a ring for a year's growth, was over 500 years old. It was beautifully curled, 12 feet long, and would make over three thousand feet of inch lumber. This is a very valuable species of lumber for veneering and much sought after by cabinet makers. That log will bring a handsome sum to the pocket of the owner.

Coloring Clay to Make White Brick.—A Subscriber at Pontiac, Mich., writes:—"Should any of the readers of the Rural know of a book that tells how to stain or color clay white for making white brick, they would confer a great favor by making it known, through the pages of the Rural. Or, any one understanding the art would confer a favor to many by explaining how it is done and what is used."

Cure for Caked Bag.—I. N. S., Manlius, N. Y., writes us that he has cured several cases by giving a tablespoonful of saltpetre daily, and applying strong bittersweet ointment to the bag twice each day. The ointment is made by boiling the bark of the bittersweet root in water to get its strength; the liquor is then put into lard and again boiled, but care must be taken not to burn.

DOINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

New York State Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on the 13th inst., the President, J. Stanton Gould, in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Luther H. Tucker, made his annual report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the past year. The former were $27,598.02 and the latter $18,305.63, showing a surplus on hand of $9,292.39. The report of the Secretary, Col. B. P. Johnson, was read and adopted. It contains interesting and valuable information on several subjects.

The customary committee of twenty-four—three from each Judicial district—was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. After consultation the Committee reported a list which was accepted and the persons named were elected, as follows:

President—Marsena R. Patrick, Geneva, N. Y.
Vice Presidents—First District—Thomas H. Faile, of New York. 2d, Samuel Thorne, Dutchess. 3d, Adin Thayer, Rensselaer. 4th, Milo Ingalsbe, Washington. 5th, Samuel Campbell, Oneida. 6th, Joseph McGraw, Jr., Tompkins. 7th, H. T. E. Foster, Seneca. 8th, Jas. H. Plumb, Erie.
Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson, Albany.
Recording Secretary—Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany.
Treasurer—Luther H. Tucker, Albany.
Executive Committee—George H. Brown, Dutchess; John Havens, New York; S. T. Tabor, Queens; T. L. Harrison, St. Lawrence; H. M. Ely, Broome; James Geddes, Onondaga; W. Chamberlain, Dutchess; J. G. Masten, Erie.

No definite action was taken, as to the location of the next State Fair. But two propositions were received—one from Utica and the other from Buffalo—and the matter went over for future decision.

Broome Co. Ag. Society.—Officers elected at late annual meeting: *Pres't*—O. C. Crocker, Union. *Vice Pres'ts*—Geo. W. Stoddard and A. H. Green. *Treas.*—Wm. E. Taylor. *Cor. Sec.*—Harris G. Rogers, Binghamton. *Directors*—George Hyde, Samuel Bayless, and Walter L. Peck. It was resolved that, hereafter, no premiums should be offered at annual fair for trotting or racing horses.

Addison Co. (Vt.) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1867: *Pres't*—Victor Wright. *Vice Pres'ts*—H. O. Gifford and E. S. Stowell. *Sec's*—George Hammond and A. J. Child. *Treas.*—Edward Vallette.

Franklin Co. (Vt.) Ag. Society.—Officers: *Pres't*—R. J. Saxe. *Sec.*—L. H. Hapgood. *Treas.*—W. S. Green.

Marion Co. (Ind.) Ag. Society.—Officers: *Pres't*—Layton Hawkins. *Vice Pres't*—Dr. Isaac Furnas. *Sec.*—John H. Nicholson. *Treas.*—David M. Mills. *Librarian*—Benjamin Hale.

Cincinnati Wine Growers' Association.—Officers: *Pres't*—E. A. Thompson. *Vice Pres't*—Wm. Stoms. *Sec. and Treas.*—W. P. Anderson.

HORTICULTURAL.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

[Concluded from page 47.]

INFORMATION about berries being called for, Mr. THOMAS said we knew little about the new blackberries in Western New York, but he had hopes that some of them would supersede the Lawton. PERRY, Canandaigua, said the Lawton was one of the most profitable crops grown in New Jersey. Growers received from five to eight hundred dollars per acre. The canes must be pinched back. SYLVESTER, Lyons, had grown the Lawton for ten years and never missed a crop. It sometimes kills back, but never so badly as to destroy the crop. No fruit excels this for canning. Mr. PILLOW had sold $265 worth from one-quarter of an acre and used much besides. BRONSON spoke highly of the Dorchester. YOUNGLOVE stated that four quarts of berries made one pound of dried fruit; thought it profitable to grow them for drying at twenty-five cents per pound. QUIMBY thought the blackberry one of the most profitable crops. Clipped the canes to a height of three feet. FROST, Rochester, said that on upland the Lawton seldom winter-kills, on alluvial soil there is more danger. HOOKER, Rochester, had seen the Lawton and Dorchester side by side, and the latter did not bear half as well as the former. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, had seen acres of Lawtons trained by twisting the canes of each alternate hill together, when they had reached the height of about five feet.

The meeting had the pleasure at this time of listening to able and instructive essays from Messrs. BARRY, GRIFFITH and BROOKS. We gave our readers that of Mr. BARRY last week, and hope to lay before them at some future time the others.

The subject of publishing the proceedings of the Society was next called up and a voluntary contribution taken up to aid in effecting this purpose. It is to be hoped that another year the Society will be in condition to publish their proceedings.

The vote for the best twelve varieties of grapes was then taken, twelve names being voted on one ballot. Thirty-eight votes were cast with the following results:—Whole number, 38.—Diana, 38; Delaware, 37; Concord, 33; Iona, 31; Creveling, 30; Adirondac, 26; Israella, 26; Rogers' No. 4, 22; Isabella, 23; Rebecca, 26; Hartford Prolific, 27; Catawba, 13; Rogers' No. 19, 15; Union Village, 7; Clinton, 7; Allen's Hybrid, 6; Ives' Seedling, 2; To Kalon, Rogers 44, Rogers 39, Perkins, Maxatawney, Norton's Seedling, Corlelle and Cuyahoga, one each.

The following grapes were at the head of the list in the order named:—Delaware, 25; Iona, 7; Creveling, 1; Adirondac, 1; Isabella, 2; Catawba, 1.

The following stood second on the list, in the order named:—Delaware, 7; Diana, 10; Creveling, 3; Iona, 7; Isabella, 6; Adirondac, 1; Concord, 1; Israella, 1; Hartford Prolific, 2.

On the opening of Thursday afternoon session Mr. LARROWE, Hammondsport, called attention to the overbearing of grape vines. He said that twelve years' experience in the vineyard had convinced him that when a vine overbore it was injured and sometimes killed. Its constitution was enfeebled; it would not stand a hard winter, or it would make a feeble growth and the fruit would be poor. The fourth year a vine should never bear more than five pounds, and the Catawba should never bear more than ten pounds per vine. He endeavored to cut his vines back so that they will bear only five pounds each. In instances where they had overborne he had cut them down to the ground with the hope of renovating them. Vines that overbear one year are sure to show the bad effect of it the next; the wood does not mature and the vine is liable to winter kill, and next year it will not mature its fruit or wood. The amount of fruit may be in proportion to the vigor of the vine and strength of the soil; there is a difference, of course, between garden and vineyard culture. CRANE, Lockport, said all varieties are not able to bear an equal amount of fruit. Some varieties will bear all the fruit that sets; this was the case with the Delaware. He had not been able to overcrop that. One must be guided by judgment and experience; no rule could be given for all cases. BREHM, Waterloo, had two fine rows of Delawares which overbore in 1864. The next year it was "which and tother" whether they would live or die. Thought now, even, he might have to dig them up. DAKE, Irondequoit, said that mildew and leaf-blight were liable to attack overcropped vines. GRIFFITH, North East, Pa., said the man who publishes his great crop only publishes his own ignorance or folly. This evil exists among good cultivators as well as among those who do not know better. Overcropping renders the whole vine immature; we want a moderate and firm growth. BARRY had found a good deal of injury done to vineyards by overcropping; it was a very general failing. The Ohio cultivators acknowledge the fault. It was not merely the loss of one crop in the vineyard, but the result of immature wood, which destroys next year's crop. The general desire among vineyardists to produce large crops per acre, should be modified.

The question whether propagating grape vines from green wood could be recommended was next discussed.

LARROWE said it was absurd to think of growing good vines from immature wood. GRIFFITH said he believed that a sound, perfect vine could be produced from green wood; he had seen them during the past year. He did not convey the idea that it should be the practice to propagate from green wood, but that good vines might be produced in that way. CRANE said he had produced a few hundred Delawares, some years ago, from green wood, and planted those vines alongside of those grown from ripe wood, and to-day he could see no difference. No fault is found with growing vines from green layers, but take the same wood into the propagating house and an outcry is raised against it. His experience was that good vines could be grown from green wood, but he abstained from practicing it in deference to public opinion. BRONSON thought good plants could be grown from green wood. BARRY thought the buyers had the matter in their own hands. Propagators would resort to all means to increase the stock when it was valuable. Buyers should insist on having good plants—no matter how they are grown—let them be *good plants*. It is an axiom that the less of the old wood there is left on the plant the better it is. He did not doubt that good plants could be and had been grown from green wood. BREHM had no doubt that good plants could be grown from green wood if good stock were used. GRIFFITH.—"Show me the *good plant* and I wont ask where it came from." HOOKER had grown plants from green and ripe wood side by side and could see no difference; it was simply a matter of good treatment.

Peach culture in Western New York was next discussed.

HAYWOOD, Brighton, thought success in peach culture depended on location. Sandy soil was best, and the nearer it was to the lake the better. LANGWORTHY, Greece, named some varieties which he deemed least subject to disease, and most worthy of cultivation. These were Hill's Chili, Honest John, Early Crawford, Early Purple, Early Barnard and Hale's Early. It was very important to obtain varieties not subject to curled leaf. We should grow seedlings in order to obtain new varieties; the present ones have become, in a measure, debilitated. HOAG said the peach crop was a success last season in Niagara county. Crawford's Early is the principal variety grown there. Hale's Early promises to be the hardiest peach ever grown. It comes into bearing a year earlier than other varieties. THOMAS advised growers to improve this year—as they did not expect peaches—and cut the trees back, so as to produce new wood. BABCOCK, Lockport, described his method of pruning. It consisted in severe cutting back at the time of planting, and each year afterwards. The trees were made to branch within one or two feet of the ground. The fifth year from setting the trees bore their first crop; got 800 bushels from 500 trees. BARRY thought peaches might be grown profitably within a short distance of the shore of Lake Ontario—far away they cannot. CLARK, Medina, had had very good success with the peach; from one and a half acres, planted in 1857, had sold, during the past four years, fruit to the value of $2,800. His soil was dry, early loam, on which the wood ripened early. THOMAS said the cold injured immature wood, but it killed fruit buds on well ripened wood as quickly as on that unripe.

The Society adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—GARDENING.

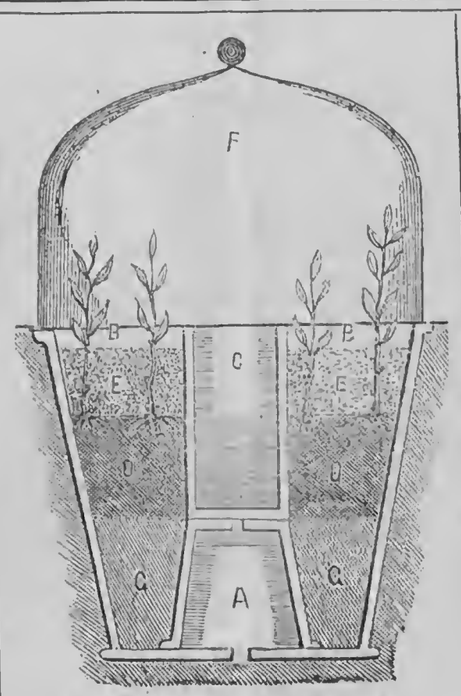
A RECENT number of the North Western Farmer contained a letter from the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in reference to his early connection with the Indiana Farmer and Gardener, published at Indianapolis, three volumes of which were issued under his supervision. Referring to this period Mr. BEECHER says:—"Almost all the old nurserymen and amateur horticulturists of that day have ripened and dropped." He built a small house there and occupied it, which still remains. The grounds around it were tilled by his own hands, though he concedes the fact that his garden was not properly a model one. Being rather enthusiastic he always laid out more ground than he could properly cultivate, hence the weeds and grass sometimes got the advantage of him and his crops. One day while working among his flowers he was accosted by an acquaintance of teutonic derivation, with:—"I suppose you enjoy it." "Indeed I do," responded Mr. BEECHER. The other added, with a kind of suppressed chuckle, "Well, the prettiest flower in the whole garden, I think, is a cabbage!"

THE WHITE FLY ON ROSE LEAVES.

EDS. RURAL:—In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent as to a remedy for the ravages of this insect, it may be as well to state that a decoction of quassia chips is said, on high authority, to be the best application. Tobacco tea darkens the leaves, and lime and sulphur also deface their appearance. The decoction should be applied to the under side of the foliage more particularly. It is a remedy valuable in case of attacks by the green slugs, the aphides, &c. In all cases where other applications fail, I am disposed to think that a saturated solution of the bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) diluted somewhat with water, will be efficacious. Experiment with this poison so fatal to insect life, should be made on branches ready for the pruning knife, to ascertain whether the strength of the preparation will injure the vegetable texture. Nor should it be used on currant and gooseberry bushes, when the fruit is upon them, lest serious results should follow, if the fruit is plucked by children and eaten before a very thorough washing of the same. A strong decoction of ailanthus leaves and twigs is considered valuable for the purpose of driving insects from roses and other shrubs.

If a strong tobacco tea is used, the branches infested should be dipped in it for one minute, and then washed off in pure water. This remedy is sometimes employed by gardeners. G. H.

SQUASHES.—"A Farmer's Wife," residing in Illinois, has got the squash-fever and wants to know the name of the largest variety, as she is competing with others in the production of this article and wants to come out ahead.



A MINIATURE GREEN-HOUSE.

WE illustrate a convenient and ornamental apparatus for growing flowering house plants, or for starting cuttings or seeds early in the season that are afterwards to be transplanted to open ground. B, B, is a large earthen vessel or pot, in the center of which, at the bottom, the small pot, A, is inverted. The space, G, G, around this is filled with drainage material. On the top of this pot a smaller one, C, of porous earthen, and having straight sides is set, and the space around this, D, D, and E, E, is filled with mold and sand in which two circles of plants may be set. The pot, C, is filled with water, which percolates through the porous sides and keeps the mold moist enough for purposes of vegetation. Over all the bell glass, F, is placed. If the bell glass and large pot cannot be obtained conveniently, the same principles can be nearly carried out by constructing a square box of wood and framing panes of glass for the cover.

COAL TAR INJURING FRUIT TREES.

EDS. RURAL:—Having used coal tar to some considerable extent on fruit trees, and having from my own bitter experience formed an adverse opinion regarding its merits, I have resolved to communicate the result of my experiments, hoping it may benefit some who contemplate using it.

In the fall of 1865, having a luxurious crop of clover in a young orchard of five years' growth after setting, and being quite anxious to pasture it with sheep, I applied coal tar to the trees to secure them from injury, having previously read of and heard it recommended for that purpose. The application was tried upon one hundred and seventy-five trees in an orchard of five hundred, the balance being too large to require it. I then pastured with sheep during the fall, and noticed no injury from barking except in two or three cases where the covering was light, which was promptly suppressed by a second coating of tar. I also applied it to about forty young pear trees to guard against girdling from mice, which proved a sure protection in every case, and I congratulated myself upon my good fortune in having found such an easy and cheap preventive for the ravages of those secret enemies of young fruit trees. My satisfaction, however, was short lived, and was succeeded by disappointment and regret, when, in the spring after warm weather came on, I noticed the bark looked shriveled, turning black and becoming dry to the wood. It had every appearance of having been scorched with fire. The pear trees I scraped quite early in the spring, slitting the bark from root to branch. I am unable to say positively that this saved them, but only six of them died; while of the apple trees full one hundred and twenty-five were destroyed, and many of the others were little better than dead, having barely life enough left to overcome feebly the injurious effects of the poisonous application. It may be claimed that I used it too freely; but I know of another orchard which was treated with a more sparing application about the same time, and all of them were more or less injured, although only a few died.

I am fully convinced that anything applied to trees which forms a coating and fills up the pores is injurious. It is as sensible to suppose that a child would remain healthy with its legs and body painted and varnished, as that a tree will thrive under such treatment. I am certain that tar applied in sufficient quantity to prevent sheep from gnawing the bark will result in serious injury to the trees.

It is said that "experience is the best of teachers;" I trust it proved so with me in this case, but the tuition came *very high*, and I have no desire to see others learn the lesson at such a *costly rate*. M. C. R.

Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1867.

CIDER APPLES.

HARRISON, Campfield and Smith's Cider are the most productive and profitable varieties for cider making purposes. We would not recommend any variety for its cider making qualities alone, but would give them mainly for the fruit, as any apple will make good cider vinegar, and that article at the present time is more needed, with a rapidly increasing demand, than almost anything else. Hence, Smith's Cider is the only one of the above to be recommended for extensive cultivation for cider, as it is a very profitable market apple if not wanted for cider, and, in the opinion of those who have made the test, inferior to no other apple for cider.

This is an important feature connected with the apple crop that is not usually taken into account, in fact is almost entirely ignored, owing to the lack of thought and information on the subject. It will astonish many persons to hear it asserted that at the present high price of apples, it would still be more profitable to convert them into vinegar. The facility with which the fruit can be gathered and the ease with which it can be converted into vinegar, even without the use of any artificial means, added to the great and growing demand for pure cider vinegar, at high remunerating prices, challenges the attention of all fruit growers. Extensive cider depots will be established, at no distant day, in different sections of the country, not, as at one time, to convert it into whisky, but into vinegar, so that all the surplus stock of unsalable market apples, in addition to the cider apples, will pay well to convert into cider. This will alone have the effect of keeping a very large portion of fruit now seen on sale out of market, an end much to be desired surely, for it is lamentably true that a large portion of it, well educated swine would turn from, in search of something more palatable. This last is said in sorrow, in these progressive days of Pomological science.

We would therefore recommend the planting of good, productive market varieties,—carefully pick and send the very best and no others to market, and make the balance into cider, bearing in mind at the same time that apple juice and water does not make either pure cider or vinegar, besides it is not very honest, (and farmers as well as everybody else ought to be honest), and does not make a very good article to build a reputation upon, which is very important, for upon it depends a ready sale and increasing demand at least 25 per cent. above the common market price. The villainous stuff now sold and used by nearly every family, as cider vinegar, has by careful analysis shown in innumerable cases the entire absence of cider, but was composed of all the various poisonous compounds used in the manufacture of the so-called cider vinegar sold in the markets, damaging and destroying the health of those using it, comprising, it is estimated, at least nineteen-twentieths of the community.—*Trans. Indiana Hort. Soc'y.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.—Catalogue of Flower and Garden Seeds, containing a list of all valuable and rare Varieties, Novelties, &c., obtained from the Seed Establishment of FREDERIC WILLIAM WENDEL, Erfurt, Prussia, and for sale by THEODORE C. WENDEL, 518 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., sole agent for the U. S.—— Tenth Annual Catalogue of Plants—containing descriptive lists of Roses, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Petunias, Dahlias and Hardy Plants, cultivated and for sale by EDGAR SANDERS, Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.—— Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of the newest and best varieties of Strawberries, Philadelphia, Doolittle, and other Raspberries, Wilson's Early and Kittatinny Blackberries, Grape Vines, Currant Bushes, &c., for sale by JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J. —— The Illustrated Horticulturist's Almanac for 1867, containing a Calendar of Operations in the Orchard, Vineyard, Farm, Garden and Greenhouse, for every month in the year. Published by GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, 37 Park Row, New York.

THE LAKE SHORE WINE COMPANY.—The Fredonia Censor devotes considerable space to a notice of this company, which is located at Brocton, Chautauqua county, with a capital of $100,000. Last year additional buildings and greatly enlarged cellarage were supplied to meet the demands resulting from the steadily increasing enlargement of the vineyards connected with the establishment. During the past season, however, the vineyards, owing to premature frosts, were less productive than was anticipated and fewer grapes used in the manufacture of wine. About twelve thousand gallons were manufactured, or three thousand less than during the preceding one. About one hundred and fifty acres of bearing vines and five hundred planted to young vines constitute the vineyards connected with the buildings and cellars previously alluded to.

ONIONS—THEIR EFFICACY.—The onion is reputed to be among the most healthful of the bulbous family, but, owing to its strong and pungent aroma, is less a favorite in "refined circles" than it ought to be. In our changeable climate, where colds and coughs in spring and autumn are the rule and exemption from them the exception, a free use of the onion would prevent much suffering. A portion of a raw onion, eaten just before retiring to rest, will generally give repose to such as are suffering with lungs overburdened with oppressive and irritating matter. The breath of the onion eater may not be quite so fragrant as is desirable, but the nightly repose of such will be enough sweeter to balance the account.

PLUMS ON CHERRY STOCKS.—The Maine Farmer notices the successful grafting of the Washington Plum on wild cherry stocks, and supposes that other varieties will prove equally successful. A writer in the Philadelphia Evening Post endorses this conclusion, rendered certain by many examples witnessed by him in West Virginia, and other localities further south. The principal advantage claimed by this system of crossing consists in the fact that the "black knot" is wholly obviated by it, while securing a more certain and munificent yield of fruit.

FRUIT GROWING ON SENECA LAKE.—Increased attention is being given to fruit growing, especially to the culture of the grape, on the borders of Seneca Lake in this State. Farms have changed hands at high prices, one sale at $300 per acre being recently made. This is an outside figure, but the soil and climate in the vicinity of the range of small lakes in Western N. Y. warrant heavy investments in capital for the purpose of fruit growing.

ONIONS—A GOOD YIELD.—According to a Cohasset correspondent of the Mass. Ploughman, Mr. HARVEY CLAPP of that place raised, the past season, on 96 rods of ground, four hundred and sixty-seven bushels of onions. This is at the rate of 778 bushels to the acre, which, even at the low ruling of last autumn, would give about $330 to the acre.

LA BELLE ANGEVINE PEAR.—A dish of this variety of pears was recently exhibited in Covent Garden London, which averaged the weight of three pounds each. Size and appearance are the best qualities of this pear, however; on the table they please the eye but not the palate.

Domestic Economy.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Seeing that the Great American Tea Company advertise extensively in your columns, I thought it would not be improper to inquire of you concerning them,—whether they are sufficiently reliable for farmers to depend on them for their teas,—whether they have a large amount of capital in it, or not, &c. Or, is it one of the many humbugs with which our country is infested now-a-days? Please answer through the RURAL, and you will greatly oblige many of its constant readers.—M. W., *West Liberty, Iowa, Dec.*, 1866.

REMARKS.—The above inquiry was received some weeks ago, and although we were confident the Company alluded to was reliable, we wished to "make assurance doubly sure," and therefore wrote to an intelligent friend in New York city for information on the subject, inclosing the note of M. W. To our letter of inquiry we have received substantially this reply:—"I am confident the Great American Tea Company is "*reliable*" in *every sense* of the word. The Company has, I believe, *eight* large stores in this city and Brooklyn. It sells, probably, one-third of all the tea imported in New York. In furnishing farmers by the club system, every pound of tea is warranted to give satisfaction, or money returned. Satisfaction is always given, so far as it would appear from the testimony of the subscribers to the religious papers of this and other cities, and the Company is endorsed and recommended by the editors of the same papers, and other influential journals. I learn that nearly fifty persons, from the offices of these papers, are buying constantly of the Company, and you know printers and editors are not likely to patronize humbugs. If any person is fearful that he will not be treated fairly by the Company, let him write to any one of the thousands of persons whose names have been published as its customers. I have taken time to find out that the statements here made are correct."

In confirmation of the statement of our correspondent, we will only add that several prominent religious and other journals of New York strongly endorse and commend the Great American Tea Company, and that, though we have advertised it for months, we have never received a complaint from any of the large number of RURAL readers who must be its customers. We therefore feel like commending the Company as eminently reliable and worthy of confidence.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

CRULLERS.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in four tablespoons of milk; strain onto a half pint of flour, four tablespoons of melted butter, and a teaspoon of salt; beat four eggs with six heaping tablespoons of sugar; work together with some grated nutmeg; add flour till stiff enough to roll out; cut in any shape to suit the fancy, and fry in hot lard.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sirup; one cup sour milk; one cup butter; one-half cup vinegar; one-half cup ginger; one teaspoon soda, and a small lump of alum dissolved in hot water. Makes two cakes.

ALICE CAKE.—Five cups of flour; one of sugar; one of butter; one-half of molasses; four eggs; one teaspoon of cloves or other spice; one teaspoon soda.

BUCKWHEAT PANCAKES.—Put up a batter of the proper consistency with buckwheat flour and warm water; stir in a teacup of lively yeast, and let it stand over night in a warm place. If you wish to have the cakes brown, put part skim milk instead of all water. If they appear sour, a half teaspoon of soda will make them all right.

TO MAKE YEAST.—Take one large handful of hops; two potatoes sliced; boil in two quarts of water; have it boiling when they are put in; strain it while boiling hot on flour enough to make a thick paste. Let it stand until lukewarm; then stir in a teacup of good yeast, and keep it in a warm place until light, which will be in three or four hours.—CONSTANT READER.

KEEPING GREEN CORN.—As many of your lady friends, as well as myself, have been somewhat puzzled to keep green corn, I will give them my friend's recipe, which I can testify to being a good one, from having eaten some of the corn in January, as nice as fresh. It was cut off from the cob, as for cooking, and packed in jars, with a thin layer of salt alternately with corn, and on the top place a weight. It gradually makes a brine. Cover tightly from the air, and change the water two or three times when you cook it. I think sweet corn far superior to common field for table use.

Will some one inform me through the RURAL the nicest way to make a shell frame, and how to prepare the shells. I have looked over the last two volumes, and cannot find the information I desire.—M. L. W., *Union City, Ind.*

MOLASSES CANDY.—A subscriber wants to know how to make molasses candy and have it hard and not sticky. Who can tell him?

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—*Pyle's O. K. Soap, Pyle's Saleratus, Pyle's Cream Tartar—Standard articles, designed for the intelligent and economical everywhere.* For general usefulness and good weight they have no superior, and the proprietor, believing that consumers are the best judges, respectfully solicits a fair trial. All first-class grocers keep these goods, and every package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, 350 Washington street, corner of Franklin street, New York.

IS IT RIGHT to put up 14 to 15 ounces in a paper and call it a pound of Saleratus? D. B. Le Land & Co. think not, and therefore always put it up full weights.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

Having a devoted companion of our own, we sincerely sympathize with the luckless wight, author of "Matters Matrimonial," and fully agree with him that material for good wives is sadly wanting in these degenerate days of fashion and folly. Hoping that he may *yet find* the fair being of his imagination, to whom he may doff *his hat* and make his *best* bow, we send these few lines for his especial perusal:

THE PAST AND PRESENT TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl—
Say thirty years ago—
Young ladies *then* knew how to knit
As well as how to sew.

Young ladies *then* could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew and sweep,
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.

Young ladies then were beautiful
As any beauties now;
Yet they could rake the new mown hay,
Or milk the brindle cow.

Young ladies *then* wore bonnets, too,
And with them *their own hair;*
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies *then* wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms:
And did not have as many yards
As acres in their farms.

Young ladies *then* oft fell in love,
And married, too, the men;
While men with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies *now* can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book,—
Can sing and paint and joke and quiz,
But cannot *bear* to cook.

Young ladies *now* can blithely spin
Of "street yarn" many a spool,
And weave a web of scandal, too,
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies *now* can bake their hair,
Can brew their own cologne,
In borrowed plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think
Fidelity a pearl?
None but a modest little miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies *now* wear lovely curls,
What pity they should *buy* them;
And then their bonnets—heavens! they fright
The bean that ventures nigh them.

Even *love* is changed from what it was,
Although true love is known;
'Tis *wealth* adds luster to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus *time* works wonders—young and old
Confess his magic power;
Beauty will fade; but virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour.

Mrs. N. Shields Witheron.

Dawn, Mo., Jan. 1st, 1867.

DRESS AND COMPLEXION.

No point of taste in dress needs more careful study, and none perhaps is more generally left to hap-hazard experiment, or what is mysteriously called the "taste" of the milliner or mantua maker, than the harmonizing of dress with the complexion. A little study of the laws and phenomena of optics will show that the harmonizing of colors depends upon certain fixed principles and may almost be reduced to a science. An anonymous writer, proceeding from these facts, lays down some general rules on the subject, which are well worth bearing in mind.

Of all colors, perhaps, the most trying to the complexion, are the different shades of lilac and purple. The fashionable and really beautiful mauve and its varieties are, of course, included in this category. In accordance with the well-known law of optics, that all colors, simple or compound, have a tendency to tint surrounding objects with a faint spectrum of their complementary color, those above-mentioned, which require for their harmony various tints of yellow and green, impart these complementary colors to the complexion. It is scarcely necessary to observe that of all complexions, those which turn upon yellow are the most unpleasant in their effect—and probably, for this reason, that in this climate it is always a sign of bad health. But, it will be asked, is there no means of harmonizing colors so beautiful in themselves, with the complexion, and so avoiding these ill effects? To a certain extent this may be done, and as follows:

Should the complexion be dark, the purple tint may be dark also, because, by contrast, it makes the complexion appear fairer; if the skin be pale or fair, the tint should be lighter. In either case the color should never be placed next the skin, but should be parted from it by the hair and by a ruche of tulle, which produce the neutralizing effect of gray. Should the complexion still appear too yellow, green leaves or green ribbons may be worn as trimmings. This will often neautralize lilac and purple colors, and thus prevent their imparting an unfavorable hue to the skin.

Scarcely less difficult than mauve to harmonize with the complexion is the equally beautiful color called "magenta." The complementary color would be yellow-green; "magenta," therefore, requires very nice treatment to make it becoming. It must be subdued when near the skin, and this must be done by intermixture with black, either by diminishing its brightness by nearly covering it with black lace, or by introducing the color in very small quantity only.

Yellow, also, is a difficult color to harmonize with the complexion. A bright yellow, like that of the buttercup, contrasts well with black, and is becoming to *brunes*, when not placed next to the skin; but pale yellow or greenish yellow suits no one, especially those with pale complexions. Its effect is to diffuse, by contrast, a purple hue over the complexion, and this is certainly no addition to beauty. Blue is favorable to most complexions; light or sky blue especially so to fair persons with golden hair; fuller tints to those who are less fair, or in whom years have developed some of the color of the sere and yellow leaf peculiar to autumn. It often happens that as persons advance in years, colors which suited them in youth cease to be becoming; pink, for instance, agrees with a youthful complexion and fair skin, but it does not harmonize with the yellow tints of more advanced age; in this case either sky-blue, or pure deep blue, will be substituted with advantage for pink.

A PLEA FOR EARLY MARRIAGES.

Rev. Henry Morgan lectured in Boston not long since on the subject, "Young Men and Early Marriages." The following is the Herald's report of the lecture:

"Nature, history, and revelation declare, 'It is not good that man should be alone.' He needs a help mate—a wife is the balance-wheel, the regulator, the guardian angel of a husband's trust, confidence and prosperity. Politically, socially, morally and spiritually, man requires a wife. Man needs a home. The Romans gave bachelors no legacies. Corinth denied them sepulture. Athenians scourged them. In Plato's commonwealth, at the age of thirty-five they were fined. Man is but half a man without a wife. In all your gettings, get a wife, and never rest from getting till you get married. Better live in an attic, under the hallowed influence of a wife, than revel in a palace of dissipation. Man needs a home. Marriage is the legitimate basis of a genuine home. Look at the deplorable condition of the young men of this city without homes. Boarding houses have no elevating society of women, no home influences, no place of mental or moral improvement, no altar of prayer, no angel of love. In Philadelphia there are more homes in proportion to its population than in Boston; hence Boston has an unequal contest in the battle of morals."

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN'S FEET.

Life-long disease and sudden death often come to children through the inattention of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, in putting a child to bed, should be to see that the feet are perfectly dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diptheria or fatal sore throat.

Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp; and if so, should require them to be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings, be put on, and another pair of shoes, while the other stockings and shoes should be placed where they can be well dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice.

Clothes on Fire—What to Do.—There are many lives lost annually, especially of females, by the accidental ignition of their clothing. When an occurrence of this kind takes place it requires cool and prompt action to render assistance effectual. Hesitation, brief though it be, generally renders subsequent efforts at relief unavailing. The Scientific American suggests that when the clothes take fire a woolen garment should be immediately clasped around the person, and the body be placed in a recumbent position as the clothing will burn less rapidly than when an erect attitude is maintained. The burning clothing must be removed as soon as possible and the burned portions of the body be sprinkled with flour, which will soothe and heal the wounds speedily unless very deep. In the latter event other applications may become necessary, but as a first one this will be found of excellent service.

Loss of Time.—An impatient Welshman called to his wife—"Come, come, isn't breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and to-morrow will be the third day!" This is equal to the call of the stirring housewife who roused her maid at four o'clock with, "Come, Bridget, get up! Here, 'tis Monday morning, to-morrow is Tuesday, the next day's Wednesday—half the week gone and nothing done yet?"

An Excellent Sewing Machine.—A young man out West was entrusted with the money to bring his father home a good family sewing machine. He carried off a neighbor's daughter to Chicago, married and brought her home, declaring she was the best family sewing machine he could procure.

A Valuable Skirt.—An aged woman, who spent her time in rag-picking, has just died in Charlestown, Mass., amid scenes of the greatest distress, filth and poverty. Prior to her decease a skirt was found in her apartment, in which there was sewed up several thousand dollars in gold.

Dividing the House.—"I think," said a wife who could not agree with her husband—"I think, Mr. Jibbs, we had better divide the house. You shall live on one side and I on the other." "Very well, my dear," replied he; "you take the outside, and I'll have the inside."

There is no doubt that of all the States, the one in which the most earnest heart-prayers are offered up for the Union is the State of Single Blessedness.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined for the reasons annexed:—"Let there be Light," S. M. Your metaphors are mixed; and the article, for one of the kind, is too long.—"Iona and Staffa," W. R. B. Of your forty-five lines of blank verse, twenty-three cannot be scanned.—"Solitude," J. S. B. Try a more practical and newer subject.—"Thought of Yore." Write prose.—"Life's Changes." N. G. The style is good, but the matter is not new, and the subject is too compositiony.—Several manuscripts on hand must lie over for consideration next week. A word of advice: do not send us articles "written in haste." The apology avails nothing. Keep them until you have leisure to revise them; and do not presume too much on the fallacious saying that "printers can read *any* thing."

Choice Miscellany.

THE LONG AGO.

BY RICHARD MONCTON MILNES.

On that deep retiring shore
Frequent pearls of beauty lie,
Where the passion waves of yore
Fiercely beat and mounted high.
Sorrows that are sorrows still
Lose the bitter taste of woe;
Nothing's altogether ill
In the griefs of long ago.

Tombs where lonely love repines,
Ghastly tenements of tears,
Wear the look of happy shrines
Through the golden mist of years.
Death, to those who trust in good,
Vindicates his hardest blow.
Oh! we would not, if we could,
Wake the sleep of long ago.

Though the doom of swift decay
Shocks the soul where life is strong,
Though for frailer hearts the day
Lingers sad and over-long,
Still the weight will find a leaven,
Still the spoiler's hand is slow,
While the future has its heaven
And the past its long ago.

BEYOND THE SIDEWALKS.

Residents of the rural districts sometimes entertain romantic ideas of the possibility of getting lost in the city. The complicated labyrinth of streets and avennes, the endless blocks of stores and dwellings, one just like another, and the motley crowd forever hurrying past,—all combine to confuse the points of the compass and distract the reckoning of the stranger. But in truth people bred in the city sometimes find it quite as difficult to go straight to a destination in the country, without names to the roads or numbers to the houses. For instance, we have a very distinct recollection of traveling in the country once when a boy, and being told that to find our destination we must "go straight ahead until you pass a wind-fall, and then take such a turn." What could be simpler? But our idea of a "wind-fall" was a mass of prostrate trees overturned by a tornado. The consequence was that we rambled over half the township and finally learned that a wind-fall might be only a few scarcely perceptible hummocks, covered with a second growth of timber, indicating the path of a whirlwind of last century.

Not many years ago a young gentleman of our acquaintance ventured beyond the sidewalks a short distance for an evening call on a fair cousin. It seems he was not familiar with the place and had forgotten the precaution of consulting the almanac on the question of moon. When he left the house the night was as black as the ace of clubs,* and a slight rain was falling. His adventures in finding the homeward road were such that he says he will never go there again without a lantern, a ball of twine and a pocketful of crackers. A letter which he soon after wrote to the lady has come into our possession, and we quote the story of his wanderings:

"You may be interested in learning how I found my way back to the city that dark night. Well, I went right along, as per directions, only running a the tree now and then, until I came to a fence, which I discovered by the sense of touch. I explored it for some distance both ways, confident of finding a gate, but was disappointed, and at last climbed over. Taking it for granted that I was then in the lane, I turned, as I thought, toward to the road. After a few more encounters with the trunks of mysterious trees, I found myself apparently in a narrow and deep gorge, with perpendicular walls—they might have been wood-piles—rising on either hand. Directly before me, at what distance I could not tell, rose against the faintly luminous sky the outline of a gable. Concluding that I must be astray, I turned back. But presently I found that I must have made some unnoticed turn or climbed one fence too many; for

Hogs to right of me,
Hogs to left of me,
Hogs in front of me,
Grunted and thundered.

And pretty soon I took a chorus of continuous grunts, more savage and more in tune than before, as evidence that they were making a grand charge on me. I knew of course that my only hope was in a masterly retreat. But by this time I was unable to say which way was retreating. However, I chose one and made pretty good time, keeping my hands extended before me and nimbly dodging the trees with which the ends of my fingers came in contact, wondering who would care for mother now, thinking of all my dear friends, and wishing I might come to a fence—which I did quite suddenly, and in a moment put it between myself and my perhaps imaginary pursuers. But where was I then? I might never have known until morning, or might then have been found, like young Excelsior, lifeless and beautiful, had I not espied the gleam of a friendly lamp. Guessing it came from

"Thy chamber window, sweet,"

I made for it, over the roughest ground I ever navigated, where the waves were knee high. Having got back to the house, I passed around by the front door—wondering by the way whether the dog was chained—leapt the hedge and started for the mulberries, of whose topography I had some slight knowledge. Perhaps I destroyed some future melons in my progress; for which I beg cousin Sam's pardon. Down the long arcade under the mulberries all was dark as one of Dumas' plots. Now and then an elbow of a tree gave me a friendly nudge as I passed; or a low hanging limb took it upon itself to teach me manners. At last I discovered the fence by the road, as I had the others—suddenly and by the sense of touch. As I climbed over it there was a noise as of men and beasts among the trees behind me, which I did not turn back to investigate. One wild leap to clear a ditch that I knew was there somewhere, and the night's adventures were over. Next time I stay at your house so late I shall come away earlier."

* The ace of spades, which is universally used as a symbol of extreme blackness, is *never* black.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

From the Saxon we have "Ada," which means happy, and "Eleanor," all fruitful; "Richard," very rich, or richly honored; "Edward," defender of property; "Edwin," gainer of property; and "William," defender of many.

The Gothic gives us "Adelaide," the princess; "Alphonso," our help; "Charles," one who is crowned; "Charlotte," a crowned; "Emma," one who nurses; "Ernest," ardent of soul; "Everard," well reported; "Francis," freeman.

From the French we borrow "Amelia," beloved; "Arabella," beautiful altar; "Isabella," olive-colored; "Rosabella," a beautiful rose; "Rosalind," elegant rose.

From the Latin we obtain "Augustus," increasing, noble; "Barbara," strange; "Beatrice," one who blesses; "Clara," clear; "Grace," favor; "Viola," the violet; "Jane," peace; "Julius," soft-haired; "Julia," soft-haired woman; "Juliette," little and soft-haired; "Letitia," joy; "Margaret," a pearl; "Miranda," admired; "Oliver," olive man; "Blanche," white.

From the Greek we take "Agatha," good; "Agnes," chaste; "Basil," kingly; "Bertha," bright; "Catherine," pure; "Erasmus," worthy to be loved; "Eugene," nobly descended; "Theodore," a gift of God; "Cyrus," lord; "George," a farmer; "Helen," one who pities; "Matilda," stately; "Phœbe," light of life; "Philemon," one who kisses; "Philip," a lover of horses; "Sophia," wisdom.

We also receive many of our names from the Hebrew, as "Anna," kind; "James," the supplanter; "John," the grace and mercy of Jehovah; "Madeline," noble-minded; "Ruth," trouble; "Mary," a salt tear—a beautiful and touching name, there never can be too many Marys; "Martha," trouble or bitter; "Susan," a lily; "Elizabeth," the house of strength; "Jonathan," the gift of God; "Sarah," princess, or my lady.

"William Henry," for men, and "Mary Elizabeth," for women, are united more frequently than any other two names, to form a double name.

HOW TO LIVE EASILY.

The art of living easily, as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon any degree in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion is absurd that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure *per se*. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a real want, and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of the two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.—*Henry Taylor.*

Self-Dependence.—Many an unwise parent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the bladders. Give your child a good education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you will have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.

But for the thought of Providence, one would say that the world went all wrong; but it is rather we who do not the right. We complain, we get frightened, just as though God were not there. Never let us forget that it is he himself and not man who guides us; else there would indeed be reason to despair, and to set out, like Columbus, in search of a new world.

Sabbath Reading.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

Our costliest buildings, our finest specimens of architecture, are the churches. We wear our best apparel (at least, most of us do,) to the house of worship, and observe within its walls a stricter decorum than anywere else. This is exactly as it should be, springing from the natural desire to avoid as far as possible having anything rude or uncomely connected with our religion. But in painful contrast with it stands the fact that that part of our literature which is devoted to religion is, generally speaking, the weakest and shabbiest, the least worthy of preservation. Much of our pulpit oratory is of the most artificial kind; and a large, perhaps the larger, part of the discourses delivered weekly in the temple to the best disposed audiences possible are stale or insignificant in their matter, dull in their manner, logically lame and rhetorically ridiculous. You listen now to an interminable series of syllogisms intended to prove some proposition that no one disputes, and now to a jumble which can only be described in newspaper language as "a column of all-sorts." You open the hymn-book at the page announced, and the chances are that you light upon four to seven stanzas of what, were it not on a religious subject, you would dignify with no better name than doggerel. The metaphors, few of which are at all poetical, run into each other like dissolving views; the rhymes are many of them faulty; and the rhythm is rugged and unmusical. We sometimes think that the obscuring of the words by modern choir singing, which has been so often ridiculed, is a mercy for which the hearers can not be too thankful.

Nor is this all. The more pretentious portions of our religious literature are equally poor. When, in the first year of the late war, a call was made for reading matter for the soldiers, and it was announced soon after that the pious people of the North, thinking the poor fellow in the presence of such awful danger would necessarily turn his mind away from earthly things, had sent all their religious books to the army, everybody appreciated at once the stupendous joke which had been unconsciously perpetrated; for everybody knew that nine out of ten soldiers would rather scale the bloodiest bastion of the enemy than wade through the stupidities of many who have taken it upon themselves to write religious books.

And the commentaries on the Bible, which ought to be the most concise and simple kind of writing, what are they? Let us open one at random—at the xixth chapter of Job, we read: "The early part of this chapter contains an attempt on the part of his friends (so called) to overwhelm him with eloquent and severe speeches, for which there was too much ground. But when he addresses the same language to the Almighty himself, and accuses Him of violence and wrong, nothing can excuse or palliate his crime, but the multitude and extremity of his afflictions; which none but He who inflicted, and he who bore them, duly could appreciate." The axiomatic inanity of such commentaries—and we have quoted a fair, nay, a favorable specimen—needs no demonstration. They are written for the mere sake of writing something. Their authors escape the condemnation which falls upon men of like ability who thus treat other subjects, only as of old the murderer escaped the law by taking refuge in the sanctuary.

A book recently written and published anonymously in London has made a great stir in the religious world. Repeated editions have been called for, and every possible guess at the identity of the author circulated in the papers. Yet there is nothing wonderful about "Ecce Homo," except as compared with the generality of religious books. It is simply a clear, sharp and frequently suggestive analysis of the life and character of our Saviour and the plan of salvation; and it has made a sensation merely because clear, sharp and suggestive writing is unusual in that department of literature.

A celebrated divine is now traveling in Palestine. We have just read one of his letters, in a popular religious journal. It is almost entirely made up of repetitions of this formula:—"This morning we started from —— and journeyed so many miles to ——, where we stopped for refreshment. The place reminded me of the —— the chapter of ——. How thankful I am that the Lord has permitted me to see this land." About as entertaining and instructive as the parasangs of the Anabasis!

Perhaps all these things will be regulated by time, and had better be left to it. But if a reform were proposed, we would offer a few suggestions for its beginning. First, let our thousand hymns be overhauled by a committee who know something of the universal rules of poetry, and winnowed down to about one hundred. Then let us burn all our commentaries, preserving only the original Bible which they have buried up, and call upon learned men for their views on passages of doubtful meaning and explanations of such ancient customs as are alluded to. Thirdly, let us get into the habit of applying to sermons precisely the same laws of logic, the same canons of criticism, by which we approve or condemn other discourses. We reserve for a future article the discussion of what a sermon should be.

Life, we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning.
Choose thine own time,
Say not good night! but in some happier clime
Bid me good morning! [*Mrs. Barbauld.*

They that deny themselves for Christ, shall enjoy themselves in Christ.

Educational.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE.

The government of schools for children must necessarily be of an absolute nature, depending from day to day on the will and word of the teacher. There must be no debate between master and pupil, no disputing by the latter of the former's complete authority, no criticising of his motives or his policy, but strict obedience in every case and a reference of all supposed unjust treatment to parents or trustees. But in seminaries and colleges, where long dresses and short beards abound, and the students are supposed to have arrived at something like years of discretion and to be capable of understanding the causes of things, the little in-door world is more like a community, and government on any other than an approximately democratic basis is absurd. In this matter, as well as in that of the cast-iron curriculum, we need a revolution. The idea that it is not the best thing for the development of a hundred young men of diverse tastes and capacities to jam them all into the same college molds, is faintly dawning on the minds of boards of managers and faculties. What they want to learn next is to treat the young gentlemen and ladies under their charge as responsible human beings possessed of some little share of the sense supposed to be common among men and women, not as unreasoning children. It is time the old blue laws that have been handed down from generation to generation in our colleges, with not a single line erased or a single word obscured, were abolished completely. The foolish or malicious pranks which make college students appear so puerile or contemptible may be attributed in a great measure to the specific rules intended to prevent them, which are all founded on the assumption that they are mere boys continually on the watch for opportunities for mischief. They have just enough of the boy in them to knock off the challenge chip when it is presented to them so temptingly. Do away with all those regulations and the system of espionage and give students to understand that in college they are to be governed by precisely the same codes of morals and politeness which they must observe after they leave it, and the general character of the undergraduate will at once become more manly and dignified.

A similar revolution is very much needed in the government of advanced schools for young ladies. We have before us the last catalogue of one of the most flourishing female colleges in the country; and in the "general regulations" we find the following:—"After the ringing of the bell which gives the signal for preparing to retire, young ladies are required to abstain from all noise which may disturb others, so that the retiring bell may be followed by complete stillness throughout the building. * * * It will be regarded as highly improper for any student to take any article of food or refreshment from the kitchen or store-rooms to any private room." Rather a keen bit of satire that, to forbid "young ladies" behaving like unruly children! Again we read:—"Calls may be received only in hours of recreation, in the college parlor, and not in private rooms, except in cases of parents or lady friends from home. * * * On the Sabbath young ladies are not allowed to visit each other's rooms without permission, nor to indulge in anything that may disturb others, or may be inconsistent with the Sabbath as a day of serious reading and devotion. * * * Young ladies will not be allowed to accept the company of gentlemen, either in walking or riding, except by written consent of parents or guardians. * * * It will be considered an impropriety deserving of special censure for any young lady to hold correspondence by writing with persons in the city, or with any person not known or approved by parents or guardians." These young ladies are nearly all daughters of Christian parents and may be supposed to have been brought up with a regard for the ordinary rules of morality and propriety; yet the regulations just quoted at once presume them to be ignorant of common politeness from residence in the backwoods and to have acquired a propensity for the cheapest kind of flirtation on the streets of a city.

Laws of Teaching.—Know thoroughly and familiarly whatever you would teach.

Get and keep the attention of your pupils, and excite their interest in the lesson.

Use language which they thoroughly understand, and carefully explain the meaning of every new term you need to use.

Begin with what is already *known*, and proceed to the *unknown* by easy, natural steps, making each step thorough before taking the next.

Excite the self-activities of the pupils, and tell them nothing which they can easily discover for themselves.

Require them to re-state correctly, and in their own language, whatever they have learned.—*Mich. Teacher.*

A School Music Book Wanted.—There is much need, in our schools, of a new music book. It should contain both sacred and secular pieces in due proportion—the sacred music for opening and closing exercises, and the secular for other occasions. The selections of music and words should be such as to make every page available and popular. It is unnecessary to ask parents to accept the burden of two music books: one of the proper character would answer every purpose. Some person of the requisite musical ability and sound judgment should undertake the task of preparing such a work.—*Educational Monthly.*

Self-Government.—The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

Various Topics.

HOME AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Herewith we present the readers of the Rural accurate representations of the home and grave of George Washington, the commander of our Revolutionary army, the first President of the United States, the great hero of American history. The mansion and grounds were purchased a few years since by contribution and presented to the United States. The tomb of Washington is a spacious vault of brick, with an arched roof. Its iron door opens into a vestibule, in which, seen through a picketed iron gate, stand two marble sarcophagi, containing the remains of Washington and his wife. Over the vault door is this inscription:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

The family of Washington has been traced back to the Twelfth Century, when it had an estate in the county of Durham, England, and its founder, William de Hertburn, is recorded in the "Bolden Book" as transferring his residence to the village of Wessyngton and changing his name to de Wessyngton, from which the modern name of Washington is derived. George, eldest son of Augustine Washington and his wife Mary Ball, was born on the 22d of February, 1732, in Westmoreland Co., Va. The house was destroyed by fire a few years afterward; but one of the chimneys is still standing, and a stone with a suitable inscription was erected on the spot in 1815. It is now properly enclosed and belongs to the State of Virginia.

He married Mrs. Martha Custis, widow of John Parke Custis, Jan. 17th, 1759. Soon after he moved to Mount Vernon, where he resided until his death, which occurred on Saturday night, Dec. 14th, 1799. The sentiment commonly quoted in reference to him—"first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—is from the resolutions adopted on his death by the House of Representatives, which were drawn up by Gen. Henry Lee, a member from Virginia.

Heretofore the anniversary of the birth of Washington has not been observed with any regularity, and seldom with proper demonstrations of respect and gratitude. But public opinion seems setting strongly toward the conclusion that the 22d of February should be made a legal holiday and publicly celebrated every year. No nation is so poor in holidays as ours; while few have so many events in their history so well worthy of commemoration as the birth of the immortal Washington, the achievement of our independence, the emancipation of three million slaves and the triumph of the instinct of nationality over the heresy of secession.

It would be difficult to tell the simplest of our readers anything new about Washington. Everything pertaining to his life has been eagerly read, from the story of the hatchet in the primer to Irving's elaborate biography. He has been heard of in every land and talked of in every tongue. He is one of the few characters in history concerning whom there is no detraction from the general praise. Frenchmen grow enthusiastic at mention of his name; but Englishmen, from the defeat of whose armies sprang his military reputation, are generally silent. We believe but one British poet, Byron, ever mentioned him in verse. The fact, however, will not seriously damage his chances of immortality. Biographies, statues and pictures of Washington have been multiplied beyond enumeration; almost every State in the Union has a town or county of Washington; his portrait is the most familiar of any in American homes; and in some neighborhoods every fifth boy is christened after him on principle.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

Friend Moore:—In the Rural of the 19th inst., you give us an engraving of the Mount of Olives, followed by some very interesting historical facts, "which have rendered the Mount of Olives one of the most (if not the most,) sacred spots on the face of the earth." As a sequel to your article, I here quote a short sketch from a "Book of Travels," by Lamartine, the French poet and historian, who visited the Holy Land thirty years ago. He says:

"Not far from the cave of Gethsemane there is a little spot of earth still shaded by seven olive trees, which popular tradition designates as the trees under which Jesus laid down and wept. These olive trees really bear on their trunks and enormous roots the date of eighteen hundred years which have passed since that memorable night. These trunks are immense, and are formed like those of all other very old olive trees, a great number of stems which seem bound together and incorporated under the same bark, thus forming an assemblage of united pillars. Their branches are almost withered, but they still bear some olives. * * * I have visited every country of the globe where olive trees grow. They live for ages; and I have never yet seen any so large as these, though planted in a rocky and arid soil. I have seen on the summit of Mount Lebanon, the cedars said to have been Solomon's. This is by no means impossible. Nature has given to certain of its vegetable productions more duration than to empires; certain oak trees have seen many dynasties pass away; and the acorn we tread under our feet, the olive stone I roll between my fingers, and the cedar cone that is swept by the wind, may reproduce, may flourish and cover the ground with shade, when hundreds of generations which may come after us will have given back to the earth that handful of dust that they alternately have borrowed from it."

According to Biblical chronology, Solomon lived about one thousand years before the birth of Christ. Probably in Solomon's time these cedars were large and old trees. If so, they are now more than 3,000 years old—having outlived more than one hundred generations of men.

Warner, N. H., Jan. 24, 1867. Levi Bartlett.

JOHN O'GROAT AND HIS HOUSE.

In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John O'Groat, natives of Holland, came to the coast of Caithness, with a letter in Latin from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his subjects thereabout. They got possession of a large district of land, and in process of time multiplied and prospered until they numbered eight different proprietors by the name of Groat. On one of the annual dinners instituted to commemorate their arrival at Caithness, a dispute arose as to the right of precedence in taking the door and the head of the table. This waxed very serious, and threatened to break up the annual gatherings. But the wisdom and virtue of John prevented this rupture. He made a touching speech to them, soothing their angry spirits with an appeal to the common and precious memories of their native land, and to all their joint experiences in this. He entreated them to return to their homes quietly, and he would remedy the current difficulty at the next meeting. Won by his kindly spirit and words, they complied with his request. In the interval, John built a house expressly for the purpose, of an octagonal form, with eight doors and windows. He then placed a table of oak, of the same shape, in the middle, and when the next meeting took place, he desired each head of the different Groat families to enter at his own door, and sit at the head of his own table. This happy and ingenious plan restored good feeling and a pleasant footing to the sensitive families, and gave to the good Dutchman's name an interest which it will carry with it forever.—*Elihu Burritt.*

A Cloud of Locusts.—A letter from Tenez, in Algeria, says:—"I was walking with a friend in the lower part of the town, when, at about two in the afternoon, we perceived what appeared to be a thick mist coming rapidly upon us, which we took for a flock of birds of passage. But hardly five minutes had elapsed when we found ourselves enveloped in the cloud. It might have been about one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) in width by six in length, and was from forty-six to seventy feet in thickness. It was formed not by birds but by locusts of passage, of the color of wine lees and of great size. They continued their course from the west to the east, passing behind Cape Tenez, from which point they turned towards the north, driven doubtless by the south wind, which has for several days past been blowing violently."

Smoking Cars Needed.—The English papers are discussing the morals, etiquette, and legality of smoking in railroad carriages. A case recently came into court from the Southwestern Railway, in which one gentleman sued another for knocking his cigar out of his mouth. The jury found for the defendant. On a motion for a new trial, the Lord Chief Justice is reported to have said that it is a very serious question whether, when a smoker has been requested by his fellow passengers to cease smoking, and has refused to do so, they are not entitled to take the cigar from him. His lordship is further reported to have suggested that his blowing the smoke of his cigar in the face of a fellow passenger might be considered an assault.

China.—A country where the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where a laborer has no Sabbath and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet, and language without grammar.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, AT MOUNT VERNON.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BRAVE YOUTH.

Not long ago there might have been seen a lad of perhaps ten years old, sitting in a clump of bushes, on the bank of the Mississippi River, fishing in an eddy, which was formed by a ledge of smooth-faced rocks, projecting out into the channel a short distance above him. As he sat carelessly holding his rod, and looking dreamily into the waters, he was startled by the sound of the footsteps of a small child, who had wandered, unnoticed by its mother, from the door of a little cottage, a short distance from the river, and was now walking along the rocks by the eddy. The youth jumped up, parted the bushes that hid the child from his view and looked out, when he saw the child standing on the edge of the rocks and looking over into the swift running waters below. "O, Frankie, come away!" he passionately pleaded; for he knew that a misstep, or a slip of the child's feet, and he would fall into the swift waters, and be carried far out into the channel, where no human aid could save him from a watery grave. But his plea only served to make the matter worse. The child, being startled by the voice so near him, turned around, tottled backwards, and, with a frightened cry, fell into the eddy.

The boy was not the only one who heard that cry. No! The mother heard it, and guessed the meaning in an instant. Running out of the house to the river, she saw the child's skirts just as it disappeared beneath the water. "God save my child!" she cried, and sunk helplessly to the earth. Not so with the brave youth. His cheek paled for an instant; but, quickly regaining his presence of mind, he hurriedly ran to the spot where the child had fallen into the water. Nor did he stop at the edge of the rocks, but as he caught sight of the child just rising to the surface, he plunged in to rescue it or perish in the endeavor. For a moment he was under, then rising he struck out toward the child, boldly buffeting the boiling waters that threatened to overpower him. Just as the child was being swept into the outward running current of the eddy, he lunged forward to make the final effort, knowing that when once in that current all his efforts could not save it. He was successful. Catching the child with one hand, he turned his head toward the shore.

Oh! that was a hard trial of strength, between that boy and the whirling, hissing waters. But at last he emerged, pale and exhausted; from the water, and gave the child to the almost frantic mother. "God bless you! You have saved our child!" she said, clasping it to her bosom. A glow of pride flashed across his youthful brow, when he saw the child still lived.

That night, when the father came home from his daily labor, the wife, with mingled tears of joy and grief in her eyes, told him how the boy had saved their child; and they both knelt down and prayed long and earnestly for God to bless that noble-hearted youth, who risked his own life that he might save that of their little one.

Again may be heard that pattering of little feet; not upon the rocks by the river's side, but in its cottage home, and that little voice, which was so well nigh hushed in death, still cheers its fond parents with its prattling music.

And again may be seen that brave youth, with fishing-rod in hand, sitting among the bushes by the eddy, in whose black waters he never looks but with a shudder as he thinks what might have been! Effie L.

Alma, Wis., August, 1866.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Lord Bacon has said so many wise things, that we can hardly dip into his works at any place without finding something that will repay the deepest attention. We have gathered a few sentences from him about money, love for it, and its influence. Here they are:

"Alexander sent to Phocion a great present of money. Phocion said to the messenger, 'Why doth the King send to me and no one else?' The messenger answered, 'Because he takes you to be the only good man in Athens.' Phocion replied, 'If he thinks so, pray let him suffer me to be so still.'"

"Chilon said 'That the gold was tried with the touchstone, and the men with gold.'"

"He that defers his charity till he is dead, is, if a man weighs it rightly, rather liberal of another man's than of his own."

"The tears of an heir are laughter under a vizor."

"The coward calls himself a wary man; and the miser says he is frugal."

The following apothegms have more than a passing significance. The first hits the politic preachers hard; the last is worth its weight in gold:

"There was a politic sermon that had no dignity in it, that was preached before the King. The King, as he came forth, said to Bishop Andrew, 'Call you this a sermon?' The Bishop answered, 'And it please your Majesty, by a charitable construction, it may be a sermon.'"

"Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it."

Temperance Best for Travelers.—Bruce, the celebrated African traveler, in giving advice to strangers about to visit "the putrid climates of Lower Arabia, Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Egypt itself," says:—"I lay down, as a positive rule of health, that spirits and all fermented liquors should be regarded as poisonous; and for fear of temptation, not so much as to be carried along with you, unless for outward application. Spring or running water, if you can find it, is to be your only drink."

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS!

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.—Hereafter the price of advertising on the last page of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be Seventy-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. The price for inside pages will continue at Fifty Cents a Line for advertising, and One Dollar a Line for Special Notices, until otherwise announced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 109 to 55, Mr. Stevens' bill for the establishment of military governments in the Southern States.

Mr. Schenck, of the Military Committee, reported in the House the new bounty bill. It is substantially the same as that passed by the House last summer but not acted upon by the Senate, with two differences, one providing for cases of lost discharges and one made necessary by the allowance of additional bounty made under the act of July 28th, 1866.

Mr. S. said this bill proposed to a certain extent to equalize the bounties, whereas the act of July 28th, 1866, only gave additional bounties to all soldiers. It was impracticable in the present condition of the Treasury, to bring the bounties of all soldiers up to the standard already paid, some soldiers having received as high as $1,200 to $1,500; but the first expectation of the soldier might be met by establishing some standard up to which all bounties should be brought. The standard adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs, which met the approval of the House last session, was to secure to each soldier as much as $100 per year bounty. The bill was not to give bounty to those who had received much, but to those who had received little or nothing.

Mr. Rollins moved to amend by striking out of the second section the clauses making deductions for local bounties, which was rejected—yeas 74, nays 85—the vote being sectional, not political. The western members voted solidly against it, and the eastern members went generally for it.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 95 to 68.

The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to the Bankrupt bill.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from a prominent citizen of Virginia, who states that after due inquiry he has ascertained that the cotton crop estimate of 1,758,000 bales, four hundred pounds each, of the Agricultural Department was not too large, but that it will probably reach 2,000,000 bales.

A Washington dispatch of the 15th, says Hon. G. M. Chilicott, delegate from the Territory, and member of Congress elect from the State of Colorado, has arrived here direct from Denver City. He says the feeling there in favor of the passage of the bill for the admission of that State over the veto is very general, and says that there is no doubt of the ratification of the fundamental principle of admission by the Legislature; that there will be a ready compliance with its requirements by the people, and that the emigration to the Territory is very large, and there can be no reasonable doubt that before the end of the year the population of Colorado will be over one hundred thousand. He further says that the rapid approach of the two branches of the Pacific Railroad has infused new life into almost every interest in the State.

Mr. Davis has moved in the Senate a curious amendment to Mr. Wade's one term bill. It provides that each State shall, on the first Monday in January preceding the expiration of the President's term, nominate to Congress one of its citizens for the office of President. The two houses shall then meet and proceed to elect from these candidates, dropping the lowest on each ballot; and the person elected shall not be eligible for re-election.

The Secretary of War has decided that every claimant for bounty who enlisted for three years, but was sooner discharged, shall be regarded as having served the full time and entitled to the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

Reform in England.

A DISPATCH from London, dated Feb. 12th, says of the reform demonstration:

There were 20,000 people present in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators. A hundred mounted pioneers, dressed as cavalry, headed the procession. The best order was maintained during the march. The day was bright and full of sunshine, and was in striking contrast with the day on which the Queen's procession took place. All London seemed to be out doors; flags and banners were everywhere displayed; the American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession. During the march the bands played "Yankee Doodle," the "Marseillaise," "John Brown," and the "Garibaldi Hymn."

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence elicited no cheers. A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy, and all the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed. The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on their banners, indicate the sentiments of the people: "No surrender," "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," "Suffrage," "Serfdom is infamous," "The voice of the people cannot be opposed with safety," "Taxation without representation is tyranny," "Liberty to those who dare demand it," "Trust God, but keep your powder dry." The procession terminated its march at Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held. Thirty thousand people were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, M. P. The O'Donoughue, Mr. Potter and Mr. Taylor, members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government and demanding manhood suffrage.

A Fenian riot was expected at Chester; but no serious disturbance took place.

From the Plains.

THE troubles with the Indians seem likely to continue for some time yet. The editor of the Salt Lake Vidette states that at Dawner's station he saw seven thousand Indians who had met other tribes to decide upon war or peace. One old chief who appeared friendly told the coach driver if he wanted to save his life he had better leave the line before the grass was grown. A lady was told at one of the stations by one of the principal chiefs that he would have her for his squaw before long.

The Sioux have made a proposition to guarantee the safety of travel through their country, and also of the frontier settlements, provided the Government will authorize the organization of not less than 250 men belonging to their band, under an officer satisfactory to themselves. They fix the compensation at $60 per month and rations for themselves, families and horses. They will furnish their own arms, ammunition, horses, transportation, &c.

Recent Fires.

DURING the past two weeks fires have occurred at the following places, with losses indicated by the figures annexed:—Lexington, Ky., Baptist Church, $15,000; New York, $70,000, $10,000, $50,000, $30,000; Marblehead, Mass., including Baptist Church, $150,000; Columbus, O., no estimate; Ogdensburg, N. Y., $250,000; Elmira, $40,000; Baltimore, $50,000; Balize, La., the whole town, $60,000; Mobile, $100,000, and $800,000, a whole square; St. Louis, $90,000; Baltimore, $40,000; Philadelphia, $20,000; Chicago, $40,000; Cincinnati, $35,000; New York, $1,450,000; Rutland, Vt., $7,000.

Floods.

DISPATCHES of a recent date, report floods in various parts of the country, in some places accompanied with serious results.

At Aurora, Ill., the island or lower part of the city was overflowed by the Fox river, covering the first floor of the shops and business houses, and compelling families to leave their dwellings.

At Dakota, Iowa, the cellars were filled. At Dyersville, Iowa, the long bridge and mill dam are swept away, and the loss is heavy.

At Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Iowa Falls the rivers are on the rampage and much destruction is feared.

From Albany.

THE Senate has passed the bill to facilitate the construction of the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad. Also, the bill to prohibit the employment by corporations conveying passengers for hire of persons who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Also, the amendatory act for prevention of the spread of rinderpest.

The bill amending the Central Railroad law, giving equal facilities to express or freight companies, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

From Canada.

THE present strength of the volunteer forces in Canada amounts to 63,500 men, including 22 troops of cavalry and 8 batteries of artillery. The provincial gunboats now in winter quarters are to be immediately made efficient for service on the lakes.

THE winner of the ten thousand dollar greenback prize in New York is a poor man, John F. McLaughlin, about 60 years of age. He had been in the Government employ as saddler for forty years, and had to give up work in consequence of a severe attack of paralysis. He had religious scruples about buying a ticket, but his wife overcame them.

THE decision of the Court of Claims at Washington in the case of allowance for servants to officers of the army from the first of May, 1864, to the 3d of March, 1865, entitles each officer who served during that period, to $40 extra for each servant employed, being the differences per month between $11 and $48, the amount paid and the amount which should have been paid.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Emperor Napoleon in his speech before the Corps Legislatif on the assembling of that body said:—Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it—their success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral.

In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient empire. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one to regenerate a people and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce and leave the recognition of services rendered civilization to mark our path.

Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I immediately determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly.

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and prevent complications. The Rome treaty of September has been executed, whereby the Government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and he is sustained by his own strength, and the veneration of the great powers for the head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all great questions.

The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power. The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed; is sure of the present and confident of the future. I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the developments of our institutions upon a liberal scale. France will use her new rights for which she is respected abroad; but, the conditions being changed, she must increase her defences. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace and to increase the resources in times of war.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The wires in the insurrectionary districts have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A large Fenian party have been surrounded by national troops in Toomies' Wood. The chances for escape look exceedingly small. The band of eight hundred which retreated to the hills near Killarney is still at large. The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and it is not believed the trouble will spread further.

LONDON, Feb. 15—Noon.—The Government stated to Parliament to-day that Col. Horseford's force was altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Toomies' Wood, but that the Colonel had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape. The authorities in Ireland have assured the British Government that the present rising is totally stopped.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Ireland is entirely quiet. Chief organizer Stephens is reported there, but the danger seems past. Toomies' Wood, where the Fenians took refuge when closely pressed, was scoured by British troops and insurrectionary bands dispersed. The Government, however, will immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

It is now said that Col. O'Conners is none other than Stephens himself.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—At the recent elections in Prussia the Liberals were triumphant. No less than ten districts returned Count Von Bismarck as their representative.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Evening.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalona, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish Government, will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Noon.—Ireland is perfectly tranquil. A small number of rebels concealed in the woods are endeavoring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible. Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin county, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling Stephens, the C. O. I. R., who is reported and believed to be in that neighborhood.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—Noon.—The cotton market opens dull, and prices are quoted at a decline. Sales to-day not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. Middling uplands quoted at 14d. and middling Orleans at 14½d. Advices from Manchester unfavorable. The market in that city dull and inactive, and prices ruling down.

The market for breadstuffs is generally quiet and firm. Western corn quiet at 33s. 3d. per qr.

The provision market generally firm. Lard has advanced. Market for produce very firm.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Noon.—Consols, for money, 91. Erie, 38½. United States 5-20's, 72½. Illinois Central, 78½, extra dividend.

FORTY-FIVE cents will get you, in London, a copper plate with your name engraved on it, fifty cards, and a handsome card-case.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Feb. 19, 1867.

THERE is little change to notice in financial affairs. Money matters in this locality, at the East, and in the large commercial towns at the West, remain much as heretofore noted. Bankers are watching with considerable interest the bills introduced in the House of Representatives, at Washington, by Messrs. Hooper and Randall. It is so near the close of the present session that any important financial measures will hardly be perfected. The currency questions will of course be taken up by the next Congress, which meets on the 4th of March.

The Government offers to pay express charges, both ways, to parties who desire to convert their August 7-30s to new 5-20s, provided they are sent on before the last of March.

The indebtedness of the Government maturing this year is larger than has been generally supposed. It is in the aggregate $312,107,620. The Government has also the option of paying off something over five hundred millions of 5-20s. It is not expected, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury will see his way clear to retire any considerable portion of these long bonds the present year.

The bill to abolish the usury laws in Maine has been defeated. In Rhode Island there are no usury laws. Contracts, where no rate is specified, must be settled at 6 per cent.

There is now a fair prospect that Congress will pass the bankrupt bill the present session.

Senator Sherman's bill, which passed the Senate last week, provides for the funding of the compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates, not more than $100,000,000 of which shall be outstanding at any one time.

The following is a correct statement of the whole amount of compound interest notes yet outstanding, and also of the proportion which falls due in 1867:

	Whole amount.	Falling due 1867.
Principal	$143,061,640	$99,665,000
Interest	27,761,921	19,340,122
Total	$170,826,561	$119,005,122

WOOL.—The sales in Boston were not as large last week as the week previous, but prices are unchanged and the market firm. The stock held by eastern dealers is becoming so much reduced that buyers must soon be looking to the region of production for a supply. This will create activity in the western markets. Through the winter wool has been cheaper at the consuming markets than in the localities where grown. Therefore manufacturers, when they go west to purchase, will be obliged to advance the price, or holders must moderate their views, in order to effect sales. Manufacturers will purchase sparingly unless at rates they think future prospects will warrant. If the proposed tariff prevails, holders can very reasonably expect an advance in prices. The New York market is firm and sales fair. Fine fleeces are still in special request.

HOPS.—No change in prices. The supply has recently increased. In this and the Eastern States it is estimated the supply not yet taken by consumers is about 14,000 bales. There are perhaps 1,000 bales at the West.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—The dry goods trade in New York and Boston, though improving a little as the season advances, is not what it usually is at this time of the year. Buyers generally have too many goods on their shelves at home, and have received too small a percentage of the pay for what they have sold to venture largely. Jobbers, knowing their condition, are not as urgent in pressing sales as last season. They are vastly more demonstrative when cash customers call.

COTTON.—The prices of cotton have been drooping for some days. Middlings at the close of last week sold for 23@31½c. The quantity of Sea Island raised is comparatively small, and sells at a much higher figure. Receipts of all descriptions, at all the ports of the United States, from Sept. 1, 1866 to latest mail dates, 1,147,000 bales. Exports from all the ports, from Sept. 1, 1866, 554,000 bales. Estimated stock on hand, 665,000 bales.

SHOE TRADE.—There are more buyers in the eastern market than heretofore, but they decline to pay higher rates. Strong houses are not pressing sales.

COAL.—The largest sale of coal ever made in New York at any one time, 200,000 tons, took place last Wednesday. The prices were as follows:—165,500 tons lump coal at $5; 37,050 tons steamer coal, $5,12½; 20,700 tons grate coal, $5,12½; 18,600 tons egg coal, $5,25; 14,250 tons stove coal, $5,40; 11,900 tons chestnut coal, $4,25. The entire lot was fresh mined Pittston coal. The above figures show a decline since the August sales of 87½ cts. to $1,02½ per ton.

WHEAT CROP.—An unusually large breadth of land was sown to wheat last fall, particularly at the West. In almost all localities, until within a few days, the ground has been covered with snow, which has been favorable. The weather for the next four weeks will have an important bearing upon the coming crop.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	11@ 12c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@33,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@ 62½c
Wheat, red	2,75@ 2,80	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,10	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,00@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats,	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley,	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,25@ 1,75
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	7,00@7,75
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@ 9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@ 14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@ 15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	$,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@ 30c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	17@ 18	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb	40@ 45c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	40@ 43	Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Feb. 16.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 33@33½c. Flour, sales at $8,70@12,00. Wheat, $2,32@2,33. Rye, $1,20@1,26. Barley, 95@$1,29. Corn, $1,02@1,11. Oats, 55@66c. Pork, new mess, $20,55@20,78; old do. $19,62@19,75; prime, $16,62@17,00. Lard, 11½@12½c. Butter, 15@36 cts. Cheese, 15@20c. Dressed hogs, 9½@9½c Western; 10@10½c for city. Hams, 10½@13c. Shoulders, 8½@10c. Hops, 30@70c.

Albany, Feb. 16.—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $6@7,25; buckwheat flour, $2,65; corn meal, 2,50@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,06; Rye, $1,15@1,20; Corn, $1,10@1,18; Barley, $1,15@1,38; Oats, 60@66c. Dressed hogs, $8@8,52 for Western; State, $9,00@9,87. Hams, 16cts. Butter, 25@38c. Lard, 12@13c. Cheese, 19@21c. Clover seed, 14½@17½c; timothy, $4,25@4,75.

Chicago, Feb. 16—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,70@2,20; Corn, 82@85c; Oats, 37½@38c; Rye, 87@87c; Barley, 70@125c. Pork, mess, $18,75; Hams, 10½c; Lard, 11½@11½c; Dressed hogs, $7,60@7,75.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Flour ranges from $6,65@8,25 Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,43; fall, $1,60@1,75; Oats, 30@31c; Barley, 50@55c; Peas, 70@70c; Pork, mess, $17,00; prime, $15; Hams, 9@11cts; Bacon, 9@11cts; Shoulders, 7c. Lard, 11½@11½c; Butter, 9@13½c; Cheese, 11½@12½c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $11@14,00; Straw, $5@6,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,50@5,15.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—Flour, sales at $8,50@14,00; Wheat, $2,37@2,40; Corn, 80c@$1; Barley, $1,05@1,06; Rye, $1@1,20; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $19@20,50; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@32 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 8½@8½c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Feb 12.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@18; Cows and Calves, $40@115; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 8@8½cts; light medium, 6½@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 6.—Beeves, sales at 8@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 4@6c; extra, 6½@7½c; in lots, $1,50@5,50 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, none.

Albany, Feb. 15.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@10cts. Sheep, common to good, 5@7½c; extra, 7@7½cts. Hogs, 7@8¼c; dressed hogs, 8@8½c.

Chicago, Feb. 13—Beeves range at from $3,00@6,65; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $3,00@5,25; Hogs, $5,50@6,65.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Beef, 1st class, $6; 2d, $5,00@5; inferior, $4@4,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50.—Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, Feb. 16—Market active and firm; sales 600,000 lbs. at 47@67c for domestic fleece—the latter price for choice; 74c for picked lots; 34@57½c for pulled; 30@35c for Texas, and 170 bales Santiago at 30c gold; 100 bales Mestiza at 32½c currency, and 2,000 bales Mexican at 22c.

Boston, Feb. 14.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@59c; coarse, 50@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 56@57; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@52c. Other Western—Fine, 53@56c; medium, 50@52c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 65@75c; pulled, extra, 55@60c; superfine 40@45c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@31c; Cape Good Hope, 25@32c; Chilian, 25@32c; African, 16@35c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 32c; fine, 40c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

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PINE HILL NURSERY, NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y. 50,000 well grown Apple Trees, together with a large stock of other Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c. Price List sent on application. Address GODFREY ZIMMERMANN, Buffalo, N Y

GRAPE WOOD! GRAPE WOOD!—Delaware eyes, 50c. ₩ 100; $2,50 ₩ 1,000; $10 ₩ 5,000. Iona eyes, $5 ₩ 100; $45 ₩ 1,000. Wood cut before frost and stored in cellar. A small quantity of Concord and Diana wood on special terms. The usual stock of Grape Vines on reasonable terms. S. J. ALLIS, North East, Pa.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—Containing 120 acres, well adapted to Grain, Grass and Fruit, five miles north of Batavia, N. Y., 1¼ miles from Cary and the Seminary. Buildings new and first class, farm well watered, good orchard, and 225 Dwarf Pear Trees. Address L. W. SHERWOOD, Cary, N. Y.

A WAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES MADE NEW, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. DR. E. B. FOOTE, 892-6teo 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Valuable Farm, situated in the town of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., will be sold cheap, consisting of 100 acres of good land, a good sugar orchard of 600 trees, (with tools for working,) and 15 acres of heavy timber; buildings, fruit, water, &c., &c. Terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars address S. W. ELLIOTT, East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE! GROVER & BAKER OR WHEELER & WILSON **$55 MACHINE,** For *EIGHTEEN* new subscribers to the *New York Observer*. More than FIVE HUNDRED already given away. Send for sample copies and circulars. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Auction, on the 27th of Feb., 1867, at 10, A. M., at the Clyde Hotel, in the village of Clyde, Wayne Co., a valuable farm of 225 acres of land, being the residence of the late Wm. H. Adams, deceased, and being within one mile of Clyde depot, and within ½ mile of said village. Terms of sale, 10 ₩ cent. down, 40 ₩ cent. on the 1st of April, when possession and deed will be given; balance can remain on mortgage for 3 years at the option of the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of Mr. MILLER on the premises, Col. ADAMS at Lyons, or of the Auctioneer at Canandaigua. T. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.

☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings. Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail. Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand buds.

☞ For Price Lists address HOLTEN & ZUNDELL, Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASE OR LEASE TERRITORY.

The inventor has obtained letters patent for two machines, known as

H. Ingraham's Curved Tooth, Double Pointed, Adjustable Thill and Wheel Cultivators or HORSE HOES.

Or The Young Challenger and The American Champion. These machines have been thoroughly tested and pronounced by competent judges to be the most systematically constructed, and the greatest labor-saving machines of their kind in use. They have been exhibited at the last State Fair, and at eight County Fairs in this State and in the State of Michigan, where they have been awarded the First Premium without an exception.

The important advantages these machines have over many others, are:—1st. The height and peculiar curve of the teeth, which prevents them from clogging, turns the soil lightly over, effectually covering and subduing the weeds. 2d. The side teeth can be adjusted at any angle to cut a wide or narrow furrow, so as to do much, little, or no hilling, and 3d. May be reversed so as to turn the soil to or from the row. 4th. The machine may be adjusted to the different width of rows. 5th. The thills can be adjusted to suit the size of the horse, and gague the depth of the furrow. 6th. They can be used with either steel or cast iron shares; the cast iron shares being chilled are durable. 7th. The shares are double pointed and reversible. 8th. The frames are put together without a mortice, and are cheaply made or repaired.

9th—And drilling there is none to do,
In moulding it is done for you;
As much hard labor is avoided,
The inventor claims to be rewarded.

For further particulars send for circular containing a full description of the machines, with cuts, testimonials, &c. H. INGRAHAM, P. O. address, Naples, Ont. Co., N Y

VALUABLE AND INSTRUCTIVE SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE FOR SPRING OF 1867.—Tells how to plant, grow and market. How to make your own and *the best* quart boxes and shipping cases, with other valuable hints by which the garden beds or large field plantations can be made to yield *large* and *sure* crops. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address 855-3tom A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.

List of New Advertisements.

Silver's Patent Excelsior Broom—C A Clegg & Co.
Peruvian Guano Substitute—Baugh Brothers & Co.
Wheel Cultivators or Horse Hoes—H Ingraham.
Farm for Sale—Andrew Metz.
Every Man his own Printer—Lowe Press Co.
Seed Cane—Elmyer, Day & Co.
Dairymen and Cheese-Makers—Rumsey & Co.
Iona and Israella Grape Vines—Holten & Zundell.
Thorburn's Annual Catalogue—Sam'l T Thoburn.
Take your Choice—Sidney E Morse, Jr & Co.
A Choice Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker.
Indelible Pencil—Pencil Co.
Grape Wood—S J Allis.
All the Nurseries in One—L L Whitlock.
Peremptory Sale—T A Lawrence.
Farm for Sale—David Piffard.
Away with Spectacles—Dr E B Foote.
Choice Farm for Sale—L W Sherwood.
Away with uncomfortable Trusses—Dr E B Foote.
Farm for Sale—S W Elliott.
Pine Hill Nurseries—Godfrey Zimmermann.
To Small Fruit Growers—E Mattack.
Young Ladies' Institute—C V Spear.
Confidential Information to the Married—Dr E B Foote.
Wanted, a Correspondent—Jay M Clarke.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— A rebellion has broken out in Paraguay.

— Female garroters are the latest sensation.

— The revolution in Nicaragua has been suppressed.

— The Marion Co. (Iowa) treasury has been robbed of $40,000.

— Pennsylvania has ratified the constitutional amendment.

— Great destitution and suffering are reported in North Carolina.

— It is proposed to change the name of New Mexico to "Lincoln."

— There is to be a great billiard tournament in Montreal in April.

— It is supposed the Cornell University will be opened in the fall of 1868.

— The Imperialists in Mexico have captured a specie train with $800,000.

— The post office at Salem, N. Y., has been robbed four times within a month.

— Typhoid fever has broken out in the deaf and dumb institution at New York.

— The first registry of the legal voters of Georgetown foots up 1,113 whites and 880 colored.

— Ten bushels of snake bones were recently found in a ledge of rocks near Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

— A new ten dollar counterfeit on the Flour City National Bank of Rochester is in circulation.

— Fifteen persons were injured by an accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad on the 14th.

— The first iron-clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese Government is now being constructed at Toulon.

— Cyrus W. Field has gone to England to endeavor to have a cable laid from Heart's Content direct to Boston.

— The wall of a new building in New York fell on the morning of the 15th and severely injured two workmen.

— A man named Warner, living near Elysian Lake, Minn., was lately frozen to death within a few rods of his home.

— The treasurer of the Greek Relief Association, New York, announces the receipt of nearly $7,000 for the Cretans.

— Gen. Griffen, in Texas, has virtually abandoned all supervision of freedmen's interests, except in regard to schools.

— The State Homœopathic Society at its recent meeting elected Dr. B. F. Cornell President and E. Jones of Albany, Secretary.

— Miss Mary Harris, who shot Burronghs in the Treasury buildings two years ago, has just been admitted to the Insane Asylum.

Special Notices.

Consumption,—The result of a neglected Cough, which, if treated with COE'S COUGH BALSAM in season, might be cured with very little trouble and expense. The proprietors do not claim that it will cure Consumption, but will greatly relieve any Cough. They have a certificate from a gentleman whom physicians pronounced incurable with Consumption, stating Coe's Cough Balsam cured him.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

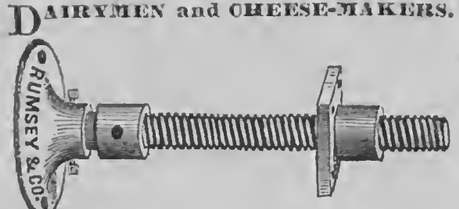
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.
The Spring Term commences March 11, 1867.
☞ For Circular address
892-3t REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT in every town in the U. S. Liberal reward for services given and will not interfere with other business. Enclose stamp for particulars to
JAY M. CLARKE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 384 acres, with nearly 300 acres in a high state of cultivation, and 110 acres of wheat on the ground, lying seven miles south of Battle Creek City; on the premises there is a good house, barn and orchard. Said land is unequaled either for white wheat, timothy or clover. Price $50 ₱ acre, with wheat on the ground, or $45 without wheat. For particulars inquire of
892-2t SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable Grain Farm, which is also admirably adapted for Stock Raising, situated in the town of Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., ½ mile west from Clarence Center, (a station on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, RR.,) containing 118 acres of land, 13 acres of which are timbered, the balance is in a high state of cultivation with a large two story frame house, a large bank barn, out houses, a fine Apple Orchard of about 100 Trees Grafted Fruit. Also a variety of other Fruit Trees such as Pears, Cherries, Grapes, &c. The farm is crossed about the center by Ransom's Creek, (a never failing stream,) and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, RR. For further particulars apply to ANDREW METZ, Clarence Center, Erie Co., N. Y.

DAIRYMEN and CHEESE-MAKERS.



We are making the best Cheese Press Screws in market, made from the best refined iron. Send for Circular of Sizes and Prices. Address.
RUMSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF 560 acres of rich tillable land, situated in the town of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., in a high state of cultivation. A large and commodious house, with all necessary outbuildings; orchard and garden, well stocked with fine variety of fruits. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to or address DAVID PIFFARD on the premises.

CANE SEED.—Regular Sorgo—or the original Chinese Cane. LIBERIAN—a new and a very popular variety. Does not blow down. OOMSEEANA—sometimes called Otaheitan. Best for Sugar. NEEAZANA—or White Imphee, a short stout cane, stands up well and is generally liked.
The Cane from which the above Seed was produced was grown and the Seed harvested and cured under our immediate observation. The Seed is all true to the varieties designated, and absolutely free from admixture with base and worthless Canes.
The Cane from which the Seed was produced yielded from two to three hundred gallons of Syrup per acre.
☞ Send for Circular. ELYMYER, DAY & CO.,
892-2teo Mansfield, Ohio.

A WAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address
DR. E. B. FOOTE,
892-6teo 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL THE NURSERIES IN ONE!
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

The Cheapest in the Market. Among which is the following first class stock:

STANDARD APPLE	each 6 to 8 cents.
DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS	25 "
DO. DO. CHERRIES	25 to 30 "
STANDARD PLUMS	18 "
DO. PEACHES	9 to 11 "
CLINTON GRAPE	4 "
CATAWBA	5 "
CONCORD	8 "
DELAWARE	15 "
IONA	35 "
ISRAELLA	50 "
ADIRONDAC	30 "
DOOLITTLE RASPBERRY	1½ "
EARLY WILSON BLACKBERRY	70 "
WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY	$3 ₱ 1,000
AGRICULTURIST DO.	$5 ₱ 1,000
SHADE TREES, 6 to 12 feet	15 to 25 cents.
ARBOR VITÆ 5 to 6 feet	20 "
NORWAY SPRUCE, 1 to 2 feet	8 "
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS	5 to 10 "
ROSES	5 to 30 "
BEDDING PLANTS	4 "

The above prices are for orders of one hundred dollars and over, to which my commission of 10 ₱ cent. is added. Orders under $100 at the regular prices.
For particulars send stamp for price list.
L. L. WHITLOCK, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!
BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS,
DELAWARE RIVER CHEMICAL WORKS, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

For Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Tobacco, Buckwheat, Sorghum, Turnips, Hops, Garden Vegetables, and every Crop and Plant.

Especially recommended to the Growers of
STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, AND
ALL SMALL FURITS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Is eminently a success as a Substitute for Peruvian Guano and Stable Manure—and is offered to the Agriculturists of the Northern and Eastern States as a fertilizer that will cheaply restore to the Soil, those essentials which have been drained from it by constant cropping and light manuring.
IT is very prompt in its action—is lasting in effect to a degree unattained by any commercial manure in the market, and is afforded at a much less cost than *bought* Stable Manure, or Peruvian Guano. The Labor involved in its use is far less than that of applying stable manure, while there is no risk from the introduction of noxious weeds.
Our NEW PAMPHLET, "HOW TO MAINTAIN THE FERTILITY OF AMERICAN FARMS,"—90 pages, giving full information in regard to the use of manure, &c., will be furnished gratis, on application.
BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,
No. 131 PEARL ST. AND 4 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
☞ For sale by Local Dealers in all parts of the United States and British Provinces. 892-6teo

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO THE MARRIED!—Sent in sealed Envelope on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense.
892-6teo 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
891-13t M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—51 acres, with 2500 Peach and 100 Apple Trees on it. For particulars address J. B. D. LEEDS, Milford, Del.

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS—WEIGHS 44 to 45 lbs., ₱ bushel, and yields 50 ₱ cent. more than common white oats. Samples mailed on receipt of stamp. Price $3 ₱ bush. EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 59 ACRES, seven miles west of Rochester. Said Farm is in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, and seven acres of orchard. For further particulars inquire on the premises. MRS. L. SPOHR,
891-3t Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States.
Address WM. WEBSTER,
891-tf Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

GRAPES! GRAPES!—DELAWARE, Iona, Adirondac, Israella, Rogers' Hybrids No. 4, 15, 19 and 33, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Concord and Creveling, one and two years old grown from ripe wood, and true to name, which will be sold at low prices. Also, Jucunda and Agriculturist Strawberry.
891-tf JNO. CRAINE, East Lockport, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
891-13t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

HOVEY & CO.'S
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE
Flower and Vegetable Garden
FOR 1867,
Is now ready, containing more than 180 pages, with 80 elegant engravings and
A Splendid Colored Plate,
With full descriptions of 2,500 varieties of the most desirable Flowers and Vegetables, and complete direction for their cultivation. ☞ Sent free to all applicants on the receipt of 25 cts. Address HOVEY & CO.,
891-3t 53 North Market Street, Boston.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.

THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1866. Price each, Class I, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm*, and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care*, adjusted for *special work*, and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 220 Broadway, New York. 891-4t

PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.—Large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries.
889-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

Have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.
All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., cor. of CHURCH.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.
The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery*."

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.
Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.
N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33 Vesey-st., cor. of Church.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

[For manner of getting up Clubs see former editions of this paper.] 888-tf

COOPER'S
AMERICAN CHEESE VATS!
Roe's Patent, with Cooper's Improvements.

These Vats are now in use in every cheese district in the Union, and are conceded to be the *best* and cheapest Vats in use.
Also, MAPLE'S PATENT STEAM VATS, for large Factories, which are approved by all using steam.
Also, a new PATENT SCREW, for Presses, with REVOLVING WHEEL, worked with a WOODEN LEVER, and by hand. A great improvement. Send for Circulars.
H. & E. T. COOPER.
Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1867. 891-4t

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Sirup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—All who wish to make money easily by acting as Agents for the sale of our ENGRAVINGS and STATIONERY PACKETS. $20 WILL OBTAIN 100 ASSORTED ENGRAVINGS THAT WILL REALIZE $50. FOR $17 WE WILL SEND 100 PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS and a SILVER WATCH. Samples of Engravings, with full particulars, sent on receipt of One Dollar. Circulars MAILED FREE. We give the best chance to make money, as our long experience enables us to supply Agents with the most suitable articles.
Address HASKINS & CO.,
891-2t No. 36 Beekman street, N. Y.

PERRY'S GRAPE VINES—FOR THE Garden or Vineyard, merit the attention of Planters and Dealers. Prices low.

Varieties largely grown are Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Concord, Rogers' Hybrids, Norton's Virginia, Creveling, &c. By the use of my improvement in propogating vines and plants, secured to me by letters patent, March 27th, 1866, I can produce the best vines for future growth and productiveness grown on the American Continent. For particulars see Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, price 10 cents. Spring Price List sent on application. Will exchange Grape Vines for Grape wood.
Address F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

KEYES' EARLY PROLIFIC
TOMATO.

HOVEY & CO. have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured the whole stock of this new Tomato, the most distinct, remarkable and valuable variety ever produced, being

30 Days Earlier than any Tomato.

Plants dwarf, compact and vigorous, producing immense crops. Tomatoes of medium size, brilliant red, quite smooth, and free from ribs, perfectly solid, and of excellent flavor; they are produced in large clusters, of 10 to 20 each, with from 7 to 20 clusters on each plant, and the tomatoes ripen up together, so that the main crop is ripe and ready for the market 30 days before the Tilden or any other variety, when they command the highest price. The foliage is very large, entire, and has no smell. The Early Prolific is the most valuable Tomato ever raised. Specimens exhibited by Mr. Keyes at the Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in September last, attracted great attention, and the Vegetable Committee in their annual report pronounced it "a new and distinct variety, worthy of trial."
We cultivated the Early Prolific, the past year, and from our personal knowledge of its great merits, purchased the stock of Mr. Keyes, who raised it in 1864. We can confidently recommend it, after a trial of 3 years, as the greatest acquisition yet made to this popular and valuable fruit.
The seeds are put up in sealed packets, and only to be had genuine of us. SINGLE PACKETS 25 CENTS. The trade supplied by the 100 or 1,000 at liberal rates.
☞ Address HOVEY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Seeds, 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass. 891-3t

50,000 MAZZARD CHERRY SEEDLINGS; 40 to 50,000 Apple Grafts; Strawberry Plants of leading varieties; 100 Iona Grapes two years old, very strong plants, with wood. Address
JOHN MURPHY, Ag't, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

IONA BUDS—$30 per Thousand. Also Iona VINES. 890-5t A. MERRELL, Geneva, N. Y.

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST RECIPES for making all kinds of Soap. Send for a Circular.
890-4t WM. H. ANNIS, Denton, Wayne Co., Mich.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC MEN, to Engage in a light and profitable business. $150 per month easily earned. Address CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 890-4t.

FOR SALE.—A First-Class Fruit or Grain Farm of 86 acres, at the head of Cayuga Lake, and adjoining the beautiful village of Ithaca, N. Y. Inquire of
890-4t W. W. AYRES, Ithaca, N. Y.

A SPLENDED FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—168 acres, 20 acres heavy timber, good fences, ample buildings, 300 Apple and 450 Pear Trees; 15 minutes drive to Batavia. Churches, Schools, Mills and R.R. Depot, where about 60 trains arrive and depart daily.
890-4t S. HESTON, Batavia, N. Y.

INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES.—Prepared by science to suit each case. Will cleanse the blood and restore health to the invalid. CANCERS, SCROFULA and the worst forms of disease cured. A Book explaining these facts will be sent free. Address Dr. R. GREENE, 10 Temple-st., Boston, Mass. 890-3t

THE BEST CHURN EXTANT—is Wescott's Adjustable Dash. See Special Notice, with cut, prices, etc., in RURAL of Feb. 2. For particulars as to sale of Territorial Rights, &c., address
H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the farm known as the Chellborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, N. Y. It contains 130 acres, 15 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation, thoroughly underdrained, and well adapted for nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1½ horse power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage house, ice house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address or apply to McDONALD & ROSE, No. 3 Seneca-st., Geneva, or to the subscriber on the premises. 890 C. F. CHELLBORG.

SHORT-HORNS.—YOUNG BULLS and 10 young Cows and Heifers for sale, by
890-3t C. K. WARD, Le Roy, Gen. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.
Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 890-4t

TO THOSE WANTING STUMP MACHINES.—The EMPIRE STUMP MACHINE is the lightest, strongest and best. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Address L. C. ENGLISH & CO.,
891-2t Corning, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

WHISKERS!!—We warrant a Heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use RUSSELL'S ITALIAN COMPOUND. Contains nothing injurious to the skin. Sent, closely sealed, for 50 cents. M. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 885-13t

A COMFORT, BLESSING AND RELIEF at SEELEY'S "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, 1347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Truss cures the most difficult ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, never rusts, breaks, limbers or becomes filthy; used in bathing, fitted to form, no strapping, made any power required; cleanest, lightest, easiest and best. Sent by mail or express. Pamphlets free. For sale by all druggists. 889-1t

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents to sell Moore's Emblematical and Pictorial Masonic Chart; the new Chromo of Leutze's Great Painting of Washington as a Mason; and Baker's Low Twelve Bell. For full information, address L. T. MOORE,
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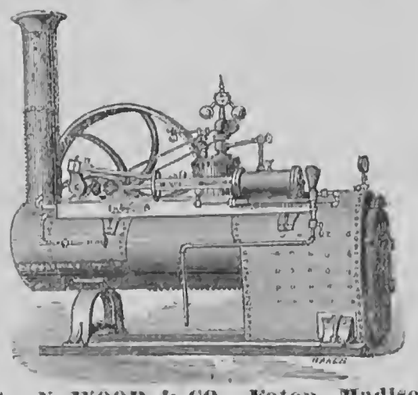

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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A WINTER NIGHT.

BY ALVAH BEEMAN.

TICK! tick! tick!
The pendulum sways to and fro;
While out in the chilling blast, the snow
Is falling quick;
Its trooping drifts go past with a shout,
For old Winter is holding his polar rout;
While the heat of the embers is dying out.

T-i-c-k! t-i-c-k! t-i-c-k!
Slower and slower, while columns of sleet
In fury against the windows beat.
The ice grows thick
On the pencilled panes, while under the door
And through the key-hole with screech and roar,
The snow is drifting upon the floor.

T—i—c—k! t—i—c—k! t—
Tis dead! the clock; and out on the street
I hear no patter of passing feet;
But shrub and tree
And gable and blind all groan aloud,
As the ice sweeps down from the flying cloud
And covers the earth with a spotless shroud.

Time, old Time,
Is silvering locks of the raven's glow,
And life's and passion's tides move slow
In their decline;
And I hear the storms of age aflow,
As they gather their forces, sure but slow,
To lay the vigor of manhood low.

Spring, sweet spring,
Shall come again, with sunshine and dew,
The trees and flowers and fruits to renew,
New life shall bring
To the earth, in the drops of the early rain,
As it falls on the winter-frozen grain;
And man, though dying, shall live again.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE CONSUMPTIVE.

BY JOHN P. JACKSON.

IT was a beautiful evening in the month of August, 1864, as the good steamer "City of Boston" left her pier in New York and proceeded on her voyage up the Sound. The decks were crowded with passengers of both sexes, many of whom were denizens of the busy metropolis, rushing away from the turmoil of the city for the purpose of spending a short vacation in the country. The day had been intensely hot, and the breeze on the upper deck was hailed with delight by all, and by none more than by young SMEATON, a clerk in a large Broadway establishment, who had determined to spend a few days among the hills of his native Vermont.

But the charms of nature were not the only attractions that drew young SMEATON homewards. He was a lover of the wild and romantic scenery of his native State, it is true; but the ever-present vision of a pair of dark, laughing eyes had as great an influence upon his mind as the thought of the pure air and ample exercise of country life.

Let us take a glance at him as he stands on the deck of the steamer, watching the receding spire of Old Trinity and smiling as he looks joyously forward to a happy meeting with the loved ones and the thought of a bright, auspicious future. His cheeks are of a marble paleness; but it is an unnatural hue, brought on by close application to business; and now as the breeze grows stronger and brushes back the long, black hair from his noble brow, the whole countenance impresses the gazer with a degree of respect and reverence which is seldom accorded to one so young.

Two hours passed quickly by in viewing the enchanting scenery of the Sound, when young SMEATON went down into the cabin, determined to secure a good night's rest. He had not been long in his berth, however, when he found that the heat, together with the breath of two hundred sleepers, was insupportable. Already he was in a high state of perspiration, and sleep was out of the question.

"Oh for a draught of pure air," he cried, as he tossed wildly in his cramped up bed; "and I will have it, too, as it is so easy to obtain."

In a moment he stood on the upper deck enjoying to his heart's content the delightful yet insidious night air. Little did he think when sitting in the front of the boat inhaling that night air, that he was receiving his death. As well might the hand of the assassin have plunged the dagger into his heart. Death would have been instantaneous then; but the victim would have been spared many a hopeless hope, and many a fruitless longing for health that could never be regained and youthful visions that could never be realized.

At last he began to feel chilly. He got up, but his limbs were quite stiff, and his tongue refused to speak except in inaudible whispers.

Towards noon on the following day he arrived home. But he was no longer the same ambitious youth who had set out from New York with such pleasant anticipations. He no longer felt a disposition to wander among the woods and valleys. "It is too chilly," he cried.

But chilly as it was, it did not deter him from going a few miles to see his beloved AMELIA; and in her presence he found a solace which cast a bright glow upon his whole nature. With her he seemed to feel new inspiration, new strength; but it was only transitory. The fire of love may live forever, but the inspiration which it gives is only momentary.

Day after day would bring him to his AMELIA; but the fact could no longer be concealed that he was rapidly sinking. There was no mistaking the lines of the consumption that gradually but surely drew its victim graveward. AMELIA saw it, and she hoped bravely against manifest destiny. She knew that she could not save him, but she determined to do all she could to cheer him in health.

Ten days had elapsed, and the date of young SMEATON's furlough had expired, and he began to prepare himself for his return to the city. His parents entreated in vain. He understood not his own position. AMELIA was almost heart-broken.

"Leave me, leave me?" she cried, "I will never leave him. If he goes, I go too. He is too near his death-bed now for me to desert him. I cannot live separated this distance and he so ill. No; I will go with him. I must be near him. Who is there to look after his comfort? NONE."

Two days after this, Mr. and Mrs. SMEATON were in New York. He returned to his office, and in a few days his condition appeared more favorable. A faithful wife AMELIA proved to him. But all her care and nursing was in vain. Gradually he grew worse, and the doctors advised, as a last resort, that he should try the bracing air of the Alleghanies; and before the following Sabbath he was enjoying the mountain breezes under the constant companionship of his loving wife.

It was Saturday. The morning had broke in all its autumn loveliness. The night had been cold, very cold; but the genial rays of the sun had soon dissipated the dew, and now nature appeared in her loveliest garb, the million-tinted hues of the Indian summer.

The inmates of the hotel—for such it was—were all astir, and the buggy of the village doctor stood at the open door. Young SMEATON had determined to go down to the village two miles away, and he thought that he felt quite strong enough to walk the entire distance, and as he had all the day before him, he would have no occasion to hurry.

"You had better jump in and ride down," said the good-natured doctor, "I am going to the village, and shall be back again by noon."

"No, thank you," he replied; "I have all the day on hand, and I think it will do me good to walk."

The doctor drove away, and shortly afterwards young SMEATON took the by-road which led to the village, accompanied for a short distance by his wife.

"Now, you will promise not to be long away, dearest," she said, imprinting a kiss upon his pale cheek.

"I shall be back in less than four hours. I have nothing to hinder me, and shall enjoy myself among these fields and woods which I shall have to cross; adieu,"—and with a kiss the now happy wife returned to the hotel, looking round every now and then to see what progress her husband was making towards his destination.

Four hours passed away and he had not returned, nor had the village doctor; and the lonely wife thought that he might wait for him and then both would return together. The afternoon passed slowly on to the anxious young wife, and as the moon began to rise over the distant hills the sound of horses' hoofs were heard in the distance, and in a few moments the doctor drove up alone.

"Where is he? where is my husband?" cried the almost frantic wife.

"Your husband! why, has he not arrived yet? He was detained in the village a few hours, but he started for home three hours ago."

"He must be lost. Perhaps he has missed his way. I must go and seek him."

"He told me he should walk home across the woods; he certainly cannot be long; but you shall not go alone."

The doctor gave his horse into the hands of a groom, and the two proceeded towards the path taken by the invalid in the morning. The night was piercing cold, and the dark clouds which now loomed across the horizon threatened a thunder storm. They had proceeded nearly a mile, and no trace of the lost one could be found, and at last the big drops came pattering down upon the leaves, and in a few moments the storm broke in all its fury, accompanied by loud roaring thunder, and bright and quick successive flashes of lightning.

There was evidently no use in trying to go farther, and the two commenced to retrace their steps, the silence being broken alone by the violent sobbings of the young wife. The doctor ventured the opinion that he must have been invited to stay in the village all night. The conjecture was eagerly clutched at, and she became more calm. At last the hotel was reached. No tidings of the missing man had been heard; and when the doctor mentioned his ill success to the landlord, the latter, concurring in the opinion that he had lost his way, immediately sent out five or six men in search, but all returned after long and fruitless toil.

Let us now return to the invalid. When he started out in the bright morning he was full of hope, and, rejecting the proffered ride, thought that he was strong enough to bear the fatigue of such a short distance. He reached the village in good time and transacted his business with a little delay, and, after a rest, commenced to retrace his way homeward. He had not gone far, however, before he began to feel weary, and sitting down upon a sunny bank, he soon fell asleep. When he awoke the sun was well nigh set, and he made haste to reach the hotel. He had to pass through a dense wood where the path ran along the top of a high hill, and in the valley below leaped a little limpid stream. He reached the top of the hill, and had sat down on the stump of an old tree. It was now near dusk, and the air was rather damp; but he thought he should get home all the better after a little rest. Suddenly a gust of wind blew away his light summer hat and deposited it far in the valley below. Weak as he was, he managed to scramble down the almost precipitous bank, but his search was long and fruitless, and by the time that he gave up the task it was quite dark. In vain he attempted to regain the path. He could discern nothing but the glimmering stream, and he was continually running against the trunk of some forest monarch. It was in vain that he shouted for assistance. No one was within a mile of him. He was lost.

Tired of searching for the lost path, and overcome with fatigue, the poor invalid sank down exhausted. The moon had now become overcast, and the big rain drops began to fall. Creeping to the trunk of an old decaying elm, he sat down upon its roots, and wrapping his head in a newspaper which he found in his pocket, and resting against the trunk, in a few moments he dropped asleep, and was soon entirely oblivious of the raging storm that was going on overhead.

How long he slept he knew not. When he awoke he was drenched to the skin. With the greatest difficulty he managed to rise, and once more attempted to regain the path to the hotel. This time his efforts were rewarded with success; and before an hour had elapsed he was clasped in the arms of his wife, who had never ceased to watch for his coming.

But it was the final blow to his fast sinking constitution. It was seen that his end was not far distant, and the doctor shook his head mournfully as he turned away from the invalid's couch.

"Tell me the worst, doctor," cried the young wife. "I can bear it all. I know he cannot live long."

"Take him home. The home of his childhood may, perhaps, revive him for a while; and it is better that he should die surrounded by his friends than breathe his last among strangers here."

The wife could no longer bear the weight of her sorrows, and she sank down quite overcome by her emotion. She dare not tell him the sad news. Recovering her composure she advanced to where he was lying and asked him if he would not like to go home.

"Home! home!" he cried,—"yes, take me to my home. I know I cannot live many more days, and I would like once more to see my native hills."

He did go home. The following day he was in bed, never to rise again. Around him stood his parents and his faithful young wife.

"'Tis a short honeymoon for you, dearest," he cried, clasping his sobbing wife to his bosom, "but we shall have a brighter and a longer one there," pointing his finger upward.

The snow had commenced to fall early in the day, and now the earth was covered with its canopy of white.

"It is so chilly," he said, looking at the descending snow flakes.

His hands were cold, as if frozen, and in a few moments the spirit had fled.

Three days after, and a newly cut mound was seen in the village churchyard. The snow was still falling in large flakes, and the grave was soon covered with its winding-sheet. By its side stood one solitary mourner, upon whom the storm played unheeded. Her heart had gone with its love. She waited only to be called to the eternal home where her lover had gone, where she might enjoy a long and never-ending honeymoon, and where all would be joyous and happy.

Wit and Humor.

A BARGAIN.

Little Frank—"Great Cæsar, mother, what a big apple!"

Mother—"It's wicked, Franky, to say Great Cæsar. I've often reproved you for using this bad word, which you have learned from the boys in the street, but you keep on repeating it. Now I will tell you what I will do. I will give you five cents not to say 'Great Cæsar' any more."

"It's a bargain, mother," cried the little four year old, and the money was paid.

Two or three days afterward little Frank came running into the house from his play on the street, his eyes glistening and his cheeks red with excitement. "Mother, mother, I've learned a new word from the boys. It's 'Great Peter.' Give me five cents more, and I'll quit saying that, too."

"You have no children, madam?" said a particular proprietor of a quiet house, before letting a lady the best apartments. "They are in the cemetery." A tear was attempted on the part of the landlord, the lease was signed, and the next day the lady arrived with a bundle of babes. "I thought your children were—were—in the cemetery." "So they were yesterday, sir, placing a few flowers on the grave of our former landlord, who was nervous, and, to tell the truth, so irritable, that——" "I understand, madam—your children killed him."

"MARY, do you remember the text this morning?" "No, papa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." "Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Sarah Brown?" "Oh, yes. What a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet, done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, an imitation Honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-drops, and such a fan!—oh, my! oh, my!" "Well, my dear, your memory is improving."

A MARVELOUS WOMAN.—A Lincolnshire paper apprises us that a "thoroughly domesticated Christian lady is requiring a re-engagement as housekeeper where one or more servants are kept. *She was eleven years in one position*, and has been accustomed to children. Good references. Address X."

TALLEYRAND died a few hours after having signed a formal recantation of the errors of his extraordinary life. "He died like a man who knew how to live!" said a lady. "After humbugging all this world, he ended by wishing to humbug the other," said M. de Blancmesnil.

A REAL estate agent informs the public that he has "a beautiful cottage in Westchester county for sale, containing ten rooms and eight acres of land."

Corner for the Young.

AN ENIGMA.

THE following ingenious and complicated enigma was originated by the late STEPHEN STANLEY of Elmira:

I AM a couplet of thirty-five letters,
My feet fast locked in mystery's fetters;
To solve me my parts must first be inspected,
And then to view my whole be subjected.

35, 22, 3—I limit nouns,
And define their bounds.
9, 10, 9, 18—A noisy, strutting warden,
That scratches in the garden.
9, 19, 11, 12, 7—Plagues at best—
The farmer's pest.
2, 34—Preceded by 9
I am made feline.
26, 10, 19, 4—I come with the light,
But am gone before night.
31, 10—Tho' in size diminutive,
I'm before the infinitive.
1, 17, 13, 16, 29, 6—A harbinger am I,
And rapidly I fly.
35, 22, 20—Tho' but a particle,
I'm a definite article.
23, 30, 12, 15—Daily visits I pay,
But neither night nor day.
34, 1, 21, 8—An adverb of time,
With a biped I rhyme.
6, 17, 32, 9, 3, 4, 23, 33—A downward motion I express.
What I am you sure can guess.
28, 19, 10, 14—I render assistance
To indicate distance.
22, 5, 32—A pronoun possessive
Of property expressive.
13, 10, 11, 33, 27—A place of rest
For bird, not beast.
35, 11—I fulfill my mission
As a preposition.
32, 21, 25, 13, 9, 22—Whatever I'm "took for,"
I mean to look for.
28, 11, 19—I am a preposition
Denoting transition.
1, 24, 33—A pronoun am I,
Which you can supply.
35, 11, 25, 32, 27—An article of food,
Both healthy and good.
My parts being scanned,
My whole will stand
A picture of sorry confusion;
But the figures below
A secret will show
Which will lead to a happy conclusion:
16, 29, 27, 3, 19, 4, 2, 34, 24, 10, 8, 11, 28
29, 20, 35, 34, 21, 13, 32,
12, 5, 29, 29, 19, 21, 15, 6, 34, 1, 20, 28, 3, 35, 34, 20,
13, 32.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Uro lagf no het nald, rou agfl on the canco,
Na lenga fo capee vercerwh ti soeg,
Bonly nustaiecd yb molcual'sh tonvoide,
Het galen fo thead ti llhas eb ot uro soef.
Ruet ot tsi tenaive ksy
Listl lisah uro gaele lyf
Tacinsg lhs telnesni naclesg raaf;
'Oth reangbl hte levlo canbbr,
Illst in six sotlan cantsuh
Paslngrg hte lobts fo het dethuner fo awr.

North Solon, Ohio. G. W. B. & E. S., JR.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 890.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure.

Answer to Anagram:

On the tree of life eternal,
Man, let all thy hope be staid,
Which alone, for ever vernal
Bears a leaf that shall not fade.

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THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

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Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send *from* it for some weeks, unless directed otherwise. Please note.

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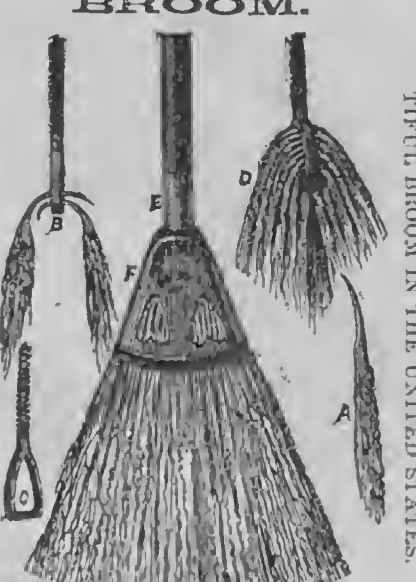
SILVER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR BROOM.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO AGENTS AND FARMERS TO SELL IT WITHOUT BUYING TERRITORY.



HAS BEEN ACCEPTED FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITON AS BEING THE SIMPLEST, BEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL BROOM IN THE UNITED STATES.

This celebrated broom has been before the public for one year, and has proved itself to be as represented, the cheapest, simplest, most beautiful, durable, light, and ELASTICE one in the United States. It has been awarded the first premium wherever exhibited, including the New York, Ohio, and Kentucky State Fairs of 1866, and is highly recommended by the leading journals and scientific men of the country, as the following unsolicited notices of the press and testimonials will show:

From The Scientific American.

Silver's method of constructing a broom makes a much better article than the old-fashioned one, for the shank is stiff and held fast, thus obtaining a spring or elasticity which is valued by house keepers.

The head F and ferrule E are made of polished sheet brass or German silver, are seamless, and will last for years.

From The American Agriculturist, after Three Months' Test.

SILVER'S PATENT BROOM.—This is a novelty, certainly. By means of a cap and screw the brush can be removed at any time. We have no broom-corn at hand to test the removal of the old brush and the putting in of new, but we do not see why it cannot be readily done by any one, and farmers thus raise a little plot of broom-corn and make their own brooms after buying a patent handle. The one we are using has a superior elasticity.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Everybody who sees it says it is perfection, and that it will soon supersede all others.

From a Report of the American Institute "Farmers' Club," in The New York Weekly Tribune.

After giving a full description of the Broom it said—A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD CAN MAKE A NEW BROOM IN TEN MINUTES.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. SILVERS:—The beauty and practical utility of your "Excelsior Broom-Head" are too self-evident to require commendation. I cordially indorse all you claim for it.

MME. DEMOREST.

From Prof. O. S. Fowler, the celebrated Phrenologist.

DEAR SIRS:—In my judgment your broom embodies the very best sweeping instrument extant. You will save dollars to every cleanly family, and thousands per annum to our country by its introduction—in doing which you are public benefactors.

From E. P. Cooley, the noted Corn Broom and Brush Manufacturer, No. 291 Pearl St., N. Y.

Silver's is the only Patent Broom I have ever seen that is of any account. This patent, for simplicity, durability, beauty, elasticity and cheapness, seems perfection itself.

From Miles, Greenwood & Co., Cincinnati.

Having examined Silver's Patent Excelsior Broom Head, we have no hesitation in recommending it as being one of the most perfect we have seen.

THE ELASTICITY of this Broom is so great that it will wear twice as long, sweep with half the effort, AND DOES NOT WEAR OUT THE CARPET one-fourth as fast as the ordinary broom. It is fast becoming a universal favorite, and IS THE ONLY PATENT BROOM EQUALLY ADAPTED TO CITY AND COUNTRY, as the filled loops D will be supplied by all dealers at two-thirds the cost of the common broom.

The Brass Metallic parts Thread Loop or Ferrule sent by mail or express, pre-paid, for $1.50, or the complete Brass Head Broom by Express, pre-paid, for $2, with full instructions how to make your own Brooms.

☞ **TO AGENTS.**—We want an Agent in every County in the United States. We charge nothing for the right to sell, but let it stand on its own merits. All of our Agents are doing well. Mr. George A. Wetherell sold 1,100 in Athens County, Ohio, and expects to sell as many more in Morgan County. William Marvin made $24 in the first day's canvass in Ulster County, N. Y. A. Goodale, Agent for Orange County, N. Y., writes that he expects it will supersede all others in his County, as the ladies say they will use no other when the "SILVER'S" is to be procured.

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SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Seedsman,
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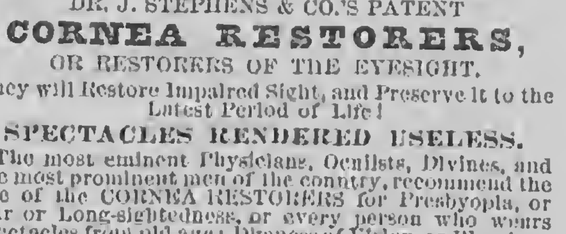

DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S PATENT

CORNEA RESTORERS,

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SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of the country, recommend the use of the CORNEA RESTORERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision, or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; Epiphora, or Watery Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Sight; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving Bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye or Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball, etc.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the Eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a Circular—sent gratis. Address DR. J. STEPHENS & CO., OCULISTS, PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

P. S.—Dr. J. STEPHENS & Co., have invented and patented, *MYOPIA*, or *CORNEA FLATTENER*, for the cure of NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, which has proved a great success. Write for a Circular. 850-26teo,

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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL's works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages,—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post-paid on receipt of price—$2. Address

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 9.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH. 2, 1867. {WHOLE NO. 893.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

LOCAL CLUB AGENTS.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

OVER a large portion of the territory in which the RURAL circulates, farming operations for the coming season will be commenced with great activity during the present month. The notes of preparation for the farmer's spring campaign are already sounding, and it behooves every one belonging to the Grand Army to gird himself for the work and not fall a laggard in the rear. The winter's rest has quickened his energy, recuperated his strength, and its leisure has enabled him to acquire knowledge and mature plans that will direct his toil to a larger and surer success. He must begin his work with Faith, and if he continues it with Perseverance and Skill, abundant harvests are the promised compensation.

Stock—Require increased and jealous care at this season. Straw and corn stalks will not meet the requirements of store cattle or sheep, at this time of year. Their food should be nutritious and plentiful—especially so with those nearing the period of maternity.

Milch Cows—Should have plenty of the best hay, and roots if possible. Corn and oats ground together are preferable to clear meal. It pays to feed well, as they not only give more profit for it during the spring, but also *much more during the summer*, for this generous spring feed. Cows should be carefully sheltered from storms and cold winds, and when the weather is severe tepid water should be given them to drink. Examine them, and all the stock, for lice, and if any are found, apply kerosene sparingly—too much will take off the hair.

Calves.—Raise all the best blooded hiefer calves; no stock will pay better.

Teams.—Exercise these daily, and increase their feed of grain. Fine cut hay, mixed with ground grain and wet, is greatly preferred by horses to dry hay and oats, and we think their taste in this a safe and profitable guide to follow. Horses should be well and regularly groomed; they need this care more while shedding their coats than at other times. Don't let them stand in the stable with their legs cased in dry mud.

Breeding Sows.—Give each one a separate pen; give plenty of fine bedding. A pole placed round the pen, ten inches above the floor, will prevent the mother from crushing the pigs between herself and the wall. There is little danger of her lying on them in other positions. If she inclines to devour her offspring, a dose of hard cider, or anything that will partially intoxicate her, is said to be a sure remedy. After she has pigged keep her as quiet as possible for a week, and feed very lightly. Overfeeding at this period has destroyed many a fine litter.

Poultry—Are decidedly musical this month, and generally "shell out" liberally. After eating freely of their products the next best use you can put them to is to hatch out a few early broods of chickens. The cocks will be prime to broil in harvest time, and the pullets will lay during next winter, if warmly housed and well fed.

Drains.—Look to the outlets of drains and see that they are clear. Make as many new drains as you can afford this spring. You can afford a good many if you have wet land. See that the surface drains in the wheat fields are clear, and cut sluices to carry away ponds of water which may collect thereon. There is one very important drain on your farm and that is the one to the barn-yard; perhaps it is wasting a great deal of manure.

The Wheat Field.—If your wheat was drilled and no grass seed was sown on it last fall, take a light harrow and pass over it in the direction of the drilled rows as soon as the ground is dry enough. Sow your grass and clover seed before the harrow, and you are sure of a "good catch." The drag breaks up the crust, thus admitting light and air to the roots of the plants, and also destroys May weeds. This course is practiced with the best results by many excellent farmers.

Repairs.—Fences may be extensively repaired this month. New ones can be made. Outbuildings and fences may be painted with cheap paints or washes. Repair all the tools, from the plow to the pitchfork; get plow-points, clevises, chains; overhaul and oil the harness; sharpen the harrow teeth—in short, *look ahead* and get everything in readiness, as far as possible, to meet each season's work.

Cellars.—We repeat our advice about cellars, given the first of the year, to clean them thoroughly and remove all unsound vegetables. Air them freely, and whitewash from top to bottom. Foul cellars are sources of serious disease.

THE GRASS LANDS.

WHAT can be done with the grass lands this spring to increase their yield of products and the consequent profit arising from them? Barn yard manure, unless very fine and thoroughly rotted, should not be applied in the spring, and most farmers, indeed, cannot afford to apply their barn yard manure to grass lands. The cultivated fields absorb all of this. Guano, if of the best quality, would greatly benefit meadows and pastures if applied early in the season; so will plaster, lime, ashes, and salt. Marl and muck, in many places, are useful.

The application of liquid manure, we think, would be a paying operation. In many places it can be cheaply made, and the product of meadows might be doubled by its timely use. Irrigation should be resorted to in all places where possible. Water is the cheapest and most effective fertilizer ever used on grass lands. Scarifying the sod will sometimes greatly increase the yield. A sharp-toothed drag will do this if thoroughly used. Don't neglect the grass lands; improve them by some means, for grass is the most profitable and important product of the American farmer.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Effect of Mixing Ashes and Plaster.

J. C. MCV., Scottsville, N. Y., writes us on this subject as follows:—"Mr. N. N. MARTIN, in your issue of Jan. 5th, 1867, tells us what crops and how much he raised from a seven-acre lot, in about the same number of years. Now, how does Mr. M. know whether it was plaster and ashes that made his seven-acre lot produce the amount of clover seed, oats, wheat, &c.? Have we any evidence that it produced any better than it would had he not used either? If he had sown one-fourth of his lot to ashes and plaster, one-fourth to plaster alone, one-fourth to ashes alone, and the other one-fourth without any fertilizer, he would know, and would be able to tell the readers of the RURAL something of value; but as it is it amounts to nothing. I claim that no person is able to answer any such question without an actual experiment, as I have described.

"I have no doubt that Mr. M. alludes to an article written by me in June last. I would say to Mr. M. that chemistry is a science, like that of figures, which will tell no lies; and just as sure as six and four are ten, just so sure the alkali will neutralize the acid, and by the union or combination a neutral salt will be formed (sulphate of potassa,) differing entirely from the acid and the alkali, and which has never been used as a fertilizer to any extent, to my knowledge. I know that Mr. M., in mixing his plaster and ashes, did actually destroy the plaster, or a large proportion of it, and also the potash in the ashes, and perhaps entirely. That is to say, had he put just enough ashes among his plaster to neutralize the acid in the plaster, it would be no more plaster or sulphate of lime, but ground limestone."

Pipe Wells—Again.

J. D. F. WOOLSTON thus answers, through the RURAL Farmers' Club, queries on the above subject:—"In reply to THOMAS HAZARD, Monroe Co., N. Y., in reference to pipe wells, I will say:

"1st. They will not work in quicksand unless you drive the pipe down below it; then I can see no reason why they will not. They will draw water with one air-chamber only 33½ feet, the same as any other suction pump. I think in his circumstances he might dig down to within 30 feet of the water and stone it up like a well, and then drive the pipe 30 feet lower, and use two air-chambers—one within 30 feet of the water, the other one 30 feet above. The air-chamber is where the valve and bucket work. Where the well is deep I would not use more that 1¼ inch pipe, and get a pump with a long lever.

"2d. I paid one dollar per foot for that size pipe, and paid for pump extra. They cost from $5 to $10.

"3d. I know of no manufactory where pipe wells are made. As I before stated, you take iron pipe, put in a pointed iron plug, and drill the lower end full of small holes to let in the water, (and this can be done at any machine shop,) drive down pipe, screw on a cast-iron pump, and you have a well.

"I have learned quite recently that in some localities where they find water near the surface which is poor, they drive the pipe down into the *water* a hundred feet or more until they find good water."

Hops—Horizontal vs. Pole Training.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that the horizontal method of training hops with short stakes and strings is by far the cheapest of any now in use. He has ten acres trained in this manner, the poles being ten feet long. The disadvantages are that "I have to ride on horseback to train the vines which makes the work hard and tedious, and the work must be repeated every two or three days while the vines are running, or until the vines intermingle with one another, when they will be self-supporting, even if the strings break. But one can't make a hop vine run an inch around a twine horizontally. Last year, before picking, good judges estimated my crop at from eight to fifteen hundred pounds per acre, but when I came to harvest them I found the vines so thick and shaded that I got but little over six hundred pounds per acre. If I had had long poles, at a cost of twelve cents each, I should have got enough more to have paid for the poles, and would have had less work in training and harvesting. My pickers object to this kind of picking. I am poling my new yard, and would do so if the poles cost twenty cents each."

Horses Overreaching—Remedy.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—"Make the shoe its natural length, or a trifle longer, with the toe calk of the forward shoe high and the heel calk low. The hoof will then stand further forward and more removed from the stride of the hind foot, which, being shod with a low toe calk and high heel calk, will strike the ground before it reaches the fore foot. An interfering horse usually strikes with the inside of the hoof about two inches from the toe; therefore make the shoe straighter on the inside and rasp the hoof accordingly."

Do Oxen Sweat?

So queries a correspondent, adding:—"Animals that *loll* never sweat. The reason is, the opening of the mouth and protruding the tongue prevent perspiration." We *guess* our correspondent has never driven oxen when the mercury was up among the "nineties." He would have seen them sweat. He can easily test the theory that "the opening of the mouth and protrusion of the tongue prevent perspiration." Try it next July, and if the exercise be as ardent as the desire for knowledge there will be some "sweating."

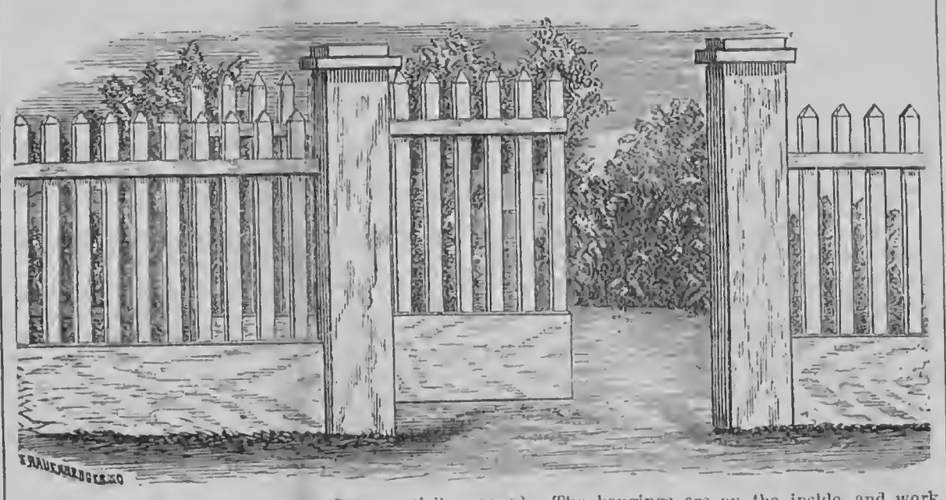
Arches for Boiling Sap.

"WHEEL BARROW," Erie Co., N. Y., sends us a description of his arch for setting a pan in which to boil sap, which he claims is the "best he ever saw." "The walls are twenty inches thick, the front eighteen inches, built up straight and smooth to within six inches of the pan. The walls then widen so as to allow one inch space between the sides of the pan and the arch. The pan is supported at the corners and in the middle on each side, the latter supports being raised one inch to allow for sagging. The top tier of brick draws in and closes upon the pan. The arch should be filled up to within four inches of the pan; height above the bar, for wood to rest on, fifteen inches. By this arrangement the hot air circulates all round the pan, keeping the whole of it boiling with the use of but little fuel."

Heading Off the Woodchucks.

"S. H. N.," Erie Co., N. Y., writes us that his method is to fill their holes with Canada thistles that have wilted half a day in the sun. "Of nine holes thus treated but one 'chuck' ever got out or in that I could discover, and then some three feet from the old hole. I filled this hole again, and that was the last of Mr. Woodchuck in my cornfield." So Canada thistles are good for something.

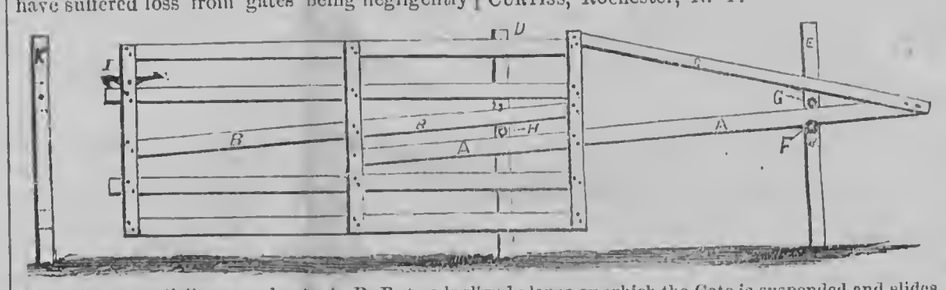
CURTISS' PATENT IMPROVED SELF-CLOSING YARD AND FARM GATE.



This is a front view of the Yard Gate, partially opened. The hangings are on the inside, and work substantially as represented in the Farm Gate.

WE have examined this gate—herewith illustrated—and it appears to us to possess the following advantages to commend it to the notice of owners of farms, village and city lots. It is a sliding gate and so attached to the posts as to avoid sagging them, consequently large and costly ones are not necessary. By using the principle of the inclined plane it is raised from the ground as it opens, thus clearing all obstructions, and it closes by its own weight when the force that opened it is removed. This is an advantage which will be appreciated by those who have suffered loss from gates being negligently left open. Its simplicity of construction renders it cheap and easily made by any one who can handle a saw and hammer. The inventor estimates the cost of materials for a common farm gate, including the rollers, &c., at 90 cents. It may be made of pickets or boards, and as expensive and ornamental as may be desired. The principle may also be applied to most gates already in use at slight expense, which fact greatly widens the usefulness of this invention.

For further information see advertisement in this paper, or address the inventor, GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.



FARM GATE, partially opened. A, A, B, B, two inclined planes on which the Gate is suspended and slides. C, upper brace. F, G, H, pullies on which gate slides. I, double-acting latch.

THE AG'L PRESS AT THE SOUTH.

IT is refreshing to find the Southern Agricultural Press so astutely wise as to be unwearied in its endeavors to promote the industrial interests of the South at this time, when the political press there lends itself to encourage the worst passions of the people by a daily tirade against Yankees in general and the radical party at the North in particular, just as though a Yankee was not of their own flesh and blood, and that grumbling and vituperation would be as effective in conquering the selfishness of the ruling party as to live down its hostility by that quiet industry and economy which alone can make the South great and all-important to the North, and its own social prosperity truly respectable.

Mr. REDMOND of the Southern Cultivator at Athens, Ga., in an address before the Richmond Co. Ag. Society, says:—"I fully believe if we would only totally ignore that bitter curse of our people, party politics, and the too general, and (at the present time particularly) utterly profitless discussion of political questions,—if we would, instead, address ourselves earnestly and faithfully to the improvement of our lands and the development of our immense mineral resources, we should soon exhibit to the world a degree of success and material prosperity such as no nation has yet presented. But 'the gods help those who help themselves,' and if we sit down with folded hands, mourning over our 'political inequality,' or go about discussing the fanatical Congress, gloomily anticipating the speedy spoilation of the little yet left to us, all the advantages we really possess will avail us nothing, and we shall rapidly sink to that helpless condition, wished for only by our worst enemies."

Again, he says:—"If we would restore the scepter to our own once powerful, but temporarily dethroned 'King,' before it is snatched away by other hands, we must be up and doing. We must, by improved culture, abundant production and *superior quality*, endeavor to regain that position of supremacy in the commercial world which will enable us again to exact the tribute to our skill and industry which other States and nations have been heretofore reluctantly compelled to pay."

Mr. R. strongly advocates the employment of their long-tried servants, the freedmen and freedwomen, making it to their interest to be faithful and industrious by generous privileges and good wages. The Cultivator also endorses the following extract from another paper:—"There is a great deal of Southern writing on the subject of labor. Some advise to 'hang on to the negro;' others talk about 'a supply of labor from the toiling millions of Europe;' others want to procure 'intelligent labor,' while others look to the Coolies of China and Hindostan for relief; but no one talks of doing the work ourselves. The foreigners, the Coolies, are all very well in their way, but neither the one nor the other, nor all of them together, will supply the great void of labor while we ourselves continue to talk, grumble, loaf, and brag what we used to be. The stubborn truth of the matter is, that Southern men and women and their children have got to work, if they may reasonably expect to repair their shattered fortunes and render the 'land we love' other than a Jamaican or Haytien waste."

LXXVI.

To remove warts from cattle, anoint them once in three or four days with a mixture of equal parts of blue vitrol, lard and honey.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

AT AUBURN, MAY 8TH, 9TH, 10TH, 1867.

CLASSIFICATION.

PRIZES are offered on six classes of Sheep, as follows:

First Class—AMERICAN MERINOS.

Second Class—FINE MERINOS—yielding a wool adapted to the manufacture of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality.

Third Class—DELAINE MERINOS—yielding a wool adapted to the manufacture of delaines and similar fabrics—length of staple being a leading consideration, but in which neither extreme fineness of fiber, as required in the second class, nor great weight of fleece, as required in the first, are to be regarded as absolute essentials.

Fourth Class—LAMBS—of preceding classes.

Fifth Class—LONG WOOLED SHEEP—including the Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns and other breeds and varieties usually comprised under that designation.

Sixth Class—MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP—including Southdowns and other sheep usually so classed.

PRIZES.

Prizes of $30, $20 and $10, respectively, are offered in each of the above classes, except Fourth, for the first, second and third best Rams, two years old or over; same for the first, second and third best Yearling Rams; same for first, second and third best pen of 5 Ewes, two years old or over; same for first, second and third best pen of 5 Yearling Ewes.

Prizes (4th class) of $15, $10 and $5 are offered for the first, second and third best pen of five Lambs, without respect to sex.

A separate sweepstakes will be opened to competitors in each of the classes—excepting the 4th—the winners to receive the diploma of the Society. Ewes to compete in pens of five.

No sheep competing for prizes are required to be shorn, but the sum of $5 will be added to the prize received by any Ram, or any pen of Ewes, which is sheared on the ground and the fleece weighed under the direction of the Executive Board. The Board will decide how many out of each pen of Ewes are to be shorn. Each exhibitor will provide his own shearer.

Prizes of $10, $8 and $6 will be awarded to the three best shearers. Competitors not engaged to shear Prize Sheep may provide others for that purpose.

All prizes must be claimed within thirty days of the Fair, or they will be considered donated to the Association.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

D. D. T. MOORE offers a prize of $25 for the Merino Ram's fleece, of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at the Fair, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool, in proportion to its time of growth and to the live weight of the animal.

WILLIAM R. PITTS offers a prize of $25 for the Merino Ram's fleece, of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at the Fair, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight and value of wool, in proportion to its time of growth, without reference to weight of the animal.

A. F. WILCOX offers a prize of $25 for Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for the MOORE prize.

DAVIS COSSIT offers a prize of $25 for Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for the PITTS prize.

HENRY S. RANDALL offers a prize of $25 for English Long Wooled fleece, conditions same as for the PITTS and COSSIT prizes.

VIEWING COMMITTEES.

First Class—Rams 2 years old or over.—F. J. Marshall, Wheeler; Richard Peck, Lima; ——, ——.

Rams, yearlings (or "yearlings past.")—Peter H. McMillen, Canandaigua; ——, ——.

Ewes, 2 years old or over.—William T. Remer, Penn Yan; Lionel Sherwood, Newark; ——, ——.

Yearlings, (or "yearlings past.")—Thomas Densmore, Geneva; Charles D. Champlin, Hammondsport; ——, ——.

Second Class—Rams 2 years old or over.—A. Y. Baker, Hammondsport; Ambrose Clark, Fayetteville; Isaac Clapp, Ponghkeepsie.

Rams, yearlings (or "yearlings past.")—Matthias Hutchinson, Ledyard; John Gilmore, York; Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich.

Ewes, 2 years old or over.—A. G. Percey, Newark; John Stebbins, Cazenovia; Oscar Granger, Saratoga Springs.

Ewes, yearlings (or "yearlings past.")—Wm. Hayden, Auburn; Obadiah Thorne, Skaneateles; Wm. Armstrong, Hoosick Falls.

Third Class—Rams 2 years old or over.—Joseph McGraw, Jr., Dryden; Jeptha A. Potter, Penn Yan; John Maltman, Canandaigua.

Rams, yearlings (or "yearlings past.")—Thomas Van Etten, Owasco; Monroe Woodford, Thorn Hill; Loan J. Burgess, No. Hoosick.

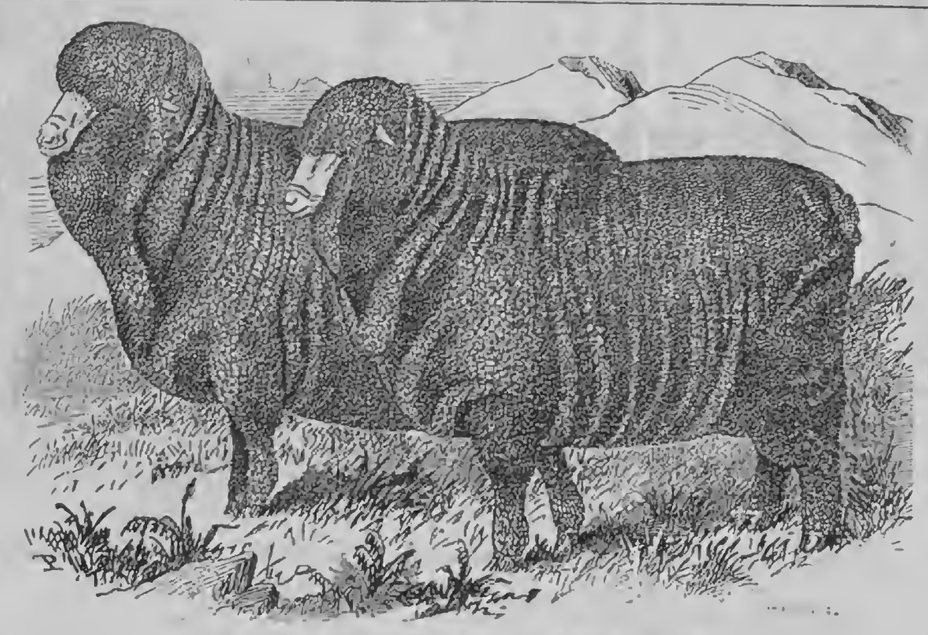
Ewes, 2 years old and over.—R. A. Avery, Gloversville; John W. Aikin, Scipio; Elbridge Kinney, DeWitt.

Ewes, yearlings (or "yearlings past.")—George Root, York; Charles O. Wood, Auburn; Judge Ketchum, Clyde.

Fourth Class—Lambs.—W. B. Sweet, Pompey; P. L. Atwood, Poplar Ridge; Justin N. Knapp, Spafford; Wm. Curtis, Groveland; E. W. Harrigan, Comstock's Landing.

Fifth Class—Rams.—Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock; Francis H. Hibbard, Cortland Village; John T. Hart, Dryden.

Ewes.—George H. Chace, Union Springs; Charles Taylor, Cortland Village; Wm. Hallock, Rush.



PRINCES "GOLD DROP," AND "DIAMOND QUEEN,"

INFANTADO EWE TEGS,—BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF F. L. UPHAM & SONS, WEATHERSFIELD, VT.

Sixth Class—Rams.—A. Thayer, Jr., Hoosick Falls; John R. Page, Sennett; Wm. Jackson, Canoga.

Ewes.—H. J. Redfield, Batavia; George H. Brown, Washington Hollow; Joseph Harris, Gates.

Sweepstakes.—The Chairman of the first, second and third classes will award the diplomas in those classes. The Chairman in the fifth and sixth classes will be allowed to select one or more persons to act with them in awarding diplomas in those classes.

REGULATIONS OF THE FAIR.

1. All premiums may be competed for by residents of the United States or any other country. Persons competing for premiums must be Life Members, or Annual Members of the Association by the payment of one dollar during the current year.

2. No pens shall be allotted to Exhibitors until the first morning of the Fair, and then in the order of application. (The allotment of pens will be under the direction of the General Superintendent.)

3. Sheep competing for premiums must be entered and brought upon the show grounds on the first day of the Fair, and they must not, without a special permit from the General Superintendent, be removed therefrom before the third day, nor on the third day, until the General Superintendent shall, by direction of the Executive Board, make public proclamation that all exhibitors are at liberty to withdraw their sheep.

4. Entries of sheep competing for premiums shall be accompanied in all cases by an affidavit, specifying according to the best knowledge and belief of the Exhibitor, the age of the sheep, the age of the fleeces then on them, the manner in which they were last shorn, the manner in which they have been fed and the amount and kind of feed given to them for the last year preceding the Fair, their general treatment, and any special treatment intended to affect their condition or appearance. Such affidavits are to be made by filling in printed blanks which will be furnished to every Exhibitor by the Secretaries; and a proper officer will be present to administer oaths. It is understood that sheep may be shown in any condition, at the option of the Exhibitor, provided the required facts are stated. The Viewing Committees will require the affidavits to be as full and explicit as the circumstances admit of,—and that if not made on the personal knowledge of the exhibitor, it shall be so stated, and the sources of his information fully and distinctly specified.

5. No person shall act as a member of the Viewing Committee who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any sheep submitted to the inspection of said Committee for a premium. Committeemen who resign their places will be allowed to exhibit.

6. No general or special prizes shall be awarded except on animals of superior merit; and, in case of the former, only such as the Viewing Committees shall consider them entitled to. (Thus the third premium, or the second and third premiums may be drawn, while the first is unawarded.)

7. All reports of Viewing Committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members of the Committee agreeing to them. Printed blank forms of reports, with instructions to Viewing Committees, will be delivered to the latter.

8. The Viewing Committees shall deliver their report to the President or Secretary at or before 9 o'clock A. M., on the third day of the Fair.

The principal Auburn hotels will only charge their usual rates for board and lodging during the Fair.

For Life and Annual Membership tickets apply to the Treasurer of the Association.

Arrangements with railroad companies for transportation of sheep to and from the Fair, will be published as soon as they are made.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—*President*—HENRY S. RANDALL of Cortland Village. *Vice-Presidents*—Hugh T. Brooks of Pearl Creek; D. W. Percy of No. Hoosick; Wm. Chamberlain of Red Hook; Alex. Arnold of Avoca; Wm. R. Pitts of Honcoye; Silas Hillman of Avon; H. Willard of Cayuga. *Cor. Secretary*—E. B. Pottle of Naples. *Rec. Secretary*—H. D. L. Sweet of Syracuse. *Treasurer*—Asel F. Wilcox of Fayetteville. *Executive Committee*—Davis Cossitt of Onondaga; A. H. Clapp of Pompey; E. E. Brown of New Hope; A. M. Clark of Auburn; I. V. Baker, Jr. of Comstock's Landing. *General Superintendent*—A. M. Clark of Fleming.

WISCONSIN STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association met at Madison Feb. 5th, President STILSON in the chair; T. H. GOODHUE, Secretary. Hon. G. F. WHEELER, Col. J. S. HASELTINE and Hon. JESSE HAND were appointed a committee on resolutions. They reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The question of a tariff has been, and is at the present time, engaging the attention of Congress, and there being a diversity of opinion among honest men as to the measure of protection demanded by some of the leading agricultural interests of our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to protect the labor and industry of the country against foreign competition, and that the interests developed by the wool-producers of the country demand that protection, in favor of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods, in the tariff bill, which has already passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives, so far as it relates to the interests specified, ought to receive its early attention and sanction.

Resolved, That the Wool Growers' Association of Wisconsin heartily approve of the action of our State Legislature in instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to favor such legislation as shall secure the protection demanded by the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That it is with regret and dissatisfaction that we find some portion of the press of the Northwest using their influence against so important a branch of industry as the wool-growing interest; at the same time we appreciate the judgment and fidelity of those journals which have stood by us, and pledge them our hearty support.

Other resolutions were also passed in favor of enforcing the dog law of the State; in favor of an increase of bounties on wolves; recommending the organization of County Wool Growers' Associations; and endorsing the Illinois resolutions against the importation of shoddy and declaring its use a fraud.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WEIGHT OF FLEECES IN THE SOUTH.—D. CURTIS, Ovid Center, Clinton Co. Mich., having observed by the U. S. Census of 1860 that sheep south of 38 degrees produce less wool than in the Northern States, wishes to know to what it is to be attributed; and he asks if as heavy and fine fleeces can be grown in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee as in Vermont, New York and Michigan? We have no doubt that sheep will produce as much *wool* in the Southern as in the Northern States mentioned, provided the *breed* and *treatment* are the same. As a general thing sheep have received far less attention in the South than in the North, and the proportion of the improved heavy-fleeced varieties introduced is far less. Southern sheep often roam at will through forests and thickets, and being of that "native" variety which begin to shed their wool early, much is lost from these causes. The pasture season is much longer, during all of which they are exposed to drenching rains, and they usually receive but little shelter in winter, so that no yolk or "grease" is left in their wool. In the Northern States named most sheep run on clean pastures; receive adequate shelter in winter; "fancy" sheep are housed in summer; many of the greasiest flocks are not washed at all; and a large proportion of the fine sheep which are washed, have that process so performed that far more yolk (a substance that possesses considerable *weight*,) is left in the wool, than is contained in *unwashed* Southern fleeces. The effect of these facts on the Census returns is obvious.

INJURY TO THE SCROTUM.—JOHN G. MCKEEN, South Newark, N. H., asks us to state the cause of the following disease:—A ram teg, belonging to a neighbor, refused to eat and heaved at the sides; his sheath and scrotum were swelled to four times their natural size; and "the belly around was as hard as a stone." On opening the scrotum on the fourth day "the testicles were found one mass of bloody looking water and would all run out." It would appear from this that the testicles themselves had become entirely disorganized, but we hardly think that the writer means to be literally understood thus. Our impression is that the scrotum had received some severe contusion which produced an intense local inflammation which extended to the adjacent parts.

Communications, Etc.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In your issue of Jan. 12, I notice a communication from "J. P." in reference to agricultural colleges in general, and the Michigan Agricultural College in particular. Many of J. P.'s statements respecting the Michigan Ag'l College are erroneous. The College *has* failed entirely to meet the expectations of the farmers and mechanics of the State, for whose especial benefit it was founded. This is evident from the fact that numerous petitions, largely signed by this class of our population, are being sent to the Legislature, praying that no more appropriations be made in aid of said institution. After a trial of ten years, and an expenditure of nearly $300,000, we are compelled to admit that it is a failure, so far as any practical good or valuable experiments are concerned. The farm was to be "an experimental farm," yet no valuable experiments have ever been tried upon it. Only eighteen students have ever been graduated at the College; and but few of these have ever become farmers. J. P. concludes, because 108 students attended the College this (last) year, it must be meeting "public expectation." The fact is, very many of the students go there because they can get an education—all things considered—cheaper than at any other institution in the State. It will be seen, however, by the President's Report, that 51 of the students were in the preparatory department. Now, every one of the students ought to have been in our primary or graded schools. They ought to have been studying the "front part of the spelling book" rather than attending College. They could learn "muchly" in our common schools, and it is vastly cheaper to educate them there than to send them to the College. Then again, twenty of the students were from other States. Now, I do not believe the people of the State of Michigan care to be taxed to educate students from other States. If we cannot fill up the College from our own State, let those coming from abroad pay the full amount of their tuition.

It will be news to the people of the State to learn that "two railroad trains pass the College, each way, every day." The fact is, the nearest railroad—the Lansing and Jackson Road—is three miles from the College. The College will have to be moved to a more desirable location, and be managed differently from what it has been, to "meet public expectation."

WOLVERINE.

Rural Notes and Items.

OUR PREMIUMS APPRECIATED.—During the past two months we have given away scores of WEBSTER'S Illustrated Dictionaries, WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, and many other valuable articles—such as gold and silver Watches, silver-plated Castors, Photograph Albums, &c., &c. And almost every day we are receiving from Agent-Friends handsome acknowledgments of the receipt of premiums. For example, this morning (Feb. 25,) we received the following from Mr. R. F. DUTCHER of Niagara county:

"I have received the Dictionary and am well satisfied. Any young man will be *well paid* if it costs him one month's labor to get it."

And among this morning's letters was also the following from Miss (or Mrs.) ZILPHIA LARKIN of Onondaga county:

"Received the Sewing Machine in good order. I am highly pleased with it, and return many thanks for the favor. I feel well paid for the effort of obtaining subscribers."

—It will be observed by reference to notice at head of our News page that the above and other premiums are still offered, and hence any person so disposed can secure a prize by making proper effort. Any wide-awake young (or middle-aged) man or woman can procure subscribers enough in a week to make sure of a Dictionary, Sewing Machine, or other premium, and *now is the time to do it*, for we can still furnish back numbers from January, or Clubs may begin now or with the new quarter, April 6th. How many of our readers will form a Club, and thereby secure a valuable return,—getting Good Pay for Doing Good?

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.—The Cental System, or buying and selling grain by the 100 lbs., was first recommended by the Albany Board of Trade, and has since been adopted by the Boards of Trade in all the large grain marts of the country. It is to take effect on the first of March. For a time there may be some confusion in the quotation of prices, but people will very soon become accustomed to the new method. Some papers have published long tables, giving prices per bushel, and at the same rate per cental. Such tables are not always accessible, and we therefore give a rule by which buyers and sellers can make their own calculations. The standard weight of Wheat per bushel is 60 lbs.; Corn and Rye, 56 lbs.; Barley, 48 lbs.; Oats, 32 lbs. The price per bushel being given, to find the price per cental multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide by the number of pounds in the bushel. For instance:—At $1.50 per bushel for Wheat, what is the price per cental? — 150 × 100 = 15,000 ÷ 60 = $2.50, which is the price per cental. Again: The price per cental being given, to find the price per bushel multiply the price per cental by the number of pounds in the bushel and divide by 100. Example: At $2.50 per cental, what is the price per bushel of 60 lbs.? — 2.50 × 60 = 15,000 ÷ 100 = $1.50, the price per bushel.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga.,) has come to the conclusion that the farmers of the South must hereafter rely mainly on the employment of agricultural implements suited to the farm industry of that section of the country. It says the former field laborers show a growing disinclination to the performance of farm work, preferring a precarious living in the cities and large towns to labor in the cotton fields. Inventive genius, spurred on by necessity, will probably soon develop implements suited to the new order of things, materially diminishing the amount of hand labor now required in planting operations in the cotton States.

WOOL BUYERS' CONVENTION.—The wool buyers of Western New York have called a Convention at the City Hall, Rochester, on Tuesday, the 19th of March, for the purpose of adopting resolutions relative to the purchase of wool for the future. The call is based on the assumed bad condition in which wool is put up for market—a defect which it is the purpose of the Convention to remedy for the future, if possible. If the wool buyers will resolve to and then actually *discriminate in making their purchases*—instead of paying the same price for dirty that they do for clean, merchantable wool, thus paying a premium for fraud—they will adopt an *effectual remedy*.

HOP ROOTS.—C. S. B., Painesville, Ohio, writes us: "A friend of mine wishes me to write you and learn if there can (or where there can) be obtained enough *roots*, or the requisite material for setting out five acres of *Hops*, and the value of them by the bushel or count. Please advise, stating particulars, at an early day."—We cannot answer definitely. See advertisement of BRITT & DAY in RURAL of Dec. 1, 1866, and of A. W. MORSE, Eaton, N. Y., in January numbers of this year;—and if they don't "fill the bill" look for others in future issues.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.—This Fair will open at Baton Rouge, La., on the first Monday in May next. Many of the most energetic citizens of the State are engaged in the enterprise, and determined to make it a successful one. It is designed to be a mass meeting of all who have fine stock, mechanical, scientific and agricultural machinery and inventions to exhibit, as well as of those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of witnessing the character of the one or the operations of the other.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We observe, in sundry of our exchanges, speculations as to the probable character of the ensuing wheat crop. In the South it may be possible to predict, at this early day, with some approach to accuracy, the result of the coming wheat harvest, but in the Northern and Western States, where winter yet reigns with unabated rigor, such speculations are unreliable and valueless.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—"C. W. B.," Whitney's Point, N. Y., writes:—"I have watched your paper for a long time, thinking that I might learn where thorough-bred Alderney cattle may be had. Are they not choice *milkers?*" They are one of the best milking breeds. Have you watched our advertising columns closely? Every reader should; valuable information may be found there.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

N. Y. State Ag. Society—Winter Meeting.—In the last RURAL was a brief notice of the proceedings of the annual meeting of this Society, including a list of officers elected, etc. There were, however, some other proceedings, since reported, which it may be interesting to notice, though in a summary manner. Among these may be mentioned the address of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., giving the results of his observations in Europe, among the dairymen and stock breeders. In these observations he failed to discover anything in the dairy practice of the old country which could be regarded as an improvement on our methods. In most things having relation to this business, the English system was decidedly inferor to that acted upon in this country. But as regards meat making he places the English in the front rank and mainly for the reason that they use for food more sheep and much less hog than do the Americans. He is of opinion that a liberal introduction of English sheep among the farming community here, would conduce to the health of the people, as mutton is preferable to pork as food, and much the cheaper article for family consumption. He recommended vigorous precautionary measures against the rinderpest—an evil which could only be kept away by sleepless vigilance.

DR. ASA FITCH read an instructive paper relative to the insects whose yearly ravages are so detrimental to the hopes and labors of the farming community.

The address of the new President, Gen. PATRICK, is said to have been brief, earnest and to the point, and commendable for the practical good sense which it evinced.

The address of Ex-President GOULD was replete with information relative to the past labors of the State Society and the promising results likely to flow from them to the agricultural interests of the State. He said the estimated value of farm stock in the State was put down at $750,000,000, but thought to advance the figures to $1,000,000,000 would do no injustice to the truth. The difference between these figures was accounted for by the low estimate of acre products in the State made at Washington, as compared with what they actually are. The Hon. GEO. GEDDES of Onondaga had supplied a carefully prepared estimate of production per acre in his section, which was much greater than that supplied from the Census Bureau of Statistics. The address contained numerous suggestions for future improvement in agriculture, some of them perhaps hard to reduce to practice.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of farm products was rather meager as to numbers and variety of articles, but very good in quality. It embraced seeds for the garden and field, products of the dairy, models of farm gates, horse forks, horse yokes, harrows, &c. We subjoin a list of the

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Spring Wheat—1. E. T. Wilder, Bristol Center, Ontario Co., crop of 126 2-5 lbs bushels, from 3 acres, 151 rods—value of crop $375.10, straw $20—total $395.10—less cost of cultivation, $51.79, leaves profit of $340.31—Premium, $15.

Winter Wheat—1. Felix O. Case, Bristol Center, crop of 113 bushels from 2 acres, 42 rods—value $345, less cost of culture $41.20—profit $301.00—Premium, $15.

Winter Barley—1. Martin Goff, Bristol Center, crop 283¾ bushels from 3.11 acres—value, (including straw,) $267.63, less cost of culture $59.50—profit $208.13—Premium, $15.

Grain and Seeds—Rye, I. H. Schoonmaker, Cedar Hill, 54 lbs. per bushel, $3; 2. A. E. Van Allen, De Freestville, 56 lbs., $2. 4-Rowed Barley—1. H. Wier, 48 lbs., $3. Oats—2. H. Wier, (Poland variety,) 37 lbs., $2. Yellow Corn—1. R. W. Schoonmaker, 55 lbs., $5; 2. H. Schoonmaker, 56 lbs., $2. White Corn—1. H. Wier, 60 lbs., $3. Peas—1. L. L. French, Richfield Springs, (Black-eyed Marrows,) 64 lbs., $3; 2. H. Wier, 67 lbs., $2. Beans—1. H. Wier, $3. Flax Seed—1. L. L. French, 50 lbs., $3; 2. H. Wier, 52 lbs., $2. Buckwheat—1. H. Wier, 51 lbs., $3; 2. H. Schoonmaker, 51 lbs., $2. S. Allen, Greenbush, exhibited "Early Samaritan Potatoes," favorably noticed in the report.

Butter—Best 3 tubs in any season:—1. C. D. Davenport, Lowville, E. B. Gibbs, Harpersfield, each $15; S. L. L. French, Trans.; three tubs made in June, Aug. and Nov.—2d and 3d, to L. L. French, $10 and Trans. Winter Butter—1. C. D. Davenport, $5; 2. C. Eames, Rutland, $3; 3. L. L. French, Trans.

Fruit—Apples, best collection, P. Van Wie, Cedar Hill, $4; best dish—1. P. Van Wie, (Baldwins,) S. S. M.; 2. T. C. Houghtaling, Coeymans, Trans. Pears—Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, (Doyenne d'Alencon and Josephine de Malines,) S. S. M. Grapes—T. C. Houghtaling, S. S. M.

Miscellaneous—Hay Fork, C. C. Blodgett, Watertown, Dip. Dish Washer, J. H. Best, Cortland, Dip. Farm Gate, E. & A. Buckman, East Greenbush, Dip. Horse Yoke, B. F. Baker, Ballston, Dip. Garden Tools, S. T. Thorburn, Albany, Trans. Seeds, Grains, Flowers, &c., (some 200 articles,) S. T. Thorburn, Dip. and S. S. M. Domestic Goods, etc., Mrs. H. Wier, $25. Carcass Mutton (Leicester 2-year old wether,) dressed 120 lbs., E. Purvis, Lisbon, Dip. Sorghum Sirup, Sugar, &c., made on Correy's Evaporator, Mix & Correy, Syracuse, $5. Maple Sugar, D. A. Bulkley, Trans. Draining Tile, D. W. Seeley, Albany, Trans. Vegetables, (50 samples,) D. W. Seeley, $2. Afghan, Mrs. K. A. Gardner, S. S. M.

On the whole, the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society seems to have been one of much interest and full of promise for the further development of the farming resources of the State.

Stock Breeders' Association.—The annual meeting of the Association of Breeders of Thorough-bred Neat Stock was held at the Agricultural Hall, Albany, Feb. 14th. The following officers and committees were appointed: *President*—E. H. HYDE of Stafford, Ct. *Vice Pres'ts*—J. F. Anderson, South Windham, Me.; J. O. Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.; Burdett Loomis, Suffield, Ct.; J. W. Freeman, Troy, N. Y.; E. D. Pierce, East Providence, R. I. *Sec'y*—J. N. Bagg, West Springfield, Mass. *Treas.*—H. M. Sessions, So. Wilbraham, Mass. *Short-Horn Pedigree Com.*—S. W. Buffum, Winchester, N. H.; S. W. Bartlett, East Windsor, Ct.; P. Stedman Chicopee, Mass. *Ayrshire and Hereford Com.*—George B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; H. S. Collins, Collinsville, Ct.; Wm. Birnie, Springfield, Mass. *Devon Com.*—H. M. Sessions, South Wilbraham, Mass.; B. H. Andrew, Waterbury, Ct.; E. H. Hyde, Stafford, Ct. *Alderney Com.*—John Brooks, Princeton, Mass.; O. B. Hadwin, Worcester, Mass.; James Thompson, Nantucket, Mass. Adjourned to meet at Springfield, Mass., the second Wednesday of February next.

Crawford Co. (Pa.) Ag. Society.—Officers: *Pres't*—E. W. SHIPPEN. *Vice Pres't*—George W. Watson. *Sec'y*—H. L. Richmond, Jr. *Treas.*—Geo. Hamilton. *Ex. Com.*—A. J. Whipple, J. B. Cochran, Hugh Smith, Geo. Shearer, Arthur Johnston, S. B. Dick, J. McClure, F. W. Huidekoper, Isaac Powell, S. E. Ellis. *Auditors*—E. H. Henderson, John Porter, J. C. Hays. *Chief Marshal*—D. V. Derlchson; Assistants, George Johnston and James H. Davis.

Brookfield (Mad. Co.) Ag. Society.—Officers: *Pres't*—H. O. HULL. *Vice Pres'ts*—D. L. Fish, E. S. Curtis, Wm. M. Brand, Stephen Hoxie. *Sec'y*—William N. Stillman. *Treas.*—Dr. A. L. Saunders. *Directors*—R. S. Langworthy, Henry Main, P. B. Burch, Riley Stanbro, Jr., M. L. Brown, W. D. York. The next Annual Fair of this Society will be held on the grounds of the Society at Clarksville on the 1st and 2d days of October next.

Vernon (Oneida Co.) Ag. Society.—Officers: *Pres't*—Dr. LUCIUS W. MCINTOSH. *Vice Pres't*—Grove Lawrence. *Treas.*—Everett Case. *Sec.*—Levi T Marshall.

GRAIN ON QUICKSAND.—"Agent" inquires what kind of grain will grow best on quicksand; also what fruit trees would be most profitable on rich soil.

HORTICULTURAL.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

We propose writing a few seasonable articles on farmers' gardens, giving plain, practical directions for their management, accompanied with suitable illustrations, which shall assist any one having a small plot of ground to cultivate, to grow thereon a year's supply of vegetables and small fruits for a family. Perhaps there is no one thing connected with the culture of the soil so badly and universally neglected by farmers as their gardens. How many in your neighborhood, reader, have what may be strictly termed a good garden from year to year? How many grow an abundant supply of small fruits for the use of the family? How many have asparagus, radishes and salads plentifully or at all, early in the season; melons, cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes, cabbages, peas, beans, green corn, &c., in the summer months; and celery, vegetable oysters, parsnips, turnips, horse-radish, &c., in the fall, winter and early spring? All farmers should and can have them—nothing which they eat is cheaper, more grateful or healthful than these, together with the summer fruits. If we can persuade you to take the pains and incur the slight expense necessary to their production, we shall be amply rewarded for our labor by the gratitude and satisfaction which we known those feel who are dependent on you for support, and who eat daily at your table.

Have you a garden spot? It should be a choice piece of land; not large, but rich, dry, warm, near the dwelling, and enclosed to prevent the depredations of fowls and animals. If the soil is poor you have the means at hand to make it rich; if heavy and wet, thoroughly underdrain it—as it is small, you can afford this expense. We repeat, it need not be large, for a small garden *well tilled* is much better and less costly than a large one overrun with weeds and cultivated like your fields. Leaf mold from the woods, with ashes, lime and plaster, are the best manures you can use, unless you can spade or plow in *deep* fine barnyard manure. This year you should make a compost heap, and have it on hand for the next.

If the garden is small it is best not to plow but rather spade it. First of all lay it out well; make a bed or border, as they are called, four or five feet wide all round the outside. Next to this a walk; then one or two broad cross-walks, and reserve the rest for beds and walks as crops and circumstances shall dictate. Make up your mind now to have a good garden this year; and in our next article we will try and tell you how to start the early vegetables and seeds in a cheap and simple manner.

GRAPE VINES FOR TEMPORARY BEARING.

Geo. L. Pratt, Orleans Co., N. Y., writes us as follows on planting out grape vines for temporary bearing:—"I would advise setting double the number of vines in the row that you intend to let remain permanently. Fruit the temporary vines the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years, and then dig them out of the way. You can thus favor the permanent vines by not fruiting them until the fourth year, and then but lightly, giving them an opportunity to get well established for a long-lived vineyard. The past season I set two and one-half acres to Iona, Israella, Delaware, and Clinton, planting the vines ten by twelve feet apart. Between each vine I set an Isabella, at a cost of five dollars per hundred, with the intention of fruiting the latter heavily for about four seasons, then removing them and leaving the first named vines in full possession of the ground. With my experience I am satisfied that ten feet by twelve is near enough together to have strong growing vines when they are seven years old."

EARLY WORK FOR A VILLAGE GARDEN.

During the late cold weather and snow storms I have got a large pile of the best manure, made by a single cow, bedded night and morning with leaves, saw-dust, and other refuse. Now, on the 16th February, the snow is gone and the frost is out of the ground. Thanks to underdrains, that part of the lot not ridged in the fall is now dry enough to spade into ridges to be benefited by coming frosts; hence, instead of increasing my pile, I fill the wheel-barrow with the fresh made manure at the stable door and wheel it directly to the garden. I spade this in, always throwing the soil into ridges, not only to incorporate the manure with the soil and to get the benefit of the frost, but to save the labor of another spading if the surface was flat, as the spring rains would then make it too compact and hard to be planted without it. I always prefer spading the soil into ridges, even in the spring, unless it is to be planted immediately. The labor of leveling when you are ready to plant can be done with the hoe at the rate of a square rod in five minutes; the nitric acid the exposed ridges collect ten times pays for the labor of leveling, and the mechanical state of the soil is perfect.

If your flower border was not covered with stable compost in the fall, now the snow is off it should be no longer neglected; for even the crocus, the daffodil, and the polyanthus, if thus well protected, will put on a much earlier and more expansive bloom. David Thomas used to say, when people came to him for bulbs and plants, that it pained him to give seeds and delicate flowering plants to those who would be certain to neglect their culture, but it was a pleasure to give to those who loved Flora for herself, for they would not see her suffer either from neglect or the lack of proper aliment. He was of the opinion that no florist could cultivate a lily so large, delicate, and beautifully perfect as Nature sends up from the rich vegetable deposits of a stagnant pool. *

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES FOR PRIVATE GROUNDS.

[The February issue of The Horticulturist has an excellent and timely paper on this subject. We copy a good portion of the article below, and will give the remainder in a future number of the Rural.—Ed.]

In our last December number we named some few varieties of trees that we consider eminently

Fig. 1.—American Beech.

deserving to be planted for street shades. We now designate a few of the many beautiful trees that we regard as especially desirable for planting in private grounds. First of all, we name our American Beech, as combining more of beauty, grace and magnificence than perhaps any other of the forest trees. True, it has not the grandeur of the oak; but, with its stateliness of upright, spreading growth, every line and twig is one of graceful ease, and from the first opening of the buds in spring, onward until in full foliage, its glossiness and changing shades are a constant but varying feature of beauty. In winter, its delicate spray, combined with the prominence of its long-pointed buds, make it especially an object of attraction and admiration. Some planters object to the Beech on account of a tendency to sucker, but we have never found any such tendency where the roots remained unbroken by cultivation.

Young trees should always be procured with branches starting from near the ground, and rarely does it need the knife applied to give it regularity and symmetry of form. A deep loamy, rather moist soil, gives it most vigor and causes it to grow to a large size; but it also grows freely in poor, thin soils, as the roots spread widely and keep near the surface.

Of fancy varieties of the Beech, the true Purple-leaved is most desirable. It has rather stronger limbs and twigs than the common plain variety, and the young shoots and buds are of a rose color, while the foliage when young or half grown is of a reddish purple tinge, and when mature becomes dark purple, forming a pleasing and attractive contrast with the green of other trees. The Cut-leaved forms, while young, a vigorous, well-marked tree, with leaves variously cut, resembling in some cases ferns, in others, willows; as it gets age, however, these markings of the foliage become less and less distinct. The Variegated-leaved, Crested, etc., are all singular, but of feeble growth, and only desirable in an arboretum.

The family of Maples are all good as shade trees for lawn or roadside, but among them, the *Rubrum*, red-flowering, or, as generally termed,

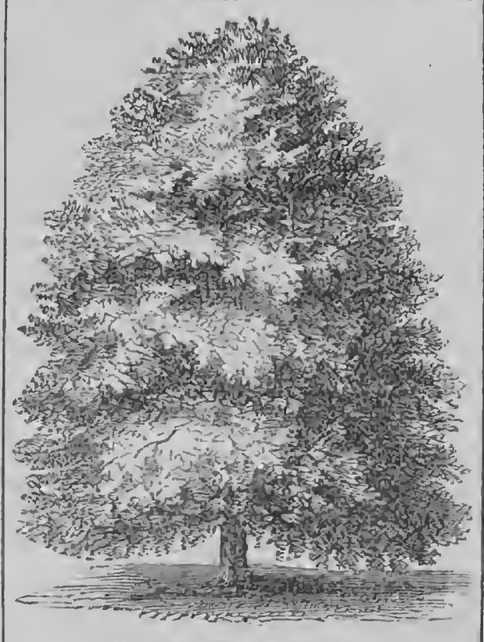


Fig. 2.—Scarlet Maple.

Scarlet Maple, is most to be prized. Its red flowers and leaves in early spring or beginning of summer, its brilliant shades of red foliage in autumn, taken in connection with its rapid growth and upright, half-spreading form, render it one of the most ornamental of hardy trees. Although a native, and abundant in many parts of our Northern Middle States, one or more trees of it should be found in all grounds of half an acre or more in size. In places of considerable extent, when variety as well as beauty is desired, the following are varieties that possess characters rendering their introduction requisite, viz., the Tartarian, on account of the early opening of its leaves. The Striped-barked, because of the stripes, white and black, upon its young, green wood, making it always a curiosity and attractive to visitors. The Norway, from its contrast with others in spring and fall, the foliage then being yellow, is deserving a place. Next to the Norway, and similar to it, is the Sycamore Maple, a variety of rapid growth, and forming at maturity a large and stately tree. As an avenue tree, or standing by itself singly, it is always effective. Of the fancy varieties, the *Purpurea* is the only one that is particularly desirable. Its leaves are purplish underneath, and pale green above when fully expanded; and at midsummer, and thereafter until the fall of the leaf, every breeze that ruffles and disturbs them produces a singular effect.

Magnoliar.—To this family, many varieties of which are the pride of our Southern States, too little attention is given by the majority of tree planters; whether it is because of good plants being difficult of obtainment, or from their being rather sensitive and unwilling to be carelessly and negligently handled when transplanting, we find few planters make room for them on their lists or in their grounds; but we do not see how any landscapist can form an extensive group of evergreens and deciduous trees without using more or less of Magnolias. In our experience we have found no difficulty when transplanting, provided we kept the roots from cold, drying winds, or clear, burning suns; exposure to either of which, by reason of their soft, spongy texture, is injurious, and often destructive of life. Of the varieties, all are beautiful; but

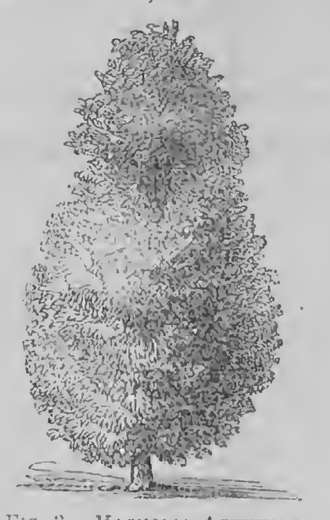


Fig. 3.—Magnolia Acuminata.

some are not perfectly hardy when grown in our Northern States. The *Acuminata*, or Cucumber Tree, as it is frequently called, is upright, almost cone-like in its form, and for back grounds or the center or groups one of the most desirable of all deciduous trees. The *Glauca*, or Swamp Magnolia, is almost a sub-evergreen, often retaining its foliage until January, even in our Northern States. Unless grafted or budded on the Acuminata, it is only a dwarf, growing from six to twenty feet high—more like a bush than a tree. In moist, cool situations it often flowers all the season—from June to September. The fragrance

Fig. 4.—Magnolia Glauca.

of its flowers, together with the rich, glossy, pale green foliage and young shoots, form for it a shrub tree that, were it now to be newly introduced, would cause an excitement, in the arboricultural world, that is rarely known. Some sub-varieties, as *Longifolia Gordoniana*, etc., are better because larger in foliage, and perhaps a little stronger in growth, but their actual hardihood in all positions we think remains to be tested. Magnolia *Tripetela*, called Umbrella Tree, when grown north of Philadelphia, seldom acquires much size, but sends up numerous stems from its crown to replace decaying ones, which have perhaps flowered two or more years. In the the warmer parts of our country it forms a large tree, and in all grounds is especially desirable.

NAPLES GRAPES IN THE MARKET.

A writer in the Rural, over the signature of "Now and Then," says that the "Bloomfield and Naples grapes went down to a very low figure in the New York market, and that the Delaware and Concord, received October 10th from Willard & Burgess, packed in their superior five-pound boxes, sold readily at 25 cts., and were quite an ornament in the window of the Broadway dealer, and that the Hammondsport Catawba proved the best article in the market," "Now and Then" intimating that the round paper boxes and the frost greatly lessened the value and attraction of other grapes. This has the ring of a certain bell from Hammondsport, perhaps put up in New York to ring additional peals to the acknowledged renown of Hammondsport as a great grape growing region, either to sell land at high prices or sweeten the taste of their grapes. "Now *and Then*" let us look at facts and figures as they are.

Upon a geological survey of the lakes we find that Crooked Lake and Hammondsport are 200 feet higher than Canandaigua Lake and the grape growing region about Naples. This is not all. There is no section in Western New York that surpasses this for mildness of climate, so protected from the blasts of winter, and which, embracing so large a territory of sheltered hill-sides and valley lands, is so well adapted to grape culture. The soil is of gravelly drift, sand and loam, changes northward to a rich clay loam resting on slate rock at greater or less depths and connects with the rich, alluvial soil of the valley that stretches for miles to the head of Canandaigua Lake. All the popular and best varieties of grapes grown here have found a quick sale in most of our great cities as well as in those of the Canadas. The hill-sides are being rapidly bought up and put in a state of cultivation by the hand of industry and perseverance. The long lines of trellised grapes are adding beauty to the landscape and prosperity to the owners. I further state, on the authority of J. W. Clark, Esq., whose success in cultivating and marketing grapes is not surpassed by any fruit grower in the State, that the Naples grapes have steadily increased in price, during the past four years, from 8 to 10 cts. in 1862, 12 to 15 cts. in 1863, 15 to 18 cts. in 1864 and 18 to 31 cts. in 1865. They are put up in round boxes, holding two and four pounds each, made of wood and papered and labeled.

Mr. Clark filled large orders from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and in far more sunny climes of the South his grapes sold for 37½ cts. per pound. Orders were received from Richmond, Va., for his celebrated Isabella grapes. He also sold his Isabella grapes in New York for 25 cts. per pound before the frost, and from 12 to 20 cts. per pound after the frost of 1866.

We will look a little further to our sale of grapes at a "low figure." Mr. M. B. Reed sold his early (picked the 10th of Sept., 1866,) Delaware grapes in the Boston market for 25 cts. per pound. A commission merchant of Philadelphia, says in a letter to Mr. J. W. Clark, that his Isabella grapes sold from 5 to 8 cts. per pound higher than the Hammondsport grapes, from the fact of their being put up in nice round paper boxes. We still continue the record, and say that the Hon. E. B. Pottle, who has a vineyard of 1,500 vines, sold his entire crop of Isabellas in paper boxes for $3,200. Mr. Oliver Chapin, the largest fruit grower in Bloomfield, while on a visit to Mr. Clark's vineyard admitted his grapes to be a week or ten days earlier than those in Bloomfield. I have no interest in publishing these facts, neither have I grape lands to sell, owning but a small vineyard. I could not let the rich expectancy, the realized success of an industrious class of fruit growers, owning the celebrated *Naples Vineyards* "go down to a low figure." S. H. S.

Naples, 1867.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Evergreens for Screens and Fences.—(L. E., Cayuga Co.) American *Arbor Vitæ*, or white cedar, is probably the best evergreen for a fence or hedge which it is desirable to keep rather low; if a wind screen, or barrier, ten or fifteen feet in height, would not be objectionable, (and it certainly would not around most farmers' premises,) then plant Norway Spruce. Small or large ones may be set, but they should average as near of one size as possible. We should prefer those about three feet in height, well limbed down to the ground, and stocky. We cannot give prices; those will depend a good deal on your skill in buying. If possible get them near home so you can transfer them in a lumber wagon. When the soil will do to work in the spring spade up the ground where they are to be set to a depth of twelve inches and a width of three feet. Do this work *thoroughly*, putting the bed in as good order as if you were going to plant garden seeds on it. Have some leaf mold from the woods ready, and mix in as you spade, and also scatter plenty on the top and rake it in. Beware of coarse or stimulating manures. Having your bed prepared, wait patiently until the latter part of spring for a warm, foggy, drizzling day, and then transplant your trees. Do not let the sunshine touch their roots or the wind dry them. You can transplant them very fast, having the bed all prepared. Set two feet apart, and trim the tops and sides as you would any hedge. The form of the hedge will depend wholly on your trimming; you may make it broad or narrow, oval or pyramidal, according to your fancy.

A Plea for the Robins.—A lady contributor to the Rural, S. E. W., Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y., sends us a plea for her favorite robins, the killing of which was strongly advocated by some of the members of the "Fruit Growers' Society," lately held in this city. "What if they do destroy a little fruit? Do they not more than repay us for the loss by the sweet music with which they fill the air of a summer morning? Is it not just as pure, just as ennobling, to gratify our taste for *music* as our taste for *fruit*? Did God make anything in vain, and are not the birds as necessary to our happiness as the trees and flowers they inhabit?" To which the fruit growers would answer that if one's "bread and butter" depended on the fruit they would prefer that to the bird music—that they do not intend to destroy all the birds, but only drive the robbers away from the fruit; and that many of our best singing birds scarcely trouble fruit at all.

How to Plant Watermelons.—W. S. Carpenter told how to plant watermelons at a recent meeting of the Institute Club. Dig a hole two and a half feet deep and three feet across. Fill to within six inches of the surface with green stable manure, and then add good soil so as to make a hill six inches high and plant from ten to twelve feet apart. Good melons and a fine yield may be looked for by pursuing this plan of planting.

Valuable Strawberry Patch.—Dr. Abbott of Centralia, (Ill.,) mentions an acquaintance, residing near that place, who fruited the last season nine acres of strawberries. He expended in grounds and preparations $2,111, and sold berries and plants to the amount of $7,881.57. The plants remaining on hand were worth, at the rate the others sold for, $2,000, making a total product of $9,281.57, or over $1,000 per acre.

Grafting Wax—Scions.—Tallow, resin and beeswax mixed in equal parts, or with a little more tallow to make the wax softer, are the ingredients of grafting wax. Melt them together and then work it with the hands. Scions may be cut at any time in the winter; they *should* be cut before the sap starts in the least. Keep them in fine soil in the cellar till wanted for use.

Best Soil for the Delaware Grape.—(L. M. O., Wayne Co., N. Y.) It is the opinion of the most experienced grape growers that the Delaware grape requires a richer soil than most other varieties. It is commonly a slow grower, producing short jointed wood. Soil with a mixture of clay in it is excellent.

Facts About Pear Blight.—J. V., Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y., writes us that he had seventy-four trees, part of which stood on sod ground and part on cultivated. The blight struck alike on sod and cultivated ground and in two years nearly every tree was dead.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Canned Pickles.—Take small sized cucumbers; lay them in brine twenty-four hours; take them out and cover with vinegar; sweeten to taste; put in nasturtium, cinnamon and cloves; cook until tender; can as you do sauce.

Wheat Bread.—Eight or nine medium sized potatoes; mash them; take the water they boil in—about a quart all together, stir in the flour and one-half teacup of good yeast; mix early in the morning; have the sponge and flour warm, to which add a pint of sweet milk, and water if you wish to make a larger baking. Try it, and you will have sweeter and better than any baker's bread.—S. V. P., *Schenectady, N. Y.*

Washing Flannel—To Prevent Shrinking.—J. S. R., in Rural of Feb. 9th, inquires how to prevent, in washing, the shrinking of "white flannels and knit underwear."

Soak in warm water half an hour; rub lightly when you wring them out; then rub them thoroughly in a good hot suds; wring them out; put them in a tub, and pour clear boiling water on them—the more the better. Let them stand till they are cool enough to wring out by hand. You can use a wringer if you choose. Soft water should always be used. No woolen fabric should have soap rubbed on it unless you wish to shrink it.—R. B. B., *Titusville, Pa.*

Another.—Make a slight suds of soft water and soap—hard soap is best; have the water boiling hot when you make the suds; throw the clothes in without rubbing any soap on them; let them be until cool enough to rub out. They will need but little rubbing.—Mrs. H. Willcox, *Townsend, Sandusky Co., Ohio.*

Ginger Cookies.—One cup molasses; one cup sugar; one cup butter; one-half cup lard; one-half cup buttermilk; one and one-half large teaspoons soda; one egg; one tablespoon ginger; knead soft; cut in squares, and bake in a quick oven. Excellent. Try it.—Mrs. B.

Reader, Stop and Think.—We suppose the most of our readers buy and use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, but if there are any of you who do not, just stop and think; if you buy the *Best Chemical Saleratus* you get the *Best Saleratus* made, and *full weight.*

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot 350 Washington street.

New Advertisements.

APPLE—INCLUDING GENUINE KING of Tompkins Co., and Peach Trees, by the 100 or 1,000, and a general Nursery Stock for Planters. Apple and Plum stocks and small Evergreens for Nurserymen.
E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRAWBERRY at $10 ₩ 100; Jucunda's, $3 ₩ 100, or $25 ₩ 1,000; Ida $1,75 ₩ 100, or $15 ₩ 1,000; Agriculturists, Downer's and others at low prices. The Philadelphia Raspberry, $3 ₩ doz., or $20 ₩ 100; Wilson Early, $1.5 ₩ doz., or $50 for 50; Kittatinny's, $2 ₩ doz., or $60 ₩ 100. Also all the different kinds of berries, at prices to suit the wholesale, prices to suit the retail, and family lots sent by mail, worth $16, for $10. Send for Catalogue *free.*
893-2t THOS. C. ANDREWS, Moorestown, N. J.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.—Grown from the Original Seed—*Get them true to name.*—The subscriber was the first to send out the following, and for thirty days will sell as follows:

	Peck.	Bushel.	Barrel.
Early Goodrich, best early known,	$1,00	$3,00	$7,00
Gleason, productive, good winter,	1,00	2,50	6,00
Harison, new, white, best winter,	1,50	5,00	12,00

Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular. No extra charges. A liberal discount to dealers.
D. S. HEFFRON, Utica, N. Y.

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NEW TOMATO EUREKA!—The greatest acquisition yet discovered in tomatoes, combining the tree form and excellence of the French or erect Tomato, and as early and prolific as Early or Apple shaped Tomato; nearly seedless, beautiful red color, smooth, round or oblong, solid and keeps and carries as well as the best. I kept specimens fully ripe, last season, 12 days in perfect condition, for exhibition at the Illinois State Fair, and consider it more worthy of extensive cultivation than any tomato yet sent out. It is hybrid, obtained with the greatest care in 1861 by a successful Pennsylvania amateur, and has been brought up to its present standard by patient and steady cultivation to that end, and may now be considered to be sufficiently well established for general cultivation. Some of the most prominent Philadelphia fruiterers endorse it as the best for canning, cooking, pickling, and making tomato figs, and my endorsement is that I have never seen its equal, and I send it out believing that it will prove the greatest acquisition ever yet discovered. I have control of all seed grown by the originator, and myself, and persons ordering it of me may be assured of getting it pure.
Price, 25 cents per package. The Trade supplied at $15 ₩ 100, and $130 ₩ 1,000. Address JONATHAN PERIAM, 192 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.

GRAPE WOOD! GRAPE WOOD!—Delaware eyes, 50c. ₩ 100; $2,50 ₩ 1,000; $10 ₩ 5,000. Iona eyes, $5 ₩ 100; $45 ₩ 1,000. Wood cut before frost and stored in cellar. A small quantity of Concord and Diana wood on special terms. The usual stock of Grape Vines on reasonable terms. S. J. ALLIS, North East, Pa.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—Wm. Webster's New American Style of Flower Gardens. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States.
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HOVEY & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE
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is now ready, containing more than 130 pages, with 80 elegant engravings and
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With full descriptions of 2,500 varieties of the most desirable Flowers and Vegetables, and complete direction for their cultivation. ☞ Sent free to all applicants on the receipt of 25 cts. Address HOVEY & CO.,
891-3t 53 North Market Street, Boston.

$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

GET WELL AND KEEP WELL.—Read the Advertisement of Herald of Health, page 76.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NOTHING TO DO.

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

Have I nothing to do, dear Father,
But fold my idle hands,
Gaze vacantly over the whitening fields,
O'er thy chosen and fruitful lands?
Have I nothing to do in this busy world
Where thy servants have toiled so long?
Hast thou not left me a day's work too
Somewhere in the busy throng?

The gleaming fields are teeming now,
With a bountiful harvest to reap;
There are laborers few for a work so vast,—
Should I like an idler sleep?
There is work indeed, but laborers few
With willing heart and hand,
To battle nobly with sin and self
And follow their Lord's command.

They're shrinking back with questioning heart,
Like weak and wavering me,
Forgetting that God hath work each day,
Though simple the work may be.
A noble work, though heeded not
By the busy world to-day;
If patiently done 'twill bring sweet rest
When we throw off this cumbrous clay.

Canandaigua, Jan., 1867.

TRUE ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

Treating of this subject, the writer whose contribution we publish below puts forth an idea which seems not to have occurred before to any of our lady correspondents. It is, in our opinion, the only approach to a decisive argument that has yet been urged against female suffrage. But we like it better, because thus it is more consistent and complete, in the broader form in which a friend of ours expressed it. Said he:—"I would have no person, black or white, man or woman, cast a ballot whose ultimate consequence might be war, unless he was able and ready to meet that consequence and carry out with his strength and life his idea or opinion, expressed by his ballot, to its final result. Therefore I would exclude from voting, not only women, but cripples and all who by reason of age or profession are incapable of military duty." The objection to this, however, is that it contemplates only the exceptional contingency of war, and that even then it would be doubtful policy to dispense with the ripe judgment of age and experience and the superior morals of woman, which might combine to prevent a foolish and useless war that the ardent youth of military age might feel in honor bound to rush into.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—While conversing, recently, with some highly esteemed lady friends, I was sorry to learn that nearly every one of them entertained notions in regard to what our privileges should be, which, I believe, tend to produce family disagreements equally with any other vice, not excepting the deplorable habit of gambling and intemperance. The notions to which I refer are these:—that women are, in nearly every respect, equal with men; that our judgment entitles us to the privilege of casting votes; and if one of us were to receive a nomination for the Presidency, it should be considered her duty, on receiving the number of votes required for her election, to enter upon the discharge of the great and numerous duties devolved upon her by a nation. Many females, it is true, have knowledge enough to lead a nation more dextrously than some Presidents we have had. But many things are possible which are by no means prudent. Woman ruled once; but that reign was destructive to the whole human family; and never, since Adam ate the poisonous fruit, has a family or nation been thoroughly prosperous where a woman has swayed the scepter.

God never designed us for judges and rulers, as our very natures prove. If we would rule over a free land, why did we not go forth and assist in fighting those great battles to secure freedom for ourselves and our children? The heavy burdens of a soldier were no harder to bear than the great responsibility resting on those who are at the head of this divided nation to-day, or especially during the time that Abraham Lincoln was our President. I do not feel inclined to believe that we are able to do justice to either the position of soldier or President. The less able, because God does not so abundantly bless the disobedient child as those who obey his commands; and when we are told that man is the head of the woman, then is it not sinful disobedience for us to attempt to elevate ourselves beyond our own heads? And again, what impartial observer has not long since discovered that the modest, obedient, self-denying, self-possessed woman is more beloved than she who wishes to gain praise by traveling in an opposite direction and disregards heavenly teaching concerning our true positions and relations to man? Sisters, I assure you, I have no selfish motive in view, but I wish to see my sex becoming more perfected daily. Neither do I think that permanent virtue can exist independent of the presence of piety. With religion in the heart, every burden becomes light and every duty easy. Then envy will not fill our minds and hearts with poison; and if we never attain to the lofty position of a conquering general, we may at least secure the honors of the obedient daughter, the kind sister, the affectionate wife and the loving mother.

The burdens of men are so great they cannot lay them down to attend to these lighter tasks which God in his wisdom bestowed upon us when he divided the labors designed for frail mortals—thus proving that he kindly recognized our weakness and made provision for our comfort. Let us therefore strive to overcome the envy which destroys our peace of mind, and cultivate in its stead, cheerfulness, love and religion; and we shall reign in the hearts of men on earth, and in heaven our crowns will all be equally bright. Kate Case.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1867.

"THERE'S LIGHT BEYOND."

"When in Madeira," writes a traveler, "I set off one morning to reach the summit of a mountain, to gaze upon the distant scenes and enjoy the balmy air. I had a guide with me, and we had with difficulty ascended some two thousand feet, when a thick mist was seen descending upon us, quite obscuring the whole face of the heavens. I thought I had no hope left but at once to retrace our steps or be lost; but as the cloud came nearer, and darkness over-shadowed me, my guide ran on before me, penetrating the mist and calling to me ever and anon, saying, 'Press on, master, press on, there's light beyond!' I did press on. In a few minutes the mist was passed, and I gazed upon a scene of transparent beauty. All was bright and cloudless above, and beneath was the almost level mist, concealing the world below me, and glistening in the rays of the sun like a field of untrodden snow. There was nothing at that moment between me and the heavens." O, ye, over whom clouds are gathering or who have sat beneath the shadow, be not dismayed if they rise before you. Press on—There is light beyond.

HOW TO "FINISH" A DAUGHTER.

1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.
2. Instill in her mind a proper love of dress.
3. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home.
4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.
5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.
6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping.
7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything herself.
8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a lady's maid.
9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk upon five hundred dollars a year, or a lieutenant going out to a fort.

If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not "finished," you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, in advocating "Woman's Rights," tells us that "Harvard and Yale belong to a former generation; their brows are ungilded with the dawn of the coming era. Put five hundred college boys by themselves for four years, without girls for class-mates, and four hundred and fifty will graduate more vulgar minded than they entered. Put both sexes under the same roof—making the college something like the family—and the result will be a mutual social refinement, and a mutual moral growth."

Coral, especially the pale pink variety, is again very fashionable in Paris for evening dresses. Tunics are frequently embroidered in sprays of coral, beads being introduced among the work so as to give it more relief. With brocaded dresses, trimmings made with precious stones are in vogue, because gimp is not considered sufficiently rich for such very handsome materials; consequently buttons made of lapis lazuli, jasper, aventurine, and amber are in great demand.

At a wedding in Raleigh, N. C., a few evenings since, the invited guests, after the ceremony, were requested to pay ten dollars each to the bride, who was in such indigent circumstances that she had not the means to complete her wardrobe. Each person present promptly responded, and the sum raised amounted to about five hundred dollars. The bride thanked her friends for their generosity, kissed them all, and went home with her husband in the best of spirits.

Shakspeare was performing the part of a king, in one of his own tragedies, standing near the Queen's box; having given orders to the attending officers, Elizabeth, wishing to know whether he would depart from the dignity of the sovereign, at that instant dropped her handkerchief, when the mimic monarch immmediately exclaimed,

"But ere this be done,
Take up our 'sister's' handkerchief."

"If you ever marry," said a Roman consul to to his son, "let it be a woman who has sense enough to superintend the setting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Mrs. Jelliflower, who is from the rural districts, went to see Ristori at the Opera House, and thinks the ladies and gentlemen that composed the audience very unmannerly "for," said she, "they sot up and read dime novels the whole evening."

A number of the seamstresses in Paris have been attacked with severe sickness, caused, it is supposed, by getting into their mouths sewing silk impregnated by venders with sulphate of lead to increase its weight, as it is so sold in France.

Charles Dickens shocks the honest country folks about his home at Gadshill, by playing croquet with his daughters, for health and recreation, on his lawn on Sunday afternoons.

It is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age to a widow of Philadelphia, with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

Bismarck bonnets and needle-gun skirts are among the latest whims of fashion.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined, for the reasons annexed:—"Bring Flowers for the Dead," I. H. Do not use more than one rhythm in so short a piece. Try a newer subject.—"Then and now," E. H. Your analysis is faulty, and the article is too long.—"Drifting," M. F. In some of the reading books you will find an extract in which Bishop Heber has carried out your figure to perfection. Practice careful revision and close criticism, and you will make a good writer.—"Invitation to Spring," G. T. You rhyme well. Try a less hackneyed subject.—"Revival in Chili," H. K. F. Put it into prose and send it to a religious paper. Your concluding lines,

"The powers of sin are giving way,
And God in Chili reigns,"

border close upon burlesque.—Frank. We were obliged to curtail your article. The latter part was a little Carlyleish.—J. J. M. Explanation perfectly satisfactory to us; but few readers would have understood the allusion. We did not, though we had seen the picture.—We have received several copies of "Peace be Still." One contributor requests us "for mercy's sake" to say nothing, in this department, of her article. As you please, of course; but one intention of it is to give unsuccessful contributors such hints as will enable them to produce acceptible articles.

Choice Miscellany.

CHANGE.

[The following stanzas, which we find floating anonymously in exchanges, are from Longfellow's translation of "Coplas de Manrique," a Spanish poem of the Fifteenth Century, and are probably the best ever written on the subject.—Ed. Rural.]

Swiftly our pleasures glide away;
Our hearts recall the distant day
With many sighs;
The moments that are speeding fast
We heed not, but the past, the past
More highly prize.

Onward its course the present keeps,
Onward the constant current sweeps,
Till life is done;
And did we judge of time aright,
The past and future in their flight,
Would be as one.

Let no one fondly dream again
That Hope and all her shadowy train
Will not decay;
Fleeting as were the dreams of old,
Remembered like a tale that's told,
They pass away.

Our lives are rivers, gliding free
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent grave;
Thither all earthly pomp and boast
Roll to be swallowed up, and lost,
In one dark wave.

Thither the mighty torrents stray,
Thither the brook pursues its way,
And tinkling rill,
There all are equal; side by side,
The poor man and the son of pride
Lie calm and still.

Behold of what delusive worth
The bubbles we pursue on earth,
The shapes we chase,
Amid a world of treachery!
They vanish ere death shuts the eye,
And leave no trace.

The cunning skill, the curious arts,
The glorious strength that youth imparts
In life's first stage;
These shall become a heavy weight,
When Time swings wide his outward gate
To weary age.

The pleasures and delights, which mask
In treacherous smiles life's serious task,
What are they all,
But the fleet coursers of the chase,
And death an ambush in the race,
Wherein we fall?

O World! so few the years we live,
Would that the life which thou dost give
Were life indeed!
Alas! thy sorrows fall so fast,
Our happiest hour is when at last
The soul is freed.

Thy pilgrimage begins in tears,
And ends in bitter doubts and fears,
Or dark despair;
Midway so many toils appear,
That he who lingers longest here
Knows most of care.

The goods are bought with many a groan,
By the hot sweat of toil alone,
And weary hearts:
Fleet-footed is the approach of woe,
But with a lingering step and slow
Its form departs.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE OLD HOME.

BY L. HALSEY.

Whatever may have been the changes which have befallen him on the pathway of life, we cannot but pity the man who can approach the home of his childhood without an emotion of love. With what mingled feelings of grief and of gladness do we behold that Mecca of the heart,

"Whither our thoughts return, where'er we roam,"

the one place on earth rendered sacred by so many endearing memories. Hither we come, when our hearts are light and full of laughter, to recall the merry scenes of youth. We think of the gay gatherings, the sleigh-rides, the moonlight excursions which we then enjoyed, and of the happy faces by which we were then surrounded. Each familiar form rises before us, its features faithfully daguerreotyped upon the sensitive brain; and the friends of our younger days seem to sit once more beside us, eager to join again in scenes of merriment.

Hither, too, we come when our hearts are sad and bruised by many a sorrow, when it seems to us that the light of our life has gone out and no ray of hope pierces the clouds which lower above us. Mournful memories rise around us, not to sadden but to bring us comfort, for these memories seem filled with life and feeling, and, like fellow sufferers, to sympathise with our misfortunes.

How different the memories which the sight of that old home causes to spring up in our hearts! Here is a poor tempest-tossed wanderer, who has never known a home since his boyish feet crossed that loved threshold for the last time. His emotions are all of sadness. The joys of home are all past joys for him; and in his heart is an unsatisfied thirst, an ever-gnawing hunger after the pleasures which grow only around the altar of home. Perhaps he has lost his loved ones, and, homeless and friendless, wanders an outcast upon the face of the earth. Even the sacred sorrows of home can never be of comfort to him. He cannot say, with his heart overflowing with mournful love:—"I love this room, for here my honored father took me upon his knee and taught me to love the truth." "I'll protect that tree; for, though now decayed and barren, my father planted it, and often when a child I feasted upon the fruit fresh from its branches." "I can never enter that chamber without feeling that my heart is impressed with holy awe; for there my angel mother used to pray." Poor man! yours are the saddest memories.

Here is another, with smiling wife and merry children by his side; but can he ever forget the spot where he sported in innocent childhood? Never, if the heart of a true man beats warm within his bosom. He loves to linger where sacred memories come thick and fast around him, telling again the half-forgotten story of his happiest days. There is the house, where was once for him that "world of love at home." There his father, on his dying bed, gave him his parting blessing. There his mother knelt beside him and prayed that her son might live a good and useful man. Every object recalls the acts and thoughts and dreams of youth. There is the barn where he loved to tumble in the well-filled mow; to the left is the meadow where he often sported amid the new-mown hay; there is the majestic old maple with its wide-spreading branches, beneath whose shade he built many an air-castle whose fabric faded with his dreams.

But the most bitter memories are of life's vicissitudes, of the friends who have departed, the time which has forever passed away.

With all the mingled memories of joys and sorrows, we shall ever love to visit the sacred home of our children. Its loss would leave a void in our hearts.

"O ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crowd those old barn eaves,
Think then what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door
To gladden eyes that are no more."

MEN OF GENIUS.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was either sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Swift were absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsociable and irritable when pressed into conversation. Kirwin, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meager and dull in colloquial discourses. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor saturnine and reserved. Cornelius in conversation was so insipid that he never failed in wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Jonson used to sit silent in company and suck his wine. Southey was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged, his animation and vivacity were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, as was also Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was a pleasant stream in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects and constantly demurs.

QUODLIBETS.

It is not the past alone that has its ghosts; each event to come has also its spectrum—its shade; when the hour arrives, life enters it, the shadow becomes corporeal and walks on the earth.—*Bulwer.*

Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle. A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender-hearted wife as to comply with her request when she asks you.—"Now tumble over the cradle, and break your neck, my dear, won't you?"

Slander is more accumulative than a snow-ball. It is like a salad, which every one will season to his own taste, or the taste of those to whom he offers it.

A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself:—"Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

Punch offers as a sentiment:—May the tear of sensibility be wiped by the pocket handkerchief of common sense.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others as you love to be treated yourself.

Husband.—"Mary, my love, this apple dumpling is not half done." Wife.—"Well, finish it then, my dear."

Give strict attention to your own affairs—and consider your wife one of them.

Sabbath Reading.

WHAT THEN?

[Eds. Rural:—Reading the poem entitled "After," in the Rural of January 26th, brings to mind a little piece, found some years since among some old papers, which I inclose, hoping you will deem it worthy of publication.—C. E. M.]

After the joys of earth,
After its songs and mirth,
After its hours of light,
After its dreams so bright,—
What then?

Only an empty name,
Only a weary frame,
Only a conscious smart,
Only an aching heart.

After this empty name,
After this weary frame,
After this conscious smart,
After this aching heart,—
What then?

Only a sad farewell
To a world loved too well,
Only a silent bed
With the forgotten dead.

After this sad farewell
To a world loved too well,
After this silent bed
With the forgotten dead,
What then?

Mineral County, W. Va., Feb., 1867.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POPULAR IRREVERENCE.

One needs only to glance through the periodicals and papers of current times to discover that to treat sacred themes and subjects with levity, and often with sheer irreverence, is popular. Hardly can one find a sheet of public print in which will not be wounded the feelings of a true, devout, humble worshiper of God, who holds sacred and above all trifling whatever is involved in His being and service. Is not this a matter of more than mere regret? Is it not a disgrace to our boasted Christian civilization, and pregnant with foreshadowings of the ultimate visitation of the deserved punishments of offended Deity?

As a people we vaunt of Christianity. Our progress in refinement of life, and our release from degrading ignorance and superstition, we justly ascribe to the possession of the Bible, and the favor of the Infinite Creator therein revealed; yet do we, with a startling deliberation and vicious malignity, hold up to ridicule the source of our great good, and strive to pollute the fountain whence flow the blessings in which we revel. What inconsistency, and how odious this irreverence! In this, a national fault, we are all verily guilty. From high and low we hear the profane jest, the wanton use of Holy Writ for purposes of sport, and sacred names in associations of defilement. The printed sheet but panders to the vicious tastes and sinful recklessness abroad in the communities.

Where shall a reform commence? Seeing that, as a class, members of Christian churches do not condemn these practices as they ought, a dark, forbidding prospect obtrudes upon our vision. Still, we believe many need only to have their attention called to the prevalence of the evil to induce them to form alliance with its opposers. As the great, potential instrument for good or ill, the press should lend its aid in helping to undo the mischief which, with show of excuse, it has helped to accomplish. We know that those who direct the journals of the day desire the public weal, and, as a rule, would gladly contribute to the establishment and maintenance of good morals, purity of life, and reverence toward God. Do we err, then, in first of all asking that they shall carefully guard their columns from the intrusion of jests and articles which have a tendency to make common the name and attributes of Deity, the word and doctrine of Holy Scripture, and the faith and practice of the earnest Christian? Young minds, especially, feel the influence of such things, and often gain a fatal bias from a random thrust, aimed with cutting sarcasm, at objects which they erst were taught to reverence. We lay no heavier blame upon the press, for the evil mentioned, than attaches to all who claim to be our good and worthy citizens. Censure is merited by us all; but, recognizing the effect which a reform among the types would have, we bend attention thither first. B. W. S.

Watkins, Feb., 1867.

Christ Jesus was preëminently sympathetic with all around him. He touched human life at every point—lofty and lowly. He was not afraid to confront a ruler, nor ashamed to pity and heal a beggar. He did not draw back his foot when a sinful woman's warm tears trickled upon it, nor did He refuse a publican's invitation to go and be his guest. "This man *receiveth sinners*" was the sneer leveled at him by the bigoted Pharisees. It is a bastard Christianity which "snubs" honest worth in a coarse coat, or refuses to pity and shelter a harlot because she has made herself vile; or which builds a "colored pew" in a back corner of the sanctuary. The Divine Jesus was "separate from sinners" in that he possessed an unspotted holiness, an unworldly aim, and unblemished life. He was tempted, and yet without sin.

Christianity is broader than all sects; its blessed influence grows over their petty creed-hedges to renovate the outlying world, as the sunlight streams across farm inclosures and city wells, and a whole continent besides. The moral elevation of Jesus is so great that he overlooks the walls of all churches, and his benignant, spiritual features attract thousands beyond all recognized party lines. He was "the Son of man."

The Reviewer.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES delivered in the Congress of the United States, and on several public occasions, by HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Maryland, preceded by a Sketch of his Life, Public Services and Character, being an Oration by the Hon. J. A. J. CRESSWELL, U. S. Senator from Maryland. With Notes, Introductory and Explanatory. [8vo, pp. 596.] New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

SPEECHES seldom read well. The orator is obliged to put each thought into an abundance of words, that the hearer may comprehend it before he passes to the next; but he who writes for print may be as concise as he pleases, and his readers may each take his own time. Thus it often happens that we wonder how celebrated orators have been so famous and powerful in their day, if all we know of them is from reading their speeches. Mr. DAVIS was a statesman of strong convictions and stood bravely by the cause of liberty and union in its darkest hours and on its most dangerous battle-ground. His speeches which are gathered into this volume exhibit wide reading, genuine scholarship and close reasoning, and are among the few that are readable. They are valuable also as historical documents. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

"SWINGIN ROUND THE CIRKLE." By Petroleum V. Nasby, late Pastor of the Church of the New Dispensation, Chaplain to His Excellency the President and P. M. at Confederate X Roads, Kentucky. His Ideas of Men, Politics and Things, as set forth in his Letters to the public press, during the year 1866. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. [16mo.—pp. 299.] Boston: Lee & Shepard.

IT is perhaps a debatable question whether it is not carrying "our glorious freedom" a little too far to satirize so elaborately the man who, by the theory of our government, springs from the people and represents their will, and then to put the satire into permanent form for preservation. On the other hand, it may be said that no penalty is too severe to hold over the head of every man intrusted with such tremendous power as is lodged in the hands of the President of the United States. But whatever may be the diversity of opinion in this respect, few will deny that the Nasby letters, which have been copied and read from one end of the land to the other, are most admirable political satires, and exhibit a humorous faculty far beyond that of any of our *kakographists*, Artemus not excepted. Sold by FELTON BROS., Central Depot.

THE CLAVERINGS. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Can You Forgive Her?" "The Small House at Allington," "Orley Farm," "The Belton Estate," &c., &c. [8vo, pp. 211.) New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

UNNATURALNESS and dullness are the Scylla and Charybdis of the novelist. Happy is he who pilots his plot safely between them. The affectation of the present run of novels is extreme simplicity; in fact, it is a little ostentatious, as when the juggler rolls up his sleeves and tips over his table, saying "you see there is no ordinary mechanical trickery, and yet I shall produce a most wonderful result." The consequence is generally more or less of dullness; and Mr. TROLLOPE'S last novel does not wholly escape it. But it is perfectly natural; and the satire, though a little fine-grained for general application, is genuine. The JULIA BRABAZONS are only too plenty; and the young gentleman who "decided to be permanently miserable" will be appreciated by every man who was ever crossed in love—and that includes all but ADAM; for which it is doubtful whether ADAM is to be congratulated or commiserated. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

TWO MARRIAGES. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Christian's Mistake," "A Noble Life, "A Life for a Life," "Fairy Book," &c. [12 mo.—pp. 301.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

IF a novel is to exhibit any purpose beyond that of pleasing the reader with an artistic story, it can have no nobler one than to show in their true character crimes which are intangible to the civil law and of whose enormity the blunted moral sense of the community takes no cognizance. Readers may well revolt at the introduction into fictitious literature of offences which the courts punish, and which delicacy and refinement do not like to contemplate. But when we come to it that those entering upon the most solemn of all contracts must perforce avow some other motive for it than the one which alone can sanction such a contract, then it is time the public conscience were galvanized into life again by just such stories as "John Bowerbank's Wife," the first of the two included in this last volume of Miss MULOCK'S. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF. A Novel. By Miss THACKERAY, author of "The Story of Elizabeth." With illustrations. [8vo.—pp. 104.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE great fault of this book apparently arises from the fact that the author put pen to paper too soon, before the plot was matured in her own mind. The most enthusiastic lover of music would willingly forego the preliminary scrapings that denote the tuning of the instrument. Every novel reader wants the action of the story to begin at once; and even in cases where a considerable amount of descriptive explanation is required to prepare the reader for understanding the plot, the tale always loses by it. Reflective paragraphs and bits of scenery are very well if scattered through a novel, but they should not be piled up in a great drift before the opening of the story. For sale by STEELE & AVERY, 49 State St.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE. A Lecture Delivered Before the London College of Preceptors, October 10, 1866. By EDWARD L. YOUMANS, M. D. [16mo.—pp. 41.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PROF. YOUMANS maintains that no study of human nature can lead to correct results so long as the body and the mind are considered as separate existences or aught but closely connected parts of one complex machine; and, true to his favorite science, he holds that the investigation must be from matter to mind. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; OR FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. An Historical Romance. By L. MUHLBACH, author of "Joseph II and His Court," "Frederick the Great and His Court," "Merchant of Berlin," Etc., Etc. Translated from the German by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her daughters. [12mo, pp. 391.] New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

THIS is another of Miss MUHLBACH'S high life romances which are being translated and re-published here in rapid succession. They are written in a lively style, with the action well kept up, and will find a good many readers among admirers of what may be called the spectacular novel. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

AMATEUR DRAMAS FOR PARLOR THEATRICALS, EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS By GEORGE M. BAKER. [16mo.—pp. 252.] Boston:

THIS is just the book that is needed for a class of entertainments that are coming more into vogue than formerly, and require a well edited text-book for their perfection and success. It is very handsomely printed and illustrated. For sale by FELTON BROS.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE AMERICAN MASTODON.

BY G. K. GILBERT.

THE recent discovery of the entire skeleton of a Mastodon at Cohoes, and the general interest felt by the public in the matter, will perhaps warrant a brief description of this ancient denizen of our forests. Though he has left us only his bones for examination, it requires no especial acumen to infer his form and habits, for in all essential particulars they are the bones of an elephant, and there is such a dependence of the forms of all animals upon the forms of their skeletons that the former can always be deduced from the latter. There are as many bones in the foot of the elephant as in the feet of other animals, but they are dwarfed and crowded together, so as merely to give elasticity to the pad which terminates his leg, instead of dividing the foot into separate toes as in the dog. The same arrangement of bones in the foot of the Mastodon must have been enclosed by the same round foot. The large cavities in the front of the elephant's skull, that furnish a firm attachment for the muscles of the trunk, are equally characteristic of the Mastodon, and must have been accompanied by a similar proboscis. In fact, without this flexible nose that served for hand and drinking cup alike, he must have perished, his projecting tusks keeping him from browsing, and his short neck not enabling him to reach grass or water.

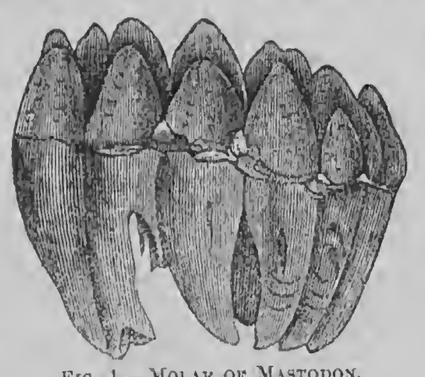

FIG. 1.—MOLAR OF MASTODON.

The vertebræ, or joints (as they are frequently, though improperly, called,) that make up the tail of the alligator are covered by rough spines to which are fastened the powerful muscles that sway it with such dangerous force. The kangaroo, who makes great use of his tail in sitting and jumping, is given strength in that organ in the same manner. And so uniform is Nature in giving strength only where it is required that, when the Megatherium, a copy of whose skeleton stands in the University of Rochester, was found to have a tail bristling with stouter spines than those of alligator or kangaroo, that member was accorded, of necessity, an active and useful part. He is believed to have reared his ponderous body upon his hind legs and tail, and pulled down with his long fore legs or arms the branches whose leaves constituted his food. The tail of the Mastodon was long and slender. Its vertebræ are small, lacking almost entirely the projecting spines; and it could have been no more than a fly-brush like that of his modern representative. Imagine the African elephant, a trifle increased in size,—not more than a foot taller,—with tusks somewhat larger in proportion, and covered with a coarse black or dun hair, and you have pictured the form of the extinct Mastodon.

But a comparison of the two proboscideans is not entirely one of resemblances, and the differences are quite striking. We will mention two of the more important. The first is in the proportional strength of the skeletons and especially of the extremities. Each leg-bone of the Mastodon is a little longer than the corresponding bone of the elephant, and is, in a greater ratio, thicker. This is but one phase of a general law in nature,—that the small are proportionally stronger than the large. The cricket leaps at one spring thirty times his own length, the rabbit only six or seven times, and the horse not twice his length, while the hippopotamus and elephant are too unwieldy to do more than walk or trot. The ant carries in his teeth loads many times heavier than his own body; the black bear is related to have borne in his mouth a carcass of about his own weight; the horse does not easily bear upon his back more than half his weight; and the Mastodon required a disproportionate strength of limb to support his own huge body merely. Thus it appears that the latter approaches the limit of size for terrestrial animals. The Megatherium, to which we have just referred, the great fossil sloth of South America, furnishes another illustration. Weighing a thousand times as much as the modern sloth, he needed (for he had) bones five times the relative strength. So it can scarcely be doubted that an animal but little larger than those we have mentioned would be unable to walk the earth.

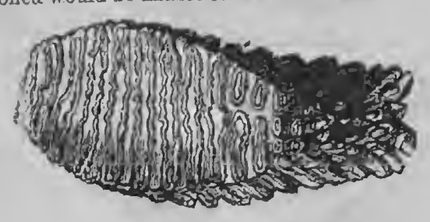

FIG. 2.—MOLAR OF ELEPHANT.

The other prominent difference between the two trunk-bearers lies in the structure of the teeth. The grinding surface of the Mastodon's molar tooth consists of a series of rounded, conical hillocks which are covered with hard enamel and of which the largest have corresponding fangs in the root (fig. 1.) The molar of the elephant is made on a quite distinct plan. It is composed of alternate layers of enamel and a softer one so placed that the edge of the pile is uppermost; and, as the softer part wears away, it leaves the enamel exposed in a series of ridges somewhat like a wash-board. Fig. 2 shows the upper or grinding surface of an elephant's tooth. Fig. 3 gives a side view of one as it is placed in the jaw, the front being turned to the right. *a* is the worn surface that meets the opposing tooth and crushes the food. *bb* are the roots, through which the life of the tooth is sustained. As the enamel is worn away the tooth at the

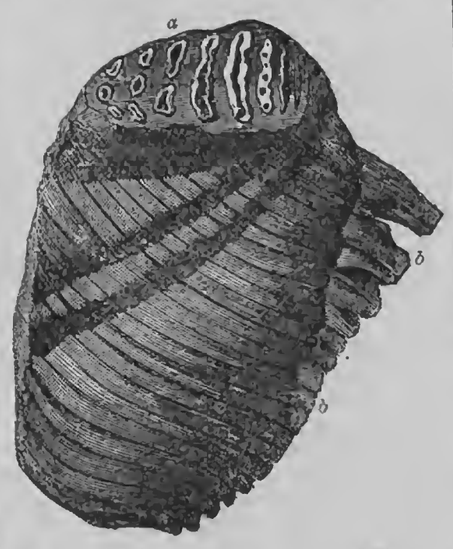

FIG. 3.—ELEPHANT'S MOLAR—SIDE VIEW.

same time advances and rises so as constantly to keep a working surface at the same place until it is all worn away. But before it is quite gone another tooth has appeared behind it in the same groove to share its work, and eventually take its place. In this manner six grinders succeed one another, so that, although in each side of each jaw he uses only one, or at most, two teeth, his full complement from first to last is twenty-four. The teeth of the Mastodon are advanced in much the same manner, except that there are always two, and sometimes three, of the six successive molars in use at once. The subject of teeth is but a dry one for the general reader, but is one of transcendent importance to the naturalist. For the Creator has adapted the teeth of all animals to their food, making them into chisels for the nut-piercing squirrel, hooks and knives for the flesh-devouring lion, shears for the grass-cropping ox, needles for the insect-catching mole and bat, and mill-stones for the twig-eating Mastodon. And from no one bone can so much be learned of the habits of an animal as from his teeth. Moreover, the hardness of teeth often preserves them from the decay which removes the rest of the skeleton, and thus their numbers have given them especial prominence among fossil remains. The tusks of the Mastodon, which are simply incisive or front teeth of unusual size and form, do not differ materially from those of the elephant. In each animal the weight of the tusks, tending to draw down the head, is sustained by a strong, elastic ligament, popularly known as whit-leather, which extends from the top of the head backwards to the spine, and so relieves the animal of the constant effort it must else exert to hold up its head. The accompanying cut (Fig. 4,) represents a tusk which was found at St. Catharines, C. W., and is preserved in the Table Rock Museum at Niagara Falls.

FIG. 4.—MASTODON'S TUSK.

CUVIER inferred from the form of his teeth that the food of the Mastodon consisted of the leaves and smaller branches of trees—an opinion that has since received very decided confirmation. In four instances the contents of stomachs have been found in connection with other remains, and in each case they were composed of broken twigs. Microscopic examination of two of these fossil dinners has assigned them to a species of evergreen resembling the spruce.

History tells us that, for every human being now living, two hundred have died; and yet the earth reveals to us the remains of these perished generations scarce oftener than those of the Mastodon, who probably became extinct before the appearance of man. The fossil, too, had a poorer chance for preservation: his "unburied remains" lay "mouldering on the plain," to be strewn by wolves and rotted by rain and sun. How many, then, must we believe, have lived and died, since we find their vestiges in nearly every State of the Union! Probably the only cases in which entire skeletons are preserved are those of accidental burial. The monster visits a pond to drink, or pluck the juicy branches that grow in marshy places, and, unwarily treading upon a quicksand, or deep, yielding mud, sinks down and is entombed entire where nothing will scatter or corrode his bones. Of the six nearly perfect skeletons that have been exhumed, one was found in Missouri, one in New Jersey, and the other four in the valley of the Hudson. The first discovered tooth, too, was found near Albany in 1705, so that New York may, perhaps, be regarded as his headquarters; but, as he ranged to Hudson's Bay, to California and to Mexico, future excavations may prove some other locality more rich in his remains.

The antiquity of the Mastodon has been the subject of considerable inquiry. The swamp in Orange county where one was mired is still a treacherous place where cattle have recently been lost. The salt licks of Kentucky, where many teeth and bones are found, were yet the resort of deer and other wild animals when they were reached by the white man. LYELL says that the cataract of Niagara has receded four miles at least since certain bones were deposited on its bank, and it now wears back only a few inches in a year. The Cohoes skeleton, naturally buried eighty-five feet under the earth, probably lay for still longer ages. It is the general belief that the race existed for a long period, disappearing (as geologists reckon time) not long ago; and the strongest evidence we have that it was not at last coeval with ours, is the negative one that no primitive arrow heads or other marks of man have been found in connection with its remains. No one can say what future researches may reveal.

We have spoken only of the North American Mastodon, technically called *Mastodon giganteus*, but in South America and in Europe, Asia and Africa similar bones have been discovered, belonging to other species. And the elephant was preceded, not only in his own tropical Africa and Asia, but in every continent and latitude from the Cape of Good Hope to Siberia, by closely related species.

Various Topics.

A PRIZE GENTLEMAN.

LEONARD W. JEROME, the New York banker, has recently given to one of our American colleges five thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually to the purchase of a gold medal to be voted by the graduating class to that one of their number who shall have been most worthy the name of gentleman throughout his course. The idea of offering a premium on courtesy and measuring dignity for a prize is a novel one; and the intention of the donor of this medal is unquestionably good. A little more attention to the ease and comfort of those around him, a little more care in the adjustment of his conversation, a little less of self-absorption and jesting brusqueness, would be a great improvement on Young America. If the giving of gold medals could accomplish such a result, or aid it to any extent, the money would be well bestowed. But certain facts concerning the present state of American colleges forbid the faintest hope of any such thing. In almost every one of these institutions the students are divided up into from three or four to eight or ten cliques, generally secret in their organization and proceedings. Whenever an honor is awarded by a vote of the students, the result depends entirely upon what combinations of these cliques are effected for the purpose. Suppose there to be seven of them. Represent them by the first seven letters of the alphabet. Perhaps the first four will unite in a party against the other three to carry society and class elections. This year the highest honor will go to the As—they determining in secret conclave, perhaps by lot, which member shall receive it—and the smaller honors will be distributed among the Bs, Cs and Ds. Next year the highest will go the Bs—and so on. Thus it happens that the fact of a man being elected to represent his class as orator, poet or essayist is no proof whatever that he is an orator, a poet or an essayist, or indeed that he is even a respectable scholar; it only signifies that it was "his turn." And the award of these medals for gentlemanliness, if left to a vote of the class, will be determined in precisely the same way. The possession of one of them will simply indicate that the holder happened to belong to the clique whose turn it was to have the honor in his graduating year. And perhaps his clique have fixed upon him as the recipient merely because he was defeated on the election to some other honor for which he was nominated.

PROGRESS OF THE JEWS.—The Jews are catching the spirit of reform and progress. They are building a synagogue in the fashionable part of New York, to cost $600,000. The congregation is of the reformed order—families are to sit together—the ram's horn gives place to an elegant organ. They hold that much of the law of Moses is sanitary, not moral, and not obligatory under a different clime. The hog in Palestine was diseased; if Moses could have tasted our Cincinnati ham, he would not have forbidden it. The oysters of Syria were coppery; not so the New York oysters. Had the Jews been in Russia the law against building a fire on Sunday would not have been created, as the nation would have been frozen to death!

A SIAMESE COLOSSUS.—The Bangkok Recorder describes a visit to one of the wats or Bhuddist cloisters of the city, which covers ten acres of land, contains two temples, and has an image which far exceeds the Colossus of Rhodes in size. He is reclining on the right side, with his head resting on the right hand. He is one hundred and thirty-five feet long, about twenty-eight feet around the belt, and the length of the little toe on the right foot is three feet four inches. The natives say his bowels are full of large water jars. The labor of constructing and gilding this image must have been immense, and have taken years to accomplish.

A DAUGHTER of a St. Louis chimney sweep is shortly to be married, and the father has issued no less than eight hundred cards of invitation.

Reading for the Young.

A TRAGIC STORY.

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

THERE lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more,
Because it hung behind him.

He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.

Says he, "The mystery I've found:
I'll turn me round." He turned him round,
But still it hung behind him.

Then round and round, and out and in,
All day the puzzled sage did spin;
In vain—it mattered not a pin—
The pigtail hung behind him.

And right and left, and round about,
And up and down and in and out,
He turned; but still the pigtail stout
Hung steadily behind him.

And though his efforts never slack,
And though he twist, and twirl, and tack,
Alas! still faithful to his back,
The pigtail hangs behind him.

[*From the German of Chamisso.*

THE PEACOCK.

THE Peacock, of which you have here a correct picture, came originally from the East Indies; and they are still sometimes seen in large flocks in the islands of Java and Ceylon. The head is adorned with a tuft of twenty-four feathers with webs only at the ends, which are of a beautiful green color mixed with gold; the head, throat, neck and breast are deep blue, glossed with green and gold; the belly is black, with a greenish hue; and the wings are reddish brown. But the noticeable thing is its train—or what at first sight you would call its tail. It rises just above the real tail (which is composed of short, stiff feathers to support the train) and consists of long feathers, the two in the middle being sometimes over four feet long, and the others a little shorter. On the end of each of these feathers is what is called an "eye;" that is, a large, round spot of varied colors. When the peacock is pleased with anything, or when in the presence of the female birds, he raises this train in the form of a fan, and shows by all his movements, the position of his head, the bend of his neck and his slow and pompous walk, that he knows how beautiful it is, and expects everybody to admire it. Hence the bird has become a symbol of pride. These feathers of his train are shed every year, and while moulting them the bird sneaks off out of sight, as if ashamed of the loss of his gorgeous plumage.

The pea hen seldom lays more than five or six eggs before sitting, in this climate; though a Greek writer, ARISTOTLE, describes her as laying twelve. The bird first gets its beautiful plumage when it is three years old, and it lives about twenty years.

In some countries the flesh of the peacock is said to have been used for food; but it is certainly not very good; and in other countries it has been cooked and preserved with spices being placed on the table with all its feathers on,—not to be eaten, but merely for show.

WELSH BOY AND HIS BIBLE.

"AS I was traveling, not long since on the mountain of Conway, there passed on the road a little boy with a big book under his arm. I asked him what book he had got, but he could not understand me. He was a little Welsh boy, and the book was a Welsh Bible. He passed on out of sight. Our party proceeded along the mountain side, and shortly after stopped to sketch. A small voice from a distance above us, caught our ear. I said to my friend, a Welsh pastor, who accompanied us, 'Climb up those rocks a little, and see who it is.' He did so. It was that little boy on the mountain top, praying to the God who made the mountain. His Bible was open before him. He read and prayed; he was asking God to bless the town of Conway, and that on the morrow (it was Saturday afternoon) many sinners might be converted, and that God would bless His servants everywhere, as they preached His word. I felt strengthened in my work the next day, and often since that, as I have thought that many such precious little ones are praying for us."—*Rev. Newman Hall.*

HE who has no opinion of his own, but depends upon the opinions and tastes of others, is a slave.

WHAT is that which goes up the hill and down the hill, and yet never moves? The road.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS!

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Back No's of this Vol. can still be supplied.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 2, 1867.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.—Hereafter the price of advertising on the last page of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be Seventy-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. The price for inside pages will continue at Fifty Cents a Line for advertising, and One Dollar a Line for Special Notices, until otherwise announced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE special committee appointed by the House to investigate the circumstances of the murder of three Federal soldiers in South Carolina, and the subsequent release of the murderers, have made their report. It gives a circumstantial account of the tragedy, and adds, "No special cause was assigned at the trial for this cold-blooded murder. The young men assassinated had been stationed at Anderson for two months, and the resolutions of a public meeting held at Anderson after the murder certify to their good conduct while there. Their only offense seems to have been wearing the uniform of the Republic and obeying the orders of their superior officers. Of these murderers, the Keyes family seems to have been one of the most prominent in Anderson, and Stowers was a man of sufficient consideration to have been at one time a member of the Georgia Senate."

The Reconstruction bill has passed both houses and awaits the President's signature. It is believed that he will veto it.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post says that the Judiciary Committee is busily engaged in the examination of witnesses in the impeachment affair; but there is no possibility of a report during this session of Congress.

A little more than eighty per cent., or about nine hundred thousand dollars, of claims of the State of New York for war expenditures in 1861 and 1862 against the United States, has been allowed upon a re-examination of accounts.

Reciprocity.

THE Secretary of State has transmitted to the Senate the report of E. H. Derkley, who was specially charged with investigation, in accordance with the resolution of last July, of the practicability of establishing equal reciprocity relations between the United States and British Provinces, and also of the question of the fisheries. The report embraces a history of the fisheries, a statement of the rights of the United States in them, the decision of the British Empire sustaining our right to the Bay of Fundy and Chalteon, description of the climate and resources of the country between Canada and the Pacific ocean, the statistics of the provinces and comparison of the cost of ship building in Canada and in this country, the effects of the exclusion of lustre wool upon our manufacturers of worsteds, and the statement of the commerce of St. John in New Brunswick, and other matters connected with the relations of the two countries.

He deems the fisheries of great value to this country, providing immense edible supplies and serving as schools to rear and educate a body of hardy seamen. He states as a striking fact that Canada gives a bounty of four dollars per ton at the very moment that we discontinue the one we have paid since the commencement of the century, although her fishermen are exempted from duties and have the fisheries at their gates.

He reports that the ship yards of the provinces annually furnish 200,000 tons of shipping, and have supplied nearly one-fourth of the ships that float under the British flag. He suggests that transfers of American ships to British flags have been punished sufficiently and should no longer be excluded from our registry. He does not recommend, however, the admission of vessels to our registry and coasting trade.

It is shown that the stumpage duty paid in New Brunswick for every tree felled is replaced by an export duty of twenty cents per ton on pine timber and twenty cents per thousand on pine planks, by which a tax is levied on American timber, entitled to the free navigation of the St. John's river. This duty yielded $61,903 in 1865. It is asked, is this not an evasion of the Ashburton treaty? The merchants of the provinces, he states, find the great market for their productions not in Great Britain, but in the United States.

Mr. Derkley intimates his belief that the Provinces are ready to negotiate a new treaty on equitable terms. He proposes, as a basis for an arrangement, three schedules covering the chief productions of each country, viz: A Provincial free list, a United States free list, and a dutiable list covering farm animals, barley, peas, beans, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, fish, minerals, lumber, candles, bricks, glue, globes, wire, leather, machinery, and starch.

The Famine at the South.

THE Commission appointed to ascertain the facts in the case concerning the reported destitution and prospect of famine in the Southern States, has published an extended report, based on information by telegraph and letter from correspondents known to be reliable.

It is ascertained that in that part of our country which lies between the ridges of the mountains and the navigable waters of the larger rivers flowing through the cotton producing districts east of the Mississippi, an extraordinary drouth prevailed last summer, and that, owing to conditions resulting from the late rebellion, much less ground than usual was planted, while its tillage was extremely imperfect. In many sections but one quarter of the usual crops was harvested, and the production of food was no more than half what is required by the population. A state of famine has resulted, which must increase in severity with every day that passes until June, when green corn of the new crop may be hoped to present a means of sustenance.

Owing to similar causes, in the greater part of the seaboard country, the destitution, though less general, is also great and appalling. The planters are in many cases organizing measures to mitigate its severity, and the Freedmen's Bureau is doing much among those who are properly deemed to be, for the time being, under the special guardianship of the National Government; but there is no prospect that, with all that will be thus done, there will not remain many thousands unprovided for.

What is wanted is merely the barest means of sustenance for human beings, and the form in which this can be supplied most cheaply, and with the least liability to waste or misuse, is that of Indian corn. The Commission, therefore, propose to devote the funds with which they may be entrusted by their fellow-citizens, to the purchase, transportation, and distribution of this article. The Commission has already shipped twenty thousand bushels of corn, and the whole cost of it delivered, transportation free, at different points in the destitute region, has been, on an average, less than eighty cents a bushel. Each bushel may be expected to maintain a family in extremity for a week.

Contributions of breadstuffs, cured meats, fish or clothing will be received by the Commission and sent forward to the needy. Office Nos. 1 and 2 Adams' Express Buildings, No. 61 Broadway; depot for supplies from the East, No. 33 Water street; depot for supplies from the North and West, No. 159 Reade street.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Feb. 19.—The reports of Dr. Hunt and Mr. Michael of the Geological Survey on the Madoc gold region, published to-day, say that gold has been found by three different associations in black carbonaceous matter, in reddish ocheroxide of iron and in crystalline orespar. The gold is of a dull reddish color. Report states that gold has been discovered in several other townships.

A special dispatch from England to the Toronto Globe announces that the name of the Confederated Provinces is to be Canada. Upper Canada is styled the "Province of Ontario," and Lower Canada is to be called "Quebec." The other provinces retain their present names. The general features of Quebec are retained. Larger grants from the Federal treasury are to be given to New Brunswick. The Crown is to have the power to enlarge the number of legislative councillors, limited in extent when necessary, to prevent a dead lock. The control of the fisheries to be transferred from the local to the general government.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a disturbance occurred between emigrants in Brazil from the United States, and a party of Northerners is said to have attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to Southerners.

An uprising of 3,000 Indians is reported in Amazon; many people were killed and several of the nearest settlements destroyed.

The bombardment of Caralpaity, Patagona, by the Brazilian fleet, is confirmed.

The Patagonian works are armed with heavy cannon landed from the fleet.

Two thousand needle guns have been issued to part of the Brazilian troops, and proved very efficacious to skirmishers.

The Flood at the West.

VINCENNES, IND., Feb. 20.—The Wabash river is now at a stand. The water is higher than ever known before. It is reported that the steamers are running over the Prairies at all points on the Illinois side, picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide. The tops of the houses are barely visible. All the fences are gone. The amount of damage will be very large.

Steamboat Disaster.

THE Memphis Avalanche of the 20th inst. says: The steamboat David White, which left New Orleans on Thursday night for Louisville, with 300 passengers and 500 tons of freight for Nashville and Louisville, exploded her larboard boiler on Sunday noon near Columbia—225 miles south of this city. The forward part of the boat was literally torn to atoms and many of the passengers and crew were blown one hundred feet in the air, together with fragments of the boat. The scene is described as heartrending. The clothes were blown off some of the officers. Capt. Kinney was hurled one hundred feet into the air and landed in the river, much bruised and scalded. The clerk of the boat reports a loss of sixty-five passengers, many of whose names are unknown, as the books are lost. The boat is a complete wreck. A part of the boiler exploded upwards and a part downwards, tearing the hull wide open. The engineers and firemen on watch were blown down with the hull.

Locomotive Explosion.

AT a quarter after eight Monday morning the boiler of the Central Railroad locomotive No. 229, standing on the track below Broadway, Albany, exploded with terrific effects. The locomotive was torn to pieces and fragments went through buildings three blocks distant. About one-third of the boiler passed through the roof of John Treacy's distillery on Colloncc street. All the surrounding buildings are more or less injured—the 3d district station house being most injured No person was killed, but seven were injured.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE losses by fire in this country last year considerably exceeded $100,000,000. No wonder a good many of the insurance companies feel discouraged.

THE receipts of internal revenue in New York city for the past year amount to $25,000,000. Aggregate regular collection in four years nearly $100,000,000.

A WORKINGMEN'S Convention of 300 delegates, representing 60 unions, has been sitting in New Haven, Conn. Their deliberations are reported not very harmonious.

A CONGRESSIONAL temperance society organized recently includes about sixty members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, is President.

ADVICES from Panama to the 12th, state that an attempted revolution had taken place in Cayuca, in which several of the insurgents were killed, and that ended the whole affair.

IN Elgin, C. W., a few nights since, a woman heard a dog barking loudly at her door. She followed the animal for a mile through the snow and found her father in a drift dying of cold.

THE Costa Rica government has concluded to contract with John C. Fremont, James W. Nye and others for constructing a railroad from Limon Bay on the Atlantic to California on the Pacific.

THE medical students, in dissecting the corpse of a pauper at the New York Medical College, lately, found that she had died of trichinæ spiralis, the intestines being literally alive with trichinæ.

ACCOUNTS from the Isthmus say the epidemic on the transit route is disappearing, though it is reported that one hundred U. S. troops died of the disease which made its appearance in Grenada.

THE restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

PLANTS of Chinese tea, grown in North Carolina, are now five feet in height and in full bloom. Five pounds of "Bohea," made in 1865 from the leaves, were considered equal to the best imported from the East.

THE Nebraska Legislature has ratified the conditions imposed by Congress for the admission of that territory as a State. The vote in the House stood 20 yeas to 6 nays, and in the Senate it was unanimous.

BEVERIDGE, who brutally assaulted Mr. Painter, correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in the Capitol last winter, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $150. Beveridge pleaded guilty and asked the court to be lenient in the infliction of the penalty.

THE lake tunnel at Chicago is now completed, the chambers having been walled up and the whole bore lined and cemented. In a few days the link connecting a temporary well with the tunnel proper will be finished, and Chicago will be furnished with pure water.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Feb 26, 1867.

REGULAR customers at the banks, of approved soundness, obtain such accommodation as the necessities of their business require. The disposition is still to contract rather than extend the line of discounts.

Money is a little easier at Cincinnati and Chicago. The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says:—"The future is regarded with more confidence." There is an increased demand for money in Boston, and the banks are able to respond only in part to the calls of their customers. In New York the market is fairly easy.

The Senate loan bill was passed by the House of Representatives last Thursday, with an amendment substituting legal tenders for 3 per cent. certificates—the greenbacks to be used in the redemption of compound interest notes to the extent of $100,000,000. It is a matter of doubt whether the amendment will pass the Senate, as that body seems to be strongly in favor of the 3 per cent. certificates. The National Bank interest favors the interest-bearing certificates, and so does the Secretary of the Treasury, but there is strong opposition from other quarters.

The bill to abolish the usury laws in Massachusetts has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The law is to take effect on the 1st of July next. After that time parties can make such agreements in regard to interest as they choose, by putting the contract in writing. If not specified by written contract, no greater rate than 6 per cent. can be collected.

The first series of 7-30s mature in August next. The second and third issues will not mature until June and July, 1868. The first series are being converted into 5-20s of 1865, and the others probably soon will be. These consolidated 5-20s bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which, with gold at 135, is equal to 5 1-10 per cent. in lawful money, while the currency rate of interest on the seven-thirty notes is 7 3-10 per cent. per annum. With gold at or near the present price the five-twenties are much the best investment.

United States stocks were very strong last week, and prices advanced. There was also a decided advance in the European markets. In London 5-20s sold at 74; in Paris at 92¾, and at Frankfort at 77¾. There was a slight decline in prices at the close of the week, but the demand was large. The advance abroad caused an active inquiry in New York for shipment, and for that purpose as high as 112 was paid for bonds of 1862, and 109¾ for those of 1865. At these prices the supply was limited. It was predicted a month or six weeks since that the discussion of certain subjects in Congress would certainly cause a precipitate and large decline in our securities abroad, and consequently they would be sent home in such amounts as to completely flood our own market, and would go begging here. Instead of these predictions being realized, our bonds have scarcely been in greater demand at any time abroad than at present. Something like six hundred millions of American securities are now owned in Europe—and more are wanted.

We have inquiries occasionally as to the meaning of the terms 5-20s, 7-40s, &c., and for the information of those who may not understand the terms we give an explanation:

The 5-20s are bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. in gold, payable in not less than 5 or more than 20 years from date. The name is given from the time of payment—not from the rate of interest.

The 10-40 bonds draw 5 per cent. interest payable in gold, and are payable in not less than 10 or more than 40 years from date.

The 7-30 bonds are payable in three years from date; they are so called from their bearing interest at 7 30-100 per cent., (7 3-10) in currency.

U. S. 5s of '71 and '74, are bonds payable respectively in 1871 and 1874, bearing interest at 5 per cent. in gold.

U. S. 6s of '67, '68 and '81, are bonds payable in 1867, 1868 and 1881, interest at 6 per cent. in gold.

The 6s of '87 were sold in New York last week at 134; 6s of '68 at 131; 6s of '81 at 110.

The entire amount of bullion extracted from the mines of Nevada since the discovery of silver there is estimated at $85,000,000.

In 1856 Borax was discovered in California. Now about two tons of crude crystal are produced daily.

The discovery of quicksilver in California was very important, as there are very few mines in the world. The New Almaden mines are the principal ones in the Pacific State. The gross product of these mines in 1866 was 30,029 flasks. The other mines in California produced in the year about 12,000 flasks, of 76 lbs. each. During the year over 17,000 flasks were exported to China, and 10,400 to Great Britain.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, one of the Commissioners of the United States for the Paris Exposition, has recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the importance of the "Universal Exposition." Its financial bearing upon this country he thinks will be immensely important. He says:

Must not such an exhibition, made palpable to the vision of assembled Europe, inevitably enhance the market value of the bonds which we must shortly negotiate to meet or lessen our national indebtedness? With the inventory of our assets thus unrolled, will London, or Paris, or Amsterdam, or Frankfort hesitate to trust us? Will not the sagacious capitalists of the older world so worn by age, prefer to lend their money to a nation of the newer world, so young, so vigorous, so rapidly growing?

WOOL.—The eastern market is quiet. At Boston the sales foot up 675,000 lbs., at a range of 65 to 70c. for fleece and 35 to 68c. for various grades of pulled. Manufacturers do not seem disposed to work much ahead of the demand for their products. They purchase wool, therefore, in small lots.

SORGHUM.—A State Sorgo Convention was recently held in Ohio, at which were presented many samples of syrup and sugar of the best quality. Great improvements in refining and crystallizing have been made the last year. Mr. Clough, editor of the Sorgo Journal, has made some discoveries which are said to be of very great importance and "render the success of sorgo culture complete."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't,	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	11@12c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,00	Cherries	80@85
Milfeed, coarse,	22,00@25,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@3,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,75@2,89	Onions	50@62½c
Best white,	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,05	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,00@1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats,	50@55c	Do. untrimmed.	0@0
Barley,	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins,	15@16
Beans,	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	1,60@2,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess,	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	21,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium,	7,00@7,75
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef,	8,00@11,00	Peas,	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg,	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg,	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	28@30c	Do. chestnut,	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	25@28	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy,	14@16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	18@20	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₩ lb.	40@45c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops,	50@ 0c
Tallow, tried	9½@10	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	7,00@8,00
Eggs, dozen	25@30	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	35@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Feb. 23.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 31@31½c. Flour, sales at $8,75@12,85. Wheat, $2,25@3,10. Rye, $1,11@1,12. Barley, 95@$1,20. Corn, $1,05@1,10. Oats, 56@58c. Pork, new mess, $20,62@21,12; old do. $19,87@20,25; prime, $16,75@17,00. Lard, 12½@12¾c. Butter, 15@26 cts. Cheese, 15@20c. Dressed hogs, 9¼@9¼c Western; 10@10½c for city. Hams, 10½@13c. Shoulders, 8¼@10c. Hops, 80@70c.

Albany, Feb. 23.—Flour, sales at $9,75@10,50; rye flour $7@7,25; buckwheat flour, $2,45; corn meal, 2,50@2,55 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,08; Rye, $1,12@1,15; Corn, $1,08@1,16; Barley, $1,15@1,19; Oats, 60@63c. Dressed hogs, $9@9,12 for Western; State, $9,00@9,50. Hams, 16cts. Butter, 25@38c. Lard, 12@13c. Cheese, 19@21c. Clover seed, 14½@20c; timothy, $4,25@5,00.

Buffalo, Feb. 21.—Flour, sales at $8,50@14,00; Wheat, $2,37@2,40; Corn, 80@$1; Barley, $1,05@1,05; Rye, $1@1,20; Hops, 55c; Peas, $1,25; Beans, $1,50@2,15. Provisions—Pork, $19@20,50; Lard, 12½c; Butter, 25@33 cts; Cheese, 14@16c. Dressed hogs, 8½@8¾c.

Chicago, Feb. 21—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,86@2,20; Corn, 66@66c; Oats, 40½@41c; Rye, 87@87c; Barley, 70@125c. Pork, mess, $18,75; Hams, 10½c; Lard, 11¼@11¾c; Dressed hogs, $7,00@7,88.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Flour ranges from $6,65@8,25 Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,43; fall, $1,60@1,75; Oats, 30@31c; Barley, 50@55c; Peas, 70@70c; Pork, mess, $17,00; prime, $15; Hams, 9@11cts; Bacon, 9@11cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Butter, 9@18½c; Cheese, 11½@12½c; Eggs, 17@20c; Hay, $11@14,00; Straw, $5@5,50; Wool, 30c; Dressed hogs, $4,50@5,15.

The Wool Markets.

Boston, Feb. 21.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 66@75c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@56c; course, 50@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@57; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@52c. Other Western—Fine, 55@56c; medium, 50@52c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@55c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Feb 19.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@18; Cows and Calves, $40@115; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@8,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 8@8¼cts; light medium, 6¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 21.—Beeves sales at 8@14 cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $25@45. Sheep, 4@6c; extra, 6¼@7¾c; in lots, $1,50@6,50 per head. Fat hogs, live weight, none.

Albany, Feb. 21.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¾@12cts. Sheep, common to good, 6@7¾c; extra, 7@7¾cts. Hogs, 7@8¾c; dressed hogs, 8@9¾c.

Chicago, Feb. 20—Beeves range at from $3,00@6,65; Veal Calves, $2@7,25; Sheep, $2,00@5,25; Hogs, $5,50@6,85.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Beef, 1st class, $6; 2d, $5,00@5; inferior, $4@4,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@5,50.—Calves, $5@7 each.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

500 AGENTS WANTED IN A NEW business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

$125 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES.—SHAW & CLARK S. M. CO., Biddeford, Me.

STAMMERING CURED.—FOR THE PARTICULARS of a system which is highly recommended. Address Prof. S. M. BETTS, Stamford, Conn.

SEED CORN.—A Good Article, in prime order, of the eight-rowed, White Flint, slightly mixed with yellow, growth of 1865. Price, including sacks, $4 ₩ bu. PETER WYKOFF, Romulusville, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—I have a fine lot of Cape Cod Cranberry Plants for sale, which yielded heavily last year. Address PRINCE HOWES, Dennis, Mass.

MERINO RAMS.—WE HAVE 40 RAMS from lambs to three years old; will be sold very low the lot together. They are pure bred. 1866-2t BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, N. Y.

WANTED—EVERY READER OF THE Rural to look to their interest, and see page 75, this No., and send for a Catalogue. Address 993 2t THOS. C. ANDREWS, Moorestown, N. J.

PREMIUM CHESTER CO. WHITE PIGS, bred and shipped to any address ordered. Send for Circular on the Breeding and Management of Swine. Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN SEED.—I have secured a lot of this reliable variety which I offer at $4 ₩ bushel. P. S. MESKROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL ENTERPRIZE.—A FEW REliable and influential parties to promote the advancement of a matter of great public importance and of strictly a legitimate and business character. Address "SECRETARY," 327 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A FREE GIFT.—EVERY PERSON SENDing me 10c for that valuable little book, "*The Farmer's Friend*," will receive with the book a free gift, which will amuse, instruct and put money in your pocket. Now is the accepted time; improve it. Address, plainly, FRANK A. ELLIS, Charlotte, Michigan.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—I will send the seed at $1,00 ₩ pound, postage paid, and at the rate of $40,00 ₩ bushel (60 lbs.) for 15 pounds or over, per express. One bushel is sufficient for fifteen acres. O. BAILEY, Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE 18 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

Improved and unimproved land, adapted to all kinds of Fruit Culture, for sale at the Junction of the Raritan & Del. Bay & Camden & Atlantic Railroads, accessible by 7 daily trains to Philadelphia and 3 from New York. Apply to GEO. W. HANCOCK, Atco, Camden Co., N. J.

NEW AND IMPORTANT.—The Union TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has a *contract* to supply a new Western Telegraph Line with operators. For a limited time, *paying situations* will be *guaranteed* to graduates by written contract. The tuition fee will be refunded in all cases where students fail to make first class operators. For full particulars address O. H. POND, Principal.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ATTENTION. To those interested in trapping all kinds of animals, such as Foxes, Minks, Sables, Wolves, Bears, &c., I will send the Hunters' Secrets, a sure means of taking them, together with more than one hundred valuable secrets and recipes. The cure for strong drinks; hair oils and fancy articles; the art of Ventriloquism—all for 25 cents, or five for $1. Address W. H. THOMAS, 883-3t Bradford, Orange Co., Vermont.

FARM FOR SALE.—The beautiful residence of the late Joseph Armstrong, in the town of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y., 3 miles south of Pittsford village, consisting of 100 acres in a high state cultivation. A superior farm in every respect. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of J. W. ARMSTRONG, 71 Court St., Rochester. J. W. ARMSTRONG, Executor. Mrs. ANN ARMSTRONG, Executrix.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE

DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

GET WELL AND KEEP WELL.—Read the Advertisement of Herald of Health, page 76.

List of New Advertisements.

New York Prize Association—J H Ray & Co.
Adjustable Dash Chara—H F Westcott.
Tanning Fur Skins, &c—Seth Robinson.
The Herald of Health—Miller, Wood & Co.
A New Book—D Appleton & Co.
Our School Day Visitor—J W Daughaday & Co.
New Tomato Kureka—Jonathan Periam.
Webster's Dictionary—G & C Merriam.
Pressure Turbine Water Wheel—D L Seymour.
Practical Gardening—J E Tilton & Co.
To Farmers and Agents—C A Clegg & Co.
The Philadelphia Strawberry—Thos C Andrews.
Get Well and Keep Well.
Guide to Musical Composition—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Farm in Minnesota for Sale—H W Barry.
Goudrich Seedling Potatoes—D S Heffron.
The Gate at Last—Geo G Curtiss.
A Rare Opportunity—Wm H Potter.
Gainesville Female Seminary—C A Eldridge.
Don't Buy High priced Feed Cutters.
Nasby's Andrew Johnson's Comic Like—Hunter & Co.
Apple Stocks, &c—E C Frost.
Farmers take Notice—Prince Hawes.
Wanted—Thos C Andrews.
Seed Corn—Peter Wykoff.
Stammering Cured—Prof S M Betts.
Merino Rams—Baker & Harrigan.
$75 a Day—O T Garey.
500 Agents Wanted—H It Shaw.
$125 per Month—Shaw & Clark.
Get Well and Keep Well.
New and Important—O H Pond.
Hunters and Trappers Attention—W H Thomas.
Farms for Sale—Geo W Hancock.
A Free Gift—Frank A Ellis.
Alsike or Swedish Clover—O Bailey.
Evergreen Broom Corn Seed—I S Meserole.
Premium Chester County White Pigs—Thos Wood.
Financial Enterprize.
Farm for Sale—J W Armstrong.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Fenian volunteering is brisk in New York.

— Bismarck, who has been seriously ill, is better.

— At Salt Lake City balls are opened with prayer.

— The negroes of Tennessee have been enfranchised.

— It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market in London.

— The bill to regulate the tenure of office has passed both houses of Congress.

— Mazzini's renunciation of a seat in the Italian Deputies has been adopted.

— The sentence of Sanford Conover, convicted of perjury, has been postponed.

— Young Surratt has arrived at Washington and is securely confined in an iron cell.

— The Saxon portion of Transylvania is reported favorable to a union with Hungary.

— Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, died at Newport, R. I., on the 17th.

— Over $20,000 has been subscribed for a money testimonial to Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

— The whites at Fort Dodge are intrenching in anticipation of an attack by Indians.

— One night recently incendiaries fired four buildings simultaneously in Batavia, N. Y.

— The Senate Finance Committee will report against the $100,000,000 greenback bill.

— General Sickles is in Washington on his way to resume his command in South Carolina.

— It has been decided that the foreign mails may cross the Isthmus of Panama without hindrance.

— The peach buds in New Jersey and Michigan are all right, and give assurance of an abundant crop.

— The application for a new trial in the case of Kennedy, the convicted Fenian, has been refused.

— A colored high school has been opened in Louisville, Ky., under the auspices of the Episcopalians.

— A large amount of mail matter for the South, accumulated in Washington, has just been forwarded.

— Hon. G. Williamson, formerly of Gen. Polk's staff, has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

— The English Government announces that it will treat as pirates aliens caught in the act of rebellion.

— Samuel Downing, the last surviving soldier of the Revolution, died at Edinburg, N. Y., on the 18th.

— Advices from San Luis Potosi report a defeat of the Liberals on the 4th ult., with a loss of 600 killed.

— A marketman in Harrisburg, Pa., has manufactured a sausage sixty-nine feet three inches in length.

— Gen. Butler denies that he has sued the editor of the La Crosec Democrat, or any other newspaper man.

— For offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature, a man in New Jersey has been fined $1,000 and corts.

— The bill to prevent further contraction of greenbacks does not stand any chance of passing this session.

— It is reported a speedy conclusion of peace between Spain and the allied Republics of South America is probable.

— A bill has passed the House giving $300 to drafted men who found substitutes and were again drafted and went into service.

— Washington's birthday was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country, especially in the cities and large villages.

— "The work of a thousand men for four years," is the inscription on the new bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace.

— A press club has been organized in New York city with Horace Greeley as President and James Gordon Bennett as Vice President.

— The Hall of Representatives was densely crowded last Sunday evening at the second meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society.

— In Massachusetts the rate of interest may now be fixed at seven per cent. by special contract, but without that remains at six per cent.

— The round trip from the United States to Paris and back on the Great Eastern, during the Exhibition, will be at the rate of $130 to $150 in gold.

Special Notices.

Fast Living. In this age of luxurious living, late suppers, and rich food, it is surprising that the stomach performs its functions as well as it does. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will be found a valuable assistant to the Stomach; when loaded with late suppers, rich food, or any indulgence or excess, it will instantly relieve that feeling of heaviness after eating.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BERLIN, FEB. 24.—The session of the first Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, the members of the royal family and Herr Von Bismarck were present.

The King in his speech from the throne said he was encircled as no German Prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of a united Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional union which would be defensive in its character and give unity, liberty and power to the fatherland.

FLORENCE, Feb. 23.—Garibaldi is at present in this city. He will go to Venice in a day or two.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Dispatches have been received here which state that all the German members in the Austrian Diet have united.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25—Noon.—The Cunard steamship Africa, from Boston 15th via Halifax, arrived here en route for Liverpool late Saturday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—Noon.—The Acadian, from Liverpool for Savannah, was lost on Tucker Rock, off the coast of Ireland, yesterday. No particulars have been received.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—Noon.—The cotton market to-day opens quiet and steady and prices are unchanged. The sales will doubtless reach 7,000 bales. Middling upland are quoted at 13½d.

LONDON, Feb. 25—Noon.—Consols for money 91. The following are the opening rates:—Erie, 37¾; Illinois Central, ex. div., 77¾; U. S. 5-20 bonds, 75¾.

New Advertisements.

GAINESVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this institution will commence on Thursday, April 4th. Board, and Tuition in English branches, $42 per term of 12 weeks. For Catalogues address C. A. ELDRIDGE, Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y

DON'T BUY HIGH-PRICED FEED CUTTERS.—Don't buy high-priced Cider Mills. Send for Illustrated Circular of cheapest, fastest, easiest and most durable Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Also, Wine and Cider Mills, to Peekskill Plow Works, Peekskill, N. Y.

NASBY'S ANDREW JOHNSON'S COMIC Life and Western Trip. It's rich, contains 30 "Kurus Kuts." 100,000 sold. Mailed free, 10 for $1; 100 for $8; single copy 20 cents. Address
882-2t HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE a Superior Farm, delightfully situated 3½ miles west of Batavia, on old Buffalo road, 160 acres, 40 heavy timber, first rate house, (small) ample outbuildings. Price, $100 ₩ acre, ¼ down, balance to suit. Apply to
WM. H POTTER, Executor.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
880-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

GUIDE TO MUSICAL COMPOSITION. For those who desire in a short time and without a teacher to acquire the Art of inventing Melodies, and of providing them with suitable accompaniments. Especially of Composing the easier Kinds of Musical Pieces. By Henrich Wohlfahrt. Translated by J. S. Dwight, $1. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

300 ACRE FARM IN MINNESOTA FOR SALE.—One of the finest farms in the State, situated 2½ miles from Dundas depot, and two hour's ride by rail from St. Paul. About 100 acres under Plow, and 200 acres well divided into prairie, timber and meadow. Soil excellent—watered by unfailing springs and by three wells; large new frame house with good cellar and cistern; two good log houses and large barn with underground stable. Price, $9,000. Address
H. W. BARRY, Dundas, Rice Co., Minnesota.

PRESSURE TURBINE WATER WHEEL NOW READY.

The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.
PEEKSKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
D. L. SEYMOUR will be at the Office of Packard & Hill, No. 106 Water St., N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive specifications and make contracts for Machinery and Castings of all kinds. [883-13teo

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SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

A NEW BOOK BY LOUIS FIGUIER.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
THE VEGETABLE WORLD;
BEING
A History of Plants, with their Botanical Descriptions and Peculiar Properties.
By LOUIS FIGUIER, Author of "The World before the Deluge."

Illustrated with four hundred and forty-six Engravings, interspersed through the text, and twenty-four full-page Illustrations, chiefly drawn from Nature. One volume, beautifully printed, 584 pages. Cloth, $6; half calf extra, $8,50; full calf, extra, $10. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

"A volume which affords reading of the most attractive, fascinating, and profitable kind, ... contains more information upon the subject of which it treats, than any other single volume extant, and this is imparted in so agreeable a manner that the work deserves to be called popular, in the best sense of the term."—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW SEWING MACHINE.
THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1866. Price each, Class 1, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm*, and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care*, adjusted for *special work*, and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 720 Broadway, New York. 891-4t

GET WELL AND KEEP WELL.—Read the Advertisement of Herald of Health, page 76.

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We cultivated the Early Prolific, the past year, and from our personal knowledge of its great merits, purchased the stock of Mr. Keyes, who raised it in 1866. We can confidently recommend it, after a trial of 3 years, as the greatest acquisition yet made to this popular and valuable fruit.

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FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the farm known as the Chellborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, N. Y. It contains 120 acres, 15 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation, thoroughly underdrained, and well adapted for nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1½ horse power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage house, ice house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring.
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☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
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A DREAM WITHIN A DREAM.

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

I STAND amid the roar
Of a surf-tormented shore,
And I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand—
How few, yet how they creep
Through my fingers to the deep,
While I weep—while I weep—
O God! can I not grasp
Them with a tighter clasp?
O God! can I not save
One from the pitiless wave?
Is all that we see or seem
But a dream within a dream?

SCIENCE.

BY S. S. CUTTING.

EBB from the gloom of cycling night,
Earth woke and knew the blushing light,—
Ere from old chaos order sprung,
Or music through the ether rung,—
In Thee, O great Eternal Mind!
Dwelt laws which worlds in order bind,
All forms of beauty, love's delight,
All reason, all unchanging right.
Thy being on thy works impressed,
Thy will in all thy ways expressed,
Our minds with reverent thought explore,
That we may know Thee and adore.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE OLD PICTURES.

BY FAIRFIELD EWING.

"How queer!" "Odd, isn't it?" "Do see that comb, rising so majestically above those puffs?" "Why, Grandma, that never was intended for you," were a few of the many exclamations from a merry group of girls who had gathered round an old picture in a worm-eaten frame, over which they were laughing and commenting as they turned it over and over, now one way, then another, while Grandma looked on with an amused smile.

It was a painting, somewhat defaced by time and dimmed by age, but from the canvas there looked out a sweet, girlish face, one which had the charm of beauty as well as youth. Not more than eighteen years had come and gone over the young heart when this had been painted. Glancing from the picture to grandma's face, I could trace but little resemblance between the embodiment of life and hope which almost spoke from the canvas and the living original, seated in the easy chair before me.

Full and plump, with soft brown eyes and hair, was the one; wrinkled the face and silvered the head of the other. She was telling the listeners round her about the old dresses, their short, narrow skirts, the cushions worn in the sleeves, making them look like half-bushels, and the puffs, rolls and curls she used to wear, years and years ago, when her form was unbent by age and her step as light as theirs.

"O, Grandma, why didn't you save some of those old costumes? It would have been such fun to have them to dress in sometimes," said LAURA HEYWOOD, leaning her head back and looking up into the old lady's face from her low seat on the carpet.

The withered hand was laid caressingly upon the curls, and after a moment she said:—"Well, my dear sister NANCY'S clothes are in that chest you could not open in the garret, and you may see them all if you handle them carefully, remembering they belong to the dead. Wait! here are the keys," as they were springing up the stairs, forgetting the portrait and some colored prints which had been resurrected from the depths of a large, old-fashioned trunk — found among some other antiquated furniture in an unused room.

Giving the keys to LAURA, she again enjoined them to be very careful, and, receiving the promise to put everything back as it was, she came slowly again into her cosy little room, and taking her knitting sat down to make up with double diligence the unwonted idleness of the past hour.

I had not gone with the girls, but was half reclining on a sofa near the window, reading one of SHAKESPEARE'S plays which the merry clatter had interrupted. Soon again I was forgetting all else in the perusal of it, and some time glided by—it might have been an hour — before I again looked up. When I did a strange sight met my startled gaze. Grandma's knitting-work had fallen from her lap, and she was standing in the middle of the room, her hands absently clasped together and her eyes bent upon three—could it be? — yes, three pictures instead of one which had been left there. They were ranged on a low shelf side by side.

The light fell full upon them, and from the sofa I could see them very plainly. Two of them were gentlemen. The one with light, wavy hair, thrown back so carelessly, and the clear, honest gray eyes, was my grandpa, I knew, for my mother had one just like it; but the other — who was he? Only the head and shoulders could be seen. The background was clouded, light, murky, out of which the well formed head and broad shoulders rose sharply defined. Not an outline was lost in the haze behind. It could not be called a handsome face; yet there was something irresistibly fascinating in it, and I involuntarily bent forward, though the whole picture could be plainly seen from where I was sitting.

Strange thoughts came to me as I looked. Who was the original of this dark picture, and did those eyes always look so black and glittering as now, when in life? And the hair—was it never twined by loving hands into little ringlets? Straight as arrow and dark as midnight; not a wave could be seen. Parted slightly to the left side and brushed smartly back, it left the square knobbed forehead and temples bare. A dusky mustache hid the mouth, but the lines of the chin showed that it was firmly closed, and every lineament bespoke power and strength of purpose. It was a dark, fierce looking face pictured there, and sent a slight chill through me as I gazed upon it. The style of dress, what little could be seen, was peculiar. And what an odd frame, too, there was around it! A large oval, of some dark foreign wood, it seemed formed of slender serpents twining themselves in knots above the head, below and at the sides.

A more perfect contrast could not have been formed than there existed between those old paintings. Grandpa had long been sleeping beneath the willow trees, just discernible from the windows, and nothing had I known of him except what the old picture told me of a happy youth—a fine looking man called away in his prime.

Grandma did not look much like the young face, full of smiles and dimples, a very striking likeness she said it had been pronounced of her many years ago; but then age had bent her form, Time's ruthless finger had left furrows on cheek and brow, and tears of sorrow had not brightened the once beautiful eyes.

But instead of the glowing anticipations of the past, there was in the present a placid look, as though the trials of life were almost over and she was only waiting in calm serenity till the angels should meet her at the river's side.

Was she thinking of this as she stood there? Her eyes were bent upon the pictures before her, but did not see them, I was sure, for her glance seemed penetrating beyond the vista of years which had melted away so noiselessly and left her an old woman. Those years held much for her. A husband and children were sleeping under the willows, and it may have been thoughts of those loved ones gone to the Golden City that cast the slight shade upon that dear good face now.

Perhaps the sight of these relics of the past was bringing to light many of the scenes which memory had stored away in her gallery, upon which the dust of years had fallen thick — days when she thought and cared for little else beyond the present and its enjoyment, and the future was a far off time which held dreams and visions yet to be realized. Now she stood upon the grave of many of those youthful anticipations. Some of them hid fair to prosper, to bring forth the promised fruit, but cruel blight fell upon them, and they withered away. Others did bring forth fruit, and made her heart glad, but how few they were? The sorrows overbalanced the joys of her life; but was she thinking of all this? I could not tell. Her face gave not forth the varying emotions sweeping through her soul. Only still and intent she stood there looking at that strange picture. Perhaps, *perhaps* it was the face of a lost lover. Why had I not thought of it before? Some one who had gathered the pearls of her woman's nature into his hands and held them there tenderly, it may be, until compelled by adverse fate to abandon all; or were they entirely thrown aside, or snatched by another?

But then that resolute face showed that he would be a formidable rival to any one who crossed his path unwarily. Was he a rejected man, failing in every endeavor to bring forth the low sweet symphonies from the yielding chords which vainly he tried to find and only produced harsh discords? Nothing came from the white lips to tell of the ruin of his life.

Now the eyes seemed to have lost their fierce look, and an expression of infinite tenderness took its place. The whole picture seemed larger and growing larger. The serpent frame was in motion. One untwined itself and glided out at the open window, and with dilated eyes I saw the others follow and heard their fall upon the rose-bushes below. The artist's clouds vanished, and from one picture a broad shouldered man stepped out.

Quickly my eyes sought Grandma's face, but it was changed. No longer old and wrinkled, it was the youthful bloom of maidenhood. White roses, half-blown, looped up the lace overskirt, showing the tiny pointed slipper, reposed in her bosom and nestled in those old-fasioned puffs of hair. Leaning forward with eager extended hands, she was meeting the odd visitant, the long gaze uninterrupted; but she was looking up into those magical eyes instead of down upon those of the picture. Too fascinated by the strange sight to observe, I did not notice the presence of a third person until a low sigh attracted my attention and Grandpa was standing where his portrait once stood, looking mournfully upon the two before him. A rather delicate figure, clear, earnest face and sad looking eyes, out of which the sunshine was gone forever, was what my eyes fell upon. Though there was contrast, strange and marked, between the two advancing to the girlish form that once was Grandma, nothing indicated an effeminate man in Grandpa's appearance.

But while one look took in all this, the unknown had taken the little white hands in one of his own, and, passing the other arm around her, they slowly rose from the floor upward.

"EDITH, O, EDITH!" came a low, plaintive wail from below.

"Never again to part," was the clear response back, and they were gone.

My strained eyes could not penetrate the mist which enveloped them and was filling the room till the air was thick with it, and darkness settled over me. I could not breathe. My head was lying back on some soft support, and I know my mouth opened vainly for air. A heavy weight was on my chest, and the remembrance of a tale I had read somewhere of the prince of darkness seating himself upon an unfortunate person's body came over me. Perhaps some of those weird phantoms had come back and discovered me; for bony, skeleton fingers seemed passing over my face, clutching my throat, their mouldy lips gibbering in my ears; with a horrible feeling of being entirely at their mercy.

Endless ages passed away. SHAKESPEARE'S witches danced in and out before me, and ensanguined beings came to tell me my fate with the terrible things yet to come.

I thought of my blessed home and my mother, and again struggled frantically for air, then exhausted sank back motionless. I heard a far off voice say, "Get water." Whatever I was resting on gave way, and I was falling I thought.

A chill sensation pervaded my whole being; every nerve thrilling with the shock. I opened my eyes upon a frightened group gathered round me, but dimly discerned at first. LAURA held a large basin of water, out of which I was being profusely sprinkled, and the pale faces of all the others indicated quite a fright. Grandma's gentle tones, however, brought my senses back, and, shaking the damp hair from my face, I sat up to tell her what was the matter. I had been asleep for almost an hour, and years seemed to have gone by in that space, and while lying there had taken fresh cold in addition to what I already possessed, making my sufferings apparent by low moans.

Grandma had tried to waken me; but the wild flutterings of my heart and gasps for breath made her think me dying, and in affright the whole household was summoned and water dashed upon my face to bring me to life, as they supposed.

It was quite a tableau—guests, domestics, the whole family, grouped promiscuously round the sofa. But the strangest part was yet to come. After order was restored and the room quiet again, I told Grandma of the pictured face I had seen. Putting her elbows upon the arm of the easy chair, in which she insisted upon my being placed, she leaned her head upon her hand and listened intensely to my description of it. When I ceased speaking, without a word she rose and unlocking the upper drawer of a curiously wrought bureau which I had never seen opened before took out something and laid it on my lap. *There* was the face which haunted my dreams, and I gazed upon it in unutterable astonishment. Everything just as I had seen it in another state an hour ago; and my wondering eyes, if my tongue did not, asked for an explanation.

"That is a picture of my brother DUNBAR, your uncle. It was sent to me before he died. He was lost on the ocean," said she, a dry sob stopping her utterance. "He was a very impetuous boy, inheriting all my father's resolute nature. As a man, he tried to control his temper, but often it broke forth in all its violence, and he could not forgive injustice. Our mother was taken away when I was but sixteen and he twenty. Then there was no one to make peace between father and son. One evening, after a sharp rebuke given in harshness and anger, he came and kissed me, saying, 'Good-bye, little EDITH! Some day I may come back for you,' and was gone. Four years passed drearily away, then came this picture to me. The next year he was shipwrecked. Clinging to a spar, he drifted over the wide ocean, and just as Nature was severing the ties between the spirit and the weary body he was picked up by a whaling vessel. He thought of his little EDITH in death, and told them his name, and to tell me 'good-bye'—then died."

The tears rained down the withered cheeks, and mine fell from sympathy.

"But 'tis very strange that your dream should be of him, as you say you do not remember ever seeing this," touching the twisted frame with her knitting needle. "And how could you have dreamed of it then?"

"I do not know, indeed," was my answer.

"For," continued she, "I never showed it to any one of late years, though every night I kiss him before I sleep. Many would think it a wicked face; but it is not. It is my own dear DUNBAR, my darling brother, who loved his sister with all the strength of his nature, and never forgot her, even in death."

"But," adding, as a sudden thought struck her, "you may have seen it when a child, and though forgetting it there may have been an impression left upon your mind which was just now reproduced with such startling vividness. Yes, it may have been so," was her musing comment; but her face soon became radiant as she half murmured to herself, "Some day—not far distant—our spirit hands will be united, and together we shall ascend to Our Father."

Lancaster, Ohio, 1867.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

MASTER GUS.—"Aunt ELIZA, does Captain VAN TULIP wear Rats in his Mustache? I think I see the Tails sticking out!"

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.
My 4, 9, 6, 13, 8, 9 is a girl's name.
My 1, 14, 6, 3, 23 is a number.
My 2, 5, 6, 20, 15 is a very useful animal.
My 8, 9, 11 is an article of dress.
My 18, 2, 22, 12, 21 is a domestic animal.
My 16, 9, 19, 11 does not mean first.
My 7, 9, 13 is what we all do.
My 16, 17, 9, 21 is a mineral.
My 10, 9, 6, 9, 2 is a girl's name.
My whole is a proverb.

Ironton, Wis. MARY L. BUNDY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ogd sebls intedu stetas; heac con
Ash covgmrnnte, eth ppecol's won.
Het lopepe erlu, etrih srulre rae
Deletec asverins, ot eakt rcae
Fo awth si orf het cupbli ogdo;
Dan het sbte nme eb noheee odshlu;
Nad toenf ganheed, hatt cursyl ew
Amy roppesr nda eb reverof erfe.

Windsor, Vt. NELLIE & DEBORAH.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TRIGONOMETRICAL QUESTION.

Two sides of a triangle are 20 and 40 perches respectively. Required the third side, so that the contents may be just an acre.

Clinton, Pa. S. D. PORTER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 891.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Beware, also, of him who flatters and commends you to your face, or to one who, he thinks, will tell you of it.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—All is not gold that glitters.

Answer to Astronomical Question:—The year 1912.

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THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

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HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

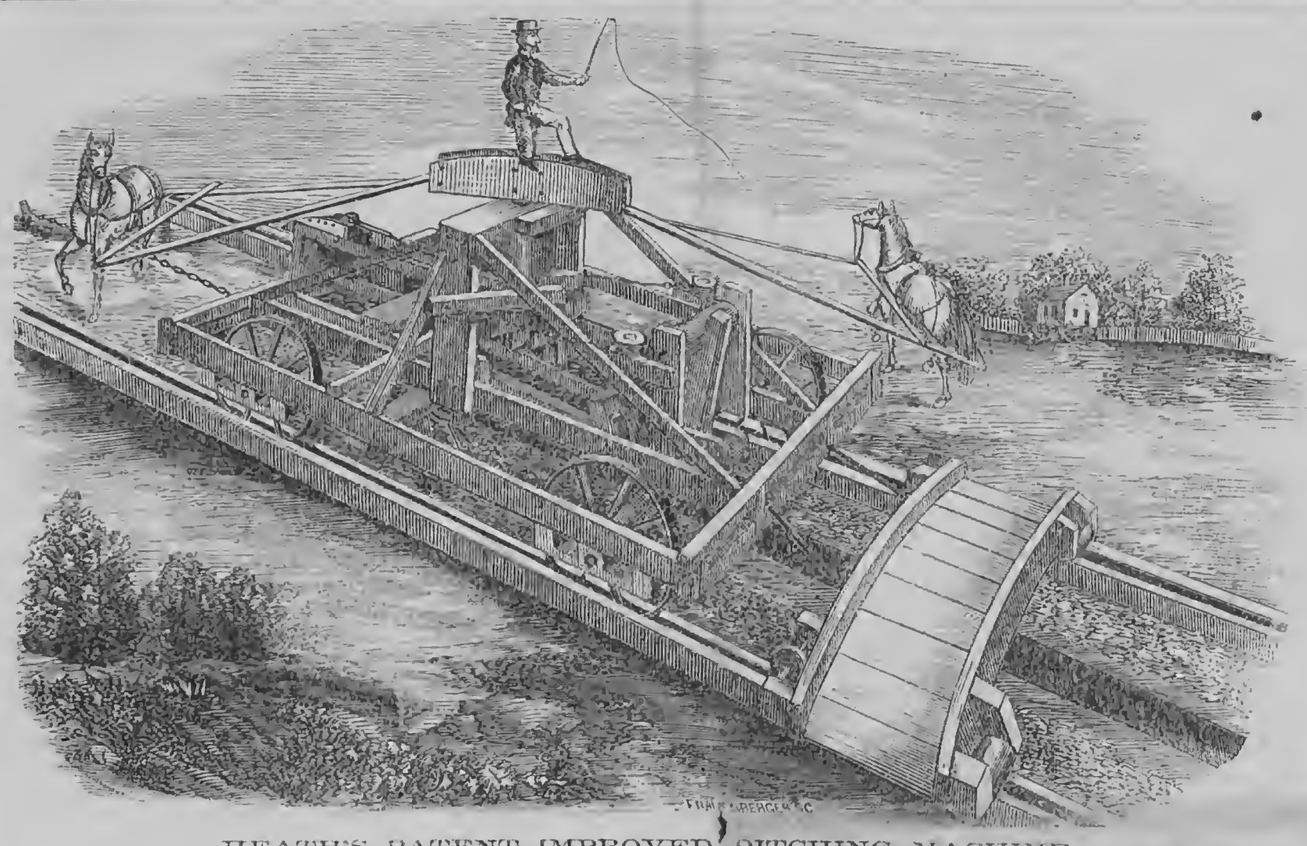
WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

THE question of wages for farm hands is one of interest to the employer at this time when it is customary to contract for most of the ensuing season's work. The swelling tide of high prices in the first years of the war did not lift farm labor until nearly every other commodity was afloat; nor has it yet felt strongly the influence of the receding wave that is setting backward to its former level. This, perhaps, is strict justice, but considering the heavy decline of prices to which soil products have already been, and in the future are likely to be subjected, the question whether he can and must continue to pay these high wages, is one of serious import to the farmer. Yet we see no present prospect of wages for farm laborers falling much below the standard of the past few years. The demand for labor is greater than the supply, and so it will continue as long as we have cheap land, which offers great inducements to laborers to become proprietors. In laying their plans, farmers should estimate on the basis of dear labor, and turn their attention to growing those products which yield large profits, or to those which demand little labor or to that which can mostly be done by machinery.

From an article by J. R. DODGE, Esq., in the monthly report of the Agricultural Department for January on the rates of wages of farm laborers we make some extracts of statistical interest. These statistics were made up from 1,510 formal statements, each composed of several others, usually representing a defined territory or district, and are from all the States and Territories. Mr. DODGE observes "that in those States it which regular labor is most general among the inhabitants, and where it is prosecuted in greatest variety, the laborers receive the highest rate of wages. The rate of wages in the several States differs just in proportion to the multiplication of separate industries, modified in new States in process of settlement, by the increased demand for consumption occasioned by incoming settlers, or in the mining States and Territories by the employment of the majority in mining."

The following are average rates of wages per month (without board,) of farm laborers employed for the year in the different sections of the country:—Eastern States, $33.20; Middle States, $30.07; Western States, $28.91; Southern States, $16; Oregon, $35.75; California, $45.71.

The average for white labor at the present time is fairly stated at $28 per month, (without board,) and the difference in monthly pay on account of board averages $6.26 for the Southern States, and $12.51 for the other States. The rates of labor average higher when the engagement of the laborer is only for the season.



HEATH'S PATENT IMPROVED DITCHING MACHINE.

THE above engraving represents a ditching machine invented, and recently patented, (in October last,) by EDWARD HEATH of Fowlerville, Livingston Co., N. Y. This machine was exhibited on the grounds of the Monroe County Ag'l Society, near this city, at its last Fair, and was highly approved by experienced practical farmers, nurserymen and others. From what we then saw of it we formed a very favorable opinion in regard to its utility. Since then the machine has been materially improved and thoroughly tested, and we shall be surprised if it does not prove to be what progressive farmers have long wanted. The machine is thus described by its inventor:

This machine, when in operation, is placed upon a light movable track, for the purpose of keeping the bottom of the ditch smooth and level. The horses are attached to the sweeps, and move around the machine and over a small bridge in the rear, attached to the machine. The excavator and scraper derive their motion from the crank on the main shaft through the medium of a cross-head. The excavator or shovel, when digging, begins to cut at the bottom of the ditch, and throws the earth to the surface, where it is removed to either side of the ditch by the scraper. The feeding works also get their motion from the main shaft. The machine is moved forward by means of a chain anchored ahead of the machine by a stake; the chain, as the machine advances, winds over a toothed wheel into a box on the machine.

It is claimed that in ordinary ground this machine will cut a tile ditch at the rate of from four to six rods per hour. It requires one man, with a boy to drive, and two horses to operate it. The depth of the ditch can be varied from eighteen inches to three feet. The machine, by once passing over the ground, leaves the ditch complete and ready for the tile.

Persons who desire to obtain more particular information as to this valuable improvement, or secure territorial rights of the same, should address the patentee as above.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Lands and Localities in the South.

FROM some communications received on the lands and farming capabilities of various localities in the South, we extract and print the chief points of interest to our readers.

L. D. SALA, Fairfield, Va., writes: — "Aside from the Shenandoa Valley, the lands of Fauquier and Loudon counties are the most fertile and the best watered of any in this section. They are first-class grazing lands, prime corn and very good wheat lands. The average crop of wheat per acre is from fifteen to twenty bushels; of corn, thirty-five to forty bushels, and oats, from forty-five to fifty bushels. They can be purchased, according to improvements, for fifteen dollars per acre up to twenty-five dollars, and the best of lands, with what are called here good improvements, can be bought for forty and fifty dollars per acre. Before the war these lands were largely devoted to cattle grazing, but since its close, cattle being so scarce and high, many of the planters have gone entirely into sheep grazing.

"The natural sod is Kentucky blue grass; a piece planted to corn will, when the corn is gathered, run into a strong blue grass sod. Clover and timothy are rarely, if ever, used, except on meadow lands or wheat lands. Under our Nothern system of farming these lands, now so backward, but naturally kind, would grow luxuriantly all kinds of products. There is a fine opportunity for those at the North, who have capital, to invest in these cheaper lands and graze them with cattle or sheep. Sheep can be grazed, with rare exceptions, the whole year without being fed grain or fodder. These grazing lands can be bought for fifteen and twenty dollars per acre, and there can be grazed to a certainty three sheep to the acre, and some well posted farmers say eight sheep to the acre. There is also an opportunity for those who have capital to sell sheep on credit to responsible parties or let them on shares. I have seven hundred ewes let out for three years on shares. The gentleman taking the sheep furnishes all necessary food and shelter and stands half of all expenses, and half of all losses by dogs, and I give half of the wool and half the increase. Stock is being brought in rapidly, and it is calculated that in Fauquier and London counties there are upwards of thirty thousand Merino sheep.

"No Northern man need fear for his safety if he wishes to settle here. It would be injurious to the best interests of the people to disturb any one, and as far as my observation extends they have no disposition to do so. And while there may be one here and there who is ultra, the majority of the people want peace, and a lasting peace."

Poll Evil.

IN answer to a correspondent, inquiring on the above subject, Mr. E. MINK, Vet. Surgeon, Lyons, N. Y., sends us the following:—"Poll Evil is Fistula, which signifies a pipe or canal, of greater or less depth, having a narrow opening, &c. A fistula, or pipe, is lined in its entire course by a membrane similar to a mucous membrane. The disease is kept up by altered texture of the parts, which consequently are not disposed to heal, necrosis, caries or ulceration of bone, concrete or hardened matter, purulent cavities, extraneous bodies or substances, either of which irritate the parts and keep up the discharges.

Treatment.— While there is no diseased bone or concrete matter within, and the internal cavity is not larger than the external opening, the disease may be curable by injecting medicines that are stimulating, astringent and caustic in their action. On the other hand, if the bone is diseased, or there is concrete matter within, all medicines are worse than useless, until the diseased bone or hardened matter is removed by an operation. The horse should be cast and chloroform administered; a probe should be inserted into the canal or opening, and with a strong probe pointed bistoury follow up and slit the entire length and depth of the pipe or pipes, empty out all hardened matter, examine the bone, and if diseased scrape off the entire diseased portion. Then be sure and make a pendent outlet by means of a seton, or a free opening with the knife, for all matter that may form thereafter while the parts are healing. The only treatment required after an operation is to daily clean the parts, and dress or wet the sore with a solution of chloride of zinc, 1 scruple to a pint of rain water. In from three to six weeks the cure will be complete if the operation has been thoroughly performed."

Description of a Good Farm Gate.

"ONCE A YEAR" sends us this from Wisconsin:—"Take 2 by 4 scantling four feet long, nail on boards any length you wish, one on each side at the top and bottom, and two in the middle on one side; then take two-inch plank and saw out wheels twelve inches in diameter, (if smaller they will not turn easily,) bore a hole through the bottom boards at each end of the gate, put the wheels in between the bottom boards and insert pins though them and your gate is done. Set two posts for the gate to roll between, and one for it to strike against; it will roll very easily if a plank is laid down for it to run on. A nice gate can be made by mortising cross pieces into the ends and nailing pickets on them."

Smut in Wheat.

DAVID HILL, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., sends us his method of preparing seed wheat to prevent its smutting, and gives an instructive experience. He says:—"Soaking the seed wheat in chamber-lie that has been kept several weeks and become quite offensive to smell, and afterwards coating with lime, will prove an unfailing remedy. My method of preparation is to clean a space on the barn floor and place the wheat to be sown in a pile thereon. Then pour the liquid on, being sure to wet every kernel. Then sift quick-lime over the pile and thoroughly mix with the shovel. Use quick-lime enough to dry all the dampness and the seed is ready to sow.

"In 1832 I sowed a field of nine acres. I prepared the seed in the above manner, and on sowing found that I had not quite seed enough, so I went to the granary and got a little unprepared wheat and sowed one "rigg" and a half with it. Not a particle of smut appeared in any other part of the field, but this portion, (which by the way lay directly in the middle of the field,) was considerably affected with it. I have known others to have a similar experience."

Spring vs. Fall Rolling of Wheat.

OUR correspondent from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., also writes:—"I would like the opinion of the RURAL on the propriety of rolling winter wheat in the fall at the time of sowing or after it is up a little. I hold that this practice is entirely wrong, though I am aware that it is practiced to a considerable extent by those who are called good farmers. My experience has taught me that the proper time for rolling is in the spring. My reason for this is that the plant needs new nourishment at this season to start it into a vigorous growth, and rolling forces new particles of soil over and among the roots; and the soil which is pulverized and spread among the roots is that which has lain most exposed to the frosts of winter, and thereby become richer and fuller of nourishment."

REMARKS:—We have many times expressed our opinion that wheat should not be rolled in the fall, as a general thing, but should be in the spring. In many instances harrowing in the spring would also be highly beneficial.

HOW TO GROW A LARGE CROP OF CORN.

I HAVE often been asked why I always succeeded in raising a first-rate crop of corn. I will give my *modus operandi*, for the benefit of RURAL readers. Select your prospective corn field in summer, and clear it of all stumps, brush and large stones. Immediately after corn cutting, say Sept. 20th to Sept. 30th, haul on and spread all your *long manure*. Oct. 15th to 20th, put in a plow and turn it as deep as a strong team can do it—never less than eight inches. If there are places where water stands, drain them. The fall plowing will exterminate wire worms, grubs and cut worms. As soon as the snow disappears, haul on and spread *all your short manure*. In April, gather together all the leached and unleached ashes, and the droppings of the poultry house, and, under cover, mix and *thoroughly* incorporate, ready for use. About the 25th of April or 1st of May, drag the ground *all to pieces*, and then *drag it over again*. May 7th to 10th, *drag again*, and mark the rows four feet apart each way. May 10th to 14th, plant seven or nine grains in a hill. With two boys or girls to drop the seed at the intersection of the rows, one man can plant three to four acres per day. Cover *one inch deep*.

Immediately after planting, before the corn sprouts, out with your compost of ashes and home-made *guano*, and drop from two to four spoonfuls on each hill. As soon as you can follow the rows nicely, go in and cultivate both ways. All the *scare crow* you want in the field is—yourself. Thin out to five plants in a hill. When the corn is four to five inches high cultivate, and weed and hoe faithfully with hand hoes. Then cultivate as often as once in ten days until too large to drive a horse among.

Never hill your corn up. Its roots need all the heat of the sun to perfect its growth. As soon as it is in tassel, go through it with the corn knife, and cut all weeds close to the ground, so as to let in the air and sunshine to mature the crop. Sept. 10th to 20th, cut up, and put about twenty hills in a stook. Oct. 1st to 15th, husk and crib.

I have in this way raised 1,750 bushels of sound ears on 11¼ acres, and heavier crops per acre on smaller pieces. Try my method, and report progress in the RURAL.

A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

GAIN BY FALL PLOWING A CLAYEY SOIL.

THERE is an advantage arising from plowing or ridging a clayey soil beyond the mechanical aid of winter freezing; the potash in the soil thus exposed to atmospheric action has power to decompose to a certain extent the nitrogen of the atmosphere, and to fix nitric acid in the soil. It is owing to this formation of nitric acid that old heaps of leached ashes are so rich in this element, whereas fresh leached ashes contain no nitrogenous matter. Although nitrogen composes so large a part of the atmosphere, the opposition of its chemical reactions is such that chemists have failed to combine it with hydrogen so as to form ammonia. But it has long been known that potash in the surface soil will to a certain extent collect nitric acid from the atmosphere; and BOUSINGAULT has learned from experiment that plants assimilate nitrogen as well from nitric acid as from ammonia. Here is a farmer from the prairies of South Wisconsin who has plowed 250 acres in fall and early winter for spring wheat to be sown in April. He is of the opinion that spring wheat would succeed better here if the land was fall-plowed and planted early in the spring.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents.—Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

HOW TO RAISE LAMBS AND TEGS.

NUMBER ONE.

We have during the past winter received many inquiries—especially from the remote South and West, where new beginners in sheep husbandry abound—in regard to the best mode of treating lambs when newly dropped, and at subsequent stages of growth up to their first shearing. This is the critical period of a sheep's life; and the annual enormous loss of lambs and tegs in the United States demonstrates the importance of a careful investigation of the best modes of management, not only for the benefit of young flock-masters, but for that of many who have had more experience, and who do not suspect themselves of any want of skill.

Thirty-five years experience has not, certainly, left us without pretty decided opinions of our own on the points to be considered, and we have published our opinions on the main points; but in reviewing the ground we have, for several reasons, chosen to call others into counsel. The world is progressive, and improvements or discoveries are liable at any time to be made in a wide circle of experimenters. Moreover, there are frequently several good ways of doing a thing; and he who can avail himself of the results of many experiences stands a better chance of learning modes which are adapted to his own peculiar circumstances. And the practices of well-known and successful men are always subjects of interest and laudable curiosity to those engaged in the same avocations. Finally, it is a real pleasure to place beside our own, in the investigation of an important matter of sheep husbandry, the names and opinions of old and faithful co-laborers in this favorite pursuit. Accordingly we sent out a list of questions to a number of such persons, and they were in most instances answered.

We originally intended to extend our inquiries much further—to persons in all the principal wool growing States; and with this view, *commenced* with New York and Vermont. But after getting partly over those States, ill health and the pressure of indispensable business interrupted further correspondence on the subject until it became too late to obtain answers in time to be used in a paper published before the lambing season of 1867 should open. But while we aver there are hosts of other shepherds in the same and other States whose opinions we should have been proud to copy, we may be permitted to express the opinion that they would have been found substantially to coincide, in almost every instance, with some of those which are herewith submitted to our readers.

To prevent an unnecessary repetition of full names and addresses we will, in advance, give a list of those persons who answered our inquiries; and to avoid all semblance of intimating a preference between opinions, where we do not distinctly express that preference, we shall in all cases use the names, as far as convenient, in alphabetical order. Our correspondents are A. Y. Baker, Hammondsport, N. Y.; E. E. Brown, New Hope, N. Y.; E. O. and A. H. Clapp, Manlius, N. Y.; P. Elitharp, Bridgeport, Vt.; John Gregory, Northfield, Vt.; Edwin Hammond, Middlebury, Vt.; Carl Heyne, Red Hook, N. Y.; O. F. and F. J. Marshall, Wheeler, N. Y.; W. R. Pitts, Honeoye, N. Y.; E. B. Pottle, Naples, N. Y.; Virtulan Rich, Richville, Vt.; Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell, Vt.; N. A. Saxton, Vergennes, Vt.; A. F. Wilcox, Fayetteville, N. Y., and Victor Wright, Middlebury, Vt. It should be borne in mind that all these are breeders of Merinos; and that their opinins on some of the heads—particularly the first—may not be applicable to other breeds of sheep.

AGE AT WHICH EWES SHOULD COMMENCE BREEDING.

All our correspondents, except the Messrs. Clapp, agree that under ordinary circumstances ewes should not breed until three years old. Elitharp succinctly states the reasons; that the tendency of earlier breeding "is to diminish the size of the the sheep and reduce the constitution of the flock." Brown, Elitharp, Gregory, Hammond, Heyne, Marshall, Sanford and Saxton, express the opinion, in which probably all would concur, that very large and forward two-year-olds may safely have lambs. In that case, however, Brown, Hammond and Sanford, think the lamb should be taken from its dam and put on a foster mother. Gregory and Marshall have the lambs of two-year-olds come late—after grass has started. Hammond has them come as early as March and takes them from their dams at five or six days old, so that the wool which is apt to shed from the heads and legs on drying their milk, will start again before shearing sufficiently to be clipped — and thus give the succeeding fleece its proper appearance. Early lambing, too, enables the ewe to be dried off more readily, and to attain nearly the size and condition she would have done if dry. And besides this the ram lambs are now large enough for fall sale.

E. O. and A. H. Clapp believe that breeding generally at two makes ewes better milkers and mothers subsequently; and that they yean with more safety to themselves and to their offspring than when in the usually higher condition of three.

Our own opinion is that in high-priced "breeding"* flocks, where it is desirable to gain a year's growth on lambs, and where the ewes are so fed that they are quite as large at two as ordinary fair kept ones are at three — and where they can receive extra care and skill—and have their lambs taken off, it will "pay" to breed from two-year-olds; but that under other circumstances it is wholly inexpedient.

TIME FOR LAMBS TO DROP.

Baker prefers April and first part of May; Brown, A. H. Clapp, Elitharp, Gregory, Pitts, Sanford and Wright, April; E. O. Clapp, to commence dropping April 20th; Hammond, for stock rams to be used the ensuing fall, February or March — otherwise, April 20th; Heyne, November and December; the Marshalls, from March 15th to May 1st.; Pottle, with proper shelters, March and April — without them, May; Rich, from March 25th to April 10th; Saxton, from March 20th to April 20th; Wilcox, May 1st. In "breeding" flocks, having close stables to yean in and skillful management, we should prefer March—in other cases, in the climate of New York and Vermont, April 20th.

FEED OF PREGNANT EWES.

Baker, besides hay, feeds oats, corn and buckwheat mixed and ground, or oats and corn whole; prefers oats if fed alone; has fed carrots and red beets, and considers them very heathy for the ewe and lamb, but has abandoned them on account of expense in storing and feeding, and because he considers clean oats nearly as good; thinks housed breeding ewes in good condition should be fed no dry grain until two or three weeks before lambing, and then in very moderate quantities. Brown feeds early cut clover and timothy hay, and no grain except to *old* ewes, until ten days before lambing — then a bushel of yellow sugar beets and six quarts of grain (corn meal, oats and shorts in equal parts,) to fifty ewes; after lambing doubles the grain feed; has tried carrots and Swedes, but prefers beets. E. O. Clapp feeds some early cut cornstalks and straw, but no grain until a week before lambing, and then continues it until the ewes are turned entirely to grass; perfers oats, buckwheat and wheat in equal parts; has tried carrots one season without good results, but says he doubtless fed too liberally. A. H. Clapp feeds June clover twice a day and straw once, with corn, beans or peas; has fed carrots and "had extra luck raising lambs. Elitharp considers early cut red clover and timothy hay, cured without being wet, sufficient—but any deficiency in these conditions is to be made up with clear, bright oats; has tried all kinds of grain, but succeeds best with oats; has not tried roots because his ground is not adapted to their easy production. Gregory finds that early cut, bright hay, fed with regularity three times a day and without requiring the orts to be eaten, will keep ewes improving which enter the winter in good condition; has had the best success in not feeding grain until four weeks before lambing, and then a "chowder," consisting of corn, oats and course shorts, mixed with carrots and Swedes. Hammond thinks the best feed through the winter and prior to lambing is ground oats and wheat shorts, mixed in equal quantities by weight, and sugar beets as often as every other day; has used corn, peas, beans and coarse wheat flour, but thinks they are more likely to render the milk thick and not so good for lambs. Heyne feeds through the winter hay that is not marshy or burnt, corn-stalks, and straw of all kinds; feeds beets, but says they make more work; prefers oats among grains; considers other grains good, but not so safe. The Marshalls give early cut, fine timothy hay twice a day, and oat, pea, or other good straw once, and also half a bushel of oats to seventy-five ewes; recommend mixing oil meal with the oats, if attainable; have never fed roots to any amount. Pitts feeds hay (prefering clover,) and cornstalks; and for grain, corn, oats and shorts in equal parts; has never fed roots. Pottle prefers oats, "or other grain that makes muscle," and roots once a day; has also tried corn, buckwheat, peas, poor wheat or screenings, beans, barley and rye. Rich prefers oats and peas, with a bushel of beets or potatoes, the latter given once a week to one hundred sheep; has tried oats and corn (three parts of oats to one of corn,) with carrots, with good success. Sanford feeds corn and oats prior to lambing, afterwards oats—which he considers "first rate for milk,"— with millfeed, if conveniently attainable, and roots; prefers sugar beets to carrots to make milk. Saxton feeds "a variety of grains and bran mixed with carrots." Wilcox feeds hay, composed of clover and timothy in equal parts, cut and cured green, with corn-stalks and straw "for a change," and a daily feed of roots; prefers shorts to other grain, and sugar beets among roots; has tried oats, corn, peas and, beans and pumpkins; and among roots, carrots, parsneps, turnips and potatoes. Wright, if breeding ewes are fat in the fall, thinks they require nothing but fine old meadow or clover hay, cut early, until six weeks before lambing; then that they should be fed oats, wheat bran and a little corn mixed together, with a small quantity of sugar beets or turnips; after lambing, and "after the bag is cleaned out," oil meal instead of corn, one quart per day; he pronounces oats and peas in equal parts, ground and made into slop with water, "a splendid feed" for the production of milk,— and he thinks much depends, in the same particular, on the quality of the hay.

It will be understood, of course, that where hay is not mentioned in the above modes of feeding, it is always given; and that where timothy or meadow hay is mentioned, it probably invariably includes some portion of June grass, white clover, &c., and not unfrequently a small amount of red-top. We consider all the above systems of feeding substantially good ones. Our own mode, apart from grain and root feed, has generally been the same as that given by Wilcox, until a month or six weeks before lambing, according to the condition of the flock, when our ewes have received oats, ground or ungrounnd, generally a gill a head per day, and the amount increased after lambing, until the sheep are turned out to grass. Our old or thin ewes receive grain during the winter, and for them we have sometimes added say a fourth of corn to the oats; but should have preferred peas had they been equally attainable. We have fed ewes slop, made of shorts and oat meal, during lambing, with good results; but without special conveniences it costs a good deal of trouble to prepare and feed it to a large flock. We regard shorts and bran as good mixtures for any kind of sheep feed, but find some difficulty in getting them, and think that oat-meal and roots leave little to be desired for breeding ewes. Among roots, we grow Swedes, or a turnip resembling them in size and form, but smoother and freer from roots, white within, rather tenderer and sweeter, and keeping as well. It is known here locally as the "Sweet Turnip." We have generally fed it, cut by a machine, daily to *all* our sheep through the winter. The large beet does not succeed as well on our land, and it would cost too much labor to grow a sufficient supply of smaller roots. We do not require our breeding ewes to eat all the orts of their hay, but feed these to colts and horses. Though this fact is not mentioned by our correspondents, (no question being put to them in respect to it,) there is not probably one of them that compels his ewes to consume orts. Ewes before and after lambing should have constant and ready access to water.

ATTENTION TO LAMBING EWES.

It is scarcely necessary to specify separately the practices of each of our correspondents in this particular. Those having the most valuable sheep visit lambing ewes constantly during the day, late in the evening and early in the morning. Some visit them once in two hours during the night, and if a ewe is found about to yean, watch her until she has done so and the lamb is taken care of. The amount of attention required depends much on the state of the weather. Unless sheep are very tame and accustomed to see the shepherd and his light, it is much better for him to keep away from them in the night. Otherwise the lambs will be run over or separated from their dams in the resulting confusion, and young ewes will sometimes take no pains to look them up again; and young ewes frightened away or disturbed, soon after yeaning, are much more likely to disown their lambs.

CONDITION OF THE UDDER.

All our correspondents but two express themselves in favor of examining the ewe's udder, at the time of lambing, to see what is its condition, and that the milk flows freely. The teat is often stopped at the lower end and requires considerable pressure by the fingers, wetted with milk or spittle, to force out what some of our farmers term the "plug." Pitts does not examine the udder if the lamb is strong enough to suck. Wilcox omits the examination for a few hours to avoid unnecessarily disturbing or exciting the ewe. These differences are probably rather apparent than real. If the lamb helps itself from the outset, sucking and obviously obtaining milk from both sides of the udder, and obtaining enough of it, no one would feel called on to interfere; if not, and especially if the weather is cold and the lamb betrays weakness, the examination would not be long deferred by any one. Our own views on the subject are fully given at p. 146 of the Practical Shepherd, and it is not worth while to take up room to repeat them here. We consider the objection to disturbing ewes *unnecessarily*, especially *young* ones, worthy of attention; for we have repeatedly seen a ewe with her first lamb, run away from and betray great indifference to it for some time afterwards, if disturbed while licking it dry. We would meddle with *no* ewe while licking her lamb dry, and while the latter was vigorously making its first efforts to suck, if in anything like a comfortable temperature.

FIRST MILK.

Our question to our correspondents was: —"If the milk is thick and gummy do you milk it out on the ground, or let the lamb take it?" Baker, A. H. Clapp, Gregory, Heyne, Pitts and Pottle have the lamb take it. Brown and Wright milk a little on the ground and then have the lamb take it. E. O. Clapp milks it on the ground if in abundance, if not, lets the lamb take it if it can. Elitharp milks it on the ground if very thick and gummy, so as to be difficult to draw, but if it comes easy lets the lambs take it. Hammond milks it on the ground and suckles the lamb on another ewe "until the milk becomes good." The Marshalls let the lamb draw it if he can. Rich milks it out once. Sanford, if it is quite thick, milks it out, but likes to have the lamb take it as soon as he can. Saxton first lets the lamb draw a little, and then milks out the bag clean on the ground. Wilcox lets the lamb take it if he will, but if not, after a few hours milks it out. Our practice has conformed to that of the Marshalls, which is substantially the same with that of Elitharp, Sanford and all those who say they let the lamb take it; for we suppose none of them mean to be understood that they draw it by hand from the udder and feed it from a spoon, or the like, to the lamb, if, as sometimes occurs, the milk has that thick, gluey consistency which renders it impossible to be drawn by the lamb. We do not think it well, however, for a weak lamb at least, to have a continued surfeit of this thick, first milk, if it physics it too freely. It is, as Mr. Pottle remarks, "Nature's cathartic." Few ewes continue to give it too long, but we have seen instances of the kind.

* Here, and elsewhere in this article, we shall use this term in its technical sense, i. e., as applicable to flocks which are kept mainly neither for wool nor mutton, but to raise lambs from to be sold at extra prices for breeding purposes.

MICHIGAN WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This State Association met at Ann Arbor, Feb. 14-16, the President, Hon. C. E. Stuart, in the Chair. The Wool Buyers' Association, by invitation, also attended—Thomas McGraw of Detroit, President. A committee of the latter body recommended that the following rules be adopted by the farmers of the State:

1st. That sheep should not be allowed access to straw stacks, especially of barley or bearded wheat.

2d. All sheep, except perhaps bucks, should be well washed if practicable in a running stream, and as early in the season as the weather will permit.

3d. That the sheep should be shorn, weather permitting, within six to ten days after washing.

4th. At the time of shearing the fleeces should be carefully rolled up as snugly as practicable, without the use of boxes, be wound with light colored strong twine brought twice each way around the fleece, carefully excluding all dead wool and unwashed tags.

The Committee also recommended the concurrence of the Wool Growers in the following rules "adopted by the Wool Buyers of the State:"

1st. A deduction of one-half on unwashed bucks.

2d. A deduction of one-third on washed bucks.

3d. A deduction of one-third on all other fleeces, unwashed or excessively gummy or heavy, or other unconditioned wool, or that made unmerchantable by an excessive use of twine, or by stuffing with unwashed tags or dead wool.

4th. In purchasing wool thus prepared for market, to pay a price proportionate to its relative worth as to texture, strength and other desirable qualities.

At the evening session the first four rules recommended by the wool buyers were adopted without discussion or amendment, except the substitution of the words "not too tightly pressed" for "without the use of boxes."

After a spirited discussion, Hon. C. E. Stuart offered, in place of the first three of the second series of rules presented, the following:

"Reasonable deduction should be made on account of unwashed or otherwise unmerchantable condition, this deduction to be determined, however, according to the quality and condition in each case, and not by any arbitrary rule of deduction to be applied indiscriminately to all cases."

This was unanimously adopted by the Growers. Mr. Stuart offered the following resolution, which was adopted with little discussion:

Resolved, That in any tariff bill which Congress may pass at its present session, the duties on wool ought to be equal to those proposed in the House bill of last session.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the State Wool Growers' Association for the following year:

President—Charles E. Stuart of Kalamazoo. *Vice President*—Sanford Howard of Lansing. *Secretary*—W. Baxter of Jonesville. *Treasurer*—W. G. Beckwith of Cassapolis. *Executive Com.*—C. W. Green of Oakland; J. R. Hendryks of Calhoun; L. S. Wood of Washtenaw; Chas. Rich of Lapeer; N. Pugsley of Van Buren.

After various other proceedings — including a recommendation that a State "Sheep Shearing Festival" be held on the first Tuesday in May, the Association adjourned.

We record with great satisfaction the unanimous refusal of the Association to adopt the arbitrary and unequally operating rule of wool shrinkage proposed by the buyers. But we should regret its assent to much contained in the 2d, 3d and 4th of the first series of "rules," if it was to be construed as founded on considerations and circumstances of general instead of local prevalence—in other words, if those "rules" were believed to be applicable to all the other wool growing States as well as Michigan. But we have no right or disposition to draw such an inference. We shall allude to this subject hereafter.

The Tariff Bill has finally passed and been signed by the President, as noted in our Commercial Department. It is understood that the bill as passed is substantially the same as that of last season, but the telegraph reports on the subject are so mixed that we cannot yet safely affirm such to be the fact.—M.

Winter in Minnesota.—E. W. C. writes us from Richfield, Hennepin Co., Minn., under date of Feb. 11th, denying a statement in the Rural in reference to the severity of the winter out there. He closes jubilantly by saying:—"We have in all not a depth of more than twelve inches of snow, barely enough to make goood sledding, and are having an unusually mild and delightful winter. We pity those poor fellows South, buried to their necks in snow."

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Raising Horses.

P. M. Jefferds of Piscataquis Co., Maine, closes a long article in the Maine Farmer, on the subject of raising horses, with the subjoined general observations, which we commend to the consideration of those interested. The writer says:—"The breeder should have a well defined object in view at the start, and select animals to breed from whose ancestors and themselves possess the qualities most desired in the progeny. That to improve our roadsters and trotters we should select medium and good sized mares, and cross them with medium sized and compact stallions, using no large, over-grown sires thinking to improve the breed. I know of no objection to 'in-and-in' breeding unless the family are deficient in some important particular, then to breed 'in-and-in' would be folly. We should not rely much upon any one point, however excellent, but should take into account purity of blood, size, form, family or hereditary qualities, both valuable and defective, and unite as many good points as possible. It will cost the farmer who raises a colt occasionally, no more to raise a good one than an ordinary one, while with him who makes it a specialty there is all the difference between a success and a failure. Our horses are bred too much on the hap-hazard principle, without aim or general rule. Let us have thoroughbred trotters and thoroughbred draft horses instead of the mongrels we now produce."

Old Sows for Breeding.

Some very successful hog-raisers use only young sows to breed from, thinking this course better than to keep them through the winter. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following reasons for thinking the contrary course the better way:—"In rearing swine and making pork there is a universal mistake among American farmers in breeding from young sows, before their physical system is developed. Until this time arrives, most of the food goes to the support of the animal's growth, therefore she cannot be as good a milker, or impart the same vigor of constitution to her offspring. We know by accurate experiment that an old sow's pigs are worth twenty-five per cent. more than a young sow's. They have more vigor of constitution, and make the largest and most profitable hogs. The reason why our breeds of hogs so soon run out and disappear arises mainly from the erroneous practice of breeding from young sows. Therefore, instead of killing their best sows this fall, farmers should keep them over for breeders, and make pork of their young ones. In Europe, no farmer of any reputation thinks of raising pigs from young mothers, any more than of keeping a dry cow for milk; but old sows are kept for breeders until they are too old to be profitable in this respect."

Down with the Crows.

An old subscriber to the Maine Farmer has the anti-crow fever, in its most intense form, and asks the Legislature of the State to pass a law compelling every man in it to spend two days in each year—one in the fall and the other in the spring—in hunting and killing crows! The particular sin, charged to the crows, and for which the penalty of death is invoked upon them, is for rifling the nests of the smaller birds, and thus diminishing their numbers. Some people regard the crow as a friend in this instance, rather than as an enemy. But whether friend or foe, we doubt if this compulsory mode of destroying the crow would result in any considerable diminution of the numbers of the black rascals. They are shy birds, and won't stand fire.

Peat Swamp Land — Cultivation.

A. B. Day, Lunenburg, Mass., writes the Boston Cultivator concerning his management of a section of his farm—a peat swamp interspersed with bogs. These were bogged and burned on the ground, and 400 loads of gravel spread upon an acre. The ground was then lightly dressed with stable manure and planted to corn, with super-phosphate in each hill. The yield was good, as was a succeeding one of the same kind the following year. In '65 the ground was used for cabbages and produced 25 tons of trimmed heads per acre, which sold for $1,000. Last year the same ground was sown to onions, and produced 1,320 bushels to the acre. This is doing well, on peat bog, and though the gravel cost something, it was evidently a paying investment.

Five Pigs Killed and Weighed.

Our friend of the Attica Atlas, having done justice to some forest trees, turns his attention to a lot of five pigs, a cross of Suffolk and Chester, raised by John Skaats near that village. The pigs were ten months old when slaughtered and weighed, aggregately, 2,040 pounds, or an average of 408 pounds. The breeder of these porkers is said to have these points in his system of breeding:—A cross of some small, quick-maturing variety with a larger; regular and frequent feeding of just so much as will be eaten up; clean lodgings and close quarters; cooked feed, milk and vegetables or apples forming a large share, and shorts in preference to corn meal.

Spring Rye.

A subscriber, Heltonville, Ind., wants to know if there is such a grain as "Spring Rye" and, if so, where it can be obtained. We do not know whether any of it is grown in this State or not, but it was common in Massachusetts some years since. It was grown less as an article of commerce than for family consumption, as the flour from it was deemed more delicate and better suited to pastry purposes than that of winter rye, then in common use. It produces well, and is as easily grown as any other grain, though it requires a stronger soil than does the winter variety.

Rural Notes and Items.

Agents of the Rural, and all wishing to do good and benefit themselves by becoming such, will please read notice of Spring Campaign, on page 82.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Society.—"A Life Member" writes a somewhat critical and caustic letter relative to this Society, its officers and organs, which we must decline publishing, although the allusion to the Rural's "independence and squareness in discussing men and societies that do not always possess the virtues they assume," is duly appreciated. The official organ of the Society should be addressed, as it can probably best answer such queries as this—"Is the newly-elected President a breeder of Short-Horns, or even the owner or cultivator of a farm?—and if not why should he be placed in the elevated and exemplary position of 'head center' of the farmers of the Empire State?" And this?—"How long is it since the Society had a real, practical farmer for its President, and how many each, if any, has it ever honored with the position?" We believe the Hon. T. C. Peters, President in 1865, was and is a practical and somewhat extensive farmer, and that the same may be said of several of his predecessors, though the number who were bred to the occupation, and made it a business for life—or ever *paid for a farm by farming*—must be exceedingly limited. The criticism of "A Life Member," in regard to selecting professional and military men as "unjust to the intelligent, enterprising and producing farmers of the State," certainly has some force,—yet we suspect that the fault lies with the "real, practical farmers" themselves, as but few of them attend the annual meetings of the Society and take part in controling its action. It is hardly "on the square" for members to complain of what might have been avoided by their own voices and votes at the proper time, but we trust our correspondent is not (as too many are) amenable to this criticism.

An Extensive Reaper and Mower Establishment.—While in Auburn, recently, we passed an hour or two in visiting the head-quarters of the Dodge & Stevenson Manf'g Co., and were surprised at the extent of the establishment and the business it is doing. The Company (of which Col. J. A. Dodge is President) has a capital of $250,000 employed in the manufacture of the Dodge Harvester (Ohio and Buckeye Patents, with Dodge's Improvements,) a machine which has attained a good and wide reputation. Its popularity is demonstrated by the fact that the Company is making four thousand machines for the coming harvest, two thousand of which are already completed. The manufacturing buildings, shops, store-houses, &c., are quite extensive—the main one being 330 feet long, and most of it four stories, the foundry 45 by 170 feet, the blacksmith shop 150 feet long, etc. There are three store-houses, each about 50 by 150 feet. Two hundred men are employed, and the establishment is now finishing about 100 machines each week. The machinery used is very perfect, and each part of the Harvester is apparently made with great care. The whole establishment is creditable to the Company and its originator and manager, Col. Dodge.

The Condition of the South.—Under date of Washington, D. C., March 1st, the Hon. Theodore C. Peters, Southern Corresponding Editor of this Journal, has written for publication an interesting and patriotic letter to Gen. Grant, entitled "A Report upon the Condition of the South with regard to its needs of a Cotton Crop, and its Financial Wants in connection therewith, as well as the safety of Temporary Loans." Mr. P. gives the results of his observations during a recent visit to all the commercial and business centers of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. We hope to find room for the letter in a week or two, but lest we may not, now give its conclusion, as follows:

"I have endeavored to place the true condition of the people of the South, and the condition of their resources and their urgent needs, so plainly before the people of the North, that they might be willing to assist them in this their hour of greatest need. They have all the appliances to make a bountiful harvest, and to recuperate their almost paralyzed industries, but a comparative small amount of money, which they do not ask as charity, but as a short loan, for which they are willing, and will be able, to pay an extra rate of interest. They have everything but money—land, labor, implements—but faint for lack of bread. The earth but awaits their labor to yield up its treasures in bountiful profusion, and like a gentle nursing mother bares her bosom, but her needy, famishing children, without the aid of friendly hands, are unable to draw sustenance from her overflowing breasts."

To Advertisers.—Persons wishing advertisements inserted in the Rural New-Yorker should send us fair, readable copy, specifying as to the amount of space to be occupied if they wish display, the number of insertions desired, and whether they are for the outside (last page) or inside of the paper—remembering the difference in price. Pray don't ask us to copy advertisements from this or that paper, as we *do not* receive or preserve files of quite all the journals extant. Another thing.—Don't "forget to remember" that advertisements for last page should reach us at least nine days ahead of the date of the issue in which they are to appear, and for inside six days in advance. Our outside form goes to press on Friday morning of the week *preceding* date, and the inside on Tuesday morning of the week of date. Attention to these matters on the part of our advertising friends will avoid delay and superfluous complaints. We refuse many advertisements, and are frequently obliged to defer others for want of space, but with all appropriate ones our rule is *first come, first published*.

Grain for the Paris Exhibition.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a circular in reference to sending samples of our cereals to the Paris Exhibition. A joint resolution was passed by Congress, early in January, authorizing the Commissioner to receive and forward to the Agent in New York small packages of wheat, corn, &c., designed for the Fair at Paris. These packages, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., free of postage, from any post-office in the United States. The packages should be distinctly marked with the name of the grain and donor, and also of the town, county and State in which it was grown. No provision is made for sending these packages by express, they being free only through the mail.

Maple Sugar.—L. D. Mitchell, Esq. of Pittsford, has favored us with a sample of maple sugar of very fine quality. It is evident that a due regard to cleanliness was exercised in its manufacture. Though presented in the cake form, it has the light and lively look characteristic of the article when made as it should be.

Dressing Calf Skins.—"A Farmer" asks:—"Will some of the readers of the Rural inform me how to dress calf skins in the manner buffalo robes are dressed, giving the amount of materials required, according to weight of skin?"

HORTICULTURAL.

FARMERS' GARDENS—No. II.

THE means used to start plants and seeds in advance of the season are various in form, application and cost, and range from the elaborate greenhouse, in which a tropical climate may be kept up through the coldest weather, down to the simple hand glass that is used to protect a hill of melons or cucumbers from a cold April wind. The main thing is to secure and maintain the proper temperature, moisture and light necessary to the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. These conditions may be obtained on a small scale in the house, and on this point we introduce some very practical hints furnished us by WM. WEBSTER of this city. He writes:

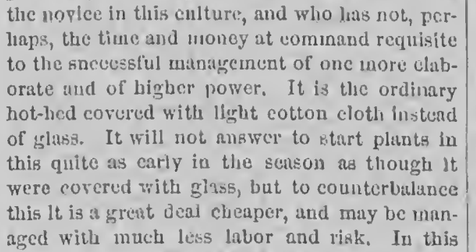
"As the time is fast approaching when all who wish to raise early vegetables or flowers from seed should be thinking of the means at hand by which they can accomplish this purpose, a few hints thrown out to the uninitiated as to the best mode of bringing forward young plants indoors, may not be out of place.

"To insure success in the germination of seeds and in rearing the young plants after they commence to vegetate, there are one or two points to be observed which are of vital consequence, and a neglect of which is sure to end in failure. First, to secure a proper medium for starting the seeds. In this, care must be taken to have a loose soil, so that the young and tender roots may easily penetrate and water pass readily through it. Second, heat and moisture are also essential, as they are the great promoters of all vegetable life, and without which it would be impossible for any seeds either to germinate or grow. Third, covering the seeds so as to secure certain and speedy growth; these agencies, however, must be used in moderation,—for an excess of either heat or moisture would as certainly destroy the young plants as covering the seeds too deeply in the soil would cause them to rot. Any good garden soil, if sufficiently porous to allow water to percolate easily, will answer for starting most seeds in, providing that a heat of 50° or 60° can be kept up in it and the temperature surrounding it can be maintained at 65° or 70°.

"Those who have hot-beds will experience but little difficulty in doing this, but those that cannot afford the expense or trouble of one may provide the means indoors, if they will but observe the rules which I have laid down in regard to heat, moisture, soil, &c.

"Any room where the temperature can be maintained at 65° or 70°, if sufficient light can be admitted, will answer the purpose; but as the air in all dwelling houses at this season of the year is too dry for the vegetation of young plants, an artificial atmosphere, suited to the wants of vegetable life, must be created. This can be done by using boxes of earth, covered with glass, to prevent a too rapid escape of moisture. Although it is necessary to surround the young plants with a humid atmosphere, for a part of the time, yet sufficient air must be admitted during a portion of every day to dry the plants thoroughly, otherwise they would damp off and die from an excess of moisture."

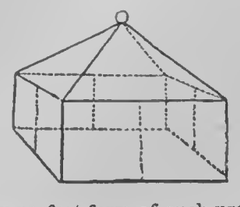
But every farmer's garden should have a hot-bed, and we illustrate one, the style of which is peculiarly well adapted to the wants and use of the novice in this culture, and who has not, perhaps, the time and money at command requisite to the successful management of one more elaborate and of higher power. It is the ordinary hot-bed covered with light cotton cloth instead of glass. It will not answer to start plants in this quite as early in the season as though it were covered with glass, but to counterbalance this it is a great deal cheaper, and may be managed with much less labor and risk. In this latitude the middle of March is sufficiently early to make this bed, and it will then bring forward the plants in satisfactory season. The advantages of cloth, as a covering for the bed, over glass are, first, the cost is hardly one-fourth; second, the bed does not require as much attention, as there is no danger of the plants being burned by the sun. The temperature is also more even, and the plants grow more stocky and bear transplanting better to the open ground. Ordinary white cotton cloth of close texture should be used and treated in the following manner:—Take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one of white of eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat; beat the eggs separately and mix them with the former; spread this mixture with a paint brush over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until it becomes water proof.



The engraving of the hot-bed represents the proper mode of construction. The cloth is nailed to light frames 3x6 feet, which are placed side by side on a box, the back of which should be about 20 inches high and the front 12 or 15. This box is placed on a bed of horse manure 2½ feet thick, mixed evenly, and well moistened and lightly patted down with a fork to make it of uniform solidity. On the manure spread first an inch or two of loam, then a layer of inverted sod, having three or four inches of rich soil above it. Cover this close with the box and sash, and at the end of three or four days plant seed. When the weather is mild enough, give the plants air by tilting the cloth frames, as shown in the engraving.

Hand-glasses, or small cold frames, should also be provided by every one who aims to have an early garden. Their use comes after that of the hot-bed, for plants are only to be started

and partially grown in the latter, and must perfect their fruit in the open ground to which they are transplanted. At this period they will not require bottom heat from the manure, but may need the light and warm atmosphere and protection from cold winds which the hand-glass will furnish. The smaller engraving illus-



trates a very perfect form of such protection for hills of melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c. A cheaper method of construction would be a box of pine with a couple of panes of glass set in the top. The long hand-glass is used for covering peas, flowers, or rows of any kind of plants. One side of it should be set with panes of glass; the reverse may be prepared cotton cloth.

OHIO GRAPE GROWERS' MEETING.

WE condense, from notes furnished us by our correspondent, M. B. BATEHAM, an account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, held at Cleveland, Feb. 20th and 21st, 1867:

There was a very good attendance, about one hundred being present, besides a number of visitors. Among them were quite a number of veterans in the cause of grape culture and pomology, including Drs. J. P. KIRTLAND and J. A. WARDER of Ohio; C. W. GRANT, S. B. PARSONS and A. MERRILL of New York; WM. GRIFFITH of Penna., and C. W. SPALDING of St. Louis. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Dr. J. P. DAKE, the President of the Association, in the chair, and M. B. BATEHAM, Secretary. The President delivered a brief address, giving the history and objects of the Association, and its operations for the past, and congratulating the members on the benefits that had already been derived from the organization, and still greater results to be expected in the future. The Secretary gave a verbal report of the doings of the Committee of the Society during the season, and especially of their observations in visiting the vineyards along the Lake Shore, after the excursion of the Association to the Islands last summer. This report, together with an account of the excursion, will be published in the forthcoming Report of the Association.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. J. W. DUNHAM, Collamer, O. *Vice-President*—Capt. John Brown, Jr., Put-in-Bay. *Secretary*—M. B. Bateham, Painesville, O. *Treasurer*—Rev. R. H. Leonard, Cleveland. *Directors*—L. D. Griswold, Elyria; S. B. Marshall, Cleveland; J. E. Mottier, North East, Pa.; J. H. Tryon, Willoughby; G. E. Ryckman, Brockton, N. Y.; M. H. Lewis, Sandusky; Addison Kelley, Kelley's Island.

ON SOILS AND THEIR PREPARATION.

At a former meeting Rev. N. P. BAILEY of Painesville was requested to prepare a report on "The soil and its preparation for vineyard planting." He indicated a few things for the purpose of eliciting discussion:

I. The kind or kinds of soil for vineyards. These we name in the order of our preference. 1st, light clay; 2d, loam; 3d, sandy or gravelly loam; 4th, stiff clay; 5th, sand.

II. Preparation of Soil—1st, No matter what kind of soil, if it retains moisture enough to cause it to collect in the bottom of a hole three feet deep, it should be underdrained, but not otherwise; 2d, any soil having a hard or adhesive subsoil should be worked with the subsoil plow, but not otherwise.

When these sub-surface preparations have been made, then we would prepare the surface soil for planting by, 1st, giving it a good dressing of ashes, plaster, bone dust and salt, and 2d, by plowing one foot deep. He used the term "light clay" to designate what is commonly called *clayey loam*—a mixture of sand and clay, but the clay predominating; and if gravelly or shaley, all the better. Such soil was much easier to manage than stiff clay, and he thought quite as good for grapes. By "loam" he meant what might be regarded as midway between clay and sand; and by "sandy loam," such as he had, a preponderance of sand. Each of these he counted preferable to stiff clay or to sand. Several gentlemen from the western parts of the Lake Shore expressed decided preference for clay soil, even "stiff clay" for vineyards, especially for the Catawba grape, and wine was the principal object.

Mr. GRIFFITH of North East, said he had before expressed his conviction that very satisfactory results can be realized in grape culture on nearly all classes of soils, not too wet, along the range of our favored Lake Shore; that the grand cause of our success was more in the air than in the soil.

Mr. PARSONS, Flushing, N. Y., had planted a large Delaware vineyard on the sea shore in New Jersey; soil white sand, and no manure applied. Thus far it was very promising; no marl had been discovered within ten or twelve feet of the surface. Thought the nearness of a large body of water a prime requisite in grape growing.

REPORT ON MUST.

In the discussion which followed this, it was stated that the must of Iona grapes picked Sept. 14th, 1866, and furnished for testing by Dr. GRANT, yielded 12 5-10 per cent. alcohol; those picked Oct. 1st, 14 per cent., and must made from the grapes 30 days after picking yielded 15 6-10 per cent. alcohol. Information being called for about the must from the Ives and Concord grapes, Mr. LEWIS of Sandusky said Col. WARING had told him that Ives must the past season gave 82 to 86 degrees. Dr. GRANT said that Mr. MOTTIER told him he was at Cincinnati recently, and Mr. WERK, Jr., who is making wine of the Ives grape, informed him the strength of the must was too low, the average being only about 65 to 70. Dr. SPAULDING said that the Concord grown in Missouri, yielded must weighing about 80, and making wine with 8 to 10 per cent. of alcohol, but this was above the usual average, especially when grown further north. Dr. DAKE said he found a good sample of Concord wine at Put-in-Bay, last fall, made by Mr. BEATTY, without the addition of any sugar, and on trial he found it contained 8 per cent. of alcohol.

In regard to the acid of must, Mr. GRIFFITH said it may be malic acid, or tartaric, or partly of each, but the latter is the acid desired for making wholesome wine, and is distinctively the acid of the grape, while the former is the acid of the apple and various other fruits, and tends to make vinegar. In the immature state of the grape, and as too often used for wine, the malic acid prevails, and no addition of sugar or other materials can remove this defect, though the alcohol may prevent acetous fermentation. Dr. DAKE believed that the tartaric acid in pure wines tended to neutralize the intoxicating effect of the alcohol on the nervous system, as well as to give an agreeable flavor and a wholesome acid quality.

ON DRAINAGE AND PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Dr. KIRTLAND said, in his opinion, clay soil, well underdrained, was the best for the grape growers. He had used tile for draining, and found no difficulty from filling up with the roots. A heavy clay soil became changed to a pliable loam in a few years after being well underdrained.

The Convention as a body were in favor of deep draining on heavy clay soils, and the opinions and practice of the majority were also in favor of simply plowing and subsoiling to the depth of 18 or 20 inches with teams, instead of trenching by hand.

ON THE USE OF MANURE.

Dr. SPAULDING said they found it advantageous to enrich old vineyards occasionally in Missouri,—say 15 to 20 years planted. Dr. KIRTLAND said our clay soils contain a good percentage of potash, and although seemingly poor, are improved by tillage so that their fertility is not likely to be exhausted for many years. On sandy soils he advised the occasional application of ashes or plaster, to bearing vineyards. Several persons spoke of having injured Catawba and Isabella vines by making the soil too rich.

Mr. BATEHAM said he had never seen any benefit result from manuring bearing vineyards, but often damage; however, he was convinced that it was an advantage in planting vines on ordinary or poor soils to apply a shovelful of compost or rich earth to each vine, mixing it with the soil about the roots, to give the vines a good start for the first year or two.

ON THE DEPTH OF PLANTING.

Mr. BATEHAM said there was need of setting the roots deeper in the ground than was sometimes done, to avoid the danger of heaving out or killing by the winter. There had been very heavy losses by the winter killing of choice young vines at various points along the Lake Shore the past winter, not so much by heaving out, on clay soils, as by the freezing of the roots in gravelly and sandy soils. He would set the roots as deep as could well be done and not have them deprived of the advantages of sun and air. Dr. SPAULDING said the practice in Missouri was to set the plant so that the upper roots would be about ten inches below the surface of the mellow ground, then when the earth has settled firmly, the roots will be found about six inches beneath the surface; perhaps a little less depth would be better in this cooler climate. It was desirable to keep the roots of the vines down out of the reach of the cultivator; hence many of the German vine dressers are in the habit of examining their young vines annually and cutting away the roots that may come out within six inches of the surface of the ground.

THE BEST STYLE OF PLANTS,

Dr. SPAULDING said, were such as had plenty of healthy roots, and a stem of new wood not less than ten inches long, so as to allow setting that depth in the ground without crowding the top. He preferred plants grown from short cuttings or single eyes, if they had sufficient length of tops. Other speakers preferred long cutting plants, then removing the upper tier of roots; but it was thought this practice must injure the health and vigor of the plants. The plan of setting the plants in furrows or shallow basins and gradually leveling up the soil after the vines have made growth, was recommended, especially if the soil is heavy or the plants are different in length of tops.

Remarks on Pruning and Training, and on Stakes and Trellises are deferred till next week.

TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.

A CORRESPONDENT from Boone Co., Mo., writes us in this wise:—"On examining my orchard a few days ago, I found a large proportion of the trees girdled by the mice. They confined their depredations mostly to the younger portion, which has been bearing for several years. Quite a number of trees from six to ten inches in diameter were completely girdled at the surface, while some are entirely stripped of the bark for several inches down the largest roots. Can you suggest anything that will benefit trees in such a condition?"

We cannot help suggesting, in the first place, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If the hints we gave in the autumn had been heeded by our correspondent, he need not now have complained of the condition of his trees. We will now, however, do our best to help him and others who may be in a like predicament over their troubles, though we fear that many trees must be lost in spite of the best treatment. There is no mere application that will take the place of the lost bark, so we will try and restore the bark to the tree. If the

tree is small, and only a small portion girdled, cut the bark even at the edges, and then take the bark from some limbs, and fit it as nicely as possible into the place girdled, thus restoring the bark taken from the trunk by by that taken from the limb. It may be in one or more pieces, and secured in its place by grafting wax, over which a bandage may be tied. The small engraving shows the principle.

If this proves too difficult, perhaps the one illustrated in the next engraving may be resorted to with success. Smooth the edges of the injured bark, and connect the upper and lower portions by scions. These must be made wedge-shaped at the ends, and inserted in a cut made with a chisel about an inch above and below the gnawed edges of the bark, and well secured in their places.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.—Fourteenth Report of the Ohio Pomological Society, embracing the Report of the Ad-Interim Committee, for the year 1866.—This is a very instructive pamphlet (illustrated) to fruit growers; about 60 pages.——Descriptive Catalogues of the Washington-st. Nurseries of BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, Geneva, N. Y.; No. 1, fruit department, No. 2, ornamental department.—— Catalogue of Reading Nursery, Reading, Mass; J. W. MANNING, proprietor.—— Montclair Small Fruit Nursery; Catalogue of Plants, with a full description of the Kittatinny Blackberry; E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.—— C. L. HOAG & Co's Trade List for the Spring of 1867, Lockport, N. Y.——Catalogue of Moorestown Small Fruit and Plant Farm, Burlington Co., N. J.; THOMAS C. ANDREWS proprietor.

THE PEACH BUDS.—A correspondent writes us from Niagara Co., Western N. Y., that the cold in that vicinity has not at any time this winter been so intense as to destroy all the peach buds. He says—"I find in my orchard plenty of buds alive on the 'Honest Johns,' 'Jacques Rareripe,' and the natural fruit, a few on 'Crawford's Early,' enough on 'George the Fourth' and 'Sweetwater,' but scarcely any on 'Old Mixon Free.'" More attention ought to be given to the relative hardiness of the varieties of the peach. Fruit growers should make observations this season and they will have something to guide them in future planting. From Ohio we have reports that the peach buds are uninjured.

BOOK ON GRAPE CULTURE.—(J. J. A., Henry Co., Iowa.) "Fuller's Grape Culturist," or "Grapes and Wine," by Husmann, will give you the information you seek. See advertisement of books for sale at this office in some of the back numbers of the RURAL for prices, &c.

SATISFIED.—Many housewives who have been using Soda for years, have become satisfied that D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is better for all purposes than Soda, and therefore cannot be induced to use Soda, or any other brand of Saleratus.

PYLE'S SALERATUS AND CREAM TARTAR.—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

New Advertisements.

40 BUSHELS PEACH PITS FOR SALE, by HUSTED & WINEGAR, Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.

IONA GRAPE VINES—2 years old.—Transplanted, and grown in open air, of *extra* size and quality. Samples, at wholesale rates, (single vines by mail,) $1,10 each. A. HAMMOND, Nurseryman, 891-tf Geneva, N. Y.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR THE SPRING OF 1867.

ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering for Spring planting their usual large and well grown stock of

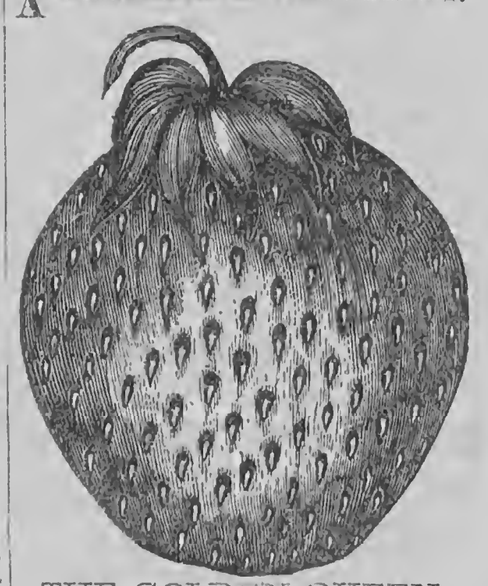
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,
Green-House and Hot-House Plants.

Bedding Plants—including the splendid large-leaved Cannas, Colocasia, etc.
Pear, Quince and Cherry Stocks.
Each of these Departments contain all of real value, old and new.
The following Catalogues, which give full particulars, will be sent, pre-paid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits, 10 cents.
No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., 10 cents.
No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring, 5 cents.
No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 3 cents.
894-3teo ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SPLENDID NEW PEARS, RASPBERRIES & STRAWBERRIES.

Dana's Hovey—The best Winter Pear known, lasting like a sweetmeat.
Dana's Augustus—This Seedling is quite equal to the Hovey, in quality, fruit large, cinnamon russet, ripening in September, extra.
Dana's America—A splendid early Winter Pear, as large as the Beurre Diel.
American Beauty, or Dunmore—A fine new Pear, ripening in July; size medium, the handsomest Pear grown, nearly covered with scarlet.
Clapp's Favorite—An American Seedling of great beauty and excellence, as large as the Bartlett and much better. 4 grafts of either of the above, $1; 2 grafts of each variety, $3; 5 of each, $5; 2 grafts of Bartlett, Sheldon and Seckel will be added, free of charge, if wanted, and sent free by mail.
Scarlet Seedling Raspberry, a new seedling of fine quality, fruit large and bright scarlet, perfectly hardy as far north as Canada; much better than the Philadelphia, 12 plants $3; 100, $15. The following 7 varieties of Strawberries, Agriculturist, Ripawam, Golden Queen, Jucunda, or Knox 700, Lending's White, Mead's Seedling and New Jersey Scarlet, the earliest of all berries, have been selected from over 100 kinds, and tested in my garden, the most of them produce berries over one ounce each. I will send free, by mail, one dozen of either variety, for $1; the 7 varieties, one dozen each, $5; 50 of each, $11; 100 of each, $21. Address either
F. W. CARPENTER, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., Or, WM. S. CARPENTER, 156 Reade St., N. Y.

A REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY.



THE GOLDEN QUEEN.

The above shows a fair average sample of berries of this new variety exhibited July 5th. It is of a beautiful bright scarlet color, of very high flavor, and enormously productive—many berries measuring *six inches in circumference*. It ripens fifteen days after the Wilson, and is thus most valuable as a late berry for family use or marketing. I carried samples of this berry nine days, and sold within that time nineteen thousand plants. Golden Queen, $1 ₰ doz.; $5 ₰ 100; $30 @ 1,000. Great Agriculturist, $1 ₰ doz.; $5 ₰ 100. Green Prolific, $1 ₰ doz.; $5 ₰ 100. Knox's Jucunda, No. 700, $1 ₰ doz.; $5 ₰ 100. The Southern Ruralist, printed at Amity City, La., speaking of THE GOLDEN QUEEN STRAWBERRY, says:—"Those who desire to raise a fruit of Tomato size and Strawberry flavor, will find just what they are looking for, in the Golden Queen."
Grape Vines, Ontario, $1,50 each; Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, and Creveling—three-year old bearing vines—$2 each. ☞ Cash orders filled in rotation. Address J. B. CLINE, Rochester, N. Y.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES IN GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c., &c.

Send for our Catalogue, which is a valuable Treatise on their Cultivation.

We were among the very first to engage in growing **SMALL FRUITS**, on a large scale, and for many years have been making a collection, which is unsurpassed if equaled anywhere.

GRAPES.

The Concord is decidedly the most popular grape in the country. It is now more generally planted, and gives greater satisfaction than any other. The

GREELEY PRIZE

has lately been awarded it as the grape of the greatest value. For full description SEE CATALOGUE.

Hartford Prolific and **Creveling**, are the best *very* early grapes yet thoroughly tested, and are very profitable.

Ives is destined to be, if it is not now, the leading wine grape of the country. For full description of this invaluable grape, SEE CATALOGUE.

Rentz is nearly of the same value, and is a most vigorous grower.

Martha is a **White Concord**, and is destined to be among White grapes, what its parent, the Concord is among the colored varieties.

Black Hawk promises to be a grape of very great merit—perhaps the earliest of all.

For description of above, and **Iona, Israella, Adirondac**, and all other desirable kinds, as well as much valuable information on Grape Culture, send **10 Cents for Catalogue.**

Our vines are grown in the open air, from bearing wood taken from our extensive Vineyards.

STRAWBERRIES.

For many years we have given earnest attention to the cultivation of Strawberries. Our long and varied experience gives us great advantages, in the selection of such varieties as will give the best satisfaction to the grower, whether for home or market purposes; our collection, in variety, quality, and quantity, is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere. We call special attention to the

JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700.

After thoroughly testing this variety for seven years, we unhesitatingly say, that *for uniform and large size, beauty of form and color, enormous yield, long continuance in bearing, great profit, health and vigor of plant*, and other desirable qualities, it is the most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. All who have seen it on our grounds, prize it alike highly.

Our present stock of plants of **Jucunda**, and all other valuable varieties, is the largest and best we have ever offered.

Send 10 Cents for Catalogue, which is a complete Manual on the Strawberry.

CURRANTS.

The demand for this valuable fruit is greatly increasing every year. We have taken special pains to make the best possible collection, and our stock is, perhaps, much the largest in the country.

We offer very superior plants of
Versaillaise.—The best of all.
Fertile de Angers.—Very similar to the above.
Cherry.—Excellent for Jelly.
Victoria.—Very late and good.
White Grape.—Superior for Wine.
La Hatine.—Vigorous grower and very good.
Black Naples.—Good for Jams and Jellies.

We can furnish any other desirable kind.

Also,

Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c., &c.

Send 10 cents for our **Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue** with **Supplement.**

It contains **Descriptions** and **Illustrations** of the leading varieties of

Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.—Select Lists of Fruits, made up with great care.

Letters from Eminent Fruit Growers, and **Reports of Various Committees**, who have visited our grounds, including the **Report of the Ad Interim Committee** of the **Ohio Pomological Society, 1865**, written by the President, Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, from which we extract:

"Four things struck all the visitors as especially worthy of note:—The modes of propagation and culture of the soil, the varieties under culture and trial, the wonderfully abundant product of magnificent berries, and the excellent and successful mode of harvesting and marketing the fruit, all of which may properly be introduced into this Report for the benefit of our fellow members."

Much valuable information, on each of these points, is contained in this Report, and other parts of the Catalogue.

J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AFTER.

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

The lips are cold and white.
That oft in ire
Seemed dropping on my soul
In liquid fire.

They cannot sway my heart
To love, and yet
They waken something like
A sad regret.

The grace of silence oft
I might have worn
Upon my lips; at least
Not dropped in scorn

Proud answer—clashing thus
Bright steel with steel,
And I more tender grow,
As thus I feel

Such deep thoughts stir within
Mine inmost soul.
O Love, speak softly thou,
My life control,

With all its secret springs,
That they may flow
Unbroken from clear depths,
Reflecting so

The heaven of God's own peace,
O, sweet and clear,
Speak thou above all strife
"Forgive, forbear."

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MR. SMITH'S ADVICE.

As I was stepping into my buggy to drive home from town one day last summer, I heard a familiar voice calling "Mr. SMITH!" and on turning, was agreeably surprised to see my next neighbor, SILAS BERWICK, who had just come from Oil City,

"With the scent of kerosene upon his clothes and shoes,
And his pockets stuffed with papers, containing wondrous news,
Of flowing wells and fortunes made on every passing day,
Along the streams and in the glens of fair Petrolia,"

whither he had gone some months previous, with the hope of engaging in business less laborious and more lucrative than farming.

"Right glad to welcome you back again, BERWICK. Your wife came out, as I passed your house, and asked me to call at the post-office, as a letter from you was due. Instead of a letter I shall have the pleasure of bringing you bodily to her. So jump in, and I'll drive onward."

"Why, SMITH, I'm not quite ready yet. I've been running around among the stores, hunting a nice dress for my wife. Always make a practice of giving her a present on returning from a journey. Just step in here with me a minute," and he pointed to a well-stocked establishment near us.

"So you didn't invest all your funds in the 'diggings?'"

"No, indeed; it takes money to make a successful 'strike' down there; and having but a moderate supply, and no prospect of adding to it by remaining, I concluded to return and try farming again. I'd like farming well, if I could see that I was getting ahead any. But come in here. I've been looking at a stylish piece of silk which MARVIN says will 'out-wear merino.' He will sell me a dress for thirty dollars. There's enough for a couple of dresses in the piece, and he says he could afford to sell at a lower figure if I would take the whole. Supposing you buy half of it for your wife, SMITH."

"My wife likes to select her own dresses, sir. Don't wish to look at the article; so let's be going."

Giving a signal to Lightfoot, we rattled off and soon left the noisy streets in the distance. Then a slower pace suited us and we resumed our conversation.

"Give the money to your wife, BERWICK, and she will buy what is needed most, and that will afford her more pleasure than a score of stylish silks, I'll warrant. I used to be famous for surprising Mrs. SMITH with new dresses and that sort of thing. When I returned from that trip to Minnesota, some years since, I went into a store to purchase something to present to her. The 'something' turned out to be a delicate silk, which the merchant held up in lustrous folds to my admiring gaze. After a joyous welcome from all, I tossed the parcel into my wife's lap. Opening it, she turned a look of astonishment toward me and said, 'KATE is only eleven years of age, and will not know how to take care of such a fancy dress, Mr. SMITH. What induced you to buy it for her?'

"'It is not for KATE, it is for you, SUSAN. There will be parties and so forth, and this will be just the thing for you.'

"'You have forgotten my good black silk, Mr. SMITH. I'm so sorry you brought this home, instead of a substantial roll of calico or flannel to make school-dresses for the children. There's that poor, leaky cistern too, that gets worse every washing-day, and I'd like to know where the money can be obtained to have it repaired?' Soon after we sold the beautiful dress to a lady whose daughter fancied it, to be worn at her wedding.'

"Summer came, and Mrs. SMITH talked of buying a new bonnet. Passing along the streets, I saw a gay one in a shop window, and at once stepped in and purchased it. True, it cost more than I expected; but 'Madame' soothed me by saying, 'It was an exquisite article and would please the most fastidious lady.' I took it home; but it did not suit Mrs. SMITH at all. She declared she could have bought five suitable bonnets for the price paid for this medley of French flowers, laces and ribbons. Soon after she called on 'Madame,' and exchanged the 'exquisite article' for a suitable bonnet for herself and a hat for each child besides.

"But this did not cure me of trafficking in dry goods. Several months after the bonnet affair I happened to go into an auction-room in town, just as the auctioneer was extolling the merits of a grand shawl. Mrs. SMITH thought of purchasing a cloak; and the idea struck me that a shawl would be just the thing for her, as it would not get out of fashion as soon as a cloak. The auctioneer was fluent with expressions respecting the value of the article. 'Elegant cashmere shawl! Just agoing! Going! Who says thirty-six dollars for this magnificent shawl?' I named that amount, when a foreigner called out, 'I gif dirty-six dollar and one-half for him!' 'Thirty-seven,' cried a man at the door. I shouted, 'Thirty-eight.' My opponent said, 'Thirty-nine,' after which we contested it hotly until it was suddenly knocked off to me for forty-five dollars. On paying for it, I remembered a grocer's bill, due that day, which I designed paying with that very money. Well, I called on the grocer, made an apology for my delinquency, and went home. The 'elegant cashmere' was duly handed to Mrs. SMITH, who glanced vexatiously at it, exclaiming, 'How provoking you are, Mr. SMITH! Why, broché shawls of this style were old-fashioned twenty years ago!' However, she wore it heroically. One day a neighbor visited us, whose handsome, comfortable cloak quickly attracted my wife's attention. The lady paid fifteen dollars for the materials, and made it herself. That Mrs. SMITH admired it was evident, although she was silent. Perhaps the thought that her shawl cost the price of three such cloaks was uppermost in her mind. It certainly was in mine, and the lesson was a salutary one. Since then I have let such speculations entirely alone. Mrs. SMITH attends to the purchase of all dry goods necessary for the family, and proves to be perfectly competent for the task. Now, neighbor BERWICK, please hand the money you thought of spending for that silk to Mrs. BERWICK, and it will lend an additional charm to the joy of your return. I have missed you from the neighborhood, and gladly welcome you back to the noble pursuit of agriculture. The experience of the past few years has convinced me of the utility of keeping an exact account of my income and my expenditures each year, and I find myself steadily getting ahead. Yes, BERWICK, you and I can flourish on our farms if we mind our own business. Oil speculations are too slippery for men of our calibre. But here we are at your house. Good-day, sir! Get up, Lightfoot!" M. N.

A FEW WORDS ON SQUEEZING.

While the ladies are growing very sensible indeed in the matter of dress, so far as boots, balmoral skirts, warm stockings and high-necked dresses are concerned, they are degenerating in a great many other matters quite as important. The corset is not a necessary part of a woman's wardrobe, and alas, when a woman begins to wear corsets she will wear them too small, and will tug at the laces until her breath becomes short and she feels it necessary to abstain from everything like a comfortable meal. We say nothing against a well shaped corset, worn loosely, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do. You may have a small waist, but you are exposing yourself to a dozen misfortunes which are as bad as a large waist. First, you'll surely have dyspepsia and grow yellow and cross and unhappy; secondly, your hands will grow red; thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be unable to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery; sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and altitude; seventhly, your eyes will grow weak; eightly, you will break down at thirty or thereabouts, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not frighten women from tight corsets, perhaps the information that gentlemen generally do not admire what dressmakers call a "pretty figure," so much as a natural one, may have some influence.

A NOVEL WEDDING.—A lady in one of our Vermont towns, says the Bellows Falls Times, a few days ago, wishing to get married, and to have people *know* that she *was married*, invited the people to her father's house to an evening prayer meeting, as the custom was in their neighborhood, and gave the parson an invitation and "the hint." He arrived at the hour appointed and found some seventy or more persons there assembled, no one knowing what was to take place. He chose to address his congregation upon the marriage at Cana, in Galilee. Having finished his discourse the said lady and her affianced arose to their feet without any "bluster," but among many bewildered countenances, and said amen. Taking his hat he left them wondering, and for aught I know they are wondering yet.

A NEW FASHION IN GLOVES.—A Paris correspondent writes that the latest fashion for ladies in that city is "to wear dog skin gloves, and to wear them till—to use a Gypsy-like, perhaps, but still expressive simile—they are 'as black as a tinker's pot.' The more like they are to that engine of the *batterie de cuisine* of the domestic repairer the more they are admired. At last, then, *ces petites dames* have found a cheap fashion; but no, perhaps they will buy up fine old dry and dirty gloves at a fancy price. However, nobody now enters a certain society with clean hands if they wish to be that which an echo from the continent calls '*chique.*'"

A MRS. WHITE is "local" of the Stark County (Mo.) News. The paper is said to be very gossippy.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined for the reasons annexed:—"Bemis Heights," W. D. E. Re-model your second and fifth stanzas. Other article accepted.—"Thou art gone and left me Weeping," M. E. Not specific enough to interest strangers to its subject. Other accepted.—"The Heroes of America," S. E. V. Take a subject on which it is not impossible to say anything new. Your style is good.—"Stray Thinking," E. Not new.—"Memory of the Dead," E. Try a newer subject; Irving has left nothing to be written on that one.—"Scandal on the Brain." Not new.—Problem, A. M. W. The truth of your proposition depends on the form of the shot, of which you say nothing.—"The Fleetness of Time," A. W. Not new.—"Astronomical Questions," J. M. S. They are *not* astronomical.—Riddle, H. E. E. Of your three answers, the first is incorrect and the second irreverent.—"A Partner Wanted," S. Subject exhausted.

Choice Miscellany.

GOOD NIGHT.

FROM THE GERMAN OF KOERNER, BY A. C. KENDRICK.

Good night!
Let it on the weary light!
Now the day in silence closes,
Labor's toil-worn frame reposes.
Till awakes the morning light.
Good night!

Go to rest!
Weary eyes in sleep be prest.
Silence on the wide streets falleth,
Save where lone the watchman calleth:
Whispers night to each worn breast,
Go to rest!

Sweetly sleep!
Heavenly dews your senses steep!
Feels your breast love's bitter pleasure,
Let the form your bosom treasures
Brightly imaged round you sweep.
Sweetly sleep!

So good night!
Slumber till the daylight breaketh;
Slumber till another morrow
Brings another weight of sorrow.
Fear ye not—your Father waketh!
So good night!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY SKETCHES.

NUMBER ONE.

Out in the country, where the winter wind drifts the snow all up around us, where the din and hurry and bustle of the great world never come near enough to disturb the quietness, where away out of our windows slope wide views of monotonous snow-clad meadows, and the grey net-work of forest boughs seems woven against the horizon—

Somebody peers over my shoulder and says: "Ah, what a dismal picture you are painting. City people already have terrible ideas of how lonesome it is in the country; and I thought you were going to give them a different view of it."

"Well, well, if you will only wait and not be in such a hurry. I'm only painting the background. Painters don't make their back-grounds bright crimson, or yellow, do they? Just sit down and go on with your knitting, please, and when it's done you may see it and pass criticism on it to your heart's content—or discontent, perhaps."

Of the farm-houses scattered here and there, in valley or on hillside, each one forms a little nucleus around which cluster the hopes and fears of those hearts that call it home. How little those hearts may remain, or how great and deep and wide the developing finger of Time may mould them, who can truly prophesy? The broad fields of the country hold rich treasures of beauty and fragrance and fruitage, in the glad summer. But oh! does it repay the long, dreary dearth of the winter?—for then the country is lonely and desolate, always, everywhere. Is it? Just peep into our kitchen and see. I've finished my back-ground, now I'll sketch the picture. You see our family room *is* the kitchen; for when it was built we found we could have two small, tucked-up rooms, or one great one; and all but JANE voted for the great one. So it was carried for one room. I think that JANE has held a little ill-will ever since, because she could not be the majority.

First in the group are the father and mother. He is a great hale and hearty man of fifty, his dark hair, now flecked with silver threads, soft, brown eyes, full of genial kindliness, with a little sly twinkle settling itself down in their corners, telling of the sparkling vein of mirthfulness indigenous to his nature. He was just such a man as one would apply to in time of trouble or perplexity, and not be afraid of his straightening himself up to the resemblance of an iceberg. His wife was a blue-eyed, auburn-haired woman, with order the first natural principle of her existence. A fair, good woman was she, not more selfish than ordinary, not over generous.

Next come the young folks of the group. ROBERT, the eldest, is somewat after the type of his mother, but his nature is wider, stronger and more generous. He lives from home, coming in to join the home circle only late on Saturday. MARY, or "MOLLIE," the oldest girl, is a tall, fine-faced brunette, rather stately in her ways, too apt to rule if she can, but with a true heart full of native goodness. SUSAN is dark-eyed, too, and bears the reputation at home of being the family "blue." JANE is pretty, the fairest one of the sisters in features, a trifle vain, may be, and with a brain as full of fanciful air-castles as any one I know. ALBERT, or "BERT," is the nine-year old baby, full of fun and go ahead, a good child for one who is the pet of the family. And then there lives with them a cripple cousin, who seems to have gained in the head what he has lost in the feet. He is RUFUS. And then myself, who belong there because I want to and am wanted, and not by any tie of kinship. The lamp is on the table, father reading the paper, mother mending socks, MOLLIE knitting soft, bright meshes out of crimson wool, SUSAN reading history, JANE putting up her hair *a la crimp*, and ROBERT helping BERT mend his broken sled. After awhile MOLLIE stops her netting and comes around to talk with ROBERT, and as they talk out loud I suppose we may listen.

Robert—I've had some serious thoughts lately, MOLLIE, and the result of them is I have concluded to give up going to college, and buy JOHN ANSON'S farm, and make a good farmer. I know some people will laugh, and I see your eyes are full of disapproving wonder; but I think it will be all for the best in the end, MOLLIE.

Mollie—Why, ROBERT, surely that is new and strange. I thought you had reckoned so much on going, and had worked so hard to earn enough to go.

Robert—Yes, it's true. I had made reckon on going to college. I would like to now; but, all things considered, will it be best? After I go all through the depths and mysteries, and come out penniless, shall I have the talent for a professional man? It is doubtful if I could make anything but a very ordinary one, at best. As the world is full of just such ones now, waiting, striving for, grasping, a mere pittance, illy fitting the positions they occupy, like pigmies in giants' garb. I can never enter that field and gain the victory, honestly, conscientiously; and I will never gain it otherwise. I know the estimation in which farming is held by many, some of them beggars in the professions, but I think all just and great minds hold it a high and honorable calling. In fact, I would not blame sensible men for condemning such farming as we witness, year after year, all about us. The broad, fertile acres blush for the ignorance and shiftlessness of their owners.

Mollie—Well, if you are thus determined, I suppose we shall have to endure you for a neighbor, even if you eclipse us all with your model farming.

Father—For my part, I think ROBERT'S choice is sensible.

Mother—Yes, I suppose we must all try to think so, though I cannot help reflecting he would have graced some profession much better than he will believe.

Susan—looking up from her book—O ROBERT, I had made such great calculation upon coming in town to see you, and having so many new books to read; and now that will all be spoiled.

Jane—Brother BOB, I'll tell you what, I guess you will get tired of plowing, and sowing, and reaping and mowing, and I don't believe you will make any better farmer than old 'Squire GRUBB, you poke so much fun at. Be nothing but a farmer, BOB? I declare it's a shame.

Bert—I'm real glad, brother BOB, you are to be a farmer. I'll come to be your boy every summer, if you'll only help fix my sled, and help me in arithmetic winters. Yes I will, sure and true.

And RUFUS said, "Be a noble, upright man, ROBERT, and GOD will bless you, if your calling be never so humble in the estimation of the world.

And then we all said good night until we met again.

As I was going up stairs, somebody said he guessed my canvas was not large enough to hold all of my picture; I had put in too many figures. Well, maybe I'll paint them again on a new canvas, and have another scene sometime. ERIE.

Home, Feb. 5, 1867.

A LUCID DIRECTION.

The late Dr. Henry Ware, when once asked by a parent to draw up a set of rules for the government of children, replied by an anecdote:

"Dr. Hitchcock," he said, "was settled in Sandwich; and when he made his first exchange with the Plymouth minister, he must needs pass through the Plymouth Woods—a nine miles' wilderness, where the travelers almost always got lost, and frequently came out at the point they started from. Dr. H., on entering this much dreaded labyrinth, met an old woman, and asked her to give him some directions for getting through the woods so as to fetch up at Plymouth rather than Sandwich.

"'Certainly,' she said, 'I will tell you all about it, with the greatest pleasure. You will just keep right on till you get some ways into the woods, and you will come to a place where several roads branch off. Then you must stop and consider, and take the one *that seems to you most likely* to bring you out right.'

"He did so, and came out right." Dr. Ware added, "I have followed the worthy and sensible old lady's advice in bringing up my children. do not think anybody can do better; at any rate, I cannot." Good common sense, doubtless, is often better than all set rules; but the thing is to *have it.*

BEING SURETY.—If any desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further, he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by a syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs it not; therefore from suretyship, as from a man-slayer or enchanter, bless thyself; for the best profit and return will be this—that if thou force him for whom thou art bound to pay, he will become thy enemy; if thou choose to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.

Sabbath Reading.

PEACE—BE STILL!

BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA SHINDLER.

Once upon the heaving ocean,
Rode a bark at evening tide,
While the waves, in wild commotion,
Dashed against the vessel's side.
Jesus, sleeping on a pillow,
Heeded not the raging billow;
While the winds were all abroad,
Calmly slept the son of GOD.

In that dark and stormy hour,
Fearful ones awaked their Lord,
Jesus, by his sovereign power,
Calmed the tempest with a word,
On life's dark and restless ocean,
Mid the billow's mild commotion,
Trembling soul, your Lord is there;
He will make you still his care.

Jesus knows your silent weeping,
When before his throne you bow;
Never, never is he sleeping,
Where he reigns in glory now.
If the world is dark before thee,
If the billows, rolling o'er thee,
All thy soul with terror fill,—
Hear him saying—"Peace! be still!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE.

Life is ours and we must use it; our Maker's gift we dare not cast away, and though our feet are weary and our timid hearts are sorely tried by the perils of the thorny road, still we must journey on—on to the haven of eternal rest, or on to the endless death.

The hopes that sustained us in youth break, as broke the bubbles from our childhood's pipe; the aspirations of our riper years depart as suddenly; and every earthly thing is doomed to decay. We may quarrel if we will, and stand before the world as harsh and cynical; we may think how short our fleshly pleasures, and fret and fume the years away, because forsooth we must adapt ourselves to the world, and cannot adapt the world to us. Our duty to GOD and to ourselves stands clearly out before us, and why evade the burden? What will all our discontent avail? It will not lighten the wearying weight upon our shrinking shoulders, but add instead its own heavy load.

Be thoughtful; it is the power of thought that raises man above the beasts of the field, makes him the heir of immortality and heaven, or sinks him to the depths of infamy and hell. To whom much is given, of him much shall be demanded. Think how great a charge is the care of an immortal soul. To but one master is our allegiance given. "Whom serve we in this life we serve in that which is to come," and all must know whose cause they have espoused.

Be true—true to yourself and true unto your God. Deal not falsely with your own heart, but study well its darkest depths. Be true to the Christ who died that you might live, true to the hope He won for your sin-freighted soul. The faculties GOD gave to you, use them not for the advancement of selfish ends nor to appease the lust for gold, which is but dross to purchase earthly pleasures that fade away. GOD is true and He alone is steadfast. Sully not you immortal soul with the corruption of unholy thoughts, nor yield your life to the vile work of the evil one.

Be brave; trial may compass all your way, it may be hard to stand and fight the evils that assail, but when has not evil tried to withstand the good? When has man found the way of duty easy? Here are the battles fought, further on is the victor crowned, crowned not with the laurels of transient glory, but with the starry crown that never fades.

Be patient; "the web of our life is of a mingled yarn," and in the loom of time it is laid to a pattern that man does not see. Sorrow and joy, the beating heart weaveth swiftly in, as GOD sees that it is needed; and when at last the work of patience is complete, and the weaving is all done, in heaven's clearer light we all shall see the finished beauty that the changing colors wrought. ANNA PARKER.

PROFANITY.

The whole argument on the subject of profanity is summed up thus briefly by Prof. D. T. AMES, in his recent New Year's address to the students of Syracuse Mercantile College:—"Of all bad habits that can attach themselves to man, swearing,—merely from a business point of view, appears to me to be most foolish and inexcusable. It is a habit from which there is no *possible good*, but always probable evil. The tippler, in his mirth, finds an apology; the thief steals for gain; the gambler plays to win; the murderer, in common with all other criminals, finds some excuse to mitigate his guilt, but who ever heard a man even attempt a justification or excuse for profanity? Unlike kindred bad habits, it is wicked and useless without an apology; it injures you, without recompense, even in the eyes of your own profane associates, while all moral and respectable people condemn and despise you. Why, then, swear?"

"I AM A MISSIONARY, TOO."—It was said when the late Commodore Foote was in Siam, he had, upon one occasion, the King on board his vessel as a guest. Like a Christian man, as he was, he did not hesitate in the royal presence to ask a blessing, as the guests took their places at the table.

"Why, that is just as the missionaries do."

"Yes," answered the heroic sailor; "and I am a missionary, too."

There is a most important lesson of Christian devotion and consistency in such an example.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

"TRAIN up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

A strange world is this, and strange are the mortals who walk over its earth-trodden paths, and strange it is that only the few ever learn what is for their real good; and, although the world is calling loudly for intellect, for knowledge, it is only the few who respond to the cry, who learn that "there is no royal road to intellectual eminence." Education is needed not only in our rural school districts, but in the breadth and length of this wide earth; still, that it is neglected in our rural districts is a truth which is as evident as that "as soon as the sun rises it begins to shine." True, the farmers must till the soil, sow the wheat and gather it into the garner; yet they forget the living wheat which gathers around the family hearth and is dependent upon them for the support not only of the physical but of the mental. Parents, don't starve your children, don't wind your soul all up in a few acres of land, concentrate all your faculties and energy on the one object, "the almighty dollar," in order that you may be able to hand a little corrupted dust down to the next generation. We do not want this; as a people, as a nation, as a world, we are rich enough; it is an age of action, and we want intellect as well as acres, dollars and muscular strength.

Again, you build houses, hire teachers just as cheap as you can and give them the consolation that they will have a difficult school to manage. Sometimes they are told that there must be no corporeal punishment, for the district will not like that; or, on the other side, they must thrash everything out of the children and beat everything into them. School is commenced, and the trustee is not seen again until after it is closed. If it was a failure, the teacher "wasn't much." Then, too, it is the duty of the teacher to visit the parents; but the rule does not work the other way. In the school-room the teacher reigns supreme, that is if he have a good amount of muscular strength. Now, in the name of all that is good (I appeal to the mind and not to the pocket,) is this the right course to be taken? Must the land be tilled and the live stock be tenderly cared for and watched over at the expense of immortal posterity?

Parents, it is your duty to educate your child, to watch its progress from day to day. The child needs the education; the home fireside needs it; your country needs it; the world needs it; and GOD demands it. Perhaps some may excuse themselves for the reason that they are poor; but, even though you are poor, and all that you have of this world's riches is earned by the sweat of the brow and the hand which is blackened and hardened by the toils of this life, even then raise yourself from the dust of the earth; for you are the honest poor, the nobility of this world; and while you toil on you are carrying out the great work which GOD himself commenced. Six thousand years ago this world was hurled into indefinite space by an Almighty hand; and here it was left in its rough and natural state for the hand of man to hew down its mountains, chisel off its corners, bring forth from the rough, unhewn block of marble the life-like statues and erect everywhere its towering steeples which proclaim the belief in a Supreme Being.

In conclusion, don't grasp your money too closely, or consider your time too precious to spend a little in visiting schools; for, if you do, there will be a call ere long from the Empire State for your dust, and it will have to come. If there is not a reformation in some of our schools, we shall be compelled to have another State prison and lunatic asylum built on a large plan and a wing added to our new idiot asylum. Let not poverty or the glittering dust of the earth keep your child from the school-room; and, of all things that you will to posterity, will them an education, and with GOD's help teach them how to live, so that when nature dissolves, when 'tis said "dust thou art, and to dust must return," then the soul, the educated part, will be prepared for the great change, prepared to meet its Creator, prepared for the world beyond the river.

LIBBIE.

Geddes, Feb. 2, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SENDING CHILDREN TO FREE SCHOOL.

THE Waterloo Woolen Company has discharged over twenty boys and girls under twelve years of age, as the only way they can induce the children's parents to send them to school. Hereafter no children are to be employed in the mill, who do not bring a schoolmaster's certificate that they have had at least one quarter's schooling within the current year.

Strange as it appears, when the villages are so severely taxed to build large school houses, and to pay high salaried teachers, male and female, the poorer classes of the people, for whose free schooling the law was made, are least benefited by it; because, with that false logic which keeps them forever poor, they think that which costs nothing is worth nothing. I know one very small freeholder who grumbled at paying a school tax because he kept his own children from school.

*

A MEMBER of Congress once said: — "What the honorable gentleman has just asserted I consider as catamount to a denial." "I presume," replied his opponent, "that the honorable gentleman means tantamount. I am not so ignorant of our language as not to be aware that catamount and tantamount are not anonymous."

OUR most intimate friend is not he to whom we show the worst, but the best of our nature.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

ROSCOE CONKLING, the original of the portrait above, was born in Albany in 1828. He received a liberal education, adopted the profession of law, settled in Utica in 1846, and in 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and has been retained in his seat by re-elections ever since. His record there has been an uncommonly clear one, and he is recognized as the leader of the New York delegation. He has been prominent as a member of the Committee of Fifteen, to which was chiefly intrusted the work of reconstruction, and has shown himself not only brilliant in the more showy parts of legislative business but thoroughly conversant with all the details of its every-day work. Seldom has any contest of the kind attracted more attention or elicited more comment than did that which resulted, on the 15th of January last, in Mr. CONKLING'S election to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March instant. The universal testimony of the journals of the country, of both parties, was that his eminent abilities fitted him for, and his faithful services in the House entitled him to, the high honor. And in addition to his other qualifications, one of the many correspondents who commented on his election assures the public that he "knows how to 'strike from the shoulder'"— which is said to be an important accomplishment to a legislator. It is not often that so young a man is called to so high a position with such flattering and complete omens of success.

Various Topics.

A NEW ELEMENT IN ART.

A PAINTER of miniatures recently exhibited a collection of portraits, with labels attached, one of which read thus:—"Countess ORLOFF of Russia, whose income is $25,000 per day." What particular connection there was between the roubles of the fair Russian and the skill of the artist, we were unable to determine. Has modern art criticism established such a rule as —the greater the "pile" the greater the painting? Or is the announcement intended to be of similar effect as if it were stated that a landscape had been drawn by a man standing poised on one foot on top of a church spire?—the painter being expected to tremble in the awful presence of twenty-five thousand dollars a day. Are we to take it for granted that a lady with nine million dollars a year for pin money will be so elaborate in her "make up" that only the sublimest genius and the subtlest art are equal to the task of portraying her with accuracy?

In truth, this use of financial statements as personal characteristics is a vulgar absurdity to which Americans are too much addicted. And the publication of income lists, whatever may be its use in the way of correcting errors, intentional or otherwise, is to be deplored for encouraging a reprehensible curiosity and giving factitious importance to that which is already too powerful. Where a man has made it his ambition to amass wealth, and has met with notable success, though the object is not the most elevated, it may be well enough to mention it, just as we would mention any other successful achievement. For making money is proof of a certain amount of ability. But to give one prominence for accidental or inherited wealth is like making a hero of a man because he has crossed the ocean in the Great Eastern, or received a message through the cable, or because he has had a cow struck by lightning. An artist, of all men, should be above such nonsense.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS for colored children, employed by the Society of Friends Freedmen's Aid, writes from the interior of the "Old North State," that she accepted an invitation to dine with a family who sent a wagon and mules for her and her friend. "The ride was four circuitous miles, through woods part of the way, which the raw-boned team accomplished much better than was expected with such a primitive wagon. I found our destination a very old house with plenty of rubbish and dilapidated, tumble-down buildings around it. The house was unplastered and almost windowless; but shawls were put up to keep out the wind; and the large fireplace, filled with blazing pitch-pine logs, sent forth warmth and comfort that was hospitable in its homeliness; while the warm, hearty welcome we received compensated for all. Here is the very ample and truly luxurious bill of fare:—Roast spare rib and turnip; chicken and potatoes; sausages; a back-bone pie, made of a pig's back-bone; beets and pickles. In true Southern style all were desired to lay hold and help themselves to that they liked best. Dessert—pumpkin pie, tarts, cakes, honey, preserves, and very nice boiled custards in tumblers. How much better this than the more dainty hospitality of the North, where you are often placed in a cold, musty room that has not been warmed for a month or more; the bright, unused carpet seems to demur to your clay-stained boots; even the gilded spittoon beside you seems to say, 'I am only to look at, not to spit in.' Then every movement of maid or matron proclaims their uneasiness, and how much trouble you have made them; fidgety fear lest she should violate conventional rules frightens away the self-possession of your hostess; and you feel so ill at ease that you long for the true homespun hospitality and primitive comforts of the Old North State kitchen."

The schoolmistress says of her friends that, although they live in such dilapidated quarters, without either wood house, cook stove, or conveniences by us considered indispensable, they are not poor whites, but, in the vernacular of the country, "mighty nice people that raise *craps*." In point of information and culture, the whites were below her expectation; but the blacks were above it. Over one hundred families of freedmen have already purchased homes in that region; and she thinks they are much better off there than they would be at the North, where they would come into unpleasant competition with the Irish, their natural enemies. If you want to provoke a freed black, call him a smoked Irishman.

LXXVI.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT IS SHODDY?

TWENTY-FIVE years ago woolen rags in England sold at $20 the ton and only for manure. Now they are sold there at $200 the ton, to be made into cloth. There is but one factory in the United States where shoddy is made into cloth; but in Leeds and its vicinity cloth to the value of $15,000,000 is annually manufactured from shoddy; and it is supposed if the supply was stopped in England, as our Senate have lately prohibited it by tariff enactment from the United States, it would close one-third of the woolen mills in the United Kingdom. It would seem that our grave Senators are horrified at the idea of wearing a shoddy coat of home manufacture, while they daily wear unwittingly one whose components, in part at least, come from the foreign Jew's rag-bag. It was disclosed at the great London Exhibition, in 1862, that sixty-five million pounds of shoddy was annually consumed in England.

W.

THE lawyer's motto—Be brief.

FOREIGN BIRDS IN NEW YORK.

A NEW YORK letter says:—"The importation of foreign birds, as a means of preventing the horrible worm nuisance, has become a question of great importance and interest here. To some extent, the importation of English sparrows has been a success, especially in a neighboring city of New Jersey. Six years ago there were none of these useful and pretty little creatures in the country, but now they fly in large flocks through the streets of that city, and have spread inland as far as Newark and Elizabeth. We find them occasionally in Brooklyn and in the upper part of New York. In New Jersey special laws have been made to protect them against sportsmen. Their utility is everywhere acknowledged. Last summer they materially decreased the worm-nuisance in Brooklyn, and delighted that city with the prospect of having shade trees that grow leaves instead of caterpillars. A correspondent of the Evening Post suggests that other birds besides sparrows might be imported and naturalized here, such as the robin redbreast of England, the skylark, the linnet, the goldfinch, and the nightingale. The same correspondent suggests that architects should encourage these useful creatures to become permanent settlers among us by providing refuges and nesting places for them in the ornamentation of buildings. This is done in every European city. In Berlin and Paris the public buildings and parks afford refuge to thousands of these little creatures, and the consequence is that those cities are never troubled with caterpillars in the trees."

FACTS ABOUT RAILROAD SPEED.—A railroad car moves about seventy-four feet, or nearly twice its own length, in a second. At this velocity the locomotive driving wheel, six feet in diameter, makes four revolutions in a second, the piston rod thus traversing the cylinder eight times. If a horse and carriage should approach and cross a track at the rate of six miles an hour, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward it two hundred and fifty-seven feet while it was in the act of crossing; if the horse moved no faster than a walk, the train would move toward it more than five hundred feet, which fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. When the locomotive whistle is opened at the post eighty rods from the crossing, the train will advance near one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses the distance to, and is heard at, the crossing.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 1, 15, 18, 8, 17 are very useful to sheep.
My 2, 6, 9, 19 is what sheep do not have.
My 4, 19, 6, 9, 5, 9, 15 is a fine place for sheep to feed.
My 13, 11, 12, 8 sheep are very fond of.
My 20, 9, 16 is what shepherds often do to sheep in a decoction of tobacco.
My 7, 14, 6, 19, 11, 10, 8, 3, 5 is what I wish every sheep dealer possessed.
My whole is an excellent sheep book.

Alabama, N. Y. ALBERT.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

My first is seen in ocean's depths,
If one a little pains will take.
My second, though both deaf and dumb,
Is valued for the noise it makes.
My whole I greatly do admire,
And often seek through bush and brake.

Mystic, Ct. MARY WALEY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A TRACT of land is to be laid out in form of an equal square, and to be enclosed with a post and rail fence 5 rails high so that each rod of fence shall contain ten rails. How large must this noble square be to contain just as many acres, as there are rails in the fence that encloses it, so that every rail shall fence an acre?

Red House, N. Y. T. W. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 892.

Answer to Enigma:

NOTE.—We have received several solutions of the enigma published two weeks ago, none of which are quite correct. The following is the author's:

If to solve me you're inclined,
The following process you will find
Direct and easy, short and plain,
And sure to unravel the tangled skein.

First let my parts be duly scanned
And left in order as they stand;
And when to you the meaning's clear,
The following distich will appear:

"The cock crows at morn
To herald the dawn,
Then descends from his roost
To search for his toast."

You've got the clue—my parts are found;
Yet still the whole is in mystery bound.
But the final figures for letters exchanged,
Will show you how the whole is arranged:

"Alternation of letters will rend the fetters."

To apply the suggestion, you will now proceed
The *odd* numbers first, then the *even* to read,
All mystery vanishes—there's nothing occult,
While the long-sought couplet proclaims the result:

"He is cornered at last
And now make him fast."

Answer to Anagram:

Our flag on the land, our flag on the ocean,
An angel of peace wherever it goes,
Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion,
The angel of death it shall be to our foes.
True to its native sky
Still shall our eagle fly
Casting his sentinel glances afar;
Tho' bearing the olive branch,
Still in six talons staunch
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

Reading for the Young.

AT HOME FOREVER.

CAN I forget my father's hearth,
My mither by the ingle spinnin'?
Their well-pleased look to see the mirth
O' a' their bairnies round them rinnin'?

It was a waefu' hour to me
When I frae them and love departed;
The tear was in my mither's e'e—
My father blest me, broken-hearted.

Forget—no, though the foamin' sea,
High hills, and many a sweeping river,
May lie between their hearth and me,
My heart shall be at hame forever.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER ONE.

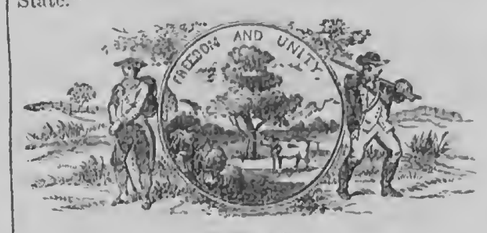
WE propose to publish for our young readers a series of articles giving a brief history of the origin of each of the United States and an engraving representing its seal or coat of arms.

MAINE.

Maine lies farthest east and north of any of the States, and is generally placed first in enumerations of them, and occupies one extreme of every patriotic antithesis, balanced by Texas or California at the other. It contains 35,000 square miles, one-sixth being water. Its most noticeable geographical feature is its deeply indented coast, which forms a continuous series of good harbors. In case of a foreign war, these harbors, which all the navies of the world could not blockade, would be of the utmost importance to the country. The first settlement was made in 1630, the State was admitted into the Union in 1820, and the present population numbers 628,000. The motto on the seal, "*Dirigo*," signifies "I direct." Maine is sometimes called "The Pine-Tree State."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire was one of the original thirteen States. The first settlements were made at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. It was made a province separate from Massachusetts in 1679, and adopted the Federal Constitution June 21st, 1788. The State lies between latitudes 41° 42' and 45° 11' N., and longitudes 70° 40' and 72° 30' W., containing 9,280 square miles. Its present population is 326,000. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are indicated on the coat-of-arms, given above. It is known as "The Granite State."



VERMONT.

Vermont, lying between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, has an area of 10,212 square miles. The surface is hilly, and some peaks of the Green Mountain range, which traverses the State from north to south, rise over 7,000 feet above the sea. Wool is the staple production; but great numbers of horses and cattle are raised also. It was admitted into the Union in 1791. The present population is 315,000. Its poetical name is "The Green Mountain State."

FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN.

AT a respectable boarding-house in New York, a number of years ago, were fifteen young men. Six of them uniformly appeared at the breakfast-table on Sabbath morning, shaved, dressed, and prepared for public worship, which they attended both forenoon and afternoon. All became highly respected and useful citizens. The other nine were ordinarily absent from the breakfast-table on Sabbath morning. At noon they appeared at the dinner-table, shaved and dressed in a decent manner. In the afternoon they went out, but not ordinarily to church; nor were they usually seen in the place of worship. One of them is now living and in a reputable employment; the other eight became openly vicious. All these failed in business, and are now dead. Some of them came to an untimely and awfully tragic end. Many a man may say, as did a worthy and wealthy citizen, "The keeping of the Sabbath saved me." It will, if duly observed, save all. In the language of its author, "They shall ride upon the high places of earth."

OUR passions never wholly die; but in the last cantos of life's romantic epic, they rise up again and do battle, like some of Ariosto's heroes, who have already been quietly interred and ought to be turned to dust.

LET us give ill-humor and anger ample room *within*, to be hunted and run dead against the inner walls of brain and heart; for it is easy, if the *wolf in the heart* is killed, to be outwardly like lambs.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER UPON THE

SPRING CAMPAIGN

OF THE

RURAL BRIGADE!

Liberal Prizes or Commissions for

5,000 NEW RECRUITS!

AFTER cordially thanking the Recruiting Officers of the RURAL BRIGADE for the efficiency of their service for the past three months—during which period they have added tens of thousands to the gallant corps—the Commanding Officer announces the opening of the Spring Campaign, and trusts every veteran, as well as scores of new officers, will *go forward* during *March*, and keep up the march all summer if necessary to render this the "Excelsior" Brigade of America. In recognition of the gallant victories achieved by the Captains of Companies (Clubs) we have distributed among them numerous Rewards of Merit, in the shape of Books, Union Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, Webster's Illustrated Dictionaries, Libraries, Silver Plated Casters, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., and also placed the name of each thus distinguished on the Brigade's list of Heroes and Public Benefactors—the Ladies having their *rights* equally with the Gentlemen. Thus much of the recent past. As to the present and future, please note that

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Begins April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added this week (see some below and others in Supplement)—and all will remain in force until May or June, in order to give every one an opportunity to secure a Valuable Prize. Any one wanting a good Reaper and Mower, Melodeon, Organ, Sewing Machine, Watch, Library, Dictionary, Album, or Book, can secure the same by making PROPER and TIMELY effort.

NEW PREMIUMS.

☞ For 200 Subscribers (100 of them being NEW) at club rate, we will give one of DODGE'S HARVESTERS (Ohio and Buckeye Patents, with Dodge's Improvements,) No. 1, Sickle Attachment with Self-Rake—cash price, **$210**; or, if preferred, the Harvester with Mowing Bar Attachment, Self-Rake—price **$200**.

[The above Harvester was awarded the Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor as the best Combined Mower, Hand-Raking Reaper and Self-Raking Reaper at the Fair of the St. Louis Ag. and Mech'l Association in Oct. last.]

☞ For 175 Subscribers (half of them being NEW) at club rate, either a Dodge Harvester with Sickle Attachment and Hand-Rake, price **$180**, or the Harvester with Mowing Bar Attachment and Hand-Rake, price **$170**, as preferred.

☞ For 140 Subscribers (half of them being NEW) at club rate, a No. 1 DODGE MOWER, price **$140**.

☞ For 125 Subscribers (half of them being NEW) at club rate, a No. 2 DODGE MOWER, Wood or Iron Frame, price **$125**.

PREMIUMS CONTINUED.

☞ For a list of Ten NEW Subscribers, at club rate, ($2.50 each,) or Seven at $3 each, you can have either a *Photograph Album* or a *Union Gold Pen*, price $5.

☞ For Fifteen NEW Subscribers, at club rate, two bound volumes of the RURAL (cash price $3,) or $7 in books from our list, published in the RURAL.

☞ For Twenty NEW Subscribers at club rate, (or ten new at $3 each,) a copy of *Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary*, lowest cash price $12.

☞ For Thirty Subscribers (20 of them being NEW,) at club rate, a heavy *Silver Plated Castor*, cash price $15; *or*, a *Field Croquet Set*, price $15—*or*, a *Library* worth $15

☞ For Forty Subscribers (30 of them being NEW,) at club rate, a *Silver Watch*—Hunting-cased, Full-jeweled and Warranted—cash price at least $25.

☞ For Fifty Subscribers (forty being NEW) at club rate, a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, Cash Price $55—or, the same premium for only Thirty Subscribers (20 of them being new) at $3 each!

*** Complete Premium Lists, Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, &c., sent free to all applicants.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 9, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE Committee on Agriculture has, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, recommended the erection of a building for the exclusive use of the Agricultural Department. Judiciary Square is spoken of and recommended by the Department as a suitable site for the building.

The matter for the Annual Report of Agriculture for 1866 has been presented to Congress and referred to the Committee on Printing. It embraces, in addition to the work of the Department, papers from some of the best agricultural writers of the country, including Judge French, S. Edwards Todd and X. A. Willard, from the editorial ranks, and others well known in agricultural literature.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a letter from Grayson county, Texas, saying the Government must do something to protect negroes who have been most brutally murdered within the past few days. Ruffians are continually maltreating the blacks. Within a circle of twenty miles a dozen have been murdered.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska, to entitle that State to admission into the Union, have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

Two circulars have been widely circulated, one having in view an armed expedition to develop the mineral resources of Sonora in Mexico. The other is signed by Gen. H. Clay Crawford, his object being to organize a liberating army of Mexico. These movements do not receive the sanction of the republican government of Mexico, which regards them as injurious to the interest of the country.

The War Department has published another roll of honor of two hundred and fifty-four pages, containing the names of about fourteen thousand soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Oregon, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri.

On Saturday, 2d, the President sent in to Congress his veto of the Tenure of Office bill. He takes the ground that the bill is clearly in violation of the Constitution, which is explicit in vesting the appointing power in the President in the very cases where the bill seeks to vest it elsewhere. He reviews the unsuccessful attempts of Congress in the early history of the Government to pass similar bills; thinks the reason for difference between the success of the American Union and that of our sister republics is due to the perpetuation of these constitutional prerogatives of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments. The bill was passed over the veto—in the Senate by 35 to 11, and in the House by 131 to 37—and is therefore a law.

On the same day President sent in a message vetoing the Reconstruction bill. His objections are that the bill allows blacks to vote and excludes disloyal whites, and that military governments are always oppressive and injurious. The message would fill about seven columns of the RURAL. The bill was passed over the veto—in the Senate by 38 to 10, and in the House by 135 to 47.

The bill allowing contract price for artificial limbs for disabled soldiers, to be paid to soldiers in lieu of such limbs, has passed.

The President has approved the consular and diplomatic bill, and the Military Academy bill; also, the bill directing the Secretary of War to refund to each person drafted under the calls of February and March, 1864, who paid commutation or was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of $300, that being the amount of money so paid by him, it being the meaning of the amendatory act to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft until that quota should be filled, not exceeding one year.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All important appropriation bills have been passed, and all business on the tables of the Speaker and President of the Senate transacted.

Mr. Sherman's bill making the act increasing the duty on wool take effect in ten days, was amended by substituting five for ten, and passed.

The majority of the Impeachment Committee reported that they had examined a large number of witnesses and collected a large number of documents, but they have been unable to conclude their labors. Mr. Roberts, a minority of the Committee, reported that there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges.

The President and his Cabinet have been at the Capitol this morning attending to public business. He has approved the Bankrupt bill, the appropriation bills, the Wool Tariff bill, the Tax bill and the bill to make valid the Presidential proclamations.

On the re-organization of the Senate, Mr. Wade of Ohio, was elected President pro tem.

The Kingdom of Canada.

THE new confederation of the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is to be called "The Kingdom of Canada." The Governor General will retain his title and receive a salary of $50,000 per annum.

The advisers of the Crown, forming the Federal Executive, are to be styled Privy Councillors, and the whole body the Privy Council. The advisers of the Crown in the Provincial Governments are to retain the old name of Executive Councillors.

The Parliament will consist of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Speaker of the Senate is to be appointed by the Crown. The power of the Crown, in the event of a necessity to create Senators beyond the number of seventy-two, is limited to six creations. Senators are to be appointed by the Crown, and hold their positions for life, subject to the provisions of the act.

The local legislatures are known as the Provincial legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively. Upper Canada is to have but one legislative chamber, and it is to be known as the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The three other provinces are each to have a legislative council and a house of assembly.

The Executive Government of Ontario district is to consist of five members, namely:—An Attorney-General, a Provincial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Commissioner of Crown Lands and a Commissioner of Public Works.

Provision is made for the admission hereafter into the Union, of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwest Territory, and British Columbia—"on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Queen; and in the case of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia as shall be agreed upon by their respective legislatures."

From the South.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Government, through Gen. Thomas, for a sufficient military force to keep the peace and restore order and quiet in the State. The preamble alleges that in several counties violence prevails over law, and riot and murder go unpunished.

Gov. Pierpont is making considerable stir in Virginia in favor of action upon the new reconstruction act by calling a convention under its provisions. He is said to have a majority of the General Assembly with him, but leading secessionists are bitterly opposed. The first is very doubtful, and the other probably true.

A fire has been raging in the woods, in Jones county, Georgia, for several days. It commenced on Thursday morning, and on that evening presented a beautiful appearance, lighting up the horizon for miles. The tract of country burned over is six or seven miles in extent. Considerable fencing has been destroyed, but no houses.

Senator Sumner has received the following telegram from Atlanta, Ga.:—"Our morning papers contain the most urgent recommendations from ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown to the people to accept the late action of Congress in regard to reconstruction. There is a magic power at work. You will be astonished at the change of public sentiment."

From Canada.

A LARGE meeting was held in Toronto on the 28th ult., to consider the Huron and Ontario ship canal scheme. The Mayor, who presided, stated that it was the intention to ask of the Legislature a free grant of ten million acres of the public land, and municipal aid would be asked from Toronto to the extent of $500,000. One or two speeches were made against the project. The resolution in favor of the canal was carried by a large majority.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—It is rumored in military circles that a large body of volunteers will be called out in active service early next month. The officers attending military school are instructed to report at their respective headquarters not later than March 8th. Instructions have also been received by captains of companies throughout the country to see that they have full complements of men, and to have arms, accoutrements, &c., in good order.

From Japan.

LATE advices from Japan state that great activity prevailed at Yokohama in the rebuilding of the burnt district of the town.

A Japanese embassy consisting of five persons and their suite will proceed to Washington on the return trip of the Pacific Mail steamship Colorado, to inspect the navy yards, vessels and implements of war, etc.

The United States ship Wyoming while passing through the Inland sea was everywhere cordially received.

From Albany.

THE constitutional convention question is being discussed daily. The Senate has struck out from its bill the provision for delegates at large, and adopted an amendment allowing all citizens, without distinction of sex or color, to vote on the question of adopting the constitution. The Assembly has rejected an amendment allowing negroes to vote.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln did not take effect in that State until May, 1865.

A RESOLUTION to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution of Ohio was lost in the lower house, last week, by a vote of 26 ayes to 50 nays.

AN epidemic is prevailing to a considerable extent among children in Springfield, Mass. It usually leads into lung fever or quick consumption, and often proves fatal.

THE Indians in Arizona and New Mexico are behaving badly. A number of settlers have been killed—eight at one point. Large numbers of cattle and sheep have been stolen.

A VIRULENT outbreak of the cattle plague has taken place at Islington, London. A considerable number of animals have been destroyed, and vigorous measures adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease.

FOR the past ten or twelve days an extensive fire has been burning under the enormous coal heaps belonging to the Cunard Steamship Company, on the wharf in Jersey City. All efforts to quench the fire have been in vain, and the unconsumed coal is being removed.

IT is now stated that Stephens, Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, is not and has not been in Ireland. It is reported that he has recently been seen in Paris. The national troops are posted at various places in Kerry and Cork counties in such numbers as to prevent any further outbreak.

A FENIAN from Ireland says the rebellion there is not ended; that the organization is stronger than ever; that 400 officers from America are drilling the Fenian army; and that the British troops (Irishmen) are largely in sympathy—one American officer having enlisted 8,000 of them since Christmas.

SEVERAL large European capitalists are now traveling quietly through Texas and Louisiana with a view of making future purchases where they think the agricultural prospects most promising. The best plantations can be bought for cash, a short distance from New Orleans, for less than one-third of their former value.

THE Legislature of Illinois is devising means to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks. It has a bill before it of a purely original character. It provides that no recovery shall be had, either at law or in equity, for any claim or upon any contract, express or implied, or for the rent of premises in which such spirits may be sold or kept.

AN alarm of fire in a public school in Jersey city Thursday caused great consternation among the children, some two or three hundred in number. Several of the children jumped out of windows and were severely injured; others, with one or two of the teachers, were trampled beneath the feet of the panic-stricken mass, and fatally injured.

Married.

IN San Francisco, Jan. 15th, by Rev. ORANGE CLARK, D. D., GEORGE NORTH, merchant of Marysville, and JENNIE E. W. HYATT, daughter of Hon. T. HART HYATT, late U. S. Consul to China.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, March 5, 1867.

MONEY is gradually growing easier, and there is an improved feeling in business circles. There is a good supply of capital in New York, and rates of interest are lower. The Boston market is decidedly easier than it was ten days since. Business matters have a better look at Cincinnati, Chicago, and other western towns.

The Bankrupt bill passed both Houses of Congress, and has received the signature of the President.

The Tariff bill, as it finally passed, is understood to be substantially the bill of last season. The telegraph reports the duty on wool at 12 cts. per lb. on best grades, and 10 cts. on lower grades, with an *ad valorem* duty. The reports by telegraph are so mixed that it is impossible at the present writing to be accurate. The bill has been signed by the President.

We have received a communication, for which we have not room, from "A Farmer," in reference to the Internal Revenue laws. He is for paying every dollar of our national indebtedness, principal and interest, as soon as shall be deemed consistent. "But," he says, "tax us in some other shape." Our correspondent is particularly opposed, as we understand him, to the income tax, as interfering with private affairs, "inquisitorial," &c. We have heretofore given our views in reference to the income tax. With the people it is growing more and more unpopular every day. We must submit to it, however, until our lawmakers can be induced to take a different view of the subject from what they do at present. In the bill before the last Congress it was proposed to exempt $1,000 instead of $600, which we regard as some improvement.

WOOL.—The anticipated failure of the tariff bill has for the last few days rather depressed the eastern market for the better grade of fleeces—or rather it has been used by buyers as a pretense for offering lower rates. Prices were not put up in anticipation of increased tariff. Receipts at Boston the last week were more liberal than for some weeks previous. Manufacturers are turning their attention more to the lower grades of wool than heretofore. About three-quarter blood staple, the Commercial Bulletin says, is most in demand. The sales in Boston last week foot up 625,000 lbs., at 45@70c. for fleece, and 30@63c. for the various grades of pulled. There is an improved demand for pulled wool.

A Rio de Janeiro letter says that the average rate of sales of sheep was not in 1866 more than half what it was in 1861. Wool can be grown here for $45 currency per aroba, (250 lbs.)—that is, just $2 in U. S. gold for each twenty-five pounds, or 8 cents per pound. This year the average of sales will not be over $28 currency per aroba, or about 12 cents per pound. The letter adds that the farmer cannot afford to raise wool for 4 cts. profit, hence the diminished sales for new flocks.

Some of the Lowell woolen mills will stop a part of their machinery as soon as their present stock of wool is worked up.

COAL.—The last sales of coal at New York show rather lower prices. There is more activity in the mining regions, and the shipments are increasing.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There is great activity in wheat and flour, and prices continue without much change. The best brands of flour at the East, particularly in the Boston market, are firmer, and an advance is anticipated. The price in the future will depend very much upon the supply to come from the West, about which accounts differ.

CORN.—Corn has declined in the European market, and is dull and lower at the East.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—The dry goods trade in Boston and New York is improving. The Boston Bulletin says "in some departments of the merchandise markets there has been a fair degree of activity." A "fair business" was reported in New York last week.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, wh't wh't	$15,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	11@12c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ cl.	3,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	23,00@25,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,75@2,80	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@1,10	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,05	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	15@16
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1,00@2,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	23,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	7,00@7,75
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	13@14	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	13@15	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,20@0,00
Butter, choice roll	27@28c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	23@25	Do. soft	0,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	18@20	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₩ lb.	40@45c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@10	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	7,50@8,00
Eggs, dozen	25@30	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	35@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, March 2—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 31@31½c. Flour, sales at $8,55@12,50. Wheat, $2,18@2,25. Rye, $1,12@1,30. Barley, 92@$1,18. Corn, $1,05@1,09. Oats, 58@70c. Pork, new mess, $21,00@21,50; old do. $20,00@21,50; prime, $16,75@17,25. Lard, 12@13½cts. Butter, 15@35 cts. Cheese, 15@20c. Dressed hogs, 9¾@10c Western; 10¾@11 cts for city. Hams, 11@13½c. Shoulders, 8¾@11c. Hops, 35@45c.

Albany, March 1—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7@7,25; buckwheat flour, $4,65; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,09; Rye, $1,12@1,15; Corn, $1,08@1,16; Barley, $1,15@1,16; Oats, 60@67c. Dressed hogs, $9@9,12 for Western; State, $9,00@9,50. Hams, 16cts. Butter, 25@38c. Lard, 12@13c. Cheese, 19@21c. Clover seed, 14½@15¾c; timothy, $4,25@4,75.

Chicago, Feb. 28—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,87@2,26; Corn, 75@76c; Oats, 41¾@43c; Rye, 87@87c; Barley, 70@125c. Pork, mess, $19,00; Hams, 11½c; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Dressed hogs, $8,00@8,50.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Feb 26.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@19; Cows and Calves, $40@140; Veal Calves, 10@16c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 8@8½cts; light medium, 7¾@8¼c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 27.—Beeves, sales at 9@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $170@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5½@7c; extra, 7½@8¼c; in lots, $1,50@5,50 per head. Shotes—Columbia Co. 9@10c ₩ lb.

Albany, March 1.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@11cts. Sheep, common to good, 7½@8c; extra, 7¾@8¾c. Hogs, 7@8¾c; dressed hogs, 8@9c.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Beef, 1st class, $6; 2d, $5,00@5; Inferior, $4@4,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50.—Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, March 2—Market quiet and firm; sales 80,000 lbs. at 45@60c for domestic fleece; 33½@50c for pulled; 19@33c for Texas, and 44c for Noells.

Boston, Feb. 27.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@59c; coarse, 50@53c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@57 medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine 55@58c; medium, 50@53c; common, 45@50c; California, 30@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 20@40c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@55c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 38c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

SILVER PHEASANT'S EGGS FOR SALE, $1 ₩ dozen, by express. Address G. W. CONE, Stanley Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y.

$100 WILL BE GIVEN BY MERRYMAN'S Monthly for Original Puzzles. Open to all. See present No. at all Newsdealers. 15 cents. HANEY & CO., 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. $1,25 a Year. Sample copies 10 cents. "*Its exquisite beauty surpasses our anticipations.*"—LADIES' BOOK. 894-5t

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y., offers Board, Washing, Fuel and Room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, for $54 for the term, which opens March 28th, 1867. Address 894-2t J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.—Without doubt the best and most productive early potato. Securely packed and shipped at $1 ₩ peck, $3 ₩ bushel. Also Calico and Gleason, very fine winter sorts at the same rates. WM. BEATTIE, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!—SEND 25 Cents, for check in our Great One Dollar Sale. A Watch for One Dollar. A Silk Dress for One Dollar. Agents wanted everywhere. ☞ Send for Circular. Address G. S. WARREN & CO., 48 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

Q. ORDER K. EARLY OF *Montclair,* B. E. WILLIAMS, *New Jersey.* B

"Bears cold and heat better than Lawton and a more abundant bearer."—*Dr. Tremble, N. J.*

"If it fulfills its present promise it must become the berry for the million."—*T. T. Lyon, Mich.* 894-tf

CHEAP LAND.—For One Dollar I will tell how and where to get 80 acres of good wheat land for $20, on line of Railroad, (oak timber.). Description given and all questions answered. For fruit, climate and health equal to any part of the United States. Address S. VAN VLACK, Cuba, Mo.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.—The substantial brick residence formerly occupied by Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, in Clarkson, N. Y., one mile from Brockport. Church and school advantages unequaled. A rare opportunity to secure a pleasant home. Will be sold at a bargain. Address C. & L. SILLIMAN, Brockport, N. Y.

FARMERS AND FLOCK-MASTERS.—A sure cure for Ticks and Lice on Sheep and Cattle. Try N. W. Batchelder & Co.'s celebrated Sheep and Cattle Powder. For Circulars, embodying full directions and testimonials of its efficiency from the principal flockmasters, apply to N. W. BATCHELDER & CO., Proprietors, No. 12 Broad St., Boston, Mass. 894-4t

PRICES REDUCED!—Early Goodrich Potatoes, without doubt the best and most productive early potato. Also a supply of the new late varieties, Gleason and White Peach Blow, ready for delivery at the following rates:—Per peck, $1; ₩ bushel, $3; ₩ barrel, $5. Packages free—orders promptly attended to. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS., Geneva, N. Y.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY for SALE very low, to close an estate. The late residence of JAMES P. BARTLE, deceased, in the village of Newark, N. Y. The property offered consists of 30 acres of choice land, with running water in each field; a variety of fruit trees; good barns, stables and other out-buildings, and commodious stone mansion within five minutes walk of Post-office, and one mile from Central Railroad Depot. Possession given first of April if desired. Price $10,000. For further information enquire of A. C. BARTLE, Executor, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. 894-4t

FARMS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers his farm of 120 acres of first quality of land. It is well watered; 12 acres of timber; 25 acres of wheat; grape vines and fruit trees of all sorts; buildings good. Said farm is situated on the line of the Niagara Falls & Canandaigua Railroad, within forty rods of the depot, in West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y. Terms to suit the purchaser.

Also, another farm of 203 acres, situated in the town of Richmond, one mile northwest of Allen's Hill. WM. BAILEY, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

1867. SEEDS AND PLANTS. THORBURN'S 1867.

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS

with practical directions for their culture and treatment. Also a list of 100 varieties of beautiful French Hybrid Gladiolus, and other Spring Bulbous Roots.

FLOWER SEEDS, from their compactness and light weight, can be safely transported by mail to any part of the United States with punctuality and expedition. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and Catalogues forwarded, free of charge, to applicants.

SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 & 48 Hudson St., Albany, N. Y.

THE BEST POTATOES!—Are now offered so low that anybody can afford to try all and thus know just what kinds are best suited to his locality. Four pounds and six best kinds sent by mail, post-paid, for $1; eight pounds and fifteen best kinds for $2; twelve pounds and twenty-five kinds for $3. 1 Shaker's Fancy; 2 Gleason; 3 Harrison; 4 Strawberry; 5 Early Goodrich; 6 Early Sebec; — 7 Cuzco; 8 Copperuine; 9 Pinkeye Rusty-Coat; 10 Andes; 11 Early White Sprout; 12 Early Minnesota; 13 Early Buckeye; 14 Prairie Seedling; 15 Monitor; — 16 Garnet Chili; 17 Calico; 18 Early St. John; 19 Davis Seedling; 20 Thibeca; 21 White Peachblow; 22 Prince Albert; 23 Early York, 24 Jackson White; 25 Mountain June.

SMITH, JONES & CO., Huron, Erie Co., Ohio.

BLYMYER, DAY & CO., MANSFIELD, OHIO, MANUFACTURE

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

EUREKA CUTTING BOXES,

EUREKA CIDER MILLS, VICTOR CANE MILL, STAR CORN-SHELLER, HORSE-POWER FORKS,

BUNN'S ESQUIMAUX REFRIGERATOR,

Warner's Sulky Revolving Rake,

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS,

CRAWFORD'S GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

AMALGAM BELLS,

Drag and Circular Sawing Machines,

And many other articles in the way of Implements, Tools and Machinery

☞ PURE SORGO AND IMPHEE SEED, selected varieties. Send for Circulars.

SOUTH DOWN COMPANIES PATENT

SheepWashTobacco

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR

TICKS, SCAB, VERMIN AND FOOT-ROT,

SHOULD BE USED BY ALL FARMERS ON

SHEEP, ANIMALS and PLANTS.

☞ This pure preparation has been successfully used for years, and never fails to produce the desired effect when used according to directions.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE ANIMAL.
IT WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WOOL.
IT KILLS TICKS ON SHEEP.
IT CURES SCAB ON SHEEP.
IT CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ON ANIMALS.
IT KILLS ALL VERMIN THAT INFEST ANIMALS, TREES, PLANTS AND VINES.

☞ For FOOT-ROT it is a sure cure, used as a poultice.

☞ **ONE POUND of this Extract will make TWELVE GALLONS of Wash, and contains the strength of EIGHT POUNDS of Tobacco, as prepared by Farmers.**

Sold by all Druggists and Country and Agricultural Stores.

JAMES F. LEVIN,
23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

☞ For sale by KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me.; N. S. HARLOW, Bangor, Me.; SIMONDS & CO., Fitzwilliam, N. H. 894-9teo.

List of New Advertisements.

Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries—J Knox.
A Remarkable Strawberry—J B Cline.
Todd's Patent Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
Sheep Wash Tobacco—James F Levin.
Screw Power Mower and Reaper—Russell & Treman.
Agents Wanted—Hartford Publishing Co.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
Splendid New Pears, &c—Wm S Carpenter.
Desirable Property for Sale—A C Bartlo.
The Best Potatoes—Smith, Jones & Co.
Seeds and Plants—Samuel T Thorburn.
O. K. B. B.—E Williams.
Cheap Land—S Van Vlark.
Farmers and Flock-Masters—N W Batchelder & Co.
Prices Reduced—T C Maxwell & Bros.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
Early Goodrich Potatoes—Wm Beattie.
The Children's Hour—T S Arthur.
Falley Seminary—J P Griffin.
Silver Pheasant's Eggs—G W Cone.
Peach Pits for Sale—Husted & Winegar.
Cook's Evaporator, &c—Blymyer, Day & Co.
Desirable Location for Sale—C & L Stillman.
Farms for Sale—Wm Bailey.
Iona Grape Vines—A Hammond.
Merryman's Monthly—Haney & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Practical Shepherd—D D T Moore.
Coe's Cough Balsam.
O. K. B. B.

The News Condenser.

— Capital punishment is abolished in Illinois.

— King William of Prussia will be the Emperor of Germany.

— Fresh strawberries are now offered for sale in New York.

— There are now 306 miles of railroad in operation in Minnesota.

— Lake water has been let into the Chicago tunnel for the first time.

— Habeas corpus has been suspended in Ireland for three months longer.

— Among the new devices for the day are paper pantalettes for ladies.

— Egypt has this year produced a cotton crop estimated at $100,000,000.

— In Boston $16,000 has been subscribed for the destitute at the South.

— The sons of General Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans.

— The Turkish garrisons are to be withdrawn from the ports in the principality of Servia.

— Chas. F. Browne—"Artemus Ward"—is lying seriously ill at Southampton, England.

— The Indian Bureau cost $81,000,000 last year, and the result was the killing of 80 Indians.

— The Nebraska House of Representatives was enlivened by a free fight on the 18th ultimo.

— It is estimated that New York capitalists have $200,000,000 invested in different railroads.

— Queen Victoria wore the Kohinoor diamond in her necklace at the opening of Parliament.

— Five magistrates of Norfolk, Va., have been arrested for refusing to receive negro testimony.

— The bill to admit Colorado as a State has failed to pass in the Senate over the President's veto.

— There is every indication that we shall have an unprecedented influx of German emigrants this year.

— Two new Lutheran churches, one costing $15,000 and the other $20,000 have been opened in Milwaukee.

— A German iron master will send to the Paris Exhibition a house made entirely of iron at a cost of $5,000.

— A swindle by which New York banks were relieved of $600,000 in gold in May, 1865, has just come to light.

Special Notices.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,
A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.
By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.
PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Twenty-Five Thousand Copies of this valuable work have already been issued, and the demand for it is now greater than a year ago. To meet this demand a large edition is now in the hands of the binders and will be ready for agents in a few days.

The Practical Shepherd is unquestionably *the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry now obtainable.* It is the *latest* of Dr. Randall's works on the subject, and combines the results of a life-long experience and observation as a sheep breeder and wool grower. Every flock-master in the land should have the work. It is indispensable,—and no work on any branch of husbandry ever gave better satisfaction. The work is highly approved by both Press and People, as extracts from letters and notices (heretofore published) abundantly testify.

☞ The Practical Shepherd comprises 451 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The canvassers for Todd's Patent Stamp for Marking Sheep are authorized Agents for the sale of the Practical Shepherd. Price, $3. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address **D. D. T MOORE,**
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

Croup. A lady in New Haven, speaking of Coe's Cough Balsam, says she lost two darling children with Croup, and was in despair when the third and last was attacked, but his life was spared through Coe's Cough Balsam. She advises all mothers to keep it on hand in case of emergency.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

London, March 4—Noon.—Consols for money steady at 91. American securities opened as follows:—Erie shares, 36¼; Ill. Central, ex. div., 76½; 5-20 U. S. bonds, 73¾. The bonds opened before official hours at 73⅝ for the issue of 1862, and 72 asked for the issue of 1865.

Liverpool, March 4—Noon.—The sales of cotton to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛d. since last report. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 14d.

Market for breadstuffs quiet. California wheat firm at 13s. 3d. per cental. Corn has declined to 36s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western.

The market for provisions is quiet. Lard 50s. 6d. per cwt. for American. Pork and bacon unchanged.

Petroleum, refined, 1s. 6d. Spirits petroleum, 1d. per gallon. Spirits turpentine, 37s. 6d. per cwt. for Carolina. Ashes unchanged.

London, March 4—Noon.—Dispatches have been received here from Dublin which announce the capture of the famous Col. O'Connor, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overhauled by the authorities at Athlone, Westmeath Co., 200 miles from the scene of the insurrection.

Paris, March 4.—Strikes for higher wages among the operatives of France are very frequent. The cause is traceable to the increased price of food.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR
THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION!
CIVIL, MILITARY, NAVAL AND DOMESTIC.

Embracing the most brilliant and remarkable events of the Great American Conflict. By FRAZAR KIRKLAND, author of the "Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes," etc. A Beautiful Royal Octavo Volume of Seven Hundred Pages, richly embellished with over *Three Hundred Engravings* from Original Designs. It gives first-rate satisfaction to purchasers; a fact fully attested by the sale of 12,000 copies in the first two months. Agents consider it the easiest and best selling work they ever had. Exclusive territory and extra commission given. Send for Circular. Apply to, or address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.
The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
891-4t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

TODD'S PATENT STAMP FOR MARKING SHEEP.

The above cuts illustrate one of a set of Figures and a Sheep numbered with the stamp. The figures and letters are manufactured from the first quality of iron, the handles being so constructed that wooden handles may be driven down over the iron ones by such as may desire it.

This plan of numbering is now generally understood and practiced by the best shepherds. Visitors attending the State Sheep Fairs at Canandaigua and Rochester, must have observed that most of the sheep on exhibition were numbered by side marks. Those comprising many of the best sheep from this and adjoining States, shows clearly with what favor the stamps have been received by practical shepherds.

At shearing time I carefully examine every sheep as to form, (before and after shearing,) length of staple, quality of wool, weight of fleece, &c., all of which is noted for future reference; and there is no time when so thorough an examination can be made as at shearing. It is almost impossible to select from a flock of sheared sheep, without numbering and registering, such as should be disposed of, or kept for stock. Refer to the register, and you can readily select the ewes having the finest quality of wool, the longest staple, the heaviest fleeces, &c. Using such ewes for stock, as like begets like, it is evident a flock can be very rapidly improved. Sheep numbered as shown in the cut above, save much time at yeanling; as, for instance, No. 25 may refuse to own her lambs. If the sheep are in the field, the lamb may be taken to the house, and at night, when the sheep are yarded, one can readily select No. 25 from the flock. If a sheep is lame, drooping, or from any other cause requires special attention, it can at any time be selected from the flock, though the flock may or shall consist of hundreds.

An Illustrated Circular accompanies each set of stamps, showing plainly how to register, and the composition to be used in marking. Stamps sent by express, (charges paid, to all parts of the country, except the Southern States,) at the following prices:—one set of figures, $2.25; two do., $4; four do., $7; six do., $9. Initials 25 cents per set, additional.

☞ Good Canvassing Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom the exclusive sale will be given so long as they are actively employed. Send for Circular to Agents. Address A. TODD, Jr.,
Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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FINANCIAL ENTERPRIZE.—A FEW RELIable and influential parties to promote the advancement of a matter of great public importance and of strictly a legitimate and business character. Address "SECRETARY," 327 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GAINESVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, April 4th. Board, and Tuition in English branches, $12 per term of 12 weeks. For Catalogues address C. A. ELDRIDGE, Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y

NASBY'S ANDREW JOHNSON'S COMIC Life and Western Trip. It's rich, contains 40 "Kurns Kuts." 100,000 sold. Mailed free, 10 for $1; 100 for $8; single copy 20 cents. Address
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THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
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Improved and unimproved land, adapted to all kinds of Fruit Culture, for sale at the Junction of the Raritan & Del. Bay & Camden & Atlantic Railroads, accessible by 7 daily trains to Philadelphia and 3 from New York. Apply to GEO. W. HANCOCK, Atco, Camden Co., N. J.

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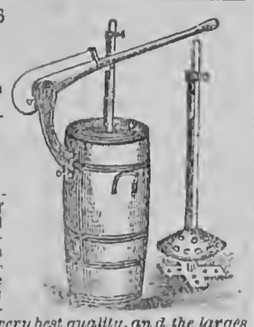
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.



This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (20 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¼ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¾ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN
Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
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These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
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Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
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Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.
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The Best Machine in the World for Separating Oats and Wild Seeds from Wheat
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For further particulars, terms, &c., address or apply to McDONALD & ROSE, No. 3 Seneca-st., Geneva, or to the subscriber on the premises. 890 C. F. CHELLBORG.

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Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of
A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:
Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on Hemp and Flax in the West; Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.
☞ Those who wish Practical Information on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
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CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

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MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORY AND HOPE.

BY MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

Back through the mist and film of years,
Through a cloud of blinding tears,
O'er a pile of silent biers
We look with sighs,
And see, ranged on Memory's shrine,
Lights of love and pleasure shine,
With the lustre of red wine
And brilliant eyes.

Still the farther back we gaze
The more purely bright they blaze
And the steadier shed their rays
Forever more:
While, as on through life we go,
Those lights that backward glow
Dark and dreary shadows throw
On all before.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HIC, HÆC, HOC.

BY W. H. A.

It was one of the pleasantest days of early summer. The sun was shining in a cloudless sky and the birds were singing merrily in the trees. A rill was laughing and sparkling along, winding through green meadows and shady groves. There was one spot embowered by the stateliest and most graceful trees; where the shade seemed the coolest of all, the rustling of the rivulet the merriest, and the choral voice of birds the most joyous. There was a bank of the softest and most fragrant moss by which the water murmured and sang, and over which the boughs and dense foliage of the oak and wild apple tree waved, and played with the gentle summer breeze.

A young girl was reclining on the velvety bank looking up through the long, dark fringes which shaded her eyes, into the foliage of the trees above her. There came now and again through the vista of leaves and branches a glimpse of the unfathomable blue of the fleckless sky. Her eyes were as unfathomable a blue, and the calm which brooded above had its reflex in their quiet and unmoved depths. Her hair of an ever-changing golden hue nestled in long, silken ringlets, around the snowiest of necks, seeming as though it were coy of the stranger sunbeam which at times stole its way through the labyrinth of leaves, and sought protection where it wound itself around and clung. The upturned face was classically beautiful, and though a cloud would fly across and darken for a moment its openness; yet one could easily read its pages. It was the natural seat of ingenuousness and intellect.

Purl, purl, splash! went the brook. Her tiny feet were in its waves, and they danced and leaped about them and kissed their dimples and caressed their marble whiteness. No whiter or more sparkling pebbles in the bosom of the stream, one may dare be sworn, did those wavelets kiss that day.

What was she, this fair girl, looking so pensive and so spiritual? Was there any real romance about her? Was she alone? Was she sorrowful? Had she been deserted by some cruel and forsworn lover, and had she wandered here all by herself to pour her complaints on the passing breeze, to sigh with the trees, and to murmur with the gliding stream, turning the jocund melody of its waters into strains of sadness and despair? Or, if it is permitted to navigate thus far the sea of conjecture, why not sail a little farther? Was she of the daughters of earth, earthy? Was she a semi-terrestrial? That lithe and airy form, which stretched itself out thus on the green moss, might well have been taken for some naiad disporting herself in her native stream, or wood-nymph at her mysterious and secret ablutions, a dryad looking into the arms of her fated oak. Was she an out and out celestial? She was fair enough, and good enough, who can doubt; but now and again there was a load of care on her brow. Angels do not carry troubled countenances—nay, not even for a moment, we are led to believe. Therefore, how could she be an angel? They wear crowns of gold on their heads, our grandmothers tell us, and are clad in robes of dazzling white, forever and ever. They never cease singing, and, if pictures are painted true, they are ever on the grin and carry pigeons' wings attached to their backs in a manner which must be exceedingly awkward to say the least.

Well, she could not really have been an orthodox angel, of course. She bore no crown pressing down the freedom of her tresses, she was neither singing nor grinning, and if she had wings they were hidden beneath her; as to robes, sooth to say, hers were not at all of the "snowy and spotless white" description. They were murky of hue, a little the worse for wear and not a bit "flowing." Her lips part, the shade returns and clouds the brightness of her face. A low murmur like the music of the birds, or the tinkle of silver bells, or the soft sighing of zephyrs, or the liquid melody of falling fountains, or any other fine simile you please, comes forth. The murmur forms itself into vocal sounds, and says as plainly as the Grecian contour of feature and exquisite symmetry of form before you—"*Hic, hæc, hoc*—*hic, hæc, hoc*, oh! I can never learn it! Why, oh, why, will they persist in my learning this horrid nonsense! I never can do it, I know I cannot. *hic, hæc, hoc, hic, hæc, hoc.* What comes next I cannot say, I cannot remember, though to repeat another syllable of this disgusting rigmarole were to pour into my lap the riches of the world. *Hic, hæc, hoc*, oh!"

And though the music of the lips was like the voice of the bulbul, so clear and soft and sweet, and though it were hard to understand how anything animate or inanimate could resist the mournful persuasiveness of its tone; yet the obdurate Latin would not come. If the Greek of Orpheus could charm the stones and trees and floods into harmony, why could not the Latin of this fair girl inspire some stone or tree with life to whisper to her even another triplet of this pronominal cabala?

But the rest came not. "*Hic, hæc, hoc*," she utters disconsolately, and the purl, purl, splash! of the brook, as her feet dash up and down in its limpid waters, seems to laugh derisively back—"*Hic, hæc, hoc.*"

Surely, surely, this is nothing even semi-terrestrial. 'Tis in truth a thing of clay unalloyed. Naiads and fairies and dryads have no need of a smattering of Latin; their ambition doesn't run in that direction. They are indigenous where they dwell and have to do only with indigenous things. They are, therefore, only what they seem. Theirs are no false embellishments. The riddle is then easily solved. She who idles and muses and dreams in the day with her eyes open, thus being neither of the heaven above nor of the waters under the earth, nor of the subterranean world, must, it is left to infer, be naught after all but a molecule of vivified mortality. She knows what? *Hic, hæc, hoc*, and in all probability her knowledge in the future will not reach even (*wala wa!*) *hanc, hanc, hoc.*

Yet, O enlightened and hypercultivated society, when this beauteous and ingenuous being is received into thine idolizing bosom, will she not be greeted by thy votaries and by hers as a young lady of classical attainments? Why should she not? Prithee answer. Her claims, are they not as well founded as are those of her contemporaries, elegant and fair and gushing? Few young ladies in these days of intellectual Jack-and-the beanstalkism carry their learned acquirements in reality beyond *hic, hæc, hoc.* And nathless they are classically educated!

She was sighing—the fair girl—and her Lilliputian pedals kept splashing and flashing and sparkling, evermore, in the stream. She would have wept, but she feared the tears might quench the flash of her eyes, or discompose their dreamy langnor. Those eyes were of that peculiar kind that when they flashed they pierced the most callous pericardium, and when they melted into softness, by the mysterious magnetism of sympathy the pericardium melted also, and the heart, disarmed, surrendered at discretion.

She knew this, did the sweet child, and knowing, she refrained. Her father received the world in his mansion the coming eve; and the dear innocent wished to keep her eyes in good ogling order for the occasion. So her dainty feet splashed and the brook went purl, purl!

"Oh dear," she cried, "I can never learn it. I cannot ever remember it! *Hic, hæc, hoc.* It is growing late. *Hic, hæc, hoc.* It is time that I should begin my toilet. I wonder will that horrid Miss Smuggs be here. *Hic, hæc, hoc.* I perfectly detest that same piece. She has red hair, and a squint, and a humpy shoulder, and a game—*Hic, hæc, hoc*—I shall never know it, I know. And Ma says she has only a common English education and knows nothing of French or Latin. Oh! she is such a disgusting old creature. She wears false—*Hic, hæc, hoc*, I know. Oh for somebody to understand me, some faithful breast to lean upon, some tender sympathetic heart! *Hic, hæc, hoc*, I shall never"—

"*Hujus, hujus, hujus*" came low and deep and melancholy, like the love breathing coo of the wood-pigeon responsive to his tender mate, from a neighboring copse. "*Hujus, hujus, hujus*," and echo sent back tremulously, "*Hujus, hujus, hujus!*"

Clarinda, for indeed that was the maiden's name, lay spell-bound; the purl, purl! of those twinkling little feet at last was stilled. Did she hear aright? Was it a dream? was it a fantasy of an over-wrought brain? or was it a real, a living voice? So sweetly erotic and erotically sweet was the strain, as it stole upon her ear, surely it could not be real. She would test it. Then, in tones measured and clear but somewhat shaken by strong emotion, she cried "*Hic, hæc, hoc.*"

"*Hujus, hujus, hujus*" came back in strains lower, deeper, more erotically sweet, and more sweetly erotic.

The voice died away; but the silence which followed was not long. There was a rustling of leaves, a crackling of dry twigs, and a blowing of the nose in gentle and mournful cadence; then a step,—and a youth, tall, slight, but compactly and symmetrically built, and of elegant and easy presence, dazzled the vision of Clarinda.

There was a long and speechless gaze. Eye met eye and read it, and melted. Heart throbbed to heart, and soul answered to soul. In this moment the bliss was so ineffable and supreme that to each it seemed years. They knew that they loved. They knew each the other's secret.

Shall I say that with a common and ungovernable impulse, with a simultaneous, ecstatic shriek of "my own, my adored!" they flew into each other's arms and sobbed upon each other's irrepressible bosom? No, I will not say it. Such a statement would be as devoid of truth as of literary decorum. Besides, we are recounting a true history. They did nothing of the kind; but if, overpowed by their surcharged feelings, they had in a moment of forgetfulness taken this mode of mutual relief, who could have the heart to censure?

He was from head to foot such a form as ladies love to look upon; and she, what man could withstand for a moment the witchery of her charms? Ladies dote on dark, curling locks floating in wavy luxuriance down broad and manly shoulders. He had exactly such locks, down precisely such shoulders. Dark and mysterious eyes they adore. He had two such eyes, black as Erebus, and as mysterious. Let a mustache of ebon hue (dyed? *n'importe*) come, and it has only to be seen to conquer. He had just such a mustache, and it was dyed. In short, ladies love everything graceful, gallant, divine. Who will deny that he was everything graceful, gallant and divine? Be sure, Clarinda will not.

Oh, there's nothing so inclines young hearts to love and brings them to know the mutual flame more truly and more quickly than a meeting or a tryst beneath the shade of the trees in the greenwood, where the birds sing blithely and the fragrance of rich blossoms ascends in the air; where fountains play and streams run freely and where the sky looks down calm and pure and silent and benignant, through the leafy boughs. Here nature sways, and here her voice speaks in everything, and to everything the kindest and most infallible of words. Happy, thrice happy! they who, surrounded by her, yield to her mysterious promptings, and permit to thaw away and break in pieces the superficial trammels of the world.

If a youth and a maiden love, why should it be a secret and kept from each other? Let them take pattern by the birds, and love as innocently and as well. So loved our heroine and her *Hujus* (she persisted in calling him *Hujus*.) Their affection, though sudden in its growth, was tried by the test of years, and was never found wanting. After the strange and unexpected meeting in the grove, but a few short months had flown, and they were married.

Many years are now gone by, and they are blest and happy in the affections of a flourishing family. The eldest child, a girl, a perfect picture of her father all say, received at the baptismal font the name of Hujusia Clarinda; the eldest son (also remarkably like his father) rejoices in the euphemism of Hichocus James. He is a promising young man. Beside those there are five other children, (all of whom bear a striking resemblance to their progenitor,) who are the happiest, the handsomest and smartest young beggars in the world.

And now, reader, I will tell you a secret. When you have heard it, I know you will think me, for certain reasons, the most confounded egotist in the world. However your opinion may be, here goes. I'll out with it. Then, dear reader, know that I who recount this little tale—yes, I—am the identical *Hujus* himself, who won his Clarinda in so peculiar a way. And this family of seven children, the finest children in the land, call me father when I am at home. So farewell! and farewell the mossy bank where the maples grow with their thick foliage, and the birds sing so merrily and the water in the brook ever glides murmuringly along with its purl, purl, splash! and its beaming over the white pebbles and its flashing through the green sedges.

WHAT IS A SEWING MACHINE?

It is a machine for making clothing and doing Sewing of all kinds.

Does it make the same kind of stitch that a lady makes with her needle?

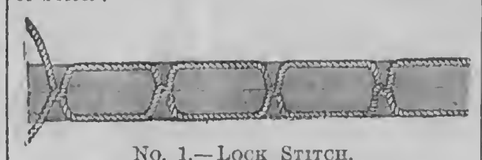
No; it makes other kinds.

What are they called?

"Lock Stitch." "Chain Stitch," and "Double Chain Stich."

What is the difference?

Here is a picture of the Lock Stitch, as the thread looks when stitched into the cloth, only this is made larger and coarser that you may see it better:



No. 1.—Lock Stitch.

It is made with two threads, one on each side of the cloth, and "locked" together in the center. Hence it is called the "Lock Stitch." It cannot be pulled out, nor raveled, and there is only a single line of thread on each side of the seam.

Is the seam strong and firm?

Yes; just as firm as the cloth when properly made. It is the principal stitch made by sewing machines since their first invention.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

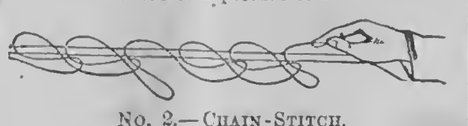
About two yards and one half.

What is the principal machine that makes the Lock Stitch?

THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.

What is the "Chain Stitch?"

Here is a picture of it.



No. 2.—Chain-Stitch.

It is such a stitch as the ladies make in knitting and crocheting, and it can be raveled in the same way.

Is it much used in Sewing?

No; because the seams made with it pull out so easily. Think of garments coming apart when one is in the street.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

About four and a half yards; or nearly twice as much as the "Lock-Stitch."

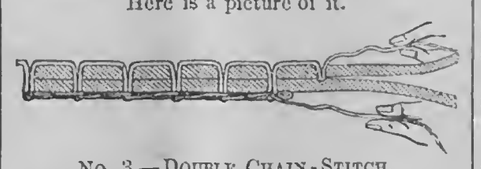
What is the principal machine making this stitch?

The Wilcox & Gibbs.

What is the "Double Chain-Stitch?"

It is very much like the Single Chain-Stitch, but it is made with two threads.

Here is a picture of it.



No. 3.—Double Chain-Stitch.

Can it be raveled?

Yes; and shows a ridge on one side.

What makes that ridge on the under side of the seam.

It is the looping and knotting of the two threads used.

Does that do any harm?

Yes; it wears off when garments are washed and ironed. It does not look well unless as embroidery. No one would like a handerchief hemmed with it, or any seam made that shows. A handsome stitch, you know, only shows a single line of thread.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

About six and one-half (6½) yards. The most of any machine.

What machine makes this stitch?

The Grover and Baker.

Who use Sewing Machines?

The Wheeler & Wilson are used by Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed.

How many Wheeler & Wilson machines have been sold?

Nearly 300,000.

How fast can the machine work?

The Wheeler & Wilson Company has prepared tables showing, by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Minutes.	By Hand. Hours.	Minutes.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	16	14	28
Frock Coats	2	38	16	33
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests	0	48	5	14
Cloth Pants	0	51	5	10
Summer Pants	0	38	2	50
Silk Dress	1	13	8	27
Merino Dress	1	4	8	27
Calico Dress	0	57	6	37
Chemise	1	1	10	31
Moreen Skirt	0	35	7	28
Muslin Skirt	0	20	7	1
Drawers	0	22	4	6
Night Dress	1	7	10	2
Silk Apron	0	15	4	16
Plain Apron	0	9	1	26

NUMBER OF STITCHES MADE PER MINUTE.

	By Hand.	With Machine.	Ratio.
Stitching fine Linen	23	640	28
Stitching Satin	24	520	22
Stitching Silk	30	550	18
Seaming fine Cloth	18	594	15
Patent Leather, fine Stitch'g	7	175	25
Fitting Ladies' Gaiters	28	510	18
Stitching Shoe Vamps	10	216	21
Binding Hats	33	374	11

When the machines are driven by power, the ratio is much higher—1,500 and 2,000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average.

Think how much time is saved by using the machines.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

The proportion of thread used in making the various stitches is as follows:

"Lock Stitch" 1 "Chain Stitch," 1 8-10ths; "Double Chain Stitch," 2 5-10ths.

Prob. 1. If a "Lock Stitch" machine uses 10 cents worth of thread and silk in a day, how much would it use in a year of 300 working days? Answer, $30.

Prob. 2. How much would a "Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $54 worth.

Prob. 3. How much would a "Double Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $75 worth.

Prob. 4. There will be ultimately at least a million of sewing machines used in the country; at the above rate, what value of thread and silk would be used annually if all of one kind were used? Ans. "Lock Stitch," $30,000,000; "Chain Stitch," $54,000,000; "Double Chain Stitch," $75,000,000.

Prob. 5. What value of thread would be wasted by the "Chain Stitch?" Ans. $24,000,000.

Prob. 6. What value would be wasted by the "Double Chain Stitch?" Ans. $45,000,000.

Prob. 7. If there be 6,000,000 of families in the United States, how much would it cost to send each a weekly newspaper at $1.50? Ans. $9,000,000.

Prob. 8, How much to send a monthly magazine at $2.00? Ans. $12,000,000.

Prob. 9. How much would remain of the $45,000,000 of waste, for Missionary, Educational and Charitable purposes? Ans. $24,000.

Is it wicked to waste things? Yes.

Then what sewing machine should be used? Ans. "Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine."

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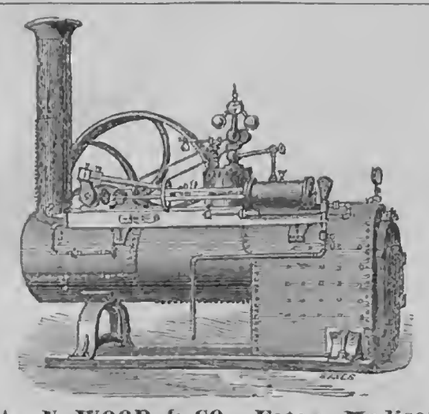

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Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business o. those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

"Black-leg" in Cattle.

IN response to a correspondent's inquiry, E. MINK, Vet. Surgeon, Lyons, N. Y., sends us the following article:—"'Black-leg,' or more properly 'Interstitial Hemorrhage,' is the result of venous congestion. The extravasation usually takes place in textures that are loose and soft and do not firmly support the blood vessels, as 'amongst the cellular tissues on the loins, or underneath the shoulder, in the *lungs*, and occasionally in the train, suddenly producing when appearing *externally* soft diffused swellings which crackle with gas evolved from decomposing blood.' Young animals rapidly thriving, with their blood vessels *thin*, *weak* and *uncondensed*, are usually its subjects. The great pressure caused by the speedy formation of blood, either ruptures the blood vessels, or produces effusion into the cellular tissues.

"*Treatment.*—When the disease is completely established; when crackling swellings are apparent externally or distressed breathing indicates extravasation into the lungs, or comatose or apoplectic symptoms indicate effusion on the brain, treatment is well nigh hopeless. If the animal is noticed while the premonitory symptoms merely are apparent, there is some hope of success. While the only symptoms exhibited are dullness and stiffness, bleed freely. Next administer a purgative, consisting of 1 lb. of epsom salts, 1 oz. oil turpentine and 10 drops of croton oil. This will be about the proper dose for an animal between one and two years old. Dissolve the croton oil in the turpentine and beat them up with the yolks of two or three eggs, then mix with the salts previously dissolved in one quart of hot water. After administering this dose, give half an ounce of oil of turpentine and one-half an ounce of muriate of ammonia every three or four hours, until the animal appears convalescent. To prevent the disease, whenever a case appears amongst a herd, give the remainder under two years old a laxative dose of salts weekly, shy ¾ lb. epsom salts and ½ oz. of ginger in one quart of warm water; insert a seton of black hellebore in the dew-lap; give small quantities of boiled linseed or oil-cake until all fear of the malady is past."

Lands and Localities in the South.

W. W. POWELL, writing us from Crossville, Cumberland Co., Tenn., says:—"On the eastern border of Middle Tennessee lies the Cumberland range of mountains, very appropriately called the Table Lands of Tennessee. Their elevation above the ocean is about 3,000 feet. They are unlike mountains, such as are found in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, with their rugged and almost inaccessible peaks and difficult approaches, being quite easy of access and really a great table. Hence their very appropriate name, 'Table Lands of Tennessee.' The soil is a rather heavy, sandy loam, with a yellow clay subsoil, is easily tilled and, with good farming, largely productive of all crops which are appropriate to a temperate climate. Probably no portion of the United States will excel this in the production of the cultivated grasses. Wherever Clover, Red-top, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass, have been sown the result has been all that a reasonable man could expect.

"Fruit and vegetables succeed well. Sandstone is the rock on the Table Lands; limestone is found on the slopes of the mountains in great quantities. Burr-stone, marble, coal and iron also abound. There is an abundance of soft, clear water. The timber is White, Red, Post and Spanish Oak, Poplar, Black Walnut, Hickory, White and Yellow Pine, Yellow Locust, Chestnut, Soft and Hard Maple, etc. Much of it is large and very fine. The winters are short and mild; summers long and delightful. The highest point reached by the mercury in 1866 was 83°. Land can be purchased at prices ranging from one dollar and a half to ten dollars per acre."

Bitting and Checking Colts.

GEO. M. JACKSON, Livonia, N. Y., sends us some sensible hints on this subject. He endorses the thorough bitting and the reasonable use of the check-rein on colts. He says:—"The only way the horse can be made available and safe as a roadster is to subject him in some way to the practice of bitting, and to the check-rein, not only when breaking him, but when driving him on the road. If unchecked by the bearing rein, a colt is sure to kick, and can easily do so, on the slightest inclination. If the head is checked up, they cannot bring themselves in position to kick so easily as otherwise. A young horse should also be accustomed to severe pressure of the bit, so if he becomes frightened he will obey the driver's force on the rein. If not trained to observe this pressure he is apt to spring ahead on feeling the bit severely."

California Farming.

ON a spare page of a business letter, under date of Jan. 30th, 1867, O. N. CADWELL of Lake Co., California, jots down for us the following items: "The winter here has been very wet, with but very little cold weather. Grass is growing finely, and stock doing well. Bees are also beginning to make honey. But very little grain is sown yet, and it will be late before it is got in, but the large amount of rain already fallen will make good crops in many places. The RURAL is a month old when it arrives here, but it don't spoil by being a few weeks, months, or even *years* old."

How to Fill the Ice House Cheaply.

ALTHOUGH past the season for doing this work we give the gist of a correspondent's communication on this subject, that our readers may thereby profit in the future:—"A great improvement upon drawing ice from two to four miles, I found, is my method of making it in the ice-house. I bring water in a pipe into the house, and make it fall in spray before a window on the north side during the coldest weather. I have succeeded in making a solid cake of ice 10 by 10 feet and four to six feet thick.

RENOVATING OLD COTTON LANDS.—No. V.

Wood Ashes.—A friend, with whom I was conversing upon this subject, remarked that he had not the least doubt but with proper management old lands could be restored. He had hauled to the fields several loads of leached ashes which had accumulated around the ash hopper. It was surprising, he remarked, to see how the cotton grew, squared and yielded, where those ashes were put. Had he known that the cotton plant draws very heavily on the soil for potash, and that wood ashes would return this salt to the soil, there would have been no surprise. He would not have hauled the ashes to the field for the simple purpose of removing them out of the way, but for the express purpose of furnishing food for his plants.

Professor JACKSON analyzed a whole cotton plant, weighing three pounds, from Savannah River, Georgia. On burning, the plant yielded 960 grains of ash. One-fourth of this ash was potash. A bale of 500 lbs. contains about 2 lbs. of potash, and 1,200 lbs. of seed that came from this bale contains about 16 lbs. If the cotton seed is retained on the farm and again applied to the land, the soil whence the cotton was gathered requires but a very small portion of potash returned in the way of compensation. But small as this portion may be it must be returned to keep up the fertility of the soil. "The perfect development of a plant," says LIEBIG, (Organic Chemistry, p. 104,) "is dependent on the presence of alkalies, or alkaline earths, for when these substances are totally wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient it must be impeded." To enable the renovator to act intelligently when applying wood ashes to the soil, we give a table of the quantity of potashes furnished by the combination of various common vegetable substances, taken from DAVY, (Lieb., p. 113:)

		Parts of Potash.
10,000 parts of the	Poplar produce	7
" " "	Beech "	12
" " "	Oak "	15
" " "	Elm "	39
" " "	Vine "	55
" " "	Thistle "	53
" " "	Fern "	62
" " "	Can. Thistle produce	196
" " "	Beans "	200
" " "	Vetches "	275
" " "	Wormwood "	730
" " "	Fumitory "	790

An excellent way of applying ashes for immediate effect is to roll the seed in them. I always apply as many ashes as will adhere to the seed, and prefer rolling at least one day before planting. This process requires less seed for planting, which leaves more to feed the cows with, or to manure the corn. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

West Tennessee, 1867.

LEACHING OF SANDY SOILS.

Do sandy soils leach out the dissolved elements of manure? Even in this age of progress there are some practical farmers who contend that a sandy soil leaches out the strength of the manure applied to it. But this theory of leaching will apply only to pure leach sand, entirely destitute of aluminous matter. All soils containing as much as ten per cent. of alumina, have power by chemical affinity to separate ammonia salts from its incumbent water, and to retain it ready to be taken up by the roots of growing plants? If it escapes it must be in the form of gas upwards into the air, but never downwards beyond the reach of the roots of growing plants; and it is owing to this gaseous escape from a soil too sandy to form a crust after a shower that gives the erroneous impression that the manurial elements have been leached out. VOELCKER found from experiment that in a sandy soil, with the exception of a pure sand, liquid manure has the greater proportion of all its fertilizing matter held from leaching. He also found that liquid manure, passing through a sandy soil very deficient in lime, left its lime in the soil, thus proving that the property of soils of storing up food for plants extends to lime and other inorganic elements of plant food. The reason why nitrogenous manures are so much more lasting in an adhesive loam than in a sandy loam is, that they are more active in an open, loose soil, and are much sooner dissolved into a state to be assimilated by the growing crop.

LXXVI.

BARLEY—VARIETIES AND CULTURE.

OF all the cereals barley has the widest range, and succeeds in the most diversified climates. It comes to maturity in the heat of the tropics, and thrives in regions where the mean and constant temperature is scarcely 52°. It is susceptible of a rapid and vigorous growth without injury to the perfect development and maturity of seed. Its antiquity is great, being spoken of in the earliest agricultural records as an article of food of extensive use. From the sowing of its seed to the maturity of its grain the period of time required is shorter than with any other cereal. In the British Islands this period will average in length from 100 to 115 days; in the chief barley growing districts of this country from 80 to 95 days; in Bogota, South America, where the mean temperature is 58° or 59°, about 120 days are required, and on the river Nile in Egypt with the mean temperature at 70° during the growth of the crop, 90 days only are wanted.

While in some countries barley is used as an article of food for both man and beast, in this it is yet mainly turned into malt for the purpose of producing beer and spirituous liquors. This, doubtless, will continue to be its principal use; as an article of food it can hardly compete with other cereals. Barley meal is reputed to have a soothing effect on the animal system, preventing cutaneous irritation, which makes it a valuable adjunct to the food for fattening stock. Boiled barley is valuable as a mash for horses after a hard day's work; it acts gently as an aperient, opening the system and softening the skin.

In England, where this grain is of more importance to the farmer than with us, there are several kinds, or sub-varieties of the two-rowed and four-rowed, cultivated; but American farmers are little acquainted with these, knowing generally but three kinds of barley—viz., two-rowed, four or six-rowed, and winter barley, a variety of

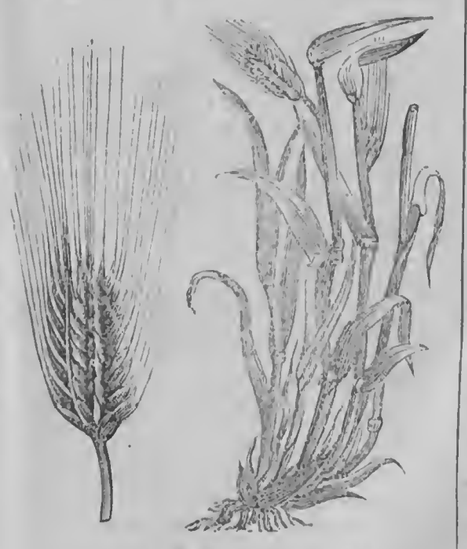
TWO-ROWED BARLEY—PLANT AND HEAD.

the latter. These three kinds we have illustrated, and we will consider briefly their relative qualities. American maltsters generally prefer the four-rowed spring barley, for the reason, we suppose, that it is easier to get up a stock for malting because it has been most extensively grown. The different kinds require to be malted separately. But we consider the two-rowed the most profitable variety for farmers. It ripens later in the season than the other kinds, and does not interfere with the haying and harvesting of other crops; it usually yields better, the

FOUR-ROWED BARLEY—PLANT AND HEAD.

grain being plumper and heavier. Winter barley is too tender for these latitudes unless in well protected spots; in more genial climates it might be profitably substituted for other winter grains; it yields largely, the grain is heavy and plump, and it ripens in June, before the period of haying.

We have not space in this article to more than hint at the method of cultivation. Barley is sensitive to the variations of heat and moisture. It should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be got into proper condition. The soil, to a depth of at least five or six inches, should



WINTER BARLEY—PLANT AND HEAD.

be *thoroughly pulverized*. This is important. Stiff clays and light, sandy soils, should be avoided. It is risky to sow on a freshly turned sod; the crop generally follows corn or potatoes. Harrow thoroughly and roll after sowing.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

HOW TO RAISE LAMBS AND TEGS.

NUMBER TWO.

ARTIFICIAL FEED—COWS' MILK.

ARTIFICIAL feed for lambs, which—among the farmers of New York and Vermont, includes only cows' milk, with or without the addition of other substances—is conceded on all hands to be less suitable and safe than ewes' milk. It is indeed somewhat difficult to raise them on it alone. The milk of a cow that has recently calved is pronounced by all our correspondents by far the best, and by some absolutely necessary, but SANFORD says he has raised lambs on farrow cows' milk, and we know that many other persons have done so. Great care should be taken not to scald it in warming; and it should be fed at about its natural temperature. All our correspondents but BROWN, A. H. CLAPP, GREGORY, and RICH, do not habitually mix anything with *new* milk. BROWN "mixes in just enough molasses to give it a yellow tinge," but says there is danger of putting in too much. If he has to feed much to young lambs, he stirs in yolk of eggs—proportions not given. A. H. CLAPP often beats in eggs—say half an egg to a feed. GREGORY and RICH thin with a little water and add molasses—GREGORY a spoonful to a half pint. RICH, amount not stated. To *farrow cows' milk* ELITHARP adds a tablespoonful of molasses to a pint; HAMMOND enough to color the milk a very little; SANFORD a little water and molasses, amounts not specified. The molasses alluded to by all, throughout this paper, is the West India article, manufactured from the cane.

The milk is kept warm in various modes, generally by placing the vessel containing it in a pail of warm water. Some place it on a hot stove, carried to the sheep barn for that and other purposes presently to be described.

FEEDING VESSELS.

For feeding young lambs, nursing bottles, common bottles, tea or coffee-pots, cans, flasks, and various shaped vessels constructed specially for the purpose, are employed—all being so prepared that an India rubber nipple can be attached to the neck or spout. A vessel having a vent discharges more freely than a bottle. A very small quill, wound with rags and inserted in the spout, answers as a make-shift for a nipple. HEYNE prefers a silver tube, wound with a rag; PITTS, a lead nipple which will allow the milk to run slowly into the mouth, as lambs will generally swallow under such circumstances, even though they refuse to suck; and WRIGHT, a solder or pewter nipple, for the same object. For twenty or thirty fed lambs, HAMMOND recommends a vessel holding six or eight quarts, with several tubes and nipples. For older lambs, BROWN has used a tube made of a small stem of sweet elder four inches long, dipped in a basin of milk, through which the milk is drawn rapidly. All these modes we consider good for the several objects in view.

FREQUENCY AND AMOUNT OF FEEDING.

BAKER feeds young lambs which do not obtain milk from their dams once in two hours nearly as much as they will take. BROWN, A. H. CLAPP, POTTLE and SANFORD, "often and in small quantities;" E. O. CLAPP, all the lamb relishes five or six times a day—if it is weak, less and oftener; ELITHARP, if lamb is quite feeble, once in ten or fifteen minutes at first, and "only one or two draws from the can,"—if stronger, feeds more freely, and, after about the third time, all it will take; GREGORY, at first, six times a day and once at night—subsequently reducing to three times and finally twice; HAMMOND, if lamb gets partly enough from dam, feeds oftener at first, but afterwards nearly a gill and a-half in the morning and afternoon, and twice that amount at a month old—but at four or five weeks old, would gradually reduce amount of milk and substitute oats, as equally good and more convenient; HEYNE, has fed a pint and a-half a day in three or six feeds, according to circumstances. (We do not understand from this that he feeds so much to new-dropped lambs.) The MARSHALLS, once in three hours, and oftener if lamb is weak and requires it; PITTS, as often as is necessary, judging from appearance and actions of lamb; RICH, once in two or three hours, giving the lamb all it will take the first time, and rather less subsequently;

Saxton, if any milk is obtained from the dam, two or three spoonfulls twice a day to a young lamb, increasing the amount as it grows older; Wilcox, five to eight times a day for first two or three days, afterwards four times — after first day or two, allows it to take all it wants; Wright, at first at intervals of one to two hours, the quantity depending on strength of lamb—considers "feeding cow's milk a delicate point, and that judgment must be used."

Our own views, on all the preceding heads of this chapter, are given in the Practical Shepherd, pp. 146-148.

HOW SOON THE LAMB SHOULD RECEIVE MILK—FEEBLE LAMBS.

All our correspondents concur that it is best for a lamb to receive food as soon after birth as the appetite demands it, though, as some of them state, a strong lamb can go several hours without it in mild weather, A feeble lamb, or one rendered dull and stupid by cold, may have to be fed before it manifests any desire to suck. The treatment recommended in case of a lamb too feeble to help itself, or of the ewe and lamb in case the udder does not immediately yield milk, does not differ in any essential particular from the directions contained in the Practical Shepherd. If a feeble lamb is dropped in cold, or even chilly weather, its *first* need is warmth, and to secure this it must be dry. If not too feeble and the ewe licks it rapidly it may be left to become dry in this way; otherwise, it should at once be wrapped in a blanket, and if the blanket is heated, as hereinafter described, it will be vastly more effectual. Drying and warming should precede feeding.

CHILLED LAMBS.

All our correspondents but three employ the modes for restoring chilled lambs mentioned in the last named book, viz., the warm bath, the heated oven, or fire, together with friction, rubbing the lamb entirely dry, wrapping it in woolen blankets, and, when sufficiently restored, feeding it with milk. Most agree that the milk should be mixed with from half to a full teaspoonful of spirits, in proportion to the size, strength and apparent necessity of the case. In the place of spirits, however, a few substitute red or black pepper; and E. O. Clapp sometimes gives an egg beat up, with a few drops of camphor; a large majority use the bath, and generally heat the water as hot as it can be borne by the hand: Baker says, "the water should be so warm as almost to take off the wool." We think we should prefer the ordinary degree of heat.

Brown, Hammond and Saxton use hot stones, and as this mode will be novel to many of our readers, we shall give the substance of Hammond's description of it at length. He says, if a lamb gets badly chilled it should not be carried to the house to warm, as it may die on the way. A hot stone should always be kept in the kitchen stove, so as to be in readiness at a moment's notice. It should be about twelve inches square and two and a half thick. Marble will do, but soap-stone holds heat longer. It should be wrapped with two or three thicknesses of blankets. By the time it gets to the barn these will be very warm — warmer than they could very well be got by holding them to a stove or fire. These blankets, smoking hot, are immediately wrapped round the lamb, and another set of blankets are wrapped round the stone, and they are thus changed as often as is necessary. The stone soon also makes the straw very warm underneath it. It is then moved and the wrapped up lamb laid on this hot bed. It can thus, in a very short time, be as thoroughly heated through as if in an oven or warm bath, and rapidly revives. We have used hot bricks in blankets, or in hay or straw without blankets, but the stone is obviously preferable, as more conveniently bringing a larger heated surface in contact with the blankets or straw. We think it a better mode than the oven, as the lamb can all the time get fresh and highly heated air, and remains where it can conveniently receive proper attention in other respects. The warm bath requires far fewer accessories and is therefore cheaper; and it can be immediately brought into use for a number of lambs at once, if the exigency requires it; but where subsequent friction is, as it ought always to be, resorted to, it requires at least equal time and labor, and we are inclined to think the *dry* heat of the blankets leaves the lamb stronger and in a better condition to withstand subsequent cold. The friction employed after the bath, too, requires care, especially if the poor little subject of it is covered all over with those big "wrinkles" which the Merino *fast* men so highly appreciate! It should be thorough, but so gentle as not to press too heavily on the tender skin and subjacent structures of the newly born animal.

Heyne places chilled lambs in the manure of the sheep barn, "with their heads out." He says if there is a good bed under the sheep the lambs "will soon get right," — and he justly remarks that if ewes are good mothers and properly lick their lambs there is little danger of chilling under suitable shelter. This process does not strike us as equally effective and safe with the preceding ones — particularly when the lamb is chilled nearly to death and requires speedy assistance. But we place great confidence in the skill of this thoroughly trained and successful German shepherd, and we can conceive of circumstances where his mode might be more available than any other we have given; viz., in the great flocks of the West or Southwest, which are penned nightly, but which have no shelters. In one of these, a sudden cold storm in the yeaning time often kills more lambs than two dozen shepherds could save by warm baths, hot stones, &c., even if they had (what they have not) the proper articles and some of the conveniences for using them. But it seems to us that an active shepherd might, with a proper instrument — say one shaped like a cooper's adz or paver's tool—for rapidly digging up and pulverizing small spots of manure in the sheep yard, bury, as Heyne describes, and thus possibly save many newly dropped lambs, already or soon to become chilled by the storm. If, in anticipation of such contingencies manure heaps were thrown up from time to time in the pen, light and well pulverized and protected from the trampling of the sheep by small pens of rails, the manure would, however previously bleached, frodden and free from straw, soon ferment and heat up, and thus a warm bed would be always ready for the lambs, into the soft mass of which each could be thrust in less than half a minute's time; and if the pen was roofed with boards or poles covered with sods or brush, a great desideratum would be obtained by the exclusion of rain and snow. We can see no reason why this plan is not perfectly feasible under all such circumstances; and the labor of throwing up a fresh pile as fast as the preceding one began to get "burnt out" is not worth talking about. Lambs could even be *fed* in that situation, with a bottle and nipple—or taken out, fed and replaced — long enough to *ride out* the worst part of an ordinary storm. Once well *dried* and *heated*, they would not afterwards as readily succumb to cold, as when first delivered, wet and weak from the womb; but they should be confined long enough to insure their safety.* It would be "funny," doubtless, to see a manure-heap stuck over with lambs' heads, like a Christmas ham with cloves, while a wild Texas "Norther" was bowling away above,— but it would be somewhat better than *funny* thus to save the lives of a few scores of lambs annually in compensation for so very small an outlay of labor, energy and (as it would be pronounced if *successful*) common sense.

But our theoretical rose, it must be confessed, has its thorn! After so early a separation, continued through a number of hours, a portion of the dams, especially the young ones, would not be likely to look up, and some would positively disown, their lambs if fetched to them; and if the cases were numerous, no shepherd could identify the dam of each lamb where he had separated them rapidly, perhaps at night, in the confusion of a storm. It might, indeed, be difficult in a large flock to pick out the ewes which had thus yeaned if the bloody traces were not visible and they had ceased to bleat for their lambs.* But experienced and *good* mothers would at intervals call for, and on being driven close by a group of unclaimed lambs, would eagerly search for and promptly recognize their offspring. Thus a considerable portion would, at worst, be saved; and every newly lambed ewe which could be discovered and which did not recognize her lamb might be compelled to adopt one. But enough, and perhaps more than enough, on this subject.

CONSTIPATION—PURGING.

Lambs, especially those fed cow's milk, are subject to constipation and diarrhœa, the former of which frequently, and the latter sometimes, proves fatal. Farrow cow's milk, or even that of a cow which has calved three or four months previously, is much more likely than new-milch cows to produce these results. Constipation or costiveness is far more common than diarrhœa, or as it is usually termed, purging. We have seen that but four of our correspondents habitually add anything of a cathartic character to *new* milk—probably all of them would do so if compelled to feed *old* milk. There are visible signs of costiveness, apart from the stools or want of stools, which direct attention to the malady. The lamb becomes dull, drooping, disinclined to move about, and lies down much of the time. Its belly or sides usually appear a little more distended than usual. It becomes torpid—sleeps most of the time—and if not relieved speedily dies. The symptoms of diarrhœa need no description.

For costiveness in fed lambs Baker gives a little brown sugar; Brown, a little more molasses than common—in extreme cases, boneset tea and an injection of warm water, milk and molasses: E. O. Clapp, cow's first milk or a well beaten hen's egg; A. H. Clapp, an egg—has sometimes given three whole eggs to a lamb in forty-eight hours — sometimes gives half a teaspoonful of lard; Elitharp, molasses, and if that is not sufficient a moderate dose of castor oil—dislikes to give medicine if it can be avoided, as leading to a loss of appetite; Gregory, molasses and milk with a little suet; Hammond, an injection of two or three ounces of molasses and milk, and repeats if necessary; and, as it often happens, if there is an accompanying retention or stoppage of urine, administers three tablespoonfuls of strong pumpkin seed tea. As he also puts a particular case, where few have had experience, we give it entire. He says when a lamb is taken from its dam and is put on and allowed to suck at will a foster mother which has just lambed and has an abundant flow of milk, purging or costiveness frequently ensues, the latter accompanied with urinary retention; that this presents a difficult case; that the syringe should be employed, and if the difficulty is not thereby removed, two tablespoonfuls of castor oil should be administered to a lamb three weeks old, the belly be wet as often as it dries with a strong solution of salt and water, and the lamb kept warm, but allowed to exercise at will; that an hour after giving the oil four or five tablespoonfuls of strong pumpkin seed tea should be administered and repeated after a proper interval if found necessary; that after the medicine has operated a little boneset tea may be given to stimulate the appetite; that at this stage the lamb must be allowed to take only a small quantity of milk, but take it rather often from a nearly empty udder; that the ewe should be kept thoroughly milked during the illness of the lamb; that costiveness does not yield as readily to injections in lambs several weeks old as in quite young ones—that in addition to injections large doses of castor oil or Epsom salts are frequently necessary to move the bowels in time. The Marshalls administer warm water injections; Pitts, castor oil in small doses, and injections of new milk, molasses and lard; Pottle, molasses or lard in slight cases, in others injections of warm water and tobacco; Rich, milk and water injections, taking up the lamb by its fore legs across his knee and rubbing it; Sanford pursues "same course as that recommended in Practical Shepherd;" Saxton gives molasses or castor oil; Wilcox feeds laxative food, like roots, to the dam and not much grain; Wright gives lard and injections.

For purging, Brown gives black pepper and milk; E. O. Clapp, chalk in farrow cow's milk; A. H. Clapp, black pepper and scalded milk; Elitharp, scalded milk; Hammond, porridge made of scorched wheat flour; Heyne, nothing, if the month is warm and the evacuations yellow—if the nose is cold gives a little sulphur — if the dung is white, considers it a dangerous symptom, and changes the feed of the dam; and if that does not avail, puts the lamb on another ewe or gives it other milk; the Marshalls, castor oil in moderate quantities; Pitts, if the case is bad, a small dose of laudanum; Pottle, mild anodynes—thinks Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as good as any; Rich, scalded milk; Sanford, paregoric; Saxton, a teaspoonful of rennet, repeated in a few hours; Wilcox, less laxative food to the dam; Wright, bitter-weed tea, or scalded milk and black pepper.

We esteem all the above remedies good, as far as they go, in stages of both diseases. A word as to the manner of administering injections, which we have heretofore so strongly urged for costiveness in young lambs. The animal is held up by the hind legs, the nose of the syringe *very carefully* inserted, and when the syringe has been discharged the lamb should be laid down and the parts pressed together, so that the fluid shall be retained *as long as possible*. This renders it far more effective. The lamb cannot properly be held up by the hind legs long enough for this purpose.

* A little sheltered cabin, for this purpose, might be a profitable investment.

* If the ewes were marked with large, visible numbers, and the lambs when taken away numbered the same with a finger end dipped in dry Venetian red, this difficulty would be avoided. This can be done by daylight, or even by a lantern, as we know from abundant experience.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

We give the clauses of the new General Tariff bill which prescribe the rates of duties on foreign wool, as we find them in the newspapers — and presume they are correctly copied. We shall publish the tariff on woolens next week. For the want of space, comments on the subject are reserved until our articles on Lamb raising are completed:

A bill to provide increased revenue from imported wools, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals imported from foreign countries, the duties hereinafter provided. All wools, hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, as aforesaid, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into three classes, to wit: that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or mestiza wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing wools and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in two or three class combing wools—that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, and other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used and also all hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals.

Class 3.—Carpet wools and other similar wools, such as Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected, and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him. The standard samples being retained in the Treasury department shall be deposited in the Custom-houses and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the Customs to determine the class above specified, to which all imported wools belong, and upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto eleven per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto eleven per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum *ad valorem*.

Upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be three cents per pound; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges for such ports, shall exceed twelve cents pound, the duty shall be six cents per pound; provided that any wool of the sheep or hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to twice the amount of duty to which it would otherwise be subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided further, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, it shall be appraised by the appraiser, to determine the ratio of duty to which it shall be subjected at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package, and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same, invoiced at the same price whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bale of the best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being involved with wool of lower value, and provided further that the duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; on sheepskins and Angora goatskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on washed or unwashed, the duty shall be 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks the duty shall be 12c. per pound.

Communications, Etc.

SPICY LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

Dear Old Rural: — "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," and I, following so lofty an example, find myself in Minnesota—way in the south-western part, in the land of Homesteads and Gophers. Far away from our winter's course of lectures and from father's apple cellar, and where the prairies are so wide and so long they give one the feeling of "lost at sea." And I have come out here to farm. Not exactly to hold the plow or handle the hoe myself, but to take care of — not the linen — but the wardrobe and cook the cakes and bacon for the masculine half of the firm. What a thing it is to be poor! Had we been worth a "million of money," my masculine half and I, we would have staid and fared sumptuously nearer the rising sun, and near our friends who have already arisen. The fates have ordered it otherwise, and so a few months ago we pitched our tent in the country where land is but fourteen dollars for a quarter section, i. e., if you live on it for five years. Our friends East nearly had a chill every time we spoke of Minnesota as our future home. We were told we would freeze to death—that the cattle froze standing in their stables—the chickens on the roost—the children going to school—the dinner over the fire, and all animate life congealed generally, for at least thirteen months in the year.

Well, we have lived here until the middle of January. Dryer, nicer weather one could not wish for. Through the months of November and December there were no storms of any kind; bright, beautiful, sunny weather. No rains this fall, or since the freshets in the summer. To be sure, it has been cold, but not severely so. The ice on the lakes is frozen to the depth of eighteen inches. On the eve of the 3d inst. it commenced snowing, and in the course of two days snow fell to the depth of six or seven inches. This is the first snow we have had that would make a track. It has not drifted any to speak of, yet there is nothing to hinder should we have high winds. We expect to get our pay in storm-currency yet. It was last February, in this county — Martin county — that a load of seven children got lost, going home from singing school one stormy night, and lay out in the storm two nights and one day. When they reached home the three girls were frozen to death, and of the four boys all lost their limbs but one, and he part of one foot. We do not write that down against the climate of the State. With the same lack of judgment and the same storm they would have frozen anywhere — in your State as well, if you had as large fields as we have here. Their team was oxen.

Talk of cattle freezing to death! Farmers get out here and see so great a chance for stock raising they get too greedy. Many of them invest their all in cattle and have nothing left to hire with. Consequently their work all drags behind. Frost spoils the hay before they get half enough cut, and stable building is not commenced until long after they should be all completed. Thank you, Mr. Editor, for reminding me that I am getting beyond woman's depth. But I like to see comfort and economy in one place as well as another. I can detect a kind of beauty among horns and hoofs as quick as among bonnet silks and high-heeled gaiters. And I love to see good breeding at the stable as well as in the parlor. When I go out to pet and make friends with *my* cows I don't want to find them munsing over whitish reed-like sticks, which look more like stove kindlings than like the hay in father's meadow, around the small cocks of which I used to play by the hour at hide and seek with my young mates. By the way, there is nothing that brings up the days of childhood in all their brightness so quickly as will the scent of new-mown hay. Then, too, it is not very good as a relish for stock to keep some half a dozen calves in the stack-yard, romping on the hay that is to furnish their next meal. No wonder Minnesota cattle starve to death — freeze I mean; it amounts to one and the same thing.

Well, Mr. Editor, I suppose if I don't hush up soon you will think that Farmer Garrulous has a daughter out West. Then, too, my other half, who sits on the opposite side of the cook-stove fixing tools for next summer's work, says that there is a hole in the thumb of his mitten that ought to be fixed to-night. But first let me say I must have the Rural. I have not seen one since I left my father's—three months since—where you would always find the latest paper on the shelf with the Bible. I want it for help in my Domestic Economy and for company. "Shall auld acquaintance be forgot?" Nay! Then send me a specimen paper and I will try and raise a small club. Farmer's Wife.

Will "Farmer's Wife" send us her address—the note containing it, sent with above, having been mislaid?

POULTRY RAISING.

In answer to the question so often asked, "Can fowls be profitably kept on a large scale?" we find an affirmative answer in the N. H. Mirror and Farmer, by John S. Ives of Salem, Mass. In theory it would seem easy enough to manage large numbers of fowls successfully, in a given space, but in practice the results, hitherto, have not been of an auspicious or assuring character. Mr. Ives, however, is of opinion that no real impediment to success exists on a scale of considerable magnitude provided proper attention is given to certain conditions. For the accommodation of one hundred fowls he proposes one acre of grass land on which are five small shelter coops, as remote from each other as possible — assigning twenty fowls to each tenement. During the day they can run together, and with a little attention, at the outset, they can be trained to seek their own domicils with unvarying regularity. A wall or fence five feet high is deemed an ample enclosure if the Brahma variety is selected, as they are of a less roving character than most others, while they are regarded as superior to all others in the way of profit. In selecting the stock the medium sized fowls should be preferred, as they mature early, and, with high feeding, will be ready for market in from ten to twelve weeks from the hatching. Fowls should never be wintered more than once, and never be allowed to moult. The eggs, intended for hatching, should be fresh laid and not allowed to get chilled by frost. The thick shelled eggs should be preferred, and not be placed under the hen until she has set one or two days and become accustomed to and satisfied with the place selected for the process of incubation. The location should be warm, dry and fully sheltered from air currents. They should be fed corn for about ten days, and thereafter scalded meal mixed with boiled and mashed potatoes. When the chicks are first heard to chirp the hen should be confined to the nest for twenty-four hours and the place darkened. At the expiration of this time the hen should be removed to a coop and the chicks with the hen. At two days of age they should be fed with a mixture of bran and mashed potatoes for a couple of weeks, when they will be out of danger and may be allowed greater freedom of range. The conclusion of Mr. Ives is that fowls, in large numbers, will pay if properly managed, but if not cared for they become an expense to the owner and a nuisance about his premises.

RAISE YOUR OWN COWS.

This is the advice of S. Ryder, Jr., Geauga Co., Ohio, through the columns of the Ohio Farmer. He renders several reasons, all good ones, why farmers, especially those who pay attention to the dairy, should exercise more care in the selection of cows than it is customary with them to do. Purchasing dairy stock at random, because of its cheapness, is the poorest kind of policy, as the expense of keeping the poor kind is equal to that of the best, while the results, in the shape of butter and cheese, are scarcely more than one-half of those produced by good stock. To be certain of having good cows, the farmer should raise them himself, and keep trying till he is successful. The advice is good and, if generally acted upon, a few years would suffice to raise the dairy stock of the country much above its present condition.

Latakia Tobacco.—We are indebted to E. J. Evans & Co., York, Pa., for a package of seed of this variety of tobacco.

Rural Notes and Items.

Wheat and Chess—*The Transmutation Question Again.*—Some years ago we made the following statement in the Rural:

Wheat and chess sometimes become so entangled and united as to lead people to suppose that both grow on one stalk. A case in point. On Monday last, George Wright, Esq., of Irondequoit, brought to us a head of wheat having on one side a small branch of genuine chess. The chess protruded from the stalk between the wheat kernels, and certainly had the appearance of having grown there. Mr. W. stated that the apparent anomoly had been shown to several farmers and others, (including one or two city editors,) who admitted that the wheat and chess must have grown on the same stalk. At the first sight, we confess that we were a little surprised, the whole thing looked so natural — as though the wheat and chess actually grew together. But in less than two minutes we "disclosed the disclosure." On slightly separating the kernels of wheat on the opposite side of the stem, we discovered the *end of the chess stem*, protruding from the *head* of wheat (in an opposite direction from the chess kernels,) but not *united* with the wheat stalk] The chess stem was held between the stem and kernel of the wheat,—and it was at once apparent that, instead of growing on the wheat stalk, the branch of chess had either been caught in the wheat head and its stem been broken by the waving of the grain, or become entangled in some other manner. We presume many people have been deceived by similar apparent unions of wheat and chess, and therefore chronicle this instance of the utter unreliability of appearances.

Since the publication of the above we have been shown several heads like the one described, and in each instance demonstrated that those presenting them were mistaken in supposing—as they firmly did —that the wheat and chess grew on the same stalk. For example, this morning (March 11,) Austin Crittenden, Esq., of Brighton, near this city, showed us a head of wheat (grown last summer in a forty acre field on the farm of Mr. J. Mann of Rush) which had a spur of chess protruding from its side, as though it had grown there. We stated to Mr. C. that it was not, in our opinion, genuine, and cited the case of Judge Wright, but he seemed positive, and we submitted the specimen to Prof. Dewey and L. B. Langworthy, Esq., for examination and decision—in the presence of Mr. Crittenden, B. M. Baker, Esq., President of our County Ag. Society, and others. On critical examination the chess was found (as we at first believed) to be attached to the wheat head in a manner very similar to that above described. On removing some of the wheat kernels it was evident that the wheat and chess did not grow on the same stalk. Mr. C. and another firm believer in transmutation who was present, at once "gave it up." As one result of the investigation, the President aforesaid owes the Editor hereof a beaver, which shall, on receipt, be duly handed over to Dr. Dewey, one of the umpires.

A Superior Iron-Beam Plow.—Last season we received for trial a cast iron-beam plow manufactured by Z. T. Newcomb, Waterloo, N. Y., which he calls the "Champion." Mr. N. claims to have attained a form of point and mould-board of such concurrence with well known mathematical and mechanical principles as to render the draft the lightest possible in comparison with the depth of furrow lifted and turned over. The wedge of the plow is most perfect in form, and subtends an angle of only three degrees to the plane of the earth, and presents a very perfect combination of the two great mathematical forces, the wedge and screw. After giving the plow a thorough trial in both sod and stubble ground, we came to the conclusion that it was one of the best of its class. Moreover we have seen it in the hands of several practical farmers, and all speak in the highest terms of its merits. Not the least to be said in its praise is its good workmanship; this latter point is one of much importance, and one wherein manufacturers frequently fail. None of the plows of Mr. N's make which we have seen are amenable to censure in this particular.

Dairymen's Association.—The dairymen of Ohio held their annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on the 20th ult. After the organization of the Society the necessary committees were appointed. The following were some of the topics under consideration:—The advantages of connecting butter and cheese manufacturing. What are the requisites of purity of flavor in cheese? How can it be secured? Is the branch factory system practicable, and is its adoption advised? The preservation and preparation of rennets. Taxing cheese factories. Best breed of cows for the dairy. The best grasses for a dairy farm. Election of officers, &c. All which subjects were successively brought before the Society for discussion. In the evening Mr. Anson Bartlett of Drake county, delivered a highly interesting address, in which he illuminated, illustrated and explained in a very happy manner many topics of the deepest interest to the dairymen of the country.

Winter Wearing Out.—The past, or more correctly perhaps, the present winter has been somewhat remarkable for the number of snow storms it has furnished and the protractedness of the sleighing season. Commencing early in December, we have had sleighing most of the time up to the advent of March. Owing, however, to the comparative mildness of the temperature during the month of February, the general average for the winter season has varied little from that of several preceding ones, though the run of sleighing has been more protracted here than during any winter for the last dozen years. The weather-wise infer from the length of the snow season, now nearly ended, an early spring and a fruitful summer. The long reign of snow has been favorable to winter wheat, and already the prophets are predicting a bountiful harvest the ensuing summer.

Our Premiums Appreciated.—The following acknowledgment from a Recruiting Officer for the Rural Brigade tells its own story. We have "more of the same sort" of watches to give to Club Agents, (or other premiums if preferred,) and, as Mr. C. says, any young person "can easily earn one by getting up a club for the Rural;"

Coal Valley, Ill., March 7, 1867.

D. D. T. Moore — *Dear Sir:* This morning I received, by U. S. Express, a Ladies' Gold Hunting-Cased Watch, for which I am much obliged. It is a very nice one, and a valuable present. Any young person wishing a watch can easily earn one by getting up a club for the Rural. If they can't get a club large enough for a Gold Watch there are other valuable presents offered. I remain, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours, Thomas Cone.

Silver Pheasant Fowls.—Those of our readers who are desirous of obtaining eggs from pure bred fowls of this variety are referred to the advertisements of G. M. Curtis and G. W. Cone. The correspondence of these gentlemen, published in the Rural a few weeks since, brought them a "grist" of letters of inquiry, which they have properly answered in our advertising columns.

The Northern Farmer — devoted to Agricultural, Science, Arts and Manufactures, and published monthly at Fond du Lac, Wis.,— has been enlarged to 16 quarto pages. It is well conducted, and merits a good circulation. Published by Jones & Bro., at $1.

HORTICULTURAL.

FARMERS' GARDENS—NO. III.

The farmer can afford to use a quantity of manure in his hot-bed to produce heat sufficient to warm properly a layer of six or seven inches of soil above it. In our last article we advised the use of inverted sod, covered with several inches of the best garden soil and resting on a thin layer of earth. Care should be taken to have this sod free from roots of strong growing, pernicious weeds. Sod is not essential, but its use will aid in the matter of transplanting, and it generally follows that a rich soil for the growth of seeds lies immediately under an old, compact turf. The surface of the earth in the hot-bed should be raked thoroughly, and if the soil is rather heavy, sand may be sifted over and incorporated with it; leaf mold is also excellent.

Having the hot-bed prepared for the reception of the seed, put on the frames of cloth, to cover it tight, and wait three or four days before putting in the seed. This delay is necessary, because too much heat will be evolved at first from the manure; the first fermentation is rapid and energetic, and the thermometer will frequently mark over 100° at this period in the hot-bed, but in two or three days it cools off, and when at a temperature of 70° or 80° the seeds may be sown.

The farmer will use his hot-bed to start various plants. Lettuce will be freely sown, as it comes forward rapidly, and may be used directly from the bed for the table as well as started for open air culture. Early cabbage, cauliflower, pepper, egg, tomato and celery plants will demand space in the hot-bed. The ladies will require room to start their flower seeds. Cucumbers and melons should be forwarded in hills, so that the entire hill may be removed to the open ground at the proper time. No more plants should be grown in each hill in the hot-bed than are destined to remain and bear fruit. Tomato plants may be put in large pots or wooden boxes and left in the bed until they flower and the fruit is partially grown. If there is sufficient room, potatoes may be forwarded very profitably by planting single eyes three inches apart each way. When the plants are three or four inches high, remove them to the open ground with the trowel; they will stand a high degree of cold uninjured. For growing sweet potatoes, a hot-bed is essential.

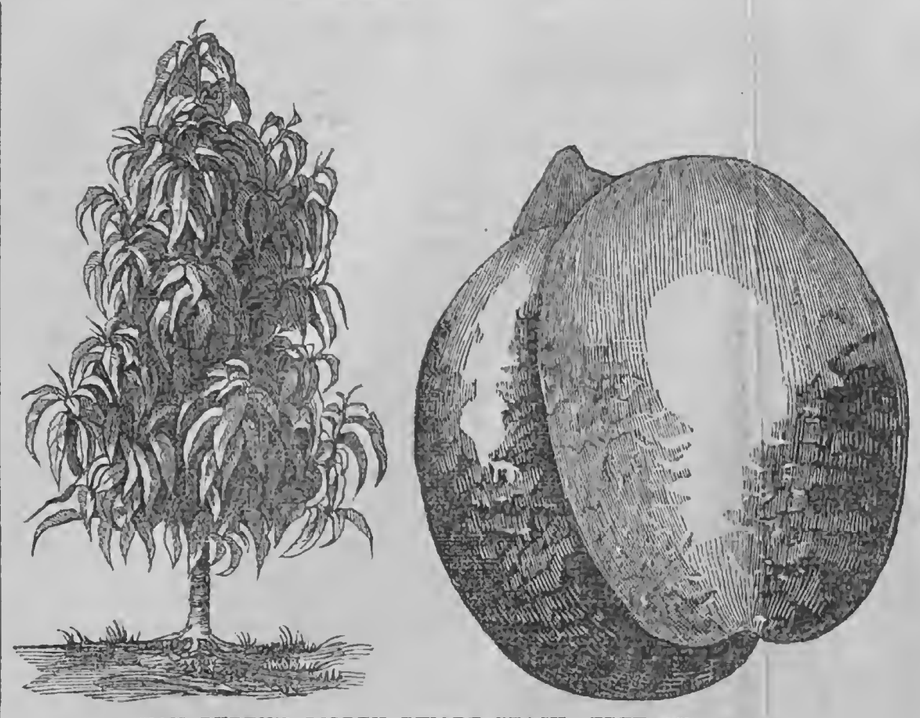
There is no part of the garden that will give the farmer more pleasure and profit, if well managed, than his hot-bed. By its aid he is enabled to furnish his table with vegetables and fruits in advance of the season, turning by this use the most common products into luxuries and greatly prolonging the season of their enjoyment. The care becomes a source of pleasure, in which all the family have a share, and the most essential points in this are to give the plants air when the outside temperature is right, keep them well covered when it is too cold, and maintain constantly the proper degree of moisture.

VINELAND, N. J.

I am indebted to a friend for a Vineland Weekly, from which I learn one of the principal secrets of the great success of a Mr. Landis in settling his extensive tract of thin pine and shrub oak plains in that region. Instead of selling to speculators those parts of his tract which contain large deposits of swamp muck and vegetable mould, he wisely holds them as manurial deposits for the general good—giving to each settler the privilege of digging all the muck he pleases for the amendment of his land, free gratis. One of the new settlers writes to the editor that he has so far availed himself of the generous privilege that, by the aid of muck alone, he has grown seventy-five bushels of Dent corn to the acre. Green-sand marl, which is brought there by the car load direct from the deposits, is also a capital amendment for that light, sandy soil; and both the muck and the marl are also invaluable agents in economising the stall manures, as both substances have great affinity for the salts of the manure. Altho' the muck itself, if made of deciduous vegetation, is still richer in nitrogen than ordinary farm-yard manure, yet it contains so much carbon that when dry it is a good absorbent of the salts of ammonia.

There is no doubt that the pine and shrub oak plains of Long Island might be made as productive as these cognate plains of Vineland with the aid of the same amendments. But, altho' the surface soil there is sufficiently adhesive to be made into adobe bricks, it needs organic manure, and there are no muck deposits or calcareous clays in that region to compensate for the scarcity of stall manures. But the great value of commercial manure, Peruvian guano, superphosphate and poudrette, are beginning to be better understood and appreciated, both at Vineland and on Long Island, and the day is fast approaching when the great designs of Providence will be fulfilled, and the festering animal and vegetable corruptions which now send ship fever and cholera to decimate the great cities, will be daily removed and utilized *a la Chine*, as the great means of increasing and perpetuating vegetable life in these sterile plains, which have lain waste ever since the subsidence of the waters of the great drift period of the world's formation. *

Mulching Small Fruits.—The Horticultural Association of Western Michigan recommends the mulching of small fruits for the following reasons:—1st, it affords protection against winter killing; 2nd, it serves as an artificial retainer of moisture, which in most seasons is advantageous to the growth and perfection of fruit; 3d, it may be useful as a fertilizer; 4th, it assists in keeping down grass and weeds; 5th, fruit well mulched is always clean.



VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF PEACH—TREE AND FRUIT.

This peach originated in the year 1856 with J. Van Buren, Esq., an eminent pomologist of the State of Georgia, and is supposed to be an accidental cross between the Italian Dwarf and Van Zandt's Superb. The rebellion interfered with Mr. Van Buren's arrangements for propagating it extensively, but a supply of buds having been furnished to Miller & Co., of Chester Co., Pa., by Dr. J. V. Evans, who received some trees directly from Mr. Van Buren, this firm are now introducing it to notice. From them we received the following description—and an advertisement which appears elsewhere.

The original tree when four years old was but 28 inches high, but being worked now on strong roots the trees attain a height of four or five feet. The illustration of the tree was taken from one forming its first year's growth, and the fruit is an average specimen in size. It ripens in September, and is described as of good flavor, golden-yellow color, with a rich carmine cheek. The foliage of the tree is large, dark-green in color, and extremely dense. The buds are thickly set, shooting strong and vigorous, and it bears large crops. It may prove a decided acquisition for the garden and orchard house.

WINE AND GRAPES.—NO. I.

To enable us to judge of the advancement and present condition of grape growing and wine making in this country, let us take a brief glance at its history, noting as we pass some of the impositions to which we have been exposed.

The first native wine of which we have any account was made in what is now the State of Florida in 1564, by emigrants from Spain, of grapes growing wild and uncultivated in Nature's vineyard, the primitive forest. Of its quality or quantity we know little or nothing, and it may be presumed, as a business undertaking, it was neither long continued nor very successful, or it would have attracted attention enough to have given it greater notoriety. We find, in the early history of this country, mention made of similar attempts to manufacture wine from native wild grapes by emigrants from France, in Delaware, in 1648. The cultivation of *foreign* varieties of vines for wine purposes was commenced as long ago as 1663 in several of the British North American colonies, but failed, in a few years, to be renewed only after these efforts were forgotten, with the same result. Efforts of this kind were made at other and different times and places up to the commencement of the present century, when some Swiss settlers undertook the cultivation of a *native* grape, called Cape, or Schuylkill Muscadel, at Vevay, Ind., and made wine with better and more encouraging success than had been previously attained. But they, like their predecessors in the manufacture of wines in this country, had to acknowledge, or did by its abandonment, their failure of satisfactory success.

Such a succession of efforts and failures by parties at widely different points, with climate, soil, and cultivation as various as can be imagined, reaching through a period of over two hundred years, naturally brought the public mind to the settled conclusion that our soil and climate were unsuited to foreign vines, and that none existed here from which grapes could be obtained to make a wine suitable to satisfy reasonable expectations, or fill the place of that imported. We were, and had been, therefore, reliable customers, from necessity, of foreign wine merchants. Those of Germany supplied us with the smaller quantity and better quality, as a whole, while France furnished some excellent, but a large proportion of inferior quality, as is generally believed. The frauds and impositions to which we were thus subjected can be judged of to some extent by what M. De Szemere, a Frenchman, says of wine fabricating in his own country. I give his own words:—"The marvelous discoveries of chemical science are continually and skillfully applied, not only to improve, but to adulterate wines. This trade of spurious wines is carried on in France on a large scale. All is false in the wines; the color, the strength, the flavor, the age, and even the name under which they are sold. There are wines which do not contain a drop of grape juice. Even science is impotent to distinguish the true from the false, so complete is the imitation. Certainly, one-half of the Parisian population drink, under the name of wine, a mixture in which there is not one drop of grape juice."

The same gentleman gives interesting statements showing the amount of real wine produced in France to be less than she annually consumes, judging from the productions of 1854-55-56 and '57. We received from there last year, in casks only, to say nothing of bottled wines, 6,885,360 gallons. How much of this was pure I leave for others to determine, or judge from the statements here made. I believe that a large portion of the cheap wines brought and consumed here as French, are mere fabrications. I would not undertake to say that all foreign wines are of this character by any means. We have, without doubt, the really pure, genuine European wines in this country, which are our standard of quality and excellence; but they are held in such high esteem by connoisseurs at home, and produced in such small quantities that they seldom find their way here, and then only at extravagant prices on individual or private orders. One pipe of the Steinberg vintage was sold in the year 1822 for the sum of 5,000 florins, or $7.14 per gallon, and in 1831 the same kind of wine for a no less sum than 10,000 guilders the pipe, or $14.28 the gallon, if we can believe Johann Carl Leuch's statements, which we have no reason to doubt. What must be the quality, in view of these assumed facts, of the wines imported on which a duty of 20 cts. was paid by the importer per gallon, and sold at 90 cts. per gallon, and some even as low as 75 cts., of which there has been no inconsiderable quantity brought to this country within the past year?

I cannot deny myself the privilege of this opportunity of saying it is ardently to be hoped that Congress will give the infant enterprise of wine making in this country the benefit of the proposed addition of 30 cts. a gallon duty on foreign wines, if they cannot guard or protect us against fraud and imposition.

About the year 1825, Major Adlum of Georgetown, D. C., brought prominently before the public a native grape from North Carolina, the Catawba, of such great excellence for wine purposes, in his judgment, that it has been reported he said that by so doing he had rendered his country greater service than he would have done had he paid off the national debt; in which Mr. Longworth, the pioneer of successful wine making in America, publicly professed concurrence after giving to its cultivation and wine making qualities the attention, energy, skill and practical judgment for which he was distinguished, and which added such weight to his opinion. A new era dawned upon the country with the advent of this noble fruit to public attention. It was believed a wine could be made from it to take the place of the pure and impure from abroad. Expectancy ran high above realization, but no final disappointment overtook its friends in the belief that it was far superior to any hitherto known.

So rapid did it grow in favor, and so extensive its cultivation, that a few years only elapsed before gentlemen of sagacity discovered that an opportunity offered for profitable investment in establishing wine cellars and press houses, for the manufacture of Catawba still and sparkling wine. The impetus thus given, and the success and reward attending these efforts, soon attracted the attention of the lovers of good fruit and pure wine in other localities, and it was not long before the whole country was awakened on wine making and grape growing. Other varieties, as the Isabella and old Cape, were used to a limited extent, but soon had to give place to the nation's favorite, the Catawba. Wine began to be made at various places by individuals for private use; new grapes came forward, and in a short time discussions arose as to their merits, and the defects of each, as well as their excellencies, became more generally known. Mr. Longworth, to whose large experience and extended knowledge of wine making all looked with respectful attention, was neither blind nor indifferent to the defects in the native grapes then known. The rough acidity and strong foxiness that characterize our wines were justly estimated by him, when in 1849, in an article published in the Cincinnati Gazette, he said:—"A native grape of different aroma and flavor, and in all other respects equal to the Catawba, would be worth a million of dollars to the nation."

Pleasant Valley, N. Y. C. D. Champlin.

The Castor Bean—Information Wanted.—"G. M. J.," Columbia, Texas, sends us the following query:—"Can any of your readers give an account of the mode of cultivating, gathering, preparing for market and yield of the Castor Bean? What is it worth in the market now? It will grow in the greatest exuberance here, and if cultivation is profitable anywhere it surely would be here." Will some of our experienced cultivators answer?

PRUNING WHEN TRANSPLANTING.

We consider it important to shorten back all fruit trees, shrubs and vines when transplanting. It lessens, by reducing the number of buds, the demand for supply on the roots as soon as that laid-up in the bud is exhausted, and it gives increased vitality and vigor to the remaining buds, by giving to them the supply that would have been devoted to those removed, had they been left to remain. There is, however, room for study in the practice of heading-in, because of the vigor of growth and power of producing strong, new shoots being much greater in some sorts than others. The peach, for instance, may be cut back to within two feet of the crown, leaving not a limb or twig, and yet the tree in the ensuing fall will be found, under good cultivation, to have made four or five strong shoots, each as many feet long, and with abundant lateral branches. Pursue the same course with the apple, and nine times out of ten the result will be only a few feeble shoots of four to six inches, with a dead tree the following spring. The pear when worked on the quince will bear much more severe pruning back than when on the pear stock; and further, some varieties will endure more severe pruning than others. The grape, when cut back two or three buds, grows vigorously; but if left unpruned, it struggles a year or two, produces a few imperfect bunches, and is dead. These are some of the many variations that an observing horticulturist will notice on short practice, and which will soon cause him to feel confidence in transplanting trees at any age, provided he be allowed to prune them back according to their age and habits.—*Horticulturist.*

LAWNS.

From the nature of our climate we can not, as a rule, have as perfect lawns, green, velvety, and fresh, as they do in England; but with due care in preparing the soil, and by using seed in abundance, we can create the foundation of a lawn equal to theirs, and that by proper care and attention to mowing, rolling, etc., will present an equally good appearance eight months out of the nine that we expect to enjoy it.

No complete lawn, no durable lawn, no lawn that will bear extremes of heat in summer and preserve the roots of grass from cold in winter, can be created without forming for it a soil of the best quality, light, loose, and friable, at least sixteen inches deep. And further, no good lawn, no perfect mat of grass can be obtained in one, two, or three years, without an abundance of seed. All spaces not occupied by seeds of grass sown must and will be filled with a growth of weeds that, as they grow, absorb the elements of plant-life in the soil, and choke the young and more tender growth of grass. For an acre, use two bushels of Blue Grass, two bushels of Red Top, and twenty pounds of white clover, and sow as early as possible in spring,—*Hort.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Grape Growers' Excursion.—At the late meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association it was resolved to continue the practice of having a summer excursion, and for this year it is to be on a grander scale than ever before. A large steamboat is to be chartered if possible to accommodate as many of the members as wish to go, with their families or friends, say 200 or 300 in all, with hotel conveniencies aboard, for a cruise of four or five days, starting perhaps from Dunkirk or Erie, and stopping at Cleveland, Sandusky, &c., then visiting the Islands and having a grand picnic at Put-in-Bay, and afterwards taking a pleasure trip to Detroit and back to Sandusky or Cleveland. Capt. J. Spaulding was appointed to look up a suitable boat and report to the officers of the Association.

The Fruit Region of St. Joseph, Mich.—Henry W. Gustin writes us from St. Joseph, Mich., that the prospect in that region for a full crop of fruit is at present very flattering. Last season was very favorable for maturing the wood of fruit trees, and experience has taught fruit growers there that it is only from severe cold in the winter, acting on immature wood, that they have to fear serious failure. This danger is now past. The following statistics relative to the fruit region are believed to be accurate:—Of peach trees there are 320,000, or 2,000 acres; pear trees, 30,000, or 500 acres; cherry trees, 5,000, or 50 acres; strawberries, 300 acres; raspberries, 200 acres; blackberries, 200; apple trees, in the fruit region proper, there are believed to be enough to yield 20,000 barrels.

Catalogues, &c., Received.—Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1866, containing the Reports of various Committees, Address of the President, &c.—Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Seed Potatoes; Smith, Jones, & Co., Erie county, Ohio.

Sawdust for Mulching Strawberries—Berry Boxes.—(M. L. McC., Benton Harbor, Mich.) Sawdust is a good material for mulching Strawberries; if it is fresh put it on early in the season. For the best style of berry boxes see advertisement in Rural of January 5th.

Grafting Wax.—A correspondent sends us this recipe for making grafting wax:—"Six pounds rosin, one pound beeswax, one pint linseed oil; melt and work till it will swim in water. The oil resists cold, water and heat better than tallow."

The Apple Tree Borer.—(W. J. B., Grassland, Mo.) You must search carefully each tree for the borer and destroy him by running a sharp wire into his hole. It is some work, but the only effectual remedy. Eternal vigilance is the price of fruit.

English Hawthorn.—A correspondent desires information about the English Hawthorn; when to plant, how to grow it, its hardiness and practicability for hedges, &c. Who will answer?

Barberry Seed.—J. B. C., Clinton Co., Iowa, asks for information respecting the barberry for hedging; also where the seed may be procured, and how to grow the plants.

Cranberry Plants.—T. G., Kenosha, Wis., asks where cranberry plants or sets can be obtained.

Domestic Economy.

A KNITTING MACHINE PREMIUM!

Several ladies having asked us to offer the Lamb Family Knitting Machine as a premium to Club Agents, we have finally made such an arrangement that we can do so to their advantage, if not ours. We will give the $65 machine to every person remitting at club rate, $2.50 per copy, for Sixty-Five Yearly Subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker previous to the first of July next. Subscriptions to count for this premium may begin with the Year and Volume (January 5, 1867,) or at any time not later than July 6, and club papers will be sent to as many different Post-Offices, Counties or States as desired. All papers will be addressed to individual subscribers, so that Agents or Post-Masters will have no trouble. It is not necessary to have all the members of a Club commence at the same time; those wishing them can have back numbers, and others begin at any date desired.

Now, Ladies, if you wish to secure a machine that will save you many times its cost, "fly round" and get up a club for the favorite Rural!

WASHING DAY.

I always read everything that comes in my way that looks towards ameliorating the severities of washing day. That was why I read what Peter Hathaway had to say in the Rural New-Yorker of Jan. 19th. Like him, "I have from boyhood sympathized with delicate women who weekly labor at the wash tub," and I think the facts presented by him are worthy of being tested. Rubbing clothes by hand certainly involves a great deal of labor and exposure to hot steam, &c.; and *rubbing*, by either hand or machinery, subjects the garments to a great deal of wear, and sometimes tear.

Within a few years I have tested several kinds of *squeezing* machines. One of these I have used for several years. For efficiency and saving the wear of clothes, I find but little difference in them. They are all superior, in my opinion, to any of the *rubbing* machines. But for ease of working, efficiency, and several other practical points, some of which I will mention, Doty's machine is ahead of any that I have ever seen used. In fact, I can hardly see how or where improvement is needed. Ease of working is already mentioned. A child large enough to reach the handle, can use its strength to good advantage. A child of average strength, twelve years old, can do a washing for a common family. The machine has a nice fitting cover which answers at least three purposes:—It keeps the water hot; it keeps the steam out of the face of the operator; it keeps the filthy suds from spattering out upon the floor, and upon the person of the operator. This last is quite an item, for you can do your washing in a parlor, or with a little care you can keep your wash-room as dry as a parlor. One more use of this useful cover. The machine, being light and portable, can be carried out of the way, but need not be, for the cover comes again to your relief and converts it into a quiet water bench or table. If your water pail leaks, no matter,—you will find no water on the floor. Any family that is perfectly happy every day in the week but one, should get Doty's washer, and see if its bliss is not consummated. In order that each family can test these machines, those having them on sale allow any responsible family to use them three weeks before deciding the purchase. This ought to be a sufficient guaranty against humbug. Yours, for the public.

Henry A. Trench.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Seeing an inquiry in your paper for making buckwheat cakes, I send you my recipe, which I think a little extra. I take two quarts of sweet milk and stir in flour enough to make a thin batter; as it thickens by raising, add one teacup of yeast; let it stand where it is warm enough to raise; just before baking put in one half teaspoonful of soda and two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, or one of melted butter. The cream and soda I put in every morning, and I think my cakes good enough for any one.—A Farmer's Wife, *Windham Station.*

White Potato Pudding.—A quarter of a pound of butter, ¼ pound of sugar, 4 or 5 eggs, 1 pound of potatoes mashed exceedingly fine, with a little cream and salt through a colander; 2 tablespoonsful of brandy, 1 grated nutmeg with ⅓ a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the potato, eggs, brandy and spice. Line your plates with paste and bake in a quick oven. When done and cool, slip into plates suitable for the table, and sift white sugar over them.

Mending Broken Vessels—Cement.—To half a pint of milk put a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quick-lime through a sieve until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

An Inquirer, J. S. R., wishing a method of washing flannel, I will give you my way, which I have tried for some years and have not found it to fail:—Put them in water as hot as you can possibly wash them in, and rinse them in hot water also. Wash woolen stockings the same. —Mrs. Emily S.

Economy.—It is truly economy to use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, because, for the same money you get *more* and *better Saleratus.*

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATRIMONIAL COGITATIONS.

When I contemplate the social future of the young men of the farming community, my heart is saddened with anxious forebodings. Many of them have accumulated considerable property, have arrived at a marriageable age, and in the opinion of all the old ladies of their vicinity, ought to "get married and settle down;" but still they procrastinate, and in the arduous prosecution of their labors seek to divert their minds entirely from the subject. Although they are invariably prompt in accompanying young ladies to singing school, pic-nics, sleigh rides, and the various entertainments of the country, and kind, considerate and interesting in their conversation and attentions, still the undisguised pleasure experienced by their fair companions is miserably marred by the sorrowful conviction that "nothing serious is intended."

My young lady friend, denizen of the country, who is responsible for this unnatural state of affairs? Pardon the insinuation, but I candidly think that much of the blame rests on your own pretty shoulders. With burdensome sorrow and regret I daily witness the gradual encroachments of city notions and ideas upon the wholesome customs and habits of the country; and the "country girls" are among the first to yield to these pernicious influences. They demand more "style," and manifest a dislike for home duties which every visit to the city, and every improved opportunity for having a "good talk" with their city associates, only serves to strengthen. Mothers, in many cases, are reprehensible, in that, forgetting the sensible precept and practical discipline administered to them in in youth, they encourage their daughters in the manifestation of fashionable and literally idle whims; so that, instead of performing household duties with pleasure, they seem to consider them beneath their notice, and nothing perturbs them more than to be "caught" doing housework. This fastidious squeamishness often creates considerable excitement in the household. For instance, JANE, while per force mopping the floor, spies through the window a young man for whom she entertains at least a friendly feeling coming through the gate. The mop is instantly abandoned; and, leaving mother to rid her hands of the dough and welcome the visitor, JANE rushes up stairs to change her dress and "fix up." The young man must be entertained; and mother "visits" to the best of her ability, frequently casting hurried, anxious glances first toward the bread-pan on the kitchen table, and then at the stair-door, her uneasiness increasing as she reflects that the fate of the week's baking trembles in the balance. The visitor notices her abstraction, mistrusts the cause, and returns home ruminating moodily on the vanity and frivolity of the fair sex.

Were I a "squire," clergyman, or other official having authority to solemnize the rite of matrimony, I would supply myself with a new catechism containing comprehensive practical questions on domestic economy; and as the fair bride stood before me and the hymeneal altar, or desk, as the case might be, I would endeavor to give additional interest to the ceremony by satisfying myself in regard to her house-keeping qualifications; and unless a certain per cent. of the questions were properly answered, I could not conscientiously say anything about the "twain being one." F. S. J.

Oakfield, Wis., 1867.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

I was guided in my choice only by the blind affections of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection, and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love of me. During the most critical period of my life, she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was always at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feeling or character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I too often gave her cause, (I would to God I could recall those moments!) she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm, nay impetuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. Such was she whom I have lost, when her excellent, natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years' struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and molded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.—*Sir James Macintosh.*

A PRETTY girl, in a teasing mood, asked a gentleman if he possessed the picture of the one whom he loved; and on his replying "Yes," begged he would show it to her. He immediately took a small mirror from his pocket and presented it to her.

ROSSEAU says:—Men will argue more forcibly about the human heart, but woman will read the heart much better. Women have most wit; men the most genius. Women observe; men reason. The world is the book of woman.

THE BLACKSMITH'S WIFE.

BY AUGUSTUS COMSTOCK.

She has a figure trim and neat,
And full of health and life,
With nimble hands and nimble feet,
The blacksmith's little wife.

Her hair is dark, her eyes are blue,
And though her cheek is browned,
An anchorite would smile to view
A face so smooth and round.

All day she labors like the bee,
The blacksmith's little wife,
While round her play her children three,
Bright-haired and full of life.

And all day long, her cheery song
Comes through the cottage door,
While tap, tap, tap, her gaiters rap
The neatly sanded floor.

Her swarthy husband, from the town,
Comes home when day is dim;
For kisses he must stoop 'way down,
Or she climb up to him.

He's just the man that women crave
To shield them from "the wrong,"
For he's as kind as he is brave,
And brave as he is strong.

"You're tired out with work," she sighs;
"You lead a weary life."
"No, no," quoth he, "'tis Paradise,
With such a little wife."

The gleeful fire with ardent rays
Peeps slyly from the hearth,
The tea-pot blushes in the blaze,
The kettle shakes with mirth.

The sleek "grimalkin" purs and mews,
The dog whines at the door,
The pattering of little shoes
Is heard along the floor.

About the smith his children play
When evening's meal is through,
They love to see his pipe of clay
Send forth its clouds of blue.

They clamber on his shoulders broad,
They clamber on his knee,
While wife looks on with smile and nod;
And all are full of glee.

I'd sooner be this blacksmith bold,
With such a little wife,
Than have the wealth of yellow gold
That gilds an aimless life.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined for the reasons annexed:—"The Magic Purse," G. B. Not interesting or novel enough to make it worth the labor required to put it into proper shape. Such spelling as "flew" and "phisition" is inexcusable.——"Floribelle," L. I. D. Your plot is certainly exciting, but neither natural nor consistent. The act which the heroine was only by an accident prevented from committing would have been monstrous. Is it customary for young ladies in long dresses to sit on their fathers' knees and recount their *affaires de cœur?*——"My Winter at Uncle John's," M. M. You have not drawn your characters with any distinctness, and have introduced no description; the interest therefore must depend on the plot, which under those circumstances is too simple.——"What he Need n't, and what he Must be." T. P. Metres badly mixed.——"Problems," B. F. B. Too long. "Woman's Rights," C. T. L. If you will think of the tone of your closing paragraphs, you will see why we cannot publish the article. Other accepted.——"A Dream," A. Prettily rhymed, but the meaning is incomprehensible. Allegory is the most dangerous of all rhetorical figures.——"Mysteries Explained," B. F. B. Not well versified. The discoveries of Capt. M'Clintock spoil your allusions to Sir John Franklin.——"The Old Year," G. M. K. Out of date.——"Homesickness," Z. X. You read Nasby too much, or study your grammar too little.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NOVEL READING AND WRITING.

The common objection to novel-reading is that it carries us into an unreal and fanciful world and creates a distaste for the duties of common daily life. If this is all—that it lifts from the real into the possible, from the acted into the imagined—then is it truly ennobling; for there is no life more base and soulless than that which consists simply of the present and the actual, which has no out-looking and on-looking toward the unacted and unspoken life of thought and feeling, and dream. But in reality there are few, if any, such lives. To all there is an ideal future, or a sun-clad might-have-been. It may be only the realization of some contemptible dream of worldly ambition, some petty triumph, but it is something aside from and beyond the passing events.

The question is not whether the ideal shall be cherished, but what kind of an ideal it shall be. And we do not realize how strong and how constant is its influence over us, how thought, released, flies away to it, and fancy roams over it and dwells contentedly in it; and so we do not enough realize the necessity of cultivating and educating it aright. It is only by training the power of passing from present reality to future possibility that spiritual truth can be made to permeate and transform the life. Reason may say—This is the way of truth and purity and peace; but it is only when imagination lifts such a path into the ideal of the soul that the feet can tread it unfalteringly. Faith is but imagination spiritualized.

It is comparatively not difficult to estimate the consequences of acted deeds, their immediate results and remote influences, their open example and subtle impressions. And in the direct imparting of the principles of moral rectitude we can work with that strong faith, which is the trust and hope of religious instruction, that truth left with the soul will surely triumph; that, however unpromising the soil, seed-time and harvest are inseparably connected, if it be real truth that is sown.

But when we leave the didactic and direct, and pass from the education of reason into the more dimly-defined, but not less real field of the imagination, our notions of the influence of idea and impression become vague and beclouded. Yet none the less should these subtle influences of association and fancy, of whose workings the individual himself may be unconscious, be laid hold of and trained to aid in making this our common life more worthy to blend with the ideal into which we enter with unsandaled feet when most the spiritual and the distant seem to draw near and close around us.

It is not an indiscriminate prohibition of all fiction that is needed; the imagination will play along untraveled paths; nor is it desirable, even if it were possible, to keep it down to occurrence and fact. Neither is it wise, in choosing for others, even if it were practicable, to discriminate between those which truly represent character and life, and those which are entirely devoid of probability and naturalness. We cannot always stand over the half-formed mind with recommendation and prohibition. We must in a great measure leave this to its own tastes and cravings. Here, as in all education, the power of choosing rightly must be trained, and the choice left to itself.

It is useless to speak of that class of novels which are designedly "moral," which have no more life than a dry twig that you might set in the earth and call by courtesy a tree, in which the good way and the bad way are marked in direct opposition, with none of those continual intersections with which our human life blends and confuses the right with the wrong. It is becoming generally understood that such works have no influence whatever.

The fault with the current novels is not so much that they lead away from the real into the ideal, as that it is not an ideal of exalted character and heroic act, but a miserable, worldly ideal of circumstance and accident. It is a new worship of the old gods of chance and fate. The fortunate consummation is not the triumph of virtue and goodness because it is virtue and goodness; but circumstances having no connection with the truth and rectitude which are the invariable characteristics of the heroes and heroines of our "good moral tone" novels are made by happy chances to work out the reward of virtue. The patient endurance of purity and integrity may indeed be portrayed; but it is not through them that final happiness is attained, nor in them that interest and excitement center. They would be as well out of the story as in it—it is not on them that its issues hang. What wonder, then, if the dreaming boy or girl fancies similar fortunes and like happy accidents to himself, without the patient suffering or heroic doing that may make him worthy of them? If the deserving heroes are invariably left in a Paradise of wealth and outward luxury as their reward, can we wonder that the impressible reader learns to look on these as the greatest good of life?

The fiction whose interest turns on the tying and solution of the knots of accident and circumstance is the first which awakens our interest, but it is the product of ingenuity rather than of genius, and its power to interest passes away, on the acquirement of nicer tastes. The finer art of novel-writing is that in which the interest depends on the working out of character, the strong and subtle threads of influence, the invisible links which join one destiny to others by virtue of soul-qualities, the deeds and the results which are the logical outworking of the moral and intellectual traits of the actors. Such works, read and felt, are the true education of the imagination; but the taste must first be trained to appreciate them. This cannot be done by simply presenting and securing the reading of them. They will be seized on only for the sake of plot and incident; and the high ideals of character and the finer lines of thought will be overlooked. The taste must first be trained by works in which more depends on the style of thought and expression and there is no interest of mystery and story to share the attention. If this is done, all trashy and flashy novels, will, of themselves, fall from the hands, and the higher ideals of character and life will be admired for their own nobleness and imitated in the genuine love of truth and beauty.

Walnut Hills, O., Feb., 1867. E. M. J.

APHORISMS AMENDED.

There are many persons who cannot speak in sensible, common-place terms—they are always on stilts, and aim to carve out their language in blank verse. Instead of saying, for example, "*He acknowledges the corn*," they would render it about thus:

He doth by troth, with most ingenious humor,
Confess th' impeachment common fame hath bruited,
That with it carries conviction of the maize.

While on the subject, we will enumerate a few other trite sayings, accompanied with renderings after the manner of these dignified bores:

It's a long lane that has no turn"—
The way that deviates nor right nor left,
But onward leads through space interminable,
May be, by fair construction, deemed of length
Somewhat respectable.

"*The longest pole knocks down the persimmons*"—
It is an axiom well received, I ween,
That, of the slender scions of the forest,
The one which in a longitudinal sense
Eclipses the pretensions of its fellows,
May oscillate, until their fall,
The staple fruit of Carolina State.

"*A fine stand for a grocery*"—
A most commodious site,
Where all the multitudinous fruits of earth,
That nourish and regale the inner man,
Are held to barter.

"*Old hoss, I'll see you in the fall*"—
When 'neath a canopy of golden leaves,
'Mid all the purple glories of the state,
Summer, in fragrance, breathes her life away,
And sober autumn is enthroned instead,
I'll meet thee, antiquated steed.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A person asked an Irishman why he wore his stockings wrong side outward. "Because," said he, there's a hole on the other side."

What air does the young mouse sing to the old mouse, when biting his way through the scenery at the opera? "Hear me gnaw, ma."

Nearly all the post-offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in the day.

"I'm afraid you'll come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want your daughter."

"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied, "I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

Words, so innocent and powerless as they are, as standing in a dictionary, how potent for good and evil they become, in the hands of one who knows how to combine them.

An old bachelor being laughed at by a party of pretty girls told them—"You are small potatoes." "We may be small potatoes," cried one of them, "but we are sweet ones."

A counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

"Now papa, what is humbug?" said a little four-year-old Johnny. "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my under-garments."

A Frenchman cannot pronounce "ship." The word is "sheep" in his mouth. Seeing an iron-clad, he said to a boy, "Ish dish a war sheep?" "No," answered the boy, "it's a ram."

"If you had avoided rum," said a rumseller to a customer, "you could now ride in your carriage. "And if you had never sold rum," said the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE STORMS.

BY JENNIE W. J——.

There are storms on life's dark waters,
Hope's frail barks are tempest-tossed,
And oft our fondly cherished dreams
'Neath its angry waves are lost;
But we'll trust the Heavenly pilot
To find a haven blest,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest."

When tempests gather round us,
And the star of Hope grows dim,
When the storm-cloud lowers darkly,
Let us put our trust in Him;
He can guide us to a resting place
For bleeding hearts distressed,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest.

Though the burden of our sorrow
Groweth heavier, day by day,
And though alone we bear it,
Let us still keep on our way;
Even though the path be thorny,
And we by trials pressed,
Let us hope to gain a respite
"Where the weary are at rest."

Honeoye Falls, March, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHILDHOOD.

"As the twig bends, so the tree inclines."

The world rolls on, humanity rolls on, everything rolls on, on forever. O man, thou art immortal! This we know, although the world is shaded o'er with mystery, although we see as through a glass darkly now, yet we do know that man is, to-day and forever. The question is, with us of the present age, as it should have been with those that were from ADAM, and ought to be with those that shall march down the foot-path of time to the Millenium—Is there enough done for childhood? When we review the world's history, when we look out upon it as it stands to-day, we are forcibly impressed to ask, do we work earnestly, work as Christians around the family altar, in the day school, in the Sabbath school, in the closet of prayer for childhood? True, we have schools, and, although we have not Germany's school laws, although we are proud of American institutions and American literature, yet there are men all around us who cannot read one letter out of the twenty-six, who will make a mark for their name every time, and will come up to the election poll and vote for a draught of poison.

Again, a large majority of the young ladies of the present day receive too fashionable an education and if they were to be asked who was the first king of Israel, or how DEMOSTHENES, CICERO, POMPEY and ANTONY came to their death, or who CONFUCIUS was, they would answer, "I never heard of these men." But ask them what the fashions are to be for the coming month, and they will tell you. Very well, who is to blame for these misguided minds? We have Sabbath schools, noble institutions, where a few who belong to the church of Christ are laboring for childhood, for humanity, for GOD. Suppose it were possible for those few to sacrifice a little time, a little labor, and meet one night during the week as teachers, as heads of the Sabbath school to "Buy the truth, get wisdom, instruction and understanding," that they may be better prepared when they come before the youthful mind to teach the truth, impart wisdom, instruction and understanding.

As a teacher, there is a great responsibility resting upon you. The molding and fashioning of the child's intellect is as much within your power as in that of the parents; and the impressions that you make upon these young minds do not fall upon stony ground. No, your good works will live in them, will go down to the grave with them, will go up to the judgment seat with them, will go on, on forever. Therefore if we sacrifice a little time and labor, remember that we are not only sacrificing to childhood, not only sacrificing to humanity, but to GOD. LIBBIE.

Geddes, Feb., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is not local, and more depends upon that which is within than upon that which is without. A man may be miserable in the company of those who are exceedingly happy. If an evil spirit could escape from the pit and stand beside the glorified in Heaven, he would still be miserable, for there would be no application of the principle of truth and goodness. A bad man who had done much to corrupt his neighbors found himself unhappy and resolved to reform and move to a good neigborhood and live amidst a virtuous people. He did move and found his neighbors happy and content, but the demon who had troubled him before still ruled his heart, and he found no peace. Water puts out fire if applied. The Crystal Palace in New York stood in a park close beside the great reservoir of water, yet it availed not, for it was burned. So a ship at sea burns as fiercely as a cottage on the land. Thus it is with the soul of man—a full redemption has been purchased, and the Saviour is now ready to save all who come. The remedy must be applied—we must put on the righteousness of Christ or we shall still be unclothed and we must accept the salvation provided, or we shall perish. It avails not that Christ knocks at the door of our hearts, we must open to him if we would have life.

Syracuse, Feb., 1867. FITCH.

Have courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOME SCENERY.

BY L. HALSEY.

On one of those pleasant days, so unusual in November, but the more agreeable to the traveler because unexpected, I embarked at Geneva on Capt. Dey's handsome and staunch little steamer, the "D. S. Magee," for a trip over the almost classic waters of the beautiful Seneca.

It would be well worth the labor, for one who is skilled in the investigation of legendary lore, to collect, before it is too late, the many interesting legends which are connected with our charming inland lakes, and which invest them with an unwonted, and (as we learn more of their history,) deepening interest. There is, perhaps, no other lake, among the many in Central New York, more beautiful than that of which Percival sang:

"On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
The white swan spreads her snowy sail."

And there is none around whose history cluster more of those mysterious legends which have been handed down to us by that race whose scattered remnants have been driven far away towards the setting sun. It is strange that more attention has not been bestowed upon the collection and preservation of these curious legends. Soon they will be forgotten; and the information they contain, concerning the early history of our country and its aboriginal inhabitants, will be lost forever.

The lands about the lakes, Cayuga and Seneca, seem to have been favored haunts of the red men, as is shown by many remains of ancient fortifications and Indian villages. Some of the "turnpike roads" of the present day follow the course of the Indian war trails which formed the only means of communication for the early settlers. Trails led from the headwaters of the Delaware River, and from the forks of the Susquehanna, and formed a junction at Catherine's Town, (now Havana,) and thence running north through Peach Orchard, (an Indian plantation,) passed along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, until, at the outlet, it reached Canadesaga, (now Geneva.)

Our first "port," after leaving Geneva, is Dey's Landing, so named, I believe, in honor of Capt. D. P. Dey, the genial commander of the "Magee," who, more than almost any other person, is interested in all that concerns the history of the beautiful Seneca. He is familiar with its legends, and with the half-hidden beauties of its picturesque shores. Near Dey's Landing is a small but deeply-cut ravine, and a little way "inland" is the hamlet of Romulusville.

Crossing to Dresden, and re-crossing to Ovid Landing, we come in sight of the State Agricultural College building, once under the control of Major (now General) Patrick,—one of those unfortunate public institutions which seem doomed by fate to a masterly inactivity. The College farm of several hundred acres has been purchased by the State, and now other large buildings are going up on the lake shore, not far from the steamboat landing, designed for a State Lunatic Asylum. The village of Ovid is celebrated for its seminary building, a handsome brick edifice, four stories high and one hundred and fifty feet in length.

A short distance up the lake is Lodi Landing, which is not far from the beautiful Lodi Falls. At some seasons of the year this is a spot of surpassing beauty. The falls are nearly two hundred feet in height, but not perpendicular. They will compare favorably with the far-famed Trenton Falls.

Our next stopping place is North Hector, a pretty little village, perched on the steep ascending lake bank, and a favorite resort for pleasure excursionists. At this part the lake is of great depth, and at Starkey Point, about half way between Lodi and Ovid, the depth is 630 feet. Crossing to the other shore, we see, at Big Stream, a beautiful little fall of considerable height, and in full view from the steamer. The whole country here is intersected by ravines worn in the soft shales, some of which are just becoming known to the tourist. Cascades and waterfalls are frequent; and when the streams are swelled by the spring or autumnal rains, some of these falls are of exquisite beauty.

Near the head of the lake is Havana, where Catherine's Town, (so called from its being the residence of Catherine Montour,) an important Indian village, once stood. The history of the strange woman to whom we have alluded was full of romance. It is supposed that Catherine Montour was the daughter of Count Frontenac, one of the French Governors of Canada. She was captured when a child by the Seneca Indians, and carried to their territory, where she became the wife of a chief. Her extraordinary beauty, energy and courage gained for her the admiration—almost veneration—of her adopted people. It has been stated, but also denied, that Catherine Montour took an active part in some of the bloody battles between the red and the white men. After the expedition of General Sullivan, which dispersed the already weakened Senecas, Catherine Montour and her warrior sons resided at Niagara. When on a visit to Philadelphia, she is said to have been the guest of the most aristocratic families, and to have participated with ease and grace in their entertainments.

The present lake road, on the western shore, with slight deviations, follows the Indian trail and offers beautiful and diversified scenery to interest and delight the traveler. At the head of the lake is situated Freer's (or Watkins) Glen, which is becoming a favorite resort for pleasure seekers, and has been skillfully exhibited to the readers of the Rural in a description by one who visited it in 1865.

The scenery here is wild and picturesque in the extreme, and Mr. Ells, the proprietor of the Glen, and also member of the editorial fraternity, is yearly making it easier of access, and opening hitherto concealed beauties to the admiration of the visitor. During the past season, Capt. Dey has carried thousands of visitors to this romantic spot. The excursion, as I made it, requires but little time, and the exploration of this wonderful glen, added to the pleasures of the trip up the lake, renders the journey a most delightful one.

SCENE ON SENECA LAKE.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

Thomas W. Johnson, Boston, through the columns of the Maine Farmer, assumes that the State of Maine has within its borders a source of great wealth which has hitherto attracted but little attention. This neglected mine is found in the hemlock forests which cover a large section of the State, comprising about five millions of acres. It is assumed, and no doubt correctly, that this land will produce twenty cords of bark to the acre, or one hundred millions in all. Were this to be removed to market in bulk, the process would be very expensive, diminishing very materially the net product of cash from this source. But, by a well-known process for extracting the strength of the bark and preserving it in a liquid form, the value of this forest product has been appreciated many fold. A fair test of the cost of procuring and getting it to market showed it to be a very profitable business. A cord of bark will produce about 27 gallons of extract, costing, delivered at some point of shipment, from five to six dollars. A gallon weighs ten pounds, or 270 pounds to a cord of bark. This sells readily for six cents per pound, giving $16.20 per cord of bark, or about $11 clear profit.

Owing to the excellent tanning properties of this extract, it will always find a ready market, both domestic and foreign, and, on the supposition that the yield will equal, per cord, the estimate of Mr. Johnson, which we have no reason to question, we have an aggregate of money value in the hemlock bark of the wilds of Maine of *eleven hundred millions of dollars!* This leaves out of account the lumber value of the trees felled for the bark, which must be considerable as the country becomes cleared up and the means of access to it improved. With this reserve fund to draw upon, the people of Maine and other States producing hemlock timber, exercising proper industry, may grow rich as certainly and as rapidly as those States lying in more genial latitudes and blessed with a more prolific soil.

NEW TEXTILE IN NEVADA.

The last discovery which comes to us from Nevada is agricultural rather than mineral, but very important. It is of a new textile, such as was eagerly but unsuccessfully sought when the late rebellion broke out. The plant now discovered has its home in the Humboldt Valley, where it grows in large quantities, and can of course be made to grow more thriftily by cultivation, while, if it has the values that are ascribed to it, it will soon be removed to other fields and propagated among regular crops. This plant is said by the discoverers to be superior to any textile now in use. Though styled "hemp," it is so called on account of its closer similarity to that than to any other growth. It has a stronger and a finer fibre than the proper hemp, and a much longer staple. In proportion to the wood, too, the fibre is much more abundant. It can be more easily separated than flax or hemp, and can be stripped clean from the stalk without preparation.

Nevada lies between 37 deg. and 42 deg. north. This corresponds with the latitude of Northern California, of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Indianapolis, Columbus and Philadelphia. The Humboldt river, along which the new hemp grows, runs from the mountains of that name westward through a mountainous country. If, therefore, experiment proves what is now claimed for this textile, it can be prolonged in its cultivation from its original habitat to our own doors, and will enhance the value of the hemp harvest in those States where it is now an important feature.

The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the firman of 1856.

Various Topics.

SUBSIDENCE OF SPECULATION.

Not long ago a gentleman of this city, who has had some experience in speculative enterprises, received a letter from a cool-headed, intelligent friend in Virginia, asking him what was the chance of selling a gold mine here. It had just been discovered; it adjoined one of the most famous mines in the State; it had five well-defined lodes; not to put too fine a point upon it, it was a hill full of gold, mixed with just enough baser earth to impart to the working of it a tantalizing but delicious speculative interest. The title was perfect and the most thorough examination desired. Of course the owners of the property placed an enormous value on it. They always do. But it could be had cheap for cash, say $50,000. This, too, is generally the case. What could the New York party do with a "solid, demonstrable thing like that" among the wealthy capitalists, of whom he was supposed to have the private ear? He put the letter in his pocket and started out. Entirely skeptical himself as to the possibility of raising another hundred dollars in this city for a new mine, he determined to try for his friend. He called upon five or six well-to-do people, whom he regarded as most likely, all things considered, to interest themselves in the explorations of a gold mine so near home as Virginia, and these were about the results of his inquiries:

One gentleman—a shrewd, successful old merchant, after hearing a statement of the fact crammed into the space of three minutes, said with a grin, "One half of the purchase money goes to you 'as promoter,' I'spose, ha! ha!" His visitor took the hit good-naturedly, but asserted most emphatically—which was true—that he had not a dollar's interest present or prospective, in the concern. On the contrary, such was his confidence in the judgment of his Virginia friend, that he would be willing to subscribe, according to his means, on the same basis as all the other gentlemen. "I was only joking," said the veteran merchant, "about your interest in the sale. But I got stuck once for $15,000 by a man that talked just as you do, and *I guess I won't put a dollar in the mine on any terms.*" This closed the case, and our friend left.

Another individual, a man commonly supposed not to have dabbled in speculation, was called upon. Here, if anywhere, confidence could be found. After a patient audience, which promised well, this unsophisticated person said, "You can keep a secret, Mr. ——?" "As sacredly as the grave," was the response. "Then I will show you a few things not generally known." So saying he unlocked a drawer of his desk, produced a large sealed envelope, and from that extracted a good sized bunch of gold and silver mining stocks. His visitor glanced over them and recognized names of companies that had filled columns in the newspapers a few years ago. "My partners never saw these," said the owner." "They are worthless, as you well know, except to show to men like you, *who want me to go into more of them.*" Our friend discovered the playful imputation conveyed in the latter words, and cut short his visit. He was beginning to feel discouraged.

A third capitalist answered but one word to the presentation of the case. But that word was "Petroleum," and it terminated the colloquy. A fourth was disposed to regard the proposition in the light of a personal insult; a fifth wondered that our friend did not get back into respectable business, and so on.

Next day's mail took a letter to his correspondent in Virginia, stating that the "times were not favorable for doing anything with a gold mine in New York."

The above is substantially a recital of facts. The deduction from our friend's experience may be applied to speculations generally. The questions involved are not of the value of mines in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, or the judiciousness of investments in these States. The same skepticism prevails with reference to new mining claims in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, California and Canada, offered here for sale, or the disposal of working interests. People no longer believe in them, and whether their incredulity is well founded or not, is a point of no consequence. There is a want of faith, and, therefore, a complete subsidence of speculation in things which do not have a real, proved value. This is as true of new machines, new processes, and new ideas of any kind, whether patented or not, as of gold and silver mines. The people, as a whole, have settled down to the "bed-rock" or "hard-pan" of legitimate business again, and a man who is still trying to speculate on the exploded basis of 1864-5, is no more touching ground than Baron Munchausen's horse when he was tied to the top of a steeple.

A knowledge of human nature is more important to a speculator than a knowledge of the thing speculated in. Instead of analyzing gold and silver ores, he should analyze the condition of public sentiment. If he finds no appreciable percentage of faith there, it matters not how much of the precious metals exist in a ton of his ore, or how certainly a fortune could be made by the manufacture of some patented article in universal demand. To state this is to state an axiom. But there are men whose misfortune it is never to see things as they are, but as they wish them to be, and of such is the class composed who are now trying to make a living by expedients which ceased to be successful soon after the close of the war. It is the ability to discover, and the good sense to follow indications of a change of feeling on the part of the public, which makes all the difference between the few speculators who achieve and retain success and the thousands whose lives are a perfect failure. From their fate, and not from that of the lucky few, may the true lesson of speculation be learned without the painful necessity of experience.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

AN UNFORTUNATE PRIZE-HOLDER.

A man who lives in one of the rural counties of Ohio drew the prize of "20,000 acres of land in Pike county, Kentucky," in a recent gift enterprise scheme in that vicinity. He called upon the managers of the enterprise and told them he didn't want the land, and they might keep it by giving him $20,000. They declined the offer, generous as it was, and then he dropped to $15,000, and finally to $10,000, declaring that he "hoped never to see his wife and children if he would take a cent less." The gift men didn't want the land. It was worth double the price he offered to take for it, of course, but they had other uses for the money and couldn't invest. He took the deed for the land—would gladly have taken the will for the deed, that is, if they had willed to give him the money—and went to Pike county to view his possessions. He found twenty thousand acres of barren rock and mountain, that would hardly afford subsistence for a rattlesnake. He couldn't find a level spot of ground that afforded sufficient space for the most economical garden patch, but he could instead

—— "See rudely swell
Crag o'er crag, and fell o'er fell."

And nothing else. He wended his way back again—"all the way from Pike"—and offered to let the gift managers have the land for $800—hoped to die if he'd fall another cent. They declined the offer, singular as it may appear, but finally agreed to take it off his hands and pay him $500. This he indignantly refused, and so he still remains one of the great "land monopolists" of the day, the owner of an exceedingly picturesque and undulating farm of twenty thousand acres.

KNIFE AND PITCHFORK.

Saxhausen is one of the suburbs of Frankfort, and is partly occupied by gardeners, who are considered, rightly or wrongly, to be a clownish lot. When the Prussian troops entered the city, every house was obliged to billet one or two soldiers. The inhabitants of Saxhausen acquitted themselves of this duty with a very bad grace, and one of them showed such manifest signs of ill-will towards his guest that the latter, when he sat down to dinner, placed his sword on the table by his side, with a very significant gesture. The countryman said nothing, but left the room and returned in a moment with an enormous pitchfork, which he laid down beside the sword. The soldier flushed up with anger, but the other quietly observed, "I tho't that for so big a knife a big fork was required. If you like, we can each make use of our own implement." This was all the satisfaction the son of Mars could obtain, so he thought fit to put his sword away in a corner of the kitchen, whilst the other withdrew the pitchfork.

How to Take Cold.—As the thaw has come, the doctors are looking for an increase of business, and, as every trade must live, we offer a few hints upon the readiest methods of gratifying the fraternity. Persons who are partial to rheumatism should wear thin boots and be careful to keep them well soaked in snow water. A quick fever can be secured by leaving off overcoats. Neuralgia complaints are open to all who walk till they become heated, and then stop at the corner of a street and cool off by a genial chat with some good fellow. Coughs are free to all who will insist upon throwing open their coats in order to catch the gentle south breeze which prevails. The ladies are such thorough experts in this art that we need not offer them any suggestion, but by abandoning their cloaks and rubbers and resorting to their boots and shawls, they will reach a gruel diet by a short cut.

Cordial.—The following, from the Mobile Times, is evidently to be understood not sarcastically, but heartily, and is one of the most cheering messages that has yet reached us from the South:—"We ask Yankees, particularly, to come, and we repeat it, we want no better men, once their interest shall become wedded to us and our soil. We tell the hardy lumberman of Maine to quit his frozen region, and with his muscles of steel to come and till a grateful soil, which returns a thousand fold the seed entrusted to it. Their prejudices will soon wear out, and so shall ours, by constant daily friction."

Amber—of a milky color—is taking the place of jet for ladies's ornaments in Paris.

Reading for the Young.

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

Children, do you love each other?
Are you always kind and true?
Do you always do to others
As you'd have them do to you?
Are you gentle to each other?
Are you careful, day by day,
Not to give offence by actions
In your work or in your play?

Little children, love each other;
Never give another pain:
If your brother speaks in anger,
Answer not in wrath again.
Be not selfish to each other,
Never mar another's rest,
Strive to make each other happy,
And you'll find yourselves are blest.

CHILDREN'S PRATTLE.

BY HANS ANDERSEN.

At the merchant's house there was a large party of children—rich people's children and great people's children. The merchant was a man of good standing in society, and a learned man. He had taken, in his youth, a college examination. He had been kept to his studies by his worthy father, who had not gone very deep into learning himself, but was honest and active. He had made money, and the merchant had increased the fortune left to him. He had intellect, and heart too; but less was said of these good qualities than of his money.

There visited at his house several distinguished persons, both people of birth, as it is called, and people of talents, as it is called—people who came under both of these heads, and people who came under neither of these heads. The meeting now in question was a children's party, where there was childish talk; and children generally speak like parrots.

There was one little girl so excessively proud. She had been flattered into her foolish pride by the servants, not by her parents—they were too sensible to have done that. Her father was *Kammerjunker** and she thought this was monstrously grand.

"I am a court child," she said.

She might as well have been a cellar child, as far as she was herself concerned; and she informed the other children that she was "born" (*well born*, she meant); that when people were not "born," they could never be anybody; and that, however much they might read, however clever and industrious they might be, if they were not "born" they could never become great.

"And those whose names end in '*sen*,'" she continued, "are all low people, and can never be of any consequence in the world. Ladies and gentlemen would put their hands on their sides, and keep them at a distance, these 'sen—sens'!" And she threw herself into the attitude she had described, and stuck her pretty little arms akimbo, to show how people of her grade would carry themselves in the presence of such common creatures. She really looked very pretty.

But the merchant's little daughter became extremely angry. Her father was called "Madsen," and that name, she knew, ended in "sen;" so she said, as proudly as she could,—

"But my father can buy hundreds of rix dollars' worth of sugar-plums, and think nothing of it. Can your father do that?"

"That's all very well," said the little daughter of a popular journalist; "but my father can put both of your fathers and all 'fathers' into the newspaper. Every one is afraid of him, my mother says; for it is my father who rules everything through the newspaper." And the little girl tossed her head and strutted about as if she thought herself a princess.

But on the outside of the half-open door stood a poor little boy peeping in. It was, of course, out of the question that so poor a child should enter the drawing-room; but he had been turning the spit for the cook, and he had obtained permission to look in behind the door at the splendidly dressed children who were amusing themselves, and that was a treat to him.

He would have liked to be one of them, he thought; but at that moment he heard what had been said, and it was enough to make him very sad. Not one shilling had his parents at home to spare. They were not able to set up a newspaper, to say nothing of writing for one. And the worst was yet to come; for his father's name, and of course also his own name, certainly ended in "sen." He, therefore, could never become anybody in this world. This was very disheartening. Though he felt assured that he was *born*, it was impossible to think otherwise.

This was what passed that evening.

Several years had elapsed, and during their course the children had grown up to be men and women.

There stood in the town a handsome house, which was filled with magnificent objects of art. Every one went to see it. Even people who lived at a distance came to town to see it. Which prodigy, among the children we have spoken of, could call that edifice his or hers? It is easy to tell that. No; it is not so easy, after all. That house belonged to the poor little boy, who became somebody, although his name *did* end in "sen."—Thorwaldsen!

And the three other children—the children of high birth, money, and literary arrogance? Yes; there is nothing to be said about them. They are all alike. They grew up to be all very respectable, comfortable, and commonplace. They were well-meaning people. What they had formerly said and thought was only—CHILDREN'S PRATTLE.

* A title at court.

List of New Advertisements.

Richardson's Cream Pump Strainer—W H Keeler.
New Iron Clad Brick Machine—J A Lafler.
Albany Seed Store—Samuel T Thorburn.
Bleelock's Itch Ointment—Healy & Son.
French Hybrid Gladiolus—Samuel T Thorburn.
Lumber and Log Book—Geo W Fisher.
Collections of Flower Seeds—Sam'l T Thorburn.
Agents Wanted—Darrow & Co.
Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach—Miller & Co.
Agents Wanted—O D Case & Co.
Farm for Sale—F A Macomber.
Oil your Harness—Frank Miller & Co.
Grape Vines for the Lake Shore—M B Batcham.
Articles of Domestic Utility—J C Campbell & Co.
Gold—M A Jaggers.
Iona Vines and Wood—Ryder & Co.
Wanted—Jay M Clarke.
Idaho—E H Colvin.
Silver Pheasant Hen's Eggs—Geo M Curtis.
Look Here—S S Sage.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—Jonathan Talcott.
The Richardson Patent Boot-Jack—W H Keeler.
Spring Vetches—Samuel T Thorburn.
Two Useful Family Mouthfiles.
Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage—Sam'l T Thorburn.
Choice Farm for Sale—L W Sherwood.
First Class Peach Trees—McCarthy & Flower.
Long Brush Broom Corn Seed—Samuel T Thorburn.
Goodrich Potatoes—Ellwanger & Barry.
Star Spangled Banner.
Farm for Sale—George Shenk.
Isabella and Clinton Grape Vines—Geo L Pratt & Co.
Patent Adjustable Hoes.
Wanted—H L Ver Valin.
Nursery Stock—Bronson, Graves & Selover.
Farm for Sale—Wm S Sturges.
Look—M A Jaggers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.
Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Begins April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see some in last RURAL, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 16, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

MR. WILSON, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee of the House, just before the close of the last session of Congress, submitted a brief report on the question, without, however, coming to any conclusion. The Committee say that, not having fully investigated all the charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation. The testimony which the Committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The Committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and presents this report for its own justification, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed.

A circular from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, announces that the Congressional appropriation of $25,000, for the relief of destitute citizens of the District of Columbia, has been expended, and no further aid from that source can be expected.

A circular issued by the State Department in December last to the South American republics involved in the present war with Spain, is published. It proposes that a conference of representatives from Spain, Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador shall be held at Washington the first of April next, to treat of all matters in difference between the belligerent parties, and agree upon terms of permanent peace. The replies of the governments to which it is addressed have not yet been received, but it is presumed that a favorable answer from all of them will soon be sent, notwithstanding that previous proposals of a similar nature were rejected by some of the Pacific republics.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March:

Debt bearing coin interest, $1,466,855,191.80; debt bearing currency interest, $787,028,880; matured debt not presented for payment, $18,576,689.07; debt bearing no interest, $424,126,528.32; total debt, $2,690,587,289.19; amount in the treasury, coin, $107,271,031.12; amount in the treasury, currency, $52,255,368.27; total, $159,823,399.39.

The President and his Cabinet are busily engaged in necessary preparations for the execution of the military government bill for the South.

A communication has been laid before the Senate from the Secretary of War transmitting a statement of Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in regard to the extreme want in the Southern States, etc. The report states that from official sources and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the South, he estimates that 32,522 white, and 24,238 colored people will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations required for one month is 1,709,000; for five months, probable time required, 8,545,000; at twenty-five cents per ration, the estimated cost will be $2,133,750; of this $625,000 have already been appropriated, leaving $1,508,750 to be provided.

From the South.

RICHMOND, March 7.—At a meeting to-night of five thousand negroes to ratify Sherman's bill the white speakers gave a programme for a call of a convention by the negroes to adopt a constitution which will be sent to Congress as the loyal men's constitution. The negroes were advised to vote against any constitution adopted by a convention to be called by the present Legislature.

The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has passed a bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote—ayes 76, nays 46.

Advices from Yorktown, Va., state that there are large numbers of freedmen there in great destitution. The Freedmen's Bureau have taken measures to supply them with food, and remove and scatter many of them where their labor will be in demand and they can support themselves.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, has issued a general order for the organization of a volunteer force to serve three years, subject to his orders as Commander-in-Chief, and also to act as a military police to preserve peace and to protect the people.

Gov. Pierpont, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, convened in extra session to consider the Military Reconstruction bill, after alluding to the manner in which Virginia was forced into the secession movement against the will of a majority of the people, reviews the history of the past two years, during which time the southern people had unwisely conducted themselves in the most offensive manner. He regrets the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, and alludes to the confiscation act following the rejection of the proposition now offered. He wishes to escape this danger. Three-fourths of the people of Virginia were well disposed, and the cause of irritation proceeded from a few. He therefore urges the acceptance of the situation, and the adoption of the course marked out in the measure just adopted by Congress.

Temperance.

THE New York State Temperance Society will hold its first quarterly meeting in Tweddle Hall, Albany, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of March, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. All temperance societies are invited to send each two delegates to this meeting. The managers of the Society are especially requested to be present. Invitations to address the meeting have been extended to Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Ex-Governor Yates of Illinois, and Dr. Charles Jewett of Connecticut.

There will be a County Temperance Meeting at the Court House in Rochester on Saturday, March 16th,—sessions at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

From Albany.

THE Assembly has passed the bill to establish a training and normal school at Fredonia; also, that to authorize the formation of corporations to secure parsonages for presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also, that to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Senate has passed the bill calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution on the second Monday in May. Also, to amend the charter of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church.

The Convention question about which the two houses of the New York Legislature have disagreed, is now in the hands of a conference committee, with, it is said, a fair prospect of a settlement. The terms of compromise are reported to be the adoption of the Senate plan of 137 delegates, chosen from Senate districts, and of the Assembly plan of 32 delegates at large—the suffrage for delegates to be limited to the present constitutional voters of the State.

Indian Treaties.

SINCE the 12th of February treaties have been made with the following tribes, providing for their removal from Kansas, &c., to the Indian country south of that State, namely:—The Kaws, the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, the Miamis, Peroras of Wisconsin, Pankashows, Ottawas, Kickapoos, Shawnees and Stockbridges of Wisconsin. The Delawares were treated with last year.

Recent Fires.

DURING the past week fires have occurred at the following named places, with losses indicated by the figures annexed:—Youngstown, O., $60,000; Mt. Morris, N. Y., $7,800; Rochester, $10,000; Oswego, $100,000; Toledo, O., $20,000; Boston, (M. E. Church,) $15,000; St. Louis, Mo., $10,000; Washington, D. C., $12,000, five persons killed; Lockport, N. Y., $10,000; East Franklin, Mass., $15,000; Nashville, $20,000.

From the Plains.

DENVER papers say the Indians are assuming an hostile attitude in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge on the Arkansas river.

The Idaho Avalanche of Feb. 16th says General Crook is prosecuting the Indian war with great vigor, notwithstanding the winter season.

From Mexico.

THE city of Acapulco was abandoned by the Imperialists on February 19th, who were taken to San Blas by the French frigate Victoire. Three French vessels remained in the harbor of Acapulco, but held a neutral position. The greatest order and confidence prevailed among the people.

THE Governor of Illinois has signed the bill making eight hours a legal day's work in that State in the absence of contracts to the contrary.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

DUBLIN, March 6.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drahega Barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys were given the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete. Several of the government forces were wounded, including three of the police.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Dispatches have been received by the Government stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday, but the enemy was repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

LONDON, March 8—Noon.—Several prominent English newspapers have received and published a proclamation pretending to come from the Government of the Irish Republic. It declares that after ages of outrage, and vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom and establish national union, public safety and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of church and state. As republicans they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support.

Dispatches from Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland, received during the morning and afternoon give the following intelligence:

A body of Fenians, 1,500 strong, were reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary.

The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents near Kilfinora, in the county of Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several, and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian Chief, Gen. Lane. A force of rebels some three or four hundred strong, was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel. Several of the former were killed, eighteen prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms was captured. The Fenians stripped private houses of all guns and other weapons, and bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Dispatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Tallaght, eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded. The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark to-day over 200 prisoners had been brought into Dublin.

The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathnoirn, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit.

The police station at Kilmarclock, eighteen miles south of Limerick, in the county of Munster, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead on the field and losing fourteen prisoners.

LONDON, March 9.—Official dispatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military; and this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish had failed to be general.

DISPATCHES from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks and committing robberies everywhere.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The band of Fenians who were in possession of the barracks at Kilteel, in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops. The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Mellik, at the foot of the Sliere Bloom mountains, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot.

Gen. Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the south, has been captured at Tipperary.

PARIS, March 10.—The Moniteur states that by this time all the French troops must have left Mexico, and that the departure of the Emperor Maximilian from Vera Cruz was to have taken place on the 8th of March.

ATHENS, March 10.—A terrible earthquake has taken place in the island of Mytelene. All the habitations on the island are in ruins, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

LONDON, March 11.—All the accounts from the scene of the disturbances in Ireland represent that matters have become quiet and that order reigns once more. There have been no more fresh conflicts between the armed police and the Fenian bands, who are fleeing to the mountains out of pursuit of the military.

The Princess Alexandra is reported to be very ill this morning.

LONDON—Noon—March 11.—Consols opened at 91 for money. American securities are as follows:—5.20 bonds, 74¼; Illinois Central shares, 78¼; Erie, 38¼.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—March 11.—Cotton market opens quiet at the following quotations:—Middling Uplands, 13d; New Orleans, 13½d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. The provision market is quiet. Lard, 50s. 9d. per cwt.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—A report has recently been made to the Government of Bengal of the ravages of the Indian famine in the Province of Orissa. In this report it is estimated that in Orissa the loss of life, from the want of food and its consequences, amounted to between 500,000 and 600,000 persons; and that in some places three-fourths of the population have died. Orissa had a population before the famine of 4,5000,000, and deaths are still reported at the rate of 150 a day. In other provinces the destruction has been great, and it is announced that already 1,000,000 of people have been destroyed by the great famine of 1866 in an area of country not larger than England and Wales—a destruction that amounts to one-sixth of the population among whom the famine raged!

THE venerable Father Webb, the oldest Methodist clergyman in the world, is said to be very ill at his residence in Barnstable, Mass., and is not expected to recover.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, March 12, 1867.

THE decline in gold last week was very decided. Early in the week it was selling at about 129, from which point it gradually fell off until it touched 123¾. At the close of the week the price rallied a little, as Government securities in Europe did not advance to correspond with the fall in gold on this side. Gold sold at the first board in New York yesterday at 125¾. Government securities advanced somewhat in Europe last week, but not as much as was anticipated; 5-20s were firm at 74 in London, and sold at corresponding rates in Paris and Frankfort.

Money is in fair supply in New York, though rates of interest are a trifle higher. The last weekly bank statement was not favorable. In Boston, last week, financial matters took a sudden and unfavorable turn in consequence of heavy failures. Several banks it is supposed will lose largely. The disturbance commenced by the very bad failure of the First National Bank of Newtonville. The Boston Bulletin says:—"State-st. has never before experienced anything of such a disastrous character, and never before has the confidence of so large a number of trusting business men been so outrageously violated."

A fair supply of currency is reported at Cincinnati and Chicago. At the latter point money has not been as easy as at present in some months. Wholesale dealers report that western collections continue to improve.

The eastern dry goods trade did not improve last week, as was anticipated. Country merchants will procure their supplies later in the season this year than usual.

The New York stock speculators have for some time been in great tribulation. The market has been ruled by the "bears," causing large holders of *Fancies* to feel anything but comfortable. A New York paper says that in nineteen of the *fashionable* stocks, the decrease in value from Jan. 2 to the close of February was "twenty four millions eight hundred and twelve thousand dollars." Very little consolation has been derived by any "upward tendency" since the beginning of March.

Money is abundant in England and on the Continent. The Bank of England recently reduced its rate of interest to 3 per cent. The following are the latest quotations for money in the leading cities on the continent:—Paris, 3—2¾; Vienna, 4—4; Berlin, 4—3½; Frankfort, 3½—3½; Amsterdam, 3½—3½; Turin, 5—0; Brussels, 3—2½; Hamburg, 0—2; Madrid, 6—0; St. Petersburg, 7—8—9.

One million eight hundred ounces of gold were shipped from Australia last year. The annual product of the gold and silver mines of the United States is rapidly increasing. Our production is now more than that of any other country.

WOOL.—The wool markets of New York and Boston have been somewhat excited since the passage of the Bingham Tariff Bill. Buyers appeared in large numbers when it was known the bill had become a law, anxious to purchase at previous rates. Holders at once put up their prices from 3 to 5c. on domestic, and from 5 to 10c. on the various grades of foreign. The prices asked were a little higher than manufacturers were, as a general thing, disposed to give, yet the sales last week were considerable. The transactions at Boston foot up 975,000 lbs., at 47@75 for fleece, and 20@43 for the various grades of pulled. The Bulletin says:—"A large quantity of South American wool is now on the way to the Atlantic markets, and the probability is that a great portion of it will have to be reshipped to European markets." A Detroit house advertises 250,000 lbs. of wool to be sold at once at market value.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on inquiry of the Custom House officers, has found it impossible at present to find all the samples of the various kinds of wool, &c., by which the tariff is to be in part regulated. It has been found necessary to send abroad for the requisite specimens, and the Secretary has therefore appointed George W. Bond, a well-known Boston wool broker, to proceed at once to Europe to collect samples.

Woolen goods are firmer, but the tariff has produced, as yet, no decided change in prices.

COTTON.—Cotton is dull, and the foreign market depressed. Very little is being shipped just now.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The tendency of prices is to lower figures. There is very little doing in the general market.

WHEAT AT THE SOUTH.—The reports from Alabama, Tennessee and other wheat-growing States at the South and Southwest, are very favorable in regard to the prospects of the coming wheat crop. The Chattanooga (Tenn.,) Union says:

From our country exchanges we learn that the winter has been an exceedingly favorable one for farming interests. There has been snow enough to protect the wheat, and there is every prospect of abundant crops.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb	11½@ 12½c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	23,00@25,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@ 62½c
Wheat, red	2,35@ 3,80	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,05	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,00@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	30@ 35c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	15@ 16
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	1 00@ 2,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$2,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	7,75@8,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@ 9,00	Do. large	9,00@9,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,25
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	$25@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	20@ 25c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 25	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	18@ 20	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@ 15	Wool, ₩ lb	40@ 45c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 55
Tallow, tried	9¼@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,25
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	7,00@7,50
Eggs, dozen	25@ 26	Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, March 9—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 29@29½c. Flour, sales at $8,40@12,50. Wheat, $2,10@3,00. Rye, $1,12@1,30. Barley, 90@$1,15. Corn, $1,05@1,12. Oats, 60@70c. Pork, new mess, $21,00@22,50; old do. $20,75@21,25; prime, $17,00@17,25. Lard, 11@12½cts. Butter, 12@34c. Cheese, 15@15½c. Dressed hogs, 9¾@10c Western; 10¼@11 c for city. Hams, 11½@13¾c. Shoulders, 9¾@11c. Hops, 30@70c.

Albany, March 9—Flour, sales at $9,75@16,50; rye flour $7@7,00; buckwheat flour, $2,65; corn meal, 2,25@2,40 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,09; Rye, $1,12@1,30; Corn, $1,12@1,-95; Barley, $1,15@1,46; Oats, 60@64c. Clover seed, 14½@ 23c ₩ lb; timothy, $4,12@5,50 ₩ bushel.

Chicago, March 9—Flour, $9,50@10,75; Wheat, $1,94; Corn, 75@79c; Oats, 41@43¾c; Rye, 97½@99¾c; Barley, 70 @125c. Pork, mess, $20,00; Hams, 11¾@12¾c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 11¾@12c; Dressed hogs, $8,50@9.

Toronto, March 6—Flour ranges from $6,75@8,00; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,65; fall, $1,73@1,75; Oats, 32@34c Barley, 55@57c; Peas, 68@73c; Pork, mess, $17,25; prime, $14; Hams, 9@11cts; Bacon, 9@11cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11¼@11¾c; Butter, 9@14c; Cheese, 13@14c; Eggs 15@16c. Hay, $14; Straw, $6@7,50; Clover seed, $6,25@6,50; Timothy, $6,20@6,50; Dressed hogs, $5@5,50.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, March 5.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@17¼; Cows and Calves, $40@140; Veal Calves, 10@16c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@9,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 8@8¼cts; light medium, 7¾@8¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, March 6—Beeves, sales at 10@14¾c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $170@235 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5¾@7c; extra, 7¾@8¾c; in lots, $5@6 per head. Shotes—Columbia Co. 9@12c ₩ lb.

Albany, March 8.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@10½c. Sheep, common to good, 6¾@8c; extra, 7¾@8¾c. Hogs, 7@8¾c; dressed hogs, 8@9¾c.

Chicago, March 6—Beeves range at from $3,50@7,25; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $4,50@6,75; Hogs, $6,30@7.

Toronto, March 6—Beef, 1st class, $6; 2d, $5,00@5; inferior, $4@4,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50.—Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, March 9.—Market is more active and firmer; sales are 400,000 lbs. at 49@67½c for domestic fleece; 33@52½c for pulled; 24@24c for Texas; 50c Cape; 30@53c for Mestiza; 22@22½c for Mexican; 30c in gold for Santiago, and California on p. t.

Boston, March 6.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@59c; coarse, 50@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@57; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 50@53c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@45c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 35@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 32@32c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@35c; East India, 16@30c.

Cincinnati, March 6—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 32c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 30c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SPRING VETCHES—Price $5 per bushel; 50 cents per quart. For sale by SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

STAMMERING CURED.—FOR THE PARTICULARS and terms of a system which is highly recommended. Address PROF. S. M. BETTS, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER.
Apply to H. L. VER VALIN,
895-3t 55 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH AND STONE MASON CABBAGE, (Gregory Seed.) Price 25 cts. per packet. For sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR THE LAKE SHORE. Catawba, Isabella, Diana, Iona and Israella—grown by Mr. GRIFFITH, Dr. GRANT and others, for sale at lowest current rates by M. B. BATCHAM, Painesville, O.

READER—J. C. Campbell & Co., Abscotn, Mich., will pay you $24 per week and your expenses, to sell their new articles of domestic utility. Send 20 cents for a valuable sample, with full particulars.

IONA VINES and WOOD at Reduced Prices, all grown under glass. Vines from $25 to $50 ₩ M; wood at $25 ₩ M eyes; vine from 3 to 6 feet high before cut back. Address RYDER & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

SUPERIOR LONG BRUSH BROOM CORN SEED—(New)—Price $10 per bushel; 40 cts. ₩ quart. The seed grows well. For sale by SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

LOOK HERE!—A FEW THOUSAND Good Apple and Pear Trees for sale, at the Highland Nursery. Address D. B. SAGE.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 1, 1867.

WANTED—EVERY READER OF THE Rural to look to their interest, and see number for March 2, page 71, and send for a Catalogue. Address THOS. C. ANDREWS, Moorestown, N. J.

50,000 ISABELLA and Clinton Grape Vines, for sale at $50 to $100 ₩ M. Other choice varieties at current rates. GEO. L. PRATT & CO., Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT in every town in the U. S. Liberal reward for services given and will not interfere with other business. Enclose stamp for particulars to
895-1t JAY M. CLARKE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IDAHO!—MY GOLDEN COMPOUND will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. Address
E. H. COLVIN, Hadley, Ills.

30,000 FIRST CLASS PEACH TREES, 2,000 Plum Trees, 5,000 Isabella Grape Vines, 5,000 Clinton Grape Vines, 5,000 Houghton Seedling Gooseberry. McCARTHY & FLOWER,
Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents a package. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills

GAINESVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this institution will commence on Thursday, April 4th. Board, and Tuition in English branches, $42 per term of 12 weeks. For Catalogues address C. A. ELDRIDGE, Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.—Early Goodrich, 75c ₩ peck; $2,50 ₩ bu.; $5,00 ₩ bbl.
Gleason..... 50c " $2,00 " $4,50 "
Calico..... 50c " $2,00 " $4,00 "
Warranted genuine! No extra charge.
895-2t JONATHAN TALCOTT, Rome, N. Y.

THE RICHARDSON PATENT FOLDING Boot-Jack—is attached to the ceiling or wall; hangs itself up; holds both the heel and toe of the boot; is wanted in every family. For prices, by the dozen, gross, &c., or for right of territory, apply to W. H. KEELER, Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

TWO! Of the most solidly useful family monthlies of their kind in the world—*American Agriculturist*, $1.50 a year; *Hall's Journal of Health*, same—are sent during 1867 for $1,15, if sent to Hall's Journal of Health, No. 2 West 33d St., during this month.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—Containing 120 acres, well adapted to Grain, Grass and Fruit, five miles north of Batavia, N. Y., 1¼ miles from Cary and the Seminary. Buildings new and first class, farm well watered, good orchard, and 225 Dwarf Pear Trees.
Address L. W. SHERWOOD, Cary, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 57½ Acres Superior land; 4 acres in wood, balance in a good state of cultivation. Good House, Barn and outbuildings; 3 acres of orchard; well watered; situated ¼ mile south of West Bloomfield Station, N. Y.
WILLIAM S. STURGES.

LOOK! LOOK!—Full Instructions by which any person can master the great Art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice, and make a world of fun, and a fortune. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Sent by mail for 50 cents, postage paid.
Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

FARM FOR SALE—First Class for Grain, Grass or Fruit; 180 acres, 40 timber, balance improved with a stream of water running through said farm, and a saw mill thereon; good buildings, good fences; six miles east of Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., N. Y.
GEORGE SHENK.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 8 page illustrated paper, cheapest and funniest paper out. Full of fun, fact, and fancy. Only 50 cents for a whole year, and a gift free to *every* subscriber, worth from 50 cents to $25. Send 50 cents for a year, or a specimen sent for 10 cts. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—By a proper use of *FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING*, at least one-half may be added to the wear and durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c. The great demand for this article has brought it into general use, and it is for sale in most of the cities and towns in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York

The News Condenser.

— Hon. Clark B. Cochrane of Albany, died on the 6th inst.

— Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the Paris Exposition.

— A daughter has been added to the family of the Prince of Wales.

— Lord Brougham has made a speech in favor of household suffrage.

— The Home Journal hints the approaching marriage of Mr. Longfellow.

— A proposition has gained favor in Virginia to make produce a legal tender.

— A small rebellion recently broke out in Chili, but was immediately suppressed.

— The Adventists of Cincinnati are preparing to "go up" on or about June 16.

— Bishop Soule of the M. E. Church died at Nashville on the 6th, aged eighty-four.

— Chas. F. Browne—"Artemus Ward"—died at Southampton, England, on the 6th.

— Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce the murder of Dr. Livingstone by the Caffirs.

— Geo. B. Jones, a colored man, was elected one of the constables at Blackstone, Mass., last week.

— The New York police have arrested the proprietors and 32 clerks of a "presentation enterprise."

— Apprehensions of a Fenian invasion continue in Canada, and preparations are being made to meet it.

— The Mobile Advertiser, edited by John Forsyth, is for accepting reconstruction under the Sherman bill.

— On the organization of the 40th Congress Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was re-elected Speaker of the House.

— It is reported Postmaster-General Randall is to resign and go to Vienna as Minister in place of Mr. Motley.

— All the clerks in the Freedmen's Bureau and in the city post-office at Washington have taken the pledge.

— Dr. J. H. Robinson, a writer of Ledger stories of the most highly sensational order, died in Minnesota last week.

— The steamer Equator, on her last trip from Portland to Halifax, lost overboard a new locomotive worth $20,000.

— The number of deaths reported in New York last week was 439; number of deaths in the public institutions, 87.

— The U. S. steamer Tuscarora has gone to the Fejee Island to punish the savages for barbarities on American seamen.

— The elections for members of the Italian Parliament have generally resulted in the defeat of the supporters of Ricasoli.

— Miramon has been completely defeated near Zacatecas, and three of his brothers and all the high officials made prisoners.

— It is stated that not one gallon of whisky out of fifty made in the cities of New York and Brooklyn pays the Government tax.

— Illinois has within her borders two million sheep. These are worth eight million dollars, and yield annually three million profit.

— There is considerable excitement in Bath, N. Y., on account of the negro children being refused admittance to the public school.

— Holders of seven-thirty notes, dated Aug. 15th, can now exchange them for six per cent. five-twenty bonds, issued under act of 1865.

— The Agricultural Department has received a supply of vegetable seeds and cereals from Europe, and is preparing them for distribution.

— Five citizens of Alexandria, Tenn., offer to prove conspiracies in White Co. to assassinate Union men, if summoned before the Legislature.

— Lord Stanley answers to an inquiry of the House of Commons, that neither Brazil nor Paraguay has ever invoked the mediation of England.

Special Notices.

WESCOTT'S ADJUSTIBLE DASH CHURN.

This Churn is meeting great favor wherever introduced. The following is a specimen of the Testimonials recently received. Such testimony proves the truth of all that is claimed for the Adjustible Dash over all other Churns extant:

We, the unersigned, farmers of Madison County, N. Y., having thoroughly tested "H. P. WESCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN," can with confidence recommend it to our brother farmers throughout the Country. We believe it to be *the best Churn yet invented*. It produces a better quality and a greater quantity of butter from a given amount of cream, than any other churn we have seen; and we have them all, for this section has been flooded with all sorts of contrivances for making butter—"Rotaries," (several kinds,) "Double-dashers," "Thermometers," "Dairy Maids," &c., &c. It is indeed gratifying to have at last an opportunity to supply ourselves with a genuine and reliable article in every respect—a Churn, got up on the right principle, (the old dash,) which we believe is the only plan that will make good butter.

F. W. SALISBURY,	C. H. JENNINGS,
H. C. BLAIR,	P. TAYLOR,
F. A. NORTON, Jr.	ANSON SALISBURY,
S. J. V. CHAPIE,	L. SEAVER,
J. LEE,	WM. RICHARDS,
T. S. WHITNALE,	G. RICHARDSON,
O. W. ROUNDS,	DAVID ROUNDS,
JOHN MULNER,	EZEKIEL WESTCOTT.
THOMAS JONES,	JACOB SHAFER.

Dated Ericville, Madison Co., N. Y., March 6th, 1867.

If you are troubled with Indigestion, Rising of Food, Sour Belchings, Acidity of the Stomach, or any other form of Dyspepsia, avoid all stimulating drinks which relieve only temporarily, and take COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, which will surely afford permanent relief.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 885-52t

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

Freshets.

MARION, VA., March 8.—The whole Virginia and the Tennessee Valley has just been visited with the heaviest freshet that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The whole valley from Lynchburg to Chattanooga has been swept by the swollen streams. It rained incessantly for three days, which, with the melting snow from the mountains, overflowed all the streams.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—We have had a four days' storm, and the bridges are down in all directions. The bridge of the Washita and Chattanooga Railroad at Whiteside Station has been carried off. Communication north and east is entirely cut off. The bridge over the Tennessee river at this place has been carried off. It was nine hundred yards long. The country is flooded.

THE President has nominated Paran Stevens of New Jersey, as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in place of Dr. Peterson of Philadelphia, resigned.

IN the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Wood of New York, introduced a resolution of sympathy for Ireland, which, after discussion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE Senate on Friday had an interesting discussion on the sale and use of liquor in the Capitol. Some of the Senators denied that any had been sold there, or professed ignorance of any such proceeding. Others maintained that while the prohibition of sale was well enough, any Senator who chose should be allowed to bring his bottle to the chamber or committee room. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, took the lead on the temperance side of the question.

New Advertisements.

GOODRICH'S NEW AND VALUABLE POTATOES.—We can furnish EARLY GOODRICH, considered the best and most productive early variety in cultivation; also the fine later sorts, GLEASON and CALICO. Price, packed and delivered to Railroad or Express, $3 per bushel; $5 per barrel.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
895-2t Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF PEACH.—One of the great curiosities of the age, a Peach tree with a dwarf habit, very hardy, not being subject to the many diseases to which the ordinary peach is, and bearing a very large golden yellow peach. The tree itself is very ornamental and should be in every fancy yard. Enclose stamp for circular with colored plate, giving full description. Trees in the bud at reasonable rates. MILLER & CO., Setzler's Store, P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for GREELEY'S HISTORY COMPLETE. EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY! UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!—This History contains accounts of about one hundred Battles not generally found in the earlier works on the Rebellion, even in those most widely circulated. Now that GREELEY'S HISTORY is completed, its popularity is greater than ever before, and sells with a rapidity which makes it the most valuable work for Canvassers ever published. Address
895-4t O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, ORGAN FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

100 Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	$5,00
50 Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	2,50
20 Varieties of Annuals	1,00
10 Varieties of Annuals	50
20 Varieties of More Rare Annuals	2,00
10 Varieties of More Rare Annuals	1,00
20 Varieties of Choice Green-House Seeds	4,00
40 Varieties of Choice Green-House Seeds	7,00
20 Varieties of Hardy Biennials and Perennials	1,00
20 Varieties American Seeds, for European culture.	2,00

☞ All strictly my own selections. Fresh and true to name. Sent by mail for price named. For sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

DON'T PURCHASE Hoes before examining this. Can be set to any *hang*, 1 to 4 and intermediate,—1, hilling and covering; 2, digging potatoes, &c.; 3, hoeing; 4, cutting weeds, &c.—Change of blade, 2 in.; handle, 20 in.; suited to all statures; detachable for grinding; light, elegant, substantial and durable. Price $1,25. Exclusive rights by towns or counties. 50,000 Canvassers wanted. Attractive inducements to Agents, Canvassers and Capitalists. Circulars by mail. PATENT ADJUSTABLE HOE CO., 32 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

ALBANY SEED STORE,
46 HUDSON STREET,
SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Proprietor.

Alsike Clover, the genuine seed. Price, $1 per lb.; by mail, $1,10.
Grafting Wax, 40 cts. ₱ lb.; by mail, 50 cts. ₱ lb.
Tree Varnish, for cuts and bruises, for the use of Nurserymen and others. Highly recommended by all who use it. Price, 75 cts. per bottle.
New Tomato, "Eureka."—Dwarf Early, Upright Grower. "The best for Canning, Cooking, Pickles, and making Tomato Figs." It has the endorsement of over 2,000 persons who have grown it. It is considered in every way valuable, and more worthy of extensive cultivation than any tomato now before the public. Grown and put up by Jonathan Perlam, Tremont Gardens, Chicago, Ill., and for sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., (near the Park,) Albany, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SPRING OF 1867.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PLANTERS AND DEALERS.

We offer the following articles, all of the best quality, and at the lowest rates:
CHERRIES, Standard and Dwarf, 1 year.
PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES.
GRAPE VINES—all the leading kinds, among others, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Delaware, &c., &c.
Roses, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants and Evergreens.
A good assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.
MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS, 1st class, $10 ₱ 1,000.
Do. do do 2d " $5 "
PLUM STOCKS, 2d class, $10 ₱ 1,000.
Orders solicited. Send stamp for Price List.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
895-2t Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

HEALY & SON, PROPRIETORS, MEDINA N. Y.
SURE CURE
BLEELOCK'S ITCH OINTMENT
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

100 VARIETIES OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

No description can give an idea of the brilliancy of color of the hybrid productions of the Gladiolus; and from their free flowering habit, and strong trusses of bloom, form the most desirable hardy flowering Bulbs of the garden. The proper season for planting in this latitude is May, June and July. They thrive well in any good garden soil, and are admirably adapted for clubbing and bedding. My own selection.

12 Named Varieties	$2,00
12 Fine Named Varieties	3,00
12 Extra Fine Varieties	5,00
12 Very Best Varieties	10,00
12 Mixtures	1,50
100 Mixtures	9,00

For sale by SAML T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

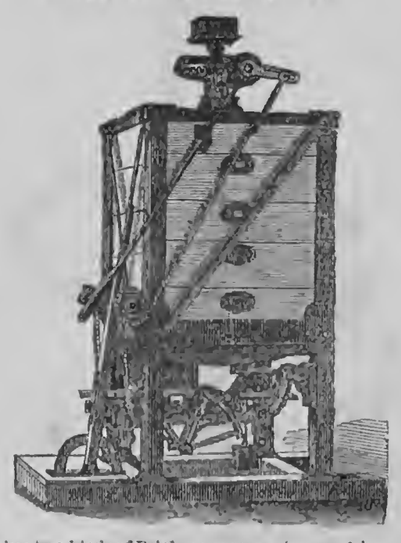
SILVER PHEASANT HEN'S EGGS—I am prepared to fill all orders the coming season with eggs from the pure Silver Pheasant variety. Price, $1,00 per dozen. All money may be sent by mail at my risk.
GEO. M. CURTIS, P. O. Box 272, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 per DAY—Male and Female, everywhere, to sell our new and improved (upper and under feed) $18 Family Sewing Machine, "The Celebrated Common Sense Improved and perfected." This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider beautifully. Every machine fully warranted for 5 years. Send for descriptive circular and terms to Agents. Address
DARROW & CO., Box 588, Detroit, Mich.

Caution.—Beware of parties advertising the sale of this machine, as they can be obtained only from us, directly or indirectly. Hence, if you buy of any one else but us, or our duly authorized Agents, you are sure to be imposed upon. 895-4t

LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.—SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER, designed expressly for Lumber merchants, ship-builders and farmers, containing the correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, &c., comprised in a number of tables, to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent by the week or day, Interest Tables, &c.
This is the most complete and reliable book of its kind ever published, and has now become the standard book for lumber dealers all over the United States. Over 300,000 copies have been sold and the demand is constantly increasing. Every one engaged in buying or selling lumber of any kind will find this a very valuable book.
The book is for sale by booksellers throughout the United States, and sent by mail, post-paid, for 90 cents.
895-3tm GEO. W. FISHER, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW IRON CLAD BRICK MACHINE.



Makes two kinds of Brick, common and pressed, in quantity and quality, it has no equal. Five hundred dollars saved each year. Pressed Brick are set on edge, in hakes, as soon as drawn from machine. Awarded first premium at N. Y. State Fair. For description address J. A. LAFLER, Inventor and Manufacturer, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

RICHARDSON'S CREAM PUMP STRAINER. Patented Sept. 23, '62; Re issued March 17, '63.
SEE CUT AND NOTICE ON LAST PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

It is well known among Dairymen that it is impossible to obtain a perfect separation of the cream in the churn, owning to the drying of the surface of the cream while rising in the pans, so that the friction of the dash does not separate it, and more or less cream remains, both in the butter and the buttermilk, in the form of tough, white specks or flakes, besides cream only partially churned. This difficulty is entirely obviated by using RICHARDSON'S CREAM PUMP, the object of which is to force the cream through a very fine sieve before churning, leaving the butter and buttermilk entirely free from any cream whatever. The result is a large increase of butter, with a better flavor and color, which will keep better, for the reason that there is no sour cream left in it.

Directions:—Set your cream pail alongside the churn, and at the same height. Insert the pump into the cream and, with a steady stroke, pump the cream into the churn.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned butter dealers in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., have bought a large number of firkins of butter, made the past three seasons, of dairymen who are using RICHARDSON'S CREAM STRAINER, and believe, upon examination, that it is the greatest improvement in butter making that has been made—based, as it is, upon the scientific principles of perfectly pulverizing the cream before churning, so that the gentle friction of the dasher is brought upon all parts of the cream alike, consequently there can be no unchurned cream left to be mixed in with the butter or buttermilk.—D. W. Sperry, W. Winsor, Stockton; H. J. Thayer, Sinclairville; Milton Smith, Seeley Strong, Jamestown; Thomas R. Covey, Mina; Arthur Fenner, Sherman.

We, the undersigned dairymen of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., having bought and used one of RICHARDSON'S CREAM STRAINERS, do recommend it to all dairymen as making more and better butter than we can make in any other way. It leaves no cream in the butter or buttermilk, nor any dirt or hair.—N. Corbit, L. Dorman, L. Stebbins, E. Eggleston, J. W. Huntley, F. Dutton, Rev. C. Sanderson, M. Ends, M. Sheldon, Samuel Hall, M. S. Plato, N. Kenyon, Charles Hall, T. Sheldon, G. Williams, Sherman; H. S. Ayer, R. S. Connolly, Robert Blood, Clymer.

STOCKTON, March 1st, 1867.—We, the undersigned dairymen of Stockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., have used RICHARDSON'S CREAM STRAINER for the past three years, and do cheerfully recommend it to all dairymen. We can make from two to three pounds more butter at each churning from the milk of twenty cows. We can churn quicker, and the butter requires less washing to prepare it for salting.—George Payne, Wm. M. Putnam, W. Winsor, Wm. O. Miller, Jason Crissey, Frank Crissey.

For Machines or Rights of Territory, apply to W. H. KEELER, Sherman, Chaut. Co., N. Y. Machines sent to any address, by Express, on receipt of $3.

IONA GRAPE VINES—2 years old.—Transplanted, and grown in open air, of *extra* size and quality. Samples, at wholesale rates, (single vines by mail,) $1,10 each. A. HAMMOND, Nurseryman,
894-tf Geneva, N. Y.

$100 WILL BE GIVEN BY MERRYMAN'S Monthly for Original Puzzles. Open to all. See present No. at all Newsdealers. 15 cents.
HANEY & CO., 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. $1,25 a Year. Sample copies 10 cents. "*Its exquisite beauty surpasses our anticipations.*"—LADYS' BOOK. 894-3t

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y., offers Board, Washing, Fuel and Room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, for $34 for the term, which opens March 28th, 1867. Address
894-2t J. F. GRIFFIN, Principal.

ORDER EARLY OF K. *Montclair,* **B. E. WILLIAMS, B** *New Jersey.*
"Bears cold and heat better than Lawton and a more abundant bearer."—*Dr. Trimble, N. J.*
"If it fulfills its present promise it must become the berry for the million."—*T. T. Lyon, Mich.* 894-tf

CHEAP LAND.—For One Dollar I will tell how and where to get 80 acres of good wheat land for $20, on line of Railroad, (oak timber.). Description given and all questions answered. For fruit, climate and health equal to any part of the United States.
Address S. VAN VLACK, Cuba, Mo.

FARMERS AND FLOCK-MASTERS.— A sure cure for Ticks and Lice on Sheep and Cattle. Try N. W. Batchelder & Co.'s celebrated Sheep and Cattle Powder. For Circulars, embodying full directions and testimonials of its efficiency from the principal flock-masters, apply to N. W. BATCHELDER & CO., Proprietors, No. 12 Broad St., Boston, Mass. 894-tf

DESIRABLE PROPERTY for SALE very low, to close an estate. The late residence of JAMES P. BARTLE, deceased, in the village of Newark, N. Y. The property offered consists of 30 acres of choice land, with running water in each field; a variety of fruit trees; good barns, stables and other out-buildings, and commodious stone mansion within five minutes walk of Post-office, and one mile from Central Railroad Depot. Possession given first of April if desired. Price $10,000. For further information enquire of A. C. BARTLE, Executor, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. 894-4t

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

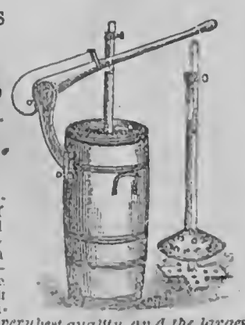
The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
894-tf RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

500 AGENTS WANTED IN A NEW business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

$125 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES.— SHAW & CLARK S. M. CO., Biddeford, Me.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.



First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, an d the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¼ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¾ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
E. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*
"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*
"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*
"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*
"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

PREMIUM CHESTER CO. WHITE PIGS, bred and shipped to any address ordered. Send for Circular on the Breeding and Management of Swine.
Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.— Large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries.
889-3t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN SEED.—I have secured a lot of this reliable variety which I offer at $1 ₱ bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL ENTERPRIZE.—A FEW RE- liable and influential parties to promote the advancement of a matter of great public importance and of strictly a legitimate and business character. Address
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THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
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FARMS FOR SALE 18 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

Improved and unimproved land, adapted to all kinds of Fruit Culture, for sale at the Junction of the Raritan & Del. Bay & Camden & Atlantic Railroads, accessible by daily trains to Philadelphia and 3 from New York. Apply to GEO. W. HANCOCK, Atco, Camden Co., N. J.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ATTENTION. To those interested in trapping all kinds of animals, such as Foxes, Minks, Sables, Wolves, Bears, &c., I will send the Hunters' Secrets, a sure means of taking them, together with more than one hundred valuable secrets and recipes. The cure for strong drinks; hair oils and fancy articles; the art of Ventriloquism—all for 25 cents, or five for $1. Address W. H. THOMAS,
893-3t Bradford, Orange Co., Vermont.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!— WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States.
Address WM. WEBSTER,
891-tf Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

300 ACRE FARM IN MINNESOTA FOR SALE.—One of the finest farms in the State, situated 2½ miles from Dundas depot, and two hour's ride by rail from St. Paul. About 100 acres under Plow, and 200 acres well divided into prairie, timber and meadow. Soil excellent—watered by unfailing springs and by three wells; large new frame house with good cellar and cistern; two good log houses and large barn with undergrannd stable. Price, $9,000. Address
H. W. BARRY, Dundas, Rice Co., Minnesota.

WHISKERS!!—We warrant a Heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use RUSSELL'S ITALIAN COMPOUND. Contains nothing injurious to the skin. Sent, closely sealed, for 50 cents. M. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 885-13t

FARM FOR SALE,—The Subscriber offers for sale the farm known as the Chellborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, N. Y. It contains 130 acres, 15 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation, thoroughly underdrained, and well adapted for nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1½ horse power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage house, ice house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring.
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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY WM. H. ALLEN.

The share of the world—its ills and woes
That burden this life so drear,
I would fain lay down and seek repose;
For sore are the hardships here,—
The hopes' and fears' unending throes;
And sweet is the rest and profound
Where the cypress drooping shadows the rose,
Where the sky weeps its dews at evening's close,
And the grass is green on the mound.

The fields are bright in the springtime gay;
The birds are blithe on the trees;
There's a glory shines in the full noonday,
There's perfume of flowers in the breeze;
There's a voice that sings a mingled song
Of triumph, of sadness, decay,
And its notes are low and sweet and strong,
And it dies and swells and sweeps along,
But it never dies away.

I sat on the seat we loved so well,
And viewed what we used to view;
And the olden time came back like a spell,
And the buried love glowed anew.
But to me the music that lessened and grew
Had naught of joy in its tone;
For the heart that was tender and kind and true
Was still and cold in the mould, I knew,
And I was left there alone.

Let the West paint its robes in ruddy gold,
And the shades seek the East, long and fair,
And the zephyrs of evening their pinions unfold
And fan with their coolness my hair;
There's no peace for me in the gathering rest.
No balm which the winds distil;
For my brow is too dry and hot and oppressed,
And the grief is too strong that reigns in my breast,
And my heart is too seared and chill.

Rochester, March, 1867.

The Story Teller.

A TRUE STORY.

MANY years ago I happened to be one of the referees in a case that excited unusual interest in the courts from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was captain of a ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovable in her character.

After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to the family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, he sailed for the West Indies. His wife was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but ever welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her bitter solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received from the absent husband, and after hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her afflictions, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was the only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever so grudgingly bestowed on an humble seamstress.

A merchant in New York, in moderate but prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and, pleased with her gentle manner, no less than her beauty, he improved their acquaintance with friendship.

After some months he offered his hand and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant, she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never before possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure.

Fifteen years passed away; the step-daughter married, and by her step-father was furnished with every comfort requisite to her new avocation as housekeeper. But she had hardly quitted his roof when her mother was taken ill. She died after a few days, and from that time until the period of which I speak the widower had resided with the younger daughter.

Now comes the strange part of the story. After an absence of over thirty years, during which time no tidings had arrived from him, the *first* husband returned as suddenly as he had disappeared.

He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargoes, having never been nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards the family, no one could tell, and he obstinately refused all explanation.

There were strange rumors of slave-trading and piracy afloat, but they were only whispered conjecture rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for his conduct, he was certainly anything but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a madman when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowed vengeance upon his successor, and terrified his daughters with the most awful threats in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy; and one of the reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had relieved from the jurisdiction of all earthly laws, was so manifest that at length it was agreed by all parties to leave the matter to be adjudged by five referees.

It was upon a bright and beautiful afternoon in the spring when we met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the dusty windows of the court room, and shed a halo around the long, gray locks and broad forehead of the defendant—while the plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still bolder relief by the same light which seemed to soften the placid countenance of his adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the great agony with which he beheld his household gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was the counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory.

Contrary to our expectations, however, Burr made no attempt to confute his opponent's eloquent oratory. He merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired a moment for the *principal witness*.

We had scarcely finished the section which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr reëntered with a tall and elegant female on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy-leaves encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her advance, and then gracefully raised her veil, discovering to us a face of proud surpassing beauty. I recollect as well as if it happened yesterday how simultaneous the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Mr. Burr asked, in a cold, quiet tone:

"Do you know this lady?"

"I do."

"Will you swear to that?"

"I will; to the best of my knowledge and belief she is my daughter."

"Can you swear to the identity?"

"I can."

"What is her age?"

"She was thirty years old on the 20th day of April."

"When did you last see her?"

"At her own house, about a fortnight since."

"When did you see her, previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at length was—

"Thirty years ago."

"When she was just three weeks old," added Burr. "Gentlemen," said he, turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such I think she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea and returned only to find home desolate. But who will picture the lonely wife, bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's return? Who will picture the slow process of heart-sickening, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally the overwhelming agony which came upon her when the last hope was extinguished, and she was compelled to believe herself a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the utterest scorn for the mean, vile wretch who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he swore to love and cherish? We need not inquire into his motive for acting so base a part. Whether it was love or gain, or licentiousness or selfish indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness—she who stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true-hearted woman—let us ask which of these two has been to her a father."

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweetness was in strange contrast with the scornful accent which characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollections of her early life. A proud flush passed over her beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollection is of a small, ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back employment for the following one. Saving her wearisome visits to her employers, and her regular attendance at church, she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she ceased to mention him, though I observed she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought that she wept because we were poor, for it sometimes happened that our only support was a bit of bread; and she was accustomed to see by the light of chips which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when our mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like a sudden entrance to Paradise. We found a home and a father." She paused.

"Would you excite my own child against me?" cried the plaintiff, as he impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as she spoke:

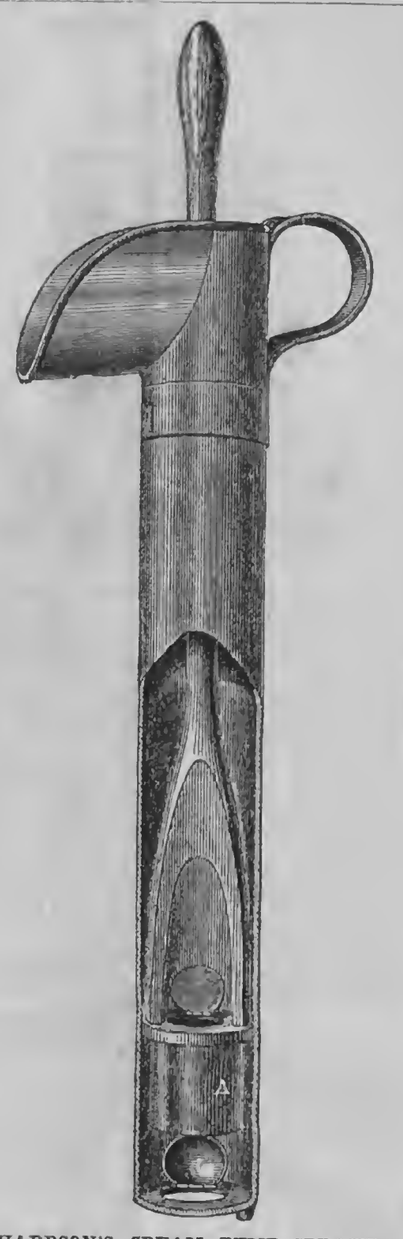
"You are not my father," exclaimed she, vehemently. "What, call you my father—you who so basely left your wife to toil, and your children to beggary! Never! Behold there my father," pointing to the calm defendant, "there is the man who watched over my infancy—who was the sharer of my childish sports, and the guardian of my inexperienced youth. There is the man who claims my affection and shares my home;—there is my *father*. For yonder selfish wretch I know him not. The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companions of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my angel mother by now claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children."

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke, and moved as if wishing to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have heard from woman's pure lips;—it is for you to decide according to the requisitions of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff went forth followed by the contempt of every honorable man who was present at the trial.

New Inventions, Etc.



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AN IMPROVED PORTABLE FOUNTAIN.—Mr. John Hegarty of Jersey City, has lately called at our office with a very beautiful portable fountain combined with an aquarium and flower stand. The base consists of a box, in which are planted any vines or creepers which climb up a trellis-work, within which is arranged the basin for supplying the fountain, and a pump worked by a clock-movement for forcing up the water, which is discharged in several jets. There is an elevated basin which, as well as the basin below, can be used as an aquarium. There are also stands for flower-pots; and the whole is surmounted by a bouquet-holder. This portable fountain is a very handsome ornament for a parlor or piazza, and Mr. Hegarty informs us that it can be made in large numbers for fifty dollars each.—*American Artisan.*

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Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 57 letters.
My 40, 52, 7, 31, 42, 11, 46, 15 is a Union General.
My 4, 39, 52, 57 is a musical instrument.
My 37, 36, 33, 12 is an article of food.
My 49, 31, 28, 48, 51, 14, 10, 2, 6, 4 is the name of a tree.
My 23, 56, 12, 12, 33, 47 is a color.
My 46, 7, 20, 1 is a farming utensil.
My 5, 55, 33, 13, 22 is a fish.
My 25 is a vowel.
My 26, 39, 43, 14, 1, 29 is a drink.
My 49, 27, 18, 8, 17, 23 is a fowl.
My 2, 35, 48, 3, 34 is a vegetable.
My 9, 48, 13, 44, 45, 39 is a metal.
My 50, 24, 35, 45, 20 is sweet.
My 36, 21, 43 is the name of a girl.
My 16, 38, 42, 53 is an article of clothing.
My 50, 30, 18, 19, 36 is a domestic animal.
My 32, 55, 41, 7, 18, 11, 15, 9 is a kind of fruit.
My 10, 55, 43, 54 is a pronoun.
My whole is a true saying.

Somerset, N. Y. ABEL BUGBEE.

☞ ANSWER in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Tou fo het pedes fo heaven
A drib ash folnw ot ym rodo,
Sa wicet ni hel grinpeni mermues
Sit steam eavh lown feebor.

Hyw ti sah nowlf ot ym welding
Ron ti orn I aym wnok;
Dan loyn het tilens slange
Nac cilt hweer ti halls og.

Le Roy, N. Y. F. G.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN has a debt of $504 which he wishes to discharge with six indorsements, and have the sum of 2d and 5th indorsements equal to $144. What sum shall he pay at each payment so that the payments may be in geometrical progression?

Gainesville, N. Y. J. E. BRAINARD.

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Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—The more haste the less speed.

Answer to Anagram:

GOD bless United States; each one
Has government, the people's own;
The people rule, their rulers are
Elected servants, to take care
Of what is for the public good;
And the best men be chosen should,
And often changed, that surely we
May prosper, and be forever free.

Answer to Trigonometrical Problem:—Either 23,099 or 58,876 perches.

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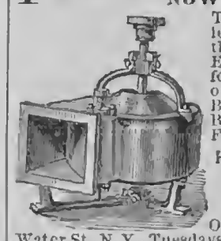

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HO FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!

FARMERS are you ready? Are your plans matured, your forces marshaled, your implements in order? Is the seed clean, the plow-point sharpened, the team strong and well trained? The winter has been long and severe—it "lingers in the lap of Spring"—but the sun is shining longer and hotter as each day goes by, and some fine morning not far distant the dreamy farmer will rub his eyes open in astonishment when he sees his wide-awake neighbor turning the first furrow for the spring crops. Are you sure, then, that you are ready to improve the earliest opportunity for plowing and sowing that the soil and weather will furnish? Will there be no fence or gate to repair to keep the stock in their proper bounds, or odd jobs you have not thought of, to occupy the first day when you should be plowing?

Often much depends on this early start. How many instances can you call to mind, of crops grown by different farmers on soils equally well prepared and equally fertile, that have yielded widely varying quantities of grain, the difference being in favor of the earliest sown! With the oat crop this is often the case; it cannot be sown too early. It requires the rain and cool weather of the spring months to develop vigor and strength to push it through the heat and drouth of the summer to a bountiful harvest. Favorable weather must be improved; for if the "nick of time" be passed, long storms may occasion a week's delay. This confuses the work. When you should be preparing the planting ground, you are but finishing the sowing, and unless you make extraordinary efforts your operations will follow this order through the entire season.

Are you ready to improve your method of farming—to cultivate better—adopt a more scientific rotation of crops—use the best machinery—expend more capital in carrying on your operations? Of all men the farmer should possess the strongest faith, and make the broad fields of his farm his bank of deposit, considering manures, underdrains and good stock the best representatives of his accumulated capital.

ABOUT SUBSOIL PLOWS AND PLOWING.

SEVENTEEN years ago I bought a subsoil plow, and first commenced subsoiling in a sixteen acre lot in the spring, using two yoke of oxen, which I consider the best kind of a team to subsoil with. After this field was subsoiled, it was planted to corn, which turned out a good crop. The next grain crop I think was wheat, which also turned out a fine crop, with nice, bright straw, which had not been seen on the field for ten years previous. I concluded that I had been well paid for the expense of subsoiling. The subsoil of this field was generally a stiffish clay, underlaid with gravel; the clay was from one to two feet deep. The subsoiling seemed to loosen up this clay sufficiently to let the water down after heavy rains, which it did not do previous to this treatment.

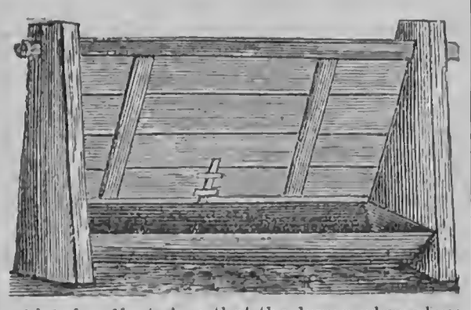
A few years after I subsoiled part of another field where the subsoil was also clay and several feet deep. In this field I was not able to see that any benefit had been derived from the subsoiling, and I have come to the conclusion that it will hardly pay, unless it is to loosen up a light subsoil, as in the first mentioned field. I have subsoiled parts of other fields where I thought I was well paid. Subsoiling cannot be properly done, except in spring and fall, when the ground is soft, so that the plow can run down deep.

I never saw a subsoil plow which was properly constructed. It should be wedge-shaped, growing larger towards the heel, or it will not keep clean, which makes it draw more than as heavy again as though it scoured—it is like a common, or surface plow, which will not scour; it will not half do its work. The mould-board should be made in a circular form so as not to have any sharp angles about the plow. Mine never would clean itself until I had a new mould-board made in the form I have described. The standard should be one and one-half inches thicker at the heel than at the front, which is exactly the reverse in all that I have ever seen.

I have found the subsoil plow very useful in underdraining. I first open the furrow with a common plow; then follow with the subsoil, going up and back in the same furrow, which loosens the soil down quite deep, and it can then be shoveled out rapidly in comparison to what it could without using it. J. C. MC V.

A CONVENIENT FEEDING TROUGH.

O. L. WILLIAMS, Meadville, Pa., sends us the accompanying plan of a convenient trough for feeding hogs or sheep. It is especially well designed for feeding hogs, and may be placed in the pen, the swing door above the trough forming one side. If desirable to use it out of doors it may form part of a fence. The construction is simple. Two upright board standards about four feet high are nailed to the ends of the trough to support a swing door or partition,



which is adjusted so that the lower edge plays back and forth just over the top of the trough. The view given is of the rear side of the trough, and the partition is swung forward to shut the animals away while their food is being prepared. When ready the slide is withdrawn, the partition swings over to the rear side and the hogs can "go in." Slats of wood should be placed across the trough to keep the animals from standing in it. By swinging the partition high enough the hogs may pass under it as through a door.

ABOUT BEE CULTURE.

WE have two modes of increasing an apiary—one by *natural* and the other by *artificial* swarming. Many bee-keepers let their bees do as they incline,—swarm when they please or let it alone, and as often as they deem best. Our best bee-keepers, however, prefer to divide them, or, in other words, make them swarm.

A writer on bees in No. 51 of the RURAL for last year, stated that "natural swarming is generally regarded as safest and best." It is not my desire to provoke a controversy on this subject, but I deem it due to your bee-keeping readers that Mr. HAZEN, the author of the statement, should give some *proof* in support of it. If his statement is true it is important that they should have the facts before the next swarming season, for a multitude of bee-keepers will then be dividing their bees. For my part I should be pleased to have him give the name and address of even *one* bee-keeper, qualified to manage bees with any degree of success, who has tried artificial swarming, as now practiced by our best bee-raisers, and has abandoned the process as being unsafe and less advantageous than the natural mode of increase.

Mr. HAZEN calls the attention of your readers to a method of dividing bees which he denominates as an "untried experiment," and is desirous that they should make a trial of it. Why not, Mr. HAZEN, try "experiments" first in your own apiary? Then, if you suffer no loss, and the plan is successful, it will be time enough to induce others, less experienced than yourself, to give them a trial. There are modes of dividing bees that are safe and successful, and none that are "untried" and questionable should be given to the public. It is my belief that there are modes of increasing an apiary more simple and practical than the one you mention.

St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. M. M. BALDRIGE.

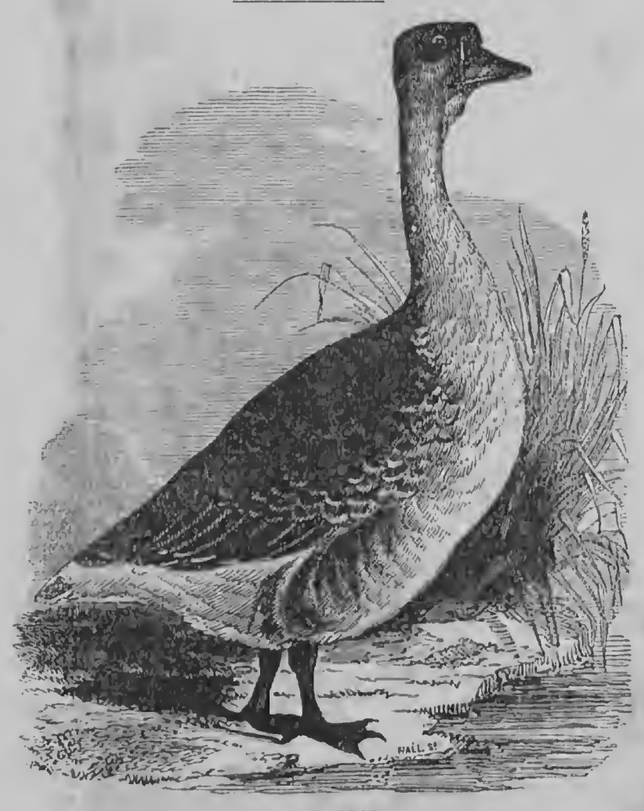
SHEEP FOLDS—MANURE.

IN some sections it is the practice to spread a coating of earth over the area of the sheep fold, and when a considerable quantity of droppings have accumulated the whole is removed and spread upon the soil if seasonable for the distribution. If not, the mass is placed in a compact heap for future use, and another coating of earth supplied to the fold, and so on during the sheltering season. In this way every portion of the manure is saved in a most effective state—a matter of grave importance to the farming population.

There is another method of treating manure of all descriptions, somewhat expensive, but perhaps the most remunerative of all, and that is by furnishing a shelter especially for it where it is packed away as it accumulates in the stables. Here it is left in a pure state, or composted with the litter about the barn and stables to undergo such fermentation as will naturally result from such an accumulation, till the proper season for applying it to the soil arrives. This compost heap should not be in close proximity to the stables, as the effluvia escaping from it is believed to be not only offensive to stock but detrimental to their health and proper development.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS should have special care and attention during the ensuing few weeks.

GEESE AND DUCKS.



AFRICAN GOOSE.

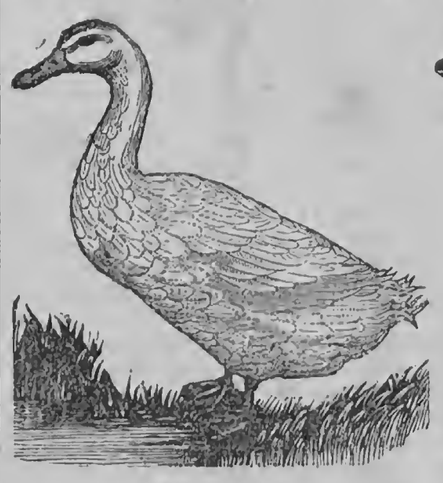
WE have just received a letter from "An Old Subscriber," Dundas, Canada West, asking for information about the African Goose and the Aylesbury and Black Cayuga Ducks. As these are valuable varieties of fowls, and the subject is a timely one, we reply by giving illustrations of the birds, and brief descriptions.

The African is the largest of all the goose family, a gander in good condition often weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds. They are noble looking birds, and on account of their majestic appearance and dignified movements on the water, have been called by some swan geese. Their voice is peculiarly coarse and deep, and unlike that of any other variety. Some time ago, Mr. EBEN WIGHT of Boston, who is good authority in these matters, wrote as follows:—"The African goose proves much more prolific than the Bremen, or any common goose seen about the country; it is a stately looking goose, of gray upper plumage, with white under the body, and any one not having a large dew-lap or pouch, should be rejected, as less likely of attaining to the largest size." Mr. WIGHT considers a cross of the African and Bremen superior to the pure bred as prolific layers, and equally good for the table.

The Aylesbury is the best of the white ducks; its plumage is snowy white, its legs and feet yellow, and its bill flesh-colored. It is also large in size, and excellent for the table. When properly fed the adult ducks should average ten to twelve pounds per pair. They are prolific layers, and are said to be less noisy than the common breed. The Aylesbury duck originated in England and derives its name from the town near which they are raised in large numbers for the London market.

The Black Cayuga is the best of the dark ducks, and is scarcely inferior in size to the Aylesbury. It originated on Cayuga Lake, and has been extensively bred and brought to notice by J. R. PAGE, Esq., of Sennett, N. Y. It is a very superior bird for the table, its flesh having the juiciness, richness, and game flavor of the best of wild ducks.

The duck possesses many excellent qualities, its manner and action on land and water are curious and pleasant, and its character is harmless and inoffensive. They are very prolific layers.



AYLESBURY DUCK.

BLACK CAYUGA DUCK.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

HOW TO RAISE LAMBS AND TEGS.

NUMBER THREE.

DISOWNING LAMBS.

BAKER, when a ewe disowns her lamb, places them in a pen, two and a half feet by three; or if the ewe is very refractory, fastens her by a ring and staple to an upright stake—the strap being so short that she cannot turn round to butt her lamb. She is held for it to suck frequently, and if she continues refractory after it is able and tries to help itself, she is switched over the face and ears till she submits. BROWN, ELITHARP, PITTS and SANFORD use the pen, and the switch "persuasive" if necessary,—ELITHARP turning the ewe's head so she can see the lamb as it sucks. E. O. CLAPP uses the pen, the stanchions, the switch, and sometimes frightens her by tying a dog in her sight, to arouse her maternal instincts. A. H. CLAPP confines her head in stanchions, and prevents her stepping about with her hind feet, to get away from the lamb, by narrow bars—placed close on each side—but releases her and puts her alone with her lamb a short time each day; and he sometimes frightens her with a dog or some unusual object. GREGORY uses a pen so narrow that the ewe cannot turn round, and places the lamb under her. HAMMOND uses a pen, separating the lamb from the ewe about half the time, and placing it where she can hear it bleat; HEYNE, a pen about five feet square; POTTLE, a small box or pen, preferring a dark one; RICH, SAXTON and WILCOX, a small pen; WRIGHT, a small box-stall, tying the ewe so she cannot turn round. It will be understood, of course, that *all* assist the lamb to suck *frequently*. PITTS thinks that early success depends upon this frequency.

We do not remember ever to have found the *switch* necessary; and not being very strong advocates of "corporal punishment" have never recommended its application, according to time-honored custom, to the recusant dam; but the above testimony in its favor is certainly very strong. The small pen, made dark if it can conveniently be done, and placed out of hearing of the flock, with *kind* treatment, has always sufficed in our experience.

Some of our correspondents have mentioned their arrangements for conveniently feeding the confined ewe, but there is nothing peculiar in them. She must be well fed to prevent a drying up of the milk—her uneasiness, &c., producing a strong tendency in that direction.

FEEDING LAMBS GRAIN, ROOTS, &C., BEFORE WEANING.

This is not necessary when the lambs are dropped after the ewes are turned to grass, or within three or four weeks of that period; and accordingly, some of our correspondents who have their lambs yeaned thus late, do not feed them at all, except what they obtain from the racks and troughs of their dams. In the case of earlier lambs, BROWN feeds them, until they are turned to grass, fine cut potatoes and shorts—some of the latter being kept in the trough all the time, to be eaten at will. He fences off a separate apartment for them in the sheep stable by means of a rack, the perpendicular slats of which are five inches apart. These permit the free ingress and egress of the lambs, but exclude the ewes. In this apartment is placed a lamb rack, in which is put the finest and best hay, and a shallow feeding trough so combined with the rack as to prevent the lambs from getting into it. All our other correspondents who have early lambs prepare a separate apartment for them, and generally on essentially the same plan. E. O. CLAPP feeds them oats and shorts; A. H. CLAPP, bran; HAMMOND, oats, giving less at first, and twelve quarts a day, (divided into two feeds,) to a hundred, after they become about a month old and have got to eating well; if they are January and February lambs, increases the feed, so that between the first of April and their being turned out to grass they receive about half a bushel a day; feeds the ewes and lambs their grain at the same time, and if all the latter do not immediately enter their separate enclosure, drives them in "with a long whip having a little brush on the end of it;" after they have eaten their grain, turns the ewes and lambs out of the stable into the yard while their racks are being filled with hay, and on letting them in, again

separates out the lambs and *shuts* them in their enclosure for two or three hours. Heyne, when the lambs are about four weeks old, confines them apart from their dam daily at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., for a period not mentioned, but according to our recollection of his former oral statements, they are separated two or three hours each time; feeds, at three months old,* from twenty to twenty-four quarts of oats a day to one hundred, and roots if he has them. The Marshalls feed fine cut potatoes and bran; Wilcox, shorts, or shorts and ground oats in equal parts, kept constantly in the trough.

We have never had our lambs dropped early enough to require separate feeding—but if we did so, should prefer ground oats, or oats and shorts, with a small quantity of roots. All the feeds mentioned above, however, are undoubtedly good ones. Lambs with an abundant supply of good milk would require no extra feed, but they rarely obtain this in winter.

DOCKING AND CASTRATION.

Baker docks and castrates lambs at six to ten days old; Brown, Heyne, Rich and Saxton, at four weeks old; E. O. Clapp, at three weeks; A. H. Clapp and Wright, at three or four weeks, but Clapp does not perform both operations at the same time; Elitharp docks at one or two weeks, and castrates at eight; Gregory docks at washing and castrates at shearing; Hammond docks at two weeks and castrates at four; the Marshalls dock and castrate at from six to fifteen days;† Pitts, at from one to four weeks; Pottle, at from one to three weeks, according to the "strength and vitality" of the animal; Sanford, at two weeks; Wilcox, at one or two weeks, but does not perform the operations together. Our own views as to time, manner, appropriate weather, etc., are given in the Practical Shepherd.

KILLING TICKS ON LAMBS.

All concur that dipping the lambs in a decoction of tobacco, strong enough to kill ticks, is the most effectual mode of removing these parasites from the flock. The time of our correspondents' dipping them varies from two or three days to two weeks after shearing the dams. We prefer the latter time, so that all the ticks on the ewes shall have had time to get (as they will,) on the lambs.

WEANING LAMBS.

Baker weans lambs at three months old, making it a point to do so "during the dark of the moon," as they will not bleat as much for their dams in dark as in light nights; Brown, the Clapps, Elitharp, Rich, Saxton and Wilcox, at four months; Hammond, from three and a half to four months; Heyne, from three to four months; the Marshalls, from four to four and a half months; Pottle, from three to three and a half months; Sanford, five months; Wright, from four and a half to five months. We prefer four months, but might shorten or extend the time according to circumstances.

TEGS—PASTURAGE AFTER WEANING.

A lamb is called a teg after weaning and thenceforth until it is shorn, at the usual time. As the kind of pasturage most suitable for tegs has been the subject of considerable discussion, and consequently doubt, in England, we put the following question to our correspondents:—"Do you prefer to put tegs on pasture lands, or on the after-growth of meadows?" Baker prefers, if the season is wet and the feed good, to return them to the pasture they are used to; Brown, the Clapps, Elitharp, Hammond, the Marshalls, Pitts, Saxton and Wilcox, prefer the after-growth of meadows; Pottle prefers pasture if fresh and good; Rich, good pasture; Sanford would prefer good, fresh pasture, but not having it at that season, uses the after-growth of meadows; Wright thinks he would prefer good pastures if fed close and then allowed to start up fresh; E. O. Clapp likes to put tegs on stubbles (especially wheat stubbles,) where the land has been seeded down to grass; Pottle objects to this, because "the sharp ends of mown stubbles hurt them."

Our own experience was given in the Practical Shepherd thus:—"The moist, mild climate and constant rain in England, affect pastures very differently from the scorching and often very dry summers of the United States; and as a general thing I have found good, fresh rowen or after-math on meadows, or the new seeded grass in grain stubbles, better feed for lambs than rested pastures, unless the latter have been seeded the same or the previous year, and the grass on them is tender and fresh." Such is our continued experience, though it might not be so, nor do we feel at all confident it would be so, under the conditions named by Wright; but in our climate, and on heavily stocked farms, those conditions are seldom conveniently attainable.

There is unquestionably force in Pottle's objection to stubbles. Whether they ever produce sore mouths, as some believe, is very doubtful; they certainly have never affected our tegs in that way,— but they eat off wool from their legs and heads, and thus injure their appearance in points where "fashion" is very exacting.

FEEDING TEGS GRAIN IN SUMMER.

Our next question was:—"Is it expedient to feed tegs anything but grass during summer?" Those whose replies are simply in the negative, without assigning any reason, are the Clapps, Elitharp and the Marshalls. Pitts considers grain feed in summer "too severe a tax on the the stomach, and one which will tell before they are turned to grass the next spring:" Pottle thinks it improves their summer growth, but that they are not likely to do as well the succeeding winter; Wilcox deems it injurious to the tegs. Several of the above admit, and probably all if questioned would admit, the propriety of extra feeding in summer, where drouth or other incidental causes have cut off the necessary supply of pasturage.

Baker thinks it well to feed lightly of wheat bran, or bran and oats, once a day after weaning; Brown, that it is advisable to feed from the same period sparingly with bran or shorts, with a few oats mixed; Hammond, that tegs should be fed regularly with grain; Heyne puts tegs up nights and feeds them hay; Rich commences feeding oats and bran in equal quantities immediately after weaning, increasing the amount as fast as they will eat it, to half a bushel a day to fifty; Sanford thinks they should be fed lightly with grain; Saxton has succeeded well in feeding them oats and bran or fine feed; Wright thinks that if in good condition they need but little extra feed, and that one object in feeding thus early is to get them tame, and to teach them all to eat from the trough.

It will be borne in mind that these remarks all apply strictly to *summer* feeding, and not to *fall* feeding, which is entirely another matter. Having no opinions to offer in the premises but those founded on partial observation‡ and on theoretical considerations—for we never have made it a practice to give tegs any other feed but grass in the summer—it is with great reluctance that we express our decided dissent from the views of some of the most eminent Merino breeders in the country. We do not doubt that tegs will grow larger and shower the first summer with grain added to their feed; that in moderate sized flocks, and managed with the great care and skill of such men, they may continue to thrive not only through the first winter but throughout their lives; and that thus they acquire an early maturity and perhaps ultimately a larger if not actually a more perfect development. But under ordinary management and in larger flocks, we believe the results hinted at by Messrs. Pottle, Pitts and Wilcox, are more likely to follow: and that, at all events, this early training of the system to demand in the warmest period of the season more nutriment than is supplied by good sweet grass—on which all herbiverous animals in their normal condition fatten—is not expedient for the mass of sheep farmers on the score of general economy, and tends to reduce the natural hardiness of the animal and its capacity, on necessary occasions, to endure short keep. In the highly artificial mutton breeds, which devote their short lives to the accumulation of fat, these are considerations of little importance; but in sheep intended to meet the wants of the wool grower, they possess prime importance.

FEEDING TEGS IN THE FALL.

But all agree that after the pasturage begins to fail in quantity or nutriment, in autumn, tegs should receive extra feed. Baker thinks as soon as the first frosts set in they should get three or four quarts of oats to one hundred, and when the nights grow cooler be confined to the barn and yard nightly and fed hay, turning them out *early* in the morning; Brown, that the summer grain feed should be proportionably increased as the grass becomes injured by frost; E. O. Clapp recommends feeding six quarts of oats to the hundred after first of October—increasing the amount to twenty quarts during the month and to thirty quarts later (we suppose he means in the winter;) A. H. Clapp, sixteen quarts of oats to a hundred, from middle of October to first of January—afterwards twenty-four quarts; Elitharp says that after first of October, or after frost partly kills the grass, sixteen quarts of oats, and hay at night, will carry them in good flesh into the winter; Hammond feeds corn, oats, shorts, roots and pumpkins in the fall—the roots whole, the pumpkins broken into two or three pieces, until cold weather, when both are cut up—the daily feed being half a bushel of corn, oats and shorts, in equal parts by measure, and a bushel of roots to a hundred; Heyne does not state his fall feed to tegs, but says "they must not be allowed to get down" at that season; the Marshalls, after grass begins to fail, feed wheat bran, with a light sprinkling of oats—amounts not stated; Pitts, as soon as the grass fails, or the tegs do not do as well as before, feeds oats, or oats and shorts, with choice hay at night—giving half a bushel of oats and shorts to sixty or seventy, after they get to eating well; Pottle, at such time as drouth, frost or any other cause weakens the supply or nutriment of the grass, feeds enough oats, or oats and wheat bran mixed, to supply the diminished nutriment of the grass; Rich feeds oats and bran in equal quantities, half a bushel to fifty; Sanford feeds hay at night, and refers to the Practical Shepherd for further directions; Saxton feeds the same in fall as after weaning—amount not stated; Wilcox, when the grass begins to fail, feeds tegs all the pumpkins they will eat, or for lack of these, roots, generally sugar beets, from a fourth to half a pound per head—or enough to keep them in good thrifty condition—has fed grain, but considers above by far the best; Wright, after frost has killed the grass, feeds a pint of oats a head, or an equivalent in cracked corn, and thinks tegs eat it much better near sunset than early in the morning. It will be understood, of course, that all the feeds mentioned by our correspondents are *daily* ones. We think that many, if not all of them who do not state the fact, feed tegs hay at night after the grass gets poor, and that they omit to mention this only because they consider it a matter of course. Probably all too, who do not habitually house their sheep, house their tegs at night, as soon as the nights become cold, and from the heavy cold storms in the day time, which begin to occur after the middle of October. We have no desire to add anything to our own opinions, under this head, expressed in the Practical Shepherd.

It was an oversight in us not to ask our correspondents how they fed their tegs in winter. Some have mentioned their winter feed; the others who feed grain in the fall, probably generally feed the same and rather more of it after the first of December. Tegs require great regularity in feeding—bright, fine, early-cut hay (we consider half clover and half meadow hay the best)—some green feed—clean, airy stables—free access to water—and abundant exercise.

Under a question asking for general suggestions, several of our correspondents lay much stress on the importance of exercise for sheep of all ages, and especially for ewes in lamb.

* Heyne, who manages Mr. Chamberlain's flock of Silesian Merinos, has the lambs dropped in the fall or early part of winter.

† See Gen. O. F. Marshall's article on this subject in a back number of the RURAL.

‡ We consider all observation partial which is not *habitual* and which does not embrace all the circumstances and details—and *such* observation is confined to the owner or manager of the flock.

THE TARIFF ON WOOLENS.

As promised last week we give below the clauses of the new General Tariff which prescribe the rates of duties on woolens:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied collected and paid for the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty, that is to say:—On woolen cloths and woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted, yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals except such as are composed of wool not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 25 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all above named articles 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On bunting 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation calico cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents the square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*

On clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar descriptions or used for like purposes composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 50 cents per pound, and an addition thereto of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. On webbings, beltings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, or barrel-buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery; made of wool, worsted or mohair, or of which wool, worsted or mohair is a component material, unmixed with silk, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. On Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Brussels carpets wrought on the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on tapestry Brussels carpets printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpet, 70 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. In yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On druggets dockings printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On hemp or jute carpeting, 18 cents per square yard. On carpets of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either or other material not otherwise herein specified, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that mats, rugs, screens, hassocks, bedsides and other portion of carpets or carpeting shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and that the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable materials, screens, hassocks and rugs shall be forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On oil-cloths, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other cloth except silk oil-cloth, and on water-proof cloth not otherwise provided for, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil silk cloth, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

CORRECTION.—We published "C. N. ROGERS & SON'S" sheep cuts several numbers back. It should have been E. W. ROGERS & SON.

TRAINING SHEPHERD DOGS.—D. LAPHAM, Orangeville, Mich., asks us or "any of our subscribers" to inform him how to train a shepherd dog. *We*, at least, are not able to give any description of the process on paper which would be sufficiently intelligible to amount to anything. It would be as easy verbally to teach a man how to mow or swim, or go through the military manual exercise.

WOOL SAMPLES.—L. DENSMORE, Sharon, Wis., incloses three samples from a two-year-old ram. If growing *fine* Merino wool is the object and the ram is right in all other particulars besides the quality of the wool, he *may* be a good one for breeding. But the samples are too fine, and indicate too light a fleece, if the heavy American Merino fleeces are aimed at.

T. D. ARNOLD, Windboro, La Cross Co., Wis., sends samples from two rams, both of fair quality and length. We cannot undertake to decide on the positive or relative value of rams without seeing them, but according to the descriptions sent, No. 1 is by far the best and is a good one. The cross between Infantado and Paular often results favorably.

BLACK LAMBS.—"A Western Subscriber" asks if a black Merino lamb proves impurity of blood on the part of the sire or dam. It does not. We have heretofore stated that black lambs occasionally appeared among the pure blood flocks of Spain in their palmiest days—that they appeared and continue to appear at rare intervals in their best descendants in the United States. To the question whether they should be excinded from the flock, we answer yes. A black ewe may never have a black lamb—yet we should expect this color would be more likely to crop out in some of her descendants than in those of a white ewe, and consequently that breeding from her would increase the tendency in the flock to produce black lambs.

Dairy Department.

CONGESTIVE PUERPERAL FEVER IN COWS.

PUERPERAL FEVER is of two kinds, congestive and inflammatory. The one is generally confounded with the other, and both are usually described by authors under the head of "milk fever." The symptoms exhibited and the course of treatment required differ too much, in my opinion, to justify us in classing and describing both kinds of the disease under the same head. That which is common to most animals consists of inflammation of the membranes of the womb and intestines, and is produced by exposure to cold or injury inflicted during parturition. The other, almost peculiar to cows, occurs within a few days after calving. It almost invariably attacks those that are *fat* or in a plethoric condition, and have previously given large quantities of milk. The superabundance of blood, which, up to the time of parturition has nourished the calf, is not always at this period fully diverted into its new channel for the formation of milk.

A cow in poor condition, or a young one that has not attained her growth, is seldom if ever attacked with this form of the disease. The reasons for this are obvious. All the nutriment which the blood affords is required in the young and growing cow to support the increase of size, and in the poor cow to give strength and to develop the lean muscles.

On the other hand the superabundance of blood in a fat or plethoric cow at the period of parturition frequently causes serious disturbance. If, at this critical juncture, the bowels become constipated and the mammæ does not at once take on its function of secreting and yielding milk, trouble is immediately at hand. The fluids being all retained within the system, already full to repletion, produce immediate and serious disturbance. Serum is effused, causing by its pressure upon the brain and nervous centers imperfect power of motion, and impaired sensation. The following symptoms will usually present themselves. Rumination ceases, indicating that the digestive organs have suspended their functions. The dew or moisture upon the *muzzle* disappears, or in other words becomes dry. The body gradually distends in consequence of the gases that are generated—the result of indigestion. Next, the nervous system indicates the progress of the malady. The cow begins to stagger; the hind parts appear at first most affected; she soon reels, and finally falls; gets up and falls again, and soon becomes unable to rise at all. Her head will now be bent around and rest upon her side; she refuses to notice her offspring; as the disease rapidly progresses she soon becomes prostrated full length upon the floor. Her breathing is slow and stertorious; pulse scarcely perceptible; the pupils of her eyes dilated; all the visible blood vessels distended to their utmost capacity; the extremities cool and sometimes cold; surface heat low; occasionally she becomes convulsed; partial vomition sometimes occurs through the nostrils—the last is an alarming symptom. The udder in this type of the disease is seldom swollen or inflamed.

In regard to the treatment, it should be early, prompt and energetic, as the disease runs its course with astonishing rapidity. Death frequently takes place in from eighteen to twenty-four hours from the time symptoms of the malady are first exhibited. The disease proves more fatal in hot than in cold weather, and in my opinion indicates a want of tonicity in the blood vessels. This fact makes an important suggestion to us in regard to the treatment to be adopted. Blood-letting, which is recommended by nearly all authors as the first and most important thing in the treatment, is, in my opinion, worse than useless—is in fact positively injurious. I have had quite an extensive experience in the treatment of this disease for the last five years, and every case that has proved fatal has done so in defiance of bleeding. On the other hand, every case that has recovered has done so without blood-letting. The course of treatment that has proved most successful with me, and which I now recommend to others, is as follows: An active purgative combined with stimulants, should be given as soon as symptoms of the disease exhibit themselves. One pound of Epsom salts, half a pound of common salt, and two ounces of ginger, should be dissolved in two or three pints of hot water. Next dissolve twenty drops of Croton oil in one ounce of oil of turpentine; add to this the yolk of four eggs and beat them well together, then mix this with the salts previously dissolved. Sweeten the mixture with a small teacupful of molasses, and administer it from a bottle. Pour it down slowly and carefully. By so doing you will be more likely to succeed in having the medicine reach the fourth or true digestive stomach.

The following injection should then be given: Warm water, one gallon; common salt, two ounces. This may be repeated every six hours. The limbs should be freely hand-rubbed, and the cow properly covered, according to the weather. The milk should be drawn at short intervals, and the udder gently rubbed to solicit this organ to assume its proper function. The cow should be turned from side to side occasionally, and the head frequently sponged with cold water.

The turpentine and ginger may be repeated every three hours—administered each time in a quart or two of well made flour gruel, to prevent the irritant action of the turpentine upon the membranes of the month and fauces. Purgation once established, the patient may be considered safe. Should the bowels remain unmoved at the end of eighteen hours, give one quart of linseed oil to which an ounce of the turpentine may be added. The turpentine fulfills more than one important function in the treatment. It usually relieves the bloat or tympanitic distention, stimulates the dull and torpid stomachs to action, gives tone to the blood vessels, relieves the stupor, and equalizes the circulation.

Lyons, N. Y., 1867. C. MINK, V. S.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Raising Timber on the Prairies.

W. W. PARKER of Benton, Iowa, writes the Iowa Homestead concerning his experience in raising timber on the prairies. He commenced from seed and cuttings in 1858—planting three acres to the Black Locust, drilling in the seed. The rows were eight feet apart, and the intermediate space planted to corn. At two years old two thousand trees were transplanted to neighboring farms, and one hundred dollars' worth beside sold to various parties. In 1864 the grove was thinned with the ax, and ten loads of fence poles taken off. What were left, up to last fall, made an average growth of 18 feet in height, but the borers attacked the trees in such numbers as to necessitate the cutting of them down to save them for use. The trees were from four to seven inches in diameter, and equal to at least 2,000 good oak rails. From his experience the writer is satisfied that it will pay well to plant Cottonwood, Soft Maple, Lombardy Poplar, and other soft varieties, for fuel even, without taking into consideration the protection against the sweeping winds which career over the prairies during the winter months.

Diseased Potatoes—Effects on Cattle.

JOHN HAYNES, Londonderry, N. H., writes the N. H. Mirror and Farmer concerning the bad effect produced on cattle by feeding them with rotten or partially decayed potatoes. An acquaintance of his fed his cows with them and lost three of the number in a short time. Various opinions, as to the cause of the death of the cows, were expressed, but no one thought of imputing it to the potatoes. A post mortem examination found the first and second stomachs in a healthy condition, but the third or manifold was discovered to be distended, and one-half or more of its contents perfectly dry and adhering to its walls, the result of inflammation and the cause of death. Subsequently Mr. H. fed his cow a few bushels of diseases potatoes—a peck per day—when she was attacked in the same way as were those of his neighbor, when antidotes for poison were administered with success. There can be no doubt that, in both cases, the effects produced were the direct results of feeding diseased potatoes to the cattle. Owners of stock would do well to make note of this.

Cotton in Missouri.

A NEW ORLEANS paper states that farmers, in certain portions of Missouri, are about to devote most of their lands to the raising of cotton the ensuing season. This announcement induces the editor of the Louisville Industrial Gazette to give a history of cotton raising in Missouri and Southern Illinois from 1824, when the experiment commenced, to the present time. The exports of cotton, from these sections, have varied from 10 to 100 bales per annum. The editor of the Gazette does not believe that cotton can be profitably grown in the region mentioned, owing to the frequent occurrence of early frosts, and the competition which must soon result from the introduction of capital and the reorganization of labor in the old cotton growing States.

Rural Notes and Items.

DEFERRED.—Several valuable articles intended for this paper, and also a number of advertisements, are necessarily deferred.

THE SEASON.—The Weather, which was balmy last week, took cold on Saturday, and there was a heavy fall of snow—about eight inches—which we hear is considerably drifted in the country. As we write (March 18) the sleighs are flying, bells jingling, and the winds whistling—in defiance of the almanac, market gardeners and sentimental folk who write and sing about *lovely* Spring. P. S.—Don't plow nor plant till the snow melts!

A MODEL RURAL CLUB FROM A REAPER FACTORY.—We have just received a club of sixty-one subscribers (with a check for $152.50,) from Mr. H. F. PHILLIPS, general foreman in an extensive manufacturing establishment at Auburn, N. Y.—with the promise of ten or fifteen names more in a day or two. Mr. P.'s letter closes thus—"All *new* subscribers, and all workmen in the factory and shops of the DODGE & STEVENSON Manf'g Co., Auburn, N. Y., manufacturers of DODGE'S MOWER AND REAPER, Ohio and Buckeye Patents." A Model Club, truly—the largest we ever received from any one factory—and the more complimentary because it comes from a model establishment, where both work and business are carried on systematically. We venture to say that none of the machines turned out by the Company will be the worse in construction or finish from the fact that so many of its employes take and read the RURAL, while we are confident the men and their families will be interested and benefited. There is yet room on our books for the names of members of clubs from manufacturing establishments all over the country. Who takes the next page?

NEW ENGLAND AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston, March 7th. Delegates from all the N. E. States, except Maine, were present. After an opening address by the President, Hon. G. B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., an election took place, and resulted in the choice of the following Board of Officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass. *Sec'y*—Daniel Needham of Groton. *Treas.*—Isaac K. Gage, Fisherville, N. H. *Vice Pres'ts*—S. L. Goodale, Me.; Hon. Frederick Smith, N. H.; Daniel Kimball, Vt.; William Brigle, Mass.; Amasa Sprague, R. I.; E. H. Hyde, Conn. *Trustees—Maine*—Seth Scammon, Columbus Stewart, Waldo T. Pierce, Geo. W. Ricker, and J. F. Anderson. *New Hampshire*—Moses Humphrey, S. W. Buffum, W. P. Estes, Geo. W. Riddle, Virgil C. Gilman. *Vermont*—Geo. Campbell, D. R. Potter, Henry Clark, Ebenezer Bridge, and Thomas Saunders. *Massachusetts*—S. H. Howe, C. T. Plunkett, Levi Stockbridge, Charles P. Preston and S. B. Phinney. *Rode Island*—Edward P. Pierce, David Pike, A. B. Chadsey, J. D. W. Perry and Thomas B. Buffum. *Connecticut*—J. J. Webb, Benj. Sumner, H. S. Collins, Burdett Loomis and G. C. Hitchcock.

The proceedings were interspersed with a rather racy discussion relative to the action of the President in the appointment of an "official organ" of the Society, but his course was finally endorsed, and the decision acquiesced in under a species of protest on the part of some gentlemen connected with the Agricultural Press. A more extended notice of this matter is precluded, if it were desirable to make it, for the reason that we do not like to bring upon our heads the chastisement implied in this remark of the N. E. Farmer:—"There may be an occasional 'family jar' among us, but woe to the outsider who interferes!" This pickled rod stops us right about here.

OUR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM PREMIUM.—Under date of March 11, 1867, Mr. J. B. POTTER of Lake Co., O., writes us in this wise:

FRIEND MOORE:—On Friday evening I received in good order the *Photograph Album* you sent me; and I must say I was somewhat disappointed, for it was *a much nicer and better book than I expected*. A dealer in Albums, to whom I showed it, pronounced it a good $5 Album. So please accept my most hearty thanks, along with my best bow, and be assured that I shall remember the RURAL *substantially*, on every opportunity. It is a pleasure to work for so good a paper as the RURAL, especially when the labor is appreciated in so agreeable and substantial a manner as you have done. I will close with PAT'S expressive salutation of "*Give me you yit.*"

Our Agent-Friend (as well as others interested) is assured that the "dealer in albums" is right as to the Photograph Album we give, for it is "a good $6 album" and would readily sell at that price, though we call it a $5 premium. It costs us nearly $1 more than each an album as would "fill the bill" of our offer, but we like to *agreeably disappoint* our agents, and have this year succeeded well in that direction. We may add that we have secured a large number of albums of the same size and style as the one sent to Mr. POTTER (well bound, pearl mounted, with gilt clasps, and holding 100 pictures,)—one of which will be sent (if preferred to other premium offered,) to every person remitting for ten new subscribers at club rate, ($2.50 per copy,) or seven at $3 each.

—A Physician in Erie Co., N. Y., to whom we recently sent an Album, in a letter acknowledging its receipt says:—"You should see the sparkling eyes and witness the scene of rejoicing its arrival caused. To think that a little pains taken while at the home fireside or on the professional tour, should not only supply nineteen families with good substantial reading matter, but also be the means of procuring such a rich reward! And I am going to try for at least another name, and then will it be asking too much of you to send *your photograph* for a place on page first?"

FEEDING CORN TO STOCK.—(F. C., Ill.) There are various opinions, most of them apparently well sustained by facts, as to which is the most profitable way of feeding corn to stock. We should prefer grinding the grain fine without the cob. Cooking the meal will pay better when feeding it to hogs than to cattle. We cannot tell, at present, where the best farmer's mills for grinding grain can be purchased.

SPRING RYE.—J. Y., Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., writes us, in answer to an inquiry lately published in the RURAL, that spring rye is grown by a few farmers in his vicinity. He sent with his note a sample of the grain, which falls much below winter rye in size, brightness, and plumpness of berry. J. BUTTS of Irondequoit, near this city, says spring rye can be obtained in that town for $1.25 per bushel.

REMOVING RINGBONE.—(S. H. N., Erie Co., N. Y.) In the early stages of ringbone blistering and canterizing are, doubtless, the best remedies. The horse must be kept quiet. In its advanced stages the disease is nearly or quite incurable. Perhaps some RURAL readers will give us a well-tried mode of treatment, successful if resorted to in time.

NEPAUL BARLEY.—"A Subscriber" at Cicero, N. Y., wishes to know where and of whom he can obtain twenty bushels of Nepaul or Naked Barley.

ROOT CUTTERS.—(W. L. F., Poultney, Vt.) We have not, at present, the address of any manufacturer of root cutters with cleaners attached.

HORTICULTURAL.

ABOUT PRUNING.

The best implement to prune with is the thumb nail and fore finger. This implies that all pruning *should* be done at early stages in the growth of the tree—done constantly on the new, tender growth—and that the tree should be trained gently and watchfully up from the first bud to its ripe maturity. The next best implement is the pocket knife; and that means that no branches that are useless, superfluous or out of place should be allowed to grow larger than small twigs. The knife wounds the tree, but it is so slight and so nicely done that it heals quickly and without much injury to the vitality of the plant. The necessary implements, oftentimes, are the saw, mallet and chisel; they are like the surgeon's knife and saw, tools that must be used to save life and future usefulness, because there is no alternative. He is unskillful and ignorant who trains a tree from the beginning, and finally must resort to these.

The first object in pruning is to give shape to the tree—to grow and distribute properly the bearing wood. This is the sole object during the first years of the tree's growth. To make this wood healthy and hardy it should be grown slowly; hence the pruning should not be severe, but timely and moderate. Another object in pruning, at a later stage in the life of the tree, is to produce fruitfulness. This is best done by pinching or pruning in the middle or latter part of summer, which checks the woody growth and turns the power of the tree to the development of buds for fruit.

It is a frequent practice with farmers to prune closely early in the spring. With old trees this system tends to produce a thrifty growth of wood, and sometimes is thereby beneficial; young trees treated in this way produce too much wood, and will not bear fruit as readily. The obvious rule, then, is: prune old trees early, to invigorate them and produce new bearing wood; but prune young and thrifty trees in the growing season, to induce fruitfulness.

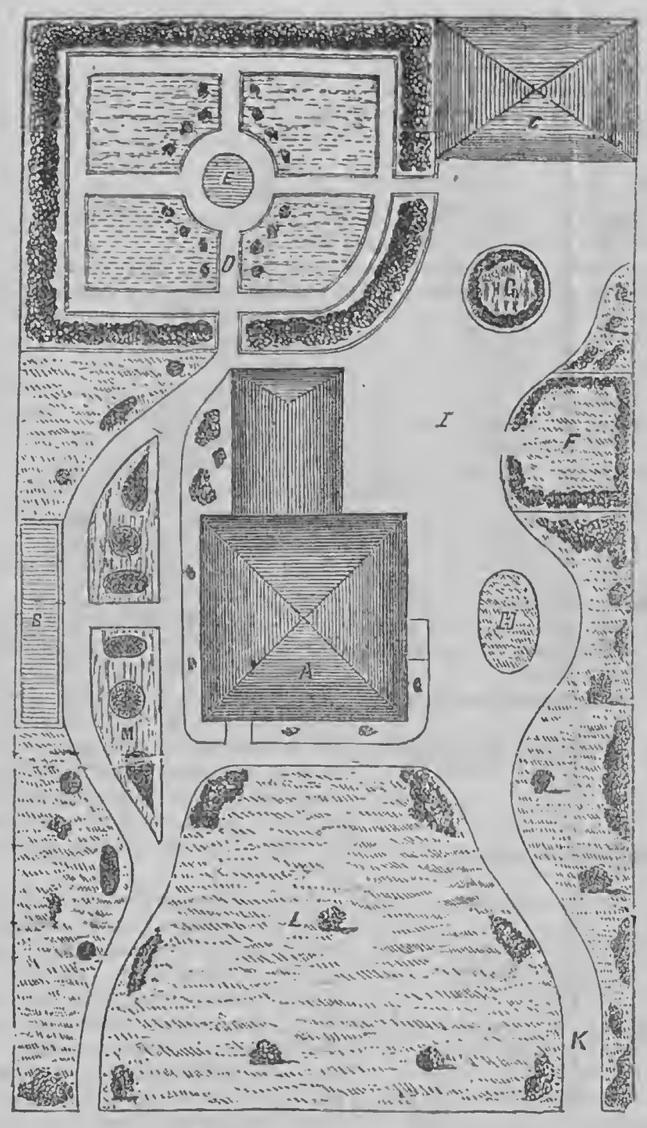
WINE AND GRAPES—NO. II.

A host of new, or previously unknown names, at once appeared on the list of wine grapes, to supply the deficiency or remedy the defects of their predecessors. Hybrids and seedlings multiplied and are still increasing. The truism that we are a progressive people, seldom satisfied with that really attained but ever striving for something higher, is exemplified anew in the commendable ambition now displayed to achieve complete success for our country by demonstrating that we can grow a grape and make a wine equal, if not superior, to any of the old wine growing regions of Europe. The interests of a great, independent nation like our own, would seem to demand this, to say nothing of the moral and physical benefits to be derived from it. California has done much to accomplish this desirable purpose, but much more remains to be done. It is for the Atlantic States I now write. The Scuppernong, the leading grape of the Southern States, which requires three pounds of sugar to the gallon of must, can never aspire to the rank of a real wine grape. Taking, therefore, the grape or wine regions of the Northern and Middle States as the theater of action, and their productions with which these results are to be accomplished, we at once look abroad, regardless of names or awards of committees, for the grape that promises the attainment of this high and desirable object.

Of the multitude a few only can be justly entitled to take rank as wine grapes. The Norton's Virginia will fill, to some extent, the place of the imported port wine for medicinal purposes. The Ives Seedling is attracting some attention, but fears are entertained that want of sufficient amount of saccharine will prevent its being a superior wine grape, and the same may be said of many others. The Diana and Delaware possess excellencies for wine superior to the varieties named, and even to the Catawba, possessing saccharine, acid, and other qualities in better proportion and greater amount with less foxiness, and still they come short of supplying us with a fruit from which we can produce a wine demanded by refined taste, to take the place of the best European wines. I will not attempt to say that any one now known will come up to the standard of the Reisling and Orleans, from which the finest Rhine wines are made, or those from which the best French is produced in the Medoc district. Nor will I venture the opinion that we have any one that equals the Black Hamburg or Chasselas de Fontainbleau as a fruit, but will give my conclusion on the merits of the Iona, after carefully comparing by taste Dr. Grant's Iona wine of 1864, made in the quantity of two gallons only, with Mr. Mottier's Catawba of 1859, Mottier's premium Delaware, and Grant's Delaware, which was that the Iona is superior to them all. I was fully assured, both by Dr. Grant and several other gentlemen, that it was pure and entirely free from any addition whatever. And still further by comparison with several specimens of foreign wines, such as Johannesburger, Steinberg, Hockheimer, and Rudesheimer, Rhine wines of great celebrity. I was forced to the conclusion again to give the Iona the preference.

It both surprised and gratified me to find it possessing such delicacy and purity of aroma and bouquet, with richness and sprightliness of flavor. There was an entire absence of the rough acidity and foxiness that characterizes most of our native wines. I was shown, a short time since, three samples of wine made by Dr. Grant last fall from Iona grapes, which contain alcohol or spirit, as was determined by a careful test applied in my presence, corresponding to the weight of must reported. One sample, pressed Sept. 14th, which registered saccharine 94 on the scale, with alcohol 12.5 per cent.; one pressed the last of October 120 saccharine, alcohol 14.6; another pressed thirty days after picking, 130 saccharine, alcohol 15.6. It will be remembered that fermentation was not fully completed. Another sample of wine of 1864, must of 100 saccharine, gave of alcohol 14 per cent. It must be clear from these facts that this grape contains sufficient sugar to make a wine of abundant spirit to stand shipping any distance or keeping any length of time desired. As a fruit the Iona has no equal in this country for out-door culture. Looking back over the history of grape growing and wine making in this country, with its failures, abandonment, renewal and advancement up to the present day, we find much of promise for the future.

Hammondsport, N. Y. C. D. Champlin.



PLAN OF LANDSCAPE GARDEN—NO. V.

Reference to Plan.—A, Dwelling; B, Cold Grapery; C, Stables; D, Kitchen Garden; E, Basin of water; F, Laundry Ground; G, Circular Grass Plot; H, Oval to turn carriages around; I, House Yard; K, Carriage Road; L, Lawn; M, M, Flower Garden.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—No. V.

BY WILLIAM WEBSTER.

Having previously but briefly alluded to the form and color of trees and shrubs in combination, I will now mention a few of those which contrast well with one another in garden scenery; but as my space is limited, I cannot enter very fully into details; therefore confine myself to such varieties as are conspicuous for their foliage, fruit, or blossom.

Among the deciduous shrubs which I shall mention is the Barberry. *The Barberris Canadensis*, although a very common shrub, is none the less valuable, as its bright cornelian-colored fruit is very showy in autumn. *Barberris Purpurea* is a beautiful variety, with dark, purple foliage and fruit that forms an admirable contrast to the dark green of the Arbor Vitæ or the Hemlock. *Cornus Florida* is rather a small-sized tree than a shrub; but as it is somewhat slow in growth it may be introduced wherever shrubs are grown. This variety is remarkable for the large size of its flowers which are borne in great abundance in April and May. *Cornus Mascula*, or Cornelian Cherry, is conspicuous for the large size and brilliant color of its fruit. *Cornus Sanguinea*, better known as red dogwood, is also very conspicuous in winter for its dark, blood-red stems and branches. *Cornus Variegata* is very striking for its distinct, variegated foliage. *Euonymus Americana*, or Burning Bush, is named from the glowing, fiery crimson of its numerous fruit, which contrasts beautifully with evergreens in autumn. *Sambucus Racemosa*, although very common, should not be ignored, as its compact clusters of bright red berries are very showy. *Rhus Cotinus*, or Purple Tinge, is a great favorite for the light, feathery flowers with which it is covered in midsummer. *Cydonia Japonica*, or Japan Quince, is a very conspicuous shrub in early spring, when it is covered with a profusion of bright scarlet crimson flowers.

In addition to the shrubs which I have mentioned, there are two climbers which ought not to be omitted on any account, as they form remarkable contrasts, viz: the *Celastus Scandens*, more commonly known as Bittersweet. This has the faculty of twining itself around the stems and branches of trees in such a way as to appear at a little distance a part of the tree itself. It is a very attractive object in a landscape, and a very striking effect may be produced by the introduction of this beautiful climber among evergreens. The leaves are large and handsome, and the fruit, which is produced and borne in large clusters of orange-colored capsules, is very remarkable, especially if planted in the vicinity of evergreens and allowed to twine itself around the straggling branches of some deciduous tree. *Ampelopsis Hederacea*, or the Virginia Creeper, is one of our finest native climbers. It grows rapidly, and is admirably adapted for the covering or concealing of any unsightly object, such as an old building, pile of rocks or fence. The foliage is large and of a dark green in summer, which gradually changes to orange and then to a dark red or rich crimson, later in the season.

Among evergreens I select a few that would form a beautiful contrast to the shrubs and climbers already mentioned. *Thuya Occidentalis*, or American Arbor Vitæ, is a beautiful evergreen for ornamental hedges or single specimens. *Thuya Aurea*, or Golden Arbor Vitæ; the foliage of this is a beautiful light yellowish green, not quite so hardy as the American, as it is rather liable to get browned in winter. *Thuya Siberica*, or Siberian Arbor Vitæ, is one of the most valuable of its class for this climate, as it is perfectly hardy, dark green, and retains the color of its foliage through the winter. *Juniperus Communis*, or Common Juniper, a beautiful small, pyramidal-shaped tree,—contrasts well with spreading shrubs. *Juniperus Sabina*, is a low growing, wide spreading shrub, with dark green foliage. This is all I can mention at present, but the list will be continued in my next.

This design comprises about three acres. The greater portion is devoted to ornamental purposes, about half an acre only being appropriated to kitchen garden. The flower beds are cut in the turf, and the planting is almost wholly of shrubs which are distributed plentifully around in masses.

NO MORE CHEAP TREES.

Eds. Rural:—We have been planting cheap apple trees in this vicinity till we are convinced that it is unprofitable—actually ruinous "What do we call cheap apple trees?" Those that are manufactured in all the nurseries in the country by cutting the roots of seedlings into a half dozen pieces, more or less, and grafting thereon. So thoroughly convinced are we that root-grafted trees are unhealthy, short-lived and unproductive, that our Horticultural Society, after a full discussion of the question, passed a resolution recommending all interested to plant no root-grafted apple trees.

The experience of all the members of our Society proves that in this section eight years is about as long as a root-grafted apple tree can live. The tests are perfect. The same varieties, from the same nursery, have been planted side by side, and those grafted on the stock have done well, are healthy, and bearing good crops; while those grafted on pieces of roots have died in large numbers, are unhealthy, and bearing inferior crops. Let your nurserymen take warning, and prepare themselves to furnish us with stock-grafted trees with which to replant our dying orchards.

T. A. E. Holcomb,
Sec'y S. P. Hort. Society.

South Pass, Ill., March 2d, 1867.

THE TENT CATERPILLAR.

G. W. Cone, Stanley Corners, N. Y., writes as follows:—"We are to have but few caterpillars in this vicinity this season. I have just been through my young orchard of 330 fruit trees, pruning, cutting scions and looking for insects. Last year I found as many caterpillars' eggs on two or three trees as I now find on the whole. This seems to be the case through this section as far as I have been able to learn. Last year they were more numerous here than ever before, but, for some reason, most of them died on the tree where they were hatched. Now, since Providence has done so much toward exterminating them, let every man who owns a tree fully resolve that not a worm shall live on his premises. If we fold up our arms and let them alone because there are but few, they will overrun us again in a year or two; let's *go to work* and clean them out."

"Rural Subscriber," Lockport, N. Y., also writes us on this subject, recommending fruit growers to destroy the eggs of the caterpillar now, as they can be plainly seen on a bright day, glistening in the sun like silver. A little labor now will save a great deal later in the season. Our correspondent also sends us a drawing and description of an implement he has constructed for reaching up to the ends of the limbs from the ground and cutting off those parts to which the eggs are attached. The plan is ingenious, but pruning shears mounted on long handles with a cord attachment, may be procured at the stores at less cost and bother than would attend the making of the one described.

Selling Vegetables by Weight.—Among the subjects up for discussion before the N. Y. Farmers' Club, at a recent meeting, was that of buying and selling vegetables by weight instead of by measure, as now practiced. On this point P. T. Quinn made a long argument in support of the proposed change, adducing sundry cogent reasons in favor of it. The State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, at its January meeting, took action on the subject in the shape of a memorial to the Legislature of that State, asking for the enactment of a law making the change imperative in that State. Dr. Smith stated that all farm produce was weighed in the markets of California and the practice was found much more satisfactory than the old one of measuring. It had the merit of honesty to recommend it, which the old method had not.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Designs for Flower Beds and Gardens.—Every person of taste admires an orderly and appropriate arrangement of flowers in beds or gardens, yet very many are at a loss how to produce it. Beginners in the culture of flowers, or those growing new varieties, may have the exact picture in their minds which they would like to reproduce on the flower bed or garden, yet not have experience enough to accomplish this object. Our correspondent, William Webster of this city, has developed a system which is novel, and apparently may be very convenient and useful to any desiring assistance in arranging their flowers in beds or gardens. Designs are drawn to a scale on cards, and colored; the various colors in the design of the bed or plot are numbered, and against the numbers are the names of the flowers suitable for that arrangement and color. Thus one can see at a glance what flowers to select, and in what shape and proportion to plant them, to produce a certain form and suitable contrast of colors. Mr. W's card will be found in our advertising columns.

Catalogues, &c., Received.—Genesee Valley Nurseries, Frost & Co's Descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower Seeds. Also their Trade List of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for the Spring of 1867. —— Select Catalogue of Roses, New Plants, Greenhouse, Bedding and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, cultivated and for sale by Joseph W. Vestal, Cambridge City, Ind.

Good Tomatoes.—(Young Gardener, Mich.) All of the varieties of tomatoes advertised in the Rural are, doubtless, good. If you are growing plants to sell, we should think you would find it most profitable to grow these new varieties to quite an extent.

Grape Culture and Grape Roots.—(C. F., Nunda, N. Y.) Fuller's Grape Culturist—a standard work on grape culture—will be sent from this office, by mail, on the receipt of $1.50. Our advertising columns will tell you where to get grape roots.

Angers Quince Stock.—(J. F. S., Niagara Co., N. Y.) The Angers Quince may be worthy of trial as an ornamental hedge near buildings. We should not recommend it as a fence to turn stock. Nurserymen usually have large stocks.

Growing Cranberries—Plants.—S. T. writes us that he wishes to plant a cranberry patch, and desires some of our correspondents to inform him how to prepare the land, how to plant, cultivate, &c.

Use for Trunks of Apple Trees.—(S. B. H., Alexander, N. Y.) If the bodies of the apple trees are sound and smooth, they will sell well in this city for plane stock, &c.

Time to Trim Cedar Hedges.—(F., Medina, N. Y.) Trim cedar hedges in the spring before the new growth begins.

New Advertisements.

NATIVE EVERGREENS—Of the following varieties, 5 to 12 inches high, Balsam Fir, White Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, White Pine and Hemlock, at $7 ₩ 1,000; $25 for 5,000. Packing free.
JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

20,000 APPLE TREES, 4 to 5 Years old; 30,000 Peach; 2,000 Plum; 1,000 extra sized Dwarf Pear; Grape Vines, &c., which will be packed in the best manner, delivered to Fairport station or Rochester, in such quantities as may be wanted, and at reasonable rates. McCARTHY & PLOWER,
Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

VIOLA ODORATA, (English Sweet Violets.)—I have several thousand roots of this beautiful flower, double-blue, and exceedingly fragrant. I will send them, post-paid, at the following rates:
Good roots, well packed, each, ...$0.30
" " per dozen,..... 2.25
They will be ready to send out as soon as the weather will permit. Address S. P. WAKELEE,
896-2t Care of Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

POWELL'S EARLY TOMATOES.—The Plants are hardy, of vigorous habit, foliage large and distinct. Fruit extra early, medium size, smooth, bright red and SOLID in every case; on this important point there is no mistake, which is more than can be said of any other early Tomato yet introduced, and will equal, if not exceed in product, any competitors. It is the earliest ever cultivated on the Hudson River, has been tested fairly, and will ripen about the 1st of July with good cultivation. Price 25 cents per packet. For sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

KEECH'S NEW SEEDLINGS—GENS. Mead and Sheridan, two of the best Strawberries yet known, post-paid, by mail $5 ₩ dozen; for each dozen ordered of the above I will add 2 plants of Gens. Grant and Sherman, each. New Jersey Scarlet, very early, $2 ₩ 100; Agriculturist, $2 ₩ 100; $10 ₩ 1,000. 800 extra 2 year Iona vines, the best in market, $18 ₩ dozen; $100 ₩ 100; Delaware layers, $20 ₩ 100; 1 year, $18 ₩ 100; 2 year, $3 ₩ dozen. Diana, one year from cuttings, very strong, $18 ₩ 100. Rebecca, 1 year from cuttings, $5 ₩ doz. Cash to accompany orders.
896-2t JOS. KEECH, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES FOR SALE. Extras, Double Extras, 1 and 2 years, at *very low rates*. Send early for Price List, before buying elsewhere. I. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, N. Y. 896-4t

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

100 Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	$5.00
50 Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	2.50
20 Varieties of Annuals	1.00
10 Varieties of Annuals	.50
20 Varieties of More Rare Annuals	2.00
10 Varieties of More Rare Annuals	1.00
20 Varieties of Choice Green-House Seeds	4.00
40 Varieties of Choice Green-House Seeds	7.00
20 Varieties of Hardy Biennials and Perennials	1.00
20 Varieties American Seeds, for European culture	2.00

☞ All strictly my own selections. Fresh and true to name. Sent by mail for price named. For sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

ALL NURSERIES IN ONE.—L. L. WHITLOCK, Office 37 Park Row, New York City, will fill selected orders of over *one hundred dollars* at the lowest wholesale prices, among which are:

Apple Trees	6	cents each.
Pear Trees	30	" "
Currants	3	" "
Gooseberries	2½	" "
Grapes	3½	" "
Blackberries	1	" "
Raspberries	1½	" "
Strawberries (Wilson's Albany)	$3	per 1,000
Shade Trees	20	cents each.
Shrubs (6 to 10 feet)	5	" "
Roses	5	" "
Bedding Plants	4	" "

☞ Send stamp for Price List. 896-2teo

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.
☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings.
Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.
Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand lots.
☞ For Price Lists address
HOLTEN & ZUNDELL,
Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.

UNQUALIFIED PRAISE IS BESTOWED UPON **THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE** —AND— FLORISTS' COMPANION.

Published the first of each Month and containing **Articles on the Horticultural Interests of All Sections of the Union,** BY THE ABLEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.
☞ Price Three Dollars per Annum.
Sample Copies 30 Cents.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

FLOWER SEEDS! FLOWER SEEDS! IMPORTED THIS SPRING.
FROST & Co.,
GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and others, to their fine and extensive collection of **CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS** Just imported from the best houses in Europe:
Standard Pear Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Green-House and Bedding Plants, Roses, Etc., Etc.,
at very low rates. The following Catalogues will be sent, pre-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of postage stamps, as follows:
No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Green-House Plants, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bulbs, &c., 5 cents each.
No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 5c. each.
No. 5. Catalogue of Flower Seeds, 5c. each. [896-4t

A NEW GRAPE! SALEM.

The subscriber now offers for sale, for the first time, the above grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desired in an out-door grape—being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like the other well-known kinds, Nos. 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between the Native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years. Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for the first time.
Feb., 1867. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would here state, that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to I. L. Waring of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2, 1867.

The undersigned will dispose of a few layers of the SALEM with two eyes at $5 each, and next Autumn be prepared to supply one year old vines in quantity. The demand for this valuable grape will be large, it is therefore advisable for those who wish to secure them to apply early. Circular with engraving on application. I. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

My stock of vines for spring planting comprises a general assortment of the different varieties; all of which have been grown with the utmost care and with special reference to producing healthy, well-matured roots.
Long experience has proved my system of growing vines to be the best in practice, and by devoting my energies entirely to this one department, I am enabled by past experience and, with the aid of extensive and perfect facilities, to produce better vines and in larger quantity than any other propagator. In an eminent degree is this true of my present stock of

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.

These two varieties have very justly received the highest commendations everywhere, and the Iona has come to be acknowledged the best American wine grape. Read the following:

"The Iona and Israella Grapes, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, at Iona Island, are the best grapes in America."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The Iona is unequalled by any native, and is probably unsurpassed by any foreign kind."—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Pleasant Valley, Jan. 1867.
Dr. C. W. Grant:—I have tried the Iona wine by the severest tests that could be furnished, and all of the trials have been very satisfactory.
Taking the best Catawba wine that has been made as "*very good*," I should place Delaware next above it in rank; Diana, for some qualities, next above that; and Iona above all.
Placing Iona by the side of the finest wines of Germany, that are not excelled in the world, it does not suffer in comparison in any respect, while it has some important characteristics entirely its own, that, in my estimation, place it above that of all other grapes with which I am acquainted. I intend to plant largely of it, and of that only, and from my own experience and extended observation, confidently recommended the same to my friends. Inclosed find order for 10,000 Iona vines, No. 1, Vineyard Class. C. D. Champlin,
Secretary Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

The great popularity of these two most valuable varieties has induced their extensive propagation from immature wood, and thus thousands of vines have been produced and disseminated, which will only serve to injure their well merited reputation and to disappoint those who have purchased them.
Being in possession of the original vines, and also of many of the first propagated from them, I have been supplied with an abundance of mature wood to grow a large stock for market, and now offer at low rates vines of such extra quality as will not disappoint the planter.
☞ Great Inducements are offered to clubs. Send stamp for Price Lists of Vines, with engravings of Iona and Israella, and ask your neighbors to join with you in forming a club. Manual of the Vine (a thorough treatise,) sent for 30 cents. Address
C. W. GRANT, Iona, (near Peekskill,)
896-4t Westchester Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HER HEAD UPON MY SHOULDER.

One dark and dreary winter day,
When snow-drifts fast were melting,
And 'gainst the window's dewy pane
The rainy flakes were pelting,
Before the red hearth's genial blaze,
As outer blasts blew colder,
I was seated at my Birdie's side
With her dear head on my shoulder.

I heeded not the storm without;
Within the the sun was shining;
The clouds of life were lifted then,
I saw the silver lining;
And as my darling sweetly smiled,
My throbbing heart grew bolder;
I dreamed, as I had never dreamed,
Till her fair head pressed my shoulder.

I dreamed of riches and of fame
Acquired by honest labor,
A name to live when I am dead,
And wealth to help my neighbor;
I dreamed, too, of a happy home
Where, growing old and older,
Her little hand clasped close in mine,
Her head upon my shoulder.

The tide of years may bear us on,
Perchance our paths diverging;
The frosts of time may blast the bud,
And freeze the love that's surging:
But not until each heart-throb cease,
And dust to dust shall moulder,
Shall I forget the blissful hour
When her head lay on my shoulder.

Marion, N. Y., Feb., 1867. P. J. B.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

Now, my kind readers, should I chance, in the course of my remarks, to differ somewhat from the sentiment that has been so abundantly dealt out to you in every periodical, from the "Child's Paper" of simple anecdotes, to the very *eclat* of fashion, love and nonsense, do not turn up that organ that is so ready to express the scorn of its very fastidious bearer, and throw aside the paper with an impatient—"Pshaw!" And you, especially, young ladies, who have been declaring your age at "precisely eighteen" for the past ten years, do not twist your rosy lips in scorn and screech out "A crusty old bachelor!"—but condescend to hear me through, and then look about you, and I can assure you that you will find the world full of living examples to prove the truth of the assertions herein made.

I do not wish, as so many have done, to be all alive to the one side of this question and apparently dead to the other; I shall not present all the dark spots of the picture and conceal the light ones; but, as you well know, light and shade must be combined in order to produce a pleasing appearance. It is in this combining of light and darkness that so many have failed in portraying "scenes from life." They lead you up where all is light and beauty; they tell you of the gentle breezes that play about you; they direct your attention to the light of the sun, in whose congenial rays you may ever bask in peace; they recount to your dazzled mind the joys, pleasures and luxuries awaiting you; but they never warn you of the storms and tempests that may come; they fail to tell you that the same mild rays of the sun may not always fall upon you, and that night must, as ever, succeed the day; they fail to enumerate the trials, perplexities and disappointments which lie in the pathway of nearly all of us during our journey here below. They continually revolve the glowing spots before the eyes of the reader till he is led to believe the pictures thus painted but a common leaf from the volume of human life. They gaze upon these gilded scenes, where all is sunshine and felicity, till they seem to forget that the place is nothing more than earthly and that the characters are only human.

Why is it that such trash should be continually before the people and so many maintain silence? Why should the minds of our young people, especially, be thus overladen with such views of an ideal life, and so little of the real be presented them? Ah, there comes a revolting confession! We, as a people, are given too much to romance and dreams. The young (and often those who are not so young) are too fond of the silly, yellow-covered literature, with which the shelves of our book stores and news offices are laden, and neglect the ponderous tomes of their fathers' well-stocked libraries and, above all, that great volume of Nature, from which we may glean many a profitable lesson.

All of you have seen the dusty, rough and rusty mechanic, farmer or miller, as he appears during six days of the week, and know full well how pleasing is the change produced by washing, combing, &c., on the Sabbath. We would know him, covered with dust and dirt and clad in his ragged and patched garments; but the change produced by the new apparel, put on for a day, renders him almost a new person. We fail for a time to recognize him. It is under such a dress that these scenes of which I have spoken are sketched. There are times in the lives of all when the sun shines brightly, fortune seems to smile and we are indeed happy; but it is only the one day in seven.

And what effect, do you ask, has marriage upon society? Why should all these comparisons have been introduced to represent "home scenes?" Ah, that is no secret if you will but read from the open volume of living facts, every day before you. Look at the record of that penniless youth who, five years ago, led to the hymeneal altar a happy and trusting maiden, and on whose brow rested not a line of care or trouble. Interpret for us the language of that wrinkled brow, the ashy pallor of the once rosy cheek, and the dullness of the once flashing eye, and then ask yourself, if you will, if you *can* sanction the cry of "marry, marry!" The honeymoon always lasts for awhile, and the happy couple almost forget that they are of this world, where all things perish and life brings its trials to all, when some stern reality calls them back to their old existence. "Old existence," did I say? Ay, except more has been added to the burden beneath which he was before struggling. No matter what opportunities he may have for business in other places, he is now bound to that place which he calls home. And such a home! The unmarried man may go when and where he will, remain as long as he desires, and return when his business shall have been completed, knowing that no "affectionate" wife is waiting at home, hoping, looking and longing for his return, and ready to greet him with the never-failing "curtain lecture," for his having been so long absent. Happy, happy are they who are not compelled to bow to their petticoated rulers and ask if they may go, and how long they may be gone, and ever stand in fear of being Caudled. Oh, wretched, wretched are they who are subject to the whims and caprices of nervous, notional and pettish woman!

Do not understand me to maintain that happiness may not be found in the married state. That is not my position. I believe it the duty of many to marry; but I am likewise of the opinion that the world would become better, and the human family, as a class, be rendered happier if many who are married had remained single. For boys not out of their teens to take upon themselves the burden of caring for a wife and family when they are, in reality, incapable of supporting themselves, seems to me to be a little unwise and out of character.

I know that poets and novelists tell us much of the poor who plunge into domestic life, where are to be seen "the happy and contented wife, the affectionate and loving husband, with a rosy little cherub playing about in childish glee;" but such are the mere brain-creations of romantic lovers, who have never seen, or, having seen, know little of the realities of life and glory in the mistaken opinion that domestic life is a continual play of ecstacy. But do the thousands of poverty-stricken families who are actors in the great drama of life realize that to them it is a paradise? Oh, the weary, weary toil, from morn till night, the cold, desolate and scantily furnished hovel, in which they manage, by the strictest economy, to support life, the dirty, noisy, sickly, squalling young ones, the unhappy, disappointed and heart-broken wife, and the discouraged, "hard-hearted" and "unfeeling" husband! Such examples are daily crying aloud to the young who contemplate taking upon themselves an additional burden, to "Consider, consider!" What are your pecuniary circumstances? What salary do you command? Many married men are there, within the circle of my acquaintance, whose yearly income does not exceed three hundred dollars. That must be a pleasing prospect for contemplation to those who are to subsist on such an allowance! A young man leading a quiet and temperate life might possibly manage to live on that amount; but when one or more shall have been added to draw from the scanty store, that renders it quite a more difficult affair to manage. Oh yes, I understand why some of you have no fears. You settle down in the immediate vicinity of an affectionate father who will not see you suffer, well knowing that a little may be received daily from his supply. Yes, that is noble! that is magnanimous! But when that opportunity shall no longer be afforded you — what then? Oh, you will "scrimp" and save, economise and borrow, enslave yourself and family, till death shall call you away, then take your departure from this world, leaving not enough effects to defray your funeral expenses.

Young men, this is no overwrought picture. Look about you, and you will see the world full of witnesses for the truth of my position. Let me exhort you, then, before you take this important step to consider well your situation. First, know yourself. Enter not "*in vinculis matrimonii*" till you know that you have an abundance; but if your allowance is small, better by far pass to your grave with no one to mourn your departure than drag through distress and poverty a sorrowing wife and helpless family, to be left to the mercies of an unfeeling world. Again I say, "Consider! consider!"

Williamsfield, Ohio. C. T. Leonard.

Mrs. President Johnson.—The appearance of the President's wife, at a late reception at the White House, is thus described:—"Mrs. Johnson appeared at the reception for the first time. I felt a deep anxiety to see the woman who had taught her husband to read, and inspired him with that lofty ambition which led to place and power. She stood near the President to his right; pale, thin, stamped with care and sickness, a countenance of thoughtful sadness, an expression of deep curiosity. Looking for a moment at each person introduced, her eye would drop immediately in meditative thoughtfulness, as if her mind and heart were filled with thoughts and emotions far different from the giddy throng passing by. All who know her speak well of her."

Royal Courtesy.—A peer, when dining with Queen Victoria, was challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. He politely thanked her, but declined the compliment, stating that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen, and jocularly said:—"Your Majesty, here is Lord ——, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned to the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which the abstainer would be dealt with. With a smiling and graceful expression the Queen replied: "There is no compulsion at my table."

"Anything to please the child," as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out of the window.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined, for the reasons annexed:—"Are there Flowers in Heaven?" U. Rhythm badly mixed. Other accepted.——"March," M. A. D. Some lines are very fine, but others are incomprehensible.——"How the New Year is Going," S. L. C. The figure is long since worn out. "To Mothers" and "Sweet Flowers of Spring." Some stanzas very pretty, others quite slip-shod. You hardly need be reminded that "crib" and "lid" do not rhyme, nor "hearts" and "flock," nor "yield" and "heal." Schoolboys and the Spanish proverb tell us "there are no birds in last year's nest;" you say "Robins will come to the last summer's nest." Other article accepted.——"Arithmetical Question," G. W. P. Not correct.——J. A. P. M. Your article is well done for so young a writer; but we do not publish any thing sectarian.——"Home," "Woman Suffrage," H. Not new. Other accepted.——"A Leaf from the Past," A. E. H. Your style is good, but the theme and plan are old.——Contributors might save themselves and us a deal of trouble by dropping the pernicious habit of underscoring every third word. Some articles would look perfectly ridiculous, if printed as written. Remember that where everything is emphasized nothing is emphatic. Construct your sentences correctly, and any intelligent reader will inflect them properly without the aid of Italics.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DEPARTING WINTER.

Brave old Winter, thou'rt passing, yes, passing away,
And the fair spring is dawning upon us to-day;
We will welcome thy advent, O beauteous guest,
For thy bowers resemble that home of the blest.

In my dreams I have wandered the fair meadows o'er,
I have fancied me seated on Catatunk's shore;
There to watch its pure waters so silently flow,
As they wind round most gracefully forming a bow,

To the bold Susquehanna, the Chesapeake bay,
And the dark rolling ocean where dashes the spray;
But return, O my mind, to my youth's happy home,
Where my memory with pleasure so often will roam.

To my eyes has been painted the woodland so gay,
With rich clusters of wild flowers to cheer up the way;
The sweet carols of songsters methinks I have heard,
As the leaves of the forest their melody stirred.

And the soft rustling whisper methinks I can hear,
As it comes like a spirit all gentle and clear
To release one from labor or lull to repose
A heart that is wearied and laden with woes.

Yes, the plowboy's loud whistle doth echo full well,
From farm-house to cottage just over the dell;
While the spring is approaching, and lowing of herds
Is mingled with songs from the long absent birds.

Spencer, N. Y. L. E. E.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ELIA.

Ah, gentle Elia, whither has fled thy power? We have essayists many and humorists many, but thy health is not in them. In vain we seek for thy tender grace, thy humor delicate as the leaves of the mimosa.

Prëeminent upon our shelf stands Macaulay in stately majesty. We turn the leaves of our Carlyle and are thrilled by his sturdy vigor, his earnest manliness. Leigh Hunt, the appreciative, himself does not fail of appreciation. With dear old Christopher North we love to ramble through fields and woods and hills, e'en at the striding pace of seven miles an hour; and in the same society we joy to catch the dew born of "Ambrosial Nights."

In these and many others our soul delights to revel; but thou, O Elia, art the frequent companion of our night watches; and the first light of the morning doth often crown thy open page. Perennial is thy charm. Thou art not our king, but our brother.

In thy "Complaint of Married People," *our* young friends who are but just emerging from the halo of the honeymoon, and they who have passed far beyond its doubtful gleam, are led to see their follies and sometimes, yet too rarely, to avoid them. In these times of more than Jewish prejudice we bless the days without trichinæ, that gave us the "Dissertation upon Roast Pig." In the long winter evenings, when we would shuffle away the time, the worthy "Sarah Battle" becomes our oracle. Behind our chair her figure seems to stand with finger pressed on lip, and not in her countenance can we discern either "ominous conjecture" or assured success. Speechless as marble, expressionless as glass, she watches the varying fortune of the game, yet seems to control it by some weird influence. Patron saint of whist is Sarah Battle.

Under all the current of thy cheerfulness our minds project the dark tragedy of thy life, and we see that the sparkling ripples hide depths of darkness from whose silent gloom only a strong arm and steadfast heart have enabled thee to rise. We see thee walking with thy "poor, dear, dearest sister;" we join the social gatherings at thy home; we enjoy the "linked sweetness" of thy hesitating wit; and we go away rejoicing, feeling stronger and better for thy genial companionship. Sincerely do we thank our stars, O Elia, that, before we were born, they shone over thee, and that underneath their mild radiance thou didst work out through trial and sorrow so grand a simplicity of character.

¶

Alexander Dumas, Jr., was recently asked, "How happens it you no longer go into company?" "Because I saw company made me more stupid, and I did not make company more sprightly."

Sidney Smith said that a certain person was so fond of contradiction that he would throw up the window in the middle of the night, and contradict the watchman who was calling the hour.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TIRED.

Tired, physically tired, weary with labor, trembling and faint, with aching brow and throbbing temples, with stiffened muscles and unsteady step, with drooping form and limbs that refuse to do their bidding—the vigor of the body departed, nothing but weariness—tired!

But the night cometh, and the weary shall rest. The aching head shall be softly pillowed, the toiling hands shall be folded lightly over the tranquil breast, the labors and perplexities of the day shall give place to quiet dreams. In sweet forgetfulness of daily toils and exhausing cares, sleeps the tired one, while the Father above tenderly takes care of His helpless child. Cometh also the morning. New vigor animates the muscles. The current of life goes bounding joyfully through the system. Firm in nerve and fresh in spirit, he goes forth to his daily work. God be thanked for the night, but more for the morning!

Tired, mentally tired, weary of problems, of theories, of speculations, of ancient authors, of "unusual constructions," of iambic trimeters, of exponential curves. Weary of books, of large books, of little books, of books with paper covers, of borrowed books, of books in which are only words and sentences and chapters. Tired of recitation rooms with their black-boards and rows of benches, tired of petty deception, of assumed worth, of conceited ignorance—tired, very tired!

But the summer will come, the beautiful green-robed summer, the ever joyous summer, and will bring with it a release from wearisome duties, a rest for the tired brain. Know we each of a blessed nook somewhere on this wide earth, a cheery cottage with vine-covered porch where Mother sews and Father reads the paper, or, perhaps, a dear old farm-house, with cherry trees in the yard and the "ten acre lot" stretching beyond, which, brother writes, is "sowed to wheat this year." Know we each of some such place, where we shall breathe a purer atmosphere, where warm hearts shall welcome us, where we shall lay down our burden of cares, where the mists shall gently roll away from our befogged understanding, and leave us ourselves again, light-hearted and free, no longer known as erudite students, but simply the dear children at home again. And so we labor on patiently, inspired by the thought of the well-earned rest that awaits us.

Tired, spiritually tired, weary of broken resolutions, of half-formed purposes, of partial consecrations; weary of in-dwelling sin, of vain imaginings, of envious promptings, of rebellious uprisings. Tired of yielding to temptation, tired of an unbelieving heart, tired of doing the "evil I would not;" tired of sin, unspeakably tired!

But shall the conflict always last? Is there no respite in the struggle against Satan and sin? Is God less merciful to him who labors in His service, than to him who labors for himself? "There remaineth therefore a rest," when we shall have finished our work, when the sun of our life shall have set, whether it go down in the purple splendor of a fair summer's eve, or whether it be obscured by the gray sleet of adversity. Then only shall we know the full import of the precious assurance of "rest for the weary." But, except we labor faithfully, except we be tired, rest is not rest. The more tired we are, the sweeter the repose, the more glorious the awakening. ***

DEAN SWIFT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were drawn up by Dean Swift to be observed "when I come to be old:"

Not to marry a young woman.

Not to keep young company, unless they desire it.

Not to be peevish, morose or suspicious.

Not to tell the same story over and over to the same person.

Not to be covetous—the hardest of all to be kept.

Not to be over severe with young people, but to make allowance for their youthful follies and weakness.

Not to be influenced by or to give ear to the knavish tattling of servants.

Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any but those who desire it.

Not to talk much, nor of myself—very hard again.

To desire some good friend to inform me which of these resolutions I break or neglect, and to reform accordingly.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Blessed influence of one true loving human soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which the tiny seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasseled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts; our sun-filled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in thin vapor, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made flesh; they touch us with soft, responsive hands; they look at us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith, and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A wicked wag says the reason young ladies look so bold and fierce in these days, is because they tie their hair so tightly on the back of their heads that they cannot shut their eyes. Another rightly says that brushing the hair back on the temples and forehead gives them a bare-faced appearance.

Sabbath Reading.

NIGHT—SONG IN LENT.

by richard storrs willis.

Mournful night is dark around me,
Hushed the world's conflicting din,
All is still and all is tranquil—
But this restless heart within!

Wakeful still I press my pillow,
Watch the stars that float above,
Think of One for me who suffered,
Think and weep for grief and love.

Flow, ye tears! though in your streaming
Oft yon stars of His grow dim!
Hallowed is the grief He wakens,
Blest the tears that flow for Him,

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MORNING ASPIRATIONS.

Again I wake from my dreams to the thrilling pulsations of real life. The modest blush of morning overspreads the face of Nature, and it creeps tenderly through the lattice of my lonely chamber, luring me forth into the battle of life. Behold the first throbbings of another day! The mighty sun draws nigh, borne on the fleet chariots of the air; his glittering messengers, mounted in the eastern sky, hail the sleeping world and herald his glorious advent as with a thousand trumpets. And all nature seems to wake with invigorated spirit and shout for joy over the birth of day. The proud pine trees, arrayed upon a thousand hill-tops, shake their flowing banners triumphantly in the breath of morning. The venerable mountains chronicle the glad event, writing their rude, dark figures on the ambient parchment of the sky. The gentle stars look down the world a sad farewell and fade before the glory, dew-dropping the earth with their parting tears. All the mighty elements are mingling their voices in harmonious communion. The very air we breathe comes down to us through those golden depths, laden with a charm.

And I awake and catch the inspiration. My soul assumes a lofty tone correspondent with the deep grandeur around me. It flutters with joyous emotions. I inhale the mighty aspirations of the wakening world. I seem to stand upon high thrones and to quaff the spirit of the universe. From all around some whisperings of cheer. Something awakes new fire in my spirit. Something would raise me higher. Something would spur on my soul to noble energies while yet there is time. Hail glorious morning, hail! A welcome to our world! Thou comest with eloquence of joy to my yearning soul. It has not come in vain. It is the dawning of a new life to me. It cometh as the harbinger of better days. The future looms up full of pleasant prospects and radiant as the morning.

What untold hours have I squandered in trifling. We have no time to fool away. Each day must show its progress if we would attain anything like excellence. The days of life are few. Let me here end this course of folly. Henceforth I will act in a different manner. Awake, O my soul, awake! Why dost thou live to so little purpose in this great and glorious world? Make mighty efforts to redeem the misspent past. Let yonder rising sun mark the beginning of a new era in my history. Let me grasp effectually the omnipotent present. Let the great turning point be now. Let me show how much I can achieve to-day. Let me stretch every nerve, seize every second of time and improve it in the noblest occupation. May I take a long day's journey toward immortality. Let me live whole weeks of common days in this one day. Let it be the most glorious day that has ever dawned on me. Let this week mark higher accomplishment than any in all my life before. And let each succeeding day and week and month be brighter than its predecessor. Let me fight valiantly and invincibly against all mighty obstacles that oppose themselves, and all weaknesses of nature, and trample them beneath my feet. Though hedged about with difficulties, let me toil through with unconquerable zeal. Let me throw my whole soul into all my undertakings; and let me bring forth something worthy of myself. Let me not breathe the glorious breath of life in vain. Frank.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

On the deck of the great ship at sea a mother sat gazing at something lying before her, while tears flowed like rain. For days and nights she had been watching and praying over her little child, so anxious and so earnest that it might live. But the beautiful flower drooped, and faded, and died. And she was now looking at its waxen face and hands as it lay in its rude little coffin, ready to be buried in the great deep, where no stone could mark its grave. A single sweet flower, the only one in the whole ship, was clasped in its tiny hand. The passengers were all gathered round, silent and sympathizing, and many in tears. The great ship glided swiftly on, knowing nothing of the sorrows within her.

The hardy sons of the ocean had been piped "to bury the dead;" and, grouping around the windlass, they thought of the beautiful child that so lately was their pet. One spoke of the sweet face, another of its playfulness, and another of the mother's loss. All was ready now. The coffin was placed on the main hatches as a bier. The fresh winds moaned through the cordage. The maintop was hove to the mast, and the great ship paused and stood still. The captain read the funeral service, "we commit this body to the deep." The bell tolled the knell. The little coffin plunged in and sank down, down, down. But the mother, without a doubt that the eye of Jesus would follow her little one, and his voice raise it from the ocean grave at the last great day, stayed her soul upon Christ, and meekly bowed and said, "Thy will be done."—*S. S. Times.*

The Reviewer.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860–'65. Its Causes, Incidents and Results: Intended to Exhibit Especially its Moral and Political Phases, with the Drift and Progress of American Opinion Respecting Human Slavery from 1776 to the Close of the War for the Union. By HORACE GREELEY. Illustrated by Portraits on Steel of Generals, Statesmen and Other Eminent Men; Views of Places of Historic Interest; Maps, Diagrams of Battle-Fields, Naval Actions, Etc.: From Official Sources. Volume II. [8vo, pp. 732.] Hartford: O. D. Case & Company.

THE idea that to write a good history the historian must be far removed in time from the era of his theme, like most abstract propositions which have resulted from the transformation of a metaphor into an argument, is not wholly true. For some purposes, perhaps for general historical purposes, it is better that the historian be entirely clear of all immediate influencies flowing from the events he describes; just as the general, out of range of the conflict, must understand the ordering of the battle better than the private in the heat and smoke. But for the feelings produced, the excitement, the incidents that inspire courage or induce panics, the knowledge of the soldier is infinitely superior to that of his commander. So of slavery in America and the terrible war in which its barbarism culminated, and by which it destroyed itself. It did not rest upon any real basis of self-interest, and the war which it insisted upon was not only without any excuse or provocation, but was a rebellion against a Government so constructed that never by any possibility can it give cause for insurrection. It found its origin and support only in the meanest and lowest passions of the human heart. Moreover, it was barbarism wielding the power of civilization. And the ordinary historian, a century hence, who proceeds regularly upon the question of motive, will be totally at fault. For such an anomalous theme the writer must have come into actual contact with the popular feeling, and witnessed the driftings of popular opinion that marked its progress. These conditions could hardly have been more perfectly fulfilled than in HORACE GREELEY, the veteran journalist and life-long foe of slavery; and his great work, just completed, will probably be, so far as its specific object is concerned, a standard authority never to be displaced.

NEW AMERICA. By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON, Editor of the "Athenæum," and Author of "The Holy Land," "William Penn," Etc. [12mo.—pp. 495.] Philadelphia—J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THIS work, by a literary Englishman of ability and reputation, is the result of a visit last summer to our country. Mr. DIXON says—"I went out in search of an old world, and found a new one. East, west, north and south, I met with new ideas, new purposes, new methods; in short, with a New America." He avers that "the men who planted these Free States—doing the noblest work that England has achieved in history—were spurred into their course by two great passions: a great love of Liberty; a deep sense of Religion," and says he has pictured what he saw of the changes now being wrought in the actual life of man and woman on the American soil, under the power of these master passions. We have read the volume with profound interest. The author's discussions of many topics, from his English point of view, are entertaining and spicy and fresh. He visited many peculiar religious socities—such as the *Oneida Communists*, Shakers, Mormons, etc.,—and gives accounts of their creeds and customs which may be read with interest and profit by the great mass of intelligent Americans; for our author saw and examined into many things of which we, as a people, take little heed at present, though some of them (like the excrescence of Mormonism,) must ere long involve questions of vital interest. The book is fair to the people and country, and the investigations of the peculiar religious sects will prove both interesting and instructive, though few may admit the conclusions of the author in regard to the importance of the symptoms of these skin diseases of America. The volume is issued in excellent style, on tinted paper and contains several illustrations.

KALOOLAH; or the Adventures of Jonathan Romer of Nantucket. By W. S. MAYO, M. D. [12mo. pp. 514.] New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

THIS is a new edition of a book which was published seventeen or eighteen years ago and ran through several editions. It is one of that class of stories which are generally disparagingly denominated imitations of "Robinson Crusoe," though many of them far surpass in interest if not in verisimilitude DE FOE's celebrated narrative. It purports to be the life of a boy too smart for his teachers, who was more fond of roughing it than of the tameness of in-door life, and who, after some lively adventures among the hills and streams of Northern New York, run away to sea; and there the story proper begins. KALOOLAH, the heroine, was an interesting young lady, nearly white, daughter of the king of a fabulous country in Central Africa, whom JONATHAN found among a lot of slaves offered for sale on the coast, and whom of course he rescued and finally married. The recital of adventures is interesting; and if the author has failed of making his heroine anything more than an ordinary Yankee girl in wild African costume, he has done no worse than many more pretentious novelists. For sale by DEWEY.

TALES OF A TRAVELLER. By WASHINGTON IRVING. [16mo. pp. 258.] Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

THIS edition of IRVING's "Traveler" is one of a series of popular books, in cheap form, for railway or fireside reading which the PUTNAMS propose to issue, under the title of "Railway Classics." Nothing need be said here on the quality of WASHINGTON IRVING's writings; for the verdict concerning them, both of the people and of the critics, has long since been settled. If a publisher is ever entitled to the thanks of the friends of literature, it is when he issues a cheap but decent edition of a standard author. There are thousands of people who must read something, but cannot afford to buy costly books. If not furnished with books that *are* books at prices within their means, they will buy "books that are no books," because they are cheap. A celebrated English poet could not have done anything to lower himself more in the estimation of every one of his readers than when, a short time since, he refused to have a cheap edition of his works issued for the poorer classes. That was the very snobbery of literature. For sale by DEWEY.

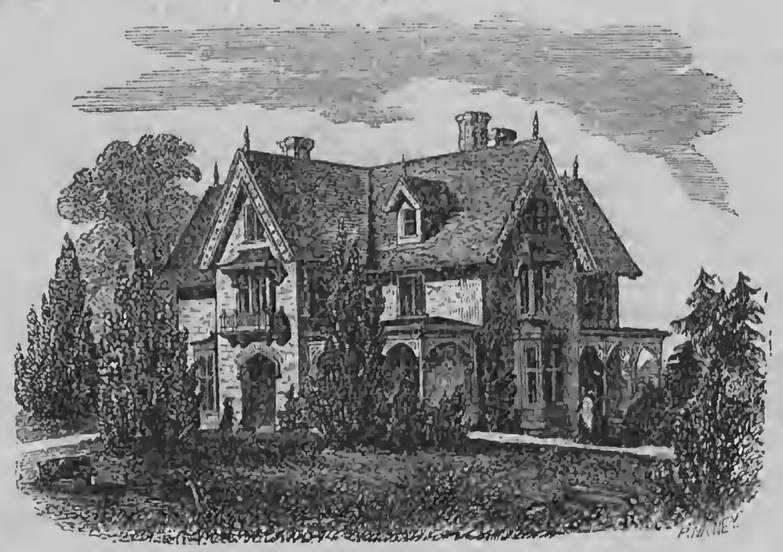
THE STORY OF A STOMACH: AN EGOTISM. By a Reformed Dyspeptic. [pp. 60.] New York: Fowler & Wells.

THE writer of this pamphlet has committed the common fault of "saying too much before he begins;" but perhaps it would be too much to expect a reformed dyspeptic to digest his subject matter thoroughly. However, if all he says is true—as we know part of it to be—his hints will be valuable to those who suffer the tortures of dyspepsia.

WILLIS AND "IDLEWILD."

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.

IN the RURAL of February 2d we gave a sketch of the life and character of the late N. P. WILLIS, whose death was then the most recent event of the literary world. His remains were taken to the family burying ground, at Mount Auburn, near Boston, for interment, and were borne to the grave by the most celebrated literary men of the country, with a large concourse of friends and citizens. In this number we present an accurate portrait of Mr. WILLIS, and a view of "Idlewild," his residence near Newburg, on the Hudson. The manner in which it received its name is thus related: Mr. WILLIS was negotiating for its purchase, when the proprietor said disparagingly, "It is nothing but an idle wild;" and he at once adopted the last two words for its title, the fame of which has since become coextensive with his own.



"IDLEWILD," THE HOME OF WILLIS.

Various Topics.

ARTEMUS WARD.

JUST as the RURAL was sent to press last week came the brief announcement of the death of CHAS. F. BROWNE, "Artemus Ward," at Southampton, England. He died on the 6th and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery on the 9th. He was born in Waterford, Maine, where his mother still resides, and was connected with the press at a very early age. He is said to have been at one time the most rapid compositor in the country. His first literary productions appeared in the Carpet-Bag, a comic weekly published in Boston, on which he was employed as a practical printer. But it was while local editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer that he first came into general notice as a humorist, from his letters published over the signature of Artemus Ward, the traveling showman. These were at once seized upon and widely copied, their success being a source of great astonishment to their author. He followed up the happy vein he had struck, worked it carefully, and ultimately made it a source of great pecuniary profit as well as literary reputation.

In 1863 he visited Utah, and the next year he appeared in the principal cities of the Union with a series of paintings illustrative of Mormon life, probably the best executed pictures ever exhibited as a "panorama," and an inimitable lecture descriptive of life at Salt Lake, as seen through the eyes of a complete humorist and constant punster. He was a good deal of an actor; and the three attractions combined made his show more popular than the imaginary "wax figgers" of the fictitious ARTEMUS. About six months since he went to England, where he was met with a most flattering reception, leased Egyptian Hall, in London, and repeated his exhibition and lecture until failing health compelled him to desist. He was thirty-three years of age at the time of his death, and unmarried. Those who knew him personally speak of him as a genial and companionable man, mild tempered and of a generous disposition.

The first announcement of the death of one whose life has been devoted to anything classed under the head of nonsense always creates a most unpleasant sensation. The mind pictures at once the contrast between the mirthful moods of the jester and the pangs of dissolution, and by a fallacious argument takes it for granted that great talents have been wasted. The afterthought, however, dispels, or should dispel, this illusion. The ordinary philanthropist and the labor-lightening inventor are not more truly public benefactors than the genuine humorist, who, if he does not relieve the physical suffering of a few lives, at least drives the blueness out of many. To keep mankind good-natured is no mean task; and to wit devoid of malice we owe a tribute not inferior to that unhesitatingly rendered to poetry and philosophy.

WM. PENN'S DEED FROM THE INDIANS.

THIS indenture witnesseth, that we, Packenah, Jaracoam, Sikals, Partequesott, Jevis, Essepenock, Felkroy, Hekellapan, Econus, Machlona, Meteheougha, Wisa Powey, Indian Kings, Sachemakers, right owners of all lands from Quing Quingas, called Chester Creek, all along by the west of Delaware river, and so between the said creeks backwards as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods, to us in hand paid by William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof, viz: 20 guns, 20 fathoms matheoat, 20 fathoms strand water, 20 blankets, 20 kettles, 20 pounds powder, 100 bars leads, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 40 pairs of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 barrels of red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass bottles, 80 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hanks of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 200 flints, 30 pairs of scissors, 80 combs, 60 looking-glasses, 200 needles, one skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 jewsharps, 20 hoes, 30 gimblets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 100 strings of beads, do hereby acknowledge, &c. Given under our hands, &c., at Newcastle, second day of the eighth month, 1689.

The above is a true copy, taken from the original by Ephraim Morton, now living in Washington, Penn., formerly a clerk in the land office, which copy he gave to Wm. Stratton, and from which the above was taken in Little York, this 7th day of December, 1813.

GIVE THE PRINTERS FAIR PLAY.—We have a piece of advice which we wish to impress firmly and indelibly upon the public mind, and that is to give the printers fair play. Do not forget that it costs something to puff as well as to advertise, and never sponge upon a printer in any way whatever. It is printer's ink that makes nine-tenths of our fortunes; it takes money to buy ink, type and paper, and yet, after all this, few are the thanks the printer gets. Give the printer fair play, and give up all expectations of gratuitous puffing, &c. Daniel Webster was "mighty near right" when he remarked of the press, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, amply rewarded is its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill it without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price."

BENEDICT ARNOLD—A RELIC.

THE New Haven Palladium says:—We have the identical sign that used to hang out over the store of Benedict Arnold when he traded in Water street in this city, and we present below a copy of it as near as a sign can be copied on paper. It is about three and a-half feet long and two and a-half broad. The sign is black, and the letters look at first glance as if put on with yellow paint; but on close inspection, they are discovered to be gilt.

The sign was found some time since in the garret of the house in which Arnold lived (opposite his store,) and is now the property, we learn, of Jacob T. Hotchkiss, who has permitted it to be deposited in the Museum. We have followed the style, proportions and pointing of the letters on the sign very nearly. There was one peculiarity, however, that we could not well imitate, viz., the dots of the i's in the motto, which on the sign are inverted commas instead of mere dots. It will be seen that there is no point between the name and the occupation. Both sides of the sign are almost precisely alike. The motto, "Sibi Totique," is translated thus—"For himself—for the whole," or "for all." The first sentence is most decidedly appropriate to the man, who was "for himself" in all things.

B. ARNOLD DRUGGIST,
Book-Seller. &c—
FROM LONDON,
Sibi Totique.

When Arnold was in London, we are at this moment unable to tell. He was engaged when here in the trade of horses and mules to the West Indies, and it is probable that his visit to London was while he was in business, though that is mere conjecture. He was born in Norwich, in this State, in January, 1750, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that city, and a very troublesome apprentice he was too.

A BISHOP'S ANATHEMA OF THE FENIANS.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Killarney delivered himself in severe terms against the Fenians, after the late disurbance in his district. Among other hard things, he said:—"If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not execrate the conduct of those designing villains who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organizing this work of crime? Thank God they are not our people; or, if they were, they have lost the Irish character in the cities of America. But beyond them there are criminals of a far deeper guilt—the men who, while they send their dupes into danger, are fattening on the spoils in Paris and New York—the execrable swindlers, who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or for their wants. Oh! God's heaviest curse—His withering, blasting, blighting curse—is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say, 'It is a hard word, and who can bear it?' But when we look down into the fathomless depth of this infamy of the heads of this Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants."

A SPECIMEN OF OLD SCOTLAND.

THE Inverness Courier records the death of an eccentric individual named Hugh Miller, at the advanced age of 83. All Hugh's acts bore the stamp of eccentricity. He still adhered to the ancient style of tying the hair in a cue, and wore the broad blue bonnet in vogue nearly a century ago. His farm-houses were of the most primitive construction, quite in keeping with the huts of Barra or Uist, but certainly rare to be seen at the present day in any part of the mainland of Scotland. The door of Hugh's house had to do service for both bipeds and quadrupeds, the owner and his cattle occupying respectively the opposite ends of the same domicil, while the poultry were allowed to roost or lie in either end as their instincts dictated. To modern modes of agriculture Hugh was a perfect stranger, adhering rigidly to the good old system of tillage which obtained in this country some sixty years ago. He plowed shallow, sowed his grain at least seven weeks or more later than the ordinary time for doing so, and, as might be expected, reaped a deficient crop at a corresponding late season in the autumn, Hugh's motto being that "the worst farmer had his chance of getting a good year as well as the best."

THE NATION'S CURSE.

THE revenue commissioners estimate that there are annually consumed in this country 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors, the estimated cost of which is $500,000,000, on which the Government derives an income of $47,727,276. This of course does not include the liquor smuggled into the country, nor the immense amount secretly and illicitly manufactured, which would vastly increase this estimate; nor does it include the enormous loss annually sustained by labor and capital, the direct result of drinking habits, nor the suffering and vice directly caused by strong drink. These should be presented to make a correct balance sheet.

CURIOSITY IN WATCHES.—An Englishman has patented a watch without hands that shows on its face no figures but those which tell the hour and minute looked for. The figures are displayed as they are wanted, and no others appear on the watch face.

Reading for the Young.

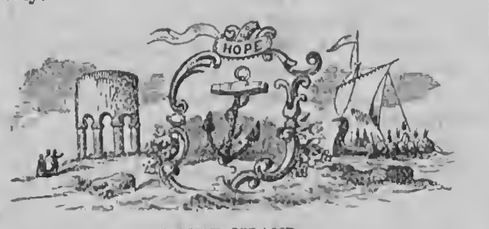
ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER TWO.

IN 1602, BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD, sailing from England nearly west, discovered Cape Cod, the extreme eastern point of Massachusetts, to which he gave the name it still bears. He landed at various points on the coast, explored the country to some extent, and on his return gave so favorable an account of it that a company of merchants from Plymouth and Bristol got up a colony which came over to settle the new country. They landed in 1607, but became discouraged and returned in the following year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1620, however, the Pilgrim Fathers, 102 in number, came over intending to settle on the banks of the Hudson, but were driven further north, and landed at Plymouth. Every one knows their story. The colony was almost a pure democracy until 1639, when they established a representative body. Salem was the first permanent town that was built. JAMES II., following out the design of his predecessor, revoked their charter, and united all the colonies of New England in one, under a government of his own appointing. But at the end of his reign their former government, with some modifications, was restored. Massachusetts was one of the original thirteen States, and on her soil the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and the first substantial victory gained; for though Bunker Hill, in a military sense, was a defeat, it had all the moral force of a victory. Maine was a part of the State until 1820, when it was divided from it and admitted into the Union. Massachusetts has an area of 7,800 square miles. Much of the surface is hilly, though the highest peak, Saddle Mountain, is only 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. She is not rich in minerals, but iron, plumbago (black lead) and lead are found in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. There are valuable granite quarries in Berkshire. There are three celebrated colleges in the State, Harvard, Williams and Amherst, and a theological seminary at Andover. The present population is 1,231,000. The "Bay State" is her poetical name; and the motto on her seal signifies "By the sword she seeks peaceful repose under liberty."



RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union, in geographical extent, though not in population. ROGER WILLIAMS, who was expelled from Massachusetts for his religious opinions, was its first white settler. In his wanderings he slaked his thirst at a spring, and in acknowledgment of "GOD'S merciful providence to him in his distress," called the place "Providence," a name still borne by the city afterwards erected on the spot. He purchased the land of the Narragansett Indians in 1636, and welcomed everybody, no matter what his religion, to settle within its limits. The colony was chartered in 1663. Of the original thirteen States, Rhode Island was the last to ratify the Federal Constitution, which she did in May, 1790. The charter granted by CHARLES II. was the only constitution of the State until 1844. The interests are largely manufacturing; the surface is very hilly, but there are no mountains; and the area measures 1,360 square miles. Brown University is situated at Providence. The present population is 174,600 Very sensibly the coat-of-arms has an English motto; and on the left you see a representation of the famous "Round Tower" of Newport.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut was originally two colonies—Hartford, settled in 1635 by emigrants from Massachusetts, and New Haven, settled in 1638 by emigrants from England. They were united under one charter in 1662. It was this charter which was secreted in the "Charter oak," at Hartford, in 1686, when Governor ANDROS, by authority of King JAMES, demanded its surrender. The government of the State was administered under it until 1818, when its present constitution was formed. Connecticut has three colleges—Yale, the most richly endowed in the country, founded in 1701, Trinity College, at Hartford, and Wesleyan University at Middletown, and a theological school at Hartford. The State contains 4,674 square miles, with a very hilly surface and a rocky soil. The farms are mostly "grass farms." Its coast on Long Island Sound is indented with many good harbors. Minerals are abundant; and there are extensive quarries of fine marble and free-stone. The present population numbers 460,000. Connecticut is sometimes called the "Nutmeg State," a sarcastic allusion to the ingenuity of its inhabitants, who were said to make and peddle wooden nutmegs. The motto on the coat-of-arms signifies—"He who brought us over sustains us."

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Begins April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTT'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 23, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

A BILL introduced into the House by Mr. Van Horn of New York, provides for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, said canal to be constructed by the Secretary of War as a Government work, and to be free from tolls, excepting such as will be necessary to keep up repairs on the same. This bill is the same as the one recently presented in the Senate by Mr. Chandler of Michigan.

Representatives of the Richmond banks are in Washington endeavoring to obtain possession of the quarter of a million of specie captured with the Jeff. Davis party a couple of years ago. They obtained from the President an order on Treasurer Spinner to turn it over to their custody, taking bonds for the faithful delivery of the same, and its return in case of Congressional or Judicial action requiring it. The Treasurer, upon receipt of the order, assured the parties that they could give no bonds which would be satisfactory to him, and flatly refused to allow the gold to be taken from his keeping. The Committee on Retrenchment, of which General Van Wyck is Chairman, has been ordered to investigate the matter.

General Grant has issued an order assigning commanders to the new military districts of the South, under the Reconstruction bill, as follows:

First District—State of Virginia—To be commanded by Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, headquarters at Richmond, Virginia.

Second District—North and South Carolina, to be commanded by Maj.-General D. E. Sickles, headquarters at Columbia, South Carolina.

Third District—Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to be commanded by Maj.-General G. H. Thomas, headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama.

Fourth District—Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Fifth District—Louisiana and Texas, Maj.-General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Pomeroy has introduced into the House a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, southern branch, and telegraph line, and authorzing the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee the bonds of the Company, &c., it being the bill of last session revised.

The President has communicated to the House a letter from minister King, dated February 18th, in which the latter says the laws of Rome do not tolerate any other form of public religious worship than such as conforms to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, but the right of any foreign minister at the Papal Court to hold religious services under his own roof, and in accordance with the forms of his national or individual faith, has never been questioned or interfered with.

The new national bankrupt law makes another batch of officers. There is to be a register of bankruptcy in each Congressional District, and the pay in some cases must be quite large, while in all it is doubtless worthy hungry men's attention. Certainly, the hungry fellows have found it out, and are already in droves at Washington to get the places.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $36,132.18; for the week ending to-day they foot up $2,347,436.18. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year to date are $208,188,938.43.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day was $388,000. The shipment during the same period was $819,411.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Reconstruction Bill as it passed the Senate will come up in the House to-morrow, and a committee of conference will be had immediately.

From Albany.

THE bill appropriating $250,000 towards the erection of a new Capitol, was further discussed in the Assembly on Wednesday, and finally ordered to a third reading by a decisive vote. An amendment was added, prohibiting the authorities from tearing down the Congress Hall block until after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention.

The Assembly has passed the bill to provide temporary homes for sick and wounded soldiers.

A committee of the Legislature has agreed to report a bill appointing three commissioners to regulate prostitution in New York city, with power to grant licenses to houses of prostitution and assignation. Medical inspectors are also provided to inspect the inmates of such houses.

From the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.—The Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the harbor of Norfolk and Portsmouth with the sounds and inland waters of North Carolina, is in process of great improvement. Col. Walton, the engineer of the projected improvements, with a number of assistants, is surveying the canal and staking out the line. The whole course is to be dredged and deepened, and the width increased twenty feet, making the canal sixty feet wide. The locks also are to be removed, and extended twenty-five feet. The excavating will commence next month, and when finished will place the canal in a condition to accommodate ten times the amount of business it is cable of doing at present.

The colored people of Louisville, Ky., are about to establish a weekly paper devoted to their interests, and entitled the Colored Kentucklan.

The Maryland Senate, by a vote of 17 to 1, has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the suffering South.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Numerous letters have been received here from various parts of the South showing an astonishing revolution in public sentiment with regard to reconstruction. The bill recently passed by Congress for that purpose has already met with much favor from prominent citizens of excluded States, who were at first earnestly opposed to it. The example of Virginia in accepting the terms proposed will be rapidly followed by all other Southern States. The few who oppose this course exert but little if any influence to defeat the general design of restoration.

Gov. Jenkins states that after the close of the war the Georgia Legislature passed a law paying the old debt of the State by the issue of new bonds, which, being issued under the authority of the present Government, are declared illegal by the bill and are now worthless. All of the Southern States are in the same predicament.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—Gen. Schofield has set aside the municipal election at Fredericksburg. It is probable that he will do the same all oves the State, and the old officers will hold on until a new election.

The Freshet.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The reports received from below this city represent great destruction of property by the flood in many places. Between New Albany and Evansville the river is thirty miles wide. Thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs have been drowned, and hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have been lost. The country is covered with floating stacks of hay, wheat and oats. Nearly all the steamboat landings are under water, and the boats cannot make their landing. Shawnee Town is completely inundated. In the lower part of Covington hundreds of houses are under water.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the Gazette, says the reports of suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river are appalling.

At Chattanooga on the 11th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep, many houses toppling over and others floating away. The Mayor with a posse of citizens was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agent of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million dollars. Gen. Cortin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

CAIRO, March 13.—The levee near Mound City broke this morning. The breach is about forty feet wide and six inches deep. The citizens are doing all they can to prevent an inundation of the town.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Railroad communication with Memphis is entirely suspended, the road along the Cumberland River being several feet under water.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

LONDON, March 11—Evening.—Ireland is quiet. The Government, however, is organizing its forces into six flying columns for pursuit of scattering bands of Fenians and active service in case the necessity should arise. The band of Fenians which was recently encamped on the Galtee Mountains has vanished, leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

LONDON, March 15—Noon—Four more vessels of war have sailed for the Irish coast. Fears are entertained of a rising of the Irish in Liverpool.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Forty of the prisoners recently captured have been committed for trial at Limerick on the charge of high treason.

Archbishop Cullen praises the Government for its clemency to the rebels in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The fear that the Fenians would attempt another general rising to-day has not been realized. Dispatches from all parts of the island report that the country is quiet. Frequent arrests are made by the Police in the disaffected districts.

The emigration to America from Cork for the past few days has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants are recognized as being connected with the Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed the unusual exodus is caused, in part at least, by anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

BERLIN, March 13.—Herr Munchausen, Premier of the Government of Hanover in the government of the late King, has challenged Count Von Bismarck for words uttered in debate in the German Parliament.

LONDON, March 14—Eve.—It is stated that the European powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is determined to continue the war in Candia, and is preparing to send ten fresh battalions of troops to the island under command of Hussan Pasha.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city gave a grand banquet to-night in honor of the heroes of the Atlantic Cable, at which gold medals were presented to Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Canning and Mr. Willoughby Smith. The entertainment was a splendid affair. The American Minister, Mr. Adams, and all the leading American merchants of this city were present.

LONDON, March 17.—The reform bill which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householders after two years' residence—to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in a savings bank, or fifty pounds in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of the universities. The bill also provides for a fifteen pound franchise in the counties.

From Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., March 15.—The military authorities are making active preparations to receive the Fenians, should they attempt another raid. Half a battery of artillery and fifty men of the 17th regiment were sent to Brantford this morning. It is expected that two troops of Hussars will join them in a few days. A brigade, to consist of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army and 1,000 volunteers, will rendezvous at Brantford. From this place they can be transported east or west on short notice.

OTTAWA, March 15.—Large nuggets of gold have been found in the county of Renfrew. The local Crown land agent has in consequence been notified to sell no more lands in his jurisdiction.

THE present and prospective condition of the labor market is exciting considerable interest among the working classes of New York. Advanced rates of remuneration, with few exceptions only, are contemplated by the men of the building trades. Ship building is dull, and the mechanics employed in it are working at reduced wages. The present unsettled state of the labor market is unparalleled.

GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR.—In buying Saleratus, as other things, see that you get what you pay for, viz.: 16 ounces when you pay for a pound. If you always buy D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* you will never be deceived, but always get *full weight* and the *best goods*.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, March 19, 1867.

THERE is now no lack of money for legitimate business in this locality. The banks generally will not extend their loans to any considerable extent until after the quarterly reports of the 1st of April. The condition of the banks of the State is believed to be sound, and that the quarterly statements will be very satisfactory. Money is easy in New York, and call loans are made at 6 per cent. Prime bills are discounted at 6¼@7½ per cent. At the close of the week the stock market was dull, and prices fell off. Erie declined 1 per cent. under large sales, closing at about 58. The decrease in the business of the Erie Railway for February, as compared with the corresponding month in 1866, amounts to $70,393.

The Boston money market has not fully recovered from the excitement and loss mentioned last week. The "solid men" of Boston still wonder that $1,200,000 should be drawn from their old banking institutions so easily, and by comparatively new men in business. Bank officers are holding meetings to regulate in some way the matter of "certified checks," in order to guard against losses in the future.

Last week there was a financial excitement in Providence, caused by the failure of Taft & Co. for $1,500,000, followed by that of Amasa Morton for about $900,000 and Bailey & Eaton for $500,000. Taft & Co. were large manufacturers, but not confining their operations to regular business had speculated largely in print cloths. These heavy failures have disturbed business considerably outside of Providence, and it is thought other houses must suffer severely.

The Cincinnati Gazette reports that business is improving at that point, and that trade is fairly active.

The depositors of the defunct Bank of Medina, N. Y., at a meeting held recently, resolved not to accept less than 50 cents on the dollar. It is said the prospect is not encouraging for so large a dividend.

A new bank is to be started at Toronto, C. W.; Mr. Green, late manager of the Bank of Montreal, to be Cashier.

Counterfeit one dollar bills on the First National Bank of Warren, Ohio, and counterfeit five dollar bills on the First National Bank at Mansfield, Ohio, are in circulation in the West.

A new counterfeit five dollar National Bank Note has recently been put in circulation. It differs from the genuine in this:—It has the figures of but four persons in the group surrounding Columbus, while in the group in the genuine there are five.

A rumor has prevailed, to some extent, that there has been an over-issue of bonds at the Treasury printing office. A Committee of Congress is proposed to examine into the affair. It is not now believed there has been any serious error committed. An investigation, however, is necessary to put the matter at rest, both at home and abroad.

WOOL.—The advance of last week has been maintained in the eastern markets. Sales have been large. The Boston sales foot up over 1,000,000 lbs., at a range of 50@76c. per lb. for fleece, and 25@67½c. for the various grades of pulled. The outside rate was for Rochester and other choice brands. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Commission merchants are much embarrassed by the extreme views and limitations of consigners, who, under the new tariff, are expecting to realize a much larger advance than it is possible to obtain in the present state of the market for wool products. Country prices for wool, which before were relatively high, as compared with those upon the seaboard, are now relatively higher than ever. Consequently receipts are falling off, and stocks here cannot be replaced at anything like current prices.

COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal moved from the coal regions of Pennsylvania during the year 1866 was 14,738,063 tons, an increase over the amount taken from the same region in 1860 of fully 50 per cent. From 1840 to 1849, inclusive, the whole amount was but little over 21,000,000 tons.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco is raised to a considerable extent in twenty-eight States of the Union. The State of New York raised, last year, it is estimated, 800,000 lbs.; Massachusetts, 4,400,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 8,200,000 lbs. The amount raised in all the States was 339,501,500 pounds. As compared with 1860 there was a falling off of 104,000,000 lbs. The falling off in Kentucky and Virginia was larger than in any of the other States.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w'l wh't,	$15,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.,	11½@12½c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	8,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.,	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,80	Onions,	50@62½
Best white,	3,00@3,10	Turnips	00@60
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,50@00	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,00		
Rye,	1,15@1,20	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	50@55c	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Barley,	1,00@1,10	Do. untrimmed,	0@0
Beans,	1,50@1,75	Green calfskins,	15@16
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	2,00@2,00
Pork, old mess,	$22,00@23,00	Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Do. new mess,	22,00@23,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Timothy ₩ bu.,	$3,50@4,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,50	Clover, medium,	7,75@9,00
Beef,	8,00@11,00	Do. large	9,00@9,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@3,00	Peas,	1,25@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	14@15	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@12	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton,	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. large egg,	8,25@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg,	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	20@25c	Do. stove	9,20@0,00
Do. packed	20@25	Do. chestnut,	1,75@0,00
Cheese, dairy	16@18	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Do. factory	18@21	Do. char ₩ bu.,	15@16c
Lard, tried	13@14	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,50@3,00
Do. rough	12@11	Wool, ₩ lb.	40@45c
Tallow, tried	9½@9½	Hops	50@65
Do. rough	6@6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.,	7,25@7,50
Eggs, dozen	25@28	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.,	6,75@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.,	20@30c
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@23,00	Candles, box	13@14
Straw	$7,00@10,00	Do. extra	14@15
		Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, March 16—Ashes, pots, $8,87@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 32@32½c. Flour, sales at $9,10@13,00. Wheat, $1,82@2,45. Rye, $1,37@1,38. Barley, $1,15@1,25. Corn, $1,18@1,23. Oats, 65@70c. Pork, new mess, $23,00@24,00; old do. $21,50@22,00; prime, $17,50@18,50. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 12@22c. Cheese, 15@19½c. Dressed hogs, 9½@10c Western; 10½@11c for city. Hams, 12½@14½c. Shoulders, 9@10c. Hops, 30@70c.

Albany, March 16—Flour, sales at $7,75@10,50; rye flour, $7; corn meal, 2,25@2,40 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, none on sale; Corn, $2@2,02; Oats, 64@66c. Clover seed, 15@23c ₩ lb; Timothy, $3,00@4,12 ₩ bushel for Western, and $4,12@4,62½ for State.

Buffalo, March 18.—Flour, sales at $11,25@15,50; Wheat, $2,40@2,90. Corn, 92@93c; Barley, $1,00@1,05. Rye $1@1,15; Peas, $1,10@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions—Pork, $22@22,50; Lard, 12½@13c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders 11c.; Butter, 20@35c; Cheese, 15@20c.; Eggs. Seeds—Clover, $10@12.—*Courier.*

Chicago, March 16—Flour, $9,90@11,50; Wheat, $2,05@2,80; Corn, 72@87½c; Oats, 46@48c; Rye, $1,15@1,20; Barley, 75½@78c Pork, mess, $22,15@22,50; Lard, 12½@13½c; Dressed hogs, $8,50@8,50.

Toronto, March 13.—Flour ranges from $6,75@9,00; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,65; fall, $1,75@1,80; Oats, 32@33c; Barley, 55@58c; Peas, 66@72c; Pork, mess, $17,50; prime, $14; Hams, 8@10cts; Bacon, 8@11cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@11½c; Butter, 9@14c; Cheese, 12@14c; Eggs, 15@16c. Hay, $14; Straw, $6@7,50; Clover seed, $7,25@7,50; Timothy, $1,50@2,75; Dressed hogs, $5@5,50.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, March 12.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@17½; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 10@14c; Sheep and Lambs, $8,00@10,25; Extra lambs ₩ head, $18@20; Swine—Corn-fed, (live weight,) 7¾@8c; dressed, ₩ cwt., 10@10½c.

Brighton & Cambridge, March 13—Beeves, sales at 9@11½c. Store cattle—Working Oxen, $170@235 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@110; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 5@8c; extra, 9@10c; in lots, $0@0 per head. Shotes—Columbia Co. 9@12c ₩ lb.

Albany, March 15.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5¼@10½c. Sheep, common to good, 6@8c; Hogs, 7¾@8¼c.

Chicago, March 13—Beeves range at from $4,00@7,40; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $5,00@7,00; Hogs, $5,50@7.

Toronto, March 13—Beef, 1st class, $6@6,50; 2d, $5,00@5,50; Interior, $4,50@5. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, March 16.—Market is more active and prices firmer; sales are 30,000 lbs. at 50@71½c for domestic fleece; 42@52c for superfine pulled; 22@32c for Texas; 27@33c for California spring clip; 33@41c for Mestiza; 37@41c for Cape.

Boston, March 12—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c, fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@59c; coarse, 50@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@57; medium, 53@54c; coarse, 42@50c. Other Western—Fine, 55@58c; medium, 50@53c; common, 45@50c; California, 20@40c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 30@35c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@35c; Chilian, 28@32c; African, 16@55c; East India, 16@50c.

Cincinnati, March 12—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 35@40c; medium, 43c; fine, 45c. Kentucky—Unwashed, 25c; washed 33c; tub-washed, 45c; pulled, 50c. Tennessee—Unwashed, 25c. Illinois—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38c; fine, 40c.

Married.

IN Mendon, on the 13th inst., at the residence of NELSON POWELL, Esq., by J. B. HANNAN, Esq., GEORGE A. HOWE of Perinton, and Miss MEDORA M. POWELL of the former place.

IN Painesville, O., on the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. GREER, EDWARD C. KINNEY and ANNA B. ABBOTT, all of Painesville.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

EMPLOYMENT.—Capable and Active Men and women can obtain pleasant and remunerative occupation without investing capital by addressing, immediately, B. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y. "No Humbug" 896-4t

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!—SEND 25 Cents, for check in our Great One Dollar Sale. A Watch for One Dollar. A Silk Dress for One Dollar. Agents wanted everywhere. ☞ Send for Circular. Address G. S. WARREN & CO., 48 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

20,000 AGENTS WANTED.—A Sample sent free, with terms for any one to clear $25 daily in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No Gift Enterprise or Humbug. Address JAMES R. BOND, No. 366 Broadway, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S CORN & BEAN PLANTER. These popular and successful Planters with improved roller, will be boxed and shipped to order on receipt of $10,00. Also the TAX PAYERS' GUIDE, adapted to the new law—what every tax payer needs. Will be sent by mail on receipt of 20 cts. Send for a circular. J. M. SCRIBNER, Middleburg, N. Y.

BROOM CORN SEED.—The Graves variety of Broom Corn Seed, raised by G. W. J. Bronson of Amsterdam, N. Y. Pronounced finer and larger quantity of brush, than any other in the State. Acclimated one year from Massachusetts. Raised last year. Price $10 per bushel. Seed warranted to grow. For sale by SAMUEL T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—Ventilating Partitions, Grooved-Posts, Hay-Racks, Mangers, Hitching Rings, &c. Also, new pattern Cribs, combining Hay-rack, Manger with food-guards, tumbling water pot, and halter with weight and buller; fittings for Cow Stable. Call and see samples or send for Circular. JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Beade & Center Sts., N. Y. 896-4t

NEW PATENT TUBING or Bored Wells.—Those wishing the best patent for clay and quicksands, should confer with the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. WM S. DEAN, Hornellsville, N. Y.

A RICH, RARE AND RACY Eight-paged Illustrated Paper. Full of Fun. Cheapest paper printed—Only 50 cents a year, and valuable gift to *every* subscriber worth from $1 to $5. Subscribe now. Only 50 cents, or specimen for 10 cts. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

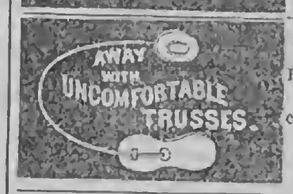
WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL ANdrews' Gas Generator. Can be attached to any lamp, makes gas from common oil, and burns it conveniently as a candle; will not blow out; the best gas light in use. Retails for $1 each. Will furnish any good man with $10,000 to operate with. No reference required.—Terms sent free. Address. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa. 896-2t

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—Do you want the Fastest, Easiest Operated, Simplest, most Durable and Cheapest, SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER in the world, $12 to $38, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried! ☞ AGENTS wanted everywhere. For Illustrated Descriptive Circular, and full particulars, address G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. [896-4t

PROVIDENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(*Formerly Musical Institute.*)
The advantages offered by this Institution, for obtaining a complete musical education, are unsurpassed in this country. Instruction given in Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Cultivation of the Voice, and in Harmony and Composition, French, German and Italian. The best teachers employed in each department. Pupils reside in the same building with, and under the constant care of, the teachers. Special attention is given to preparing pupils for teaching. Excellent board at $3,50 per week. Tuition from $12 to $15 per quarter. Summer Term begins May 4th. For Catalogues and Circulars address E. TOURJEE, Providence, R. I.

FARM AT AUCTION.—Thursday, March 28th, 1867, at Geneva, N. Y.—The subscriber will sell as above, the farm known as the Chellborg property, situated about a mile west of the village of Geneva, together with all the personal property thereon, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. The Farm contains 130 acres, 15 of which are wood-land—the balance in a high state of cultivation and thoroughly underdrained, well adapted for Nursery purposes. A never-failing brook turns a water-wheel of 1½ horse-power. House large, two and a half story, brick, containing fourteen large rooms, commodious and in good repair. Barns, carriage-house, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order. House and barn supplied with water from a never-failing spring. Sale on premises.—Terms for farm, one-half cash, balance secured by Bond and Mortgage on premises five or ten years. Personal property $10 cash; over $10 six months credit on approved notes. For further particulars, terms, &c., address or apply to McDONALD & ROSE, No. 3 Seneca-st., Geneva, or to the subscriber on the premises. C. F. CHELLBORG.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,
easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, N. Y.



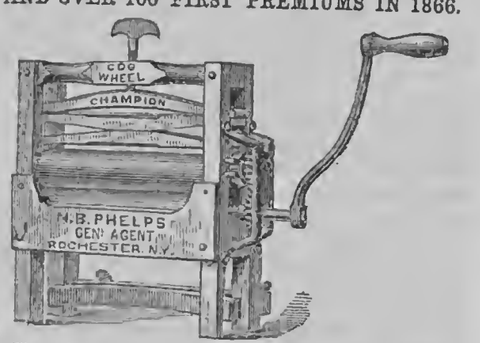
COMFORT AND CURE
FOR THE RUPTURED.
Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Howard's Domestic Medicine,
OR FAMILY COMPANION!
A Physician in Disease, and a Guide in Health. Containing 1020 large Octavo pages, 131 Illustrations. This standard Work is what its name imports, exclusively a FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK and GUIDE; sells better, and pays agents better than any similar work now published; also, for Dr. Moore's complete HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION splendidly illustrated, and bound in elegant style; its low price (only $2,50) brings it within the reach of all. Our Agents make from $100 to $200 per month. For terms, with list of our books, Bibles, &c., address QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE, 896-3t No. 327 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for HEADLEY'S *GREAT WORK*—The only book issued on our Navy during the Rebellion. Agents find no competition.

Comprising popular Biographies of our Naval Heroes, by Hon. J. T. Headley, the distinguished Author and Historian—complete in one large volume—handsomely illustrated on steel. The best paying agency of the day. In connection with this work our Agents can take orders for five of Headley's Standard Works of our own publication. Call or send at once for Circulars and terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 896-2t 654 Broadway, New York.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED
To the Manufacturers of the
CHAMPION WRINGER IN 1865,
AND OVER 100 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1866.



The only Wringer in use with the
PATENT COG-WHEEL ROLLER REGULATOR,
Which, not only allows the Rolls to separate at BOTH ENDS without disconnecting the cog-wheels; but also allows them to be pressed together without bringing the cog-wheels any closer in contact. It has taken time and experience to perfect this great and long-sought invention. But it is now in a practical form, and gives universal satisfaction. We warrant it right in every respect.

The Patent Curved Clamp
Has an equal bearing on a tub the whole length of the Wringer, while all other Wringers are merely fastened to a single stave at each end. Agents wanted, to sell wherever they please. Over four thousand parties are now selling this Wringer. A list of wholesale dealers, price list and circulars, sent on application. Address N. B. PHELPS, Gen'l Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES
FOR THE SPRING OF 1867.

ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering for Spring planting their usual large and well grown stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,
Green-House and Hot-House Plants.
Bedding Plants—Including the splendid large-leaved Cannas, Colocasia, etc.
Pear, Quince and Cherry Stocks.
Each of these Departments contain all of real value, old and new.
The following Catalogues, which give full particulars, will be sent, pre-paid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits, 10 cents.
No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., 10 cents.
No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring, 5 cents.
No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 3 cents.
894-3teo ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

Dodge's Patent Reaper and Mower Combined.
The Central Pacific R R Co—Fisk & Hatch.
Dana's Patent Sheep Label—C H Dana.
Grape Vines for Spring Planting—C W Grant.
A New Grape, Salem—I L Waring.
Champion Wringer—N B Phelps.
Sheep Wash Tobacco—Jas F Levin.
Flower Seeds, &c.—Frost & Co.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
All Nurseries in One—L. L. Whitlock.
Old Eyes Made New—Dr E B Foot.
Iona and Israella Grape Vines—Holton & Zundell.
American Journal of Horticulture—J E Tilton & Co.
Collection of Flower Seeds—S T Thorburn.
Apple Trees, &c., for Sale—McCarthy & Flower.
Farm at Auction—C F Chellborg.
Providence Conservatory of Music—E Tourjee.
Powell's Early Tomato—S T Thorburn.
Employment—B Hicking & Co.
New Patent Tubing—Wm S Dean.
Broom Corn Seed—S T Thorburn.
To Farmers, Stable Keepers, &c.—C B Hutchinson.
Viola Odorata—S P Wakelee.
A Rich, Rare and Racy Paper.
Comfort and Cure—Dr E B Foote.
Wanted—J C Tilton.
Real Estate and Loan Agent—P P Bradish.
Curls! Curls!—B H Robb.
Keech's New Seedling—James Keech.
Iron Stable Fittings—Janes, Fowler, Kirtland & Co.
Agents Wanted—Jas R Bond.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
Agents Wanted for Howard's Domestic Medicine.
Native Evergreens—Jas A Root.
Iona and Israella Vines—I L Waring.
Agents Wanted—Foot & Clark.
$150 per Month to Agents—Page Bros.
Corn and Bean Planter—J M Scribner.

The News Condenser.

— Opium valued at $300,000 has been seized at San Francisco.

— Apprehensions of Fenian invasion still keep Canada on the *qui vive*.

— Edwin Miles of the Syracuse Journal died at his residence in that city on the 14th.

— A powder mill near Xenia, O., exploded on the 12th, killing two men. Loss $10,000.

— In a recent battle with the Indians near Stein's mountain, sixty-three of them were killed.

— Yellow fever is raging at Panama. Sixteen deaths occurred on the U. S. steamer "Jamestown."

— Gov. Smyth has appointed Thursday, April 4th, a day of fasting and prayer in New Hampshire.

— Meerschaum, similar in appearance to that found in Europe, has been discovered in Franklin Co., Mo.

— Business is brisk at Fenian headquarters. Arms and money are sent in freely, and volunteers offered.

— Chinese goods to the value of $500,000 imported into San Francisco, have been seized for undervaluation.

— New York expects another call from the cholera this year, and is making arrangements to be "not at home."

— The U. S. Consul General at Havana reports that the Spanish authorities are very vigilant to prevent the slave traffic.

— Dr. Howe of Boston, the well known philhellenist, has gone to Candia with the fund raised here for the suffering Cretans.

— Two bills for equalization of bounties have been introduced into the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

— The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order directing the seizure of all liquors sold for less than the Government tax.

— Chas. F. Browne, "Artemus Ward," directed by his will that after the death of his mother his property, $60,000, be used to found an asylum for printers.

Special Notices.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.
PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of this valuable work have already been issued, and the demand for it is now greater than a year ago. To meet this demand a large edition is now in the hands of the binders and will be ready for agents in a few days.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is unquestionably *the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry now obtainable*. It is the *latest* of Dr. RANDALL'S works on the subject, and combines the results of a life-long experience and observation as a sheep breeder and wool grower. Every flock-master in the land should have the work. It is indispensable,—and no work on any branch of husbandry ever gave better satisfaction. The work is highly approved by both Press and People, as extracts from letters and notices (heretofore published) abundantly testify.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The canvassers for Todd's Patent Stamp for Marking Sheep are authorized Agents for the sale of the Practical Shepherd. Price, $2. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address **D. D. T MOORE,**
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

That Hacking Cough must be a source of great trouble, and will certainly produce fatal results if not attended to. Just enough of COE'S COUGH BALSAM to wet the throat, taken once an hour, will cure it in a very short time and only costs 35 or 40 cents.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 17th, was very generally celebrated by Irishmen in the large cities, but no disturbance is reported. All was quiet in Canada.

A RIOT between soldiers and citizens occurred in Carlisle, Pa., on the 15th. One soldier and one citizen were killed, and several others were wounded, some seriously.

THE revolution in the Argentine Confederation has not been suppressed, Government forces having been defeated; but vigorous measures are in progress and the national guard is called out.

DISPATCHES from various points on the Atlantic coast, dated 17th and 18th, announce a snow storm of considerable severity, and at the present writing (18th P. M.) a heavy one is prevailing here.

GENERAL HOWARD urges voluntary contributions to the extent of half a million to aid the destitute in the South. This, with the million proposed to be given by Congress, will avert immediate starvation.

STOCK RAISING in Illinois has grown to enormous proportions. During 1866 there were sent from that State to the New York market 165,278 head of cattle, being more than was sent from all the other States combined.

LARGE numbers of Fenians are in Washington urging Congressmen to recognize immediately their rights as belligerents. They will appear before the Committee on Foreign Affairs as soon as that committee is organized.

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.—The undersigned will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate in Western New York. Also, pay taxes, collect rents, notes, accounts and mortgages, negotiate loans, &c. All communications enclosing stamp for return postage, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—H. Backus, Esq., Pres't Village of Batavia; G. B. Worthington, Esq., Merchant; L. Doty and H. W. Howard, Esqs., Bankers, N. A. Woodward, Esq., Att'y and Co. Treas., Sanford Wilber, Esq., Pres't Gen. Co. Ag'l Society. P. P. BRADISH.
Batavia, N. Y., March 12, 1867. 896-2t

CURLS! CURLS.

SAMPLES

SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The Curlique will curl the straightest hair on the first application, (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with Stamp,
896-5t Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio.

SOUTH DOWN COMPANIES' PATENT

SheepWashTobacco

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR

TICKS, SCAB, VERMIN AND FOOT-ROT,

SHOULD BE USED BY ALL FARMERS ON

SHEEP, ANIMALS and PLANTS.

☞ This pure preparation has been successfully used for years, and never fails to produce the desired effect when used according to directions.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE ANIMAL.
IT WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WOOL.
IT KILLS TICKS ON SHEEP.
IT CURES SCAB ON SHEEP.
IT CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ON ANIMALS.
IT KILLS ALL VERMIN THAT INFEST ANIMALS, TREES, PLANTS AND VINES.

☞ For FOOT-ROT it is a sure cure, used as a poultice.

☞ **ONE POUND of this Extract will make TWELVE GALLONS of Wash, and contains the strength of EIGHT POUNDS of Tobacco, as prepared by Farmers.**

Sold by all Druggists and Country and Agricultural Stores.

JAMES F. LEVIN,
23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

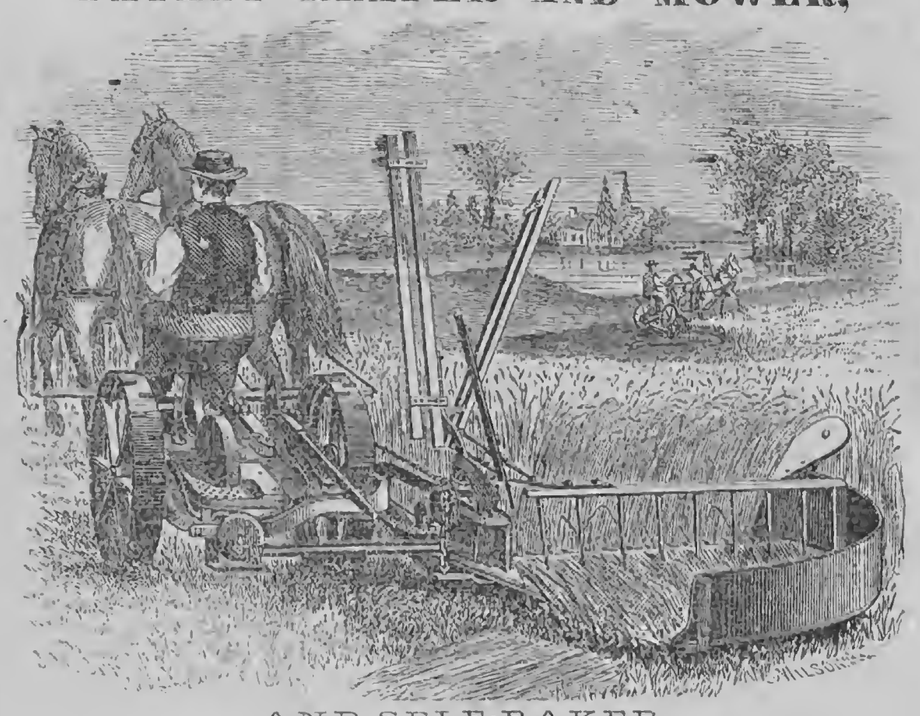
For sale by E. M. Livermore, Cleveland, Ohio; Bliss & Sharp, Chicago, Ill.; Valentine & Laurence, West Aurora, Ill.; McCulloch, McCord & Co., LaCrosse, Wis.; Clark & Hawley, Red Wing, Min.; Wm. Constans, St. Paul, Min.; Edward H. Biggs, St. Paul, Min.; Wm. H. Leonard & Co., Minneapolis, Min.; Jas. Jenks, Clearwater, Min.; Dr. G. F. Townsend, St. Anthony, Min.; Tickner, Tolman & Co., St. Cloud, Min. 894-9teo.

DANA'S PATENT SHEEP LABEL.—The only perfectly successful label ever introduced. We continue to furnish these labels stamped with names and numbers to order. Samples will be sent free per mail to those wishing to examine them before ordering.

The many flattering testimonials daily received from the thousands who are now using the labels, show that while the *name* on the label proves to be a great security against the loss of the sheep, the *numbers*, in connection with the Sheep Registers (which are got up especially to accompany these labels,) furnish a facility never before attained for keeping a record of the flock. The Sheep Registers are arranged with numbers corresponding to those on the labels, and ruled with headings, under which to note the age, pedigree, weight of fleece, and various other items important for one to note who would improve his flock. The bound Registers are arranged to keep the record of a flock of 400 sheep for five years. The sheet Registers, which are sent free to those ordering 100 or more labels, are arranged to keep record of a flock of 200 for one year. Spring Punches, manufactured for punching the ear, with tube fitted to the shape of the wire, and gauged to reach just the right distance upon the ear, for the label; and the handles arranged so as to answer as pinchers to close the label in the ear. Double Spring Toe Shears, a superior article for trimming sheep's toes.

PRICES.—Sheep Labels, ₱ 100, $3,00; Spring Punches, each, $1,25; Toe Shears, $2; Bound Sheep Registers, each, 50c. For 500 Labels or more, stamped with same name, per 100, $2,25. All orders for less than 50 labels, 10 cents additional. Can stamp whole name, if not more than nine letters. In sending orders, the name should be written with great distinctness, to avoid mistakes. *Greenbacks* should accompany the orders for each of the above articles, and may be sent by mail at my risk. Send no registered letters. To lessen express charges to those ordering Labels, the various orders from the West, which are *prepaid*, will be put together in packages, and sent, at my expense, to Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio, and forwarded from either place, as persons may direct. Agents wanted everywhere to solicit orders, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Address C. H. DANA, Inventor and Manufacturer, West Lebanon, N. H.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,



AND SELF-RAKER,

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.

Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:

L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
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THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

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Early Goodrich, 75c ₱ peck; $2,50 ₱ bu.; $5,00 ₱ bbl.
Gleason,..... 50c " $2,00 " $4,50 "
Calico,..... 50c " $2,00 " $4,00 "
Warranted genuine! No extra charge.
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CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—Containing 120 acres, well adapted to Grain, Grass and Fruit, five miles north of Batavia, N. Y., 1¼ miles from Cary and the Seminary. Buildings new and first class, farm well watered, good orchard, and 225 Dwarf Pear Trees.
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GOODRICH'S NEW AND VALUABLE POTATOES.—We can furnish EARLY GOODRICH, considered the best and most productive early variety in cultivation; also the fine later sorts, GLEASON and CALICO. Price, packed and delivered to Railroad or Express, $3 per bushel; $5 per barrel.
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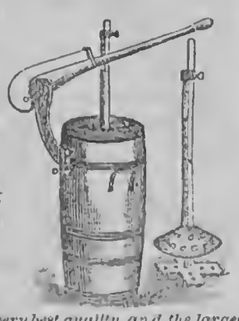
H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.



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Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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Improved and unimproved land, adapted to all kinds of Fruit Culture, for sale at the Junction of the Raritan & Del. Bay & Camden & Atlantic Railroads, accessible by 7 daily trains to Philadelphia and 3 from New York. Apply to GEO. W. HANCOCK, Atco, Camden Co., N. J.

WHISKERS!!—We warrant a Heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use RUSSELL'S ITALIAN COMPOUND. Contains nothing injurious to the skin. Sent, closely sealed, for 50 cents. M. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 893-13t

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Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of

A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:

Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. MOORE, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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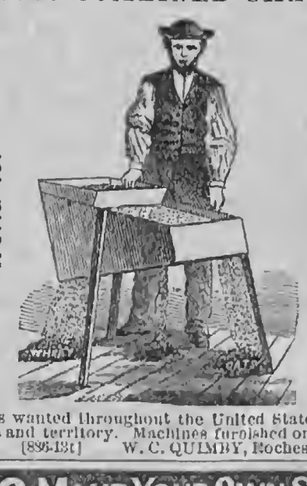

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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No time is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 885-13t

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THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.
☞ **Send for Circular. Agents Wanted.**
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A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
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CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SPRING OF 1867.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PLANTERS AND DEALERS.

We offer the following articles, all of the best quality, and at the lowest rates:
CHERRIES, Standard and Dwarf, 1 year.
PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES.
GRAPE VINES—all the leading kinds, among others, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Delaware, &c., &c.
Roses, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants and Evergreens.
A good assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.
MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS, 1st class, $10 ₱ 1,000.
Do. do do 2d " $5 "
PLUM STOCKS, 2d class, $10 ₱ 1,000.
Orders solicited. Send stamp for Price List.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
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AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 per DAY—Male and Female, everywhere, to sell our new and improved (upper and under feed) $18 Family Sewing Machine, "The Celebrated Common Sense Improved and perfected." This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider beautifully. Every machine fully warranted for 5 years. Send for descriptive circular and terms to Agents. Address
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"Bears cold and heat better than Lawton and a more abundant bearer."—*Dr. Tremble, N. J.*
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RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
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$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

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ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
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GRAPES! GRAPES!—DELAWARE, Iona, Adirondac, Israella, Rogers' Hybrids No. 4, 15, 19 and 33, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Concord and Creveling, one and two years old grown from ripe wood, and true to name, which will be sold at low prices. Also, Jucunda and Agriculturist Strawberry.
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
891-13t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SONG—OUR WILL.

BY FRANK E. BABBITT.

My songs are o'er; my heart lies dead
With WILL in his low, narrow bed.
Poor WILL, dear WILL, my loved, my own,
Has gone, and I am left alone.

When brazen-throated War called forth
Our heroes from the dauntless North,
He went, brave, tender soul, with those
Who love the right and smite its foes.

His horse stands idle in the stall;
His coat hangs empty on the wall;
And, o'er our old hearth-stone I see
His sword hang rusting—woe is me!

For WILL is not; nor earth, nor air,
Give back his form to our fierce prayer;
Our hero sleeps—GOD rest his soul,
And, gracious, ease our heavy dole!

Coldwater, Mich., March, 1867.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST.

BY EDWIN R. JOHNSON.

It was on a somewhat chilly day in the early spring of 186– that I was riding near the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, on a journey to the interior of the latter State. My sole companion was a young man whom I had hired to drive me down to my destination, behind his sleek but not over active span of grays. He belonged to a not very numerous class, to be found only in or about small villages in the interior—youngish men generally, who own nothing but a team and pick up a precarious living for themselves and a good one for their horses by doing any odd jobs of "hauling" that come in their way, sometimes getting steady employment for two or three weeks with a farmer or lumberman, and again carrying a transient passenger like myself across the country where the lines of stage travel will not accommodate him. Their leisure hours, which are numerous, are spent in the company of the wiseacres who haunt the village hotel, or "house"—that pretentious establishment where, on alighting for dinner from the stage, and being the only guest, I have been blandly interrogated by the host as to whether I would "have my baggage checked,"—and their leisure days, which also are not few, are passed among their relatives whose landed interests keep them forever "at home" to such visitors. The class of whom I am speaking are centaurs morally and intellectually, if not physically, and their better half, the team, is generally the better provided with the comforts of life. Their affection for their horses is genuine; and if you will allow them to manage the conversation, they will be enthusiastic, during a long journey, in their discussions of the merits of horseflesh generally and of the span before you particularly. And if one of them now and then uses the whip pretty sharply, you may be sure it is not from anger, but only from vexation that the beasts should fail to do themselves justice before a stranger whom their master has just been entertaining with such a glowing account of their capabilities.

The class whose peculiarities I have spent so many preliminary words in discussing, was represented on the present occasion by a man about twenty-six years of age, of good physical development, though rather under medium height, with a large, good-natured face, smooth shaved. His garments were all cheap and of coarse texture; yet, without being at all pretentious in their cut or the way they were worn, they showed indications of a gentlemanly instinct. The shirt-collar, contrary to the usual custom with such characters, was buttoned close and surrounded with a small cravat. He showed in his conversation that he had done a good deal of desultory reading and unsystematic thinking and had quite a command of language. He had grappled fearlessly with the profoundest questions of history, ethics, theology and civil government, and imagined that for some of them he had discovered new and complete solutions. Moreover, he had a propensity and some skill for punning, which now and then cropped out most fantastically between grave opinions on social affairs or solemn declarations of religious belief. His name was JONAS BURT.

A few days later, when we were riding in the deep valley of a branch of the Susquehanna, BURT called my attention to a huge rock, poised far above us, that was split in two, and wanted to know if I did not "suppose that was done when the Saviour was crucified." I looked at him a moment, thinking at first that it was a ghastly attempt at a jest; but saw that he was profoundly in earnest. No young lady was ever more at a loss to answer a suitor with an unknown income than I was to reply to his simple question. I did not dare to destroy what was for him a conclusive proof of the authenticity of Scripture. So I told him truthfully that I did not know. I afterwards learned that he had been a sort of self-licensed preacher at one time, and was considered quite a learned man by the inhabitants of the Otzinachsin Valley.

As night began to fall, I grew anxious about a place to put up. BURT had shown a strong desire to stop at a roadside inn that we passed just before sundown; but as I was in a hurry to reach my destination, I insisted upon continuing the journey.

I hailed a farmer who was crossing the road to his barn, and inquired for a tavern.

"Nobody keeps reg'lar tavern within six mild of here," he answered, "but old LOXON, about half a mild ahead, across the creek, he keeps entertainment. Maybe you might get in there."

BURT informed the team that they couldn't have a lock of hay short of LOXON'S, which information, or else a sharp application of the whip, caused the epicurean grays to strike a respectable gait and maintain it for the whole half mile.

I was hungry and tired, and longed for supper and sleep. Twilight had already fallen like a spotless sheet on the bed of drowsy Earth, and the heavy coverlid of darkness was rapidly settling down, as we crossed the creek and hauled up in the door-yard of the venerable LOXON.

The creek was a noisy stream, five or six yards wide, that babbled on over a rocky bed underlying a thick stratum of soft shale, through which the deep gorge had been cut. On the hither side stood a dilapidated building that seemed to have been by turns a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a woolen factory. It was dark, and the door and windows were barred; but the wheel appeared to be going, for there was a dismal grinding and creaking within. The house of the man who "kept entertainment" was built close under the perpendicular bank, with a space of perhaps thirty yards between the front door and the border of the stream.

LOXON himself answered our call and intimated that he might be persuaded to make room for us. He was an elderly man in a good state of preservation, with a quiet and observant manner, who, to unwary travelers, might be Abou Ben Ahdem or Abou Ben Kill 'em (the pun is BURT'S) for aught that you could detect in his appearance.

The house was long and low and seemed to have been built by piecemeal. There was a sort of piazza running almost the entire length, upon which several doors opened.

We sat around a cheerful fire in a large room, while LOXON'S daughters, two round-cheeked, red-armed girls, not altogether uncomely in face or form, prepared the supper. As I joined but little in the conversation, I had leisure and opportunity to exercise my ingenuity in observation. One conclusion I reached, which afterwards proved correct, that between BURT and the younger of the two young women there was some degree of acquaintance, which, by a tacit agreement, both ignored; but I thought they slightly over-did it.

Directly opposite me at the fire-place, and next me at the table, sat one of the most hideous human beings I have ever seen. He was a man somewhere beyond thirty-five years of age, badly hump-backed, with a mouth drawn somewhat out of shape by physical suffering, and very handsome but devilish eyes. He continually reminded me of an unlettered copy of Rashleigh Osbaldistone, in SCOTT'S "Rob Roy"; though had I been at the time a classical Freshman in college I should probably have thought of calling him nothing but Thersites. As it was, I set him down for the "beast" referred to on the sign which stood at the corner of the bridge.

This dwarf and BURT were soon involved in a fierce political discussion. It appeared from the turn of his arguments and the tone of his conversation that his desire was not so much to establish any theory of his own as to find fault with all that were mentioned. He seemed to hate everything fair and true because it contrasted with his deformity, to despise himself and be angry with his Maker because of his hideousness, of which he was fully conscious. But I noticed once or twice, when he had occasion to pass a word or two with the younger girl, that his voice lost some of its harshness and his tone disclosed something of human sympathy.

When we intimated a wish to retire, BURT and I were shown into a large room, about in the center of the house, in which were two beds. In one corner were four barrels, on top of these a large box, and on that several bags full of something, I did not know what. Various parcels of dried herbs were hung up about the room. There was not a chair in it, but a long, low box, covered with curtain calico, made a sort of settee. One window looked out upon the piazza, and the other, directly opposite, stared at the shaly cliff only a few feet distant. There was a bolt-sheath on the door, but the bolt was missing. On observing which, my facetious friend made some remark about "old LOXON having new locks on his house." But I soon set him at ease by producing a patent door-fastener, with which I made entrance from the outside impossible.

I slept soundly at first, but afterwards woke up with an uneasy feeling of apprehension and could not get to sleep again. While I lay there allowing an imagination more lively, if possible, than my bed-fellows, to torture me with its thick-coming suggestions of disaster, I was quite certain that I heard the latch click, as if subjected to a soft pressure. Then, as if the would-be intruder were frightened, there was an absolute silence—that oppressive stillness in which you seem to hear the fermentation of the atmosphere. BURT until now had been snoring; but the click seemed to arrest the attention of his half-conscious senses.

My mind ran rapidly over the situation, and I saw that in case of an attack there were absolutely no means of defence—nothing in the room that could be converted into any sort of weapon. I never carry dirk or pistol. In a few seconds I had become so excited that it was impossible to lie still; and a scheme suggested itself that I rose to carry out.

I went to the back window, raised it softly, and, reaching out, secured a fragment of rock almost as large as my fist. Returning to my bed, I pulled the case from a pillow, dropped the stone into it and tied a knot close down to hold it. I now felt perfectly secure and found no trouble in getting to sleep, though daylight reasoning would have told me that my weapon would avail me nothing unless I could have my man at exactly the right distance and keep him there until I could swing it.

I do not know how long I had slept when I was aroused by BURT bounding out of bed. The noise of the horses kicking in the stable had awaked him. He did not understand the door-fastener, and I got up to let him out. But he was impatient, and before I could get the door open he had tried the front window and, finding that nailed down, had gone to the other, raised it and leaped out. I unfastened the door, however, thinking he would not like to return, barefooted as he was, over the sharp stones to the back window.

As I stepped away from the door I thought I heard another step outside, but, being now thoroughly awake and on my feet, thought nothing of it.

Some minutes later, but before my eyes closed, the door was slowly opened and a figure entered which I at once knew to be that of the Beast, though it was pretty dark.

My first impulse was to spring upon him at once, but I waited a moment to be certain that I was not dreaming. Meanwhile he advanced to the deeper shadow at the foot of BURT'S bed, and stood still.

I passed my left hand to the fore side of the bed, and then, with one movement, threw all the clothes to the back side and bounded out upon the floor. I was about to address the intruder with some demand for explanation or some formal declaration of war; but the words stuck in my throat, and I advanced and clinched him at once.

His form prevented my getting a favorable hold, and he was as strong as an ox. The result was that I was thrown heavily to the floor.

Just then BURT returned. He comprehended the affair instantly and appeared to know his man; for, instead of taking hold of the Beast as a wrestler, he made a sudden spring and sunk his fingers into his throat with a terrible grasp. I was up in a moment. I saw the gleam of a knife aimed at BURT'S breast; but before it reached him he relaxed his hold and dodged out of the way. The next instant a blow from my improvised slung-shot, intended for the Beast's head, fell upon his shoulder. He staggered, hesitated a second or two, and then turning, darted through the still open window and was gone. Strange to say, this little drama did not seem to arouse any one in the house.

In the morning men only were entertained at LOXON'S hospitable board—the Beast did not appear. To my inquiries mine host returned very unsatisfactory replies, pretending ignorance of the dwarf's identity and giving me to understand that he was a traveler like myself. BURT asked no questions and made no allusion to the subject whatever. But while we rode that day I drew from him the fact, which I had surmised before, that the Beast had aspired to the hand of that fair daughter of the house of LOXON and had imagined that the superior attractions of BURT were the cause of his discomfiture. He also informed me that on going to the stable he found the horses in a position indicating that they had not got into trouble without help. It had been done to call him from the house.

When we returned, a few days later, we reached the old mill in the middle of the afternoon. The Beast was just coming out of the door. He had an old woolen stocking around his neck. BURT coolly reined up the horses and inquired in a friendly tone as to his health.

After a searching look at both our faces, as if to see whether he was detected, the poor fellow answered that he was "pretty well except a little cold and a sore throat"—which assertion was not borne out by any hoarseness.

"Well, take care of yourself," said BURT as he whipped up the team, "and don't let Jack Frost get his fingers at your throat again—nor any other man."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.
My 4, 3, 2 is a beverage.
My 3, 7, 12 is a garment.
My 1, 4, 13, 14 is a kind of merchandise.
My 3, 7, 10 is a vehicle.
My 6, 4, 9, 18 is a story.
My 21, 20, 14, 11, 8 is a metal.
My 15, 16, 21 is a name often applied to girls.
My 17, 4, 5, 14, 21 are a distinct class of people.
My 19, 18, 17 is a boy's name.
My whole is a true saying.

Ellsworth, Ohio. R. M. & W. J.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A POULTRY dealer bought thirty hens of A, at the rate of three for a dollar, and thirty of B, at the rate of two for a dollar. He then went to C, and said:—"I bought hens of A and B at the rate of five for two dollars." He bought 60 of C, at that rate, amounting to $24. Why did A and B receive $1 more than C for the same number of hens?

De Ruyter, N. Y. W. W. AMES.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

EWHRE rc'e ni file I moar ro sert,
Idm ensese yb vole ro eanbty slebt,
Eon dholwlae pots eth ouls vescrer,
Ghoubt elbhum eb eth foro ti ersra;
Tl si eth htscar wno hpypa medo,
Ahtt hrlilts su thiw eth eamn fo "mcoh."

Tyro, Ohio. CHAS. MCCONNELL.

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Answer to Sheep Enigma:—The Practical Shepherd.

Answer to Charade:—Blue-bell.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—20 miles square.

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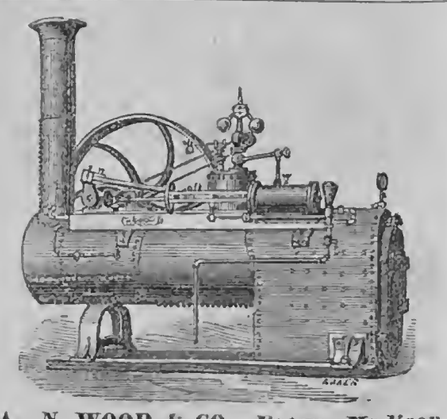

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

MISSOURI.—SUGGESTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

THERE has never been a time in the history of this country when the tide of emigration from the old and thickly settled New England and Middle States equaled that of the present. Until the ending of the Rebellion emigration flowed almost entirely westward; now, the stream is divided and Northern farmers are widely seeking new homes in the genial clime of the South. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Eastern Virginia are destined, at no remoted period, to be densely populated. Situated contiguous to or within easy reach of the Capital and the great seaboard cities, their products will readily be conveyed to the best markets, and all the available power of their water courses will be occupied and their rich stores of coal, iron, and other minerals will contribute to a stable and wide prosperity.

Westward lies a still broader field before the industrious emigrant. Westward is the path of Empire; there are the wide prairie States whose capacity for producing all that contributes to satisfy the necessities or luxuries of man will be tested only when they shall be populated with two hundred millions of people. The cities of the West will one day rival in greatness those of the seaboard; machinery will hum along her water courses; her beds of coal and mountains of iron, her mines of gold, and silver, and copper, will give her vast power and wealth, and a diversified industry will render her prosperity stable and her people independent.

While the advantages of the West are so profuse that the emigrant can hardly go amiss of prosperity in whatever part he may settle, yet there are localities which possess an obvious present superiority and a prospective future one of great importance. Towards such the far-sighted pioneer will direct his course, and as time rapidly brings their advantages and obvious destiny nearer to view, the faster will be the stride of their progress.

Among the Western States taken as a whole we believe no one is destined to outstrip "Free Missouri" on the road to greatness. Geographically she is the central State of the Union; the Mississippi rolls by her eastern border and the Missouri divides her domain. Her lands are mainly rolling without being hilly; they are well watered and timbered, and fertile. No where are there more beautiful prairies. Her climate is that in which can be grown cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, corn, grapes, and all the hardy fruits of the North. To the purposes of the stock and wool grower no climate or land is more suitable. Through her territories pass the great central lines of railway that will stretch from ocean to ocean, and in a short time her products can reach the Pacific with a facility equal to that by which they now pass to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Already there is a large tide of emigration coming, chiefly from the Middle States, pouring into Northern Missouri, and taking up the lands along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The lands bordering on this road are offered to actual settlers at prices ranging from $2.40 per acre upward; long credits are given if desired, at low rates of interest, and the titles are unquestionable.

So much we have written about Missouri in the belief that many will be benefited by having their attention directed thither, but lest we should be overwhelmed with inquiries for further information we will do a little free advertising and suggest that those of our readers interested address E. J. CRANDALL, Esq., an Agent-Friend of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, at Brookfield, Linn Co., Missouri, a gentleman of reliability, formerly of Central New York, with whom we have long been acquainted, who is now in a position to advise those seeking homes in his adopted State or other portions of the West or Southwest.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Advice to Farmers Moving West.

J. W. HAMMOND, Henry Co., Iowa., writes this advice to farmers who are about to settle in the West. There will be many unbelievers in his doctrine:—"My advice to farmers who have lately moved to the West, is to always follow in farming the example of the old settlers of the country. Whatever crops they cultivate you should cultivate. If they raise wheat extensively, sow wheat; if they raise a great amount of corn, then raise corn; and if they do not raise wheat or corn, or some other crop that you cultivated in the East, then let it alone also. If you moved from a country where one man could only cultivate from five to ten acres of corn, to a place where one man can raise thirty acres, then plant thirty acres for each able-bodied workman, knowing that thirty acres where corn can be produced without much labor will bring no more profit than ten acres where so much labor is required. The same mode of cultivation that old settlers practice should be adopted. If they do not hoe their corn it is because it will not pay. More good can be done with the horse and plow than with the hoe. Any person moving to a place in the West, where people have no barns, should not be in too much hurry to build, for if barns would pay they would be built. No people will undertake anything that will pay, or drop anything that will not pay, any quicker than the people of the West. They have no money to lose, but have it all to make."

Alsike Clover.

"B.," Victor, N. Y., asks us to tell him through the columns of the RURAL what Alsike clover is, and in what respect it differs from, or is superior to, the kinds of clover now generally cultivated.

Alsike, or Swedish clover (*trifolium hybridum*) is a pale red perennial species which obtains its name from Alsike, Sweden, where it was first discovered; it is also found wild in Norway and Finland. Originating in these northern countries it is consequently of a hardy and vigorous constitution. It has pale red flowers, a somewhat lank stalk, and oval, obtuse leaves, which are less and of a lighter green than those of red clover. The flower head is globular and the blossoms are fragrant. This clover does not attain its full luxuriance until the second or third year after sowing, and the first year especially does not make much growth. It is best adapted to mixing with other grasses for permanent grass land. It keeps green and succulent up to the period of ripening. It is adapted to clay soils, and moist or even marshy locations. It will not produce a second crop after mowing, as will red clover; the latter should be sown with the Alsike, if the soil is suitable where permanent grass land is desired, as it will produce one or two crops and then give way to the Swedish.

The chief value of this new variety of clover is its hardiness, and adaptation to mixing with other grasses for permanent seeding. As a fertilizer or a transient crop, it is not likely to compete with red clover where the latter thrives well. It has attracted much attention from apiarians, as it furnishes excellent bee-pasture. For this purpose red clover is worthless on account of the inability of the bee to reach down to the sweet in the flower.

To Exterminate Lice on Stock.

O. C. Ross, Penfield, N. Y., writes us that having tried brine, tobacco, water, snuff, kerosene,'&c., for destroying lice on his stock without success, it occurred to him that "if white hellebore will kill worms on currant bushes why not also lice on stock?" Accordingly he applied four large spoonfuls on each animal once a week in the following manner:—"The animals were first curried all over, rubbing the hair towards the head, and the hellebore was then applied with a tin pepper box from ears to tail, dusting it carefully under the manes of the horses. Three applications, and the work was done. Snow and rain falling on the stock probably renders the remedy more effectual. It is a sure cure."

Cudweed.

"A. S.," Durham, N. Y., asks us what is the quickest and best method of exterminating cudweed, live-forever, or life-everlasting, as it is variously named—a weed which is common from Canada to Texas, but rarely very troublesome. It is remarkable for its tenacity of life; for it will continue fresh and even grow for some weeks, when dug and hung up in a dry room. Probably the best way to rid a field of it is to plow so as to expose the roots as much as possible, then gather them with the harrow or with a stiff toothed wire rake. Unless considerable effort is made to gather the roots, simple plowing will not be likely to destroy its vitality; thorough summer-fallowing might do it, however.

Muck on Sandy Soil.

"A SUBSCRIBER" asks if it is profitable to draw muck on to sandy and gravelly soils. The best answer we can give to this question is, try it and see if the result will warrant cost. Some beds of muck are far more valuable than others as fertilizers. Muck — — profitably used in composting with barnyard manure and dried, as bedding for stock, to absorb the liquids. Muck would change the consistency of light, sandy soils, but whether this use would be profitable depends on the value of the land and its products, and the cost of the work.

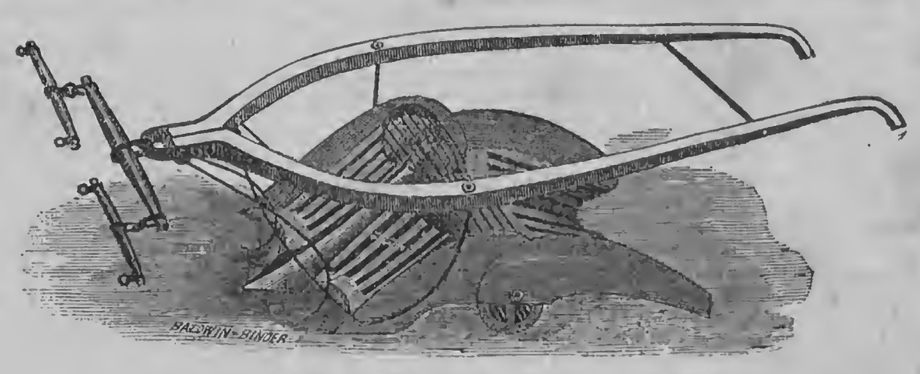
STUDY YOUR SOIL.

Much time and money are annually lost, and great disappointment experienced, by the practical neglect of this common-sense maxim. Take, for example, the potato crop of 1866. Thousands of bushels were lost by the rot, mainly from planting on *unsuitable soils*. For scientific men may *speculate* upon the potato disease as long as the world stands, and after all it will be found that the secret lies in *soil*, *cultivation* or *variety*, or all of these combined. But I have no doubt that *soil* has most to do with the health of the crop. Farmer A, whose farm is a well-drained sandy loam, last year raised a good crop of potatoes, and lost very few by disease, while B., perhaps, who planted on a clayey, retentive soil, lost most of his crop. Now, it does not follow that B. should think less of his land because his potatoes rotted. Had he put his farm into wheat, barley, grass or fruit, and bought his potatoes of A., he would probably have made more money than by trying to produce a crop unsuited to his soil.

It is one of the best features of our country that there is such a variety of climate and soil. It gives greater diversity to our industry, and thus suits the changing tastes of our people. While one man is engaged in growing cotton, another is growing wool — while a third is carding and spinning it, a fourth is raising the wheat, pork, potatoes, butter and cheese, with which to feed them all. Notwithstanding, I am an advocate for *mixed husbandry*, as far as the crops are *suited to the soil*, and needed for the wants of the family. But, certainly, in raising products for *sale*, the best course would seem to be to confine ourselves to crops from which we receive the largest returns with the least cost, at the same time keeping up the fertility of our soil. If farmer A., by superior management or more congenial soil, can raise wheat ten cents per bushel cheaper than B., why, in a few years he will be comparatively rich, while B. will be comparatively poor, if both stick to wheat growing,—while, perhaps, if B. turn his attention to stock and dairying, he may make more money than A. I have known men keep sowing wheat, wheat, on their light, sandy, exhausted soils, until they could not raise ten bushels to the acre; when, perhaps, had they planted beans or potatoes, they might have realized double the profits for their labor, and improved their land at the same time.

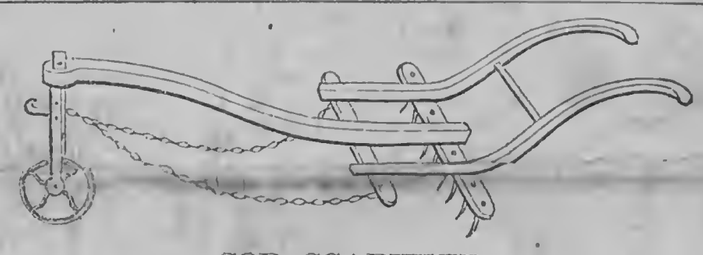
One thing should *never* be lost sight of, viz.:—Before sowing or planting any field *be certain* that the soil is well adapted to the crop, and is in proper condition to receive the seed.

P. P. B.



KINTZ'S CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.

THE above cut represents a Potato Digger just patented by H. J. KINTZ of Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y. It is claimed by the patentee that this machine will do the work of potato digging in a style superior to any hitherto presented to the public. He avers that it has been tested and found on trial to meet all the requirements of such a machine, doing its work effectually and with great rapidity—that first class farmers and good judges of agricultural implements pronounce it to be the best machine, for the purpose, ever brought before the public. A pretty good idea of the construction and operation of this digger is afforded by the engraving. It is light, the draft being about equal to that of a light plow, and will dig from five to seven acres per day. The expense of the machine is so small as to place it within the means of potato growers. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this paper.



SOD SCARIFIER.

SCARIFYING the sod of permanent pasture and mowing lands is a cheap mode of increasing their products, of which farmers should more frequently avail themselves. If the roots in a tough old sward can be severed and the sod somewhat broken, the grass acquires fresh power of vegetation. The air and moisture effect better results; the grass roots tiller, and new, vigorous shoots spring up. We illustrate an implement which is intended to slice the sod. The teeth should be formed like the coulter of a plow, and should be kept sharp and set about six inches apart with a furrowed rake so as to cause them to hug the ground. By going both ways of a field the sod will be cut in small squares, and if further scarifying is deemed beneficial a harrow may then be used. Fresh grass seed could be sown in this way to advantage.

SORGHUM—CULTURE FOR FAMILY USE.

DURING the high prices of sirup it has been a question whether it will pay to raise our own sweetening if it becomes cheaper. Although in many places last year the manufacture of domestic sweetening was almost a total failure; yet enough has been done heretofore to show what can be accomplished. The necessity of growing cane for the manufacture of our own sweet, to those accustomed to its use, is already established. A few words as to its cultivation. In the field where the corn is to be planted, select a place to plant the cane; rich, well drained, sandy, or porous subsoil will do. Land on which the water stands much of the time will not answer. Some people say that it is better to sprout the seed before planting, as it will come up more even and get the start of the weeds. Seed that has been grown in this latitude (42°) three or four years, should be renewed from the South or South-west, as it here deteriorates in value yearly. Among the varieties of cane the most prominent are Regular Sorgo—an old variety; Liberian — new and popular — does not blow down; Oomseeana—sometimes called Otaheitan—best for sugar; Nee-a-za-na, or White Imphee, two feet shorter than either of the above; stands up well.

Although many plant in drills, it is thought by others to be more economical to plant in hills, so the crop can be cultivated both ways, the object being to have the cane as stocky and large as possible. The pith contains the sweetening. The ground should at no time be worked very deep, and especially the last time through with the cultivator, as it would destroy the little fibrous roots. When the bulk of the seed becomes about ripe, or should there be a heavy frost, the cane should be stripped. For this purpose flatten a broom handle to a thin edge and with it fall the leaves to the ground; after they become dry they may be raked in piles for fodder. One man can strip an acre of standing corn in a day. In cutting up use the common corn knife. Grasp the hill about midway from top to bottom, cut it off close to the ground, and while you have it in your hand cut off about two feet of the top end and lay them down butts one way to bind. The wilted leaves may be twisted into bands, putting a short band around the middle of the bundle, and another around the butts, evening them on the ground while binding. After being cut the canes should be kept out of the hot sun. If stored awhile in a dry, airy place in the shade, before making up, all the better. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing work, and sometimes many ways for doing a thing, all of which may be right; in this business it is essential the operator should not be slovenly—should use his tact and skill to the best advantage.

In regard to health of *sorgo sirup* I quote from the Sorgo Journal as follows: The per centage of cane and fruit sugar, contained in Sorghum sirup is much greater than that contained in an equal volume of tropical molasses or sugar-house sirup, for the latter is always deprived of all the crystalizable sugar which can be obtained by both ordinary and extraordinary means before it is put in the market for sale. Moreover, tropical molasses and sugar-house sirup, while they do not contain any crystalizable sugar that can by any means be withdrawn from them, *do contain* most of the soluble filth and impurities which pertained to the original product of sugar and sirup. And not only this, but they also contain soluble matter resulting from all the agents used in defecating and refining. This of itself, when we remember that such an offensive substance as putrid blood, and such poisonous agents as sulphate of zinc, diacetate of lead, and nitrate of silver are sometimes used by sugar refiners, would make us look upon the residuum of these operations with suspicion. Reference is frequently made to the utter disregard for cleanliness common in sugar-houses, and many revolting details are given in illustration of the fact. Perhaps the filth which comes to us in our molasses and sirups in this way, would not be particularly unhealthy, and a reference to it here may not be exactly in place. But the exemption which we enjoy from being injuriously affected, results from the absence of a knowledge of these facts. If the eater of common tropical molasses and sugar-house sirup, could know at the time of eating, all the ingredients contained therein, all the dubious channels through which they have passed, and the filthy contacts to which they have been exposed, we feel certain that a very sick sensation would be experienced, and a convulsive movement of the dorsal and abdominal muscles would be induced, much like that which follows a diet of tartar emetic. W.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE WOOL TARIFF—ITS PASSAGE AND EFFECTS.

THE recently enacted tariff on wool and woolens is a literal copy of the original bill drafted by the Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Committees in the winter of 1865-6, with the inconsiderable exception of providing eleven instead of ten per centum duty, in addition to the specific duty, on one or two classes of wool. That original bill constituted clauses in the general tariff bill which passed the House of Representatives during the first session of the late (39th,) Congress, but for reasons which have already been stated in these columns, the Senate postponed its consideration until the succeeding session.

The wool and woolens clauses were so palpably just and necessary that they had gone through the ordeal of the House without even an attempt at amendment by the most ultra free-traders in that body. The wool growers of the country — and this class constitutes a majority of the farmers in several States—had been suffering severely under the operations of the then existing tariff. Our woolen manufactures were languishing under foreign competition. The delay of another year would bear heavily on both interests. Under these circumstances the very able Representative of the 16th Ohio district, JOHN A. BINGHAM, moved, in effect, to take the wool and woolen clauses out of the general tariff and pass them as a separate bill. This was done by a strong vote in the House, July 27, 1866. The Senate however adhered to its policy of postponement, and this bill, too, went over the session among its unfinished business.

The succeeding session brought up the subject under a new aspect. Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, had been charged with the duty of preparing, during the recess, a complete *projet* of a general tariff. The Senate took no action on either of the House bills lying on its table until his report was received. That report evinced no little ability, but the wool growers complained that while he proposed a very serious diminution in the amount of protection asked by them, and afforded by the House bills, he had not given them any official hearing as he had offered to do, and once or twice set a time for doing; and that he had fallen into some very grave errors of fact in relation to their branch of industry.

The first effect of Mr. WELLS' recommendations in regard to the duties on wool, as on other objects of protection, was serious. They were supposed to represent the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. They found a response in the secret feelings of even many pretended "tariff men," in both branches of Congress. The free traders took heart. The wool and woolen clauses of the House bills were made the subjects of particular attack. The New York Tribune stood faithfully by us, and GREELEY's thundering blows fell thick and fast; but all the other leading journals of the great commercial metropolis fought us bitterly and to the bitter end. The Chicago Tribune, which in energy and talent has few equals, spread consternation among weak-kneed western politicians in Congress, by its vehement and untiring denunciations; and these denunciations were re-echoed by GRIMES & Co. in the Senate chamber. The wool dealers in our great eastern cities raised an asserting howl. Even a small division of eastern manufacturers, headed by Mr. SLATER of Mass., cast off their connection with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and went for the old traditional policy of their order—low duties on wool.

When the general House bill and the Commissioners' report came up for consideration in the Finance Committee of the Senate, there was a variety of avowed and unavowed views in that body in regard to wool and woolen duties. We shall not here attempt to give the real position of each member. But our impressions are decided that Senator MORGAN of New York, held the "balance of power" on that question. His earlier associations as a great merchant, and as a resident of the city which is the "head center" of free trade, might have been expected to incline him to the side of low duties, just as the associations of Senators GRIMES, DOOLITTLE, HENDRICKS, HENDERSON, etc., representing more rural constituencies, might have been expected, on a question of vital importance to the agricultural interest, to incline them (but which wholly failed to do so,) in an opposite direction. But Mr. MORGAN is a practical and judicious man. As a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, and as its Governor in trying times, he learned to know and respect the wants of the great mass of its people. He gave his influence in the Finance Committee in favor of the wool provisions of the House bill instead of those of the WELLS' *projet*, and accordingly they were engrafted, with one trifling exception, in the new general tariff bill which the Senate passed as an "amendment," in reality a substitute for that of the House.

The Senate bill, as we may properly call it, did not come before the House until the early part of February. It was a long one, containing a multitude of provisions different from those of the bill it purported to amend, and these required careful consideration. It was of course referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. When that Committee was nearly ready to report, its Chairman, Mr. MORRILL of Vt., was called home by the supposed mortal illness of his mother, and the Chairmanship devolved by seniority on Mr. HOOPER of Mass. We have great respect for this dignified and solid gentleman, and hope his heart was in the right place; but he was in a new position, and could not drive on the business of his Committee or of the House, like that true friend of the farming interest, the able, energetic, statesman-like MORRILL, whose discretion, fairness and want of one-sidedness always carried the confidence of the House and disposed it to follow his lead. Mr. HOOPER might have received the most efficient aid from the parliamentary knowledge, brilliant talents and trenchant debating powers of another member of the Committee, Mr. CONKLING of New York — who, by-the-by, received many votes in his canvas for the United States Senatorship, on the ground that he was in favor of the House wool tariff, and could, in such emergencies as should arise, do more than his rivals to promote its success and perpetuity. But he was necessarily absent, attending the Supreme Court of New York. Another member of the Committee, and another ardent and able friend of the wool interest, General GARFIELD of Ohio, was restrained from even putting on the appearance of pressing in front of the temporary Chairman by considerations of personal delicacy, which need not here be alluded to, but which would be expected to influence the conduct of a high-minded man. The Committee embraced other true friends—but the absents we have named irreparably damaged its solidarity and effectiveness.

As the session drew towards its close, Mr. MORRILL was repeatedly telegraphed by the Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Committees, and by other friends of the tariff, entreating him to return to Washington; and he left the bedside of a dying parent to do so. His determined onset — the particulars of which are familiar to our readers — gave momentary hope of a successful issue; but when strong parliamentary measures were proposed, timid friends and pretended friends wavered. And finally Gen. SCHENCK's unfortunate flax amendment, and the debate and action which grew out of it, wasted precious and necessary hours.

Discovering that all hope of the passage of a general tariff bill was lost, the friends of the wool tariff bethought themselves of the "Bingham bill," (as it is sometimes called for convenience of designation,) which was lying in the Senate, like a shell shot in a former fight, covered from notice by the debris of later battles. We do not assert that the friends of the wool growing interest had forgotten it, or that they did anything prematurely to call attention to it. It might prove a convenient dernier resort! When it became necessary to use it, Senators SHERMAN and WADE of Ohio, were first applied to. They were willing to make the attempt, but did not feel over sanguine of success. But the friends of the measure in and out of the House, rallied round its friends in the Senate, and infused them with their own ardor. After an earnest consultation as to the surest mode of procedure, the bill was put on its passage and carried March 2d, 1867, by the following vote:

Yeas—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—31.

Nays—Buckalew, Cresswell, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson—12.

Absent, or not voting—Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Guthrie, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Riddle—9.

We offer no local analysis of this vote, as every one can make it for himself. The votes of SUMNER and WILSON of Mass. and SPRAGUE of R. I., in the negative, will we think attract attention and surprise.

Nor shall we attempt to make out a "roll of honor" among the friends of the wool and woolen tariff. We may be permitted, however, without detracting anything from the others, to add a few names to those already mentioned, whose public efforts gleam up brightly in our memory. Second to none stands that of Mr. DELANO of Ohio. But for him the original House bill might have been lost in the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Local jealousies had crept into the contest. Many of those on whom we had most firmly relied were wavering. It was then that his resistless charge, like that of DESSAIX at Marengo, changed the fortunes of battle. A more effective burst of eloquence has not been heard in the House of Representatives since the palmiest days of JOHN RANDOLPH. Dissension and jealousy were abashed. The breaking lines formed again, shoulder to shoulder, and marched to victory. All honor to the farmers' friend, COLUMBUS DELANO. Mr. GRINNELL of Iowa, though bitterly assailed by the Western free-traders, and opposed by a Senator of his own State, labored constantly and effectively for the House bill. His speech on the subject, near the close of the late Session, lies before us, and had we the space we would most gladly republish it. The facts are put forward with a clearness and straightforwardness that command admiration. Messrs. ECKLEY and LAWRENCE of Ohio; WAIN, VAN ZERNAM, KETCHUM, HOLMES, etc. of N. Y.; DAWES and ALLEY of Mass.; WOODBRIDGE and BAXTER of Vt.; PRICE and HUBBARD of Iowa; MOOREHEAD, LAWRENCE and KELLEY of Pa.; WENTWORTH, CULLOM, FARNSWORTH, MOULTON and HARDING of Ill.; MCCLURG of Mo.; DONELLY of Minn.; and the entire delegations of Michigan and West Virginia were active and uncompromising advocates of wool potection. And we have it on high authority that Speaker COLFAX was in warm sympathy with us. The Senators of Ohio, Illinois and Vermont were steadfast friends of the wool growers. Judge HARRIS of N. Y., though his re-election was in part defeated on a tariff issue, magnanimously voted for the bill. The list of votes shows how other Senators stood on the question.

Outside of Congress we are deeply indebted to the efforts of the Wool Growers' and Wool Manufacturers' Committees. Messrs. MONTGOMERY, POTTLE and GARLAND of the former, discharged their duties with conspicuous zeal, ability and effect, and deserve the lively gratitude of the wool growers of the nation. Mr. MONTGOMERY attended during the entire session; Messrs. POTTLE and GARLAND during much of it. J. P. ALEXANDER, a delegate from the Summitt Co. (O.) Association, spent a short time in Washington and gave useful aid; and so did Mr. ROGERS of N. Y., and Mr. FLINT, a large wool grower of California. Mr. J. R. DODGE of the Agricultural Department furnished valuable statistics and published some strong articles in favor of the cause. The Manufacturers' Committee, Messrs. HAYES, KINGSBURY, and others who were occasionally in attendance, worked most strenuously and in constant co-operation with the Representatives of the Growers. We aver, without fear of denial, that the whole national organization of Manufacturers kept their faith with us to the letter and spirit; and probably there is not a single individual, in or out of Congress, who contributed more to a successful result than their indefatigable and talented Secretary, JOHN L. HAYES.

Let us accept our great victory thankfully and modestly—imputing no bad motives to those who honestly and courteously differed with us. Let us not of all things, because we have attained our own object, desert other industrial interests which are struggling for just and necessary protection. They helped us—we are bound in honor and duty to help them. The industrial interests of the country are not rivals, but a brotherhood; and not one of them can be suffered to languish without detracting something from the complete development and success of the others. Let us not lay down our arms under the impression that we shall have no further use for them. The free-traders will not slacken their efforts. It will be wonderful if they do not in the next session of the 40th Congress attempt to revise the wool and woolen tariff. At all events they will do so soon. We must keep our organization perfect and our powder dry. Two years ago we were a rope of sand, possessing, as a separate interest, about as much influence in Congress as a tribe of Choctaws. Last winter a distinguished Senator remarked that he "did not favor the wool tariff but should vote for it in deference to public clamor." That is it, exactly. So much for union and organization! Let us keep in a situation where we can make our "clamor" effectual in the ears of those who do not wish to give up their soft seats in the national Capitol, and of those who wish to succeed to those seats.

Before dismissing this subject, we feel called upon to utter another word of warning. Many growers are expecting too much, especially in immediate effects, from the new wool tariff. Those who are to buy our wool have, of course, been preparing for the present contingency. A year or more must elapse before the law will produce its full natural results, And even then it will not produce any wild inflation of prices. Reasonable men do not expect to be legislated into wealth. Industry must achieve it. We only asked to have our labor put on a par in our own markets with the cheap labor of other countries. We regarded the rights of the consumer, because justice required it, and because we desired permanent legislation. Being placed on an equality with the foreign producer, skill, energy and improvement must do the rest, and shame on the citizen of the United States who first "cries hold" in the encounter.

WOOL BUYERS IN CONVENTION.

A WOOL BUYERS' CONVENTION was held at the Court House, Rochester, on the 19th inst, and attended by nearly fifty buyers, mostly residents of this and adjoining counties, though the call invited all in Western New York. Mr. C. A. HARRINGTON of Albion, was called to the Chair; E. R. JOHNSON of Rochester, and E. H. PARMALEE of Bergen, were appointed Secretaries. After a pretty general expression of the views of those present, a committee of seven (consisting of Messrs. D. Lowry, O. Allen, F. Lockey, H. C. Lucas, H. H. Goff, C. A. Harrington and John Berry,) was appointed to draft and report resolutions. The committee subsequently made a report which (after some amendment and discussion) was adopted in the following form:

Whereas; The bad reputation of the wool of Western New York with manufacturers (growing more so every year,) is causing them invariably to purchase their wool in other localities, from the fact of its condition being so much better than ours, we recommend to wool growers the following rules:

1st. That sheep should not be allowed access to straw stacks, especially of barley or bearded wheat.

2d. All sheep, except perhaps bucks, should be well washed in a running stream, and as early in the season as the weather will permit.

3d. That the sheep should be shorn, weather permitting, within six to ten days after washing.

4th. At the time of shearing the fleeces should be carefully folded, moderately loose, and wound with small, strong, light-colored, glazed twine, brought twice each way around the fleece, carefully excluding all dead wool and tags.

And we recommend to wool buyers to be governed in their purchases by the following rules:

1st. A deduction of one-half on unwashed bucks.

2d. A deduction of one-third on washed bucks.

3d. A deduction of one-third on all other fleeces, black, unwashed or excessively gummy or heavy, or other unconditioned wool, or that made unmerchantable by an excessive use of twine, or by stuffing with tags or dead wool.

4th. In purchasing wool thus prepared for market, to pay a price proportionate to its relative worth as to texture, strength and other desirable qualities.

Mr. ELMORE of Brockport, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the owner of wool offered for sale shall be held responsible for the condition of said wool, making no difference who folded up the wool.

Mr. D. D. T. MOORE believed that buyers had long paid a premium for frauds in doing up wool, and that they would be, as they ought to be, swindled forever unless they paid for fleeces according to quality and condition. The following resolution, offered by him, was adopted:

Resolved, That the buyer of wool should, in all cases, discriminate in making his purchases, paying in proportion to its quality and merchantable condition—instead of paying a uniform price, or nearly so—for all clips in a town or section, without regard to quality or condition.

Mr. MOORE thought the Convention had made a mistake in not calling in the wool growers to consult with them as to their mutual interests,—and suggested that the buyers adjourn to meet the first Monday in May, inviting the wool growers to meet with them. The suggestion was adopted,—the Convention adjourning to meet at the City Hall, Rochester, May 6th.

— We condense the above from reports in our daily papers—not having space for particulars or comments. As a full report of the proceedings has been furnished the Editor of this Department, we presume he will notice the same in a future number.—M.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

ALPACAS.—H. C. SANFORD, Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., referring to the inquiries for alpacas, made by a "subscriber," published in the RURAL, Feb. 9, from Shushan, N. Y., says that he has been employed more than two years in the same search, and cannot learn that there are any in the country, except a few brought in a Government vessel to Mare Island; that he applied to the Peruvian Legation in Washington, "but found much reticence in regard to them; that he has learned that the Peruvian Government forbids their exportation in order to control the market for their wool; that he is in correspondence with an American in South America who is acquainted with the owner of a large herd of them, and hopes through the former to obtain some; that if our Shushan correspondent wishes to join in the importation he probably can soon have an opportunity. [If the latter wishes to take this course, let him directly address Mr. SANFORD.] Mr. S. asks "if we can give any information as to the market for and value of their wool?" We cannot.

WHO BRED IT?—"X. Y. Z.," Washington Co., N. Y., puts the following case and question:—"Supposing I have a ewe which I purchased of Hammond and I take that ewe to his ram Green Mountain; have I a right to say that I bred the produce, giving its pedigree?" We think you have. Somebody bred the lamb, and certainly HAMMOND did not do it. He did not own it before or after birth. He did not direct the coupling. Whatever may be his opinion of his ram Green Mountain, he might have thought him entirely unfitted to breed with that particular ewe. He is in no way responsible for your action in the premises. You owned the dam; you exercised your own judgment and rights as an owner in coupling her; you therefore bred the produce. However much that produce may actually be indebted to Mr. HAMMOND'S skill, and however little to your own, you discharge your entire obligations to him as a breeder by "giving its pedigree."

DIVIDING PASTURES FOR SHEEP.—"F.," Forkstone, Wyoming Co., N. Y., writes that he has a pasture of thirty acres, on which he proposes to keep a small flock of sheep; that by a small outlay in repairing fences, this can be divided into four fields; and he asks whether it would be of any benefit so to divide it in order to obtain a "change of pastures." Probably a little gain can be secured in the amount of pasturage by the division, especially if any portion of it is of a poorer character than the rest, so that the sheep will neglect it if not confined to it. Sheep love fresh grass, too — but they also love *range*. Merinos detest close quarters. Among our sheep pastures are two, of sixty acres each, and we cannot say that we ever wished them subdivided.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—C. FERRIS, Millport, N. Y. The disease described by you is probably inflammation of the lungs.

THE pressure upon our columns for several weeks has rendered it necessary to defer giving portraits and pedigrees of sheep. They will soon be resumed.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Japan Spring Wheat.

A WRITER in the Boston Cultivator gives the vendors of an article called "Japan spring wheat," puffed for its excellence and productiveness by the interested, a smart rap for the falsity and impudence of their pretensions. He has tried the wheat and found it a species of sorghum, whose seed made a very white flour, but neither in quantity nor quality did it approach the excellence claimed for it. Besides, the seasons in this latitude are too short to permit it to mature fully, even were it desirable for cultivation.

Carrots for Horses.

A WRITER in the Prairie Farmer refers to the practice of feeding carrots to horses as a proper and commendable one, if the quantity used is not great. As the horse is fond of the carrot he would indulge in it to excess, if fed all his appetite would seem to crave. Properly apportioned out, they form a healthful kind of food, ample, with a due share of other fodder, for the sustenance of horses whose labors are not of a very exhausting character. The carrots should be sliced up longitudinally; for if cut in the opposite way the horse is apt to get choked in eating them. Under the conditions mentioned a judicious supply of carrots will render the use of grain unnecessary. Severe and continuous labor, however, will render an infusion of grain into the feed of the horse indispensable, else the ability to labor will be impaired.

Horn Distemper.

THE N. Y. Times, in reply to an inquiry as to the cause of the horn distemper or hollow horn, imputes it to hard usage,—to a lack of proper food, drink and shelter,—in consequence of which the cattle come out in the spring lean and dispirited and with little recuperative force. Such cattle, it is affirmed, are alone subject to the horn distemper, or if exceptions exist, they are so few as to affirm rather than disprove the correctness of the rule. In most cases the hollow horn can be detected by the coldness of the horn near the base at the head. It is customary to seek a cure by means of boring the horn near the base, when, if the disease exists, bloody matter will exude from the orifice. Some plug up the holes when the discharge ceases, while others leave them open. The former is the best plan—at least the horn looks better than when left like a flute stalk.

Plowing by Steam.

THE Meadville (Pa.) Republican asserts that THOMAS S. MINNIS of that place has successfully solved the problem of making steam available in plowing and cultivating land. This steam plowing machine is so constructed as to adapt itself to all kinds of surface, plain or broken, and crawls over the ground with an unbroken bearing, its motion being not unlike that of a snake in its movements. In other words, it is a kind of steam "hoop-snake" whose executive force is equal to many scores of ordinary plows. It breaks up, harrows, drills and seeds or plants a strip fifteen and a-half feet wide at each passage. Its rate of progress is about four miles per hour and it will finish off about ninety-six acres of ground, planting and all, in the space of twelve hours. Such a machine as this would work a great revolution in farming operations on the great prairies of the West or the savannas of the South.

The Agricultural Exhibition at Paris.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, the preparations for the agricultural display at the Paris Exposition are to be on a scale surpassing anything heretofore witnessed on any similar occasion. The principal development is to be upon the island of Billan Covert, in the Seine, about three miles below the Champs de Mars. There will also be a display of agricultural implements, of all descriptions, at the model farms of Vincennes. The trials of machines on the farms will be made at intervals so as to coincide with the various seasons of production, commencing with April and ending with October. Live stock exhibitions will take place every alternate fortnight during the same period. A prize of honor, consisting of some work of art of the value of $2,000 is to be awarded to the exhibitor who shall be adjudged to have "deserved best" of agriculture. Other prizes will be given for the best specimens of agricultural implements as may be adjudged by the committees of examination.

Plowing in Manure.

G. R., in the Germantown Telegraph, reviews the various methods practiced by farmers in the management and application of manures, and concludes that no mode has been or can be devised of uniform application. Much must depend on the character of the soil to be fertilized, the crop to be grown, and whether immediate or somewhat remote results are sought to be obtained. A like diversity of opinion and practice prevails with respect to the depth to which manure should be covered by the plow. Some argue that it makes no difference whether the depth be four, eight, or more inches, as the result will be the same at harvest time. This conclusion is not acquiesced in by the party referred to, and we think his dissent based on good grounds. He says, "when near the surface it decomposes sooner and hence acts sooner, and the supply is more quickly exhausted; when turned under deeper its action is more extended and slow. Hence, if applied just before the crop it is intended to benefit, a shallow covering is what is wanted; but if the interval between the manuring and the crop is prolonged, the furrow should be deepened in the same proportion." This seems to be a reasonable conclusion, and we believe it is a correct one.

Rural Notes and Items.

NEW QUARTER—*Ho for the Rural's Spring Campaign!*—The second Quarter of Vol. XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence next week—April 6—and hence *now* is the time for new subscriptions or renewals, to date from that period. See notice on News page. The success of the RURAL during this quarter has been extraordinary, and we fain believe the 13 numbers issued in that period THE BEST we ever published;—judge ye, after examining matter, illustrations, typography, paper and printing. Are not 52 numbers of such a paper worth the full price, ($3,) and if so what subscriber loses anything if we do choose to pay liberal premiums to club agents for helping us to reach, this year, a circulation of One Hundred Thousand? And, again, what friend of the paper will decline to aid us, about these days, in attaining that number of armor-bearers for the Rural Brigade?—a brigade which fights for the Right all over the land, and has members in every State, Territory and Province on the Continent!

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The exhibition of samples of the world's natural productions, and the manufactures of all nations, contemplated by the Emperor NAPOLEON, commences in Paris on the first of April, and will continue during the season. The building consists of a series of concentric circles covering forty acres of ground. Each of these circles is devoted to one kind of products, posited according to the countries exhibiting them, thus affording a chance to readily contrast those of the same kind from various localities and countries. Departments are ranged in the following order: France on the Eastern side, Great Britain and her Colonies, Central and South America, the United States, Tunis and Morocco, Persia, China, Siam, Japan, Egypt, Turkey, the States of the Danube, Rome, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Prussia. Belgium and Holland will have a small space alongside of France. There are thirteen circular galleries, and sixteen radiating from the center outward. The whole edifice, with the exception of the two galleries nearest the garden, is built of iron—the exceptions being of stone. The display will, unquestionably, be the most imposing ever witnessed, and form an epoch in the Industrial History of the World.

"THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK,—Embracing, in addition to the subjects usually treated of in similar works, a *full description* of the causes and nature of several diseases peculiar to the *American Horse;* together with *original, simple* and *effective* modes of treatment, including those of some diseases heretofore considered incurable, and also an extended Treatise on Stock Raising and Stock Management. The whole especially adapted to the use of the Farmer. By ROBERT STEWART, M. D., V. S.—Embodying the Results of twenty years Original Investigation and Veterinary Practice."—Such is the title of a handsome volume of 600 pages recently published by C. V. VENT & Co. of Cincinnati. A cursory examination of the work has led us to form a favorable opinion as to its value and adaptability to American farmers, and we shall recur to it again. See advertisement in this paper.

OUR DICTIONARY PREMIUM.—An Agent-Friend in Erie Co., Pa., writes:—"I received the Dictionary in good order, except one corner a little rubbed. And now thanks, very many thanks to thee for this *favor*. But, Dear Sir, could you have been looking in through the keyhole when the book was laid on the table and opened, (with this announcement, *A Premium for Rural Captains,*) the looks of thankfulness and gratitude that beamed from the countenances of father, mother and seven children, with the little ones clapping hands, would have paid you for one-half of the book. This certainly is 'good pay' for working for the Rural Brigade."

HAY IN THE MOW—HOW TO MEASURE.—E. G. S., Erie Co., N. Y., wants to know how many square feet of a mow of clover hay, on which grain has been placed, will make a ton. It is difficult to determine the weight of hay per foot in a mow, depending on the size of the mow, the quality of the hay and the amount of pressure to which it has been subjected. Some clover will make a ton for every 450 cubic feet, while other mows may require 500 cubic feet to give an equal weight, or even a trifle more than this. This method is but an approximation to the true weight at best.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, PREMIUM LIST, &c.—The next Illinois State Fair will be held at Quincy, commencing Sept. 30th and ending on the 5th of October. The grounds will be open for the reception of all articles, except stock, on the 20th of September. The premium list is very comprehensive, embracing everything pertaining to farm production and rural manufacture—making in all sixty-two divisions or classes. So we learn from a pamphlet containing the proceedings of Executive Committee of Ill. State Ag. Society.

APPRECIATION OF THE RURAL.—A Connecticut subscriber thus concludes a business letter:—"As I am writing I will tell you what I think about the RURAL. It is the best paper of its class that I have ever taken. I could not do without it any way, shape or manner. I like it better than I should if it was all agricultural. Long may you live to conduct the Rural."

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of the Cornell University met in the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, on the 12th inst. Professors EVANS and RUSSELL were appointed to the chairs of Mathematics and Modern Languages. It is thought the University will not be opened till the autumn of 1868.

SAW-MILL DOGS.—(R. O. D., Ballston Center, N. Y.) There are none of the new saw mill-dogs in use here yet, but in the lumber regions south of this they are said to have superseded the old style of mill-dogs. R. P. LAWTON, Esq., of Oramel, N. Y., is said to be well posted on the subject of your inquiry.

A "HEFTY" PIG.—Mr. GEO. GRAVES of Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., writing us about the kind of pigs they have in that region, says:—"Mr. WM. MARVEL of Poland, in this county, killed a pig lately, seven months and twenty days old, that weighed, when dressed, 377 lbs. *Almost a hog.*"

HEMLOCK BARK—EXTRACT.—"A Subscriber" wants to know the process of making the "extract of hemlock bark." We do not know the process of making the "extract," nor are we acquainted with any one who does.

NOVA SCOTIA RED CHALK.—G. C. M., Guilford, N. Y., will probably find out about the "red chalk" at the drug stores. The druggists here keep the article.

HORTICULTURAL.

OHIO GRAPE GROWERS' MEETING.

(Concluded from March 9th.)

SUMMER PRUNING.

DR. WARDER of Cincinnati said the object of summer pruning was to remove all exuberant growth, but yet leave wood and leaves enough to protect and mature the grapes. His plan had been to rub off the young shoots which are not necessary for next year's wood, nor for present fruit bearing. This work should be done when the young growth is but a finger's length. All bearing shoots getting more than a fair nutriment, and so leading the rest, should be pinched off at two leaves beyond the last bunch of fruit.

Dr. SPALDING said it was the custom generally in Missouri to pinch in all the fruit-bearing branches at two leaves beyond the last cluster.

J. R. BROWN of Put-in-Bay stated that a neighbor had thoroughly trimmed his vines, taking off all laterals and shortening the longer canes. His own vineyard, through his absence, had been left almost wholly untouched. By the time of vintage, his neighbors' vines had lost most of their leaves, and the fruit was far from being well ripened, while his own were never better and sold at the highest prices.

Mr. GRIFFITH said that he regarded early summer pruning, removing water sprouts and redundant weak shoots as indispensable to good culture; but subsequent operations should be limited to careful pinching, with a view to develop, direct and perfect the growth of wood and foliage, rather than to retard or hinder their development; and in no case should strong and thrifty portions of the vine, or dark green foliage, be removed—as the leaves are the lungs of the vine and its greatest source of supplies.

Dr. DUNHAM commenced summer work early by nipping off the ends of laterals, and later in August he stopped off the leading canes, too. This, perhaps, was too severe, yet thus far the result has been uniformly good. Mildew had visited him but one year, and then but a small quantity of his crop had failed to ripen. The rot, last year, had struck his grapes slightly in June. Never trimmed his fruit-bearing branches closer than two joints from the outmost bunch, and often left three leaves.

Mr. MERRELL of Geneva, N. Y., did not consider it an axiom that by pruning the wood we direct all the energies and growth of the vine into the fruit; thinks the process checks growth and does not commonly direct it; could not subscribe to Dr. WARDER's doctrine, that if the vines had been neglected early, excessive growth should be checked by breaking off branches well back from the tips.

PRUNING AND TRAINING.

A good deal of discussion was had on the time and modes of pruning, and the comparative merits of the several modes of training—the preference for trellises or stakes, &c. The majority of the speakers, however, seemed in favor of the post and wire trellis as being used on the Islands and in the best vineyards around Sandusky and Cleveland; then training the vines on the horizontal arm system or some modifications thereof.

THE COST OF STAKES AND TRELLIS.

The following is a comparison of the cost between trellis work and stakes, as furnished by Mr. O. D. FORD of East Cleveland:

Number of vines per acre—8x10, 544; 8x8, 729; 6x6, 1,210.

Number of posts per acre, 22 feet apart—8x10, 231 posts, $23.10; 8x8, 297 posts, $29.70; 6x6, 385 posts, $38.50.

Amount of wire per acre—(No. 9 wire, going from 19 to 20 feet per lb., at 6½ cts. per lb.)—8x10, 693 lbs., $45.04; 8x8, 911 lbs., $59.21; 6x6, 1,151 lbs., $74.81.

The number of stakes per acre, where stakes are used, costing $35 per M., 8x10 would take 1,088, costing $38,08; 8x8, 1,458 stakes, costing $50.03; 6x6, 2,420 stakes, costing $84.70.

Each proprietor, by taking into consideration the location of his vineyard, will be able from the figures given by Mr. FORD to ascertain the cost of each. The wire in this estimate is supposed to be second-hand telegraph wire. The plan suggested by Mr. FORD for using this wire is to brace the end posts about six inches below the upper wire, perforate each of those posts at proper intervals for the reception of the end of the wire, drawing each to the required parallel by a small windlass, and fastening the whole to center posts with small nails.

Mr. T. S. HUBBARD of Fredonia, N. Y., furnished another estimate, as follows:—An acre of vineyard with rows 8 feet apart and 15 rods in length, contains 22 rows—330 rods of trellis and 990 rods of wire; requiring—44 posts, 4x6, or 4x5 in., at 25 cts., $11.00; 200 posts, 3x3 in., at 12½ cts., $25.00; 44 braces, at 10 cts., $4.40; 6 lbs. wrought nails, at 10 cts., $0.60; 990 lbs. No. 9, new wire, at 7½ cts., $74.25. Total, $115.25. If No. 10 wire is used the cost per acre will be about $12 less. The price named for new wire is much less than the current rate for several years past, but not below what it can now be obtained for by the ton. The cost of posts every man can ascertain in his own neighborhood. The cost of stakes, using two for a vine, at 6x8 feet apart, 900 to the acre, at 6¼ cts. each, would be $125—or if 8x8 feet apart, 680 to the acre, $85.

THE WINE TARIFF.

Remarks were made on the insufficiency of the present rate of duty on foreign wines to afford protection to the makers of native wines, and a memorial to Congress was prepared and signed, asking for a uniform duty of $1 per gallon on imported wines. This memorial was too late for presenting to the Congress then in session, so will be sent to the new one.

THE NEXT ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

On the invitation of the citizens of Elyria, was appointed to be held at that place, in October next. The Annual Meeting was appointed to be held in Cleveland, 3d Wednesday of February, 1868.

MILDEW, INSECTS—PEACHES AND ROSES.

AT the September session of the French Imperial Horticultural Society attention was called to the subject of blight or mildew, when a member stated that he had been successful in the use of sulphur in the expulsion of the parasites from his peach trees and rose bushes. The slow combustion of this article around the infected trees and bushes, under the influence of the sun's rays, had proved an effectual exterminator of the pest complained of. It was generally agreed that the remedy should be applied while the leaves are only partially developed, as the remedy acts more effectually then than it does later in the season.

A correspondent supplies the Commissioner of Agriculture with a recipe for killing insects on orchards and graperies. He says:—"Saw a hogshead in two; put twenty to thirty pounds of sulphate of iron into one half, and fill up with chamber lye—water will answer, but urine is best. When the liquid becomes black it is fit for use. This preparation should be applied to the trunks and branches of the trees and poured round the collars, which will kill and keep off all worms infesting these parts and add vitality to the trees.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES FOR PRIVATE GROUNDS.*

OF the Chinese varieties of Magnolias, the Magnolia *Conspicua* and *Soulangeana* are the most generally known—both good; but if either one was to be selected, we should choose the *Soulangeana*, because it is a more rapid

FIG. 18.—MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.

grower, and because its flowers appear to escape injury from frosts better than the *Conspicua*. Both form spreading round-headed trees of middle size, and should always be arranged in the foreground of a group of evergreens, because of their flowering early in spring before the growth

FIG. 19.—ENGLISH ELM.

of their leaves. A variety called Magnolia *Lenne* is described in Hovey's Magazine as being as hardy as the *Conspicua* of vigorous habit, with flowers the color of the *Soulangeana*, but more than twice the size, full as large as a tea-cup. Magnolia *Purpurea* and *Gracilis* are both shrubs, and perhaps should not here be spoken of; but as we have found in planting that their arrangement as undergrowth to the *Conspicua* and *Soulangeana* produces a happy effect, we venture to mention them.

Among Elms, we give the preference to what is termed English Elm—*Ulmus Campestris*—because of its less spreading habit as compared with our American Elms, and more because of its retaining its foliage later, thus carrying the

FIG. 20.—OSAGE ORANGE.

season of foliage almost into the winter months. A great number of varieties of this species occur among the trees sold, because all are grown from seed. The planter can frequently select trees of a dozen different habits among those offered by the dealer. The Cork-barked is considered only a variety, but the cork-like covering of its bark renders it a tree of marked character, and always commanding notice. The Osage Orange, where a tree of medium size is wanted, possesses characters that should bring it more in use as an ornamental tree than has been the case. It forms a very regular round-head, with glossy dark green leaves, very much like the Orange. It is entirely free from insects.

*Concluded from our issue of March 2.—ED. R. N.-Y.

FIG. 21.—PERSIMMON TREE.

The Persimmon, or Virginia Date Plum, is another desirable shade tree, too little planted. It forms an upright round-head, rather erect than spreading. Varieties may be selected yielding fruit that ripens early in September or before frosts, and very palatable, in fact by many preferred to foreign dates; but the greater number of the trees grown do not produce a fruit at all eatable until after several severe frosts have mellowed its natural harsh astringency.

There are many other trees of value that we could name, but for want of room must defer doing so until a future time.—*Horticulturist.*

PREMIUMS FOR GRAPE GROWERS.

THE "Longworth Wine House" at Cincinnati offers three premiums for superiority in grape growing, as follows:—A silver pitcher, two goblets and waiter, to cost not less than three hundred and fifty dollars, as the first premium; a silver cup, to cost not less than one hundred dollars, as a second premium; and a silver cup, to cost not less than fifty dollars, as the third premium. The first premium to be given to the best general wine grapes of the whole country. The second premium is to be given to the best variety of grapes for wine purposes in the State of Ohio, provided it is not awarded to the grape that receives the first premium, in which case it will be given to the second best wine grape in the country. The third premium to be given to the best table grape, for general purposes, in the country. The fruit is to be exhibited at the coming fall consolidated exhibition of the American Wine Growers' Association of Ohio and Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in quantities of ten pounds or more, with samples of the wines from the competitors for the first two premiums, if practicable.

WHO INTRODUCED THE TOMATO.

IN answer to an inquiry in relation to the introduction of the "Tomato" for table use in the United States, a correspondent of the N. Y. Observer assigns the credit to a sea captain, a relative of his by marriage. This seafaring individual paid a visit to the father of the relator, residing in the interior of Pennsylvania, during the autumn of 1818, and found in the garden a lot of tomatoes, then denominated "love apples," and not used as food because they were supposed to be poisonous. The captain, however, averred the contrary, and soon produced a dish which he denominated a *Catalonian Salad*. It was found to be all the concoctor claimed for it, and thereafter the Tomato became a favorite in that section—its reputation spreading rapidly over the country.

ORCHARD GROUNDS.

There is a general opinion among most fruit growers that, to get good apples and a prolific yield, the ground on which the trees are planted should be steadily cultivated. An Illinois orchardist has supplied some facts to the Fruit Growers' Companion, which seem to disprove the excellence or propriety of the cultivating system. Ten acres were devoted to an apple orchard and cultivated for five years, when five acres of the ground were seeded down and the balance cultivated five years longer and then also put down to grass. The result was that the five acres first put down produced more and better fruit than the other five and were less affected by apple pests.

GRAPE GROWING—WINTER PROTECTION.—My Concord grapes are safe from the effects of winter freezing, but the Isabellas, alike exposed on the trellis, are nearly killed. There can be no doubt but that even the Concord and other hardy vines come forward earlier and fruit earlier when laid down in the winter. I have seen a Concord vine that had been protected thus, bear fruit two weeks earlier than a vine that had been exposed on the trellis. Let every man who has a yard and garden grow a few grape vines, but with all his care and painstaking he must not expect a large crop of grapes every year. I have found that vines, like apple trees, if they yield heavily one year do but little the next.

CHICAGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received a neatly executed copy of the constitution and by-laws of this Society, embracing the names of its officers for the year 1867. They are: *President*—Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON. *Vice Pres't*—Edgar Sanders. *Sec'y*—Robert A. Meers. *Cor. Sec'y*—Isaac A. Pool. *Treas.*—H. D. Emery. *Librarian*—Henry Lumbard. *Ex. Com.*—F. Sulzer, Samuel Muir, Robert Kuntze, A. H. Hovey, John Blair. The constitution and by-laws are of a character indicating a live institution, and we hope it may prove a beneficent and successful one.

MARROWFAT PEAS.—We presume that L. D. L., Kelloggsville, can get the pure "marrowfats" at any regular seed store.

Domestic Economy.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

THE three following letters were all received on Monday last:

MR. MOORE:—Will you please inform me where DOTY'S washing machine can be obtained? I have not seen their advertisement, and as it is very highly spoken of in your paper (also the Tribune) as all that can be desired as a washer, we think we will try one.—MRS. J. M. B., *East Elba, March 18.*

EDITORS RURAL:—In your paper of March 16, Mr. HENRY A. TRENCH speaks of a washing machine which, according to his account, must be unsurpassed. Can you tell me where such a machine can be had? Who is the maker? what is the price, &c.?—and oblige a constant reader of the RURAL.—NORMAN G., *Lisbon, Kent Co., Mich.*

DEAR SIR:—In the RURAL of March 16th, I noticed an elaborate "puff" of "Doty's Washing Machine," and looked over the advertising columns to find where one could be obtained, but could find no notice of it. Now, we wash at our house occasionally, and if Doty's machine is such perfection, please let a fellow know where one can be found, and oblige—G. N. S., *Geneva, N. Y.*

In answer to all which we beg to state that, although the publication of the article alluded to was worth $100 to the patentee or manufacturer of the DOTY Washer, we did not receive or expect the "first red cent" therefor. In fact we published the article because we believed the writer an honest man and good judge in the premises, and no one interested in the sale of the machine knew anything about the matter until it appeared in the RURAL,—but subsequently, without any solicitation on our part, the general agent sent us an advertisement which (after being deferred a week for want of space,) appears in our present number. After receiving the article of Mr. TRENCH, we concluded to add the DOTY Washer to our Premium List, and have done so, as will be observed by reference to notice at head of our News page.

A GOOD BLACK INK.—One lb. extract logwood; one oz. bicromate of potash; one-half oz. prussiate potash; six gallons water. Pulverize the ingredients, and heat boiling hot and stir thoroughly; then strain through a thin cloth.

HOW TO HARDEN TALLOW.—(J. H., Rome, N. Y.) Tallow should be slowly and thoroughly cooked when it is fried out of the scraps. This is one essential towards making it hard. When melted for candles, add four ounces of alum to ten lbs. of tallow.

INQUIRY.—If any of the readers of the RURAL know of a harmless preparation for removing freckles, they will confer an exceedingly great favor if they will make it known through the RURAL.—W. Y.

COUNTERPANE—HOW TO KNIT IT.—"LYDIA," Madison, Wis., wants to know how to knit a counterpane; also how many pounds of knitting-cotton will be required for the purpose.

WEAVING COVERLIDS.—Mrs. R. asks if any RURAL reader can inform her how to weave a cotton and wool coverlid of pretty pattern.

FACTS.—The Chemical Saleratus is the *Best Saleratus*. Chemical Saleratus is better than Soda. Chemical Saleratus has 16 ounces in a paper; others have 14 to 15 ounces.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A Small capital, to engage in the Grape Business. Having a farm of Superior grape soil, in the best location in the Union, with every convenience and facility to produce grapes at little cost, and having about 5,000 good Iona, Israella and Delaware vines, Solicit a correspondence with whoever would like to engage in the same. Address RYDER & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—I have a choice variety of Flower Seeds, comprising the finest Asters ever grown of every sort—Everlastings, Double Zinnias, Carnation Pink, Dianthus, Primrose, African Marygold, Mexican Poppy, Henderson's Perfection, and many other choice kinds. For 25 cents and postage stamp, I will send six kinds; for 50 cts. and postage stamp, 12 kinds. Mrs. H. C. KENT, Scipioville, N. Y.

O. ORDER K. EARLY OF *Montclair,* **B. E. WILLIAMS,** *New Jersey.* **B**

We consider this berry the very best that has come under our observation, and recommend it to the notice of Blackberry growers and amateurs.—*Am. Inst. Farmers' Club Com., N. Y.*

The berry is quite as large as the Lawton and the fruit is perfectly sweet when ripe, melting in the mouth and leaving no core.—*P. T. Quinn, N. J.* 897-3t

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES,

SPRING 1867.

We offer for sale a general assortment of *all* kinds of Nursery stock. Would call *special attention* to our stock of Peaches, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, 2 years old. *Raised on their own roots*, and a fine assortment of Evergreens. We also have a few thousand Standard Apple Trees, 4 years old, slightly injured by the hail, which we will sell very low. 897-4t GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

A NEW WINTER PEAR.—WINTER DUCHESSE—Duchesse D' Hiver, or Tardif de Toulouse—I am pleased to announce that this new and valuable pear is now offered to the Fruit Growers of this country. Notices and descriptions of it have appeared from time to time in the horticultural journals, and the public have been made acquainted to some extent with its qualities. It still enjoys the high reputation in France which it acquired several years since as a winter pear, and it is believed will fill a want which has always been felt for a first-class, long keeping winter fruit suitable for profitable orchard culture and marketing. Its qualities may be described as follows.—Trees, strong growers, very vigorous, and of early fruitfulness, and succeeding well on either quince or pear stock. Fruit, in size, form and color, bearing a great resemblance to Duchesse d' Angouleme. Color, at maturity, a pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh, melting, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Time of ripening—keeps well until March. A comparatively small number only are offered for sale. Three Dollars each for fine standard trees. Address, C. W. SEELYE, Rochester Central Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 897-2t

ROCHESTER CENTRAL NURSERIES.

C. W. SEELYE.

The subscriber, having purchased the interest of his former partner in this Nursery, would call the attention of old customers and all persons desiring to purchase

First class Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c.,

to the stock of this establishment. Particular attention is given to filling orders directly for PRIVATE USE, and it will be found by all who order in this way, that they can deal more satisfactorily and at *lower rates* than when ordering through a third party. Correspondence is solicited from those interested in planting

Orchards, Vineyards, Private Grounds, Cemeteries, &c.

☞ Descriptive and Priced Catalogues will be sent on receipt of 10 cents.

☞ Special terms will be given to all who may make inquiry upon bills, in which all the articles and quantities of each are distinctly specified. Address,

C. W. SEELYE, Rochester Central Nurseries, 897-2t Rochester, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES FOR SALE. Extras, Double Extras, 1 and 2 years, at *very low rates.* Send early for Price List, before buying elsewhere. J. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, N. Y. 896-4t

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VIOLA ODORATA, (English Sweet Violets.)—I have several thousand roots of this beautiful Flower, double-blue, and exceedingly fragrant. I will send them, post-paid, at the following rates:

Good roots, well packed, each, ...$0.30
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They will be ready to send out as soon as the weather will permit. Address S. P. WAKELEE, 896-2t Care of Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

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IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.

☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings. Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.

Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand lots.

☞ For Price Lists address HOLTEN & ZUNDELL, Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FLOWER SEEDS!

FLOWER SEEDS!

IMPORTED THIS SPRING.

FROST & Co.,

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and others, to their fine and extensive collection of

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

just imported from the best houses in Europe:

Standard Pear Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Green-House and Bedding Plants, Roses, Etc., Etc.,

at very low rates. The following Catalogues will be sent, pre-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of postage stamps, as follows:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10 cents each.
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No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 5c. each.
No. 5. Catalogue of Flower Seeds, 5c. each. 896-4t

A NEW GRAPE!

SALEM.

The subscriber now offers for sale, for the first time, the above grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desired in an out-door grape—being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like the other well-known kinds, Nos. 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between the Native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years. Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for the first time.

Feb., 1867. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would here state, that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. S. Waring of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.

Salem, Mass., March 2, 1867.

The undersigned will dispose of a few layers of the SALEM with two eyes at $5 each, and next Autumn be prepared to supply one year old vines in quantity. The demand for this valuable grape will be large, it is therefore advisable for those who wish to secure them to apply early. Circular with engraving on application. J. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

My stock of vines for spring planting comprises a general assortment of the different varieties; all of which have been grown with the utmost care and with special reference to producing healthy, well-matured roots.

Long experience has proved my system of growing vines to be the best in practice, and by devoting my energies entirely to this one department, I am enabled by past experience and, with the aid of extensive and perfect facilities, to produce better vines and in larger quantity than any other propagator. In an eminent degree is this true of my present stock of

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.

These two varieties have very justly received the highest commendations everywhere, and the Iona has come to be acknowledged the best American wine grape. Read the following:

"The Iona and Israella Grapes, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, at Iona Island, are the best grapes in America."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The Iona is unequalled by any native, and is probably unsurpassed by any foreign kind."—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PLEASANT VALLEY, Jan. 1867.

DR. C. W. GRANT: I have tried the Iona wine by the severest tests that could be furnished, and all of the trials have been very satisfactory.

Taking the best Catawba wine that has been made as "*very good,*" I should place Delaware next above it in rank; Diana, for some qualities, next above that; and Iona above all.

Placing Iona by the side of the finest wines of Germany, that are not excelled in the world, it does not suffer in comparison in any respect, while it has some important characteristics entirely its own, that, in my estimation, place it above that of all other grapes with which I am acquainted. I intend to plant largely of it, and of that only, and from my own experience and extended observation, confidently recommended the same to my friends. Inclosed find order for 10,000 Iona vines, No. 1, Vineyard Class. C. D. CHAMPLIN, Secretary Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

The great popularity of these two most valuable varieties has induced their extensive propagation from immature wood, and thus thousands of vines have been produced and disseminated, which will only serve to injure their well merited reputation and to disappoint those who have purchased them.

Being in possession of the original vines, and also of many of the first propogated from them, I have been supplied with an abundance of mature wood to grow a large stock for market, and now offer at low rates vines of such extra quality as will not disappoint the planter.

☞ Great inducements are offered to clubs. Send stamp for Price Lists of Vines, with engravings of Iona and Israella, and ask your neighbors to join with you in forming a club. MANUAL OF THE VINE (a thorough treatise,) sent for 50 cents. Address

C. W. GRANT, Iona, (near Peekskill,) 896-4t Westchester Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A FADED FLOWER.

'Tis only a little faded flower
Gathered in a shady bower;
But ah! the one has gone to rest
Who once wore it on her breast.

Those dear hands are meekly crossed;
And many a winter's ice and frost
Have rested on that lonely grave.
Be still, sad heart, why wildly rave?

Ah! this little flower is faded;
And I am weary, worn and jaded.
She has joined the angel band
In a brighter, happier land.

Watkins N. Y. A. M. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN AND BOOKS.

Early chronicles relate that "a Countess of Anjou paid two hundred sheep and five measures each of rye, wheat and millet for a book of homilies." Would we be far wrong in asserting that not one of our modern belles would relinquish a single adornment, saying nothing of investing half her income, for a similar purpose? Some people think a "Bible and cook-book" library enough for a woman; but mankind generally prefer the society of learned and accomplished ladies, especially after the freshness and bloom of youth have passed. In the young, beauty is charm sufficient to enthrall half the world; but when the artless grace of the first twenty years, that golden age of love and ingenuousness, has flown, then woman needs something more to hold the affection she formerly inspired.

Venus and the Graces deck only the young; Pallas Athene must be invoked to make aged women attractive. The education of modern girls is suited only to their free, girlish days, when their mission is to please and adorn. These soon pass; the music, poetry and accomplishments of school days are neglected, and, since "nature abhors a vacuum," jewelry, feathers and fashion occupy the otherwise empty mind. When the maiden becomes a wife and mother, the great fault of her education is fully apparent; she has no resources within her own mind and soul; the culture she has received was outward; drawing and music were in her fingers—no deeper; reading was but proper pronunciation of words, a task to be done; outwardly she was charming, but so little was she morally and intellectually benefitted by this education that she yet retains the instincts of savage nature and adorns herself with beads, brass ornaments and feathers accordingly.

It is because of this exclusive outside development that the women of to-day are so little for literature, do so little for its encouragement, so rarely collect books or own libraries. A wealthy lady will pay for a camel's-hair shawl, or a rich velvet dress, money sufficient to buy twenty elegant and precious volumes, priceless to her for the knowledge they could impart. What hoards of mental wealth could not almost every woman accumulate by applying to the purchase of books the sums spent by her in plumes and laces that give no warmth, ribbons and buttons that fasten nothing, and long yards of trailing silks that clothe only the pavement! What noble pictures and engravings might she not buy with her golden trinkets!

Not that we would have women eschew all ornaments and appear in man's coarse fabrics. No! delicate colors and soft textures belong by birthright to women, the flowers of the human race. Rich lace about the throat and wrists adds new beauty to form and face; but to what purpose are great webs of lace, dangled and festooned round a dress, unless to evoke "curses not loud but deep" from those who have the ill fortune to get entangled in the meshes?

Yet all our ladies have not thus fallen into senseless imitation of Parisian follies. Surely, we have in our land ten thousands of pure-hearted women, who are only thoughtless, not heartless. They will listen to a friendly voice that tells them to retain that simplicity than which there is nothing more charming; expend their longings for beauty in earnest, loving study of flowers and pictures; collect, read and love the writings of the pure and gifted, rigidly eschewing those books which, under various forms, present false views of life, and, cultivated and truly refined, prove anew to the world "how better than fine gold, more precious than rubies," are true women. Amilie Pettit.

St. Louis, Mo., 1867.

Directions for a Lady's Dress. — Let your ear-rings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement. Let the diamonds of your necklace be truth, and the chain of Christianity. Let your bracelets be charity, ornamented with the pearls of gentleness. Let your bosom-pin be modesty, set with compassion. Let your finger-rings be affection, set with the diamonds of industry. Let your girdle be simplicity, with a tassel of good humor. Let your garb be virtue, your drapery politeness. Let your shoes be wisdom, secured with the buckles of perseverance.—*Troy Budget.*

Jenny Lind.—It is not true that Jenny Lind is singing in public to retrieve her fortune. She merely sings for charitable purposes, and she emphatically denies the reports of her husband being either a spendthrift, a gambler, or a drunkard. She assures her friends, in whatever part of the world they may be, that Mr. Goldschmidt is a good husband and a kind father.

A Maine paper suggests that high schools where young ladies can be taught household duties be established in that State, and F. W.—fit for wives—be inscribed in the degrees.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ADULT INFANTS.

Aunt Rachel had been for some time busily engaged reading. All at once she laid the paper on her lap, raised her spectacles to the top of her snowy cap-frill, and, crossing her hands most emphatically, said, "Well! Somebody has had her say about babies, and I may as well have mine. But it is not the little, worrying, helpless, crying things I'm going to speak against—though I was never so fond of them—but about the great, grown-up babies, who go drawling round, trailing their long dresses about the house, with faces as expressionless as 'Simple Simon's.' One would hardly think there was life enough about them to ache; but they are always complaining, always miserable—which is true in one sense, miserable specimens of womankind. They talk so whiningly, are so affected, so helpless, it gives me the flare-ups to see 'em round.

"I was at brother Ben's last summer when Tom came home with his wife for a visit. Her father was pretty well off; and she'd come up just as she was a mind to, had always been waited on, I guess; for of all the helpless creatures, I might say laziest—it's nothing else—I never see! If going to walk or ride, Tom must fold the wrappings about her, or pull on the rubbers of the helpless Lily. Her name would suggest fairness and frailty; but she was merely a healthy, hearty infant; and when I saw him doing it I felt like pushing him over. Then it was 'Tommy, dear, bring me this,' and 'Dear Tommy, bring me that;' and he seemed to think it all right, and may-be always will, if he can support her in that way. For some time sister Betsey put herself out in a hundred ways to wait upon her, while she lounged round, pretending to make tatting a little, embroider a little, and do a good deal of nothing at all.

"One day Betsey was sick and said to me, 'You'll see that Lily's room is all right—will you?' I nodded. Long after noon I went up, and there was the bed just as she left it in the morning. Thinks I, 'You'll make it yourself, or sleep in it as it is; but I'll set you an example.' So I raised the window, threw off the clothes and laid the bed all nicely, ready to put them on again, and went down. Next day she left it just as usual; and I thought to myself, 'The clothes won't get taken off by me, if you sleep in it as it is till doomsday.' Well, the next day she thought it about time to take the hint, so just shook up her bed and raised the window in the morning, and when I saw her going up stairs in the course of the day, I said to her, 'If you want the broom and dust-pan, you'll find them in the kitchen.' She looked at me rather indignant, but went back and got them, and after that she took care of her own room. After Betsey got well I told her what I *did'nt* do. She smiled, and said maybe I'd done a good thing after all"

Bell Clinton.

A PARIS WEDDING INCIDENT.

The other day a wedding took place at the Madeleine Church, between a very noble gentleman and lady, and among the crowd that gathered outside to see the splendid bridal party was a miserable beggar about twelve years old. Now, in Paris every one who has not something to sell is carried off to a police house — if they stop in the streets as this one did — and accordingly an officer was just asking her if she had anything to dispose of, and the poor thing was trembling in every limb for fear of imprisonment, when a sweet little girl, a sister of the bride, happened to overhear the policeman as she passed by, and to save the ragged offender, she quickly placed in her hand a superb bouquet she was carrying, and answering for her said, "Yes, she has these flowers, but she asks too much and I cannot buy them." As she turned to go on, an old gentleman, who saw and understood it all, stepped forward and, putting a gold piece in the poor child's palm, remarked, "I will give twenty francs for it," and presented it to the amiable little angel whose goodness had been more fragrant and beautiful than the choicest blossom that ever graced a garden.

OUR SPICE BOX.

An Irishman warns the people not to trust his wife because he never was married to her.

Prentice says:—"The only poetry a handsome girl appreciates is written with a mustache on her lips."

A pert little girl boasted of one of her friends that her "father kept a carriage." "Ah, but," was the triumphant reply, "my father drives an omnibus."

There are very affectionate female friends who kiss each other through two thicknesses of veil, and know how to hug each other without disarranging a curl.

Old Women.—There are three classes into which all the women past seventy that ever I knew were to be divided:—1, That dear old soul; 2, That old woman; 3, That old witch.—*Coleridge.*

Hearts, the best card in the chance-game of matrimony; sometimes overcome by diamonds and knaves; often won by tricks; and occasionally treated in a shuffling manner, and then cut altogether.

"My dear young lady," exclaimed a gentleman, "I am astonished at your sentiments. You actually make me start—on my word you do." "Well, sir," replied the damsel, "I've been wanting to start you for the last hour."

"Bridget, how came you to burn the bread so?" "Och! an' is it burned it is? Sure, then, ma'am, but it's no fault of mine, for wasn't you after telling me las' thing afore you wint out, a large loaf must bake one hour, an' I made three large loaves, so I baked 'em three hours jist; for what else should I do?"

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following contributions are respectfully declined, for the reasons annexed:—"Farmers," W. W. The article, as you say, was "hastily scribbled off," and for that very reason is not good enough for the Rural. If you have not time to write carefully, do not write at all.——"Acrostic," P. Badly rhymed and badly worded.——"To My Darling in Heaven," C. Subject old and versification faulty.——"Our Country and her Traitors," S. Political.——"Prospective," S. G. Not new. Read Longfellow's "Rainy Day." "Dawning" and "morning" would pass for a rhyme in Boston, but not in any place where the English language is spoken correctly.——"Mutability of Time" and "Parental Affection," M. H. Subjects exhausted.——"Night," B. C. Of your four stanzas the meaning of the first three is precisely identical; each is very good, but renders the other two superfluous.——"The Old Paths are Overgrown with Grass," M. J. N. Too diffuse and indistinct.——"The True Meaning of Woman's Suffrage," M. M. Your article is well enough in itself, though some of it is not new by any means; but the Rural has already given space to a free and pretty full discussion of the subject.

Choice Miscellany.

TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

BY JOHN LEYDEN.*

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity has brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear
When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Cherical's dark wandering streams,
Where cane-tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Tevlot loved, chill, still and mild,
Of castled rocks stupendous piled
By Esk or Eden's classic wave
Where loves of youth and friendship smiled,
Uncursed by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade, day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perished bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy played,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts that soar sublime
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine, thy yellow light
Gleams baleful on the tomb-fire drear—
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widowed heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that loved me true!
I crossed the tedious ocean wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new;
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart; the grave,
Dark and untimely, met my view—
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! com'st thou now so late to mock
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun-rays tipt with death has borne?
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey,
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!

* A young Scotchman, a linguist and antiquary, who died in India in 1806, at the age of thirty-one.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOTTINGS IN TOWN.

What! Spring really here? We almost fancy it is, the sun shines so cheerily, everything seems so warm and bright. To be sure, the wind as it greets us has a sharp, cold touch; but we try to persuade ourselves it is only the last farewell breath of Winter, and that this day, so gloriously bright, is but a forerunner of the greater glory and brightness which is to come. So, repeating the words, "Wisely improve the present; it is thine,"—applying it to ourselves, by leaving off the "wisely" perhaps, we are away for a day's enjoyment. A few steps—we're in a stage bound down Broadway, that world of itself, where the motley crowd surges up and down; so many apparently treading the same path, and yet just so many distinct and individual lives.

Among this crowd of the grave, gay, careless and careworn, you may mark the bright, steadfast eye which bespeaks the earnest soul, or the brilliant, flashing one, gazing into the dim distance, where it beholds a jeweled crown which Fame is holding. Here, too, are the cold and self-reliant. There walks one — the rush, hurry and strife have no effect on him—he saunters leisurely along, glorying in his wealth and fame. He *has* obtained *these*, but in doing so has sacrificed his principle and integrity. Too many gain fame by bartering for it all their soul's nobleness and truthfulness. See this child darting in and out among the crowd, her hands full of violets, blue violets. God bless her for bringing flowers here! "Please buy my violets, spring violets." Were we only walking, we would certainly treat ourselves to some; for with those in our hands and the warm, glorious sunlight around us, it would not require much imagination to persuade ourselves it was really spring. There! she has sold some. A kindly looking old gentleman takes a bunch, and as he drops the money into her hand drops also a kind word into her ear, and with it much gladness into her heart.

Another passes—avaricious, selfish—you read it in his face. A little, pale, timid creature puts forth her hand. "Please sir, a few pennies." He mutters, "Begone!" buttons up his great coat, not only to keep the pennies from getting out, but also to keep the sunshine from getting in, lest it might soften and melt his frozen heart. Well, "God made him, so we will let him pass for a man."

While we have been gazing, Broadway has receded wondrously fast. Lo! we find ourselves face to face with the ever too enticing water—so on to a small steamer and off for a trip down the Bay. The breeze which we thought so warm and spring-like on land seems to have changed in an amazing degree. We almost fancy we have been suddenly transported to the North Pole. But we came for pleasure; so, whatever our thoughts are respecting the climate, we'll not breathe them. Moreover, we do enjoy it as we rush along through the waves, now past Governor's Island, where the grim old fort, terrible we think more in name than in appearance, frowns upon us; past Gibbet Island, and so along the Jersey shore stretching on one side and the Long Island on the other. Then here we find Staten Island with its hills, summer retreats, rural villages, and other beauties, and now along its shore we ride, when lo! we are almost in the midst of forts. To our left—dark, desolate, dreary, standing solitary, the waves rolling and dashing against it on all sides—we recognize Fort Lafayette; a little further, still to the left, standing out defiantly on Long Island, Fort Hamilton; to the right, directly opposite on Staten Island, we find Fort Richmond; on the hill just above, built in a semi-circle and covering Fort Richmond, we see Fort Tompkins—all solid stone structures, with their great, terrible guns guarding well the entrance to New York Harbor. But they have somewhat lost their interest within the past two years.

Now we have changed our course and are "homeward bound." The Bay seems full of sailing craft, all outward bound. The sun, shining upon the water, throws the reflection upon their sails and gives to them that strange but beautiful tint so peculiar to the sea; so that the ships seem part of the sea itself—great ocean birds, with their wings spread, floating off to distant climes.

A ride home by sunset—glorious! None of your land, more particularly city, sunsets, where you lose sight of the sun the moment it drops behind a house or tree. See how it lights up the sky and the few clouds which hang around, not with a golden hue; no, no! we've heard of golden sunsets ever since we were a child, and although we are ever ready to acknowledge their beauty, still it cannot vie with this. Here you see every shade exquisitely blended, from the faintest tint of the rose pink to the deeper but not less beautiful crimson. We reverence, we glorify, the art which, catching a thousand beauties of earth and sky and sea, places them upon canvas; but it can never reproduce this.

Onward speeds our vessel, cutting the waves as they roll around it. We look down into the deep and wonder at its mysteries; we gaze where the sky and water meet and realize the beauties. The sun is sinking, sinking, slowly, gloriously—it throws its last ray across the waves, then seems to sink into the ocean and be buried there. But when the night shall have passed, it shall rise again from out the sea, at first casting only a faint line of light across the water, but as it ascends, growing brighter and brighter, until it reaches the zenith when it shall cast its glory as far as its rays extend. So from out the troubled sea of blood arises our sun of peace, though faint at first, growing brighter and clearer and stronger, until it shall fill our whole land with its glory, and the nation, purified and blessed, shall breathe forth a united Amen.

We have reached the pier—we leave the calm of the sea behind us and enter once more the bustle of the city. Another ride on Broadway, this time viewing it by gaslight, and we are "home again"—so *au revoir!* V.

New York, March, 1867.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A Sinking Fund — The Hoosac Tunnel.

Railway "jams" are anything but preserves.

Too many poets mistake aspiration for inspiration.

How much does a fool weigh generally? A simple-ton.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

Care for what you say, or what you say will make you care.

A regular life is the best philosophy; a pure conscience the best law.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.

Punch wants to know of what color is blind man's buff? Invisible yellow, perhaps.

Halifax papers advertise "Pick-me-up-Bitters." The "Knock-me-down" sort are most in use.

Can a man who has been fined by the magistrates, again and again, be said to be a re-fined man?

A Russian miser is noticed as having learned to bark, in order to save the expense of keeping a watch dog.

Why can persons occupied in canning fruit stow away more of it than any one else? Because they *can*.

It is with a word as with an arrow; the arrow once loosed does not return to the bow, nor a word to the lips.

Why is a conscientious baker like a ship without ballast? Because being short of weight he gives a *roll* over.

It is not work that kills men, it is worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.

What proof is there that Robinson Crusoe found his island inhabited? He saw a great swell pitching into a little cove.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"WHAT THEN?"—A RESPONSE.

BY I. R. BRADNACK.

After the joys and songs, the scenes of mirth,
The shade, the sunshine and bright dreams of earth,—
Only a conscious smart, an empty name,
Only an aching heart, a weary frame,
Only a sad farewell, a silent bed
Within the grave, with the forgotten dead!
Is this the whole of life, the end of man?
Ah no!—death closes his brief mortal span,
But faith looks through the clouds of gloomy night
Which hang around the tomb, and sees the light
Of life immortal, by the gospel brought;—
A life with endless joys and pleasures fraught;—
After a well-spent life on earth, is given
A crown and an eternal home in heaven!

Cambria Parsonage, 6 March, 1867.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

The art of interesting children and instructing them at the same time, is beginning to be understood. Those who can talk to children or write for them acceptably are still few; but the senseless nursery tales of giants, witches and fairies, and the equally senseless because uninteresting and ineffective abstract homilies, have had their day. For every-day reading the children's magazines that have recently been started and prove so successful, undoubtedly come pretty near the correct idea.

But unless Sabbath school libraries have greatly changed in character since the writer of this was a boy, a corresponding reform is needed there. We still remember with pain the disappointment we suffered when we first gained access to one. From the infant class corner we had looked longingly at the loaded shelves in the farther end of the room, envying the older pupils who were permitted to "draw" them, envying even the librarian who could read merely the titles as they passed through his hands. Our imagination filled them with all sorts of delightful stories, and we were sure there could be no end to the wisdom of their teachings and the beauty that shone from their pictured pages.

In due course we graduated from the infant corner and were placed in a class with seven other boys. Just before the close of the session a package of eight books was handed to the teacher, who passed it to one of the class. He quickly selected one and passed it to the next. The next two each took one. The other four looked at the remaining books and all "guessed they wouldn't take any to-day." They came to us last. We looked over the five titles—they were five "memoirs." Without the remotest idea what a "memoir" was, but supposing it was all right, we took one at random. Probably not one in a hundred of our readers need be told that it turned out to be a biography of the Rev. Mr. Somebody or other, a very good and pious man, but in whose life not a single event had occurred that could interest a boy. Thereafter we were as wise as our classmates, and politely declined taking any more "memoirs," except when the teacher thrust them upon us with the assurance that they were "very good," an assertion which, of course, we could not flatly contradict, though we did not believe it. We felt an intense interest in "Slim Jack, the Circus Boy," and the lesson of his sad fate was probably not lost upon us; but though we comprehended just as clearly the moral of the religious life of Rev. John Jones or his devoted wife, we found nothing entertaining in a story utterly devoid of incident, and could not read it even from a sense of duty.

If this article should fall under the eye of any one whose duty it is to select books for a Sabbath school library, we hope he will bear in mind that children must be interested before they can be instructed. No matter how important the truths presented to them, if they are not in an attractive form they will be utterly unheeded by the majority if not by all. If you are at a loss to know what will interest them, one thing at least you may bear in mind and be very certain there are no exceptions to it, that they do *not* care for "memoirs."

The Lie.—It is not calumny nor treachery that does the largest amount of mischief in the world; they are continually crushed, and are only felt in being conquered. But it is the glistening and softly spoken lie, the amiable fallacy, the patriotic lie of the historian, the provident lie of the politician, the zealous lie of the partisan, the merciful lie of the friend, and the careless lie of each man himself, that casts that black mystery over humanity, through which any man who pierces we thank as we would thank one who dug a well in a desert, happy in that the thirst for truth still remains with us, even when we have wilfully left the fountains of it.—*Ruskin.*

Suffering.—Sorrow sobers us, and makes the mind genial; and in sorrow we love and trust our friends more tenderly, and the dead become dearer to us. And just as the stars shine out in the night, so there are blessed faces that look at us in our grief, though before their features were fading from our recollection. Suffering! Let no man cheat it too much; because it is good for him, and it will help to make him sure of his being immortal. It is in sorrow, the night of the soul, that we see farthest, and know ourselves natives of Infinity and sons and daughters of the Most High.—*Euthansy.*

A business that does not challenge the scrutiny of God, and the approval of a good conscience, cannot be consistent and proper.

When the world crowds Christ out of the heart, duty becomes simply cold, irksome, hard duty, and the worship of God a bore.

The Traveler.

Southern Editorial Correspondence.

SOME NOTES OF A TRIP SOUTH.

Route Traveled—Battle Grounds—Bones—Cemeteries—Wheat—Labor—The Negro—Effects of Kindness—Present Condition—Infanticide—Their Future—Want of Feeling.

I LEFT Washington about the 12th of February, and my route was through the interior of Virginia to Richmond; thence via Petersburg, Weldon, Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., to Wilmington, N. C.; thence via Petersburg, Richmond and Acquia Creek back. The same route was traveled but a small distance, though it embraced nearly 2,000 miles.

One sees all along the evidences of a recent war, in dismantled forts, breastworks, and all sorts of contrivances of men for offensive and defensive war; but as they only serve to "point a moral or adorn a tale," I shall pass them at present—remarking, however, that at several stations in Virginia, I saw piles of bones brought from the battlefields. I had heard that human bones were gathered with those of the animals, but could see none, though I made considerable search. The Union dead have been nearly or quite all gathered into neat, rural cemeteries, which in a few years will be beautiful resting places for the dead. Though they may not be regarded at present with the feelings which made RACHEL weep for her children, by the surrounding population they will be respected as the last resting places of brave men who died in defence of their country.

There is a pretty broad breadth of land through Virginia in winter wheat, which is looking uncommonly well, and if it escape the insect, bids fair for a heavy crop. If no accident befall it there will be double the quantity raised over last year. Wheat also looks well throughout the South, and has come through the winter in fine condition. In Georgia oats were up, peach trees in blossom well up into North Carolina, on my return, which was early in this month.

Labor is beginning to be more systematised and reliable, and planters are making greater exertions for the cotton crop. The change of labor from slave to free is making a great change in cotton cultivation. Less land will be worked, but labor and fertilizers will be concentrated, and a more improving and profitable agriculture will be the result. I predict that in a few years more cotton will be grown than ever before, and on what are now considered the worn-out lands of the older States cotton growing will prove very profitable.

The negro population is yet very much in a condition of *unrest*. They have not all seen the elephant yet, though thousands who went to see him last year have returned to their homes, "wiser" and generally "sadder men." Where they had good and kind masters, and those who treated them fairly the last year, they have had a surplus of labor at command this spring. But a bad man, or one who has cheated them, can get no laborers at all, and many a fine plantation will lie entirely unworked from that cause. This changed relation between the races from slave to hired servant is working a very noted change in the temper and character of the intercourse between the white and black.

The sudden abolition of slavery has been most unfortunate in many of its results upon the blacks. They are the prey to all kinds of sharpers, and are wandering about the country by countless thousands. A large demand has sprung up, especially in the Carolinas, for laborers to go to Texas and Arkansas. Much larger wages can be paid there, and it is not uncommon to see agents picking up all the best hands to start plantations there. One agent filled his complement by promising that in Texas every negro might go to his work on a mustang pony, his wife behind him, and a gun for himself before.

Infanticide has been equal to anything we have ever read of in China or India. Through my whole journey I saw but two infants, or, indeed, hardly any children from two years and under. And, if possible, that is not the worst feature, for very few live children are born now. The black women have long possessed the knowledge of a harmless and common vegetable, which, in a decoction, will produce abortion. While slaves they were watched, and its use prevented; but being freed from these restraints, they are fast lapsing into barbarism, and as a general thing shirk the responsibilities of maternity. It is a horrid state of things, and will rapidly reduce the number of blacks in the South, and will continue till they become a fixed people. It seems to me that their fate is fixed, and that rapid extermination will go on till their numbers equal the demand which the superior race will have for their services, and that will not exceed one-quarter what the number now is. I think that three-quarters of the present population will become extinct. It will be a great field for European and Asiatic emigration, and when once systematically established, the whole South will become a densely populated region. The Chinaman will be at home on the rice plantations along the Carolina coast. Few are now being cultivated, for the want of both labor and the capital to stock them properly, though there is no crop grown with so much profit as rice at this time.

To show how rapidly the natural barbarism of his nature develops itself in the negro, when left to his instincts, a single fact among a great number that came to my knowledge, will suffice. A man and his wife called upon a planter in South Carolina this past winter to hire out. He employed the man, but as the woman had three little children he did not feel able to employ her, as he could furnish no room for her to live in. About a month after he was surprised at her calling again for work, but on his telling her that he could not employ women who had children, she very coolly informed him that her children had all "took sick and gone clean dead." Tens of thousands of children have perished the past year because their mothers found them an incumbrance. T. C. P.

Washington, D. C., March, 1867.

WILD DUCK HUNTING.

THE preceding illustration presents some of the features in scenes witnessed by the sportsman of aquatic proclivities. This species of game abounds along the Atlantic coast and the bays and affluents of the Lakes. They may be frequently seen flying in long, waving lines comprising many varieties, differing in size and tint of plumage, but when in the water a species of disintegration takes place, each variety gravitating towards a common center or family union. These flocks are made up, along the sea coast, of the Canvas-back, the Red-head, Ruddy, Black Scoter, Ruffle-head, King, Long-tailed, and others. In the inland waters are found the Wood Duck, Teal, Blue-winged, Ring-necked and several others of less prominence.

In hunting ducks, some sportsmen succeed well in boats disguised with forest garniture, floating in these gently down upon the flock, as the ducks are feeding or engaged in amorous conversations or quacking. Others take up a screened position, within easy range of a decoy so like a duck as to deceive the real ones—arresting their flight and causing them to settle around the sham presentment of themselves—when the sportsman lets off both barrels, killing in the water with one and with the other as the frightened birds take wing. On these occasions a good dog or retriever, used to the water, is of great use, saving the game when it chances to fall in places not readily accessible in boats or on foot, as also much walking which the hunter would be compelled to perform without this aid. The illustration shows how the retriever performs his portion of the ducking business, but can hardly delineate the pride of bearing characteristic of the animal as he lays the trophy at the feet of his master. Duck shooting, like deer stalking, has its seasons of excitement and lassitude—variations more sensibly felt by the tyro than by the practiced sportsman, who rarely loses his equanimity, whether his shots tell or fail. From early autumn till the opening of the vernal season, ducks are more particularly in order, and then it is that the sportsman has an eye open for this species of aquatic game, and rarely fails in supplying his larder from any flocks that may chance to cross the range of his vision.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MORNING.

How many times has my heart been gladdened by the rising of the sun over the hills of the old homestead, where the corn and clover sparkled with the dew, and the newly headed wheat nodded lazily to and fro in the enchanting breeze, as spring and summer joined hands for the coming harvest. I looked upon the broad fields with a proud eye then, for I thought every speckled corn-tassel and budding kernel gave promise of much happiness. But as the brightest morning may be darkened by the clouds that seemed so beautiful when far away, so our lives may be shadowed by the approach of that which was wont to dazzle our eyes with its deceptive glory. But however darkly the gloom may gather, we know there is always "sunshine above the mist."

It is natural for us to look back upon our childhood and liken it to the morning; because the horizon of our life has never since seemed so bright, nor music of the birds by the way-side so sweet, nor the breath of the flowers so fragrant; and our friends, unmasked of our childish confidence by the noonday sun, have never since proved so true.

There is always a charm hovering over the morning; and its magical presence lends beauty to everything we see or hear. Would you listen to music? It may be grand at night—it is sublime in the morning. Would you know a friend? Meet him in the mornig. You will then find him more as GOD made him than after the enchanted hour has passed. Would you look upon Niagara, or some old silvery-browed mountain? Go while yet the darkness lingers near, and see how they smile upon the morniug.

Glorious morning! We can almost imagine heaven nearer as you approach; for in heaven it is always morning. CHAS.

Rochester, 1867.

SUGGESTIONS ON HEALTH.

THE human system, though capable of great endurance and recuperative energy, often unexpectedly gives out. Men, women and children cannot toil unceasingly for a long period of time without intervals of rest and sleep. To preserve a perfectly healthful tone of body and mind, these intervals should be longer than some suppose. Unceasing toil or excitement of mind predisposes to the neglect of the health of individuals and families. Some never wash their whole person, or know that it is necessary to preserve health. Others do this at improper times, or in an improper manner, and conclude they receive injury, not knowing that a general bath should not be taken when the system is overheated with exercise, or soon after a meal.

The object of a bath, or general washing of the whole system, is to remove the effete matter that accumulates thereon, by perspiration or exposure to dust; and as soap and warm water, with a good rubbing, is necessary to take dirt and sweat out of clothes, so we may conclude it is good to take dirt and sweat from the surface of the body. When convenient, this washing of the person should be done in the morning before breakfast, or a little before dinner, if not too fatigued. The feet of adults and children should often be soaked in warm water, with a little ashes in it, so as to loosen the scurf, that often forms painful corns, and prevents a healthful circulation in them.

The feet should be bathed in the evening, and then retire to rest. Many people injure their health and endanger their lives by washing their feet in cold water at night, after they have ceased exercise. Had they washed them thus in the morning, and exercised through the day, it might not have hurt them; but it is never safe to wash them thus at night.

PHOTOGRAPH PRINTING.—The art of printing books and papers from plates taken by photography is coming into practical use. The New York Gazette says:—"We were yesterday shown an exact fac-simile copy of the London Punch, reduced in size about one-third, printed from a phototype by a new process. By this application of photography any book or paper can be reproduced at a rapid and cheap rate, the Punch being afforded at three cents a copy. For illustrated works it is invaluable. A company has been formed, and several acres of land purchased in Brooklyn for the erection of buildings. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have interested themselves in the matter, and it is understood they will make arrangements for the publishing of some rare works after this process."

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?—The first beginning of the day is somewhere between America and Asia. The precise locality of that somewhere has not been determined. If the Pacific ocean were thickly populated with men, the place of the beginning of the day would be a matter of great consequence, and would probably be settled by statute. The day would start from a meridian line extending from pole to pole, and the longitude of this day line would be so accurately fixed that a man might stand astride it and realize the paradox of having one foot in Monday and the other in Tuesday. Many of the readers of this will live long enough to hear this subject discussed in national councils.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Grubb, an optician of Dublin, has completed an enormous reflecting telescope, which was ordered by the Victoria Legislature, for the sum of £5,000, for Melbourne. The tube of the instrument is four and one-half feet in diameter. The sides are made of tapering steel ribs, and the entire instrument is not only singular on account of its dimensions, but also because of its completeness, accuracy and finish.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 3, 2, 29, 11, 18, 1, 21 is one the United States.
My 6, 15, 32 is a domestic animal.
My 33, 10, 34 is a boy's nickname.
My 32, 8, 9 is a conjunction.
My 17, 15, 29, 11, 7, 19, 16, 14 is a city in Nova Scotia.
My 11, 21, 23, 5, 28 is a county in North Carolina.
My 27, 15, 20, 4 is a county in Georgia.
My 15, 26, 22 is a girl's name.
My 30, 25, 12 is the ruler of day.
My 13 is sometimes a vowel.
My whole is one of Dr. Franklin's maxims.
Timber Run, Ohio, MONROE SMITH.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF RIVERS.

NOTE.—Those who contribute anagrams to this department will observe that these are genuine anagrams; mere transpositions of letters which make no sense are *not*.—ED.

O! 'E. Ran O. K. — A in a rag.
Mat Coop. — The Sam.
Cream Rim. — Galena H. Moon.
So he had Ann. — Sin and Grog Co.
Batavia, N. Y. SUNBEAM.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ENIGMA.

I AM a word of five letters. In me may be found—1, a part of a plant; 2, a tool; 3, untrained; 4, an evil; 5, a verb; 6, an orb; 7, the product a tree; 8, an animal; 9, an excrescence; 10, a verb; 11, something used in a lady's toilet; 12, a preposition; 13, skill; 14, a conjunction; 15, a verb; 16, sailors.
Genesee Co., N. Y. S.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

REQUIRED the dimensions of the strongest rectangular beam that can be sawed from a log 3 feet in diameter. S. G. CAGWIN.
New London, N. Y.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 895.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Good works will never save you, but you can never be saved without them.

Answer to Anagram:

Out of the deeps of heaven
A bird has flown to my door,
As twice in the ripening summers
Its mates have flown before.

Why it has flown to my dwelling
Nor it nor I may know;
And only the silent angels
Can tell where it shall go.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—$8, $16, $32, $64, $128, $256.

Reading for the Young.

ONLY A BROOK.

[A DYING child feared the River of Death, but while passing over whispered,—"It is only a little brook, after all."]

DEAR mother, I tremble to think I must die,
It is lonely and sad in the dark grave to lie;
Could you but go with me, I know that your hand
Would guide through the gloom of Death's shadowy land.

This deep, endless river! I shrink as I feel
Its darkness and mystery over me steal;
I fear its wild waves will my soul overwhelm,
Ere I reach the far shore of the heavenly realm.

But what is this music that falls on my ear,
Enchanting my senses, dispelling my fear?—
Oh, the angels are with me, I am not alone,
They're bearing me safe to my dear Father's home!

The playmates I loved, who have gone on before,
Are waiting for me on the beautiful shore;
Jesus beckons me to him, I follow His call—
It is only a little brook, after all!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

NEWTON, on being asked how he had succeeded in making so many great discoveries, replied, "By thinking." And it is by thinking that we may all improve ourselves. Thoughts beget thoughts, and if we will allow ourselves to undergo this *labor* we may all accomplish great things. No instruction or aid from foreign or academical sources can take the place of *thinking*. If we expect to become useful and respectable members of society, we must exert our *mental faculties*—must strive against little difficulties, *and press on*, for those must persevere who win, and wear bright laurels of purity and holiness. All who would attain to honor and glory—who would deck their brows with wreaths of knowledge—must shake off natural indolence, and enter upon that courageous path of duty which is so indispensable for those who are clambering the steps of Knowledge,—those who are seeking that pearl of great value, which, in after years, will "serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability."

And now, my dear readers, whether you are boys or girls, men or women, I hope you will ever consider it a mistaken idea that none but those who have enjoyed the advantage of a collegiate or academic education can distinguish themselves in the arts and sciences. In this country there are no privileged orders; all who will may become proficient in knowledge. True, we cannot all command the genius of a HERSCHEL, a SHAKSPEARE, or a COPERNICUS; but we may all enter into the broad dominion of knowledge and gather from her labyrinthean bowers jewels that will shed a luster upon home and heart more resplendent than the costliest gems of Golconda's mines. METTA.

Olivia, Arkansas, Jan., 1867.

MARBLES.

No better indication of the approach of spring can be found than in the groups of marble-playing boys. The blue-birds and swallows are not more so. The sidewalks and back-alleys are alive these bright days with the boys and their marbles. On this subject an exchange says:

We passed some boys playing marbles yesterday. It carried us back—and it ain't often that we are *carried* back, we generally have to go back afoot—to youthful days, when we used to "lag for the base," when it was play for "fun" or for "keeps."

The man is often shadowed forth in the boy at marbles. The conscientious boy won't play for "keeps" because he has been told that it is gambling, and therefore wrong. If he resolutely maintains his position in the face of the laughs and jeers of his companions, the chances are that he will grow up to be a conscientious man.

The boy who continually and systematically cheats at marbles we would't like to trust, either as boy or man.

There is another kind of boy who agrees to play for "keeps" and when he loses says it was for "fun." We know numbers of men who we think used to play marbles that way.

Then there is the boy who sticks to what he says, and if he loses he does it without a whimper. He may not be as good as the conscientious boy, but the principle of honor is in him that will win respect when he comes to play a bigger game in life than that of marbles.

There is a sharp, wide-awake boy, who watches the game with the eye of a lynx, and is quick to detect a weakness in another's game, and to cover up any in his own. He shouts "knuckle tight" oftener than any one else, and if a player drops his marble he will yell "fen slips" quicker than the player can say "slips," to the latter's discomfiture, sending him "back to the severance." The cunning diplomatist is there, who is skilled in the "rounds," by which he takes advantage of all favoring circumstances. In short, very many phases of human nature are portrayed in the boys' game of marbles.

We observed one thing in the game we glanced at yesterday. Each of the boys had a bit of some kind of soft fur to rest their hands on when making a shot, to keep them from being soiled by contact with the earth. This was a refinement in the game of marbles that we never saw before. Dirty hands and a round patch of mud on each knee, we considered inseparable from the game. We would have been whipped for lying if we had come home to our parents in any other plight and said we had been playing marbles. But the world is improving.

To love something more than one's self—that is the secret of all that is great; to know how to live for others—that is the aim of all noble souls.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Begins April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

☞ All whose subscriptions expire this week (March 30,) will find the number, **897**, after name on address label, and will of course understand that, unless promptly renewed, their papers will be discontinued under our advance payment rule. We trust all will renew, and that each will, if convenient, induce at least one new recruit to join the Rural Brigade.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From New York.

ON Monday, the 18th, the Irish Catholic citizens of New York celebrated St. Patrick's day with a grand procession of their various fraternities, which ended in a riot in Grand street. A truckman, who had offended the processionists by being on the street with his truck when they were passing, in attempting to turn off into a cross street was set upon by numbers of them, and badly beaten. Policemen who came to his assistance were assaulted, one of the mounted marshals of the procession using his sword with terrible effect, and several of them are now lying in a critical condition.

MARCH 23.—The storm of Thursday was the severest known here in five years. There was no signs at an early hour this morning of its abating.

The Australasian was unable to come in yesterday, and the Ocean Queen and Merrimac were unable to go out.

From Washington.

ON Saturday, the 23d, the President sent in to Congress his veto message on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. He objects generally to the provisions of the bill, and especially to those relating to the registry, no person being allowed to vote whose name is not recorded. He says, as the preliminaries to holding conventions are under martial law and condneted by the commanding officer, and as there is no appeal from the registry, those in control of it may so act as to prevent the election of such delegates as may faithfully represent the wishes and sentiments of the State in the convention to be called to frame a new constitution.

The bill was passed over the veto—in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 7; in the House by 114 to 25.

The committee to investigate the affairs of the Printing Bureau, report no fraudulent or over-issue of Government securities.

From the South.

RICHMOND, March 23.—It is authoritatively announced that General Lee is strongly in favor of the people voting for a convention, and says every man not actually disfranchised should not only take the necessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but to prepare all his friends, white or colored, to vote right. He thinks co-operation of all the people, officials and citizens, should be promised, and that the chief object should be to get as quickly and quietly as possible back into the Union with such rights as are left us. He thinks the oath proposed is such as every good citizen not disfranchised, ought now to be able to take as a simple matter of truth and duty as a citizen of the country.

Col. Bumford, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina, states that there are at least six thousand persons in North Carolina suffering from want of food, of which number two-thirds are whites. Three thousand bushels of corn were distributed during the month, sent by the Relief Commission of New York city. The distribution by the Bureau of Government rations was as follows:—To hospital, 6,483; orphan asylum, 195; destitute whites, 10,958; destitute blacks, 13,421.

Advices from North Alabama state that the inhabitants living a distance from the railroad are dying of starvation, and unless relief reaches them, the whole range of counties in the Sand Mountain region will be depopulated. The recent floods destroyed over three thousand bushels of corn and a large amount of food sent by the Relief Associations to the sufferers.

The Delaware Legislature has adjourned. Among the important legislation have been the passage of a bill to equalize punishments regardless of color, the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, and the passage of the amendatory school law.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday sine die.

The bill admitting negroes to testify on the same footing as whites in the Courts of the State, failed to pass.

The ex-rebel Gen. Longstreet has expressed his opinions on the Reconstruction plan in the columns of the New Orleans Times. He says there is no humiliation attached to an acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress, and he has no reason to doubt that such an acceptance in good faith will secure the re-admission of the Southern States.

From China and Japan.

THE Chinese Government resists all attempts to build a railroad through Mongolia.

The French are about to construct a street railroad from Shanghai to Leechow.

The United States steamers Hartford, Shenandoah and Ashuelat are at Hong Kong. The Shenandoah goes to Yokohama to relieve the Wyoming.

Minister Burlingame is in high favor at Pekin. His conciliatory course is highly approved.

A terrible explosion occurred in the harbor of Hong Kong on the 17th of January. An old hulk called the Sulpier, used for the storage of powder, blew up, and together with the Bremen schooner Themis, was totally destroyed. Thirty or forty lives were lost. Many persons who were in boats in the neighborhood were killed. Two hundred thousand pounds of powder were on board the hulk. Hong Kong was shaken by the explosion as if by an earthquake. Four English gunboats, moored in the vicinity, barely escaped destruction. In the village of Tohinatee one hundred and thirty houses were unroofed and the most of them shaken to pieces.

Business is dull at Yokohama, and among the causes calculated to prolong the depression is the death of the Mikado. Law and custom prescribe, on such occasions, a long period of national mourning, which implies a cessation of trade, business and amusements. The usual period of mourning is fifty days, at the end of which the ceremonies attending the appointment of a successor will take place, which will occupy thirty days more.

Rinderpest.

THE United States Consul at Antwerp has informed the Secretary of State of the breaking out anew of the rinderpest, that fearful scourge which swept over the greater part of Europe last year. Secretary McCulloch has issued circulars to Collectors of Customs cautioning them to be on their guard and prevent the landing of foreign neat cattle and hides. The English papers, however, state that the plague has entirely disappeared from Great Britain. The European Times says:—"No case occurred during the week ending March 2—the first time that there has been an entire absence of reports since the outbreak first commenced."

From South America.

LATEST advices from Rio Janeiro report nothing important in the progress of the war.

Two steamers, with Argentine and Oriental troops on board, had exploded, and quite a number of lives were lost, and an Argentine war steamer had been run down.

The Mendoza rebellion had been suppressed.

United States intervention was talked of, but not generally expected.

A conspiracy to murder the members of the Government of Buenos Ayres had been discovered and the conspirators seized.

Recent Fires.

DURING the past two weeks fires have occurred at the following places, with losses indicated by the figures annexed:—Augusta, Me., $12,000; Chicago, $150,000; Memphis, $150,000; Boston, $6,000; Brighton, Mass., two school houses, $20,000; New York, including Winter Garden Theatre, $600,000; Cincinnati, $20,000; Troy, $5,000; Pittsburg, $75,000.

From Albany.

THE eight hour bill has passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

The bill establishing free schools throughout the State has passed the Assembly.

The House has resolved to hold evening sittings for the remainder of the session, except on Saturdays.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been consolidated with the El Paso and Pacific Railroad, of which General Fremont is President.

THE belief prevails at the South that the postal currency, so-called, is not redeemable by the Government, and is worthless. There is of course not the least reason for such an idea.

THE people of Kansas expect a plague of grasshoppers. The country is filled with the eggs deposited by last year's swarms, and two months will hatch them out, probably to devour every green thing.

THE Wisconsin Assembly has reconsidered the passage of the resolution submitting to the people the question of extending suffrage to women, and rejected it by a vote of forty-three to thirty-seven.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, a New Jersey railroad tender, has been convicted of manslaughter and fined $600 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for negligence causing an accident by which two passengers were killed last summer.

THE United States Consul at Zanzibar, under date of December 9th, officially informs the State Department of the murder of Dr. Livingstone and half of his native followers, on or about the 25th of October last, by a band of natives in the interior of Africa.

INFORMATION has been received that the cable intended for the submarine telegraph from Cuba to Florida is now in satisfactory process of construction in London, under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Everett. It is expected to be laid by the early part of June next.

THERE is considerable mystery about the erection of a monument to Aaron Burr, in the cemetery at Princeton, N. J. His dust lies elsewhere. It is said by residents that the slab was secretly brought to Princeton only a few weeks since, and raised at midnight by unknown hands.

A NORTH CAROLINA correspondent of the RURAL corrects the statement that the last Revolutionary soldier is dead. There is one living in Concord, Cabarrus Co., in that State, named John L. Brown. He is one hundred and three years old, "enjoys perfect health and chops all the wood for the family."

A SAD affair is reported from Houston, Texas. Two young men, tinsmiths, were waiting for their dinner, and to while away the time began to play with an old bombshell which they had got ont of the bayou, into which a large number were thrown at the surrender. It exploded, wounding both of the young men fatally.

THE Japanese Commissioners to Washington are Onotomoguro, First Commissioner; Matsumatoyudayre, Second Commissioner; Fukusawauketchi, Secretary; Tsudasenya, First Interpreter; Sekeyshinpatchi, Second Interpreter; Yinnoshinnoso, Paymaster; Ogasawarn Owata Haigker, Naval Officer, and native servants.

THE Lafayette (Ind.) Conrier says:—"It is reported that a diamond of immense value was found in the Tippecanoe River, near Monticello, on Monday. The value of the precious stone was first estimated at $250,000. Subsequent investigation reduced it to $25,000, and a later and more scientific observation places the figures at $16,300."

THE colliers of Schuylkill Co., Pa., are banded together for the purpose of controlling the mines, and have committed serious outrages. One Superintendent has been murdered, and others are threatened. The ruffians are mostly Irishmen, and are known as "Molly Maguires." It is impossible to punish them, as they have confederates in every jury that can be empanneled.

THE Irish enthusiasm in New York has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favor an invasion of Canada. Several meetings have been held on the subject of an early invasion, and steps are being taken that look something like work.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, March 26, 1867.

MONEY is in fair supply in Western New York, and there is no particular pressure in any of the commercial towns at the East or the West. Rates of interest are a little higher in New York on call loans, but the supply of funds is reported fair. The Boston papers continue to discuss the great bank frauds which recently occurred in that city, and as the Sub-Treasurer's office was somewhat mixed up in the matter, the U. S. Dist. Attorney was notified of the transactions and is now engaged in an investigation. The price of gold has continued for the past week very uniform. Sales were made in New York yesterday at 134¼. On the first of May about $24,000,000 in gold will be paid out by the United States Treasury. Probably one-third of this amount is due to foreign holders of 5-20s. Heretofore when interest has been paid to foreigners, on these securities, they have at once re-invested a large portion of it in the same description of stocks. The shipment of specie on Saturday last, from New York, was unusually light—being only about $70,000. The prospect now is that gold will decline between this and the first of May, in anticipation of the large disbursements then to be made. Some heavy failures are reported at the East, and some small "irregularities" have been discovered in the accounts of bank officers. It is believed bank directors are pretty generally looking over their books, and these examinations have caused a few resignations of those heretofore implicitly trusted. Such "resignations" are the result of speculations in gold or fancy stocks.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to the Legislature asking for a repeal, or at least a modification, of the usury laws of this State. A resolution was reported at the same meeting recommending an early return to specie payments.

Mr. Morrill has recently introduced into the Senate a gold bill, which he designs as a measure to prepare the way for specie payments. A New York paper says the plan is "so extreme that the measure is deemed certain of defeat." One proposition is to require the Treasury to suspend sales of gold until the reserve coin reaches $200,000,000. It is contended that the bill as it now reads would aid the "bulls," rather than tend to bring down the price of gold.

WOOL.—The eastern wool market was not quite as active the last week as for two weeks previous. A further advance is not expected until there is an advance in woolen goods, which have not responded to the recent advance in the raw material. A letter from Detroit says: "The clip of 1866 is now mostly out of the hands of the grower. What little remains is being taken by local buyers at 52@53c. Wool is selling in Detroit at 60c. for XX, 55c. for X, and 50@52c. for medium. The amount now held by growers will not exceed 150,000 lbs." Some lots in Rochester have recently been taken at 50@53c.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There has been a good deal of activity in the wheat and flour markets, both east and west, of late, and prices have advanced. This advance is mainly caused by the reported light stocks in all parts of the country. We have repeatedly stated in these columns that the supply of good wheat would be found to be light this spring, notwithstanding the assertion occasionally made in the papers that western farmers were holding a large amount in reserve. The advance in wheat in Milwaukee in the last eight days has been fully 20c. per cental. The advance in flour in the Boston market during the same time was from 50c. to $1 per bbl. on the various grades. At St. Louis and Chicago the market has advanced, and wheat is in active demand.

There are some reports that the late cold weather injured the growing wheat somewhat, at the West and Southwest, but most of the statements we have noticed, and those from sources we deem most reliable, concur in representing the prospect unusually fair for a large yield of wheat the coming fall.

BUTTER.—The price of butter has tended downward for some time. At the East the lower grades are in large supply. It is generally believed that there is a pretty good supply of butter in the country, and therefore speculators have not evinced a disposition to purchase largely for the last week or two at current rates.

DRY GOODS.—Eastern jobbers continue to report small sales for the season. Western buyers are very much delayed, and very few are yet in market. Jobbers are realizing small profits, and are obliged to be content with a very small margin or keep their goods. Retailers, also, we believe, throughout the country, are selling at less than half the profit they realized two years since.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't.	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	11¼@12½c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	25@30
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,60	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine,	25,00@25,00	Blackberries,	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,80@2,85	Onions,	50@62½
Best white,	3,10@3,12	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@1,00	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,00	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,15@1,20	Green hides trim'd	8@8c
Oats,	50@55c	Do. untrimmed,	0@0
Barley,	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins,	15@16
Beans,	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	1,60@2,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess,	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	22,00@23,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,50
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,50@9,00	Do. large	9,00@12,00
Beef,	8,00@11,00	Peas,	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@3,50	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@20	Do. large egg,	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg,	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	23@25c	Do. chestnut,	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@25	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@23	Do. clear ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	19@21	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13@14	Wool, ₩ lb.	50@55c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@55
Tallow, tried	9½@9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.,	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	24@25	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@19,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, March 23—Ashes, pots, $8,37@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 30½@31c. Flour, sales at $9,85@13,75. Wheat, $2,20@2,25. Rye, $1,74@1,75. Barley, $1,35@1,45. Corn, $1,17@1,19. Oats, 67@71c. Pork, new mess, $23,50@23,68; old do. $22,50@24,50; prime, $18,50@19,00. Lard, 12¾@13¾c. Butter, 22@32c. Cheese, 12@19c. Hams, 13¾@14½c. Shoulders, 9¾@10¼c. Hops, 30@70c.

Albany, March 23—Flour, sales at $7,75@16,50; rye flour, $7; corn meal, 2,40@2,72 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, none on sale; Corn, 1,16@1,16; Oats, 67@68c. Clover seed, 15@23c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,90@4,12 ₩ bushel for Western, and $4,-12@4,62½ for State. Rye, $1,25. Barley, firm.

Buffalo, March 23.—Flour, sales at $11 12@15,50; Wheat, $2,42@2,95; Corn, 92@93c; Barley, $1,08@1,10; Rye $1@1,25; Peas, $1,10@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions—Pork, $22@22,50; Lard, 12@13¾c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders 11c.; Butter, 20@35c; Cheese, 18@20c. Seeds—Clover, $9@11,75; Timothy, $3,75; Flax, $2,75.—*Courier.*

Chicago, March 23—Flour, $9,90@12,75; Wheat, $2,13@2,15; Corn, 87@88½c; Oats, 44@45c; Rye, $1,15@1,22; Barley, 78¾@80c. Pork, mess, $22,15@22,25; Lard, 12½@12¾c; Dressed hogs, $8,50@9,37.

Toronto, March 22.—Flour ranges from $6,50@8,50; Wheat, spring, $1,55@1,70; fall, $1,75@1,90; Oats, 35@37c; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 67@73c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $14; Hams, 8@10cts; Bacon, 8@11cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Butter, 9@14c; Cheese, 12@14c; Eggs 10@12c. Hay, $13; Straw, $5@7,00; Clover seed, $7,25@7,50; Timothy, $2,00@2,50; Dressed hogs, $5@6,00.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, March 19.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@17½; Cows and Calves, $25@100; Veal Calves, 10@13c; Sheep and Lambs, $3,00@10,25; Extra lambs ₩ head, $18@20; Swine—Corn-fed, (live weight,) 8@8½c; dressed, ₩ cwt., 10@10½c.

Brighton & Cambridge, March 20—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $165@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@110; heifers, $35@45. Sheep, 6@7½c; extra, 8@9½c; in lots, $3,75@11,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 7c; retail 7½@9½c.

Albany, March 22.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@10½c. Sheep, common to good, 7@9c; Hogs, 7½@8½c.

Chicago, March 19—Beeves range at from $4,40@7,90; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $5,00@7,00; Hogs, $6,50@7,90.

Toronto, March 22—Beef, 1st class, $6@6,50; 2d, $5,00@5,50; Inferior, $4,50@5. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, March 23.—Wool more active, but prices are without decided change; sales are 30,000 lbs. at 50@70 for domestic fleece; 37@37½c for unwashed; 23½@34½c for Texas; 24½@25½c for California; 39@41c for Cape, and 40c for Mestiza.

Boston, March 21—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@78c; fine, 63@68c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 55@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 53@63c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@35c; East India, 18@42c.

Cincinnati, March 20—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1; Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

ALSIKE CLOVER—ALSIKE CLOVER.—1,000 lbs. *Genuine Seed* received this day, and for sale by SAM'L T. THORBURN, Seedsman, 46 Hudson-st., Albany, N. Y. Price $1 per lb.; by mail $1.10.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

PURE CHESHIRE—Also Chester White Pigs, bred, sold and shipped to order for $10 each, at 5 weeks old; others older at fair prices. ORIN SEARS, Smith Valley, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.—We can put any one in the way of making $20 every day, without interfering with their usual employment. Sample sent free. 897-2t KUHN & CO., No. 480 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. Good responsible Agents and canvassers wanted. For State, County or Town Rights, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N. Y.

TWO! Of the most solidly useful fam-ily monthlies of their kind in the world—*American Agriculturist*, $1,50 a year; *Hall's Journal of Health*, same—are sent during 1867 for $2,15, if sent to Hall's Journal of Health, No. 2 West 33d St., during this month.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent postpaid for 25 cents, by O. A. KOORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-tf

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED!—In all parts of the United States, to sell "THE HORSE AND OTHER LIVE STOCK," by Robert Jennings, V. S. The work strongly bound in leather, library style, contains over 1,200 pages, and is finely illustrated with more than 200 cuts. We have agents making $200 ₩ month, selling it. For Circulars, terms, &c. Address BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 897-2teo

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Attached to dash, and holds the Reins and Horse fast and firm, while the driver leaves his seat.

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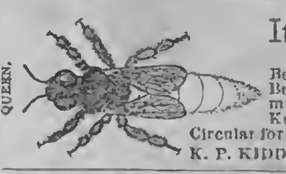

Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

NO PIANIST WILL FAIL TO ADMIT that of the hundreds of Books of Instruction in Piano-forte Music published, Richardson's New Method takes the lead. Twenty-five thousand copies of Richardson's method are sold every year. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest, to the beginner, for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice. Price, $3,75. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

BARKER'S CORN SHOCKER was PatENTED DEC. 19, 1865.—It works to entire satisfaction, saving much time. The corn is set around the Shocker and held in position by the springs, as seen above. When the shock is completed it is easily removed, the springs yielding as it passes from the shock. The legs are movable, consequently are not liable to be obstructed by fallen corn or vines. It is durable and cheap; can be sold at retail at $2; when not in use, may be shut up like a knife, and occupies but little space. Read what one neighborhood think and say of it:

We, the undersigned farmers of Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., Mich., hereby say that we consider L. S. BARKER'S PATENT CORN SHOCKER a useful invention, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.—Elisha Hubbard, J. W. Coffin, J. H. Bailey, W. L. Johnson, H. J. Cole, Joseph Cheeney, James A. Cole, R. J. King, S. P. Fuller, John W. Tiffany, Jonathan Green, Geo. W. Ramsey, Wm. Way, M. Ramsey, Zela Hadley, Willett Green, Henry E. Crane, H. H. Herring.

For Farm, Town, County or State Rights, apply to the undersigned, at Pittsford, Hillsdale Co., Michigan.

ANSON BACKUS.

WANTED—FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—To solicit orders and collect on subscriptions for

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HORSE BOOK:

One Octavo Volume of 600 Pages, with numerous illustrations, by

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It embraces in addition to the subjects usually treated of in similar works, a full description of the Causes and Nature of several Diseases peculiar to the American Horse; together with original, simple, and effective modes of treatment, including those of some diseases heretofore considered incurable. Embodying the results of twenty years' original investigation and successful Veterinary Practice in our own country. It also contains a neat, timely and sensible Treatise on Stock Management; including Breeding, Food, Stable Management, Gentling, Breaking, the Marks of Age, Abuses, Shoeing, &c.; written in plain, simple language, straight out with the quill of a master.

One great and leading feature of the work is to teach all how to prevent disease and unsoundness in the Horse, which, if strictly observed, would prevent more than one-half the losses sustained by a lack of such knowledge; which losses are not only needless but criminal, in view of the great sufferings unnecessarily endured by that noble animal.

This work is not a reprint or rehash from European works, but purely American, as the title indicates; which, with the great celebrity of the author, commends it to the confidence of every owner of a horse in the country, however many old, cheap, or unsatisfactory works he may possess, and secures to it a POPULARITY AND SALE NEVER HERETOFORE ATTAINED BY ANY SIMILAR PUBLICATION.

One Agent reports 24 subscribers the first day; another 9 the first half day; another 85 out of the first 100 solicited; another 20 out of the first 35; another an average of 10 per day for the first week; another 10 from the first 11 solicited.

Veterinary Surgeons speak and write of the work in terms of the most *unqualified approval*. Thousands of copies have been delivered. Patrons are highly pleased with it. Orders will be filled promptly, as arrangements are effected to supply the increasing demand.

Now is the time to secure desirable territory, and a lucrative business for the whole year. Certificates issued, granting sole right of sale. Apply personally or address C. F. VENT & CO., 28 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, O.; R. H. CORRAN, Main and Water-sts., Rochester, N. Y.; or J. S. GOODMAN & CO, 5 Custom Place, Chicago, Illinois.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

AND

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER was awarded the First Premium by the unanimous vote of the Committee of the GREAT NEW ENGLAND FAIR of 1866, after the most scrutinizing trial of the various machines of numerous competitors. It was pronounced superior to all others at the

World's Fair in London, 1862.

Took the First Premium at the last two Great Fairs of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE in New York City, 1863 and 1865. At each of the following State Fairs it also received the FIRST PREMIUM:

New York, 1862, 1863; *Vermont*, 1863, 1866; *New Hampshire*, 1865; *Pennsylvania*, 1863, 1864; *Ohio*, 1865; *Michigan*, 1864, 1866; *Indiana*, 1863, 1864, 1865; *Illinois*, 1863, 1864, 1865; *Iowa*, 1863, 1864, 1865; *Wisconsin*, 1864, 1865, 1866; *Minnesota*, 1866; *Missouri*, 1866; *Kentucky*, 1865, 1866; *Conn. River Valley Fair*, 1864; *Champlain Valley Fair*, 1864; *Mechanics' Institute, Boston*, 1865; and at most of the County and Institute Fairs throughout the country where it was exhibited.

The manufacturers WARRANT it FAR superior to all others. This is the only Wringer which is allowed to use the Patent "STOP GEAR" or "regulator," without which cog-wheels are almost useless. In selling the Universal Wringer, we found a large demand for a good Washing Machine, and knowing

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE

to be the best; we bought the patent, and now offer it to the public, knowing that it will give satisfaction wherever used. Doty's Clothes Washer was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the GREAT NEW ENGLAND FAIR OF 1866, after the most thorough trial with numerous competitors. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at the State Fairs of *New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa*. Also, at the last *Great Fair of the American Institute*.

A supply of the Wringers and Washers is always kept on hand in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville and St. Louis, boxed ready for shipment, at about New York prices. Circulars, giving wholesale and retail prices, sent free. Large profits are made selling these Machines. Exclusive right of sale given, with no charge for the patent right. C. E. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Courtland St., N. Y., (Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
The Universal Clothes Wringer—R C Browning.
Barker's Corn Shocker—Anson Backus.
The American Farmers' Horse Book—R H Curran.
Rochester Central Nurseries—C W Seelye.
Monroe County Nurseries—Gould Beckwith & Co.
Jewett & Norris, Attorneys at Law.
American Rein Holder—Geo E Isbell.
A New Winter Pear—C W Seelye.
Music Books—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Berry Boxes—Warren & Rix.
Partner Wanted—Ryder & Co.
To Lovers of Flowers—Mrs H C Kent.
Active Agents Wanted—Bartleson & Co.
Pure Cheshire Pigs—Orin Sears.
Champion Potato Digger—H J Kintz.
Blackberries—K Williams.
Farm for Sale—C S Osgood.
Large Fruits—M J. Metcalf & Son
Ladies and Gentlemen Employed—Manson Lang.
Alsike Clover—Samuel T Thorburn.
The Road to Fortune—Kuhn & Co.
The Book of Wonders—O A Roorbach.

The News Condenser.

— The debt of Cincinnati is $3,240,000.

— There were 390 deaths in N. Y. city last week.

— Kerr Co., Texas is overrun with grasshoppers.

— Labor riots have broken out at Renbers, France.

— A horse lately died in Peckskill, N. Y., aged 41 years.

— Fourteen inches of heavy snow fell in Buffalo on the 22d.

— New Orleans has just planted $7,000 worth of shade trees.

— Spurgeon is going to Paris to preach during the Exposition.

— There were seventy-two fires in New York city during February.

— An engraving by Rembrandt was recently sold in London for £1,180.

— Consul General Seward returns to the United States in the Colorado.

— Counterfeit twenties on the National Bank of Maine are in circulation.

— The Brazilian elections have resulted in the success of the conservatives.

— A seven-year old boy is in prison for the sixth time in Boston for larceny.

— The Prohibitory Liquor law has been killed by the Minnesota Legislature.

— The dog tax of Mississippi produced $25,000 for the State treasury last year.

— The result of the recent elections in Spain is favorable to the Government.

— Tammany Hall, New York, has been sold to Chas. A. Dana and others for $170,000.

— Five ladies graduated from the New England Female Medical College last week.

— Massachusetts has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

— The Legislature of Alabama has just created a new county, and named it "Dixie."

— They make gas from coffee now. Will somebody tell us what they make coffee from?

— Thirty-five million feet of black walnut boards were received at Toledo during 1866.

— The damage by the recent flood in East Tennessee is estimated at over $2,000,000.

— Hiram Woodruff, the famous jockey, died on Long Island lately of congestion of the lungs.

— The sugar makers of Lake Co., Ohio, report an unusually large flow of sap this season.

— Natchez sends a saddle to Paris made of Mississippi leopard and native rattlesnake skins.

— It is stated that ex-Senator Foster of Connecticut will succeed Mr. Motley as Minister at Vienna.

— The Supreme Court of Tennessee sustains the constitutionality of the franchise law of that State.

— Efforts are being made in New York by the Fenians to raise money to set afloat a fleet of privateers.

— Rev. B. R. Hanley, who wrote "Nellie Gray" and some other popular songs, died in Chicago last week.

— The wreck of the old ram Merrimac is soon to be removed by means of torpedoes, if the thing can be done.

— Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives has moved the impeachment of Collector Smythe of New York.

— A snow slide occurred the 1st inst. in the town of Kearsage, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

— Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania has signed the bill requiring railway companies to carry passengers without distinction of color.

— It is believed that Gov. Brownlow cannot live much longer. His present nervous disorder grows more and more threatening.

— Owing to the stormy opposition, Disraeli has withdrawn his reform resolutions, promising to lay before Parliament a regular reform bill.

— The British Government has purchased estates in Ireland for the Prince of Wales, in which he is to reside at least two months in each year.

Special Notices.

An Old Story, but yet true, that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has performed more cures in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility, than any medicine ever compounded. It is excellent for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramps, Colic, and distress. All druggists keep it.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.—Hereafter the price of advertising on the last page of the Rural New-Yorker will be Seventy-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. The price for inside pages will continue at Fifty Cents a Line for advertising, and One Dollar a Line for Special Notices, until otherwise announced.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Berlin, March 23.—King William of Prussia, has just succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. It is understood that one of the features of the treaty is, as in the treaties with Baden and Bavaria, that in times of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.

Berlin, March 23.—The recent conclusion of a treaty between the Kingdoms of Prussia and Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden has engendered a bitter feeling in France. It is believed that the effort of the Emperor Napoleon to form a combination of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia is traceable to this cause.

Vienna, March 23.—Assent to the proposition of the great powers of Europe relative to the session of the island of Candia to the Grecian Government has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte.

London, March 25—Noon.—Consols to-day opened at 91¼ for money. American securities quoted at the opening as follows:—U. S. 5-20's, 74½; Illinois Central, 73½; Erie, 39.

Liverpool, March 25—Noon.—Cotton market opened firm to-day with considerable activity. Sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The following are authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 13⅜; middling Orleans, 13½.

Breadstuffs generally quiet.

Grain—Corn has declined to 40s6d. per quarter for mixed western. Oats are steady at 3s.3d. per 45 lbs.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 50s.6d. per cwt. for American. Prime mess pork at 77s.6d.

New Advertisements.

NEW PATENT TUBING or Bored Wells.—Those wishing the best patent for clay and quicksands, should confer with the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. WM S. DEAN, Horneliaville, N. Y.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL ANdrews' Gas Generator. Can be attached to any lamp, makes gas from common oil, and burns it conveniently as a candle; will not blow out; the best gas light in use. Retails for $1 each. Will furnish any good man with $10,000 to operate with. No reference required.—Terms sent free. Address,
896-2t J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, and others.—Do you want the Fastest, Easiest Operated, Simplest, most Durable and Cheapest, Self-Feeding Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter in the world, $12 to $33, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried!

☞ AGENTS wanted everywhere. For Illustrated Descriptive Circular, and full particulars, address G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. [896-4t

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(Formerly Musical Institute.)

The advantages offered by this Institution, for obtaining a complete musical education, are unsurpassed in this country. Instruction given in Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Cultivation of the Voice, and in Harmony and Composition, French, German and Italian. The best teachers employed in each department. Pupils reside in the same building with, and under the constant care of, the teachers. Special attention is given to preparing pupils for teaching. Excellent board at $3,50 per week. Tuition from $12 to $15 per quarter. Summer Term begins May 4th. For Catalogues and Circulars address
E. TOURJEE,
Providence, R. I.

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Howard's Domestic Medicine,

OR FAMILY COMPANION!

A Physician in Disease, and a Guide in Health. Containing 1020 large Octavo pages, 131 Illustrations. This standard Work is what its name imports, exclusively a Family Doctor Book and Guide; sells better, and pays agents better than any similar work now published; also, for Dr. Moore's complete History of the Great Rebellion splendidly illustrated, and bound in elegant style; its low price (only $2,50) brings it within the reach of all. Our Agents make from $100 to $200 per month. For terms, with list of our books, Bibles, &c., address
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896-3t No. 927 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for HEADLEY'S *GREAT WORK*—The only book issued on our Navy during the Rebellion. Agents find no competition.

Comprising popular Biographies of our Naval Heroes, by Hon. J. T. Headley, the distinguished Author and Historian—complete in one large volume—handsomely illustrated on steel. The best paying agency of the day. In connection with this work our Agents can take orders for five of Headley's Standard Works of our own publication. Call or send at once for Circulars and terms.
Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
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IRON STABLE FITTINGS—Ventilating Partitions, Grooved-Posts, Hay-Racks, Mangers, Hitching Rings, &c. Also, new pattern Cribs, combining Hay-rack, Manger with food-guards, tumbling water pot, and halter with weight and buffer, fittings for Cow Stable. Call and see samples or send for Circular.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
896-4t Corner Reade & Center Sts., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES FOR THE LAKE SHORE. Catawba, Isabella, Diana, Iona and Israella—grown by Mr. Griffith, Dr. Grant and others, for sale at lowest current rates by M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville, O.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT in every town in the U. S. Liberal reward for services given and will not interfere with other business. Enclose stamp for particulars to
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OIL YOUR HARNESS.—By a proper use of *FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING*, at least one-half may be added to the wear and durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c. The great demand for this article has brought it into general use, and it is for sale in most of the cities and towns in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 15 & 20 Cedar St., New York

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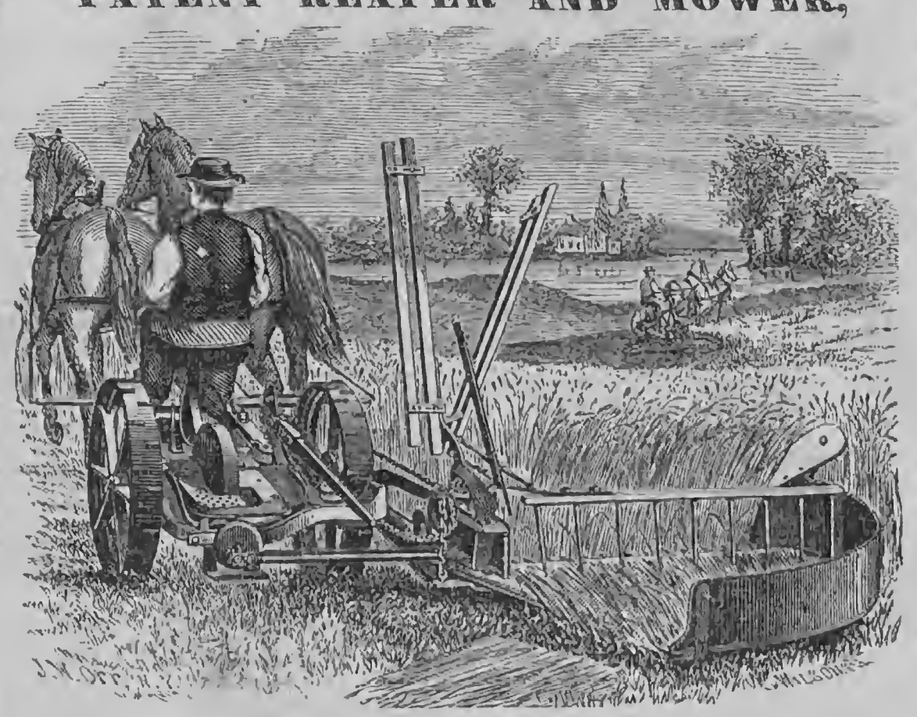
FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Elisha Harmon, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of Milford Harmon at Medina, Oscar Folsom at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

PREMIUM CHESTER CO. WHITE PIGS, bred and shipped to any address ordered. Send for Circular on the Breeding and Management of Swine.
Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free



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AND SELF-RAKER,

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.

Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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This Machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

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THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

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This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some Great Improvements for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (20 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¼ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¾ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

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Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. Moore, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—Solon Robinson, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it first and commended it highest of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

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☞ The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the patented fixtures. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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Batavia, N. Y., March 12, 1867. 896-2t

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SAMPLES

SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The Curlique will curl the straightest hair on the first application, (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with Stamp,
896-5t Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio.

PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.— Large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries.
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AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 per Day—Male and Female, everywhere, to sell our new and improved (upper and under feed) $18 Family Sewing Machine, "The Celebrated Common Sense Improved and perfected." This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider beautifully. Every machine fully warranted for 5 years. Send for descriptive circular and terms to Agents. Address
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Caution.—Beware of parties advertising the sale of this machine, as they can be obtained only from us, directly or indirectly. Hence, if you buy of any one else but us, or our duly authorized Agents, you are sure to be imposed upon. 896-4t

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY for SALE very low, to close an estate. The late residence of James P. Bartle, deceased, in the village of Newark, N. Y. The property offered consists of 30 acres of choice land, with running water in each field; a variety of fruit trees; good barns, stables and other out-buildings, and commodious stone mansion within five minutes walk of Post-office, and one mile from Central Railroad Depot. Possession given first of April if desired. Price $10,000. For further information enquire of A. C. Bartle, Executor, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. 894-4t

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COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
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$325 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

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A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

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having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

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will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold Everywhere. 881-13teo

TO THE LADIES.—MISS GUILD OF- fers to the public her superior Crystal Palace Chart for Cutting Dresses, which is conceded by competent judges to surpass any invention of the kind ever offered to the American public. She feels fully warranted in saying that it is as perfect a fit as human ingenuity can render it, and should be in the possession of every lady. It is simple, easy, and graceful, adapted to fit every form and size, from little girls of seven years to the largest adults. Directions printed in full on every Chart. None genuine unless the Crystal Palace is engraved upon it, and the address of the inventress printed. Copyright secured, and no infringement allowed. Agents are wanted in every part of the country. This Chart will be sent to any person on receipt of $2 addressed to
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☞ Ladies wishing a tape measure must inclose 15 cents extra. 873-13teo

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The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery,
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PURE CANE SEED.—The Cane from which our Seed was produced, was grown and the Seed harvested and cured under our immediate observation. The Seed is all true to the varieties designated, and absolutely free from admixture with base and worthless Canes.

PRICES,

Regular Sorgo.—By Mail, 40 cts. per lb.; by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 25 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.

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Packages included. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio,
Successors to Clark Sorgo Machine Co.
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By saving and using your waste grease. No lime necessary. 12 Pounds of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 30 Cents. Directions on each Box. ☞ For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

Beware of Counterfeits.
Be Particular in Asking for PENN'A SALT M'F'G. CO.'S SAPONIFIER.

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of

A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:

Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting*, &c. Also, an Essay by a Western man, on Hemp and Flax in the West: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Those who wish Practical Information on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOTH'S COMBINED SHAKER!

Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell machine and territory. Machines furnished on application to [886-13t] W. C. QUIMBY, Rochester, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 885-13t

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THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

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Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.

☞ Send for Circular. Agents Wanted.
875-48t 699 Broadway, N. Y.

MALTBY HOUSE,

A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,

BALTIMORE, MD.

GOOD NIGHT.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Good night! I have to say good night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good night unto that fragile hand
All queenly with its weight of rings;
Good night to fond uplifted eyes,
Good night to chestnut braids of hair,
Good night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness nestled there—
The snowy hand detains me, then
I'll have to say good night again!

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by the porch
With my adieus. Till then, good night!
You wish the time were now? And I.
You do not blush to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago—
What! both these snowy hands? ah, then,
I'll have to say good night again.

The Story Teller.

From London Society.

HOW I LOST MY WHISKERS.

"Do you object to smoking, sir?"

This I asked in my blandest manner of an old gentleman who sat, with his face hidden by a newspaper, opposite to me in a railway carriage.

All the seats in the carriage were filled; I and four others were on our way from Cambridge to enjoy the Christmas vacation. Our spirits were high, for there is a delight in banishing for a time all thoughts of conic sections, Newton's "Principia," and the little-go, and entertaining, in exchange, visions of "hops," skating-parties, and all the orgies which every right-minded family hold at this season in honor of King Christmas.

But I must introduce you to my chums, for chums we were, although our tastes did not all lie in the same direction. Jack Stirrup is (or rather was at that period) a riding and hunting man, and was not unfrequently to be seen in Newmarket; Stretcher, on the other hand, loved boating, and preferred the sight of a well-developed biceps to that of the best bred hunter, and would often remark to Jack, "How on earth can you say that you would rather see the 'Two Thousand' than the 'Time race' in the 'Colquhoun Sculls,' I cannot for the life of me make out." Edwards was a poor and reading man, but whose wit and talents rendered him a universal favorite; whilst Davies was a rich, open-handed, good hearted fellow as ever lived. For my own part I do not think I had any well-defined peculiarity, but did a little of everything. I read a little, rowed a little, hunted a little, had a fair income—in short, if I had any characteristic at all, it was a love of laziness and practical jokes.

We congratulated ourselves in getting a carriage to ourselves (with the exception of the old gentleman I have named,) for we intended to keep out the cold, and beguile our journey with sundry pipes and cigars. We had our cases out, and were preparing to light up, as a matter of course, when we were astonished by my *vis-a-vis* dashing away the newspaper which had hidden his face.

"Do I object to smoking? Yes, sir, I do object, very strongly, sir! and beg that you will instantly replace your cigars in your pockets. I insist on having no smoking in this carriage!"

We looked aghast at this sudden burst of old-gentlemanly wrath.

"Might I ask if you intended traveling far on this line, sir?" inquired Edwards, in his comically-polite tone.

"What is that to you, sir? What business is it of yours where I am going to?"

"I merely wished to suggest, in case of your traveling far, that, pleasing and delightful as it would be for us to enjoy your agreeable society, yet, nevertheless, we would try to bear the loss, should you prefer to change carriages at the next station."

"No doubt you would wish to get rid of me, but no, sir! I do not move my seat, and the first one that smokes, I report to the guard."

"In that case I fear we shall be obliged, painful though it be, to tear ourselves away," I said, as we drew up at a small station.

Fortunately we found the next compartment empty, and as we started again we pulled out our cigar-cases, this time to light their contents.

"The old boy has certainly got out of bed the wrong side this morning," said I, puffing away.

"Or has made a mistake in his betting-book," remarked my sporting friend. "We'll give him a benefit now, at any rate; I vote we take it in turns to puff smoke through the lamp-hole. Let's look at him; ha! cooled down a little, is about to compose himself to sleep. I'll trouble you for his nightcap; come and look at it, Fred."

I did so, and roared on seeing a red, woven cap of conical shape, which added very considerably to the irascibility of the wearer's features.

With perseverance which deserved a better cause, we each made a tube of paper, and putting the end through the lamp-hole, took our turn at "smoking him out;" and I blush as I now think how heartily we enjoyed the enraged state in which he paced up and down the empty carriage, like a caged tiger.

The next time we stopped, however, the guard put his head into our carriage window and said, with a wink:

"Gentl'm in next compartment complains of your smoking, sir."

"Smoking!" we exclaimed, with mock indignation. "Do we look as though we'd been smoking? What nonsense!" and added in a mysterious manner, "You see there's one vacant seat; of course we're not going to tell tales of the man who occupied that."

"All right!" said the guard, laughing, "I wasn't born yesterday." And after a slightly confidential transaction of a pecuniary nature, he left us in peace.

The snow, which had been falling heavily all day, now lay thick all around. Our eyes ached again, as we looked out of the window (which was itself all frosted over,) on the dazzling snow which covered all the landscape; and as we stamped our feet on the floor of the carriage we began heartily to wish ourselves at our journey's end, and by the fireside.

* * * * * *

"Hallo! what are we stopping for now? I wonder whether we're going to do an upset, or anything exciting of that kind," said Davies, looking out of the window. "I don't see a train anywhere that we can have a friendly collision with."

"Get out here, gentlemen," said the guard, passing the window; "the line is snowed up, and we shall have to wait till it is clear."

The grumbling which this pleasant announcement caused was immediately stopped by our hearing the voice of our disagreeable companion in the next compartment.

"Line snowed up, is it?" said that gentleman, trying to appear calm in his fury, "and we get out here? Oh! and do you suppose I am quietly going to submit to this? The line ought to have been cleared ready for us. I shall bring an action."

"But sir?" I said, "how on earth could they——"

"Might I request to know who spoke to you, sir? I consider your remark and interference excessive impertinence."

This was a little too bad, and I turned to Jack and whispered that we would devise some plan of giving our friend a lesson demonstrative of the evils attending bad temper at Christmas time.

We were fortunately stopped at a distance of only two hundred yards from a station; but a very poor station it was, without any waiting-room or refreshment-rooms.

The station-master, who was a pleasant sort of a fellow, said we should have to wait but a couple of hours, and gave us a room, where we made the best of a bad job, and having sent for some beer from the nearest "public," became, as Edwards mathematically observed, approximately happy. The old gentleman, however, had not yet vented all his wrath, but kept on anathematizing the snow and the railway people at intervals. After we had warmed ourselves Stretcher proposed that we should have some songs; but as no one volunteered, I suggested that we should get on our way sooner if we all went out and helped to clear away the snow from the line. To this all agreed (with the exception of our amiable friend of course.)

We had worked away merrily for about an hour, and were congratulating ourselves on being able to start again, when Jack came running up with a very pleased expression of countenance, and as he tapped me on the shoulder I remembered that he had not been with me for the last half-hour.

"Fred," he said, "I've an idea."

"Keep it then," I replied, "for it is so rare a commodity with you that I would not deprive you of it for the world."

"Don't chaff, and I'll tell you all about it. I went up in the room at the station just now, and found our friend the old boy fast asleep in his chair, completely collapsed under the soporific effects of the fire and a glass of brandy and water. I immediately ran into the village and bought these," he said, showing me a handful of screws, a gimlet and a screwdriver.

"What in the name of everything ridiculous do you want these for?" I asked.

"Don't you see? we shall be able to start directly, now that the line is clear; we meanwhile run up stairs, and screw the old gentleman firmly into the room—the train goes on—we are revenged for his surly behavior to us, and he will then learn that 'old gentlemen should not be ill-tempered at Christmas-time.'"

"Capital!" I said, always ready to fall in with a practical joke; "let us be off at once."

We certainly found the old gentleman in as Morpheau a torpor as we could wish. His feet were propped up on a chair, whilst his boots were drying, and he was breathing with his mouth wide open in a rather apoplectic manner.

"Shall I put a snowball into each of his boots?" I said.

"No! that would be too much of a good thing, but I'll tell you what you shall do; you're rather a swell at drawing, aren't you? I'll just burn the end of that beer-bottle cork, and you shall artistically adorn his face."

"That is splendid," he whispered, as I finished off with giving him a mustache, which turned up in a facetious manner. "Just move that looking-glass, and put it so that he may admire himself directly when he wakes; and now let us be off."

We walked on tiptoe to the door. The hinges began to creak; and cold as the weather was, a faint perspiration began to develop itself on my forehead, as I noticed the old gentleman move in his chair; it was, however, only to turn his head on to the other shoulder, and we closed the door in safety.

"Give me the screws, quick," I said, "and go to the bottom of the stairs and prevent any one coming up."

I bored hole after hole as noiselessly as I could, and having made the door as fast as eight good screws would make it, I ran down stairs and whispered "All right!"

"Is there a gentleman up-stairs, sir?" said the station-master, walking towards us. "He asked me to wake him in time for the train, and it is just ready to go."

"Oh! he won't like to be disturbed till the last moment, you may be sure," said Jack. "By-the-by, I wish to talk to you of a plan by which I think your station might be much improved."

Now architecture happened to be one of the station-master's hobbies, and they were soon deep in discussion. I beat a hasty retreat to the guard, and producing a sovereign, said:

"If you get us off in five minutes from now, waiting for no one, and ring your bell at the very last minute, this is yours."

"All right sir! the luggage is all in, and most of the passengers. Take your seats. Going on!" he shouted, whilst I stood with my watch in my hand.

"One minute left! Ring the bell now!" I said. "If they undo those screws in one or even five minutes, I'll eat them."

We jumped into a carriage, the guard gave the final whistle, and the train moves slowly on. We anxiously watch the result of our plot, with our heads out of the window. After waiting one or two minutes, we noticed a figure gesticulating at the station window. The train then passed into a deep cutting, and we lost sight of it.

I think that I have forgotten to say that I was going to spend the Christmas with a college friend. He had gone down a few days before, and had promised to meet me at C—— station.

You may imagine that I was not sorry to find myself arrived there, nor yet to see my friend Tom stamping his feet on the platform, no doubt thoroughly tired of waiting for the train. As he drove me up he began talking of the different arrangements he had made for our mutual amusement. "To-morrow," he said, "I've set aside for a skating party; I have had the pond in the park swept, and invited all *les jeunes demoiselles* within reach, and as they have all accepted, it will give you a very fair idea of our 'native beauty.'"

Now, of all jolly things in the world, I think a skating party is the jolliest. Tom says that I am fond of showing my skating off; but I deny that this has anything to do with it. In the first place, the frosty weather (and the mulled claret) induce high spirits; then there are the tumbles to laugh at, and the ladies' skates to strap on, (which last, in my mind, is not the least pleasant part of the entertainment.)

We had by this time reached the house, and, after having accomplished our toilets, Tom took me into the drawing room.

"The guv'nor isn't at home; but let me introduce you to my sister Minnie."

Miss Minnie rose, and held out her hand at once; but, for my own part, I was too dumbfounded to utter a single word. I am told that I am far from eloquent when describing female beauty, so I will not attempt it here; but I must say that I had never, and have never since, seen such a pretty and merry face. When dinner was announced, however, I had recovered my equanimity sufficiently to offer her my arm, and after a short time we got to know one another thoroughly.

The dinner (perhaps it may have been the port wine) had opened my heart, and when we removed to Tom's sanctum to smoke (where, by-the-by, Miss Minnie insisted on joining us, saying that she "liked the smell of tobacco, and found it so dull by herself,") I began to relate my adventures with the old gentleman.

Peal after peal of laughter arose as I proceeded with my narrative. I warmed with my subject, quite outdoing myself in the description of the old gentleman's angry face, and his irate behavior.

"Here!" I said, in triumph, "is my trophy!" and I held out the nightcap.

Never shall I forget that moment — brother and sister stared at it for one second, and then Tom, looking vacantly at me, immediately went into an hysterical fit of laughter. His face began to grow quite black, and the tears rolled down his cheeks.

My face presented anything but a laughing appearance, for I was struck with amazement at his behavior. At last, with what little breath he had left, he managed to get out the words—

"It's—the—guv—nor's—night—cap!"

As he said this he pointed to a small label inside the cap, which I had not noticed before, and there, sure enough, were the words,

T. GRUMBLETHORP, Esq.,
Grumblethorp Hall.

Reader, have you ever wished the earth to open and swallow you up? How heartily did I wish it at that moment. I saw the whole affair at a glance;—I had been playing a practical joke upon the gentleman in whose house I was sitting, and had been describing him in the most ridiculous light to his daughter. How I hated Tom for laughing (his sister was nearly as bad, by-the-way,) whilst I sat turning alternately red and pale, considering what on earth was to be done. At this moment a servant entered the room.

"A telegram for Miss Grumblethorp."

She hastily looked over it, and read it aloud to us:—

"Shall come by the 8-30 to-morrow morning. Some young jackanapes have played a practical joke, and caused me to miss the last train to-night."

At last I found words. "Tom," I said, "I must fly. Miss Grumblethorp, I cannot sufficiently apologize to you for——"

"O! you need not apologize to me, nor must you go, either. Tom, you must devise some escape out of the dilemma."

"It would certainly never do for the governor to recognize you; he'd never forgive you, and would cut me off with a shilling. Oh! I have it; I sentence you, in punishment, to cut off those whiskers and mustache—he'll never know you, then."

"Never!" I said, with determination. "I am not a vain man, but I will never voluntarily make a fright of myself."

"O! I'm sure you'd look much better without them," said Miss Grumblethorp; "besides, remember the skating party to-morrow; I want you to teach me so much. You really must not go."

I was not proof against this. The adorable Miss Minnie actually wishing me to stay! Again I recollected that I had no other invitation for Christmas, and all my family were spending the winter abroad. Under these circumstances I determined to risk all, and stay where I was sure to enjoy myself.

Next morning I rose early, had a "clean shave," and borrowed a pair of light blue spectacles. When I met Miss Grumblethorp on my way to breakfast she declared the disguise was capital, telling me at the same time, that her father had arrived, and was in the breakfast-room. I was formally introduced, and by the way that he received me it was evident he had not recognized me in the least.

"Always glad to see Tom's friends," said the old boy, in quite a cheerful tone. "Thank goodness he doesn't choose for companions such puppies as those who insulted me yesterday. I wonder whether they consider themselves gentlemen?"

In this strain he continued to talk all breakfast time, whilst I answered with perfect gravity, not daring to look at Minnie, for I felt sure she was enjoying the joke.

My story is nearly over. I enjoyed the skating party thoroughly, for I spent most of the day in teaching Minnie. I also accompanied her the next evening to a ball, where I found she could move much more quickly and gracefully than on the ice.

* * * * * * *

I am now married; and though I have since grown my whiskers, yet my father-in-law has never suspected that I was "the young jackanapes that made him late for the train," (he has never mentioned the burnt cork business,) and has always been so kind to me that I have heartily repented of it.

H. N.

New Advertisements.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

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OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
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YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
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These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery*."

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Orange Co., Vt., Jan., 1867.
TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
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GENTLEMEN:—The Tea I ordered before gives good satisfaction, and I send you another order amounting to $41.60, which you will please fill and send to my address by Express. Many thanks for the complimentary package.
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1	Black, best, E B,	do at $1,20	1 20
4	Young Hyson, John Clarke, at $1,25		5 00
3	do	B S Harrington, at $1,25	3 75
2	do	D D Martin, at $1,25	2 50
2	do	A S Martin, at $1,25	2 50
2	do	Mrs Wakefield, at $1,25	2 50
2	do	Walace Martin, at $1,25	2 50
1	do	L H Merrill, at $1,25	1 25
1	Best Japan, L H Merrill, at $1,25		1 25
2	Young Hyson, D M Harrington, at $1,25		2 50
1	do	F Goodrich, at $1,25	1 25
2	Japan, F Harrington, at $1,25		2 50
2	Young Hyson, S B Bohonon, at $1,25		2 50
2	do	Enos Town, at $1,25	2 50
2	do	Alex Smith, at $1,25	2 50
1	Japan, Alex Smith, at $1,25		1 25
1	Coffee, best, A C Bontwell, at 40c		40
			$41 60

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The Bonds have Thirty Years to run from July 1, 1365, and are secured by a

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Notice of Spring Campaign on News page.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THROUGHOUT the Northern States the sowing of spring grains is chiefly done in the month of April. This is the most important work of the month. Every effort should be made by the farmer to sow his grain early, and have the land in good condition and do the work well. All spring grains need a well pulverized seed-bed; their growth is necessarily rapid, and the soil should be fine and well worked in order to furnish its elements to the plants freely. Every practical farmer knows that it wont answer to work land when it is very wet; yet sometimes one waits too long for it to become dry. The oat crop may be sown on land worked in a moister condition than would answer for any other spring grain. Barley ground should be dry and warm. All spring grains should be rolled immediately after sowing. This operation compacts the soil around the seed, and smooths the surface for the reaper in harvest time.

Stock.— In all localities where foddering must be continued through April, it is one of the most perilous months of the year for stock. It is poor economy to stint in feed or care; on the other hand, both should be increased. The cows have calves and the sheep lambs by their side, and they need rich and abundant food and good shelter from storms. The horses are hard at work and they need judicious feeding and thorough grooming. There is no better feed for teams than fine-cut hay, wet and sprinkled with ground corn and oats. A feed of carrots occasionally is highly relished by horses, and is beneficial to their health.

Meadows — Should be cleaned up early—the stone picked off and roller applied. Stock should not be allowed on meadows or pastures when the ground is filled with water. Their treading injures the land, and their roaming does them no good.

The Wood Pile.—This should be finished and a year's supply cut and piled under cover to season. At any rate don't quit this work until you have enough fuel prepared to last until the leisure days of early winter. Use the soft, light wood and all old rails, &c., for summer fuel. The corn cobs are handy in warm weather to build light fires with.

Ditches and Drains.—If you have neglected to act upon our hint of last month in respect to these, read it again and see if you cannot work out some profit by heeding it.

Haul Out Manure.—Improve every opportunity to put manure on the planting ground. It forwards the work and will be better for the crop.

Repairs. —There will be some time in this month for repairs, and there will be great need of them. Gates, fences and buildings need looking to. Oil the harness; be sure the tools are in working order.

Plant Trees.— First some choice fruit for family use. Prepare to grow a full supply of berries; you can have them fresh on your table every day for three months in the summer, and by canning and drying enough you need not eat a single meal in the whole year without fruit. Settlers on new farms should plant berries the first year and supply themselves from this source with fruit while waiting for the apples and pears to come on. Plant screens for shelter around your buildings, and trees for shade along the road-side.

FIRE BLAST OR SMUT ON CORN.

THIS curious vegetable growth—plant it can be hardly termed—familiar to farmers and sometimes destructive to their corn crop, is of the order *Cryptogamia* or *Thallogens*, as termed by recent botanists. The smut on other cultivated grains, truffles, mushrooms, puff-balls, lichens, and those curious spongy excrescences found on trees and decaying wood, familiar to all observers, belong to the same order. They constitute the lowest order of vegetable life, and are supposed by some to have been the source of all vegetation, and to have produced vegetable mould by their decay, which afforded nutriment for a higher order of plants. Their reproductive organs can generally only be distinguished by the aid of a microscope; they are simple cells without pistil or stamen, no ovary or flower in the ordinary sense of the word. Yet they multiply themselves to infinity and with prodigious rapidity. There are some mushrooms that produce sixty thousand cells per minute. Probably various mildews and blights which are so pernicious to the interests of the cultivator are but forms of this vegetable growth.

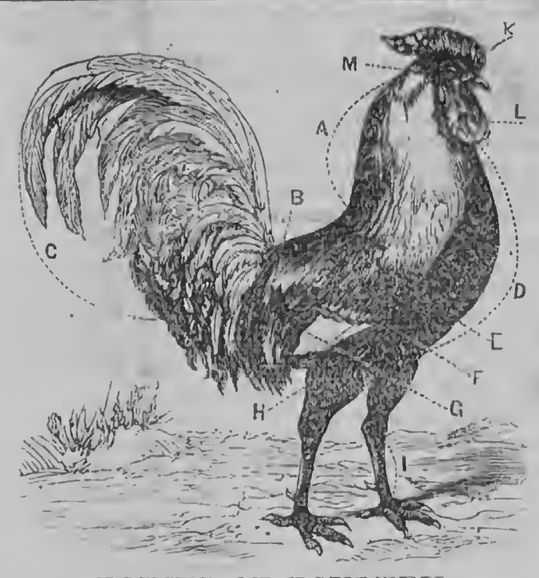
FIRE BLAST OR SMUT ON CORN.

The cause of this blight or fungus appearing on corn is not clearly known. Doubtless the plant must be in favorable condition or the spores of the smut which float invisible in the air are harmless. This condition may be a diseased state, consequent on bruises made by careless cultivation, or it may be a want of vitality and health of the plant, due to a poor or uncongenial soil, but oftener, perhaps, the exciting cause exists in the atmosphere and unfavorable weather. Various remedies or preventives have been recommended for smut on grain. Most farmers are familiar with them; washing the seed grain in brine, chamber ley, or mixing it with brine, ashes, &c., have all been extensively tried,—sometimes with apparent success, oftentimes without. The use of sulphur on the vine fungus is probably the most uniformly successful application of a destructive agent to this vegetation.

HINTS TO STOCK BREEDERS.

IN the Annual Report for the year 1865 of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society—which we have just received and will notice at length in another column—there is an interesting article on the reproductive powers of domesticated animals, written by Prof. HENRY TANNER of Queen's College, Birmingham, England. We make some extracts from it of interest to the stock breeder.

"An enfeebled condition of the breeding organs," he says, "is one of the first sources of trouble to the breeder. It seldom precedes, but often accompanies, a delicacy of constitution, brought about by too rich food and too much pampering. The breeding powers are most energetic when the animals are in moderate condition, uninfluenced by extreme fatness or leanness. Some very well bred heifers which had been condemned as barren, were placed upon poor, hilly pasture, to bring them down in condition, and immediately after this they bred without difficulty. The fat condition of the male animal, and his want of constitutional vigor, are frequently the chief causes of difficulty." Prof. TANNER states that sugar or molasses fed to the female in considerable quantities and at regular periods, will totally prevent breeding, and if this feed is continued any length of time, it is doubtful if the stock will regain its breeding power. Molasses is recommended as food for fattening animals, but its use should be avoided in those kept for breeding. Food of any kind, rich in saccharine matter, should not be given to the breeding stock. The moderate use of salt is stated to have a powerful effect favorable to the breeding powers of animals. Bulls show a greater inclination to cover when fed largely with salt, and females are rendered less productive by want of salt. Rich, juicy, succulent vegetation is very generally favorable to breeding. Food containing a large large amount of albuminous matter is favorable, and that rich in phosphorus, as peas, beans, vetches, &c., is also especially valuable.



POINTS OF POULTRY.

THE technical terms used by poultry fanciers, in describing the points of a fowl, are not always understood by the uninitiated. For the benefit of such we give an illustration, taken from the Canada Farmer, with a lettered reference, which will supply the necessary information on the subject:—A, Neck hackle; B, Saddle hackle; C, Tail; D, Breast; E, Upper wing coverts; F, Lower wing coverts; G, Primary quills; H, thighs; I, Legs; K, Comb; L, Wattles; M, Ear lobe.

TRAINING HOPS—POLES vs. STRINGS.

HOP culture, in this country, has received a great impetus, from the high prices and increasing demand for the product, during the past few years. The interest manifested in it amounts almost to a "fever," and we believe more acres will be planted with hops during the present spring by American farmers than ever before in a single season. And while the demand for the hop crop is likely to prove a large and increasing one in the future, yet the growers should not forget that in the most extensive hop growing districts of Europe, the profits of this culture have been so fluctuating as to cause it to be compared to the stock gamblers' occupation—one employment being about as certain of bringing ultimate wealth or competence as the other. It will be wise in those beginning the business to figure on the basis of average prices only, and of a total failure of the crop one year in three.

There are now two systems of training hops prominently before the public—one the Collins patent of training to low poles and strings, and the other the time-honored method of using long poles. A communication having appeared in our columns in which the writer took ground against the horizontal method and in favor of the long pole system, Mr. COLLINS sends us a rejoinder, which we are compelled to abbreviate, giving, however, the chief points of his argument. And we remark here that we set our rules aside in allowing a patentee free space in our columns to advance the interests of his monopoly. After asserting that the horizontal or string system of training hops is the cheapest now in use, Mr. C. answers the objection of our correspondent "that he had to ride on horseback through his yard to trim the vines," by stating that poles of too great length were used (ten feet being the length.) He says:—'The stakes should be cut eight feet in length, and set in the ground one foot; the twine is then less than seven feet from the ground." It is inferred that the training can then be done "on foot." In the complaint of our correspondent that he could not make the vines run on the strings, Mr. C. replies that probably he did not train them round the twine the right way. It is a well-known fact that the hop vine will only run "with the sun," or from left to right, and it is inferred that the operator "half the time attempted to force them over the wrong way." To the complaint of too much shade from the vines on twine, the reply is that "only four vines should be allowed to run up one stake, and the remainder should be buried in the ground. One vine from the top of the stakes to each string will not shade the ground too much." To the assertion that only 600 lbs. per acre were gathered from the yard the rejoinder is that "500 was an average yield last year from pole yards." Mr. C. argues that picking can be done more easily and expeditiously from the twines than from poles. Perhaps the best argument he uses in favor of his system is that the vines need not be cut when the crop is gathered, and thus the copious bleeding which follows this operation is avoided. This bleeding, he thinks, is a prolific cause of the degeneracy and total failure of so many poled yards. We will further state that the horizontal system has received high commendation in this country, and has been looked upon with favor by some English hop-growers.

Bearing upon the other side of the question is the following communication from S. F. TOOLEY, Oneida Co. He writes:—"There is no section, perhaps, in the State where hops are grown with better success, or where there is more interest manifested in the culture of the crop, than here in southern Oneida; and poles are almost universally used. The Collins patent has been thoroughly tried, and while it has not been pronounced a failure, it has been generally discontinued; because it will not produce as large a yield of hops as poles. Nor is this the only reason; hops trained on the horizontal plan seem to be more easily affected with vermin, and an entire failure of the crop is often the result. The argument used, that the horizontal plan is cheaper, is in my opinion a wrong one. Of course this plan does not cost so much in the beginning; but take a term of years—the average length of time a pole lasts, which is twenty years for a Canada cedar—and compare the relative expense of producing hops on these two plans. It will cost to pole an acre of hops with cedar, at sixteen dollars per hundred, two hundred and twenty-five dollars. It costs fifteen dollars each year to string an acre of hops. The cost for twenty years is three hundred dollars. Add to this the patent fee, seventeen dollars, and the short poles which must be used, and one can readily determine which plan is the cheaper. I cannot admit that the Collins patent affords greater facilities for cultivating and harvesting the crop. It is more expensive and troublesome to tie vines horizontally. In spite of precaution strings will break from the weight of vines. They stretch and settle also, and are in the way of the horse and cultivator. It is more expensive harvesting the crop, and you find the whole method surrounded with difficulties which are not met in the long pole system. The fact that over 400,000 hop poles have been contracted for in Canada, to be used in this section next season, is evidence that the old way is considered preferable."

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

EDS. RURAL:—Having had good success for the past four years, and unusually good, as I think, in the last year with a small flock of chickens, I give you the result. I commenced the year with one dozen hens and one cock. Breed, mixture of Shanghai and Brahma. Raised during the season eighty-two chickens. The roosters, large, nice fellows and fine eating, were sacrificed for the table during the fall and early winter, and the flock reduced to thirty hens and one cock, all of last summer's raising. A few eggs were gathered daily during September. For the five succeeding months the result, as to the number of eggs, was as follows: October, 140; November, 230; December, 276; January, 204; February, 398; making in all, for five months, 104 dozens. Though the number of egg producers has been since the close of February reduced to fifteen, on account of six setting and others killed, the production of eggs so far during March is fully up to the average of the five preceding months. Seventy-five dozens eggs have been sold at an average of 34 cents per dozen, making

For the 104 dozens gathered in five months....	$35 36
Eighty-two chickens raised, worth 50c each....	41 00
Total.....	$76 36
Cost of feed not to exceed.....	20 00
Leaving balance of.....	$56 36

The feed used until chickens were grown was principally mill screenings, which were rich, as our wheat was poor and shrunken. Have, during the winter, fed on corn; in addition fed occasionally during coldest weather, when the ground was covered with snow, cracklings. Used in all but 25 pounds. Have no hen house. Chickens are locked in my barn at night during winter and summer. And during the day in summer the grown ones are confined to the barn and cow-yard, 18 feet square, the safety of the garden making this necessary. I attribute my success to the fact of *having the young chickens brought out early*,—say in March and early in April. They mature before the cold of winter. Then being well protected and well fed, good returns may be expected.

CITIZEN.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16th, 1867.

BEES—HOW SHALL THEY BE FED?

EDS. RURAL: — What are we to do in this section of the State with our bees? It is a fact not as well understood now as it will be next May, that bees are very short of feed and a share of them will be lost unless they are fed. This is the case in all the high lands in Oneida, Madison, and Herkimer counties. The last summer and spring were the hardest for bees that has been since 1842. They were in very good condition when the spring opened; if they had not been we should have lost the most of them in June. As it was, all my best stocks of bees killed off their drones and regularly went into winter quarters from the 15th to the 25th of June. In July I had some fifteen swarms, but none of them were from the first class of hives, and not one of them has honey to carry them through April, I think. All through the honey season the weather was cold, with high winds, so much so that when the honey season is usually at its best here from the middle of July and after,—when the basswood and white clover are both in blossom, — I found by weighing that good, fair hives were only making about one pound a day, and the best hive I weighed only made two pounds. If you have noticed the Utica market you have seen honey quoted at "30 to 35 cents, and none on the market."

Now, if the RURAL can help us out of this fix, if we don't take off our hat to it we certainly will make our best bow with it on. What can we feed with, and how? HARVEY HALL.

Paris, Oneida Co., March 12th, 1867.

REMARK. — Let us hear from some experienced bee keepers on this subject.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER, from which much was expected, as a substitute for the plow, does not seem to be adapted to small farms, nor to those in which there are any stumps or stones. It is liable to choke with weeds or grass, and does not prove to be sufficiently substantial.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE N. Y. ANNUAL SHEEP FAIR.

The third Annual Fair of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Auburn, May 8th, 9th and 10th. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all persons, in or out of the State, who feel any interest in sheep husbandry. All, too, are invited to bring pens of sheep for exhibition—the more the better. The premiums, it is believed, are larger and more numerous than have ever been paid by any other Society or Association in our country, and they are open to all comers. The citizens of other States or countries compete on the same terms, in all particulars, with citizens of New York. We hope to see the breeders of Canada on the ground with their splendid Long and Middle Wools—the breeders of Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States, with their renowned Merinos and English sheep. We cultivate no clannish policy. New-Yorkers have been repeatedly beaten for leading prizes at our previous Fairs. He who carries a prize out of the State does us more of a favor than we do him, for he places a higher standard before our breeders, shows them that improvements can be made in their stock, and exhibits to them what those improvements are. This information is immeasurably more valuable to us than the money we could make or save by shutting out foreign competition.

Our farmers can in like manner learn from each other. He who has the best sheep of his neighborhood or county, and goes not abroad to examine other flocks, is very apt to imagine himself at the top of the ladder, when in fact he may be many rounds below. By placing his best animals side by side on the Fair ground with those of the eminent breeders of a State, he has the best possible opportunity to learn his own inferiority and in precisely what that inferiority consists. This cannot be done half as accurately by visiting widely separated flocks at home, and making comparisons from memory. Sometimes the thing works the other way. A gentleman exhibited sheep at one of our Fairs who did not dream that they were equal to those he had read so much about. But he took them there to learn wherein he could improve them, and, like a public spirited man, to swell the show. He won several, and some first prizes, and sold a ram for eight hundred per cent. more than he had repeatedly offered him for at home. He went to the Fair without any public reputation as a breeder—he left it a breeder of reputation, and has since derived all the benefits of that reputation in his sales of sheep. His exhibition was worth $10,000 to him.

The present Fair is held in one of the finest farming regions of New York, and in the outskirts of one of its pleasantest interior cities. The Fair grounds are within a short walk of its principal hotels, and not far from the freight depot of the N. Y. Central Railroad. Covered pens and hay will be provided for the sheep on exhibition and good water is easily accessible. The grounds will be watched at night by a police force. Every assistance which is practicable will be rendered to exhibitors by the active and efficient General Superintendent, A. M. CLARK. The New York Central Railroad will carry sheep to and from the Fair free of charge. Owing to a mistake, freight was collected last year, but it was subsequently refunded to every exhibitor who presented, on the published call of the Treasurer of the Association, the proper receipts and certificates, within the time specified — and the time given for presentation was an ample one. To show the mode in which the business will be conducted, this year, the official letter of the Superintendent of the Road is given:

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD,
General Superintendent's Office,
ALBANY, March 19th, 1867.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq.,
Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. Assoc'n:

DEAR SIR:—In relation to the transportation of *sheep* to and from your Annual Fair to be held at Auburn on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of May next, I beg to say that the sheep intended for exhibition at that Fair will be shipped by this Company at the regular freight rates—the charges to be paid at Auburn. On the return of the sheep, the owners or persons in charge shall exhibit to the Freight Agent of that place (to whom the charges were paid) a certificate from the Secretary of the Society that the sheep have been on exhibition, and have not changed ownership. Then the charges previously paid will be refunded by the said Freight Agent; and the sheep will be billed *free* to the place of shipment, at the owner's risk of loss or damage from any and every cause. No claims for refunding will be allowed unless made within ten days after the close of the Fair.

Respectfully yours, JULIUS A. SPENCER,
Assistant Sup't.

It is understood that all the hotels at Auburn will charge only their usual rates during the Fair. The ladies of one of the City Benevolent Societies will provide meals on the show grounds

Owners of agricultural and household machines and implements are invited to exhibit them on the Fair grounds, subject to the directions of the General Superintendent, on the same terms as the exhibitors of sheep. For permission to introduce on the grounds any machine or implement, or any article for sale, except those above specified, or any animals except horses, mules, neat cattle and sheep, application must be made to the President.

The terms of admission will be as follows:—To Exhibitors, $1; to a single person, 25 cts.; to a person riding or driving a horse, 50cts.; to a two-horse carriage, containing not more than two persons, 75 cts. Every additional person to the number above specified in a one or two-horse carriage will pay 25 cents. Wagons or drays, bringing animals or articles entered for exhibition, will be admitted, with driver, free; but will not be permitted to remain unnecessarily on the grounds without permission of the General Superintendent. Clergymen, Editors, Reporters and their wives, and the ladies of the Benevolent Association who provide provisions on the grounds, with their necessary assistants and conveyance wagons, will be admitteed free.

Meetings of the Association will be held on the evenings of the first and second days of the Fair. One of the subjects brought before it will be the rules and recommendations in regard to the preparation of wool for market, and in regard to the buying and selling of wool, adopted at a late Western New York meeting of wool buyers. A general attendance is invited.

THE SELECTION OF CUSTOM HOUSE SAMPLES OF WOOL UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

We learn from a letter received from Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, that his Department "has been fortunate in securing the services of GEORGE W. BOND of Boston, in the preparation of the samples of Wool and Hair required under the act of March 2d, 1867." He further states: "The samples when prepared will be open to the criticism of all parties interested, and should it be discovered that, from any cause, a mistake has been made in the classification or arrangement of the distinctive samples of wool and hair, the Department will not be slow to correct it."

Without in the least impugning the good faith of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the integrity and other qualifications of Mr. BOND, we have to say that so far as *we* possess any information in the premises, no accredited agent of the wool growers was consulted in making this appointment; and that when the tariff on wool and woolens was drawn up by the Committees of Growers and Manufacturers, and one of the Commissioners of Revenue, in the winter of 1865–6, that Commissioner (Hon. STEPHEN COLWELL,) assured us that both interests would be represented, and equally represented, in the Committee to select samples—that it would only be necessary to apprise the Secretary of the understanding to ensure its adoption by him—and that he (the Commissioner) would see that he was so apprised. As the bill did not pass during the Session of 1865–6, it is very probable that Mr. COLWELL did not inform the Secretary of this understanding, and Mr. C. had nothing to do with the matter during the last Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. But, without knowing the fact, we take it for granted that the members of our Committee in Washington called Secretary MCCULLOCH's attention to the arrangment.

Secretary MCCULLOCH will be asked to submit the samples prepared by Mr. BOND to the examination and revision of a Committee of Growers and Manufacturers, selected by themselves, *before the samples are adopted as standards;* and if he accedes to this, his plan will have the same effect with the original one. We cannot suppose that Secretary MCCULLOCH will refuse to comply with a request so palpably just and reasonable. His language which we have quoted ought to be understood as substantially implying so much. His decision in the matter will be placed before our readers as soon as it is received.

We think that we cannot misapprehend the views of the wool growers of the country in acting on the hypothesis that they will not rest satisfied with having the entire selection of the custom house samples of wool confided to one man, whatever his qualifications—or to any body of men in which the growers are not equally represented with any and all *opposing* interests. If we are wrong in this supposition, let the agricultural press of our country and our own correspondents set us right. We call for their opinions on the subject.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WOOL GROWERS' AND BUYERS' MEETING.—We published last week the resolutions and recommendations of a Wool Buyers' Convention held in Rochester on the 19th ult. in regard to the mode of preparing wool for market and to the rules which should prevail in buying and selling it. The Convention adjourned to meet in Rochester, May 6th, extending an invitation to the growers to meet with them. As this Convention will precede the State Sheep Fair but two days, it is obvious that the attendance of the growers must, at best, be but local and limited—and not include anything approaching to a representation of the State. Under these circumstances, we respectfully suggest that the buyers again adjourn, and that they meet the growers at Auburn on the evening of May 8th, (the first day of the Fair,) When the subject will be taken up by the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association. The wool buyers of the whole country are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. It is to be hoped that a fair comparison of views and discussion of facts may lead to an amicable understanding and to some salutary reforms on both sides.

SHEEP FOR MISSOURI.—W. M. BANES, Metamora, ——, asks us "What kind of sheep would be best for the southwest part of Missouri—what priced sheep—and where would be the best place to buy 500?" For wool growing on a large scale, and in a situation so remote from mutton markets, we have no doubt whatever that the best kind of sheep is the Merino. Five hundred full bloods would however cost far too much to start a flock with. We recommend Mr. BANES to buy grade or common ewes as near as practicable to the point where he intends to settle, where he must of course pay the ordinary prices of the country. But let him under no circumstances use any but full blood and *good* Merino rams. He will find that his flock will "cross up" and increase in value rapidly.

FINE MERINOS AT THE FAIR.—We regret to learn that owing to the absence of Mr. HEYNE, the manager of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S flock of Silesian Merinos, these sheep, which have so successfully competed in the class of "Fine Merinos" at our previous State Sheep Fairs, will not be represented at Auburn. Mr. HEYNE goes to Germany to purchase sheep. We hope other enterprising breeders will endeavor to see that this class is fully sustained, in numbers and quality, at the Fair.

SHEEP IN MINNESOTA.—It is stated in a Western paper that in 1860 there were in Minnesota 13,123 sheep producing 22,740 lbs. of wool. In 1865 the number of sheep was about 500,000, and the export of wool about a quarter of a million pounds.

Dairy Department.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS—OHIO.

At a recent convention of the dairymen of Ohio, ANSON BARTLETT, Esq., an experienced member of the fraternity, delivered an address on the subject of dairying which met the warm approval of the Convention. We have room to notice only a few points touched upon in the address. He deprecated the practice of importing dairy stock from the Southwest, as it introduced an inferior grade of animals, often infected with diseases fatal to much of the stock raised at the North. Home raised cows he asserted would produce at least one-third more butter and cheese than the others, while they were free from the diseases incident to those bred in the section referred to.

Alluding to cheese making, Mr. B. said that success in this depended greatly on the character of the rennet used. He thought the practice of using the curd in the rennet bag, as some did, was erroneous as it affected prejudicially the flavor of the cheese. Among the older and most skillful dairymen it is deemed best to kill calves for rennet at about five days old — not suffering them to take food on the day of killing. With respect to cheese making various suggestions are made which we find condensed in the Utica Herald:—"The use of whey is recommended in soaking rennets instead of water. He says rennets soaked in whey will keep perfectly sweet any length of time, while it is difficult to keep the rennet sweet and clear of taint, if water is used.

Whey which flows from the press is as good as any for the purpose of salting rennets, Salt should be added same as if water is used.

In working milk in which putrifactive fermentation exists, or when milk is tainted, or if milk is fresh from the cow and is perfectly sweet, he recommends half a gallon of very sour whey to be added with the rennet for every 100 gallons of milk.

The whey should be two weeks old, and should have a clear vinegar taste; would take the requisite quantity of rennet and requisite coloring material and mix with the sour whey; then dilute with an equal quantity of water and stir all into the milk together. When cheese is made twice every day, and the milk is to be made up fresh from the cow, would have the temperature 86 degrees to 88 degrees when the rennet is added, instead of a lower temperature."

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

As the "season" is at hand when cows begin to drop their calves, a few hints about their management may not be out of place. I will not pretend that the suggestions are *new* to every one, but they may be to some. In the first place an ordinary cow should go dry at least six weeks. Commencing about two weeks before calving, she should have half a bushel of potatoes, or other roots, each day, until she drops her calf. If roots cannot be had, a few quarts of good mill-feed (not corn meal,) wet up with boiling water, and fed as warm as she will eat it, will be a good substitute.

As soon as she drops her calf, she should be milked as clean as possible — add a little warm water to the milk and stir in about a quart of rye meal, canel, or shorts, and give the mess to the cow. If she has been *well brought up*, she will eat any kind of slop, but if she is dainty, give her milk alone. She will always drink that. If you take this course, my word for it, you will rarely have trouble about your cows not "*cleaning.*" If the cow is very weak, great care must be taken for a few days not to *over-feed* her.

After recovering from the effects of calving, the feed should be liberal, and at least one feed each day should be roots. If you have potatoes, feed them—if not, give carrots, beets or turnips—if you have neither, buy potatoes, if you have to pay seventy-five cents per bushel. They will pay well, even at that price. Potatoes that are partially diseased or those that have been frozen, if fed in moderate quantities, are good for cows, much better than to keep them on dry feed altogether. If cows are out to *grass*, of course *roots* are not so indispensable; but they are good at any time. A very common mistake is made by many farmers in wintering cows *poorly*. They should have the pasture in good condition, and have the *best feed on the farm* all winter. If this course is taken, the reward will be sure to come in the brim full pail and the rich cream at a season of the year when butter generally brings the best price. Two good cows well kept will do you more good than a half dozen half starved *frames*.

Another very important matter is to have a *good milker*. But that opens another branch of the subject of too much consequence to be put off with a few lines. Perhaps I may touch upon this point again. P. P. B.

GARGET IN COWS.

In response to a correspondent's inquiry, E. MINK, Vet. Surgeon, Lyons, N. Y., sends us the following article:

"'Garget,' 'Inflammation of the Udder,' or 'Mammitis' has one of the following terminations—resolution, induration, suppuration, gangrene, or mortification. *Treatment.*—In the early stage give an active cathartic—1½ oz. Epsom salts, 1 oz. ginger, ½ pint molasses dissolved in one quart of warm water. If the inflammation is superficial, bathe continuously with cold water. If it is deep seated warm fomentations are best. Take a large cloth, through which holes should be made for the teats; place it over the udder; fill in with wool or cotton, and keep constantly wet with warm water in which a few hops have been infused. If, after the inflammation has subsided, *induration* (cake) is left, then rub daily with iodine ointment, and give iodine potassium, internally, twice a day, 20 grains at a dose, dissolved in a pint of water, for ten days or two weeks. If suppuration occurs, lance the parts freely, and bathe with a solution of chloride of zinc—1 scruple to 1 pint of rain water."

COWS LEAKING MILK — PREVENTION. — "A Reader," Gardner, Mass., wants to know "what will prevent a cow from leaking her milk." We do not know of anything more effectual than to milk three times, instead of twice a day—unless it be to consign her to the custody of the butcher. If any of our readers know of a better plan than this, let the public be informed of it through the columns of the RURAL.

Rural Notes and Items.

ABOUT BLOWING OTHER PEOPLE'S HORNS.—We beg to state, for the information of all our readers interested, that this journal was not established for, and never has been used as, a puffing machine or free advertising medium for anybody. Publishers, patentees, and all others who are anxious for us to *benefit our readers, by commending their wares*, are respectfully advised that we have expended over Fifty Thousand Dollars in Advertising, Premiums, &c., &c., to secure the circulation and influence which the RURAL NEW-YORKER has attained, and hence submit that those who use it for their *personal benefit* should pay therefor. For example, If the RURAL benefits a patentee to the amount of $1,000, it is but just that he should pay it a tariff of $100. Yet it has gratuitously benefited many to the amount of thousands of dollars, *and never charged a farthing for any editorial notice or expression of opinion.* Though it does charge for publishing cuts and descriptions of *patented* machinery, etc., any editorial endorsement that can consistently be given in connection is always free, albeit often of great benefit to the patentee or manufacturer.

— The above paragraph is given for the benefit of all who are trying to fill the RURAL'S reading pages with what we denominate free advertising—such notices of their wares as ought to be given in special notice or advertising columns and paid for accordingly. Almost daily we are bored by requests to publish this or that in reading columns, ostensibly for the benefit of the public, but really to promote the interests of individuals. A few days ago a company owning a certain patent for preserving fruit took us to task for not blowing their horn gratis, and gravely asked us to define (by letter) our position in regard to our duty to the public concerning "scientific inventions." By reading the RURAL carefully (including this article) our friends will be likely to ascertain our platform—one plank of which is that it is *not* our DUTY to enrich any man or company, tho' the public may be incidentally benefited. If inventors will forego patent royalty the RURAL will freely do its full share toward introducing all useful improvements to the public. Next to patentees, publishers and authors are apparently the most benevolent mortals on earth. In their view it is of the utmost importance to the public that certain books and periodicals should be strongly and *longly* commended, including price and much other legitimate advertising matter—all *pro bono publico.* For example we cite one of the RURAL'S latest *invites* on this subject:—The wealthy publishers of the new Horticultural Journal in Boston write us a letter (not the first of the kind from the same source) saying they have sent us the March No. of that remarkable monthly, and modestly inclose a notice (the insertion of which in our special notice column would cost forty dollars) with this request—"Should the ideas of inclosed notice meet your approval, will you be so kind as to embody them in your review of the same?" We should be glad to be "kind" to our friends, could we do so consistently, but they ask a little too much—especially when they desire us to announce among their contributors a prominent horticultural writer and author who repudiates any connection with the magazine! And, beside, we really don't think the journal, though it emanates from "the hub," merits the praise of its manufacturers. This is only one of numerous instances of combined brass and benevolence we might cite in this connection,—but we must leave the matter, like the Ledger's stories, "to be continued."

ABOUT SHEEP BOOKS.—(A. G. P., Ohio.) You are right in your inference, for *The Practical Shepherd* is Dr. RANDALL'S latest and best work on sheep husbandry. The work advertised by JUDD & Co., and others, as "Randall's Sheep Husbandry" is really Dr. R.'s "Sheep Husbandry *in the South*," first published over twenty years ago, and of course not adapted to the present time, or the wants of flock-masters. We have heard of several instances in which persons have been "sold" (as well as the book) by purchasing this old work with an abbreviated title. Of course we need not add that Dr. R.'s *Practical Shepherd* is the best work on American Sheep Husbandry extant, as it contains the gist of his former ones and the result of his life-long observation, experience and research pertaining to the subject.

GROWING BROOM CORN—INFORMATION WANTED.—J. D. K., Wallonia, Ky., writes us as follows:—"I want to ask for information as to the best mode of growing broom corn—the soil most suitable—how prepared—how planted—how cultivated, cut and got ready for market? Would it not pay the raiser better to manufacture into brooms than send to market? If so, at what price could machinery sufficient to make brooms on a small scale be fitted up? Will some kind friend give me the result of his experience in the management of broom corn, also model of machinery necessary to make up what might be raised by one farmer and what he could buy on reasonable terms from his neighbors?" Will some of our readers reply to some or all of these queries?

A GOOD SAMPLE OF SILESIAN WOOL.—Some time ago we received from THEODORE N. DAVISSON of Jeffersonton, Culpepper Co., Va., a sample of grade Silesian wool of excellent quality. If a fair sample of the wool of his flock, Mr. D. is on the track of improvement.—(The sample should have been forwarded to the Editor of our Sheep Husbandry department on receipt, but being mislaid has just turned up, and we notice here to prevent further delay. If flock-masters will send samples direct to Dr. RANDALL, Cortland Village, N. Y., they will be likely to receive early attention.)

THE ADDRESS OF HON. T. C. PETERS, our Southern Corresponding Editor, is *West Friendship, Howard Co., Md.* Those who have written us about this, and all others interested, will please note.—We expect to visit brother P. in a few days, and if so may "make a note" of his surroundings.

A GOOD AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—Our spicy Special Contributor, Maj. H. T. BROOKS of Wyoming, occasionally delivers an agricultural address, and always succeeds, we imagine, in both pleasing and instructing his auditors. We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of his address at the last Fair of the Niagara Co. Ag. Society, which is pleasing from the quaintness of many of the expressions used, and convincing from the evident mastery of the subjects discussed. Alluding to the institution of Fairs Maj. B. says:—"Formerly men came together to witness expensive ceremonials, tournaments, grand military displays, beastly and bloody exhibitions of strength and skill. Now, a pastoral people meet in these fields, forgetful of war, unmindful of kings and courts, to exchange friendly greetings and wise counsels, each one expecting to carry back more than he brought, without robbing anybody." Among the important points in farm education are those of being able to detect the faults and excellencies of the various kinds of farm stock, and to determine as to their relative value. On these points we quote:—"To be a critical judge of farm stock should be a part of every farmer's education; and since all the professions and trades occasionally deal in domestic animals, this knowledge should be extended to all. Some men miss no opportunity of canvassing the merits and demerits of different kinds of property. Others give very little attention to such matters. They don't know *sweeney* from *heaves* by sight; they can appreciate a dead pull, they have a horror of a baulk, but style and action are beyond their care or comprehension. As a consequence they ask too much for an indifferent animal and so lose the sale they wish to make, and balance the account by selling a good one for half its value." The address, as a whole, is replete with practical ideas germain to the subject of farming operations, and highly creditable to the judgment, observation and good taste of its author.

TRANSACTIONS N. Y. STATE AG'L SOCIETY.—We have received from Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, the volume of the State Ag'l Society's Transactions for the year 1865. It is a decided improvement on preceding Reports of the Society; it reflects great credit on the Secretary, and, in the execution of the work and value and interest of contents, ranks far above the publications of any other State Agricultural Society. It is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer in the State. We have not space to give even a brief synopsis of its contents, and can only mention a few of many valuable articles it contains. The Report of the State Fair, held at Utica, is admirably done by X. A. WILLARD, Esq., who also furnishes a paper on the Comparative Profit of Butter and Cheese Factories, and his observations among the butter makers of Orange Co.—an article of great importance to dairy farmers. There is also an excellent article on Cheese and Butter Manufacturers, by Mr. POWELL of Herkimer. A report on machinery for manufacturing flax cotton is furnished by Dr. J. STANTON GOULD. The subject of "Forests—their influence, uses and reproduction," is discussed by WINSLOW C. WATSON, Esq., of Essex. Col. E. C. FROST of Schuyler, contributes a very valuable illustrated article on "Rural Homes and Surroundings," and Dr. S. J. PARKER, Tompkins, one on "Training, Pruning and Improving Grapes." The agricultural discussions during the evenings of the Fair—the closing address by the retiring President, Hon. T. C. PETERS — Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN'S discussions of the "Fruits of Western New York"—the synopsis of the State Census, and the reports of the county and town associations are not the least intersting portions of the volume.

TRIAL OF HORSE HAY-FORKS.— We have received a full report of an exhibition and trial of these implements which took place at Rye, Westchester Co., March 4th and 5th, under the auspices of a Committee of the American Institute Farmers' Club. We regret being unable to find space for the full Report; the prizes awarded were as follows:—First award in Class No. 1, to "Palmer's Excelsior Sickle-tined Fork," entered by Palmer & Wakerhagen, Hudson, N. Y.; second prize, Class No. 1, to John H. Chapman, Utica, N. Y. Second Class—First prize, Harpoon Forks, to C. C. Blodgett, Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y.; second prize, to S. C. & L. B. Spront, Muncy, Pa. From the report of the trial, we learn that there were 18 entries, including the more prominent patents before the public. The Committee consisted of Messrs. S. Edwards Todd, Chairman; Wm. S. Carpenter, Josiah H. Macy, P. T. Quinn, Hicks Field and Wm. H. Smith, assisted on the first day by Mr. Nathan C. Ely, Chairman of the Farmers' Club.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are again compelled to defer several advertisements for want of space. That advertising in the RURAL generally pays all parties—advertisers, readers and the publisher—is true, yet we must not give "too much of a good thing," all at once.

DOINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Erie Co. Ag. Society.—Officers for 1867: *Pres't*—L. C. P. VAUGHN of Springville. *Vice Pres'ts*—Allen Potter of East Hamburgh; Carnes Hopkins of Sardinia. *Sec'y*—B. Chafee of Springville. *Treas.*—Pliny Smith of Springville. *Directors*—B. F. Challicott, C. White and Alexander Scobey.

Cattaraugus Co. Ag'l Society — The officers of this Society for 1867 are: *Pres't*—CHAUNCEY A. SNOW. *Vice Pres't* — Lorenzo D. Cobb. *Sec'y*—Horace S. Huntley. *Treas.*—Erastus N. Lee. *Directors*—Samuel R. Homer, Halsey Safford, Zino Dudley, Samuel S. Huntley, Joseph Smith, Cyrus A. Fuller.

Oswego Co. Cheese Manufacturing Association.—The officers of this association for 1867 are: *Pres't*—HIRAM WALKER of Union Square. *Vice Pres'ts*—Alvin Lawrence, Joseph Tuttle, Henry Summers, Stephen Griffith, Horace J. Trumbull, Simeon Coe, T. H. Austin, Alvin Moon, Mr. Stevens. *Sec'y and Treas.*—J. C. Taylor of Mexico.

The Lenox Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, Madison Co., has elected the following officers for 1867: *Pres't*—NEWELL M. CHAFFEE. *Vice Pres'ts*—E. C. Saunders and J. L. Manefield. *Treas.*—T. F. Hand, *Sec'y*—E. F. Lewis. *Executive Com.*—C. B. Crouse, D. P. Lamb, G. D. Davis, J. Watkins, O. E. Messenger, S. B. Johnson. F. M. Whitman and R. H. Avery honorary members.

Lancaster (Pa.) Hort. Society.—*Pres't*—LEVI S. REIST. *Vice Pres'ts*—J. B. Garlear, E. M. Hasteller, W. L. Diffenderfer, Casper Hiller. *Sec'y*—H. M. Engle. *Treas.*—H. L. Landis.

East Pa. Ag'l Society.—*Pres't*—JOHN KENNEDY. *Vice Pres'ts*—S. E. Hartranft, P. M. Hunter. *Treas.*—Charles Hurst. *Sec'y*—S. K. Stout.

Bucks Co. (Pa.) Ag'l Society.—*Pres't*—WILLIAM STAVELY. *Vice Pres't*—Adrian Cornell. *Sec'y*—Henry T. Darlington. *Treas.*—Cyrus Hillborn.

HORTICULTURAL.

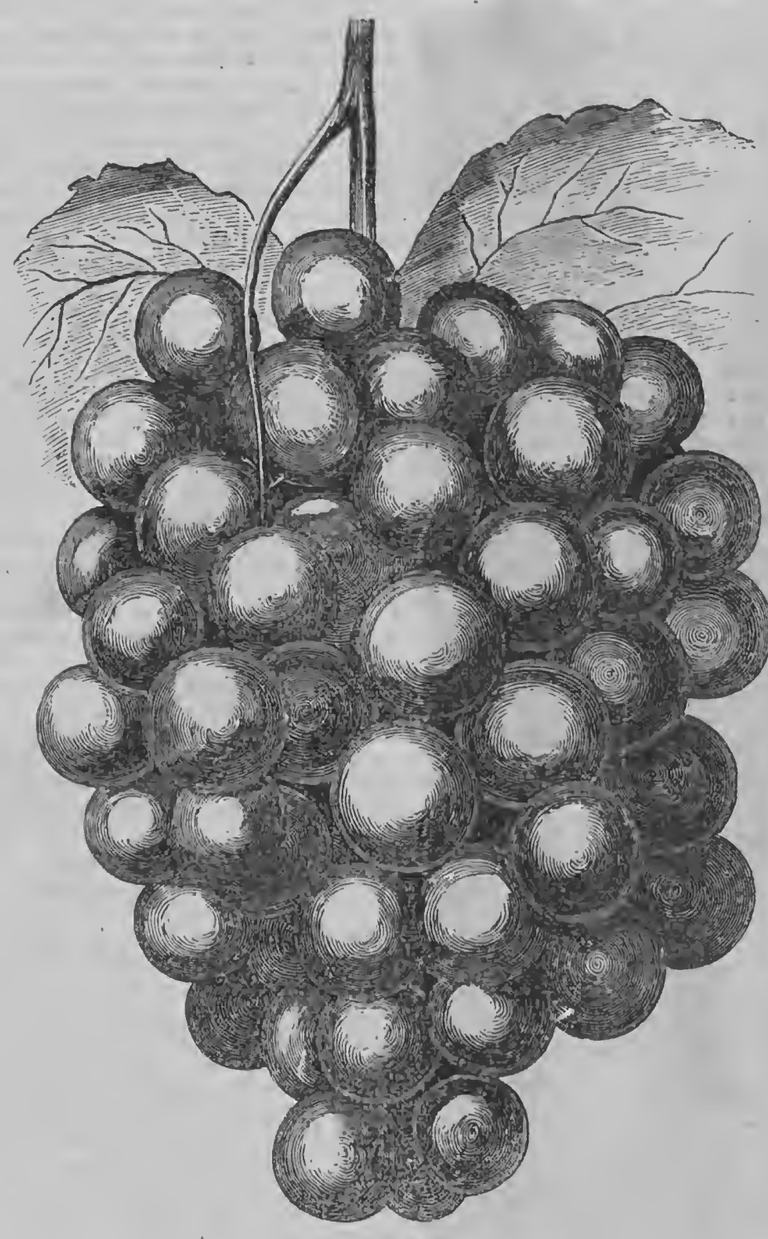
A NEW WORK ON FRUIT CULTURE.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST, containing Practical Directions for the Propagation and Culture of Fruit Trees in the Nursery, Orchard and Garden. With Descriptions of the principal American and Foreign Varieties cultivated in the United States. By JOHN J. THOMAS. Illustrated with four hundred and eighty accurate figures. New York: WILLIAM WOOD & Co.

THE frequent appearance of new horticultural books is a good sign of the times. During the two years last past, we have not only had a good sprinkling but a perfect shower of them. We can count up at least a dozen, following one another in such rapid succession that we have scarcely had time to examine one until another was announced; and there are still others under way, as we are informed by the enterprising publishers. Well, let them come; the more the better! As we say about the fruits, some are "good," some "very good," and some "best," while a few are *indifferent*, but even the poorest will do more good than harm, and we welcome them all. It is a pleasant thing for people of rural tastes to step into a bookstore and find a goodly array of horticultural books, decked out in elegant green, blue, crimson and gold covers and gilt edges, with the finest of paper and most inviting type—rivaling in that respect the books of the boudoir. In this the publishers are manifesting both good judgment and good taste. Horticulture is one of the fine arts, and its literature is fully entitled to its share in all the improvements of the day known to the art of book-making.

Among the new books it gives us peculiar pleasure to announce the appearance of the "American Fruit Culturist." The old edition, published nearly twenty years ago, was an excellent, useful and popular work. This new edition is greatly enlarged, carefully revised, written fully up to the present time, and is beautifully printed and illustrated. The impression one gets in opening it, is, that it has *an honest look about it*. There is not that large type, leaded lines and broad margin that we see in some of the flashy volumes recently issued, and which, at first sight, suggest an effort to make much out of little, or rather to make a little go a great ways. As in the old edition, the work is divided into two parts, the first treating of General Principles and Practice, and the second of the Different Kinds of Fruits. The same classification of fruits is also retained, with slight alteration. A monthly calendar of work in the Nursery, Orchard and Fruit Garden is briefly given, and there is a "Descriptive List and Index of Fruits," which contains a complete alphabetical list of all the fruits noticed in the work. Those embraced in the body of the work are merely referred to, and others are briefly described. For instance, in apples about 200 kinds are described in the body of the work, and 400 more in the descriptive list, making the total number of varieties of apple noticed about 600. Of pears 215 varieties are described in the body of the work, and 367 varieties more in the descriptive list, making in all 582 varieties. This statement will show the scope of the book in this direction. The most popular varieties are designated by the names being printed in capital letters. Of the 400 varieties of apples about 80 are thus distinguished.

We cannot at present go into a critical examination of the work, but advise all who feel an interest in fruit culture to put themselves in possession of it at once. B.



THE DIANA GRAPE.

FULLER says "there is probably no one variety of grape in cultivation in regard to which there is greater diversity of opinion, than the Diana, and its variableness fully warrants all that is said about it. In one section it is really excellent, while in another, perhaps near by, it is entirely worthless." True, perhaps, yet we think the Diana is yearly growing in public favor. Its wine has been pronounced by good judges the best made in this country, east of the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps when we learn the wants and nature of the vine fully, cultivators will be able to attain more uniform success.

It will not bear rich soil, nor manures; it is a strong, vigorous grower, productive and hardy. The fruit ripens about the last of September in this latitude. Owing to its thick skin and perfect clusters, it is one of the *very best* long keeping grapes we have. The bunches are medium in size, compact, and not generally shouldered. It is said sometimes to ripen unevenly, but it has been asserted that this unevenness is in the color and not in the taste. It possesses a musky odor when first gathered, which disappears, in a great measure, after being kept. Our readers are tolerably familiar with the qualities of this grape, as it has received a due share of attention from grape growers in these columns.

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.

MOST persons have heard something of the grapes of Kelley's Island and a few other points in that vicinity, but few have any definite idea of the extent and progress of vineyard planting on the islands and south shore of Lake Erie, and the magnitude which this business is likely to assume in that seemingly favored district—extending from Port Clinton at the west to near Dunkirk at the east—about 200 miles in length and 5 miles in width, where, owing to the influence of the lake upon the atmosphere, the grape is found to flourish and ripen remarkably well; some old vineyards in different parts of the district having borne fruit for 15 or 20 years with scarce an instance of failure. From the returns of the assessors, and from careful inquiry in the different townships and neighborhoods, it is found that there are not less than *seven thousand* acres of vineyard now planted within the above-named district—the rate of planting having averaged not less than 1,000 acres per year for five years past.

As might be expected, much of this planting has been done by persons having very little knowledge of grape growing, hence mistakes have been made in the selection of soils and locations, as well as in planting and cultivation, hence some failures have occurred and more will follow. Still, as a whole, the success has been such, thus far, as to justify the most sanguine expectations in regard to the future, especially now that special means are employed for diffusing information among those who are engaged in the business.

The meetings and exhibitions of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association have been very successful in bringing together the grape growers, not only of this district, but many from other parts of the country; and the interchange of sentiments and opinions has been instructive to all. The summer excursions of the Society, too, have not only been very pleasant to the large numbers who have participated, but afforded lessons of practical value to both the visitors and the visited. The annual meeting of the Association, held at Cleveland the past month, was very well attended, and although the past season was quite unfavorable for the grape crop, there was no abatement of interest in the discussions, and the appearances indicate that the amount of planting the present spring will be nearly or quite as great as the average for several years past.

Of the varieties of grapes planted in the lake shore region, the Catawba constitutes full seven-eighths of the vineyards, especially on the islands and around Sandusky, though some of the oldest in that vicinity, as well as in the eastern part of the district, are of the Isabella—the Catawba not ripening as well at the east end as at the west. The Delaware has been considerably planted the past five or six years, and is growing in favor in all parts of the district, both for market and for wine. The Concord, too, has its advocates, but there are few bearing vineyards of it, and planters generally seem to think it must be superseded in all places where the finer varieties can be so successfully grown as here. The same is true in regard to the Isabella and the Ives, though the friends of the latter claim that it will be found everywhere profitable for wine. The Diana and the Clinton are grown to a limited extent, especially in the eastern parts of the district where considerable wine is made. But, after all, none of the varieties at present fully tested are in all respects satisfactory, so that the important question with planters is—*What varieties shall we plant?*

This is a difficult question to decide; more so now than a few years ago, when the majority of planters were better satisfied with the Catawba; and also in view of the greater number of varieties before the public, and the discovery that some kinds are better adapted than others to certain soils and localities. The anxiety of planters to make the most judicious selection of varieties for their location and purpose, is manifested in the large number of letters I have received within a month or two past asking for my opinion or advice upon this point. Some of these I have answered by referring them to the reported discussions at recent meetings of grape growers; but the reply is made, "we find the opinions so conflicting that without more knowledge of the soil and location of the different speakers, we cannot judge whether their teachings are adapted to our circumstances." Others go further and say they are afraid to accept the opinions of A, B and C, because they are extensive propagators of vines, and will be likely to recommend such as they have most of for sale! This I regard as a most unjust aspersion of as honorable a class of business men as can be found in this country. From long personal acquaintance with most of the leading ones and occasional dealings with many of them, I am free to say that as a class they are deserving of the confidence and good will of the public, and some of them are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the whole country for their successful labors in disseminating improved varieties of grapes and instruction on grape culture.

I have repeatedly known these men to give advice directly contrary to their own pecuniary interests. For instance, at the Grape Growers' Meeting in Sandusky, in Oct., 1865, Mr. GRIFFITH, who is a very extensive propagator of Concord and Catawba vines, but has not grown of the Iona for sale, spoke very strongly in commendation of the Iona, and said he could not recommend the Concord, though he had a large stock of the latter vines on hand and hoped somebody would buy them! And now he tells everybody he is convinced that the Iona is the best of all grapes for the lake shore region, and he is planting it in vineyard by the ten thousand, though he has to buy the vines of Dr. GRANT, much against his present interests; for he has not even wood enough to raise a large stock of the plants for next year, while he expects to have a million of Concord and Catawba.

For my own part, in deciding what to plant, I prefer to follow the example of such men as Mr. GRIFFITH, who has devoted nearly twenty years of study and observation to the subject of grape culture on this lake shore, and as his opinion coincides with my own observations of the past few years, I have decided to plant the present spring 2,000 Iona vines, and as many Delaware, with a few Diana and Israella, in a vineyard for market purpose only. If for wine, I should put the Iona first of all, in view of the emphatic testimony of such men as MOTTIER, GRIFFITH and MASSON, than whom no more competent judges can be found. M. B. BATEHAM.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

GREEN CORN AND PEAS—CANNING.—"Mrs. J. C.," Dawn, Mo., wants to know how to "can" green corn and peas. Will some of our readers furnish the information sought?

LARGE APPLE TREE.—G. W. McC. writes that "an apple tree, now broken down, grew on a farm in Lebanon, Ohio, which measured, 2 feet from the ground, ten feet and eleven inches in circumference. I measured it twice, and know it to be so."

TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.—B. H., Middlefield, Ohio, writes us that he has been successful in saving trees that have been girdled by setting them deeper in the ground, or banking up enough to cover the girdled portion. In many cases new roots start from the edge of the gnawed bark when covered with soil.

NORWAY SPRUCE SCREENS VS. CATTLE.—("J. A. P.," Troy, Penn.) It will *not* do to set Norway Spruce for screens or hedges and allow cattle free access to them. They would serve your screen as they do your trees on the lawn—break them down. When the screen is fifteen or eighteen years old, if well grown, it may turn cattle, but not sooner. Such hedges are for shelter and ornament, not for fences; however they will make a fence sooner than the famous white willow.

BOXES FOR PACKING GRAPES.—("R. V.," S. C.) As popular and good a package in the market for grapes as any, is a square box made of thin stuff—pine is good—and slightly nailed. The capacity may be from five pounds to twenty-five. If wanted extensively they can be made with profit near where the grapes are grown. FAIRCHILD & BROTHER, Hammondsport, N. Y., manufacture for the grape growers of Pleasant Valley, but it would scarcely pay you to transport them to South Carolina.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.—SAMUEL T. THORBURN'S Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, embracing every standard and improved variety, also tested Novelties. No. 46 Hudson St. Albany, N. Y.——A Catalogue of the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes, describing twenty-one varieties, illustrated, issued by D. S. HEFFRON, Utica, N. Y.——Circular from FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J., with Price List of Strawberry Plants, Japan Lilies, Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, &c.

NEW MODE OF LABELING TREES—*A Valuable Discovery.*—At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts (Institute of Technology) Boston, the Hon. M. P. WILDER made a statement relative to a new method of labeling trees, accidentally discovered by him. In the use of zinc labels, which were the most durable in character, an indelible ink was used, but not having the ink at hand on one occasion, he wrote upon the zinc with a lead pencil. This writing, although it could be rubbed off when first made, grew more distinct and durable with age, and after several years could not be erased except by scraping.

Domestic Economy.

SENSIBLE TALK—RECIPE WANTED.

EDITOR:—I was disappointed last week in finding no Domestic Column in the RURAL. Now I think that we, the daughters of EVE, are the losers in every instance when this occurs. Mr. Editor, if you have a license to exhort the women to diligence, do stir up their pure minds, by way of remembrance, and tell them that, to a certain extent, they are Editors of this Department. If they would usher forward the day so long foretold, when men shall cook the cakes, wash the dishes, tend the babies, they must unite their energies as *one man*, strike while the iron is hot, and contend earnestly for the mastery.

What I want especially this morning is a recipe from some of these good housewives for Orange Marmalade. Our minister, who often gives us a good thing, and occasionally takes a good thing when set before him, and is a judge of both, says it is delicious, and we will feel obliged for the recipe. More anon.—M. N. P., *South Onondaga.*

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

WHITE POTATO PUDDING.—A quarter of a pound of butter, ½ pound of sugar, 4 or 5 eggs, 1 pound of potatoes mashed exceedingly fine, with a little cream and salt through a colander, 2 tablespoonsfuls of brandy, 1 grated nutmeg with ½ a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the potato, eggs, brandy and spice. Line your plates with paste and bake in a quick oven. When done and cool, slip into plates suitable for the table, and sift white sugar over them.

TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.—As farmers generally reside at a distance from regular meat markets, the following directions for keeping meat may be of use to those that try it:—Cut the meat in slices ready to fry; pack it in a jar, in layers, sprinkle with salt and pepper just enough to make it palatable; place on the top a thick paper or cloth, with salt half an inch thick; keep this on all the while. Meat can be kept for three weeks in the summer, and the last will be as good as the first.

PARING POTATOES.—Many persons, in preparing potatoes for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface instead of digging out the eyes. Prof. BLOT, in his lectures on the potato, says this skinning process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetable lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the center is approximated. The starch, near the surface, contains the nutriment—which is not more than seven or eight per cent.—the balance being mainly water.

MENDING BROKEN VESSELS—CEMENT.—To half a pint of milk put a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed add a little quick lime through a sieve until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

BEDBUGS—SALT THEM.—A lady writes the Texas Christian Advocate that salt is a sure thing on bedbugs. Wash the articles and places infested with the bugs with salt and water, and fill cracks and crevices where the vermin hide—they will give no more trouble. They cannot abide where salt is.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—This old adage has proved true in the case of *Best Chemical Saleratus*, being always *full weight* and perfect goods.

New Advertisements.

STRAWBERRIES—Triomph de Gand, Russel's Prolific, Wilson's Albany, extra good plants, for sale low. Address H. KINGSBURY, Lockport, N. Y.

A FEW THOUSAND CHOICE IONA, ISRAELLA and Adirondac Vines, for Spring trade, at lowest rates. Address A. MERRELL, Lewis St. Vineries, Geneva, N. Y.

50,000 ISABELLA, Catawba and Clinton Grape Vines at $30 to $50 ₱ M.; Concord, Delaware and Iona at usual rates. Delaware wood $2 ₱ M buds. S. J. ALLIS, North East, Pa.

STOCKS! STOCKS! STOCKS!—We can furnish for Spring planting, Mazzard stocks, first class, strong and fine, $10 ₱ M; Mahaleb stocks, 1st class, fine, $15 ₱ M. Send orders at once.
T. C. MAXWELL & BROS., Geneva, N. Y.

60,000 CHOICE ISABELLA Cuttings at $4 ₱ M. Well ripened wood from a bearing vineyard prepared for planting. Also, a fine lot of Bedding Plants, many new and rare. Send for Descriptive List. For sale by
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
898-2t Washington St. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

PEAR, QUINCE AND CHERRY STOCKS.

We can furnish a quantity of the following stocks if ordered immediately:
Pear Stocks, Imported, 1 and 2 years.
Pear Stocks, American, 2 years, transplanted.
Angers Quince Stocks.
Mahaleb Cherry Stocks, 1 year.
Mazzard Cherry Stocks, 1 year.
Prices given on application.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
April 1, 1867. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

PEARS, PEACHES, &c., Wholesale.—
1,000 Dwarf Pears, first quality, 2 years,..$200 ₱ 1,000
1,000 Dwarf Pears, second quality, 2 years,.... 150 "
3,000 Peach trees, 3½ to 5½ ft., first quality, 1 yr 150 "
1,000 " " 2 to 3 ft, 2d quality, 1 yr..... 100 "
5,000 Lawton Blackberry, strong..... $15 "
2,000 Dwarf Box, 4 to 6 inches (transplanted,) $15 "
The Pears are low-branched, chiefly Duchess and Louis Bonne, with 15 other varieties in small quantities. The Peaches are chiefly Crawford and Hale's Early, a few of 10 other varieties.
GRAPES—A few choice 2 year old vines, layers mostly, of the principal leading varieties, new and old, for sale cheap, quality considered. Address
E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—I have a choice variety of Flower Seeds, comprising the finest Asters ever grown of every sort—Everlastings, Double Zinnias, Carnation Pink, Dianthus, Primrose, African Marygold, Mexican Poppy, Henderson's Perfection, and many other choice kinds. For 25 cents and postage stamp, I will send six kinds; for 50 cts. and postage stamp, 12 kinds. Mrs. H. C. KENT, Seipioville, N. Y.

O. ORDER K. EARLY OF *Montclair,* **B. E. WILLIAMS,** *New Jersey.* **B**
We consider this berry the VERY BEST that has come under our observation, and recommend it to the notice of Blackberry growers and amateurs.—*Am. Inst. Farmers' Club Com., N. Y.*
The berry is quite as large as the Lawton and the fruit is perfectly sweet when ripe, melting in the mouth and leaving no core.—*P. T. Quinn, N. J.* 897-3t

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES, SPRING 1867.

We offer for sale a general assortment of *all* kinds of Nursery stock. Would call *special attention* to our stock of Peaches, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, 2 years old. *Roses on their own roots,* and a fine assortment of Evergreens. We also have a few thousand Standard Apple Trees, 4 years old, slightly injured by the hail, which we will sell very low.
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ROCHESTER CENTRAL NURSERIES. C. W. SEELYE.

The subscriber, having purchased the interest of his former partner in this Nursery, would call the attention of old customers and all persons desiring to purchase
First class Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c.,
to the stock of this establishment. Particular attention is given to filling orders directly for PRIVATE USE, and it will be found by all who order in this way, that they can deal more satisfactorily and at *lower rates* than when ordering through a third party. Correspondence is solicited from those interested in planting
Orchards, Vineyards, Private Grounds, Cemeteries, &c.
☞ Descriptive and Priced Catalogues will be sent on receipt of 10 cents.
☞ Special terms will be given to all who may make inquiry upon bills, in which all the articles and quantities of each are distinctly specified. Address,
C. W. SEELYE, Rochester Central Nurseries,
897-2t Rochester, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES FOR SALE. Extras, Double Extras, 1 and 2 years, at *very low rates.* Send early for Price List, before buying elsewhere. J. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, N. Y. 896-1t

BERRY BOXES! Berry Boxes!—The subscribers, having enlarged their facilities for the manufacture of Berry and other Fruit Boxes, are now fully prepared to furnish the material in any quantity at short notice. 100 samples sent on the receipt of $1 (two kinds.) Prices range from $7,50 to $10 ₱ M; a discount of 10 ₱ cent. where 10,000 or more are ordered. Send for Circular and Price List. Address WARREN & RIX, Jeddo, Orleans Co., N. Y. 897-tf.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR THE SPRING OF 1867.

ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering for Spring planting their usual large and well grown stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,
Green-House and Hot-House Plants.
Bedding Plants—Including the splendid large-leaved Cannas, Colocasia, etc.
Pear, Quince and Cherry Stocks.
Each of these Departments contain all of real value, old and new.
The following Catalogues, which give full particulars, will be sent, pre-paid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:
No. 1. A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits, 10 cents.
No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., 10 cents.
No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring, 5 cents.
No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 3 cents.
894-3teo ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

ALL NURSERIES IN ONE.—L. L. WHITLOCK, Office 97 Park Row, New York City. I will fill selected orders of over *one hundred dollars* at the lowest wholesale prices, among which are:

Apple Trees	6	cents each.
Pear Trees	20	" "
Currants	3	" "
Gooseberries	2½	" "
Grapes	3½	" "
Blackberries	1	" "
Raspberries	1½	" "
Strawberries (Wilson's Albany)		$3 per 1,000
Shade Trees	20	cents each.
Shrubs (6 to 10 feet,)	5	" "
Roses	5	" "
Bedding Plants	4	" "

☞ Send stamp for Price List. 896-2teo

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States. Enclose 25 cts. and a 3 ct. stamp, and receive by return mail a sample bed with list of Seeds.
Address WM. WEBSTER,
891-tf Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER SEEDS! FLOWER SEEDS!
IMPORTED THIS SPRING.
FROST & Co.,
GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and others, to their fine and extensive collection of
CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
Just imported from the best houses in Europe:
Standard Pear Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Green-House and Bedding Plants, Roses, Etc., Etc.,
at very low rates. The following Catalogues will be sent, pre-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of postage stamps, as follows:
No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Green-House Plants, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bulbs, &c., 5 cents each.
No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 5c. each.
No. 5. Catalogue of Flower Seeds, 5c. each. [896-1t

A NEW WINTER PEAR.—WINTER DUCHESSE.—Duchesse D' Hiver, or Tardif de Tourase—I am pleased to announce that this new and valuable pear is now offered to the Fruit Growers of this country. Notices and descriptions of it have appeared from time to time in the horticultural journals, and the public have been made acquainted to some extent with its qualities. It still enjoys the high reputation in France which it acquired several years since as a winter pear, and it is believed will fill a want which has always been felt for a first-class, long keeping winter fruit suitable for profitable orchard culture and marketing. Its qualities may be described as follows:—Trees, strong growers, very vigorous, and of early fruitfulness, and succeeding well on either quince or pear stock. Fruit, in size, form and color, bearing a great resemblance to Duchesse d' Angouleme. Color, at maturity, a pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh, melting, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Time of ripening—keeps well until March. A comparatively small number only are offered for sale. Three Dollars each for fine standard trees. Address, C. W. SEELYE, Rochester Central Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 897-2t

GRAPE VINES FOR THE LAKE SHORE. Catawba, Isabella, Diana, Iona and Israella—grown by Mr. GRIFFITH, Dr. GRANT and others, for sale at lowest current rates by M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville, O.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ROSE BUDS.

BY ALVAH BEEMAN.

Around my door spring rose buds grew,
Opening buds of promise fair,
Over my heart their sweetness threw
And left their fragrant memories there.
Over the snow I wait and weep:
Under the snow my rose buds sleep.

I named my rose buds—dear names yet—
Nelson, Scottie and Emma, sweet
"Little Laura," the household pet—
(O why, my heart, so wildly beat?)
Over the snow I wait and weep;
Under the snow my rose buds sleep.

By blighting frost my rose buds riven,
Their opening petals closed for aye;
Sweet zephyrs bore their breath to heaven—
Their cherish'd perfumes pass'd away.
Over the snow I wait and weep;
Under the snow my rose buds sleep.

SPRING FASHIONS.

In the always interesting article of crinoline there is a most gratifying change. The "tilters" are acknowledged by their wearers to be just what the newspapers called them from the first, an abomination, ridiculous in form and vulgar in idea. They are to be followed by a much smaller hoop, graceful, becoming and convenient for both out and in-door wear.

The fashion for bonnets is still oscillating and fails to indicate definitely the style that is to prevail. Those who venture to purchase have the mortification of seeing something else entirely new the first time they appear in their costly nothingnesses. One thing, however, seems to be pretty certain, and that is that there will be no such radical change in regard to size as has been anticipated. The small bonnet is what the late Artemus would have called "a success." Handsome women, and those who consider themselves so, have no notion of again hiding their beauty in bonnets of the old coal-scuttle style; and those not included in these two classes are too insignificant in numbers to influence the fashions materially. Seriously, we believe that for summer wear the small bonnet is the true idea; and we are glad to see it perpetuated.

The gored dress, so long in fashion, will be the prevailing style for the coming season. It is made plain at the top—or with plaits at the back, according to taste. For the house the skirt is very wide at the bottom, with a long train. For receptions this skirt is very suitable. In street dresses, there is a decided and apparently popular change. The short dresses, with petticoat to match, are a great improvement upon the looped-up dresses, with trains which would sometimes escape from the best of loopers to sweep the streets. These short dresses require a saeque or jacket to be worn with them, and are generally made *en suite*. Shawls cannot be worn with them; they have too heavy a look, and are not graceful with the new short dress. The short dresses for the street are made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, both of which are fashionable. The skirt is usually cut with points around the bottom, and is worn over a plaited petticoat of the same material—but the petticoat is now often made plain, and when trimmed with graduated bands of velvet is very pretty, and many prefer it to the plaited. Everything in the way of dress is elaborately trimmed.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

Is it to repine when not appreciated, to mourn when betrayed by those she has trusted, find fault with her lot and wish she had more power? Nay, verily; it is to love and be loved again, to use the power of love, kindness, patience and forbearance, with which God has endowed her, for the upbuilding of His cause and for His glory.

If, as Franklin says, "man's happiness is God's glory," surely woman's power is unlimited; for from the cradle to the grave she watches over man. As a mother she presses the first kiss on his infant brow, watches him as he takes the first step, sympathizes with him in his first sorrow, chides her wayward boy for his first wrong-doing, telling him the sin or folly of such a course, shares with him his hopes and fears, strives, by example and precept, to teach him to do right, and overlooks and forgives what the world would condemn.

As a sister, she may watch over the brother so loved, and be so kind and loving to him, sharing his confidence and never betraying it, that, for her and his mother's sake, he will respect all womankind.

As a friend, how wide the scope! A friend, oh how much is comprised in that one word! Friend, warning, advising, telling him truths which man dare not tell man; yet he will hear and heed them from woman's lips till, for her sake, he leaves the wine cup, the dissolute companion, the gambling saloon and all other places where his character is blackened and his soul ruined.

As a wife, how much stronger the tie! The twain one—neither perfect without the other—partner with him in every care, joy or sorrow—never doubting. Though the world forsake him and cast him out as evil, she can still find some redeeming trait in his character, ever hoping, trusting and clinging to him, till he partake of her hope and faith and come off conqueror.

And when sickness or age has bowed the stalwart form, who like woman can minister unto him? Let her come in either guise, mother, sister, friend or wife, whose hand so soft to press the throbbing brow? Who can so sweetly whisper words of cheer? And when the last, last hour has come, and the spirit is leaving its casket, who can so gently close the eyes and press the last kiss on lip and brow of him she loved in life and mourns in death? Ah! is not woman indeed man's guardian angel? Is not her mission a noble one, if she but faithfully perform it? God help her to do her work well!

Una of Clay.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

From a Picture by Sir Edwin Landseer.

THE BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.

Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man who "was uglier than he had any business to be;" and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion is eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men, and of white and pink maidens. There is a slow-growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter smiles on a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventeen. There is the beauty of youth, and there is also the beauty of holiness—a beauty much more seldom met, and more frequently found in the arm-chair by the fire, with the grand-children round its knees, than in the ball-room or promenade. Husband and wife, who have fought the world side by side, who have made common stock of joy and sorrow, and grown aged together, are not unfrequently found curiously alike in personal appearance, and in pitch and tone of voice—just as twin pebbles on the beach, exposed to the same tidal influences, are each other's second self. He has gained a feminine something, which brings his manhood into full relief. She has gained a masculine something, which acts as a foil to her womanhood.

SWISS BRIDAL CUSTOM.

I learned yesterday a bridal custom of this region so sensible and proper that I shall mention it for the young folks at home. The custom of making gifts to the bride prevails here, as everywhere, but it is better regulated. The bride makes out a written list of things she will require in beginning to keep house, especially those things that are over and above what would naturally be furnished by her friends, and one of them says, "I will give her this," and marks that as provided for, another will give her that, and sometimes two or three more will combine and furnish a more expensive present than any one would give alone. After the wedding, the couple usually start off on an excursion, and on their return they find their dwelling filled with these presents, each marked with the giver's name. At the hotel where I lodged in St. Gallen, a bridal party of the town had the wedding breakfast when I was there, all the relatives and friends making a larger party than a private house could entertain.—"*Irenæus*" *in N. Y. Observer.*

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

What is the difference between a pretty girl and a night-cap? One is born to wed, and the other is worn to bed.

Choice Miscellany.

ABOUT CAREERS.

A word is generally defined as "the sign of an idea;" but there are a few words in common use for which we have never been able to discover any corresponding ideas. In some instances, perhaps, there was originally a tangible idea, whose flame has survived it; but oftener, we suspect, the word stands for a fanciful creation which only a certain class of minds are able to conceive of, and even they have never attempted to define sharply what they mean by the term. One of the most fanciful and mischievous of these is that pet word of the female novelist, "career." All of their heroes, and some of their heroines, must have "careers." And the side characters, who are killed off at intervals through the story, are made pathetic chiefly from the fact that they have died without having a "career," which was their darling ambition.

What is a "career?" Is there any such thing? We speak of the career of a wise statesman, or a great general, and there is a definite meaning attached to the word; so, too, a great artist, and sometimes a literary genius may have a career; and the daily papers too often entertain us with the "career" of a cut-throat or a swindler, and describe minutely "the fatal knife" and "the fatal spot." But what "career" can an ordinary mechanic, farmer, merchant or student have that does not excite a smile on being called by such a name?

Women frequently entertain exaggerated and altogether erroneous ideas of a man's opportunities for "making a mark in the world." They see that from the very fact of his being a man he enjoys a larger liberty in certain directions than they can ever hope for; his sphere of action is wider than theirs, and the possibilities of his future more numerous. They imagine what glorious things they might achieve if they were "only a man," and see no reason why all their brothers may not become powerful and famous among men. And so those of them who write fiction take a country boy going to town to be one of ten thousand clerks in a thousand stores, or a youth just entering college, and make a hero of him and talk romantically about his "career"—which, in sober fact, means measuring calico or weighing cheese for a dollar a day, or studying four years to find out at the end of that time that your studies have just begun. Sometimes, though less often, they talk about a young lady's "brilliant career"—which means simply that for "a season" she has spent as many nights as possible displaying her kaleidoscopic wardrobe, uttering and listening to flippant nothings, making herself an advertisement for a dancing master, and finally selling herself for a good price to be somebody's wife and passing to oblivion.

But these fallacies are not altogether confined to women. One of the botchers of American literature says, in a production which he calls a poem, "It is a great thing to be a man"—and to prove it he instances the fact that men build railroads, steamboats, &c. Now, the men who invented the locomotive and the steamboat were undoubtedly great, in one sense; but those who merely build them after patterns are no more great than the men who make shoes or the women who make dresses. It is true that man's field is wider than woman's and his opportunities greater; but his responsibilities and the difficulties to be overcome are in proportion, and the balance is preserved. He who possesses a million is still poor if he owes a million.

It is impossible to say how many boys, getting their ideas of life from such sources, have started out with the expectation of having a "career," and in a few years, sickened and disgusted with failure, have settled down to drudgery and moroseness, instead of becoming the bold, hardy and comfortable men they ought to have been. Young man, you don't want a career, even if it were what female novelists tell you it is, and if you could have it. Suppose you gain a reputation in political, social or literary circles. Tomorrow you die, and next week you are forgotten. There is a new sign over the store, a dozen candidates are ready to fill your vacant office, your book goes to the mill and is ground up and made over into a clean sheet to receive the effusions of a newer bard. Any fame that is not world-wide and enduring—anything less than Shakspeare's or Lincoln's—considered in itself, is contemptible. You had better govern you energies with the purpose of simply making as much of a man of yourself as possible, regardless of reputation, and make the possession of a quiet and pleasant home the limit of your ambition. In the ordinary sense of the word, a "career" is a trivial affair at best; and in its true sense it is impossible to any but a towering genius or a man chosen by Providence for some special work.

THE MYSTERY OF EDITING.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and, as in a watch, the hands, that are seen, are but the passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen; so, in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of prosperity are often least observed and known. Who suspects the benefits a paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance, and the watchful fidelity of the publisher? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raised the materials thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastries and infinite *bon-bons* has a paradisiacal office in comparison with an editor! Before him pass in review all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matters that require attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that are to gather in the news department. He passes in review, each week, every State in the Union, through the newspaper lens; he looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and following the sun, he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second's time for the readers to take in what two hours' research produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a single line. It is his direct sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries, that gives young poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne, in newspapers as in high places, is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last chance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or in humility. And, in short, as the body depends upon good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon the vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? And since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied. From that dark and dismal den in which they have so long had purgatorial residence, they are at length translated!—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.

Forgiveness, after the heart is broken, is pardon after execution.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him.

The violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears. Such is humility.

The brain and the stomach seem to be in opposition to each other; when the latter is empty the former is most active.

Mankind have been learning for six thousand years, and few have learned yet that their fellow-beings are as good as themselves.

A leveler perceiving two crows flying side by side, said:—"Ay, that is just how it should be; I hate to see one crow over another."

There are 370 churches in Moscow, and all the bells were rung at one time on the occasion of a royal marriage. The clanging was fearful.

A writer called at a printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a *pointer*—I'm a *setter*."

"Are them all Bibles?" asked a man the other day in the register's office, pointing to the big volumes of wills upon the shelves. "No, sir," answered one of the clerks, "those are testaments."

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise,
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful,
Courage forever is happy and wise.

All's for the best! if a man would but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of a pundit or poet,
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best!

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LAND OF LIFE.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

An old man stands by the river side,
The winds of winter are chill
And toss o'er his brow his hoary hair,
Like the fleecy snow, at will:
"Art still in the land of the living?"
One cries, 'mid bustle and care;
The old man gazed beyond the tide—
"Oh, no! but I'm almost there."

Almost in the land of the living!
The waters of Death roll near,
No murky tide enveloped in cloud,
But shining and crystal clear.
He hears but softened echoes
From the far-off earthly strife,
And light gleams o'er from the land beyond—
The beautiful Land of Life.

Almost in the land of the living!
He thinks how the angel dim,
With his blighting hand has made the earth
A vale of shadow to him;
Yet ever over each gloomy cloud
The light of God's mercy played;
And near him now lies the land of life
Where never shall fall a shade.

The chilling winds of winter shall ne'er
Blow there by the crystal stream:
A crown of glory in Heaven's own light
The snow of his hair shall gleam:
With full fruition of holy hopes
The beautiful realm is rife.
Patient and calm by the tide he waits—
Almost in the Land of Life.

Orangeport, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ONLY A NEIGHBOR.

She was only a neighbor, so why should I linger by the window overlooking the deserted cottage, with tear-dimmed eyes, and sighs of real heart sorrow welling up from my inmost soul? So asked another neighbor. But why? Aye, she was in heart and deed more than a neighbor, and we had that morning parted, perhaps forever; and a sense of loneliness and sorrow pervaded my being. Only a neighbor but to all her fellow beings a loving, gentle sister, in all save the kindred tie. She could stand by the bedside of suffering with words of hope and comfort; and with healing in the touch of her gentle hand bathe the fevered brow and smooth the snowy pillow for the restless, aching head. Her step is light, her voice low and sweet, and her presence brings a smile of welcome to the invalid's countenance, nor can one feel gloomy in her society. The ill mother rests contented and happy, when she takes upon her knee the little, noisy, neglected boy, and combs out with a gentle hand his tangled curls, and tells him stories in a soft, calm voice that causes him to forget his noisy play, and the weary mother rests in quiet. She is ever ready to lend a helping hand; and in the social circle or the house of mourning she is a welcome guest, to comfort, to aid, and to encourage. No selfishness finds a lodging in her breast, which is filled only with compassion for the suffering and the needy. Like the good Samaritan, she stops and binds up the wounds and encourages the faint-hearted. Her neighbors' interests are her own, and she shares with the needy her prosperity. She is only a neighbor, it is true; but there is sufficient reason to gaze with sorrow over to the deserted cottage, that will never more be cheered with her gentle presence. J. M. I.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BETHLEHEM.

What sacred emotions fill the soul at the mention of Bethlehem! What deep prophetic truths are uttered concerning the nativity of our Saviour. "And thou Bethlehem in the land of Judah, art not the least among the princes of Judah: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." More than eighteen centuries have rolled away since the shepherds of Judea watched on the plains of Bethlehem, listening to the angelic strains, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Since then the name of Jesus, dear to millions, has bowed the heart wherever it has been proclaimed. And at this period, sublime with the march of Christianity, the name of Jesus, upheld on the starry banner of the cross, pours the oil of healing on the stricken, the suffering and the oppressed with magic power. The pilgrim goes and comes from this sacred spot deeply impressed with the sanctity of the place. The Christian grows strong in faith, expecting the fulfillment of the divine prophecy when the Son of God shall appear in all his glory descending to judge the nations of the earth.

Wm. D. Ensign.

Deceiving Ourselves.—Oh! how easy it is to deceive ourselves, and to sleep and wish that heaven may fall down into our lap! Time, custom, and a good opinion of ourselves, our good meaning and our lazy desires, our fair shows, and the world's glistering lusters, and these broad gaudy ornaments and deckings of religion that bear bulk in the church, is that wherewith most satisfy themselves; but a pillow watered with tears for the sins of the land, is rare to be found among us.

Present to an ordinary man the maxim, "Love your enemies;" you may hear him sigh as he answers that the saying is divine; and he fears that he will never practice it. The reason is that he has an enemy and fully understands what it is to love him, and also what it is to hate him.—*Ecce Homo.*

Educational.

EDUCATING YOUNG LADIES.

FIRST ARTICLE.

ANY education which proceeds upon the idea of mere adaptation to a particular sphere or work must necessarily be defective. In theory it degrades a human being into a mere machine, it subordinates the man to his work; and though it is impossible that such a result should be reached practically, yet the system has its effect in stunting the growth of the individual. It may safely be assumed, as a general rule, that the more knowledge one has acquired, from whatever source, the more mental discipline he has received, of whatever kind, the better he is fitted for the duties of any position in which he may be placed. Only a slave, a subjugated man, is the better slave for being ignorant.

If, then, it is unwise to narrow down a man's education approximately to the routine of the business by which he is to earn his bread, when he can choose his own calling and follow it at will, how much more unwise is it to narrow down the education of a young lady, when it is uncertain to what position in life she may be called. The latest cant on this subject is that as most women are destined for marriage they should be educated for wives and mothers; which is little more than a truism. The social status of the wife must follow that of the husband; and the duties of wives and mothers are as widely varied as the positions of men. Moreover, the bride of a millionaire may become the widow of a bankrupt. And a mother might be able to instruct daughters in all sorts of needle-work and household economy, and be compelled to send sons to school to learn their letters.

In our eventful American life each generation begins a new account with Fortune; and it is unsafe to educate a child for any special position until his powers are so far developed as to show a decided bent in some one direction. The best and safest foundation for success in life is broad and liberal culture, a symmetrical expansion of all the capacities of the mind. With this to start on, one may the more easily turn to any work and be the better prepared to execute it.

Another kind of cant is that which harps forever upon the necessity of a knowledge of kitchen work, and stops there. Cooking and dish-washing are like writing a plain hand; there is no particular credit in understanding them, but it is a great shame not to. And the duties of the kitchen are no more the end of a woman's existence than the mere counting of dollars and cents accurately is of a man's. If a man so far loses sight of the ultimate object of his labor as to take delight in the mere processes of his business and in casting up columns of figures, we say he has degraded the highest part of his nature, stunted his manly growth and become of no more account than the tools with which he works. But the same thing is true of a woman chained down to house-work and taught to keep her thoughts from rising above it. The cooking of dinners and scouring of pots and kettles must necessarily be done, and the work properly falls to woman. But it is mere drudgery, after all, and the sooner she can get through with it and be released, the better. There are schools for young ladies in which, with the idea of educating them practically, the pupils are required to take turns doing different parts of the house-work. For instance, one will have the care of all the lamps for a month, and spend perhaps an hour a day trimming and filling them. Now, any one can learn in fifteen minutes to fill and trim a lamp as well as it can be done; and beyond that all the time spent at it by these young ladies was wasted; the work might better have been done by a servant, leaving the pupil to pursue her studies or practice something at which she was not perfect. When one has learned to perform any task as well as he is capable of doing it, further repetition is mere drudge-work, and contributes nothing to the growth of the individual. The art of housekeeping, then, though indispensable to the proper education of a young lady, is not the whole, nor, indeed, any considerable part of it.

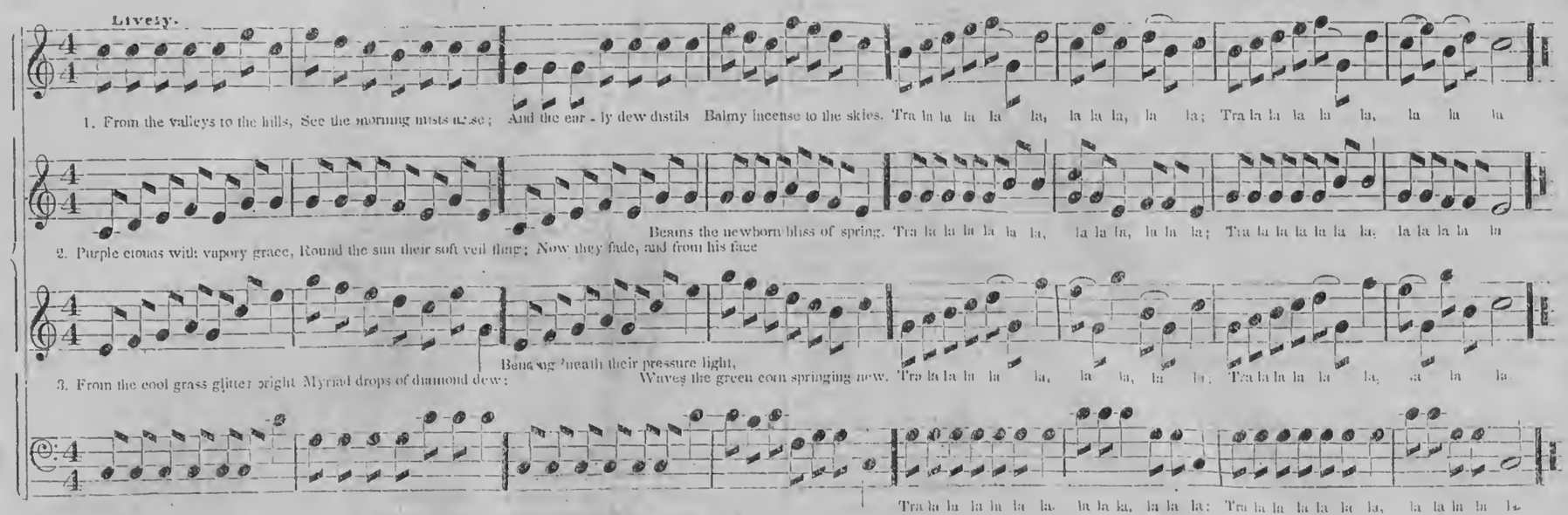
GOVERNMENT.—Good government in school is universally recognized as a desirable thing, but most teachers look upon it as a *means*, rather than as, in itself, an invaluable end. "There must be good order," they say, "so that the proper work of the school may go on without interruption; but our chief concern is the instruction of our pupils." There can surely be no fact more clear to an observing mind, than that good government is, in itself, a thing of supreme importance, involving, as it does, the right use of all acquired power, and consequently determining the happiness of the individual and his value to society. The standard of order in our schools is low, a result both of an underestimate of its importance, and of the proper means to be employed in securing it.—*Michigan Teacher.*

GEOGRAPHY.—A gentleman once called at a school where an enterprising teacher was explaining the form and motions of the earth by the aid of an original tellurian. The sun was represented by a turnip and the earth by a potato. After the class had received their lecture, and answered in concert, a series of geographical and astronomical questions, the teacher turned to the visitor with a proud self-satisfied air, as much as to say, "You see they know all about it," and asked him to question the class. Being requested, he asked the class, "What is the sun made of?" "A turnip!" was the reply.

THE longest word in Elliott's Indian Bible is in Mark i: 10, and is "Wutteppesittukqussunnooowohtunkquah," which signifies "kneeling down to him."

MORNING IN SPRING.

Music by O. A. ARCHER.



Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CURIOSITY.

How curious and inquisitive most of people are. You can hardly take a trip on the cars, without going through more or less of a cross examination, "Traveling far mister?" "Going out West, I suppose?" "Let's see, do you live in York State?" "Seems to me I have saw you before." "Didn't you used to live down east somewhere?" "Got your family along?" "Mebbe your'e on a visit," &c., &c., till a man almost wishes it were against the law to speak on a railway train. Why can't people let a fellow "go in peace" and not keep bothering him with a whole catalogue of useless and impertinent questions? If "some folks" only knew that people who ask the most questions generally know the least, I am sure they would be more inclined to attend more particularly to their own affairs. It is all well enough to be inquisitive so far as the proper investigations of art, science, mechanics, &c., are concerned; but the trouble is, there are people who are unable to discriminate between sensible inquisitiveness and idle curiosity. Now, readers, one and all, the next time you travel abroad, please don't worry every verdant country youth whom you happen to meet with a host of solicitous queries, as to "how his health is," and "if the baby is sick," and whether he is "traveling far." Why, in the name of common sense, what difference does it make to you whether he is traveling east or west, or whether his grandmother has black hair or brown hair? And, above all, don't ask your female companion *du voyage* "how old she is;" for that is the "unkindest cut of all."

March, 1867. JULE.

TYPOGRAPHICAL HORRORS.

A NEW YORK letter-writer says:—One day last year Mr. Greeley wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof headed "Richard the Third!" Yet anybody familiar with his chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated, will readily see not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again he wrote about "three men in buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in the back room." And this, notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary, because they can read his copy. George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrages in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakspeare:—"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." And the wretched bunglers got it:—"'Tis two, 'tis fifty—'tis fifty—'tis fifty-two!" This is some worse than James F. Babcock's martyrdom, when he wrote, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" and read next morning, to his consternation, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" Mr. Crawford, a member of Parliament, recently sent to India the message, "The news from America favors the holders," and it arrived there with the information that "News from America savors of soldiers!"

RIGHT INSTRUCTION FOR PEASANTS.

M. CHANCHARD reported to the French Legislature upon the subject of primary instruction in the departments of France. He directed attention to the fact that the law of 1850 had placed agriculture upon the list of primary studies, explaining that by this was intended simply instruction in the most elementary, undoubted and practical facts of that science. But some doubts have been entertained as to the propriety of this action. There can be none, thinks M. Chanchard, if for agriculture we substitute gardening. Almost every peasant's cottage has a few acres of ground around it, which he calls his garden; but it is commonly a tangle of poor herbs, and poorer trees. Let the peasant's children be taught at the primary school how to prepare the ground, how to sow, how to raise good vegetables, how to plant and trim, and graft trees, and it is contended that the cottages will become comfortable and pleasant homes, where the peasants will be content to stay, instead of crowding, as they now do, to the great towns.

IF we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have muscles, we must labor.

A MENAGERIE OF DRUNKARDS.

THE most foolish predicament a man can get into is to get drunk. In drunkenness every man shows his strongest and most ardent passion. There are six kinds of drunkards, and if you go into a city drinking place where there are a dozen men under the influence of liquor, you will be sure to find these six different animals.

The first is ape-drunk. He leaps and slugs and yells and dances, making all sorts of grimaces and cutting up all sorts of "monkey shines" to excite the laughter of his fellows. O, terribly silly is the drunken clown.

The second is tiger-drunk. He breaks the bottle, breaks the chairs, breaks the heads of fellow carousers, and is full of blood and thunder. His eyes are fired with vengeance, and his soul raves with murderous fury. Of this sort are those who abuse their families.

The third is hog-drunk. He rolls in the dirt on the floor, slobbers and grunts, and going into the streets makes his bed in the first ditch or filthy corner he may happen to fall into. He is heavy, lumpish and sleepy, and cries in a grunting way for a little more drink.

The fourth is puppy-drunk. He will weep for kindness, and whine his love and hug you in his arms, and kiss you with his slobbery lips, and proclaim how much he loves you. You are the best man he ever saw, and he will lay down his money or life for you.

The fifth is owl-drunk. He is wise in his own conceit. No man can differ with him, for his word is law. He is true in politics, and all matters must be taken as authority. His arm is the strongest, his voice the sweetest, his horse the fleetest, his turnips the largest, his town the finest, of all in the room or land.

The sixth and last animal of our menagerie is the fox-drunk man. He is crafty, ready to trade horses and cheat if he can. Keen to strike a bargain, leering around with low cunning, peeping through cracks, listening under the eaves, watching for some suspicious thing, sly as a fox, sneaking as a wolf, he is the meanest drunkard of them all.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

THE origin of the portrait of the Goddess of Liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank-Note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty. If future artists will bear this in mind, they will always take Mrs. Washington's portrait for their guide, when wishing to produce the goddess.

South Carolina was one of the first States to issue paper money, and the first one to repudiate it.

The Bank of England depends upon the watermark in its notes as security against counterfeiters. When the United States entered into competition with Europe to secure the order for printing bank notes for the Italian Government, it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Italians that the English people could not produce a note which would defy the counterfeiters—their water-mark being easily imitated, and their steel engraving quite inferior to American.

NICKNAMES.—The island of Portland off the southern coast of England is famous for its stone quarries and for a class of people who know each other only by nickname. An officer once had occasion to serve a process in chancery upon one of the quarrymen, and meeting a lad about fourteen years of age asked him where Arthur Bright lived. "I dun know," he replied, bewildered. The officer then described the man, and gave the name of the quarry he owned, upon which the boy brightened and answered, "Oh—a you manes Longshanks; he be in thick ere ouse ther—why, he be my fayther." "Well, there your name is Bright, isn't it?" "No-a, they do cale me Buckets."

THE Buffalo Board of Trade has recinded its former action in adopting the cental system; also, in declaring that a barrel of flour should contain two hundred pounds; thus it practically returns to the old system. The Cleveland Board of Trade has taken similar action.

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER THREE.

IT is said that a Florentine named VERRAGANO, sailing in the service of France, discovered New York bay in 1524. In 1609 HENRY HUDSON, an English navigator in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, who had set out to discover a north-east passage to the Indies, failing in that, sailed southward and discovered the mouth of the river that now bears his name. He ascended it as far as the present site of Albany. He found the adjacent country inhabited by two tribes of Indians, the Mohawks and the Manhattans—from the latter of whom, by the way, the great metropolis should have received its name, instead of its present inelegant and absurd title.

NEW YORK.

The Company soon afterwards established posts on the river for trading with the Indians. Various small colonies now came over, settling at different points on the coast between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers. In 1626 Manhattan Island was bought of the Indians for $25; and the colony established on it was called New Amsterdam. The Government consisted of a Director and a Council of Five. For the next fifteen or twenty years there was continual trouble between these settlers and the colonists of New England, and a war also arose with the Indians, who looked with suspicion on the growing encroachments of the whites. In 1664 the colony was captured by the English; and as the territory had been granted by the King to the Duke of York, the name was changed to New York. It was re-captured by the Dutch in 1673, and the name changed to New Orange; but by the terms of a treaty made in the following year it was restored to the English.

On the 12th of March, 1777, a constitution for the State of New York was reported by a committee of the Provincial Congress, and on the 20th of the next April it was adopted. GEORGE CLINTON was elected first Governor. In 1791 a society was organized for the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures. In 1807 ROBERT FULTON made his trial trip with the Clermont, the first steamboat. The Erie and Champlain canals were commenced in 1817 and completed in 1825. The first railroad in the State was commenced in 1835. It was by these internal improvements, as well as by her natural advantages, that New York increased so rapidly in wealth and population and gained the place which she still holds as the first State in the Union. The motto on the seal, as you probable know, signifies "higher." The State contains 46,085 square miles; and the present population is 4,000,000. It is called the "Empire State."

NEW JERSEY.

From the first part of this article you will learn the origin of the first settlements in New Jersey. In 1664 the Duke of York sold it to LORD BERKELY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET. PHILIP CARTERET was first Governor of the colony. A large number of Quakers came over in 1680, and in 1682 a company of Scotchmen headed by the EARL OF PERTH. In 1702 it was united with New York under one government, but was separated again, on the petition of its inhabitants, in 1708. A State constitution was adopted, and the first Legislature met at Princeton in 1776.

Some of the most memorable incidents of the Revolution took place in New Jersey; and Trenton, Monmouth and Princeton have become classic names. Though the State has a great deal of sea coast, it has few good harbors. The soil is various, differing widely in different localities. There are beds of marble and very valuable zinc mines; and iron and copper are found to some extent. The area is 8,320 square miles, and the present population 675,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union named after a private individual. The name signifies "PENN'S woods." WILLIAM PENN was a Quaker and came to America for the enjoyment of religious freedom. His charter conveyed to him all the tract of country extending westward five degrees from the Delaware river and bounded south and north by the 40th and 42d parallels of latitude. This grant interfered with the claims of Connecticut on the east and those of Maryland on the south; and hence arose disputes which disturbed the colonies for a century. In 1682 PENN published his "Frame of Government," by which the power was vested in a Governor and General Assembly. The latter consisted at first of the whole people, and afterwards of a House of Representatives. This constitution was drawn up in England, and was somewhat modified by an assembly convoked by him soon after his arrival, the same year, with 2,000 settlers. Undoubtedly the future prosperity of the colony was owing in a great measure to the broad principle then proclaimed, that "none acknowledging one GOD, and living peaceably in society, should be molested for his opinions or practice, or compelled to frequent or maintain any ministry whatsoever." Another peculiarity of PENN'S course was his buying the land of the Indians. The city of Philadelphia, the name of which signifies "brotherly love," was founded early in the history of the colony. In 1692 Pennsylvania was annexed to New York, but remained so only two years, at the end of which time a new Governor was appointed. The internal history of the colony from that time to the Revolution is but a series of petty disputes. PENN died in 1718.

Pennsylvania is now the second State in the Union. Coal and iron are found in immense quantities in its mountainous regions; and in the north-western part is situated the "oil region," of which you have heard so much during the past four or five years. The State contains 46,000 square miles, and has a population of 3,000,000. By a wide span of the imagination the original thirteen States were conceived as an arch, of which Pennsylvania, being the seventh, was the keystone. Hence it is called the "Keystone State."

BIG BOYS AND LITTLE BOYS.

JEMMY and Willie came in crying, and with a new sled, too. The tears were almost frozen into little icicles on their fat cheeks. What is the matter? "The big boys will not let us slide. They drive us off the hill."

This is not the first complaint against the big boys. The big boys would not let them work on the snow-fort. The big boys would not let the little boys go on the grand sleigh-ride the other afternoon. I am sorry the big boys love to tyranize so over the little boys. Sometimes they hardly allow the little boys any comfort at all. It is so mean and selfish. It is bigness so badly used.

Well, Jemmy and Willie, I cannot help you. But this I want to say to the little boys: when you grow to be big boys, if God lets you live, try to make the little boys feel comfortable and happy. Do not stretch so very far above them; do not talk big; do not scare and torment them. Always keep in mind that you were once a little boy yourself, and how you felt when the big boys troubled you and made you cry.

That in time will cure the difficulty, and make the little boys in the future have a better time of it.

TARDINESS.—Who ever saw a boy late at a circus? How eager children are to go early to all kinds of public meetings! How they run when they once get started! If school were a place where the children are happy, comfortable in body and contented in mind, if their minds were excited and their curiosity awakened and gratified, children would less often be tardy.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Begins April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

☞ All whose subscriptions expired last week (March 30.) will find the number, **897**, after name on address label, and will of course understand that, unless promptly renewed, their papers will be discontinued under our advance payment rule. We trust all will renew, and that each will, if convenient, induce at least one new recruit to join the Rural Brigade.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 6, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE City Council has passed a resolution instructing the Board of Education to procure school houses and mature a plan for the free education of colored children.

The Congressional excursion to Dakotah, under the escort of Dr. Burleigh, proposed for the coming summer, is likely to fall through in view of the present occupancy by hostile Indians of the country proposed to be traveled over.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate has adopted a resolution to adjourn to-morrow at noon until the first Wednesday in July, and then until the first Monday in December, unless a quorum in each house shall otherwise direct.

The House has passed the Senate bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equiping and provisioning militia forces, to aid in suppressing the Rebellion; also, the Senate bill to grant to the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company at New York, the right, power and privilege to lay, land and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic Coast of the United States, except the coast of Florida, and to establish telegraph communication between the United States and Europe, via the Bermudas and Azores.

Mr. Clark of Kansas, submitted a question of privilege, a resolution reciting the facts as to the reference of the impeachment resolution to the Judiciary Committee of the last session, the report made by the Committee and the recommittal of the subject to the Committee, declaring that it would be dangerous to the public interest and a failure of duty on the part of Congress to adjourn and abdicate its practical control over the administration of the government, by surrendering its destinies in the present critical condition of affairs into the hands of those thus impeached before the nation, and well known to be not only hostile to the policy of Congress, but to entertain the opinion that all the acts of this Congress looking to the restoration of the Union are unconstitutional, and therefore resolving on an adjournment from to-morrow at three o'clock until the first Monday in June, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Judiciary Committee, and taking such order thereon, as well as other matters of interest, as the exigencies of the Government might demand.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Broomall for Mr. Clark's resolution, and adopted. It provides for an adjournment to-morrow at three o'clock till the first Wednesday in July, when, if there be no quorum present in both houses, they shall adjourn from day to day for five days, and in the continued absence of a quorum adjourn until December.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It is believed that all the public bills which passed both houses have become laws by the President's signature. Among those which he approved to-day is the one to give the American Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York the privilege to establish stations anywhere along the Atlantic coast, Florida excepted; also, that appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the destitute of the South, and prohibiting payments under awards for slaves enlisted in the army.

How to Collect U. S. 7.30 Bonds.

FARMERS are said to be large holders of U. S. seven-thirty bonds, one series of which are for redemption in August of this year. The RURAL and other papers, recently informed us that Government would, up to March 31, pay the express charges both ways on these bonds sent to Washington for conversion into five-twenties. Since then I have read a circular from the Treasury Department, Washington, saying that Government will pay express charges till May 1. Now farmers can send on their bonds to Washington, D. C., for conversion, themselves, without incurring any expense of brokers' commissions, or otherwise—as I have proved by successful experiment—by observing the following directions:

If the seven-thirty notes are payable to blank indorse on their backs "Pay to the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury for redemption," and sign your name. Then estimate the difference in interest between the 7.30 notes, on which interest has accrued since Feb. 15, and the 5-20 bonds, on which interest has accrued since Jan. 1, both in currency, and send that difference along with the seven-thirties by express. In the same package send a letter containing your post-office address, also your express office address, also informing what you have sent, and what kind and denomination of 5-20 bonds you want in exchange, $50, $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds, and whether you want coupon or registered bonds; and if you want registered bonds, where made payable.

Immediately on the receipt of your package in Washington at the Treasury Department, a receipt will be mailed to you, signed by a clerk. In course of time, if you have sent too much interest, another letter will be sent you, from another branch of the department, remitting to you the balance due you. These two departments of the Treasury will carefully abstain from giving you any tidings when you may look for the bonds, which, if you have far to travel to the post and express offices would be a comfort, when the roads are bad, and might be given in five printed and two written words. However, when the department gets ready—which in my case was twelve days after the receipt of the seven-thirties—a third branch will express to you the five-twenty bonds, with a blank letter of receipt for you to fill up, sign and send back, at an expense of three cents for the postage on this last letter.

If the 7.30 notes are payable to order, then evidence of the signature of the indorser must accompany them. And if these notes are held by administrators, an attested copy of the administrator's authority will be required. On the outside of the express package write, "To the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.;" also, the amount of bonds and money, and "For Government account."

Milan, Erie Co., O. PETER HATHAWAY.

An Important Acquisition.

ON Saturday, the 30th ult., the President communicated to the Senate the fact that a treaty had been negotiated with Russia, by which for the consideration of $7,000,000, that Government cedes to the United States all the country known as Russian America, together with the adjacent islands. The territory ceded comprises the whole of the continent of North America west of longitude 141 degrees. It is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Arctic oceans. The area is about 400,000 square miles, or nearly nine times as large as the State of New York.

The arrangements for this important acquisition of territory by the United States have been conducted so secretly that even the reporters and correspondents at the Capital are taken by surprise. Sir Frederick Bruce, who represents the English Government at Washington, has telegraphed to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against the ratification of the treaty by our Government. The country ceded is valuable for the fur trade, besides including naval stations and fishing grounds of great importance.

It is regarded as significant of Russian policy in view of impending European complications on the Eastern question. Russia cedes her American territory for the same reason that induced France to sell Louisiana. In the event of a war, Russia would probably lose this territory, and by parting with it the Czar secures the friendship of our Government.

The price to be paid is merely nominal; more than one private citizen of this country could pay it without impoverishing himself.

As the RURAL goes to press, reports from Washington say it is doubtful whether the Senate will ratify the treaty; they are not fully reliable, however.

From Albany.

THE following bills have passed the Senate:

Allowing persons charged with crime, except in case of capital offences, to testify in their own behalf.

For Geneseo and Cortlandville Normal Training Schools.

Incorporating the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Making appropriations for the support and maintenance of the canals for the ensuing year.

Authorizing the formation of corporations to secure the parsonages and other property for the presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wolcott called up the resolution calling for the consent of the State for the United States to build the Niagara Ship Canal. Adopted—ayes 17, nays 7.

The following have passed the Assembly:

To amend the revised statutes relative to trial by jury.

Providing for vacancies in the office of Supervisor.

To amend the banking laws, making eight hours of labor a legal day's work. The vote stood 73 to 41.

The Constitutional Convention bill, as it finally passed the Legislature, provides that there shall be four delegates chosen from each senatorial district, and thirty-two at large, sixteen on one ticket. The election is to be held April 23d.

The Central Railroad fare bill has passed both houses.

From the South.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Southern Famine Relief Commission yesterday sent 12,000 bushels of corn to Charleston. The people are suffering terribly in Northern Georgia. The Commission is informed from a reliable source that many of the people have no bread and nothing to buy it with. Dealers in corn and bacon will not sell either without the cash, and money in small sums cannot be procured short of five per cent. a month on the best security. In one family near Dalton four children actually died of starvation in February.

A letter from General Swayne, dated Montgomery, Ala., March 23d, says of the amount of supplies which should be sent, the only true limit is found in the means of the purchasers.

The ship Purveyor has sailed with 18,000 bushels of corn for Alabama.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—The leading Conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meeting and send delegates to the Convention which meets in this city next month, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The proposition is encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention, called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May next.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Rio Grande dates to the 23d have been received.

General Miramon has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination. The following are the closing paragraphs:—"Soldiers, the gauntlet has been thrown at us for a duel unto death. Let us do the coward enemy the honor to pick it up.

"But listen to the voice of the unfortunate General Oscala who, in 1858, said, woe to the vanquished."

Vera Cruz papers say Porfirio Diaz has only 3,000 men, and is almost besieged at Huaman county. He ordered the shooting of Mr. Franco, Imperial Commissioner, and several other prisoners.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

RESOLUTIONS declaring sympathy with Ireland and asking the Government to recognize that country's belligerent rights have been adopted in the Nevada Senate.

THREE hundred and fifty Texan emigrants bound for Brazil, remain in New York city till the 22d of April, and are entirely destitute. An appeal is made for relief.

THE English savans refuse to believe that Dr. Livingstone is dead. They think that his dishonest and frightened servants have abandoned him, and told the story of his murder to conceal their own cowardice.

THIS has been the severest winter ever known in the far West. The snow on the Sierra is over twenty feet deep, and the thermometer at Salt Lake, for about a week recently, ranged from thirty-five to forty degrees below zero.

SEVERAL workmen came forward as candidates for election to the Parliament of Northern Germany, but only one was successful, a turner in wood, named Bebel of Leipsic, chosen in the 17th Saxon circumscription, at Glanchan-Meerane.

THE recent act changing the time of assessing the annual taxes from May to March does not affect the time for which special taxes are payable. The year for which special taxes are due commences and ends May 1st as heretofore, although the return and assessment are made earlier.

LETTERS from Havana, dated the 20th inst., state that the Imperial Mexican Consul at Havana is enlisting Spanish soldiers to defend Maximilian's cause at Vera Cruz. They are offered a bounty of twenty dollars and one dollar a day from the moment they land at Vera Cruz. About three hundred men had landed.

THE Comptroller of the Currency gives notice to holders of circulating notes of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., or the First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 2, 1867.

GOLD was not as firm last week, though sales were not made much below 134. The total amount of shipments of specie from New York, on Saturday, was $445,088. United States 5-20s have advanced in the European market, and sales were reported at the close of the week in London at 75. Governments are very firm on this side, and prices of most descriptions have improved.

The general money market was considerably affected last week by the near approach of the time for making the quarterly statements of the National Banks, which were made yesterday. In New York, on Saturday, the call for money was very active, and rates high, in consequence of the banks declining to lend freely. The quarterly statements now having been made, greater ease may be anticipated. Congress has adjourned, and no immediate financial legislation will be apprehended; we shall therefore have an opportunity to see how matters will work with the fear of monetary legislation removed.

Business in New York and Boston continues rather dull. The floods at the West, the stagnation in business industries at the East, and the general depression at the South, have had a tendency to check business. The Journal of Commerce says "the last few days have brought in more of nearby custom, and a week's pleasant weather would do more for the trade than the most skillful system of drumming." The papers and dealers who visit New York, report an absence of the rush and excitement that formerly existed at this season of the year. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:—"Buyers have held off with unusual persistency thus far, thinking, probably, that something might be gained, and that nothing could be lost be delaying to take their usual supplies of goods."

The year's business of pork packing in the West shows: Total number of hogs packed, 2,495,254; against 1,705,956 last season. Shipment of hogs east, on the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads during the season, was 512,181 head; against 40,562 head last season.

Pennsylvania has recently consolidated her 5 per cents to the amount of $30,000,000.

The grain business of Davenport, Iowa, last year amounted to 3,484,059 bushels.

In Philadelphia gas has been reduced to $3 ₱ thousand.

The Government has just made an official statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. Total receipts, $323,977,389 96, against $475,734,259 36 in 1865. Total expenditures, $323,086,215 46, against $1,095,179,207 87 in 1865.

The accounts published at the West in regard to the prospects of the winter wheat crop continue favorable.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The wheat and flour markets are firm. As yet there are no indications of larger receipts of wheat at Western ports.

WOOL.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: "The market is not as active as last week though holders are asking former prices." The sales in Boston during the week were only about 800,000 lbs. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:—"Wool buyers complain bitterly that the present rates of raw material leave them no margin on the manufactured article.' Letters from South America say the wool markets there are much depressed, owing to the absence of the usual demand from the United States, and that good lots of Mestiza wool are now offering to shippers at 15 to 18c. ₱ lb., which is a material reduction. The last London sales of Colonial wool showed a reduction of fully two cents per pound.

COTTON.—The demand at the East for cotton for shipment has been fair for the week, without material change in prices.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w'l wh't,	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,75@15,00	Do. dried, ₱ lb,	11½@12½c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	50@53
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	3,00	Cherries	30@35
Milfeed, course,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@33,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,25@2,90	Onions	50@62½
Best white	3,10@3,12	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@1,00	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,00@1,00	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,15@1,20	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Do. untrimmed,	0@0
Barley	1,00@1,10	Green calfskins	16@18
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	50@3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess,	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	22,50@23,50	Timothy ₱ bu	$3,50@4,50
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@12,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₱ lb	5@6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@18	Coal, lump, ₱ ton,	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@20	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	60@90	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,20@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	23@25c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@25	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@25	Do. char ₱ bu	15@16c
Do. factory	19@21	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	13½@14½	Wool, ₱ lb.	50@58c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@9½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	25@26	Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@50c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@14
Hay ₱ ton	$15,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	35@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, March 30—Ashes, pots, $8,37@8,50; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 30@31½c. Flour, sales at $9,70@13,-90. Wheat, $2,26@3,25. Rye, $1,20@1,33. Barley, $1,17@1,60 Corn, $1,17@1,21. Oats, 66@68c. Pork, new mess, $24,00@24,15; old do. $22,50@22,75; prime, $19,75@20,25. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 16@33c. Cheese, 12@18c. Hams, 13½@14½c. Shoulders, 9@10½c. Hops, 30@70c.

Albany, March 30—Flour, sales at $7,75@16,50; rye flour, $7; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat, none on sale; Corn, $1@1,16; Oats, 67@68c. Clover seed, 15@23c ₱ lb; timothy, $3,90@4,12 ₱ bushel for Western, and $4,-12@4,62½ for State. Rye, $1,35. Barley, firm.

Buffalo, March 30.—Flour, sales at $11,12@15,00; Wheat, $2,25@2,50; Corn, 95@95c; Barley, $1,08@1,12; Rye $1@1,30; Peas, $1,15@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions —Pork, $23@23,50; Lard, 12@13½c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders 11c.; Butter, 15@35c; Cheese, 16@20c. Seeds—Clover, $10@12; Timothy, $3,50; Flax, $3,00.—*Courier.*

Chicago, March 30—Flour, $9,00@11,50; Wheat, $2,12 @2,41; Corn, 73@93½c; Oats, 44@45c; Rye, $1,20@1,21; Barley, 77½@80c. Pork, mess, $22,50@22,75; Lard, 11½@ 12¼c; Dressed hogs, $8,50@9,00.

Toronto, March 27.—Flour ranges from $7,40@9,75; Wheat, spring, $1,70@1,75; fall, $1,92@1,93; Oats, 36@40c; Barley, 58@60c; Peas, 68@74c; Pork, mess, $19,50; prime, $15; Hams, 8@10cts; Bacon, 8@10cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 8@9cts; Butter, 9@14cts; Cheese, 13½@14c; Eggs, 11@13c. Hay, $12; Straw, $6@7,00; Clover seed, $7,25@7,50; Timothy, $1,75@2,50.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, March 25.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12 @13¼; Cows and Calves, $40@123; Veal Calves, 9½@13c; Sheep and Lambs, $8,00@10,00; Extra lambs ₱ head, $18 @20; Swine—Corn-fed, heavy, 8½@8¾c; light, 7½@8c.

Albany, March 29.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@ 10½c. Sheep, common to good, 6@8½c; Hogs, 8@8¼c.

Brighton & Cambridge, March 27—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $170@310 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@110; heifers, $40@50. Sheep, 5½@8c; extra, 9@9½c; in lots, $3,75 @11,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 7@8c; retail 7½@ 8½c. Fat hogs, 9@9½c.

Chicago, March 26—Beeves range at from $1,50@2,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $5,70@7,40; Hogs, $6,25@7,90.

Toronto, March 27—Beef, 1st class, $6@7,00; 2d, $5,50@ 6,00; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@ 3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, March 30—Wool without decided change; sales are 35,000 lbs. at 45@67c for domestic fleece; 70c for picklock; 65c for combings; 42@48c for superfine pulled; 22@32c for Texas; 37@42c for Cape.

Boston, March 28—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@60; medium, 51@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@48c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@68c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@28c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@35c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, March 27—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Course, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SILVER POLAND TOP-KNOTS.—EGGS of these perpetual laying fowls for sale, at $1 ₱ dozen. WM. M. LEWIS, 46 Delavan St., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the best Horse Doctor Book ever published. See lengthy advertisement in Rural, on page 106, issued March 30th. 893-4t

BENEDICT & DAGUE,
Breeders of Pure Italian Queen Bees,
at Kelley's Island Ohio. Circular sent free.

ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE IMPROVED—Selected by the Government Agent as the best in the U. S., and sent by him to the Paris Universal Exposition, can be packed in small compass for shipping. For full description address
893-4t ALDEN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

JEWETT & NORRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Boston, Mass., and London, Eng.,
Prosecute claims in favor of *Heirs, Legatees* and *next of kin* in any part of *Europe, Great Britain* or any *British Colony.* Family Charts and genealogy prepared.

$500,000,000 in Money and Estates remain unclaimed in Great Britain and Ireland alone. We have lists of persons advertised for as next of kin.

Lists of persons whose heirs have been advertised for by order of the Court of Chancery between 1760 and 1866.

Lists of intestates deceased in United States, Australia, British Guiana, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Victoria, Cape Good Hope, South Australia and New South Wales, leaving property in England, or the Colonies.

Lists of unclaimed dividends in National debt, Bank of England and South Sea Stock.

Fee for search for any name, two dollars. Address or apply to the Boston offices. JEWETT & NORRIS,
897-2t 46 Washington Street, Boston.

GRAPE VINES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

My stock of vines for spring planting comprises a general assortment of the different varieties; all of which have been grown with the utmost care and with special reference to producing healthy, well-matured roots.

Long experience has proved my system of growing vines to be the best in practice, and by devoting my energies entirely to this one department, I am enabled by past experience and, with the aid of extensive and perfect facilities, to produce better vines and in larger quantity than any other propagator. In an eminent degree is this true of my present stock of

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.

These two varieties have very justly received the highest commendations everywhere, and the Iona has come to be acknowledged the best American wine grape. Read the following:

"The Iona and Israella Grapes, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, at Iona Island, are the best grapes in America"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The Iona is unequalled by any native, and is probably unsurpassed by any foreign kind."—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PLEASANT VALLEY, Jan. 1867.

DR. C. W. GRANT:—I have tried the Iona wine by the severest tests that could be furnished, and all of the trials have been very satisfactory.

Taking the best Catawba wine that has been made as "*very good*," I should place Delaware next above it in rank; Diana, for some qualities, next above that; and Iona above all.

Placing Iona by the side of the finest wines of Germany, that are not excelled in the world, it does not suffer in comparison in any respect, while it has some important characteristics entirely its own, that, in my estimation, place it above that of all other grapes with which I am acquainted. I intend to plant largely of it, and of that only, and from my own experience and extended observation, confidently recommended the same to my friends. Inclosed find order for 10,000 Iona vines, No. 1, Vineyard Class.

C. D. CHAMPLIN,
Secretary Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

The great popularity of these two most valuable varieties has induced their extensive propagation from immature wood, and thus thousands of vines have been produced and disseminated, which will only serve to injure their well merited reputation and to disappoint those who have purchased them.

Being in possession of the original vines, and also of many of the first propogated from them, I have been supplied with an abundance of mature wood to grow a large stock for market, and now offer at low rates vines of such extra quality as will not disappoint the planter.

☞ Great inducements are offered to clubs. Send stamp for Price Lists of Vines, with engravings of Iona and Israella, and ask your neighbors to join with you in forming a club. MANUAL OF THE VINE (a thorough treatise,) sent for 50 cents. Address

C. W. GRANT, Iona, (near Peekskill,)
896-4t Westchester Co., N. Y.

NEW PATENT TUBING or Bored Wells.—Those wishing the best patent for clay and quicksands, should confer with the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. WM. S. DEAN, Hornellsville, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER
COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
894-5t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.

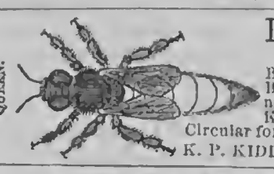
☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings.

Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.

Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand buds.

☞ For Price Lists address

HOLTON & ZUNDELL,
Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.



Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—Do you want the Fastest, Easiest Operated, Simplest, most Durable and Cheapest, SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER in the world, $12 to $33, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried!

☞ AGENTS wanted everywhere. For Illustrated Descriptive Circular, and full particulars, address G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. 896-4t

PROVIDENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(Formerly Musical Institute.)

The advantages offered by this Institution, for obtaining a complete musical education, are unsurpassed in this country. Instruction given in Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Cultivation of the Voice, and in Harmony and Composition, French, German and Italian. The best teachers employed in each department. Pupils reside in the same building with, and under the constant care of, the teachers. Special attention is given to preparing pupils for teaching. Excellent board at $3,50 per week. Tuition from $12 to $15 per quarter. Summer Term begins May 4th. For Catalogues and Circulars address
E. TOURJEE,
Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT.—Capable and Active Men and women can obtain pleasant and remunerative occupation without investing capital by addressing, immediately, B. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y. "No Humbug." 896-4t

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—Ventilating Partitions, Grooved-Posts, Hay-Racks, Mangers, Hitching Rings, &c. Also, new pattern Cribs, combining Hay-rack, Manger with food-guards, tumbling water pot, and halter with weight and buffer; fittings for Cow Stable. Call and see samples or send for Circular.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
896-4t Corner Reade & Center Sts., N. Y.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT in every town in the U. S. Liberal reward for services given and will not interfere with other business. Enclose stamp for particulars to
895-4t JAY M. CLARKE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—By a proper use of *FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING*, at least one-half may be added to the wear and durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c. The great demand for this article has brought it into general use, and it is for sale in most of the cities and towns in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York

AGENTS WANTED for GREELEY'S HISTORY COMPLETE. EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY! UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!—This History contains accounts of about one hundred Battles not generally found in the earlier works on the Rebellion, even in those most widely circulated. Now that GREELEY'S HISTORY is completed, its popularity is greater than ever before, and sells with a rapidity which makes it the most valuable work for Canvassers ever published. Address
895-4t O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

New Books for Farmers—Orange Judd & Co.
College Scrip—Wm E Preston.
Pear, Quince and Cherry Stocks—Ellwanger & Barry.
Pears, Peaches, &c—E Ware Sylvester.
Choice Isabella Cuttings—Bronson, Graves and Sclover.
Alden's Patent Thill Horse-Hoe—Alden & Co.
Grape Vines—S J Allis.
Breeders of Bees—Benedict & Dague.
Agents Wanted.
Strawberries—H Kingsbury.
Stocks—T F Maxwell & Bros.
Grape Vines—A Mc.rell.
Silver Poland Top-Knot Hens' Eggs—W M Lewis.

The News Condenser.

— The population of New Orleans is 225,000.

— Navigatinn of Lake Ontario is commenced.

— The fruit buds of Ohio promise a great yield.

— The wheat crop in North Carolina is promising.

— Congress has adjourned until the first Wednesday in July.

— Whipping is prohibited in the public schools of New Jersey.

— The Constitutional Amendment has been ratified by twenty States.

— The subject of the trial of Jefferson Davis is being agitated again.

— We imported from Great Britain last year goods to the value of $116,000,000.

— Ex-Governor Eyre, of bloody notoriety in Jamaica, has been arrested in London.

— The orange crop of Florida the present year will exceed that of any preceding year.

— A locomotive on the Grand Trunk Railway exploded at Fort Erie on the 28th ult.

— Gen. Reade Riddle, U. S. Senator from Delaware, died in Washington on the 29th ult.

— The small-pox is raging quite extensively now in Boston and the surrounding cities.

— Gen. Grant says he knows of no U. S. troops having been sent to the Canadian frontier.

— The House, by a vote of 68 to 38, has requested the President to remove Collector Smythe.

— The Prussian Arctic Expedition, at first delayed by the war, has now been postponed indefinitely.

— Gen. Sheridan has removed from office Attorney General Herron, Judge Abell and Mayor Monroe of New Orleans.

— Oranges were never so plenty as at the present time in New York. The best are sold for twenty-five cents a dozen.

— Accounts received from Athens state that there has been no fighting in the Island of Candia for two months past.

— J. C. Kennedy, former Superintendent in the Census Bureau, is to supercede Mr. Newton in the Agricultural Bureau.

— Caroline F. Clark has obtained a verdict, $100,000 damages, against Michael Reese, for breach of promise, in San Francisco.

Special Notices.

This Changeable Weather as very trying to health, particularly for such as are troubled with any pulmonary weakness. Even a little hoarseness may so irritate the lungs as to produce the most direful consequences. Coe's Cough Balsam cures hoarseness every time.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

Ladies and Gentlemen Employed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

The Road to Fortune.—We can put any one in the way of making $20 every day, without interfering with their usual employment. Sample sent free. 897-2t KUHN & CO., No. 480 Broadway, N. Y.

Champion Potato Digger.—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. Good responsible Agents and canvassers wanted. For State, County or Town Rights, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N. Y.

The Book of Wonders tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candies, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent postpaid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-1f

Active Agents Wanted!—In all parts of the United States, to sell "The Horse and other Live Stock," by Robert Jennings, V. S. The work strongly bound in leather, library style, contains over 1,200 pages, and is finely illustrated with more than 200 cuts. We have agents making $200 a month, selling it. For Circulars, terms, &c. Address BAILTLESON & CO., 617 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 895-21eo

Agents Wanted for

Howard's Domestic Medicine,

OR FAMILY COMPANION!

A Physician in Disease, and a Guide in Health. Containing 1020 large Octavo pages, 131 Illustrations. This standard Work is what its name imports, exclusively a Family Doctor Book and Guide; sells better, and pays agents better than any similar work now published; also, for Dr. Moore's complete History of the Great Rebellion splendidly illustrated, and bound in elegant style; its low price (only $2,50) brings it within the reach of all. Our Agents make from $100 to $200 per month. For terms, with list of our books, Bibles, &c., address
QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
895-3t No. 927 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cancers Cured or No Charge—By Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

The Gate at Last—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

Cancers Cured Without Pain, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

Maryland and Southern Farms. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

500 Agents Wanted in a New business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

New Books for Farmers, Gardeners and Lovers of Country Life.
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Gardening for Profit;
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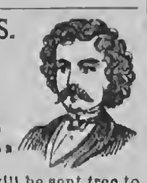

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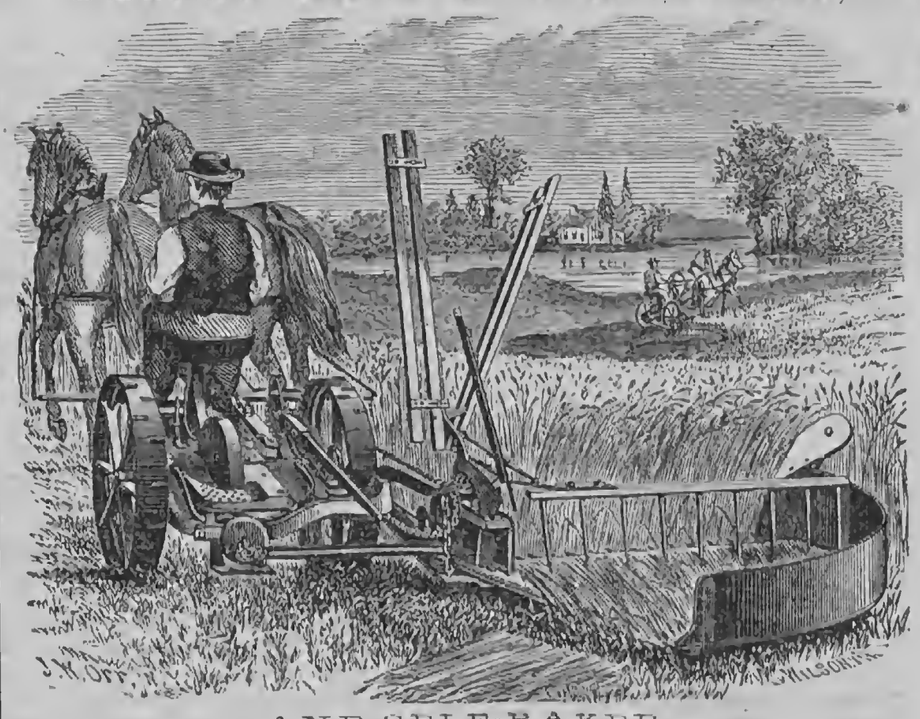

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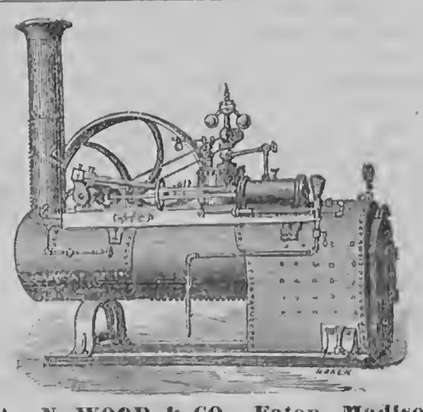

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LINES SUGGESTED ON READING "WHEN I AM OLD."

BY A. MORSE.

She'll care for you when you are old,
And withered grown and gray,
Who in life's morning shared your love
And blessed your early day.
When you are old, and roses long
Have faded from your cheek,
She then will listen to your voice,
And answer when you speak.

A child will love you when you're old
And early friends are fled,
When cherished hearts that loved you well
Are numbered with the dead.
When you are old will Edith choose
Close at your side to stay,
She then will list to hear your steps
And guard you when you pray.

Jesus will cheer you when you're old,
Should you in sorrow sigh,
And on his bosom you can lean
When you are called to die,
And when you're dead will brighter shine
The life that lingered here,
If Christian faith and virtue blend
Around affection's bier.

River Falls, Wis., Feb., 1867.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LILY MILL'S SLIPPER.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

It was at the close of a clear, autumn daylight; and a bright coal fire was sparkling in the grate, throwing its warm, red light in among the gathering shadows by a far window where three young girls were sitting, talking in eager, pleasant chit-chat, and now and then pausing to cast an inquiring glance into the street.

"Well, I must say I think it is shocking, really, for Ned to stay down town so long to-night, when he knows, too, that Lily is here!"

Aggie Jennings echoed what her sister had said; for it was always Bess who made the assertions, and always Aggie who acquiesced. Yet she would have thought it almost an insult if any one had told her that she had no mind of her own! The truth was, Aggie was wofully lazy, and it had become an exertion even to utter her own thoughts, though some of them really were well worth the hearing.

"Yes," Bess continued, "I don't care if he is my own brother, I think it's heartless in him to disappoint me so, after promising to be here before the clock struck five; and it's six now, I declare; so there is no use in flattening my face against this window-pane any longer."

The girls moved away; Aggie lingered last to drop the curtains, and then, following them, she threw herself down in the depths of a great cushioned chair, drawn up invitingly before the fire.

"I left that chair purposely for you, dear Aggie. I knew you would relish it;" and she laughed merrily as she took a low stool, and, bringing it to the corner of the hearth, sat down by her friend Lily.

"And I left the footstool for *you*, darling," retorted her sister, moved just a little out of her usual quiet.

Bess jumped up, and taking Aggie's fair face between her two dimpled hands, kissed her heartily, saying, "There! then, that's for thanks!"

Lily touched Bessie's red cheek with the tip of her finger as she said, "You've leaned against that window-glass too long. It has left a mark."

"Oh! that 'makes me think,' as the schoolgirls say," said Bess. "Do you remember Hiram Westcott, Lily?"

"Certainly I do, and I have been wondering that I did not hear his name mentioned. Why, he was so devoted to you last winter that no one of us could get a glance," replied Lily, smiling archly.

"And what do you suppose cured him?"

"I am sure I cannot guess; do tell me."

"Well, it was just the day after we came home, and he had promised me a sleigh-ride; so every five minutes I was at the window, looking out, until he came. I saw him cast a sort of horrified look toward the window, as he came up the steps, but he gave no explanation; and it was not until quite a while afterward that I heard what he had said of me."

"What was it, Bess?" came from both the girls; for Agnes had often wondered to herself what had broken off the friendship between these two.

"He told Alida Harcourt that he had always thought me beautiful as an angel or a peri, or some such foolish thing," laughed Bess; "but that when he saw me with my face pressed up against the window, nose and lips and eyes all flattened out of shape, he was so shocked he could never get over it; that he could never look at me since without recalling my face as I looked that day."

"Well, if that is his character," said Aggie, sharply, "I am sure you're better off without him, Bess; I should pity the woman he marries!"

"I only hope he will wait long enough to marry some woman who wears false teeth or false hair," replied Bess, merrily shaking her own brown curls; then, in a little tone of penitence, "but all men have their whims."

"Even your brother Ned?" said Lily.

"I am sure *he* has not, whatever you may say of others," returned Aggie, who had somehow become roused from her love of repose.

"Yes he has, Aggie! *All* of them have; and we shall find him out, too, one of these days."

"Just then they heard the front door close; and a moment later Ned came into the room, with a flushed face and a tiny parcel in his hand.

"Half past six," exclaimed Bess, pointing to the little French clock on the mantle; "and Ned, here is Lily Mills. My brother Ned, Lily."

"You must forgive me for being so negligent; but you see I went to the depot intending to meet Miss Mills and escort her to the house; but the train had been in ten minutes, and she was gone. Then, as I was walking slowly, out through the ladies' room, I found this," and he unfolded the tiny parcel and brought to view a little black kid slipper, with dainty rosette and buckle, and the charming little heel, stitched in white, which only a French artiste could send us.

"What a little beauty," exclaimed Bess, "where is the other?"

"There was only this one. Some one has lost it; and I will not rest until I find the owner. Why, I would marry her to-morrow, if I could," he said, earnestly.

"There, Aggie, what about Ned's whims?" asked Bess, as she hastily drew off her own little gaiter and endeavored to put the slipper on. "Oh dear! my foot is too chubby; you try, Lily."

"Not for the world!" said Lily, flushing scarlet,—"I mean, it would be of no use for *me* to try!"

Ned Jennings looked down at the sweet, young face, with the swift blushes coming and going on the fair cheek, and wished—yes, he really wished she could have worn the slipper; and then he sighed softly to himself as she went out of the room.

Whether Lily, too, wished it would have fitted her foot, we do not know; but certain it is she thought Bess had not been a bit extravagant in the praise she had always bestowed on her handsome brother. His eyes *were* the largest and darkest she had ever seen, his teeth the whitest, and his smile!—well, she *dreamed of that!*

The next morning she was up before either Bess or Aggie was awake; and when they came down to their late breakfast, they found her sitting at the window, with cheeks as rosy as if she had been walking a mile or two in the fresh air.

After breakfast, Ned came to the door with a carriage and took them all to ride, growing every moment more and more bewitched with the beautiful face opposite him. All unconscious of his glances of admiration, though, Lily sat with her hands folded on her lap, and her eye-lids drooping over the shy, blue eyes. This was only the beginning of their enjoyments. Rides and walks innumerable; for, of course, Lily must see every beautiful spot in their vicinity; concerts and lectures, too, for the evenings, when of course, brother Ned was happy to be of some use; and then, better than all, the long, quiet evenings at home, when Lily somehow made such a pleasant addition to the home circle that Ned found himself wondering how it would seem if he were sitting by his own fireside with that bright, pleasant face opposite him. Ah, Ned, you had forgotten about the little slipper!

At length the very last week of Lily's visit came; and Bess was not the only one who carried a sober face thro' the house. Agnes had already learned to love her sister's friend; and Ned asked himself a hundred times a day what they should do without her, even while he still pretended to hope for the discovery of the mate to his slipper, saying he knew well enough that the owner *must* have a beautiful face and a beautiful mind.

The night before Lily's return to her own home, as they were running up the steps on their return from a ride, Lily stumbled, lost her balance and fell. Bess cried out, with a face almost as white as her own, and startled Ned, who was just driving off. In a moment more he was at her side again, had her in his arms, and, carrying her in as gently as if she had been a wee, helpless child, put her down among the cushions on the lounge. Then, as she declared she had not hurt herself, but had only torn her gaiter, Agnes ran for her mother's slippers, while Lily herself removed the torn shoe. Ned was on his knees beside her, when the torn shoe, a genuine "number four," was thrown down on the floor right in front of him. Bess and Aggie had inconsiderately vanished; and he could no longer keep silence.

"Ah, little one, I thought you would never open your sweet eyes again. Perhaps I do wrong to speak now, yet I *love* you so, dear Lily."

The words were sweeter than music to her ears; yet she would not look up yet.

"Tell me, darling, is my love in vain; or do you care for me a little?"

"O, Ned," said Lily, half laughing and half crying, "you have not looked at my shoe."

"Your shoe, pet!" he exclaimed in a tone of slight astonishment, "that can be mended; but my heart will be broken forever, if you cannot love me."

"But," with a sorrowful little sigh," it is *number four?*"

"What do I care? Ah, Lily, dear one, forgive that foolish jest; it is your own dear face and loving heart that I have loved all along. Will you not grant me one word of hope?"

Lily's face sank lower and lower until it rested on his shoulder; and her answer was in so soft a whisper that no one but Ned could have heard it; but he was content, I think, for he leaned down and left a tender kiss on her red lips.

Bess came back to rejoice and add her kiss and caress; then, turning to her brother, she said, "You may give *me* the slipper now, Ned;" but Lily, with a bright blush on her cheek, said, "No, Bess, give it to me, please," and she had her way, carrying it off in triumph to her own room.

A few months later, as Ned and Lily sat down at their own fireside for the first time, and Ned, pulling off his boots, drew on the slippers which Lily had embroidered for him with her own hands, Lily drew from her work-basket the lost slipper and its mate, saying, with a little laugh that sonded like a note of triumph, though a very loving one, "I think it is time *my* slippers are worn, too. I bought them just eight months ago to-day; and they have lain idle all this time."

"Lily, Lily! Was it really yours then?"

"Really and truly, my dear husband; but I wanted to see if your 'whim,' as Bess called it, was *only* that, or something more."

"And what have you decided, darling?" said Ned, quietly.

She understood his look.

"Yes, you *did* marry her after all; but I cannot be jealous of myself, you know."

Lily's feet have only left their print on sunny paths thus far; and the tiny slippers are among Ned's choicest treasures.

STRANGE SIGHT TO A CITY MAN.

Visitor from Town.—"And what's in this field?"
Farmer.—"This? why, this is what we call a fine field of Rye. Don't you know Rye yet?"
Visitor.—"Oh yes, I know Rye well enough; *but I never saw it in that shape before.*"

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed if 47 letters.
My 33, 27, 24, 36, 29 was one of the Apostles.
My 11, 4, 43, 45 is a name given to the Saviour by himself.
My 5, 25, 29, 41, 21, 5, 12, 31, 47 is a name of the Deity.
My 1, 26, 12, 28 was one of the Prophets.
My 2, 28, 5, 22, 26 was another of the Prophets.
My 3, 24, 22, 35, 6, 8, 25, 20, 12, 26, 18 is one of the books of the Pentateuch.
My 15, 16, 24, 5, 32, 37 was a Prophetess.
My 44, 42, 11, 13, 8 was a king of Israel.
My 7, 18 was a city that the Israelites destroyed.
My 14, 10, 19, 29 was a murderer.
My 9, 17, 20, 30, 45, 39 was a servant of the Lord that was tried by fire.
My 40, 46, 29, 25, 23 was a High Priest.
My whole is the middle verse of the New Testament.

Geo. J. Battey.

Hesper, Iowa.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

When Caroline first became mine
Our years were proportioned as three is to nine:
But since our union—three-fourths of a score—
The proportion is now as two is to four.
Say, can you by science of numbers, define
At our marriage, the age of my Caroline?

East Troy, Wis. L. D. Sawyer.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Tsere'h a nlfeauitb dna hewre e narwed tfo,
Ni eht ushh fo mose arst-til tighn,
Hwne sublemr's eals no the eyee si tfso,
And eht riptis osera no sti ginsw float,
Ni eth zame fo a gtnase lhgtied;
Nad ron efel'l eepd og ni a lelsfaen esmee,
Atth ew nyol okwn ni eth nlad fo resamd.

Macedon Center, N. Y. Robt. Hoag.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROBLEM.

Find the least number which being divided by 6 shall leave a remainder of 3, and divided by 13 shall leave a remainder of 2.

New London, N. Y. S. G. Cagwin.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 896.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—We can't all be Presidents.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—At the rate of 5 for $2 he takes 3 of A's and 2 of B's. When he has taken all of A's, B. has 10 left, equal to $5. A's 20, $10. B's 20, $10+10 left, $25.

Answer to Anagram:

Where'er in life I roam or rest,
'Mid scenes by love or beauty blest,
One hallowed spot the soul reveres,
Though humble be the roof it rears;
It is the heart's own happy dome,
That thrills us with the name of "Home."

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Notice of Spring Campaign on News page.

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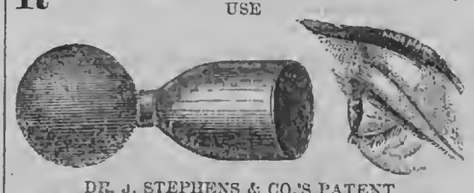

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2	do	Mrs Wakefield, at $1,25	2 50
2	do	Walace Martin, at $1,25	2 50
1	do	L H Merrill, at $1,25	1 25
1	Best Japan, L H Merrill, at $1,25		1 25
2	Young Hyson, D M Harrington, at $1,25		2 50
1	do	F Goodrich, at $1,25	1 25
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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.

NECESSITY sometimes compels farmers to conduct their operations with greater skill and closer economy than they are ordinarily in the habit of practicing; this usually results in larger profits likewise.

We are led to this remark by reflecting that very many farmers are, at the present season, anxiously taking an inventory of the amount of fodder on hand, and a very great number are feeling somewhat dismal over the prospect of having to purchase largely in order to put their stock on to grass in good condition. From widely separated portions of the country complaints reach us of scarcity of fodder. One correspondent from Wisconsin writes that there is not enough feed in that section to carry the stock through. In Western N. Y. we know that a large percentage of the farmers will be compelled to purchase, and largely too, if the season is ordinarily late. It is a fact that the Northern States have experienced an unusually severe and protracted winter, and a scarcity of fodder this spring is one of the results thereof.

Naturally, farmers who are thus short of fodder resort to means for saving it, and for feeding it with greater profit; which, had they practiced all winter, would have left them now well filled mows of hay to sell to their more unthrifty neighbors. When the prospect of having to buy stares one in the face, it is curious how soon he will discover that clean, well kept straw, cut fine and sprinkled with ground oats and corn, and wet, is cheaper and better feed for horses than hay alone; even cut hay, fed with ground grain, is found to be more economical than the pure hay diet. And the teams apparently feel as well, and lose nothing in flesh under the new system.

"I must go to cutting my fodder or buy hay," is the frequently uttered remark among farmers this spring. And we will predict that those who do cut fodder will get their stock through to grass in as good condition as those who feed a much larger quantity of long hay. The point is this; by cutting, all the fodder is cleanly eaten, more easily digested, and by a judicious admixture of finely ground grain, more nutriment is extracted from a given amount of food than would be if it were fed coarse, or without any preparation.

The same course of feeding pursued with cattle in stables will result in equal saving. Roots should be added to the diet of all animals in the spring, and especially with cut feed. It is economy, doubtless, for farmers who have potatoes to feed some. Coarse mill-feed can also be used with profit on cut hay or straw.

If farmers can resort to a method of feeding in the spring, when circumstances compel them to use their best judgment in order to make their fodder as available as possible, which in point of economy and profit is an improvement on that they usually practice, then why not adopt it for the entire foddering season? Put your system of cutting fodder and feeding ground grain and roots into practice all winter. Feed in stables or, at least, from good mangers; nothing is then wasted; the manure is richer, and you may have hay to sell instead of to buy; or, what is better, you can winter more stock, make more manure, and as a consequence increase your crops.

ROTATION OF CROPS—GERMAN SYSTEM.

OUR attention has been called to an address, recently delivered before an agricultural convention at Springfield, O., by JOHN H. KLIPPART, Esq. It reviews at great length the system of farming as practiced in Europe—especially in Germany—intimating that American farmers have much to learn and more to forget before they can arrive at the excellence of the former. The cause of the difference observable between these two classes of farmers, is asserted to be this: The German makes farming his sole business, while the American has numberless irons in the fire, outside of his agricultural operations. The one expends the surplus of one year's productions in enriching and improving his lands for succeeding crops, till their highest productive capacity is reached. The other devotes that surplus to the purchase of bank, railroad or oil stock, leaving the farm to its own resources. The consequence is the grounds of the one increase yearly in productive power, while those of the other are starved for the lack of due preparation and nourishment. Among the German farmers more attention is paid to a systematic rotation of cropping than is customary among the same class here. On this point we quote from the address as follows:—"In Europe there is a regular rotation of crops adapted to the soil—a three course system, a four course system, a six, eight, ten or twelve course system—according to the size of the farm and quality of the soil. The farm is divided into as many fields as there are rotations in the course, or else into multiples of the rotations; then, the kind of crop which was grown in field No. 1 last year, is grown in field No. 2 this year, and will be grown in field No. 3 next year, and so on till the course is completed; this ensures a crop of wheat every year on a different field, and has many advantages; it has the advantage of having the soil properly prepared by previous crops; it is very much less liable to insect depredations, and the crop is every year on a comparatively new soil, and there is, as a rule, a good wheat crop every year."

The closing portion of that from which we quote, is intensely political—advocating the prohibition of foreign products and the formation of a great "*Farmers' Party.*" This is a field we do not propose to cultivate at present, hence leave it to the occupancy of those to whom the labor may prove more congenial

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

About New Potatoes.

JONATHAN TALCOTT, Rome, N. Y., asks RURAL readers for facts concerning the qualities of the Early Sebec, Early Goodrich and Shaker Fancy varieties of potatoes. He remarks—"I wish to get the best for general cultivation, but do not wish to pay too dear for the whistle. It is only by farmers comparing notes that they can find out what is the best, unless they choose to purchase all that are brought to notice, and devote their farms to experiments." We have long recognized the necessity which exists for farmers to freely compare notes. It is to aid in this that we have established this Rural Farmers' Club; so please forward your "notes."

Growing Corn.

"AN Eastern Pennsylvania Farmer" sends us a communication commenting on a Western Pennsylvania Farmer's method of growing a large crop of corn, given in a late number of the RURAL. He says:—"I fully agree with him in a liberal application of manure, either long or short. In taking some exceptions to his theory I would first inquire where the short manure is to come from as soon as the snow is off the ground—sufficiently short not to interfere with preparing the ground for planting? And I am unable to understand how that amount of manure can be used for corn alone without some disadvantage to other crops.

I think it would be proper to take into consideration the variation in depth of soil, for if my experience is worth anything it is certainly a very important matter, for I believe that some soils will admit of plowing much deeper than others, especially for corn.

I very much approve of 'home-made guano,' made of ashes, hen manure, &c., but prefer putting in the bottom of the hill at planting, and I would suggest that in this section we consider it of great advantage to blacken the grains pretty well with gas tar, to prevent the birds from taking it up by the roots. The remedy proves very effectual. I fully approve of thorough culture, and also agree with him when he says "all the scare-crow you want in the field is yourself." And now the only point I make against the system of our western farmer is, that more corn can be raised by not having quite so many stalks in a hill."

The Large Variety of Clover.—(*Trifolium Pratense.*)

MR. STORY, an astute farmer near Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., has this winter thrashed forty bushels of the seed of large clover from the hay grown on 7½ acres of land, which seed he sold at $10 per bushel—$400. The hay, which, although over-ripe and coarse, is much richer in nitrogen than wheat straw, and is worth more for cows. Mr. S. has abandoned growing the small clover, as it is a very uncertain crop for seed unless the season favors; but the large variety he has found never fails to give a fair crop of seed, if instead of cutting it for hay in June, it is only pastured until late in May, and then suffered to grow and mature its seed early in the fall; it will then stand both wet and drouth, and give a much larger crop of seed than the small kind cut first for hay, and the second time for seed. The seed of large clover is now worth $11 a bushel. This variety is a great favorite with the farmers on the dry hill side calcareous clays near Aurora, Cayuga Lake, as it stands continued drouth much better than the small clover. Another advantage is that it ripens later and on that account it is better to sow with timothy. The seed is not as large as that of the small clover.—S. W.

Are the Salts of Manure Lost by Filtration.

PROF. WAY says, as the result of his patient experiments, that the salts of ammonia will not filtrate through clay; but that much of this fertilizer in solution will escape through a silicious sand. This might induce a belief that a sandy soil loses by leaching; but while a siliclous sand contains no aluminous earth, a sandy soil rarely contains less than ten per cent. of alumina, which is all sufficient to enable the soil to hold its organic matter until it is absorbed by the roots of growing plants. A sandy soil that will not form a crust after a shower, undoubtedly loses some of its nascent ammonia which passes off from the loose surface in the form of a gas, but when in solution the soil retains it for the use of plants. LXXVI.

Remedies for Smut in Wheat.

A. PICKETT, Winnebago Co., Wis., writes us that in his experience of twenty years as a wheat grower, he has "not found brine of any use to prevent smut in wheat; it is good to take out oats, and light grain and other substances, and perhaps facilitates the growth of wheat. The remedies I have found for smut are ley, lime and vitriol. Ashes answer when sifted on the seed while it is moist. The wheat will not hurt if it remain some hours after being coated with either of these substances, before being sown."

L. T. WILLIAMS, Troy, Pa., soaks his seed in strong brine, then sifts over it slaked lime; he puts it afterward in a box and lets it stand a day or two before sowing.

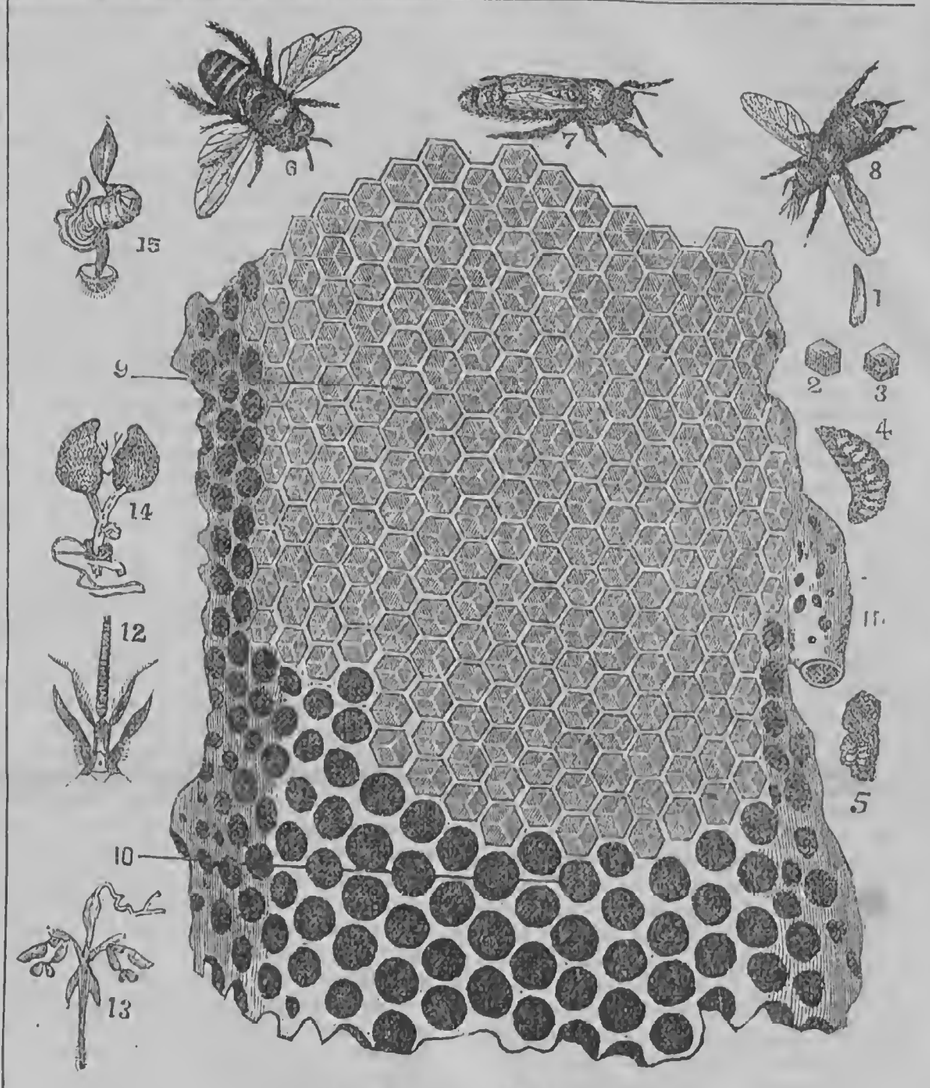
Plaster on Corn.—An Experiment.

D. R. NEWTON, Cooper, Mich., sends us this record of an experiment:—"On the 13th of last June I sowed six bushels of plaster on two-thirds of nine acres of corn, putting a handful on each hill in sixteen rows, and skipping eight. The corn was cut up in September, putting eight rows in a row of stooks. The rows were all alike, being forty rods long; the rows plastered yielded from three to six bushels of ears more than those unplastered, and the corn was sounder. I shall try the same experiment again this year. The corn was planted on a heavy clover sod, and the soil was very wet at the time the plaster was put on."

Cures for Poll Evil.

J. E. COLE, Steuben Co., N. Y., says he never failed to cure poll evil by first "washing the sore clean with warm soap suds, and then sprinkling on a teaspoonful of saleratus once a day until a cure is effected, which will be speedy."

L. P. W., Troy, Pa., says, "take four quarts of mandrake roots, boil them in water to get a strong decoction, then add one pint of hogs' lard and simmer it down to a salve. This is rubbed on once a day and heated in with a warm shovel. I have tried it for twenty years and never knew it to fail."



EXPLANATION OF ENGRAVING.

FIG. 1 denotes an egg magnified; 2, an egg as laid in the bottom of a cell; 3, a young larva at the bottom of a cell; 4, a full-grown larva; 5, a pupa; 6, a drone, or male (perfect insect;) 7, a queen, (perfect insect;) 8, a neuter, or working-bee; 9, cells of working-bees; 10, cells of drones; 11, cell of a queen; 12, proboscis and mandibles, magnified; 13, the sting and its appendages; 14, the ovigerous tube, spermatheca, and their appendages; 15. the honey-bag, crop, or sucking stomach, and second stomach.

BEES—PROPAGATION AND MANAGEMENT

THE preceding illustration is designed to present the honey-bee in its several stages, from the egg to its perfected state, whether as a drone or male, queen or mother of the colony, and the neuter or working and honey-making division of the same. It will be seen, by the illustration presented, that the working bee is the smallest of the three divisions, constituting a perfect hive or colony, but nature has made amends by imparting to the worker a restless activity and industry which more than supplies the deficiency as to size. In numbers, too, the latter preponderate greatly, numbering in a strong healthy colony, from thirty to forty thousand, while a few hundreds comprise the force of the non-producers. The queen takes the post of honor, however, being the mother of every bee in the colony and the object of their unceasing care and solicitude. If this head of the household meets with a mishap, the family is at once thrown into confusion. Labor is suspended and the workers may be seen coursing wildly about in search of the lost one. This kind of breaking up continues till a new queen is developed, when order is restored in the disorganized household. According to the authority of writers on bee culture and management, a fertile queen, during the better portion of the honey season, deposits about three thousand eggs per day, and if she has been fertilized, the product of these will be working bees. It will be seen that the three divisions, constituting a perfect colony, vary in size, form and color.

The queen has an elongated body with short wings and of a darker hue than either the drone or worker. The Italian queen is, however, lighter colored than either the drone or the worker, much of her body being of a golden yellow. The queen is said to live from three to four years. The Messrs. KING, in their work on the honey bee, speaking of the drones, say that they "are more bulky, though somewhat shorter than the queen, and, unlike her, their wings are long enough to cover the entire abdomen." They are clumsy and uncouth in appearance, and when flying may be distinguished by their boisterous hum. They are destitute of the sack for carrying honey or of grooves on their thighs for pollen, hence they are unfitted for the labors of the hive. Their function seems simply fertilizing the queens, or, in other words, "to propagate and rot,"—for, when their functions are performed, the workers drive them forth to perish. These last are prodigies of industry and have been cited, for long ages, as examples worthy of being imitated by man.

As an incentive to some of our readers, competent to discuss the bee question, we quote a paragraph from a friendly letter just received. The writer says:—"Bees you do not discuss very much. These I also fancy. But real good articles are scarce,—most of our rural papers having only the old ideas re-vamped over and over again. Please tell us of the Egyptian Bee, the Russian, the bee of Hindoostan and the bee of Northern China,—said to be a bee like a cross of the Russian and Italian. Probably we have at least five types, and, as in architecture, we settle America with the old French and Romanesque, both barbarous, and have had to uproot our old ideas, so in bees, we got the 'black' and poorest of all. As in political matters, we must get the —— out. So in the bee." As the season of working is approaching, it is a good time to discuss the bee, and it is hoped that some of our readers, having the experience requisite to do the subject justice, will avail themselves of our columns for this purpose.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

WE give the following for reference:

Grain Drilled.—Wheat, 1½ to 2 bushels; rye, 1¼ to 1½; oats, 2½ to 3; barley, 2½ to 3; barley and oats, 1 bushel of oats to 2 bushels of barley; peas, 2 to 3 bushels; buckwheat, half to two-thirds of a bushel; corn, in hills, 6 to 8 quarts; in drills, for fodder, 2 to 3 bushels; broadcast for fodder, 3 to 4 bushels; broom corn in drills, half to three-fourths of a bushel; beans, 1 to 1½ bushels; sorghum, half to three-fourths bushel.

Grasses.—Timothy, 8 to 12 quarts; orchard grass, 1¾ to 2 bushels; red-top, 12 to 16 quarts; Kentucky blue grass, 2 bushels; white clover, 4 to 6 quarts; red clover, 6 to 8 quarts; millet, half to three-fourths; lucerne, 8 to 10 pounds.

Vegetable and other Seeds.—Beets, 4 to 5 pounds per acre; carrots, 2 pounds; ruta-baga, three-fourths to one pound; tobacco, two ounces; cotton, two to five bushels; turnip, one to two pounds; onions, three to four pounds.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

IS IT SCROFULA?

J. S. STANGER, Oregon, Illinois, wrote us some two months since:—"We have a disease among our sheep here which commences with a swelling or swellings on the jaws (more frequently the lower one,) about the size of a pea, increasing in size and number until the jaw and lips become full of sores. On opening or squeezing them, a thick, tenacious pipe of matter or pus will come out and emit an offensive smell. The sheep lingers on several weeks, getting weaker from inability to eat, which it tries to do to the last, and then dies. I have, personally, never known one to get well. I have been told by others that they have had them recover, but on closer questioning the fact seemed doubtful. My opinion is that none get well with the treatment given them here. I think four-fifths of the cases are wethers."

We have received a number of accounts apparently pointing to a similar disease, from other Western localities, within the past year; but they have generally contained such a vague and limited description of symptoms, that we could form no definite idea and scarcely form a conjecture of the nature of the malady. Mr. STANGER does not describe a combination of characteristic symptoms which indicate, with any degree of certainty, a disease which we recognize,—but his statements, taken in connection with others received, would seem to show the presence of a formidable enzootic, apparently of recent origin in our country, and now, so far as we know, limited to the western portions of it. Unfortunately none of our correspondents have mentioned the extent of its ravages. But it is to be inferred from what Mr. STANGER writes that it is, or has been, prevalent in the flocks of his immediate region. And if this is so, and if the other accounts point to the same malady, it has certainly obtained sufficient foothold to create alarm, and to demand serious and careful investigation. This is especially true, if the imperfectly described symptoms indicate, what they seem to bear some appearance of indicating, the presence of scrofula. This disease, so fatal to sheep, and assuming an enzootic (epidemic) form throughout a wide extent of country, would prove a scourge indeed! But we trust that our fears are excited by casual resemblances, and that further observation will show that the described indications which most resemble those of scrofula, will be found to be characteristic of some local malady—new to us—and of a far less formidable description.

Scrofula has not been a prevailing disease among sheep, even in England, where all ovine diseases congregate. YOUATT, who wrote his great work on sheep but thirty years ago, does not, we think, mention it,—and certainly does not give it a place by name on his long catalogue of maladies. We have never *known* of its existence in the United States. But it has been distinctly recognized in England since Mr. YOUATT's day, and experience demonstrates that as our flocks increase and our systems of management become more artificial, one after another of the ailments of the old world, which were unknown to our fathers, appear among our sheep. It may become our bad fortune to develop the one under consideration more extensively than it has been developed elsewhere. At all events we advise all discerning flock masters in the region where it prevails, to study the facts very closely, in order to ascertain its true character.

SPOONER wrote seven years later than YOUATT, and he thus describes scrofula:

"A hard swelling of the glands under the jaws is first observed; after a time small pustules appear about the head and neck, which break, discharging a white matter, then heal, and are followed by others more numerous. This gradually robs the animal of flesh, and slowly pining, it becomes at length quite useless, and in this state is destroyed. It seldom attacks a great number at a time, but selects generally a few individuals from a flock."

It will be seen that this description does not correspond exactly with that of our correspondent. The cervical glands where the swellings first appear, are not situated *on* the jaws, but *under* them, behind them, and down the sides of the neck; and these enlargements do not appear in the small detached protuberances "about the size of a pea," but involve considerable surfaces. We *fear*, however, the discrepancy is due to a want of close examination. The parts occupied by the affected glands are covered with wool and the swellings might not be noticed unless specially looked for; whereas the secondary small pustules, occurring on the unwooled parts of the head, would be visible at the first glance. The diseases resemble each other in their general course and in their extreme mortality; and we know of no other ovine disease but scrofula to which the one under consideration presents so many analogies.

Mr. SPOONER's description is deficient in details* which would serve materially in identifying scrofula in a written statement of the symptoms. Even the swellings and ulcers of that disease present distinctive characteristics which any intelligent person, however unskilled, could ascertain from observation, and which no one familiar with the malady, either from practice or reading, could easily mistake in an account of them drawn up with reasonable fidelity. But no attempt will be made here to supply SPOONER'S omissions. We will put no leading questions. Let us have the facts as they are—not hewed down to the line of a theory, or warped by an unconscious attempt to establish or disprove the presence of a particular disease.

We once lost a number of valuable sheep by hydrophobia, and considered ourselves well repaid by the opportunity of personally studying that dreadful malady. We would very gladly submit to the same sacrifice to secure the same advantage in the present instance. There is but one thorough way, among those who are not experts, to study the characteristic symptoms of an unknown disease. It must be done book and pencil in hand—every observation recorded on the spot—and the particulars and history of each case kept separate. The last is easily done, if the sheep are numbered. He who depends upon his memory to preserve *all* the facts of only a single case, will forget some of the minor ones, and will certainly confuse the order of their occurrence, which of itself is a very important fact. And when memory is relied on to preserve the consecutive symptoms of a number of cases, they become a mere jumble, "without head or tail," and of very little comparative value. These remarks do not apply to practiced *physicians* educated to understand the nature and importance of symptoms, and accustomed to weigh and determine their bearings in each succeeding stage of the malady—and the business of whose life is to keep in mind the history of each case submitted to their treatment—but they do apply to all other persons. And here let us suggest, as we have repeatedly done on other occasions, that *educated* and *practiced* physicians, either veterinary physicians or those whose practice is among human patients, be called in whenever it is practicable. Such men ought to be able to determine readily the presence of so well marked a malady as scrofula.

But to direct the observations of non-experts into proper channels, we ask for the following facts: the time of year when the disease appears; the previous feed and shelter of the sheep; the situation of the farm and shelters, and especially whether dry or humid; the age and condition of the sheep attacked; the first observed indications of the malady; the locality of the swellings or tumors (extending the examination to the parts under and behind the jaws, down the sides of the neck, as well as to all parts of the head)—the size, form, and appearance of the tumors which *first* appear and of those which *continue* to appear—how far they are firm and elastic under moderate pressure—whether they, particularly the glandular enlargements (if such appear) under and behind the jaws are slow of growth, comparatively cold, colorless and insensible to pressure, and exhibit little active inflammation, or whether they develope themselves rapidly, are hot and tender, and show a red and inflamed surface extending to surrounding parts—whether the glandular enlargements suppurate, and if so the color, consistency and odor of the discharges at different stages—the appearance of the ulcers or sores, and their tendency to heal or the contrary—and the same particulars in respect to the "small pustules" on other parts, mentioned by SPOONER; and the other symptoms which attend the development of the tumors, such as the degree of appetite, of rumination (chewing the cud,) the respiration as indicated by the heaving of the flanks, the frequency of the pulse, the coolness and moisture or hotness and dryness of the nose, the appearance of the eyes and their surroundings and of the countenance generally, the state of the bowels, the urinary discharges, the movements of sheep if there are any peculiar ones, the rapidity with which emaciation and loss of strength proceeds, and the circumstances of death. The variation of these symptoms in different stages of the malady should be noted. Let us also be informed of the remedies applied and their apparent effects.

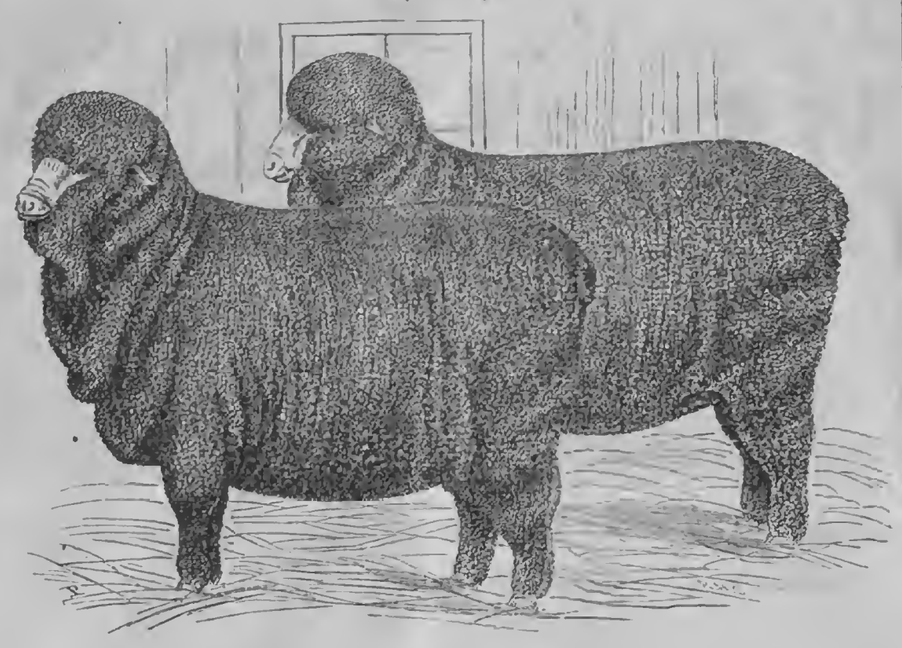
We have given prominence to this topic because it *may* prove a very important one. Time will settle that point. If the disease continues and extends in the Western States, sheep farmers cannot be too early or thorough in the investigations we have recommended.

In regard to the treatment of scrofula SPOONER says:

"The writer, though he cannot say that he has perfectly succeeded in effecting a cure, has done so to a certain extent, so that the tumors disappeared and the animals improved in flesh and health, but afterwards relapsed. This he has accomplished by administering four or five grains of hydriodate of potash daily in gruel, and rubbing the parts likewise with ointment of iodine of mercury. As soon as the animal is considerably better it should be sent to the butcher."

This is all well enough, doubtless, excepting the closing *infamous* recommendation. But we should be disposed to test a good many other equally legitimate remedies, and also *preventive measures*, before abandoning the contest. It will be time enough to suggest these, when the identity of the malady is made apparent.

*We adopted that description in the Practical Shepherd, because we had not seen the disease in sheep; because no other veterinary work in our possession contained even so full a description; and because the matter did not then seem very important, as scrofula was not known to have appeared in the United States.



BELL BRANDON—GREEN MOUNTAIN MAID.

THESE Infantado Ewes were bred by J. & E. D. HINDS of Brandon, Vermont, and are now the property of E. D. HINDS. Bell Brandon was got by Wrinkly, dam "an old Hammond ewe." Wrinkly by Green Mountain, by Hammond's Cross Tom. Green Mountain's dam was bred by W. R. SANFORD. Green Mountain Maid was got by Green Mountain, dam by Haumond's Old Greasy, grand dam a Hammond ewe. E. D. HINDS writes that he has bought out all of his father, J. HINDS', share of their valuable flock, but four, and that he now owns one hundred and fifty breeding ewes, and fifty-five ewe tegs, "all of thorough bred Atwood and Hammond stock."

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

DUPLICATING NAMES of SHEEP.—There is a strong objection to this practice, from the fact that without precautions which are often forgotten, confusion is introduced into pedigrees. Thus, for example, the ram "Green Mountain," mentioned above in Mr. HIND's pedigrees, bears the same name with another ram of great celebrity in Vermont, and although the pedigree given by Mr. HINDS shows that they are two different animals, that fact would not be known or noticed by many persons. He who appropriates a name first, is entitled to its use—and if any other person uses it, the *breeder's* name should be prefixed. Thus, if Mr. SMITH first names a ram Greasy, and Mr. THOMPSON wants to use the same designation for an animal bred by himself, he should invariably write his name "Thompson's Greasy." We know not which of the Vt. "Green Mountains" first received that name.

While on this subject let us make another remark. We think it in very poor taste to run parts of names and imitations of names so completely "into the ground" as has been done in many cases. Since the advent of Mr. HAMMOND'S Gold Drop, for example, we have had *gold* enough put into ram's names to furnish material for eave-spouts and perhaps a few door-knobs to Middlebury College! These imitations do not enhance the value or reputation of the animals a particle. They lend to confusion. The English vocabulary of proper names is quite extensive, and when sheep breeders have exhausted that, they can, as we have done in naming our towns, resort to the proper names of other countries—the sonorous ones of Spain, the soft ones of Italy, the grand ones of Germany, and so on! We *think* the supply will hold out. Should it fail, we can do as MOORE, the proprietor of the Trenton Falls Hotel did in the case of his children. They came rather fast, and M. was very busy. So he *numbered* them!

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—A. G. PERCEY, Newark, N. Y., writes us that in last November he discovered one of his ram tegs "badly afflicted with very labored breathing, a short hacking cough and a catching hitch every time he breathed as though he could not draw a full breath." Mr. P. immediately administered "a large dose of pure tar, and repeated the dose in two or three days, which entirely cured him." He writes that he lost a very fine ram teg two years ago by congestion of the lungs, brought on by severe fighting, during very cold weather. He administered no remedies, because he did not discover that anything was amiss until it was too late. Mr. P. refers to our omission to mention a remedy for Pneumonia, in a recent article. He will find our remarks on the subject in the Practical Shepherd, p. 326.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We mentioned in our issue of 6th inst. that, owing to a mistake, freight was collected by above named road on sheep sent to the State Sheep Fair last year, but that the Company subsequently refunded it "to every exhibitor who presented, on the published call of the Treasurer of the Association, the proper receipts and certificates, within the time specified," and that "the time given for presentation was an ample one." We have since learned from the Treasurer, that prior to our publication of these facts, the Railroad Company had paid all the claims, of *later* presentation, accompanied by proper vouchers. The conduct of the Company therefore has not only been just but generous.

SAMPLES.—F. H. MASON, West Andover, Ohio, forwards three samples of wool taken in February. That of the 4 year old ewe bred by GEO. KINGSLEY is of fine quality and style; that of the yearling ewe out of her by BAKER & HARRIGAN'S Gold Drop is not equal in quality and style, but is longer, indicates greater weight of fleece, and has more of the character of what is termed "American Merino wool;" that of the ram teg is a shade too deficient in style, and compared with the last, lacks in length. His age however may excuse the latter defect. All have a good supply of the right colored, i. e. bright, golden-tinted yolk.

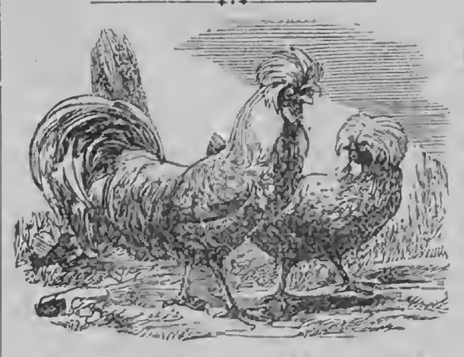
HOTEL CHARGES AT THE FAIR.—The Auburn hotels will charge as follows during the State Sheep Fair: the American and Exchange hotels $3 per day—the other hotels $2 per day. All of them have agreed to this arrangement.

Communications, Etc.

CISTERNS FOR STORING SAP.

IT may not be generally known that cisterns for the storage of sap may be constructed with less expense, and still be much more efficient and durable than the present mode of using barrels and troughs for that purpose. But such is the fact. It has so happened, the present season, that most of the runs have been on Saturday and Sunday, rendering it necessary to work upon the Sabbath to gather the sap and boil it down on that day, or lose most of it. Now all this difficulty, of boiling at least, may be obviated by constructing a cistern in the ordinary way of making them for catching water, of any desired capacity. They should be made small at the bottom, so that all the sap may be readily pumped out. A cistern, holding from twenty-five to forty barrels, may be constructed at an expense of from ten to fifteen dollars, which will last for years, and keep the sap sweet and clean much longer than when stored in barrels or troughs. An ordinary tin pump may be used for pumping the sap from the cistern. With such a cistern one can choose his own time for boiling his sap, and not be obliged to work upon the Sabbath, or during nights and stormy weather. Sap stored in cisterns will not sour so soon as when kept in barrels or troughs. Besides there is no wasting by leakage, which frequently amounts to no inconsiderable sum in large sugar camps.

Rochester, N. Y., April, 1867. J. S. TIBBETS.



SILVER POLAND TOP-KNOT FOWLS.

SINCE advertising eggs of the Silver Poland Top-knot fowls, in the RURAL, for sale, I have been asked all manner of questions relative to them; and deeming these queries of sufficient importance, I am induced to give my observations (with others,) after an experience of four or five years with this particular variety of fowls. BEMENT says that "they are exceedingly good layers, and continue a long time without wanting to sit." This has proved my experience, for I have had but one hen in three years which was at all inclined to sit; and not then until she was three years old. As far as my experience goes they have proved almost perpetual layers.

Mr. MOWBRAY, the great poultry breeder, in describing the characteristics of these fowls, says:—"They are not only kept as ornamental, but they are of the most useful varieties, particularly on account of the abundance of the eggs they lay, being least inclined to sit of any breed, whence they are sometimes called *everlasting layers*, and it is usual to sit their eggs under other hens. They fatten as quickly as any other breed, and in quality similar to the Dorking; their flesh perhaps a little more juicy and of a richer flavor. They are a quiet, domestic fowl, neither quarrelsome or mischievous, and their eggs of a good size, fine flavored, and thin shells."

BEMENT says of them, in the "The American Poulterer's Companion," that "the hens are much more ornamental than the cocks; though even they are sure to attract notice. They may certainly be ranked among the very choicest and most beautiful of fowls, whether we consider their beauty or their variety. They lay medium-sized white eggs, much pointed at one end, in tolerable abundance, and when they sit acquit themselves respectably."

After having experimented with many of the leading varieties of fowls—commencing in 1851—I am decidedly of the opinion that the Silver Poland Top-knots are the most profitable as layers. They are easy keepers, and the "chicks" are hardy under any ordinary care. The fowls have beautiful plumage; large top-knots, covering the heads, and are great pets with us, have no inclination to roam, and are perfectly tame. Their qualities for fattening and eating I have never tried, but should place implicit confidence in the opinion expressed by MOWBRAY.

Time to Sit Hens.—Chicken breeders are far apart in their opinions as to the proper time for sitting hens; some think the earlier in the spring the hens are sit the better. This I think is a mistake; early sitting hens are apt to leave their nests more frequently in cold weather than in warm, and in so doing their eggs become chilled in a very short time, and a natural consequence will be a great majority of the eggs will not hatch. Those that do hatch will produce puny "chicks," which will need extra care to rear. My experience has been that the best time for sitting hens is from the middle or last of April until the latter part of June or July. Chickens hatched at this time prove hardy, and with proper care will be ready for fattening for market in early fall; the hens will make early layers for the winter. If I were to advise at all, it would be not to sit any eggs until after the middle of April, unless there be artificial heat in the hen-house to keep the temperature of the same as near uniform as possible. WM. M. LEWIS.

Rochester, N. Y., 1867.

THE plan of planting a few acres with forest trees, to be used as fuel, and allowed to grow up again, thus furnishing a perpetual supply, is strongly recommended to prairie farmers by some recent writers.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER—PROSPECTS, &c.—April came in with the mantle of March over its shoulders, and has evinced all the irascibility of its rasping, biting predecessor. There is a prospect, as we write this, of a letting up, as the roads in the country are drying up rapidly and the plows begin to move. According to the predictions of the experienced in weather matters we are to have an uncommonly fruitful season. When flour sells for $17 per barrel there ought to be something of promise in the immediate future to keep hope alive in the hearts of those whose sole dependence for the support of their families rests upon their daily earnings.

APPRECIATION OF THE RURAL.—A business note, from a subscriber in Dodge Co., Wisconsin, closes thus:—"It is of no use for me to think of trying to get along without the RURAL. It is worth $25 per year to me in my farming operations."

ADVERTISING PAYS.—A patentee who advertised his machine—and also had it illustrated and described—in one of the January numbers of the RURAL, writes us:—"I will state that I have already made several thousand dollars which I can trace direct to the RURAL."

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.—We have received the premium list of the Illinois State Agricultural Society for 1867. The Fair will be held at Quincy, and commences Sept. 30th, and ends Oct. 5th. Persons desiring further information concerning the Fair, or copies of the list of premiums, should address H. D. EMERY, Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.—A Sheep Shearing Festival will be held on the first day of May, at the house of J. P. MILLENER, Esq., at Adams Basin, on the Niagara Falls road. Wool growers generally are invited to attend. A good time is anticipated. Mr. M. desires us to say that lunch will be set, and that "the latch string hangs outside the door."

THE NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD—A JOURNAL *Concerning the Farm, Orchard, Garden, and the Fireside*—Is the title of a 16-page monthly just started at Northampton, Mass., by HENRY M. BURT & Co., at 50 cents per annum. The initial number contains a variety of valuable articles, and the advertising department looks like a paying business.

STATE SOCIETY'S PLOW TRIAL.—The trial of plows, ditchers, harrows and cultivators, to take place under the auspices of the N. Y. State Ag. Society will begin on Tuesday, May 7th, near the city of Utica. Entries must be made at least two weeks in advance of that date. The programme, giving all requisite information may be procured by addressing Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Albany, N. Y.

CHURN WANTED ON TRIAL.—Seeing the Seneca Falls Patent Churn advertised in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I wish to inquire if one of those churns can be got on trial without territorial right. There is a good deal of inquiry in this section for a good patent dash churn. I am a farmer and keep but four cows. —C. F. V. BARBER, *Hemlock Lake, N. Y.*

We presume the Seneca Falls Churn Manuf'g Co. will be glad to let any one have their Adjustable Dash Churn, on trial, but the best way to ascertain is to address the Superintendent, Mr. H. P. WESTCOTT.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.—We learn that JAS. O. SHELDON, Esq., of White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y., has purchased the entire herd of SAM'L THORNE, Esq., Thorndale, Dutchess Co., with the exception of two bulls, the 6th and 12th Dukes of Thorndale. It is rumored that about forty thousand dollars were paid for forty animals. This is the largest single sale of Short-Horns that ever took place in this country, and puts Mr. S. in possession of the leading herd.

OUR SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM.—Among the many acknowledgments lately received from club agents the following tells its own story. How many of our readers will "follow suit" by forming a club and securing a Sewing Machine or other valuable Premium?

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., March, 22, '67.

HON. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE (*ne plus ultra*) from your generous hand—which came a few days since, all O. K., and "runs like a top." Getting up the club I sent you cost me no time nor money. A little talking and showing of the RURAL did the thing—as any one may do if he will but TRY—and receive as fine a present as you have been pleased to send me. May success attend you, my dear D. D. T. M., and believe me ever the friend (energetically) of the RURAL.

HENRY W. GUSTIN, *Ass't P. M.*

HOW TO SECURE A PATENT.—We have an inquiry before us respecting the proper means to be taken to secure a patent, and whether it is absolutely necessary to pay an agent from $25 to $40 for the aid he renders. We have not space to give detailed information on the subject; it is sufficient to say that this business, like most others, cannot be successfully carried on without the requisite experience and knowledge. The best plan we think is to solicit advice from proper persons. An application consists of a model, drawings, petition oath, and full specifications. Various official rules and formalities must also be observed, and the efforts of an inexperienced person to compass all this himself results generally in failure, and greater cost ultimately than if he applied to a patent agent in the beginning. Those wishing to employ an agent, or to procure drawings are referred to the advertisement of Mr. GEORGE FRAUENBERGER, in this paper.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.—We have often urged farmers to keep systematic book accounts of their business transactions and farm operations. Most farmers admit the advantages of doing so, and it is indeed a necessary work to enable them to render correct returns of annual income to the Assessors. One serious objection to keeping accounts has been the lack of books adapted to the farmers business. Such a book is now furnished in the one with the above title, compiled and published by A. DE LANCEY BRIGHAM. In turning its pages we find plain heads over them, showing at a glance for what accounts they are intended. First, to begin the work, is an inventory of property; then the family expenses and for what purpose; next incidental expenses; expenses for cultivating farm, for permanent improvements, register of employees, sales of farm products, record of all crops cultivated, live stock register, cash received and paid out, general accounts, bills receivable and payable, various summaries, forms of contracts with employees, and several pages for memoranda. The work is handsomely gotten up, and is designed for three years. For sale at this office. Price $3.50.

THE RED BOOK.—We are indebted to Hon. HENRY CRIBBEN of the Assembly, and Prof. A. A. HOPKINS, for copies of the Red Book.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE.

A WRITER (Mr. VAN BUREN) in the January number of the Southern Cultivator, advised the farmers of the South to engage in the culture of the Scuppernong grape, and based his estimate of profits on a yield of 1,750 gallons of wine per acre. We criticised this as a "wild goose estimate"—as one which the common sense of farmers should teach them was wholly unreliable. The April number of the same journal contains another article from a correspondent, in which occur these sentences: "That Mr. VAN BUREN is correct in his conclusions relative to the production of the Scuppernong grape, as well as its exemption from disease, there can be no doubt; but his estimates are certainly too low. One hundred vines, at ten years old, will yield twice as much as he calculates, and will bring in market five times as much." The Editor of the Cultivator appends these remarks to his correspondent's article: "Our friend MOORE, it seems, is not exactly posted on Southern products. He is a clever gentleman, and the RURAL NEW-YORKER is really a first-class family and agricultural paper, which, if not quite reliable on Scuppernongs, is first-rate authority on sheep. Our advice, therefore, to him is, '*qu il revienne a ses moutons.*' Let him go back to his sheep."

One would suppose from the confidence with which our Southern friends assert that the Scuppernong grape is capable of yielding the remarkable quantity of 1,750 or even 3,500 gallons of wine per acre, that they are able at least to maintain the statement from the results of bearing vineyards of considerable extent. Mr. MOORE is now making a tour in the South, partly with the view of becoming "posted on Southern products," and if there is a vineyard of Scuppernong grapes, three acres or even one acre in extent, which has produced the lowest of the above named quantities of wine as an average yield for three years in succession, he would be very glad to see it, and would, doubtless, describe it to the RURAL readers as one of the most notable sights of his journey. We challenge Southern horticulturists to show it.

We suspect that the above estimates of yield of wine per acre have been made in each instance from the product of single vines only. Every experienced fruit grower understands the utter wildness and worthlessness of such estimates. As well might we estimate the probable yield of apple orchards by that of a single tree from which 20 barrels have been picked; or a dwarf pear orchard from the product of two or three trees in a gentleman's garden. And not only in the Northern States and California, but in all the vine growing districts of the world, single vines are, in general, far more prolific in comparison to the space they occupy than those in thick set vineyards. No wine district in the world can show a record of average yield equal to that claimed for the Scuppernong grape, and what reason is there for us to believe that this is such a notable exception to the rule?

When the Editor of the Cultivator gave the gratuitous advice "to go back to his sheep," he evidently forgot that while the RURAL is "first-rate authority on sheep," it is not less on other subjects pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture. The RURAL did not go outside of its province in criticising the merits of the Scuppernong grape. Furthermore, we are glad to see grape culture engaging the attention of farmers at the South. Grapes and wine are, doubtless, destined to become important and valuable products of a large part of those States; their climate and soil are adapted to the culture, and a diversified production will bring larger prosperity. Perhaps, too, the Scuppernong will prove the most profitable variety they can plant. There will be ample profit in grape culture if a yield equal to the average of other favored districts can be obtained. But is the Cultivator consistent with its reputation for candor, its desire to impart reliable information, and its standing as the best Agricultural and Horticultural journal in the South, when it endeavors to influence farmers to undertake a new culture, by holding up a prospect for profit which has no foundation in fact, and is at variance with all the sound horticultural experience of centuries? That we may not be in debt to our contemporary for advice, we suggest that it "go back" to grapes and get upon a sounder basis.

PEACH CULTURE.

ISAAC PULLEN of Hightstown, N. J., is reputed to have had much experience in peach culture and worthy of being an authority on the subject. In an article embodied in an agricultural report, he says:—"In all cases, peach trees should be planted when of one season's growth. The time of planting, whether fall or spring, is immaterial," except in very severe climates, when spring may be preferable. "In orchard planting the ground should be furrowed from eighteen to twenty feet apart and the trees set at about the same depth as when in the nursery. The side limbs and tops should be cut off, leaving a straight stem of the desired length for forming a head. This should be done in the spring. When the heads begin to form, all the unnecessary shoots should be pruned away, leaving three or four limbs in a suitable position to form the tree. Shortening about one-half the growth for two or three years is all that is necessary till bearing commences—except the removal of the borers, for which the knife will be found the most certain and effective instrument. Any soil which will produce corn and potatoes liberally will answer for the peach with the bestowal of about the same amount of cultivation. Wood ashes and guano are good fertilizers for the peach."

NEW APPLES.

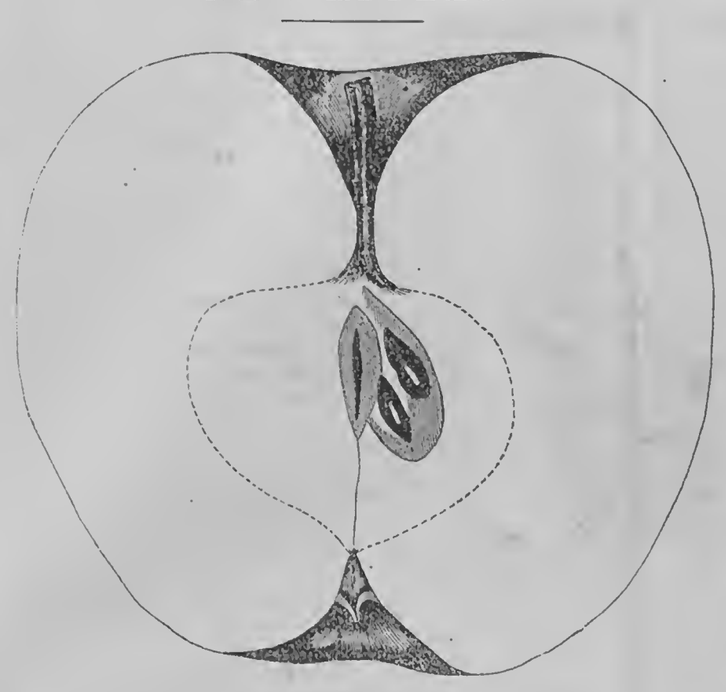


FIG. 1.—RAGAN'S RED.

We are sometimes requested to publish selected lists of fruits to assist fruit growers in choosing varieties to plant. But such lists published in so widely a circulated journal as the RURAL would be of little value to the majority of its readers, unless we undertook the lengthy and laborious task of selecting the varieties adapted to each State or locality in reference to the soil, climate and season. We prefer to give descriptions of fruits, and refer our readers to their nearest horticultural societies, and to careful and experienced fruit growers for information respecting their adaptability to particular localities. The following cuts and descriptions are from the forthcoming work of Dr. WARDER on American Pomology:

RAGAN'S RED APPLES.—Tree, large, vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit, handsome, large, fair, globular, somewhat conical, regular; surface, smooth, yellow, covered with mixed red, and splashed crimson; dots, numerous, minute, yellow; basin, deep, regular; eye, small, closed; cavity, deep, acute, green; stem, medium, slender; core, medium, regular, open, meeting the eye; seeds, numerous, long, angular; flesh, yellow, fine-grained, juicy; flavor, sub-acid. Use, market, table and kitchen. Season, October. Quality, very good. A very profitable market and amateur variety.

CLUSTER PEARMAIN.—Tree, upright, twiggy, productive, bearing in clusters at the ends of the spray; fruit, handsome, of medium size, roundish, flattened, regular; surface, not smooth, light yellow, partially covered with mixed carmine, and splashes of dark, dull crimson; dots, numerous, large, fawn color; basin, wide, shallow, regular; eye, small, short, closed; cavity, medium or deep, brown, rough; stem, long, slender; core, small, regular, meeting the eye; seeds, numerous, small, very short, dark, plump; flesh, yellowish, breaking very fine grained, juicy; flavor, sub-acid, aromatic, rather rich, exceedingly agreeable. Use, table and kitchen. Season, from September to October. Quality, almost best.

This fruit may take the place of the Rambo, to which it is preferred by some, but it is only introduced as an amateur fruit, and cannot be recommended for general cultivation. The fruit is apt to fall from the tree; when, from its extreme tenderness, it bursts open.

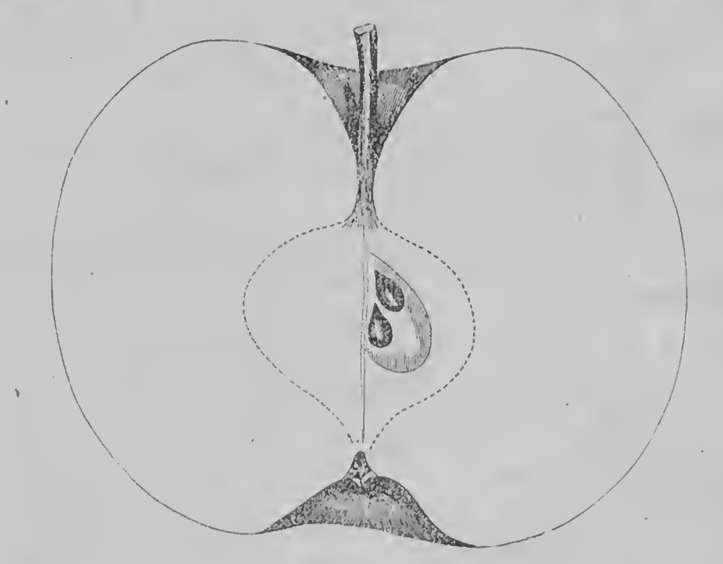


FIG. 2.—CLUSTER PEARMAIN.

HORTICULTURE, &C., IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—So often finding your excellent and interesting journal before me is a reminder that some time has elapsed since using pen for the benefit or amusement of your readers. The mildness of the winter here, giving continual and free opportunity for labor, reduces the opportunities of correspondence and gives room for more than usual excuse,—especially as this colony is quite young, "help" difficult to be obtained, and every one earnestly busied in building, fencing, grading, terracing, planting vineyards, orchards, seeds, grain, trees, ornamental flowers and vegetables.

The crops most usually grown here are, wheat, corn, oats, barley, sorghum, cotton, castor-oil beans, broom-corn, sweet potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, parsneps, &c. In fruits we could not expect much in five years, yet we have produced of grapes and peaches quantities not insignificant, and we have rapidly coming on apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, almonds, figs, &c., all of which we have fruited in greater or less quantity. Also, gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries, which do well.

It seems very well established in the minds of our citizens that the grape will eventually be the great crop here, and that wine and raisins will be our heaviest articles of export. Our mountains are volcanic; the vine grows luxuriant, is fruitful, and the fruit possesses an exalted flavor. The climate is dry, and as yet no enemy or disease has attacked either the fruit or vines. The sweet potato grows luxuriantly here and yields well, and our sorghum and imphee produce a sirup of superior quality.

Cotton grows well and yields only moderate; irrigation expensive and fields small. So if we produce enough of that fiber for home use we shall consider we are doing well. President BRIGHAM YOUNG has erected and is about putting in operation at Washington, five miles distant, a cotton mill of no mean proportions, and another of considerable capacity is in operation at Springville, while still another less pretentious is located at Parowan.

Our roses, lilacs, currants, gooseberries, willows, and many other shrubs, look quite verdant with early growth, and the peach and apricot are bursting their fruit buds. Spring is fairly upon us. The birds tune their songs daily and the hum of insects is audible. So we must to labor.

St. George, Southern Utah, Feb. 25, 1867. J.

THE RURAL—PROPAGATING GRAPES.

MR. RURAL.—*Sir:* I do not wish to make you vain or puffed up, but I wish to speak the truth and *lie not.* Fourteen years ago, when the RURAL was a little one, it was introduced to me by a neighbor. I took it by the hand and bid it welcome to my humble home. I have taken some pains and time to introduce it to others, and the result is that I now stand *Godfather* (Agent) to more than fifty of its offspring. And now that it has become a mighty one, such a giant in the land that some are getting afraid that it will take away their place and nation,—therefore has it come to pass that some of the BALAKS, (White Willow and sheep painting agents,*) are casting about them to find some BALAAMS to curse thee.—But fear thee not, for a just, honest and upright man, upholding the right and denouncing the wrong, will always be sustained by the good and virtuous everywhere, and their curses will only be turned into blessings on thy head.

Now, as it has come to pass that the RURAL has waxed great and strong, it is presupposed that it has wisdom as SOLOMON, patience as JOB, faith as ABRAHAM, and meekness as MOSES. Hence, I would like to ask it a question, but I am afraid and timorous,—for unfortunately I was born away back in old fogyism. But I will "out with it." As the Iona grape is *the* grape now,—it being conceded that wine made from that is better when two years old than any European wine ten, fifteen, or twenty years old—can I take eyes of the Iona grape, place them in little baskets, (a boy or girl can make from twenty-five to fifty per day of black ash splits,) fill with the right kind of vegetable mold, and sprout them in hot-beds by steam or artificial heat in the ground and have them equal to one year's growth ahead? The object of the little basket is, that when the weather is right I can take it up and transplant without disturbing the roots.

Mr. RURAL or gentlemen grape propagators, speak out through the RURAL, and do not think your craft in danger, for we are to assist each other—that is the *command.*

Western, Pa., 1867. A NORTH-EASTER.

* We know more of this in Pennsylvania than you do in Rochester.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

PEACHES IN OHIO.—At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society the prospective peach crop was made the subject of remark. The prospect was reported to be quite flattering for a good show of peaches the present season, except on very low grounds. Here the frost has settled the question adversely.

BEST APPLES FOR IOWA.—E. K. ROBINSON of Moravia, Iowa, mentions some twenty varieties of the apple which he has cultivated with more or less success. Among the particular favorites of the writer may be mentioned the White Winter Pearmain, Roman Stem, Wine Sop, Rawles Janet, Jonathan, Rambo and Red June.

BLACKBERRIES.—A report was recently made by a Committee appointed by the West Jersey Fruit Growers' Association on the subject of blackberries, in which the comparative merits of the Dorchester, New Rochelle, Wilson's Early and Kittatinny were discussed. These were all commended as having a family resemblance, of good qualities, differing somewhat in the season of maturing. The last two had the advantage in this respect, being several days earlier than the others, but all desirable for the succession of fruit they furnish.

GRAPES IN PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Pleasant Valley Fruit Growers' Association, held on the 26th of March, the question of the best six varieties of grapes, for culture in that locality, was up for discussion. A vote was taken and the varieties decided upon in the following order:—Catawba, Iona, Diana, Delaware, Isabella and Concord. The following Committee was chosen to get up a work on grape culture in that locality:—C. D. CHAMPLIN, T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Dr. C. VAN KEUREN, E. P. SMITH, A. Y. BAKER, A. J. SWITZER, J. M. MCLAWRY, Rev. D. E. LOVERIDGE and J. N. CRANE.

HEADING THE CANKER WORM.—THOMAS ELLIS of Rochester, Mass., writes to the N. E. Farmer concerning the course he pursued to head off the canker worm in his apple orchard. He put one or more bushels of clean common saw-mill dust—varying the quantity according to the size of the tree—about the trunk of the trees, forming a symmetrical mound, piled as high as it would stand. No creeping insect succeeded in mounting this barrier. These mounds were examined every evening during the spring months for the purpose of putting them in proper shape if any had become deranged. The protection was perfect the first year, and has continued so ever since. The pests were frequently seen making a desperate effort to climb the slope, but failed in every case.

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.—HOVEY'S Illustrated Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1867. A finely illustrated and printed pamphlet of 148 pages, with colored frontispiece; price, 25 cts. HOVEY & Co., 53 North Market-st., Boston.—Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., cultivated and for sale at "The Evergreens," La Moille, Bureau Co., and Mendota, La Salle Co., Ill., by SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Domestic Economy.

OUR SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM.

IN answer to recent inquiries from housewives and others, we would state that our offer of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE No. 3 (price $55) for fifty yearly subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER (at least 40 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, [or, for 30 subscribers, 20 of them *new*, at $3 each,] is still in force and will be continued until July 1st. Subscriptions can begin the first of January or July, or any time between those dates. We have already awarded many of these machines, and believe they give universal satisfaction. As a sample of acknowledgments recently received, read the following from our club agent at Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., and then, if so disposed, see if you cannot do likewise:

D. D. T. MOORE, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sent by you as a premium for the RURAL Club, I received all right in due time, and I must say it is a splendid machine, fully equal to my most sanguine expectations. Knowing as I have for several years past, by experience, that you always "fill the bill" to the letter in regard to premiums—that you always give exactly what you promise (or a little better)—still I scarcely looked for so valuable a machine as I received. It works well, making a beautiful stitch, alike on both sides, and is particularly adapted to family sewing, doing all work done on any machine,—such as to sew, stitch, hem, fell, braid, bind, quilt, tuck, &c.

Please accept my most sincere thanks for the favor, and "don't forget to remember" to consider me as your permanent agent for this vicinity for the future. But one thing I wish to know—How can you afford to give us a paper fully worth the subscription price and even more, when compared to other papers, and in addition give such valuable premiums? Where does the profit come in? [In having a large circulation. We could not afford the Rural at $3 a year, if we only had 10,000 or 20,000 subscribers.—ED.] Each year for several years we have considered the RURAL as having arrived at *par excellence* as improvement after improvement was added, but this year has eclipsed all former years; it is now perfectly splendid. *Vive la Rural!*

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—(H. F., Terre Haute, Ind.) Pure and good cider vinegar can be made only from pure and good cider. The main point is to expose the liquor to the air as freely as possible, at a temperature at least 80°; if warmer, it would be better. Casks half filled and placed in the sun with the bungs out will soon furnish vinegar. But much is lost in this way by leakage. The best way is to leach the cider slowly through a long box or cask, filled loosely with sweet, hardwood shavings. This should be done in a warm room or in the hot summer sun. The cider gets the requisite air and heat and turns quickly to vinegar.

BED BUGS—SALT THEM.—A lady writes the Texas Christian Advocate that salt is a sure thing on bed bugs. Wash the articles and places infested with the bugs with salt and water, and fill cracks and crevices where the vermin hide; they will give no more trouble. They cannot abide where salt is.

PRESSED MEATS OR CHICKEN.—In response to an inquiry about the preparation of pressed meats or chicken, in a recent number of the RURAL, NELLIE L. COOK of Rockford, Ill., responds by saying:—"Cook the chicken until very tender, and until the water is nearly boiled out. Season highly with butter, salt and pepper; remove all the bones; pack very tightly in a narrow, deep dish, and set where it will become cold. When used, slice about three-quarters of an inch thick. Or, if preferred, chop the chicken—not very fine—before packing, and the white and dark meat will be more mixed. I prefer the first method of preparation."

NOTHING LIKE IT.—Full weight and uniform perfect goods, such is *Best Chemical Saleratus.*

New Advertisements.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED—SENT BY MAIL postage paid, for $1 ₩ lb; ₰ bushel, by Express, $12. Address ABEL D. CHASE, P. M., Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, Ark.

LARGE DUCHESSE PEAR TREES—A few thousand extra size Duchesse de Angouleme Pear trees, 4 to 6 years, well cut back each year. Also a fine stock of Grape vines. T. G. YEOMANS, April 8, 1867. Walworth, N. Y.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR MY ONE DOLLAR PACKAGES last season has induced me again to offer one vine selected by the purchaser from either Iona, Israella, Allen's Hybrid or Rogers No. 15, including 25 Strawberry plants selected from Agriculturist, Wilson's Albany, Russell or La Constante, which will be sent, pre-paid by mail, at my risk, on receipt of one dollar, or one lot of 25 Strawberry plants, as above, for 50c, and 3 lots for one dollar. The above stock is of the best quality and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Vines and Plants comprising all the Small Fruits by the 100 or 1,000 at the lowest rates. F. B. FANCHER, Vine Grower, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

A FEW THOUSAND CHOICE IONA, IS- raella and Adirondac Vines, for Spring trade, at lowest rates. Address A. MERRELL, Lewis St. Vineries, Geneva, N. Y.

50,000 ISABELLA, Catawba and Clin- ton Grape Vines at $30 to $50 ₩ M.; Concord, Delaware and Iona at usual rates. Delaware wood $2 ₩ M buds. S. J. ALLIS, North East, Pa.

STOCKS! STOCKS! STOCKS!—We can furnish for Spring planting, Mazzard stocks, first class, strong and fine, $10 ₩ M; Mahaleb stocks, 1st class, fine, $15 ₩ M. Send orders at once. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS., Geneva, N. Y.

60,000 CHOICE ISABELLA Cuttings at $1 ₩ M. Well ripened wood from a bearing vineyard prepared for planting. Also, a fine lot of Bedding Plants, many new and rare. Send for Descriptive List. For sale by BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 893-2t Washington st. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

O. ORDER K. EARLY OF *Montclair.* B. E. WILLIAMS, *New Jersey.* B

We consider this berry the VERY BEST that has come under our observation, and recommend it to the notice of Blackberry growers and amateurs.—*Am. Inst. Farmers' Club Com., N. Y.*

The berry is quite as large as the Lawton and the fruit is perfectly sweet when ripe, melting in the mouth and leaving no core.—*P. T. Quinn, N. J.* 897-3t

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES, SPRING 1867.

We offer for sale a general assortment of *all* kinds of Nursery stock. Would call *special attention* to our stock of Peaches, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, 2 years old. *Roses on their own roots*, and a fine assortment of Evergreens. We also have a few thousand Standard Apple Trees, 4 years old, slightly injured by the hail, which we will sell very low. 897-4t] GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES FOR SALE. Extras, Double Extras, 1 and 2 years, at *very low rates.* Send early for Price List, before buying elsewhere. J. L. WARING, Amenia Vineyard, Amenia, N. Y. 896-4t

BERRY BOXES! Berry Boxes!—The subscribers, having enlarged their facilities for the manufacture of Berry and other Fruit Boxes, are now fully prepared to furnish the material in any quantity at short notice. 100 samples sent on the receipt of $1 (two kinds.) Prices range from $7.50 to $10 ₩ M; a discount of 10 ₩ cent. where 10,000 or more are ordered. Send for Circular and Price List. Address WARREN & RIX, Jeddo, Orleans Co., N. Y. 897-tf

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!— WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States. Enclose 25 cts. and a 3 ct. stamp, and receive by return mail a sample bed with list of Seeds. Address WM. WEBSTER, 891-tf Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER SEEDS!

FLOWER SEEDS!

IMPORTED THIS SPRING.

FROST & Co.,

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and others, to their fine and extensive collection of

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

Just Imported from the best houses in Europe:

Standard Pear Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Green-House and Bedding Plants, Roses, Etc., Etc.,

at very low rates. The following Catalogues will be sent, pre-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of postage stamps, as follows:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10 cents each.
No. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Green-House Plants, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bulbs, &c., 5 cents each.
No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, 5c. each.
No. 5. Catalogue of Flower Seeds, 5c. each. [896-4t

GRAPE VINES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

My stock of vines for spring planting comprises a general assortment of the different varieties; all of which have been grown with the utmost care and with special reference to producing healthy, well-matured roots.

Long experience has proved my system of growing vines to be the best in practice, and by devoting my energies entirely to this one department, I am enabled by past experience and, with the aid of extensive and perfect facilities, to produce better vines and in larger quantity than any other propogator. In an eminent degree is this true of my present stock of

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.

These two varieties have very justly received the highest commendations everywhere, and the Iona has come to be acknowledged the best American wine grape. Read the following:

"The Iona and Israella Grapes, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, at Iona Island, are the best grapes in America."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The Iona is unequalled by any native, and is probably unsurpassed by any foreign kind."—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PLEASANT VALLEY, Jan. 1867.

DR. C. W. GRANT:—I have tried the Iona wine by the severest tests that could be furnished, and all of the trials have been very satisfactory.

Taking the best Catawba wine that has been made as "*very good,*" I should place Delaware next above it in rank; Diana, for some qualities, next above that; and Iona above all.

Placing Iona by the side of the finest wines of Germany, that are not excelled in the world, it does not suffer in comparison in any respect, while it has some important characteristics entirely its own, that, in my estimation, place it above that of all other grapes with which I am acquainted. I intend to plant largely of it, and of that only, and from my own experience and extended observation, confidently recommended the same to my friends. Inclosed find order for 10,000 Iona vines, No. 1, Vineyard Class. C. D. CHAMPLIN, Secretary Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

The great popularity of these two most valuable varieties has induced their extensive propogation from immature wood, and thus thousands of vines have been produced and disseminated, which will only serve to injure their well merited reputation and to disappoint those who have purchased them.

Being in possession of the original vines, and also of many of the first propogated from them, I have been supplied with an abundance of mature wood to grow a large stock for market, and now offer at low rates vines of such extra quality as will not disappoint the planter.

☞ Great inducements are offered to clubs. Send stamp for Price Lists of Vines, with engravings of Iona and Israella, and ask your neighbors to join with you in forming a club. MANUAL OF THE VINE (a thorough treatise,) sent for 50 cents. Address C. W. GRANT, Iona, (near Peekskill,) 896-4t Westchester Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SONG—"PUT THE BRIGHT SIDE OUT TO MOTHER."

BY KATE WOODLAND.

"Put the bright side out to Mother,"
Thus a youthful prisoner said,
To the comrade who was gently
Pillowing his dying head.
"Do not tell her all I've suffered
Since they brought me to this pen;
It would grieve her sore to know it,
Do not let her bear it then.
"Put the bright side out to Mother;
It would break her heart to know
All that I have borne and suffered—
All the misery, want and woe."

"Put the bright side out to Mother,
Tell her gently what you must,"
And his pallid face grew radiant
With a look of holy trust,
And his spirit, held no longer
By a guarded prison door,
Hastened to the Father's Mansion,
There to hunger nevermore.
"Put the bright side out to Mother;
It would break her heart to know
All that I have borne and suffered,
All the misery, want and woe."

Soon the glad release was given;
And that comrade sought with joy,
In her home, the widowed Mother
Of the brave young soldier boy;
And he pondered, as he journeyed,
On the words of him who died,
And he said "Amid such misery,
Who could find a brighter side?"
"Put the bright side out to Mother;
It would break her heart to know
All that I have borne and suffered,
All the misery, want and woe."

Then a voice appeared to whisper,
Softly, gently in his ear,
"Tell that Mother thou art seeking,
That her brave boy knew no fear,
Tell her of his patient spirit,
How unmurmuringly he died,
Tell her, too, his dying message;
This will show a brighter side."
"Put the bright side out to Mother,
It would break her heart to know
All that I have borne and suffered,
All the misery, want and woe."

Van Buren Co., Mich.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MAIDIE'S PARLOR.

A RESTING place! Rest, that for which we strive all through our weary lives, and are satisfied if, at the close, it be granted us. Is there, then, no rest for us this side the gates of pearl? Are there no places where "Heaven is begun" on earth? Ah, yes! Where CHRIST'S "little ones" dwell, there we find the resting places.

MAIDIE grew beautiful there. Others too could not resist the sweet influences of that little room. It was a little room; but it does not take great places to fatten souls in; they often flourish best in lowly ones. Its walls were low, but they were white and pure as MAIDIE'S heart; and all about hung pictures, little bits, most of them, like MAIDIE herself, some in pencil, the work of her own hand. In all really pretty parlors the carpet is a sub-servant; thus it was in this one—one of the old-time carpets when dreams and hopes followed the swift shuttle and were woven with every thread. Perhaps its delicate tints were a little faded; I think they must have been, therefore, the more valuable; for when a carpet comes to be something more to us than a covering for our floor, then it becomes a part of our home. MAIDIE loved the old carpet; for it became a part of the parlor before herself; and she would not have it removed. Then there were full white curtains of fine texture for the windows. Mother liked them, and MAIDIE thought they contrasted prettily with the green of the blinds. The chairs—they were not common chairs: many loved forms had rested in them, leaving behind a touch of consecration. The sofa—could MAIDIE ever separate it in thought from the fragile little figure which had rested there many summers ago, when *she* was only a child? A cousin who had traveled far in search of health came here at last one summer's day. With the consuming fire brightening her eye and burning in her cheeks, her long curls floating over the white pillow placed by kindly hands, she lay upon the sofa in the cool parlor. How well MAIDIE remembers that afternoon as she sat on a little stool by the side of the invalid. The white curtains were softly swaying in the gentle breezes which wafted in the sweet perfume of flowers and made low music in the tops of the tall pines without. At last the weary one closed her eyes, murmuring, "How beautiful! How beautiful! I can rest here."

MAIDIE'S child-heart pondered long her words. Beautiful to her who had seen so much? But MAIDIE had begun her life-lessons, and as she grew strove to make herself and her home beautiful that she might give the weary rest. Oh, blessed privilege! More weary ones have rested, more hearts gained strength, in MAIDIE'S parlor than she knows.

A few books are scattered here and there—pure and beautiful thoughts of pure authors; and one can but think how sweetly the noblest utterances of these gifted minds harmonize with the little room and its appointments. There are many other books in the house and a musical instrument, but not here; this is the parlor, that part of the house in all country homes devoted to company; not exclusively in many homes, but too often destitute of any educational element, any help in its suggestions.

Chandeliers in MAIDIE'S parlor? Oh, no! only one little astral lamp and the pair of silver candlesticks that used to be grandmother's, to hold the waxen candles. But the friends who gathered there on winter evenings think the blaze of the hickory fire on the hearth far preferable to gas light.

I believe some city friends were snow-bound here once, and for many days communed with their own hearts with these sweet influences about them, to their own great good.

MAIDIE trails her silks over velvet carpets in other parlors sometimes; she does not wear jewels, (moss roses and lilies do not need them) only her soft laces, and carries her bright young head as gracefully within those lofty walls as in her own lowly home. She is always graceful because always forgetful of self.

You may not know MAIDIE when you meet her; but if you have studied well your own heart you certainly will. Ah, my pure MAIDIE, my true-hearted little woman, many hearts bless thee; many whose hands thine have never clasped thank GOD for thy being?

East Bloomfield, N. Y., 1867. M. L. S.

SHORT DRESSES.

THE reign of trained dresses cannot last forever, and at least one advantage will result from the impossibility of their adaptation for a a walking costume, and this is, that short dresses will be the prevailing fashion for spring. It is a most sensible and useful fashion, and in short dresses ladies can walk, or ride, or travel with great ease and comfort. They should be tastefully suited to the style of the wearer, made of nice material, and gracefully trimmed. For those who are of "frugal mind" we add the following directions:

"The lower skirt should by no means touch the ground, but should be of sufficient length to appear well when walking. It is composed of eight breadths, the back and front being without seam down the center. The front width measures thirty-nine inches in length, is twenty-four inches wide at the lower edge, and slopes on each side up to the waist where it only measures six inches. The back breadth is precisely the same width, but is forty-one inches long. The three intermediate ones are alike, being twenty-one inches wide at the lower part, and sloped on one side up to three inches. The breadths are sewed together so that the gored side is always nearest the back of the dress. The upper skirt is composed of eight smaller gores, and as in the lower skirt the front and back widths are without seam down the center. These breadths are the same in width, sloping on each side from nineteen inches to the waist, which is but six inches. The front breadth is thirty-one inches long, and the back thirty-three. The other widths are thirty-three inches long, and slope from eighteen to three inches. The edge of the upper skirt is notched or dentated in fancy notits of designs. For instance, points with the ends cut off, forming squares, turrets, slanting teeth, scallops, lozenge-shaped ends, graduated steps, the sharp points known as folies, and many other inexplicable designs, that fancy alone dictates. The tips of the points or ends are generally finished with fringe or jet trimming made on the material, with bugles and beads."—*Paris Cor.*

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

DOUBTLESS you have remarked, with satisfaction, how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt-collar, frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the street; no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had married, he would never have worn that ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man, whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure he is not a married man; for the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away, in married men. The wife's advice is the tiller that keeps the ship steady. She is like the wholesome, though painful, shears, nipping off the little growths of self-conceit and folly.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

NOT QUITE BANKRUPT.

"In the time of adversity consider," says the wisest of men, and experience has shown that under such circumstances it is wise to consider our blessings that are left. How happy for one who has a bosom friend who will point him to such an improvement of misfortune:

A bankrupt merchant, returning home one night, said to his noble wife:

"My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the Sheriff."

After a few moments of silence the wife looked calmly in his face, and said:

"Will the Sheriff sell you?" "O, no!" "Will the Sheriff sell me?" "O, no!" "Will the Sheriff sell the children?" "O, no!" "Then do not say we lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us."

A LADY about to marry was warned that her intended although a good man was very eccentric. "Well," she said, "if he is very unlike other men, he is more likely to be a good husband."

BENEFITS, like flowers, please when they are fresh.

Choice Miscellany.

DRIFTING.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

My soul to-day is far away.
Sailing the Vesuvian Bay;
My winged boat, a bird afloat.
Swims round the purple peaks remote:—

Round purple peaks it sails, and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw, through deeps below,
A duplicated golden glow.

Far, vague and dim, the mountains swim;
While on Vesuvius' misty brim,
With outstretched hands, the gray smoke stands
O'erlooking the volcanic lands.

Here Ischia smiles o'er liquid miles;
And yonder, bluest of the isles,
Calm Capri waits, her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates.

I heed not, if my rippling skiff
Float swift or slow from cliff to cliff;—
With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

Under the walls where swells and falls
The Bay's deep breast at intervals
At peace I lie, blown softly by,
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day, so mild, is Heaven's own child,
With Earth and Ocean reconciled;—
The airs I feel around me steal
Are murmuring to the murmuring keel.

Over the rail my hand I trail
Within the shadow of the sail.
A joy intense, the cooling sense
Glides down my drowsy indolence.

With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Where Summer sings and never dies,—
O'ervelled with vines, she glows and shines
Among her future oil and wines.

Her children, hid the cliffs amid,
Are gamboling with the gamboling kid;
Or down the walls, with tipsy calls,
Laugh on the rocks like waterfalls.

The fisher's child, with tresses wild,
Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled,
With glowing lips sings as she skips,
Or gazes at the far-off ships.

Yon deep bark goes where traffic blows,
From lands of sun to lands of snows;—
This happier one, its course is run
From lands of snow to lands of sun.

O happy ship, to rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip!
O happy crew, my heart with you
Sails, and sails, and sings anew!

No more, no more the worldly shore
Upbraids me with its loud uproar!
With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REMINISCENCES.

REMINISCENCES are old—what *is* new? Ours are like the jagged ends of a broken stick—uneven and fragmentary, culled from stray gleams of the "Long Ago" of our childhood. Thought and imagination are with that childhood now; and again are we in the little red school house, where the opening years of our life were passed, mingling again with those who are not of earth, and with others who are far distant. Many a merry shout goes up from its well-known precincts even now; but the faces and forms of *our* childhood are not there—of course not; weird looking children would they be had they stood still while Time strode onward. Yet even now, while sober reason almost dethrones imagination, we are with them once again. Happy MARY, somber NELLIE, noble-hearted HENRY, studious HARRY, wide-awake NETTIE, mischief-loving DICK and loving JENNIE and ELIZA, are all with us, and their blue, black and brown eyes are looking into our grey ones; and voices of many different tones are calling our name; and, in spite of reason's warning voice, we are at last again all playing gleefully together, with an occasional quarrel for variation. Thus stormily or quietly we played on; and stormily or quietly the years have rolled onward, and it is to-day. The haunts that knew us once know us no more. The little joys and sorrows that we all together experienced are blotted and blurred by the greater ones of to-day. We wonder, idly perhaps, if this or that one of our number still sojourns on earth, and if on earth, where they are. Of some we know; others are lost sight of in the mist of years. Wide-awake NETTIE and gentle MARY are training their own children in a Western State, far from the haunts of their school days. ELIZA quietly sleeps; the struggle of life was not for her, and one bright October day we laid her to rest. The DICK of yesterday is the man of to-day; ambition is urging him onward, and he is seeking after the god gold. Success in life, never failure, for the studious HARRY. HENRY M., the most loved and also the noblest of our band, came to an untimely death one bright autumnal day, while nature was all jubilant and glad and cheery brightness around. As falls the sturdy young oak, so fell he; and the autumn leaves were his dying pillow, and the mossy earth his resting place. Peacefully he sleeps in a sequestered yard, a short distance from where we so often had congregated. One week from HENRY'S death, JENNIE died—lovely in mind as in person, but frail in constitution; consumption, that fell destroyer, fastened its iron grasp upon her, and she died. Little did we realize, when we coupled their names in the old school-room, that they so soon, and together, would wear the golden crown of immortality. "Surely, the ways of Providence are past finding out."

Some of the "boys" of yesterday sleep in Southern graves, and some in their home graveyards. Immortalized are their names, by the daring deeds of the army of blue. Others, with shattered limbs, have come back to us, and tell the tale of captivity, war and bloodshed most pitifully; while others there are who have come unmaimed and with the firm elastic bearing of true soldiers, and many "large stories" have they to tell of soldierly prowess and honorable deeds.

Yesterday is fast drifting into to-day; and yet what are we but "children of a larger growth?" Now, as then, we have our likes and our dislikes, our work and our play, our friends and our enemies, our hopes and the fulfillment of hope, sorrow and joy commingling. To-day is not so very far distant from yesterday, after all that has intervened. Our capabilities have grown with our growth and strengthened as strength has been given us. We feel more intensely than we did then, in proportion with our strength. But no sorrow or joy, however great, can blot the memory of these happy, care-free days from our recollection. QUEER.

January, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"SO COMMON."

"It's a quite pretty flower—but then it's so common; you see it is in everybody's garden." Yes, would-be dainty lady, it *is* common, thank GOD for that! His imperishable love to all shines forth from that flower. You that set yourselves in the high places of the earth cannot drink in all beauty—the flower is common, but beautiful also, and it is open and free to all. Its perfume is sent forth in the poor man's garden as sweetly as in the more highly cultivated grounds of the wealthy. It imparts its lessons of purity and beauty, and a love for GOD'S beautiful creation in the one place as well as in the other—and so it is classed under the species of "common." Who tinted it and gave it life and beauty? Who placed it here for all to enjoy? Who gave it its brilliant color to please our eyes and perfume to refresh our senses? And what of the rising and setting of the sun, the beautiful panorama that is spread before us every clear night, the countless lives that exist in air and water, our own living and dying, our characteristics and habits? Tinted and molded are we no more than that flower, the same and no more "common" are we. GOD pronounced all "good," and all is *uncommon* and a mystery. The dandelion by the roadside is as full of uncommonness as the most costly foreign flowers, and is also just as "good." We earnestly protest against this custom of calling all beautiful things "common" that come under the limited resources of all to purchase and therefore are for all to enjoy. S. J. C.

Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

MISTAKEN DUTY.

MANY a noble and useful life is actually wrecked for the sake of some self-created or, at best, strongly exaggerated duty, into which circumstances had drifted the individual, and for which all other duties (including the one, not to man but to God, to preserve for His utmost service the mind and body which He bestowed) are completely neglected. A mother will sacrifice all her children, and herself, upon whom her whole family depends, to save some one child who happens to have more influence over her than the rest; a sister will strip herself of every penny, and perhaps come to subsist upon charity in her old age, to supply the wanton extravagance of some scapegrace brother, for whom a workhouse crust of his own earning would be a salutary lesson; or—though of this evil let us speak with tenderness, for it verges on the noblest good—a daughter will waste her health, her strength, all the lawful enjoyments of her youth, perhaps even sacrifice woman's holiest right—love and marriage—for the sake of some exacting parent or parents, who consider that the mere fact of having given life constitutes the claim to absorb into themselves everything that makes life pleasant or desirable. These are hard words, but they are true words; and though it may be a touching and beautiful sight to see one human life devoted—nay, even sacrificed—to another, woe be to that other—ay, even though it were a parent—who compels the sacrifice!—*Author of "John Halifax."*

LIFE'S PERSPECTIVE.—In this strange landscape of our mortal existence there is but one true and safe point of sight, and that is neither from self within us nor from the world without us, but *from above*. The man who feels, humbly yet proudly, that his life is owed to Him who gave it, to be fashioned according to the clearest vision he has of His pattern, possesses in himself a permanent center whence he can judge of all things with an equal eye. He is like what David says of "a tree planted by rivers of water;" he grows firmly on his own root, and every development of his character, every act of his life, is in due proportion.—*Miss Mulock.*

THE LUNCH.

A gothic window, where a damask curtain
Made the blank daylight shadowy and uncertain;
A slab of agate on four eagle talons,
Held trimly up, and neatly taught to balance;
A porcelain dish, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead ripe, and without lustre;
A melon cut in thin, delicious slices;
A cake that seemed mosaic work in spices;
Two china cups, with golden tulips sunny,
And rich inside with chocolate like honey;
And she and I the banquet scene completing
With dreamy words and very pleasant eating.

[*T. B. Aldrich.*

A GENTLEMAN, who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied, "Oh! he is one of those men who have a soaring after the infinite and diving after the unfathomable, but who never pays cash."

Sabbath Reading.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN FATHER.

My day is dippin' in the West, it's gloamin wi' me noo,
I hear the sough o' Jordan's waves, that I maun travel through;
Yet tis na Jordan's wave I fear, nor trouble at the strife,
But oh! this sunderin' o' hearts, this leavin' weans and wife.

What tho' we ken o' better things—a fairer world abune,
Whaur lost frien's are a' waitin' us, an' a' maun travel sune.
This rendin' o' the siller strings that tether heart to heart,
Oh! it tries puir human nature sair, an' makes us laith to part.

Gae rax me bye the Bible, wife, while yet I'm fit to see,
Ere death creep o'er my cauldrife back, and flap my failin' e'e.
An' let us sing a 'e partin sang, before we sunder'd be,
For ye canna hae' me lang noo, I haena, lang to dree.

There pit the pillow to my back, an' ease me up awee,
An' bring them a' to my bedside to see their father dee;
Noo raise the Bible up a thocht, its ower laigh on my knee,
An' shift the licht a hennin back, its ower strong for my e'e.

He wale'd, he sang the partin' sang, his voice was firm and clear,
And read the fourteenth o' St. John, nor did he shed a tear;
Sae is it wi' the man o' God when life's day's darg is syne,
Nae future fears disturb his mind, nae rueful' looks behin'.

Oh but it gies me great relief, the singin' o' that sang,
My clay is crumblin' fast awa', my spirit noo grows strang;
My wife, my weans, we a' maun part sae dinna sab sae sair;
But dicht the tears frae aff your face, and let us join in prayer.

And let us join in prayer to Him that's wantin' me awa',
That He may be a faithfu' frien' and Father to ye a'—
He turned his glazin' e'e to Heaven, and raised his wither'd hand,
Noo safely thorough Jordan's wave he's reach'd the better land.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOVE.

BY REB. RAYMOND.

Is it worth that wins, in this dark, cold world of ours? Worth of morals, intellect, or gold, the people's god? Oh! weary, aching heart of ours, thou knowest these can never fill the void so deep and wide, can never still the yearning cry for love, for sympathy, that binds us here to life and duty. For friendship dost thou plead? A cold, unfeeling word. A dreary life to live, if that were all.

Duty, friendship, and moral worth may claim respect, yet who would choose to tread life's pathway with these alone? With wealth 'twere barely possible. With love, such as our Heavenly Father teaches, pure, ennobling, holy, it were beauty, peace, and joy. Our Father gives us love divine, not cold, indifferent friendship; and He asks our love again, is satisfied with nothing else. Within each heart He builds a censer filled with love, a holy light, destined to rise beyond the petty *likes* of life, yielding sweet perfume o'er the cares and toils around us, making *life* worth living for. And should we spurn this lamp He gives us, extinguish the light forever? Ah, no, we cannot! Pride may keep it down, or the stern realities of life quench the flame that should blaze forth; but the smothered embers glint and flicker, blackening and charring the walls that surround it, till the weary, aching heart, with all its yearning tenderness, is stilled forever. Till GOD in pitying love has gathered the lone lamb to His arms—to love that knows no ending, we may not learn the wealth of love abounding in the truest heart. There is a future where the dust of earth shall be swept from the surface; then it will be heart to heart; and love, the sweetest flower, will bloom in perfection in the sunlight of a Saviour's approbation.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

RELIGION is the only metaphysics that the multitude can understand and adopt.

THE trimmer to popularity is a traitor to God. His presence destroys unity and zeal of action.

IN the spirit of the Christian there is a perpetual spring tide, and in the wintry valleys he hears the ripple of ever-flowing streams.

THE god of metaphysics is but an idea; but the God of religion, the Creator of heaven and earth, the Sovereign Judge of actions and of thoughts, is a power.

BROTHER, religion is not a jumble of principles thrown together without system, order, affinity, and completion! They form a complete zone to encircle you round about.

LET us be men with men, and always children before God; for in his eyes we are but children. Old age itself, in presence of eternity, is but the first moment of a morning.

THIS life is but the cradle of the other. What avail then sickness, time, old age, death—different degrees of a metamorphosis which doubtless has here below only its beginning?

WE should speak to men of destruction only to make them think of duration, and of death only to make them think of life; for death runs into life, and destruction precipitates itself into duration.

The Reviewer.

ECCE DEUS. Essays on the Life and Doctrine of JESUS CHRIST. With Controversial Notes on "Ecce Homo." [16mo.—pp. 363.] Boston: Roberts Bro's.

MEN are at once so tenacious and so tender of their doctrinal beliefs that whenever anything startling in the way of a religious book appears it immediately awakens a hundred discordant echoes and opens a controversy in which each side is so confident of the impregnability of its own position and the utter untenableness of its opponent's that it should seem their fate must be like that of the cats in the fable, the devil devouring the cheese. Renan is always refuted, and Colenso always crushed, a dozen times over. In the present instance, however, we have a notable exception; and it is to be hoped that the appearance of "Ecce Homo" and "Ecce Deus" is the dawn of a new era in religious discussions. The former was published about a year ago, and at once attracted attention from the clearness of its reasoning and the purity and suggestiveness of its style. The author of "Ecce Deus" declares that it is not a reply to "Ecce Homo," and pays an unequivocal compliment to the intellectual stimulus which that book has infused into discussions of fundamental truth. But he believes that "the non-recognition of the mystery of the incarnation is the cardinal error of the book." The style of "Ecce Deus," as compared with that of "Ecce Homo," is not so completely free from those meaningless metaphors which seem to run so naturally into all language on religious subjects; but its author is scarcely the less a profound thinker and a close reasoner. Sold by E. Darrow & Kempshall.

PLAYED OUT. A Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS, author of "On Guard," "Walter Goring," "Playing for High Stakes," "Denis Donnev," "Theo. Leigh," &c. [8vo. pp. 159.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is No. 288 of "HARPER'S Library of select novels." The scene of the story is laid in that Arcadia of modern romance, English high life; and the characters are mostly of that class of persons who have nothing to do in the world but walk through the plot of a fashionable tale. This book has the first and most important requisite for a novel, that is, it is deeply interesting. The characters are distinctly drawn, and the author has imagination enough to put life and reality into their talk and actions. However, we think some of them "err 'gainst honest Nature's rule," and consider the views of human life and human nature here presented rather distorted. "Played Out" contains so many of the characteristics of modern novels, good and bad, that we regret that want of space prevents an extended notice of it as a representative of its class. Yet we cannot dismiss the book without a protest against the low standard of morality found in it and many of its comrades. Miss THOMAS and some of her contemporaries seem altogether devoid of moral sense. There is no excuse for holding up to admiration and finally dismissing to happiness such a character as MAURICE BYRNE. If there is a propensity in the human mind to exalt such men into heroes, it is the writer's duty to scourge the base proclivity to death, instead of fondling it. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Original Illustrations by S. EYTINGE, Jr. [16mo.—pp. 464.] Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

BLESSED be the man who invented diamond editions! Not only do they bring standard literature, in an elegant form, within reach of those who are compelled to be economical in these days of high prices, but they enable the more extensive book buyer to possess the complete works of voluminous authors without burdening his shelves with so many clumsy volumes. "Diamond editions," as some of our readers may not be aware, are so called because they are printed in "diamond" type, the smallest size manufactured. Ticknor & Fields propose to issue the entire works of CHARLES DICKENS in twelve or thirteen volumes, of which this is the first. It is beautifully printed; the type, though small, is so sharply cut as to be more legible than much that is larger. They will be issued in two styles of binding, one with and the other without illustrations. These, by the way, are some of the best we have seen, and are quite distinct in character from the so-called illustrations of many otherwise elegant books. Everybody wants DICKENS' novels; and now everybody may possess them.

THE STORY OF A TROOPER. With Much of Interest Concerning the Campaign on the Peninsula, not Before written. By F. COLBURN ADAMS, Author of Chronicles of the Battle; Our World; The Outcast; Adventures of Major Roger Sherman Potter, &c., &c. [12mo.—pp. 416.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

THE wide extent of country over which the late war was waged, and the great numbers of men engaged, together with the peculiar nature of the conflict, make it a fruitful source of stories of adventure. When these tales are related by actual participants who have any skill at all in the use of language, they can hardly fail of being interesting. The present volume relates in a pleasant style, the experience of a cavalryman in the scenes that followed the first call to arms and during the first year of the war—a period that had its singular and interesting features, many of which we are likely to forget in contemplation of the more important and decisive military movements of the later years. For sale by E. DARROW & Co.

VENETIAN LIFE. By W. D. HOWELLS. [16mo.—pp. 401.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

VENICE is pre-eminently the city of romance. Every poet sings about it at one time or another; and every tourist of Europe makes it a point to stand, with BYRON, "on the Bridge of Sighs." Mr. HOWELLS was United States Consul at Venice until recently, and has given us in this book a most entertaining account of life therein at the present day, with chapters on its commerce and notable buildings. His style is remarkably lively and pure, and his criticisms sharp but evidently just. He strips off a good deal of the fabulous romance that has clustered about the popular idea of this ancient city, but portrays vividly its interesting historical, social and architectural features. For sale by DEWEY.

SYBIL'S SECOND LOVE. By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of "Beatrice," "Nathalie," "Adele," "Queen Mab," etc., etc. Three volumes in one. [12mo.—pp. 432.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BESIDES the genuine novelists, there is a class of writers calling themselves such who are really mere plotsters, constructing and piling up incidents without portraying character, or, indeed, seeming to comprehend anything but its superficial phases. Their books may be got through by those who merely wish to kill time, but are insufferable to the critical reader. The one under consideration is of this sort. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

"To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God," are three things that business precedent, and business excitement cannot set aside.

SCENES IN SWITZERLAND—CATTLE GOING TO PASTURE.

Various Topics.

A RAIL-CAR AT DAYBREAK.

WHOEVER has traveled by rail at night will appreciate the following admirable sketch. We find it without any name attached; but it is safe to credit it to B. F. TAYLOR, of the Chicago Journal:

Long before we hear the roar of wheels we see the glimmer of a glowing light. Brighter and broader it opens, like the Cyclopean unwinking eye it is, the head light of the train. Then the steady jar, then the mingled clank as of a thousand shaken chains, and the cars are here. "All aboard," and "all right," follow each other in quick succession, and we are breathing the close and heavy air of a crowded dormitory. The car lamps have gone out disgusted, the little wakefulness of the sleepers has subsided, and frightened looking heads, flecked here and there, like a troubled sea, with white, compose the landscape; while over all, like pendulums, swing plethoric carpet bags slowly to and fro, and little satchels, brisk as mantle clocks, and bonnets made of nothing, dance up and down like blossoms in a rain; all timed to the motion of the train. But the dim gray turns to an old-eyed white, and the breathing bundles begin to stir; out of an egg-shaped package is hatched a woman, with locks dishevelled, like Venus from the sea. A three or two, and a rougher form emerges from cloak and shawl and shakes itself awake. A shapeless heap turns out a man, bearded like a pard. A pair of boots thrust out like bowsprits, go out of sight as the owner comes in view. One is soothing an irritated hat with gentle touches of his elbow; another pulling at his wilted collar. Disordered tresses are smoothed with hasty touches of the hand, and crumpled sleeves persuaded into shape. One lady has learned her lesson from Grimalkin, and makes her toilet precisely like a cat.

The cold, clear light of early morning is always trying to human beauty; there are no tints to be borrowed, no softening shades to be worn; a plain, cold stare that looks one out of countenance. But in a railroad train the order is appalling. If a face ever looks faded it is then; if the hair has any gray in it, it is sure "to show," wrinkles are read, like a sign-board, afar off. If there be discontent in the heart, it comes into the mouth, and everybody looks like people after a masquerade, or Richard after he became "himself again."

EIDER DOWN.

A CONSULAR Report of this year on Iceland gives an account of the way in which down is exacted from the eider duck. Early in June the bird, always repairing to the same spot, comes to some small holme or inlet in a bay or fjord and lays its eggs, after lining its nest with the down plucked from its own body. As soon as the eggs are laid, the owner of the hatching-ground robs the nest of the down and a part of the eggs, both of which the poor bird replaces a second and a third time, when she is left in peace to complete the process of incubation, but with her body completely denuded of down. This method is adopted because the down of the dead bird loses its elasticity, and is of comparatively little value. The hen bird gives eight or nine ounces of down to a nest, but when cleansed the weight is diminished by half. The value of the cleansed down is about 19*s.* per lb. The annual produce in Iceland is valued at about 5,000*l.* In some instances one small holme will give its owner an annual income of 150*l.* Such is the care taken of these birds, that during the hatching season no guns are allowed to be fired in their vicinity; foreign vessels arriving are forbidden to fire salutes.

HOW TO GO TO EUROPE.

THE New York Evening Post gives the following hints to those who purpose visiting Europe the coming season:

"Americans intending to visit Europe this spring will find abundant accommodations at reasonable prices for the voyage out and back. Several steamship companies announce a system of excursion tickets at rates ranging from $140 to $300 in gold for a stay in Europe.

"Thirteen lines of European steamers are now running regularly from this port. Of these, six issue excursion tickets. The fare on the steamers of the London and New York line is $200 in currency to London or Brest and back; tickets available for six months; by the steamer Havana, $250 to $300 in currency, out and back—passengers being allowed six weeks' time in Europe; by the Great Eastern, $100 to $140 in gold, with a reduction of $20 to passengers returning before August; by the Bremen line, out and back, $210 in gold; by the Antwerp line, out and back, $170 in gold; by the Inman line, out and back, $200 in gold—tickets available for twelve months.

"The regular fares by the lines which do not issue excursion tickets, are as follows:—Cunard, $150 in gold; New York and Havre (American line,) $120 in gold; New York and Havre (French line,) $160 in gold; Liverpool and Great Western, $90 in gold; North German Lloyd, $125 in gold; National Steam Navigation Company, $90 in gold."

THE HERDSMEN OF THE ALPS.

THE herdsman of the Alps leads a life peculiar to his race and land. The pastures whereon his cattle graze have no resemblance to the broad prairies of our own land, or to the almost boundless pampas and sheep-walks of South America and Australia. He has no use for horses or weapons of defence; formidable beasts of prey have long since disappeared before the prowess of the hardy Alpine hunter, and the narrow valleys, precipitous mountain paths, and elevated plateaus hemmed by almost unfathomable gorges, afford too precarious a footing for the horse.

During the summer the mountains yield plentiful pasturage, but spring does not come at the same time on all the pasture lands. The grass on the lower valleys and slopes starts first; then the herdsman leads out his cattle from the *chalet* where they have wintered, and commences his season of migratory life. The cattle, as the accompanying illustration shows, are led across streams by rude bridges, they snuff with keen enjoyment the mountain air from the summits of rocks, and repose at ease when their appetites are satisfied on the luxuriant grass. As the summer advances the higher pastures are approached, and in July and August the herd feeds on slopes that are but just below the eternal snows. Autumn comes and the herdsman turns homeward, and when the winter storms are reveling above, the cattle are grazing again in the lower valleys.

The herdsman loves his mountain life as the sailor loves the sea. Setting forth in the spring, he carries on his broad shoulders his household furniture, holding in one hand the milk pail, and grasping in the other the iron pointed *alpenstock*. A large basket on his back contains his milk strainer, some straw, a milking stool, a cheese mould, the stand on which the cheeses are placed to drain, and the kettle in which the curd is made. Seldom, until winter, can he revisit the *chalet* where his family lives, and as he ascends the rugged mountain path he casts an affectionate, lingering glance below. His life, in reality, is not an idle one, nor to him is it romantic; he has to collect eighty or ninety cows daily to be milked, and it requires hardiness and vigor to traverse the valleys and rugged mountain sides and gather in the herd. Besides this he has to make the cheese and keep the utensils scrupulously clean. Of cheese factories and the modern appliances of dairying he never dreamed. Hardy, robust and indefatigable, inured to exposure from early childhood, his weather-beaten frame is indifferent to the vicissitudes of climate. He is wild and uncultivated, ignorant of and undesirous of learning the usages of other people, but simple, honest and uncontaminated by the vices too common among the laboring population of most other districts.

THE SWISS HERDSMAN.

THE BANKS OF ENGLAND.

THE following anecdote will show with what nice precision the accounts are required to be kept in the great private banking houses of the English metropolis. After closing the doors to customers, every clerk makes up his accounts, and a general balance is struck, which must tally to the veriest farthing before the clerks separate. It happened on the occasion in question, that in one of these great establishments, there were two shillings and tenpence minus in the balance. Every clerk was ordered to revise his account, the silver and copper money in the vast vault was recounted, but there was no solution of the cause of the deficit. This was repeated over and over again, still there wanted two shillings and tenpence; the resident partner would not suffer the clerks to depart without a correct balance. Gladly would each clerk have paid the difference ten times out of his own pocket. The affairs remained unexplained until the next morning, when, on the arrival of one of the non-resident partners, he recollected taking that exact sum out of the till for the payment of the postage on a foreign letter, but without making the usual memorandum of the same.

FALSENESS of mind comes from falseness of heart; it proceeds from one's having secretly for aim one's own opinion, and not the true opinion. The false mind is false in everything, as a squinting eye looks always obliquely.

A LORD OF THE SOIL.—The Duke of Rutland's estate embraces one-sixteenth of the county of Leicestershire, England.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ORDER.

ORDER! Ah me, what a regiment of performances follows that little warder of five letters—Order. So thinks the indolent young lady as she sits wearily down on the first seat that she comes in contact with; for it matters not to her where she sits, as all are alike to her in her present state of feeling. Now that she is left to her own thoughts, she indulges in them so freely as to speak aloud. "Order, what—what a horrid word it is. It is well enough in its place, I confess, for housekeepers and servants who are employed for that purpose. But for me to think of such a thing is perfectly absurd. Here I have just returned from school, and I ought to practice on the piano and draw and, in fact, do all that pertains to a lady's work; for I excelled in them when I was at school, and I do not wish to relinquish them now that I have returned. I cannot, for my part, see why mother should persist in saying that no young lady can be thoroughly educated unless she understands all the different parts of housekeeping. She says that it is woman's sphere; but I do not feel disposed to think so; for if ever I marry (it will be no fault of mine if I don't) I intend keeping enough help to do that part of the work for me. Just imagine myself washing dishes in the kitchen, sweeping and scrubbing floors, dusting and cooking! Pretty looking object to entertain callers, if perchance they should call at that time. No, no! not so for me. If I say anything to mother respecting my thoughts on this subject, she very quickly replies that my portion of this world's goods may be very small. However, time will prove. Ah me, I wish I knew! But there is mother calling, and I must obey."

HAZEL.

A GRATEFUL TIGER.

A CAGED tiger had a live dog thrown to it, one day, for its dinner. Not being very hungry, the usually fierce creature did not touch the trembling little victim. This quietness gave the dog courage, and he began to lick the tiger's eyes, which were sore. This act seemed pleasant to the wild beast, and the dog continued it, from time to time, till the eyes of this savage animal got well. The tiger from that time took his tiny, four-legged doctor under his patronage, looked upon him kindly, and allowed him to eat when he chose of the food thrown into his den. Henceforth they lived like bosom friends.

Thus, you see, even a fierce tiger can be grateful for a little favor. How much more, then, should children learn to be grateful to their friends for the great favors they have received? When I see boys and girls unkind and insulting to their parents, who have done and suffered so much for them, I tell them the story of the tiger and the dog, and say, "Children, don't be less grateful to your parents than the tiger was to the little dog."

USEFUL SPORT.

ROBERT STEPHENSON was very fond of reducing his scientific reading to practice; and after studying Franklin's description of the lightning experiment, he proceeded to expend his store of Saturday pennies in purchasing about half a mile of copper wire at a brasier's shop in Newcastle. Having prepared his kite, he sent it up in the field opposite his father's door, and bringing the wire insulated by means of a few feet of silk cord, over the backs of some of Farmer Wigham's cows, he soon had them skipping about the field in all directions with their tails up. One day he had his kite flying at the cottage door as his father's galloway was hanging by the bridle to the paling, waiting for the master to mount. Bringing the end of the wire just over the pony's crupper, so smart an electric shock was given it, that the brute was almost knocked down. At this juncture the father issued from the door, riding whip in hand, and was witness to the scientific trick just played off upon his galloway.

"Ah! you mischievous scoundrel!" cried he to the boy, who run off.

He inwardly chuckled with pride, nevertheless, at Roberts's successful experiment.

TAKE CARE OF THE MINUTES.

As in money, so in time, we are to look to the smallest portions. Take care of the minutes, and the hours and years will take care of themselves. Gold is not found, for the most part, in great masses, but in little grains. It is sifted out of the sand in minute particles, which, melted together, produce the rich ingots which excite the world's cupidity. So the small moments of time, its odds and ends, put together, may prove a beautiful work. Hale wrote his contemplations while on his law circuit. Mr. Mason Good translated "Lucretius" in his carriage, while as a physician he rode from door to door. One of the Chancellors of France penned a bulky volume in the successive intervals of daily waiting for dinner. Kirke White studied Greek as he was going to and from a lawyer's office. Barney learned French and Italian while riding on horseback; and Benjamin Franklin laid the foundation of his wonderful stock of knowledge in his dinner hours and evenings, while working as a printer's boy.

ALEXANDER SMITH says, "there is even handed justice in time; for what he takes away, he gives something in return. He robs us of elasticity of limb and spirit, and in its place he brings tranquillity and repose,—the mild autumnal weather of the soul. If he takes away hope, he gives us memory?"

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs *may* yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

☞ All whose subscriptions expired last week (March 30,) will find the number, **897,** after name on address label, and will of course understand that, unless promptly renewed, their papers will be discontinued under our advance payment rule. We trust all will renew, and that each will, if convenient, induce at least one new recruit to join the Rural Brigade.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 20 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 13, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE proposed Russian treaty will unquestionably be postponed till December, and the chances are very strong that it will then be defeated. No good reasons have yet been stated for its approval.

The joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States, does not contain a specific appropriation of one million dollars, as originally proposed, but was passed in the following form:—That the Secretary of War he and hereby is empowered and directed to issue supplies of food, sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want, to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons, where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned wide-spread destitution; that the issues be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid, of unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations; provided that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from the U. S. Legation at the Hague, dated March 16th, which says:—"Since my last letter the rinderpest has spread in Belgium and France. The report of its progress in Holland from the 5th of January to the 17th of February shows a decline from week to week. The number of cases in that period was nearly 18,000; deaths, 7,175; slaughtered, 4,441; being a total loss of 11,616."

The commissioner of the General Land Office received returns showing the aggregate disposal of 18,824 acres of public lands during the month of March last, at the following local offices, viz: Tallahasse, Fla., 8,866 acres, under the homestead act of June 21st, 1866, which confines the entry to 80 acres each; East Saginaw, Mich., 6,192 acres; Ironton, Mo., 1,785 acres; Ionia, Mich., 1,681 acres. At the three last named offices nearly all the land disposed of was taken for actual settlement and cultivation. Since the opening of the office at Tallahasse, Fla., 1,385 farms have been added to the productive force of the State.

The Senate has confirmed Henry G. Thomas to be Major-General by brevet; and Major-Generals (Volunteer) Swayne, Thos. L. Crittenden, D. E. Sickles, J. J. Reynolds, B. H. Grierson and Nelson A. Miles to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet in the Regular Army.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of E. M. Norton to be Marshal of the District of West Virginia; and P. H. Winter, Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi. Major-General Edward McCord to be First Lieutenant in the 4th regiment U. S. cavalry.

In the case of Nicholas Carr, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded, an order has been received from Gen. Sickles prohibiting the branding on the ground that it comes within the law of Congress against maiming. The judgment of the Court was amended and the prisoner was fined two thousand dollars and imprisonment for the space of twelve months.

The Russian Treaty, it is thought, will be ratified in a few days.

From the South.

THE breaking of the levees on the Mississippi, in Louisiana, is producing great devastation in the river counties of that State and great suffering among the poor whites and freedmen. One break alone has overflowed seven parishes, and others almost as damaging in their effects have occurred. Thousands of acres of fertile land are thus rendered useless for this season, and the laborers who were to have cultivated it are deprived of the means of earning their subsistence.

The Superior Court of Maryland has refused to issue an injunction to restrain the holding of an election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, illegally called by the Legislature of that State.

The Memphis Bulletin has the following: "We could scour the pine woods of Mississippi and Alabama to-morrow, and drive before us hundreds and thousands of active, stalwart young white laborers, who are wasting their time in utter and entire idleness, because they are too proud or too lazy to work. Many of the families to which these young vagabonds belong are in a starving condition, some of them being the actual recipients of charity from the Freedmen's Bureau."

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi is making arrangements to bring the Re-construction act before the U. S. Supreme Court for the purpose of testing its validity.

The explosion in the Virginia colliery caused the death of one hundred persons. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery.

Edwin B. McGuire, Internal Revenue Collector in the 1st district of Arkansas, has been detected in an endeavor to secrete Government funds for his own personal use. Over $200,000 of the amount has been recovered. He fled to Texas and was arrested there.

From Albany.

THE bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal was lost in the Senate; also, that for the enlargement of thirteen locks in the Erie Canal west of Syracuse.

The bills to facilitate the construction of the New York, Oswego & Midland Railroad and the Southern Central Railroad, have passed the Assembly.

The bill appropriating $30,000 for the Armory at Rochester has passed both Houses.

A shooting affray occurred in Albany on the evening of the 5th inst. Two young men named Buttrie and McLaughlin, while walking together, were accosted by a third named Ellis, who had had some misunderstanding with Buttrie. Approaching he said to Buttrie, "I'm going to shoot you!"—whereupon Buttrie ran off and fell just as Ellis fired. The shot missed its aim when Ellis, turning, fired his second shot at McLaughlin who had not moved. The ball struck, penetrated one of his lungs, and, it is reported, he cannot recover. Ellis has been arrested.

From the Far West.

IDAHO advices of March 26th say that Indian outrages in the Snake and Borse River Valley are numerous. Hardly any stock has been left by the savages to work the farms. The Indians had attacked the Owhegee stage and killed the driver and two passengers. The other passengers escaped.

A dispatch from Virginia city announces the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature, which had been called together to provide for a revenue bill. This object was accomplished though not to the satisfaction of many of the people of Nevada.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The reported massacre at Fort Buford is not credited here. Letters have been received from Fort Sully by a gentleman of this city of a later date than the one upon which the story is based, which report all well and make no allusion to any disaster. Gen. Sherman has received no advices of a massacre, and disbelieves the report.

The winter has been, as generally reported, one of unprecedented severity. Thousands of cattle, horses and mules, and some few families, have perished with cold and hunger. The stations on the overland mail line have been kept supplied with provisions at great cost and labor, the snow in many places rendering the roads impassable for miles.

In the vicinity of Salt Lake City the thermometer ranged from 33° to 40° below zero for several days during March.

From Europe.

THE news from Europe is of a highly interesting character. There is an appearance of threatened imminent war between Russia and Turkey, and an indication that the much mooted "Eastern Question" may be very speedily brought to a final issue. The Czar is collecting troops along the Southern frontier of Russia, and the Sultan is concentrating his military strength at Constantinople. The Viceroy of Egypt, nominally subject to the Turkish Government, cautiously holds aloof, and evinces no hearty sympathy with the cause or the fortunes of the Sublime Porte. Should the war actually commence, it could hardly fall short of involving a good share of Europe, with the added element of all Turkey's available strength in Asia and Africa. The result of it will decide the tenure of Moslem rule in Europe.

News from Paris is to the effect that the Prince Imperial is not likely to live long, as his present illness has greatly prostrated him.

Herald's Vienna correspondent says:—The most marked official attentions are being paid to the Italian Minister, while the coolness shown toward the Russian Representative was just as decided.

It is thought that the Austrian Empire will go to a speedy and complete dissolution should it not be immediately knit together by a sharp war with either Russia or Prussia, a contest with Russia on the Eastern Question being the most likely.

It seems to be now settled beyond all reasonable doubt that there will be no Reform bill carried during the present session, and that another appeal will be made to the present constituency of Parliament before the representatives finally decide how many of the unrepresented millions may be safely admitted within the pale of the constitution. Lord Derby has declared that if his bill is rejected by the House of Commons he will appeal to the country, and, judging from its reception by the House on the evening of Monday, the 18th of March, the measure is already hopelessly condemned.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, said that the prospective transfer of the Russian North American possessions to the United States was a matter of indifference to England.

From California.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco of April 6, says:—The California Steam Navigation Company and the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, the latter known as Ben Holladay's line, have been combined and obtained the withdrawal of the Anchor line of steamers on the Oregon route. The price of freight has been raised to the old figures.

Leading bankers and capitalists of this city have purchased the steamships Idaho, Montana and Oregonian, for the purpose of placing a line of steamers between this city and New York via Panama. It is understood that the vessels are ready to make the connection on the Atlantic side.

An enthusiastic meeting was held Thursday night in this city in aid of the destitute people of the South. Governor Low presided. Over $11,000 were subscribed, and arrangements were made to take up collections throughout the Pacific States. The Express, Navigation, Railroad, Stage and Telegraph Companies, have all offered their gratuitous services.

Russian America.

THE telegraph brings an array of evidence in support of the pending treaty between the United States and Russia, by which the latter cedes all her possessions on the American continent to the former. In a dispatch to the Secretary of War from San Francisco, dated April 4, Major-General H. W. Halleck says, "I learn from a gentleman who has recently visited many parts of Russian America that its value has been greatly under-estimated. The rejection of the treaty would cause great dissatisfaction, especially in California.

From Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., April 5.—The whole of the volunteer forces which were recently ordered to hold themselves in readiness have been placed under martial law and the authority of the Queen's regulations. The different corps in the district have been placed under command of Major-General Stisted.

From Mexico.

THE latest Mexican news discredits the rumored defeat of Escobado by the Liberals. The city of Vera Cruz is closely besieged by a strong force, preluding the speedy capture of the city and the Imperial forces in it. It is said that Santa Anna is organizing a fillibustering expedition against the Liberals.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

THE news from the continent is to the 6th inst. Napoleon is said to hesitate about releasing Holland from her engagement with respect to the cession of Luxemburg.

A new Italian Cabinet is to be formed immediately.

A dispatch from London states a general distrust, political and financial, prevails all over Europe.

The Liberal members of the English Parliament have had a meeting and resolved to defeat the Government Reform bill. If successful it is said that the Derby Cabinet will tender their resignations.

United States bonds show an upward tendency in the London market. The same is true with respect to Paris. Cotton was heavy with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 12½; Orleans, 13. No change in breadstuffs. Provision market dull.

A war between France and Prussia, it is reported, is not improbable.

RIOT IN LUZERNE CO., PA.—A large body of miners are on a strike in Luzerne county, and refuse to allow any work to be done till wages are raised. The Sheriff has applied to the Governor for military aid.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 9, 1867.

THERE was an active call for money in this locality early last week, but the banks were able generally to respond to the calls of their customers. In New York the pressure was quite severe, and continued nearly through the week. It was expected that immediately after the quarterly statements were made money would be plenty, and rates of interest on temporary loans considerably lower. But, to the surprise of almost everybody, money was very close for some days, and the stringency was almost equal to that which prevailed under the January panic. One cause of the tightness of the New York market was the fact that country and western bankers drew down their balances to a pretty low figure in order to make a good showing for the quarterly returns, and currency did not find its way east again as soon as was anticipated.

Stocks were depressed last week, particularly railroad securities.

Gold is something lower. The large amount of gold in the Treasury, and the sum to be paid out in May, have an effect upon the market. Sales were made yesterday at 135.

The statement of the public debt for the 1st of April has been published. The changes from the March statement are as follows:

The reduction of the temporary interest-bearing paper due in 1867 and 1868 was unusually heavy—in all, $52,748,100, to wit: $34,526,400 funded into gold-bearing stocks, and $18,223,700 paid in full out of the balances in the Treasury at the beginning of the month. The other changes in the statement result in a further reduction of the grand total of the public debt of $7,335,820. The total is now down to $2,523,428,070, and by the close of the fiscal year will probably be down to $2,500,000,000 of which nearly one-fifth will be free of interest, and the remainder interest-bearing.

The reduction in the greenback circulation is only $818,377. The gold in the Treasury has been increased $4,471,027, and is now larger than ever before. Deducting the amount of the gold notes out, there are over ninety-three millions of gold in the Treasury, at the disposal of the Secretary, to be sold or kept in the vaults as he shall decide.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market is firm at the West. The receipts at the lake ports for the next two weeks will be watched with a good deal of interest.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to March 30, 1866 and 1867:

	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls	747,492	570,602
Wheat, centals	1,274,151	1,507,939
Corn, centals	1,554,960	961,095
Oats, centals	350,688	412,072
Barley, centals	168,213	80,748
Rye, centals	119,124	66,528
Total grain, centals	3,467,996	3,033,382

WOOL.—There is no material change in prices, but fine fleeces are held very firmly, under the anticipation that the demand will soon be very large. The sales in Boston last week were about 600,000 lbs., at a range of 50@72½c. for fleece. The Boston Bulletin says:

In pulled wools the transactions have been considerable, and at slightly improved rates. The better grades are sold close up and command very full prices. We quote No. 1 at 35@40c., supers at 45@57c., extras at 55@63c., and double extras at 65@67c., the outside rate for choice brands. Included are 30,000 lbs. of super at 47½@52c.; small lots do. at 50@57c.; 20,000 lbs. Western extra at 57c.; and small lots country and Boston do. at 60@65c.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	15,00@15,50	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	3,00	Cherries	30@ 33
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,70@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,90@ 2,95	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,12@ 3,20	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,04	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,00@ 1,05	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,20@ 1,25	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,00@ 1,10	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,50@23,50	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@12,50
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll	23@ 25c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 23	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@ 23	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	19@ 21	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	12½@14½	Wool, ₩ lb	50@ 63c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	25@ 26	Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@22,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	35@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, April 6—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 28@38c. Flour, sales at $10,00@16,10. Wheat, $2,40@3,20. Rye, $1,45@1,51. Barley, $1,22@1,35. Corn, $1,21@1,23. Oats, 67@75c. Pork, new mess, $22,90@23,06; old do. $22,00@22,25; prime, $19,50@19,75. Lard, 12@13¼cts. Butter, 16@32c. Cheese, 13@13c. Hams, 12½@14c. Shoulders, 9@10c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, April 6—Flour, sales at $10,00@16,50; rye flour, $5,50; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75; Rye, $1,47. Corn, $1,14@1,20; Oats, 67@73¼cts. Clover seed, 17@24c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,80@4,12 ₩ bushel for Western, and $4,12@4,50 for recaped. Barley, firm.

Buffalo, April 6,—Flour, sales at $12,00@15,00; Wheat, no sales; Corn, $1,05@1,10; Barley, $1,15; Rye, $1,50; Peas, $1,15@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions—Pork, $23,50; Lard, 13½c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, c.; Butter, 15@35c; Cheese, 18@20c. Seeds—Clover, $10@10,50; Timothy, $3,50; Flax, $3,00.—*Courier.*

Chicago, April 6—Flour, $9,50@12,50; Wheat, $1,42½@2,00; Corn, $1,02½@1,04; Oats, 53@54c; Rye, $1,11@1,13; Barley, $1,08@1,10. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,50; Lard, 13c; Live hogs, $6,75@7,40.

Toronto, April 3.—Flour ranges from $5,87½@9,00; Wheat, spring, $1,70@1,75; fall, $1,92@1,95; Oats, 38@40c; Barley, 58@62c; Peas, 65@71c; Pork, mess, $19,25; prime, $17; Hams, 8@11cts; Bacon, 8@11cts; Shoulders, c: Lard, 8@9cts; Butter, 9@16cts; Cheese, 13½@14c; Eggs, 11@13c. Hay, $12; Straw, $6@7,00; Clover seed, $7,50@8,00; Timothy, $1,50@2,50.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, April 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18; Cows and Calves, $35@100; Veal Calves, 8@12cts; Sheep and Lambs, $7,00@10,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@8,50; dressed, $10,50@10,87½.

Albany, April 5.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@10½c. Sheep, common to good, 6@8½c; Hogs, 8@8½c.

Brighton & Cambridge, April 3—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@310 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@110; heifers, $40@50. Sheep, 5½@8c; extra, 9@9½c; in lots, $3,75@5,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 8½@9c; retail 10@12c. Fat hogs, 9@9½c.

Chicago, April 4—Beeves range at from $5,75@8,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $5,50@7,40; Hogs, $6,35@7,90.

Toronto, April 3—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,00; 2d, $6,00@6,00; interior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, April 6—Wool market is firm with a moderate demand; sales are 300,000 lbs. at 45@62½c for domestic fleece; 40@51c for superfine pulled; 40@51c for extra pulled; 22@38c for Texas; 57@62½c for Noells, and 41@42½ for Cape.

Boston, April 4—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@78c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 51@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 2@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@53c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@35c; East India, 18@35c.

Cincinnati, April 3—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING and ENGRAVING ON WOOD, in all its branches, by GEO. FRAUENBERGER, No. 60 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

BLACK SPANISH HEN'S EGGS (PURE breed) for sale, $1 per dozen, by Express. Address R. C. TOMPKINS, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

$150 Agents Wanted to sell new articles just out. Address, with stamp, 899-2t FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

SEED POTATOES.—I have now in store a full stock of all the leading varieties of potatoes for planting. Catalogues and prices upon application. 899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED CAN-vasser in every County in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $200 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—STANTON'S Patent Mill Dogs, Portable and Stationary Engines. Also, manufacture all kinds of Castings, Mill Gearing, &c. BEARDS & PENFIELD, 899-4t Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—ALL the BEST Kinds, at reduced prices. See advertisement in the Rural of March 9th. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. SMITH, JONES & CO., Huron, Erie County, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "COT-TAGE BIBLE AND FAMILY EXPOSITOR,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SPROUTING.— Having made arrangements for a supply of Nansemond and Bermuda potatoes for seed, I am now prepared to receive orders and will ship same promptly. Price, $13 ₩ barrel; ₩ bushel, $6. 899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents to sell Moore's Emblematical and Pictorial Masonic Chart; the new Chromo of Lentze's Great Painting of Washington as a Mason; and Baker's Low Twelve Bell. For full information, address 899-2t L. T. MOORE, Lawton, Michigan.

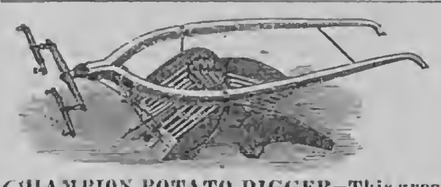
FOSTER'S PLASTER AND BROAD-CAST GRAIN SOWER.—This machine, for sowing Ing Plaster, Ashes, Lime and Grain, broadcast, from the large sales of the two past years, proves itself to be the very machine that the farmers need, is now offered at the low price of Forty Dollars, delivered at the railroad. Manufactured and sold by N. FOSTER & CO., Palmyra, N. Y. ☞ All orders promptly attended to. 899-3t

A WORD TO BOTH SEXES.—Should any lady wish to improve her complexion, remove freckles or moth patches, or any other disfigurations of the skin; also, should any gentleman desire to reproduce lost hair upon the head, or increase the growth of whiskers or mustaches, or change the hue to a more desirable color, they may address Mme. J. G. ARTHUR, Hartford, Conn., and be sure of receiving such information by return mail as will surpass their most sanguine expectations.

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE—Situ-ated in Cooper Co., Mo., containing 400 acres prairie and timber; 280 acres under fence; dwelling house with 8 rooms, stone dairy house, Swiss barn, 48 by 87, with other outbuildings. Orchard of 200 young bearing fruit trees, and several never failing springs. This is one of the finest winter wheat, tobacco and grazing farms in the State. For terms address D. McMILLAN, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., or D. A. McMILLAN, Boonville, Mo.

MUNSON'S COMPLETE PHONO-GRAPHER—Teaches the whole Art of Phonography and also Reporting, without the aid of a Teacher. This work simplifies the system and renders it easy of acquisition. Price, post-paid, $2.25. Send a stamp for our new Circular. Address R. H. JOHNSTON & CO., 64 Nassau Street, New York.

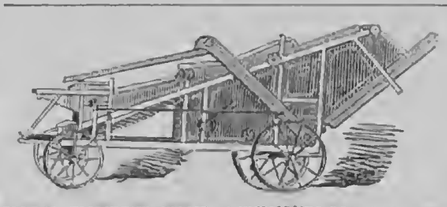
RHEUMATISM CURED UPON A new principle. The "INDUTO MEDICARI," discovered by J. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., acts upon the absorbents, and its success in the cure of this painful disease is without a parallel. For particulars send for Circulars. Price $2,00 per package. Sent free by mail on receipt of the money by DIXON, CLARK & HALLETT, Agents for United States, 899-4t No. 149 Chambers Street, New York.



CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. For State, County and Town Rights or machine, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N Y

WANTED—50,000 RURAL NEW-YORKERS, alias, **Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers** and others, to come to NORTH MISSOURI, and then buy and settle upon our rich and cheap lands. In order to learn the full and good reasons for moving to Missouri let the reader for himself and his friends, send for a package of the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co's gratuitous Advertising Circulars. A *Sectional Map* showing the exact location of over 400,000 acres of best PRAIRIE, TIMBER AND COAL LANDS FOR SALE, is sold for thirty cents. Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo. 899-4t

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, &c.—The undersigned beg leave to introduce to your notice their PATENT COMBINATION WATER POWER. This Combination of water power is very simple and durable, and far superior to any other water power whatever. Our Combination insures a free movement both to wheel and water and, as the water is used three times, a considerable increase of power. For full particulars and engraving, send to our office, 137 Delancy-st., New York City, where we also are ready to take orders for putting up the Combination ourselves. We are also willing to sell the right of our patent by States and Counties, or the whole patent right. Address HENS & ZIMMER, Sole Agents, 137 Delancy-st., New York City. Or LOUIS KRATZER, Inventor, No. 10 Monument-st., Baltimore, Md. P. S.—Call or send for a Circular. 899-2t



WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL interested, to our improved Thrashing Machines, *both Steam and Horse Power*. Long experience in the business enables us to offer the very best of machinery. We build all sizes of Thrashers, Portable Engines, Horse Powers, &c. Send for our Circulars. Write to JONES W. YEO, Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST SELLING AND MOST USEFUL BOOK OF THE DAY.—Our Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month, in selling

DR. MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

or **10,000 Recipes** in all the Useful Arts, such as Agricultural, Brewing, Wine Making, Cooking, Cements, Farriery, Medicine, Domestic Economy, &c., &c., &c. New, reliable, and useful discoveries added to each edition, making it the most complete book of the kind ever issued. No similar work has been published, equaling this in completeness, variety of matter, and reliability. No class of men once possessing it would willingly dispense with it. It is useful alike to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the House-Keeper, and the Professional man.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"One of the most important family works ever published."—*Rural American*, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1866.

"Is probably the fullest and most reliable book of its class extant."—*The Watchman*, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1866.

This last edition contains the decision of the Judge upon Farming Implements at the State Fair held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866.

Circulars giving full description and terms to Agents, copies of letters from our Canvassers, showing what they are doing: recommendations and opinions of the press, *sent free* by the publishers. Price $4. T. ELLWOOD ZELL & COMPANY, (Established in 1819,) Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 899-2t.

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,

GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal. 899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Hall Thrashing Machines—Glen & Hall.
Agents Wanted—T Ellwood Zell & Co.
Wanted, Agents—Secomb & Co.
Champion Potato Digger—H J King.
Wanted—Geo. S Harris.
The Great Demand—F B Fancher.
Rheumatism Cured—Dixon, Clark & Hallett.
Sweet Potatoes for Sprouting—P S Meserole.
Planter and Broadcast Grain Sower—N Foster & Co.
Munson's Complete Phonographer—R H Johnson & Co.
Seed Potatoes—Smith, Jones & Co.
Wanted—L T Moore.
Stanton's Mill-dogs &c.—Beards & Penfield.
Black Spanish Hen's Eggs—R C Tompkins.
Seed Potatoes—P S Meserole.
Agents Wanted—Foot & Clark.
Thrashing Machines, &c—Jones W Yeo.
Missouri Farm for Sale—D A McMillan.
Large Duchesse Pear Trees—T G Yeomans.
Wanted—C Rich & Co.
New Patent Agency—Geo Fraunberger.
Osage Orange Seed—Abel D Chase.
A Word to Both Sexes—J G Arthur.
Agents Wanted—Brainard & Sampson.
To Capitalists, &c.—Hens & Zimmer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Crystal White Blackberry—A M Purdy.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Philadelphia paved nine miles of streets in 1866.

— The locomotive now runs 450 miles west of St. Louis.

— Washington policemen have to sign temperance pledges.

— Another case of trichina is reported in Springfield, Mass.

— During March the National debt was reduced $15,000,000.

— The first edition of Victorin's new book has only forty copies.

— An "Anti-High Rent" Association has been formed in New York.

— In a Nevada hotel the wash-basin is made of half a pumpkin hollowed out.

— It has become popular for ladies to visit the Corps Legislatif in Paris.

— Cincinnati has taken the preliminary steps for forming an Art Association.

— During the present year from 1,000 to 2,000 buildings will be erected in Detroit.

— The negro suffrage bill has finally passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature.

— The Prohibitory Liquor law has been killed by the Minnesota Legislature.

— The dog tax of Mississippi produced $25,000 for the State treasury last year.

— General Grant has been made the recipient of a splendid rifle by Providence friends.

— The length of the proposed bridge at St. Louis will be 2,700 feet, and cost $5,000,000.

— There are one hundred and forty-three New York correspondents of "provincial journals."

— A submarine cable, uniting the island of Ceylon to the main land, has been successfully laid.

— A memorial is to be erected to Palmerston by the people of Tiverton whom he represented so long.

— A dangerous five dollar counterfeit on the People's National Bank of Jackson, Mich., is reported.

— The negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg to the French Empire have been stopped.

— At the North Carolina Union Convention 53 counties were represented equally by whites and negroes.

— Forty-two steamboats are advertised to leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri river.

— Secretary McCulloch has stated officially that the new Tariff bill went into operation the day of its passage, March 2d.

— In Mississippi there is but little suffering. During January no rations were issued by the Bureau, except to the hospitals.

— The ever-increasing import into this country of eggs from abroad reached in the year 1866 the enormous number of 438,878,880.

— The fact of next year being a "leap year" has added £13,000 to the estimates for the British army—one day's pay for the forces.

— The Portuguese Government has proposed the abolition of the penalty of death for a commutation into that of hard labor for life.

— It is said that the French Government intends to abolish, in the new law on the press, all punishment by imprisonment for press offenses.

— The House of Representatives has passed a bill making eight hours a day's work for all mechanics employed by the U. S. Government.

— The bill appropriating $50,000 for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in the District of Columbia has passed both houses of Congress.

Special Notices.

Crystal White Blackberry—Beautiful, exceedingly delicious and hardy, equal to any black sort in size and bearing. $2 pr doz.; $10 pr 100—*pre paid*. Also, all other valuable old and new sorts of all kinds of *Small Fruits*, at the very lowest advertised rates. For particulars send 10 cts. for my *Instructive* and *Descriptive* Catalogue of *Small Fruits*. It gives instruction from fifteen years of *practical experience*. Wholesale list free. Address
A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.

Many Persons are to-day suffering from Dyspepsia who do not know it; they feel a heaviness after eating, a sort of langour or lack of energy, and attribute it to the Spring weather. It is nothing but Indigestion, and one dose of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will confirm this fact.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.—Hereafter the price of advertising on the last page of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be Seventy-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. The price for inside pages will continue at Fifty Cents a Line for advertising, and One Dollar a Line for Special Notices, until otherwise announced.

Keep a List?—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Established, 1861.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of abont 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 610 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 34th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 133 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery*."

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Orange Co., Vt., Jan., 1867.
TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—The Tea I ordered before gives good satisfaction, and I send you another order amounting to $41.60, which you will please fill and send to my address by Express. Many thanks for the complimentary package.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SMITH.

4	lb	Young Hyson, C A Earl, at $1,25	$5 00
1		Black, best, E B, do at $1,20	1 20
4		Young Hyson, John Clarke, at $1,25	5 00
3		do H S Harrington, at $1,25	3 75
2		do D D Martin, at $1,25	2 50
2		do A S Martin, at $1,25	2 50
2		do Mrs Wakefield, at $1,25	2 50
2		do Walace Martin, at $1,25	2 50
1		do L H Merrill, at $1,25	1 25
1		Best Japan, L H Merrill, at $1,25	1 25
2		Young Hyson, D M Harrington, at $1,25	2 50
1		do F Goodrich, at $1,25	1 25
2		Japan, F Harrington, at $1,25	2 50
2		Young Hyson, S B Bohonon, at $1,25	2 50
2		do Enos Town, at $1,25	2 50
2		do Alex Smith, at $1,25	2 50
1		Japan, Alex Smith, at $1,25	1 25
1		Coffee, best, A C Boutwell, at 40c	40
			$41 60

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department—direct to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.
Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 899-1t

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AGENTS WANTED for the best Horse Doctor Book ever published. See lengthy advertisement in Rural, on page 106, issued March 30th. 898-4t

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ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE IMPROVED—Selected by the Government Agent as the best in the U. S., and sent by him to the Paris Universal Exposition, can be packed in small compass for shipping. For full description address
898-1t ALDEN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

JEWETT & NORRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Boston, Mass., and London, Eng.,

Prosecute claims in favor of *Heirs, Legatees* and *next of kin* in any part of *Europe, Great Britain* or any *British Colony*. Family Charts and genealogy prepared.

$500,000,000 in Money and Estates remain unclaimed in Great Britain and Ireland alone. We have lists of persons advertised for as next of kin.

Lists of persons whose heirs have been advertised for by order of the Court of Chancery between 1760 and 1866.

Lists of intestates deceased in United States, Australia, British Guiana, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Victoria, Cape Good Hope, South Australia and New South Wales, leaving property in England, or the Colonies.

Lists of unclaimed dividends in National debt, Bank of England and South Sea Stock.

Fee for search for any name, two dollars. Address or apply to the Boston offices. JEWETT & NORRIS,
898-2t 16 Washington Street, Boston.

NEW PATENT TUBING or Bored Wells.—Those wishing the best patent for clay and quicksands, should confer with the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. WM. S. DEAN, Hornellsville, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER
COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
894-1t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

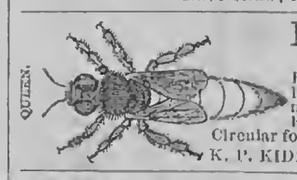
Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.

☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings.

Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.

Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand buds.

☞ For Price Lists address
HOLTON & ZUNDELL,
Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.



Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS. Do you want the Fastest, Easiest Operated, Simplest, most Durable and Cheapest, SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER in the world, $12 to $38, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried.

☞ AGENTS wanted everywhere. For Illustrated Descriptive Circular, and full particulars, address G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. 896-1t

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PROVIDENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(Formerly Musical Institute.)

The advantages offered by this Institution, for obtaining a complete musical education, are unsurpassed in this country. Instruction given in Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Cultivation of the Voice, and in Harmony and Composition, French, German and Italian. The best teachers employed in each department. Pupils reside in the same building with, and under the constant care of, the teachers. Special attention is given to preparing pupils for teaching. Excellent board at $3,50 per week. Tuition from $12 to $15 per quarter. Summer Term begins May 4th. For Catalogues and Circulars address
E. TOURJEE,
Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT.—Capable and Active Men and women can obtain pleasant and remunerative occupation without investing capital by addressing, immediately, B. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y. "No Humbug." 890-4t

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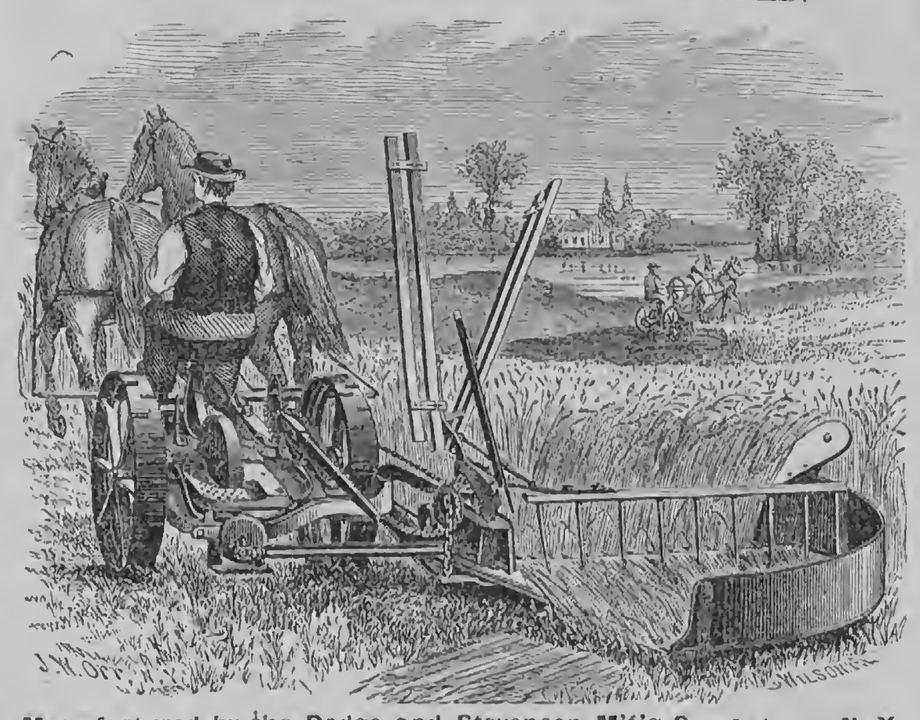
IRON STABLE FITTINGS—Ventilating Partitions, Grooved-Posts, Hay-Racks, Mangers, Hitching Rings, &c. Also, new pattern Cribs, combining Hay-rack, Manger with food-guards, tumbling water pot, and halter with weight and buffer; fittings for Cow Stable. Call and see samples or send for Circular.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
896-4t Corner Reade & Center Sts., N. Y.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:
L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the
DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. Good responsible Agents and canvassers wanted. For State, County or Town Rights, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N. Y.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candies, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent postpaid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 129 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-tf

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CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.

☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

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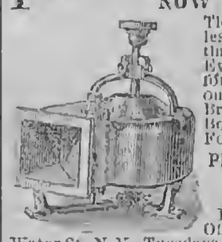
PRESSURE TURBINE WATER WHEEL NOW READY.



The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.
PEEKSKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
D. L. SEYMOUR will be at the Office of Packard & Hill, No. 195 Water St., N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive specifications and make contracts for Machinery and Castings of all kinds. 893-13eo

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50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No time is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 836-896

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.
☞ Send for Circular. Agents Wanted.
875-48t 699 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. $1.25 a Year. Sample copies 10 cents. "*Its exquisite beauty surpasses our anticipations.*"—LADYS' BOOK. 894-3t

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ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
891-13t M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 207 Bowery, New York City.

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500 AGENTS WANTED IN A NEW business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.
First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (25 gal.,) $14; No. 3, (15 gal.,) $12; No. 4, (7½ gal.,) $10; No. 5, (3 gal.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*
"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*
"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*
"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*
"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

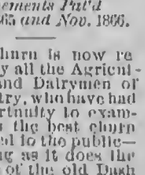
☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G CO., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

CURLS! CURLS.

SAMPLES
SENT FREE.



A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The Curlique will curl the straightest hair on the first application, (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with Stamp,
896-5t Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio.

$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES— Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
893-13t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AT REST.

BY MERTELE CONO.

Peace for a troubled heart,
Time-tossed on darkening seas,
'Neath gloom of clouded skies,
And restless harmonies.
The tide that throbbed so long,
Up rock-ribbed lengths of shore—
To-day the waves are calm,
Their requiems are o'er.
Peace for a troubled brain,
From all the earth-strife drear,
From toiling schemes, and pain,
From ache, and doubting fear,
That wears the calm to-day,
That angel faces know.
A pure life, given back
Regrets—dead memories past,
All hushed beneath this mound,
Of daisied sod,—at last.

Rochester, March, 1867.

The Story Teller.

MY BOSOM FRIEND,

OR

YANKEE FAIRIES AT WORK.

I had been reading to my little ones the legends of the Northern lands, in which, to tell the truth, I had taken as deep an interest as the open-mouthed young folks themselves.

When the children had gone to bed, I lamented that the belief in fairies had died out.

"Alas!" said I, "that they have vanished!"

"Weel, I no ken that," replied my Scottish friend, Mellaggis; "I'm a thinkin' there are as mony giants and fairies in the world as ever there war! Gang yer gate to Waltham, as ye were talkin' o', and if ye dinna see a lot o' fairies there, and if it is na a giant that carries ye there, ye ken say I'm wrang!"

"A giant carry me?"

"Aye, mon!" said the Scot; "what auld giants that ye e'er read o' can be mated wi' an engine?"

And so, one day, I placed myself behind the great giant of the nineteenth century—a locomotive engine—and went to the pretty rural town of Waltham, Mass., in the United States—a town famous "not for a day, but for *all time*," for here a pair of great steam giants turn the wheels that again turn the wheels that mark the time for a continent. It takes a four-acre lot to hold these giants—each with a hundred iron arms and a thousand steel fingers; and this four-acre lot is built within and without and overhead with brick and iron and glass, and is called, "The American Watch Factory of Waltham;" and it was thereabout that Mellaggis said I should find the fairies.

But the fairies of our day—that is, the Waltham fairies—are not like those we read of. They don't play elfin pranks, for their every step is measured by the sun; and they have nothing to do with wings, but to mark the steady motion of those of old Father Time himself.

But to drop metaphor, and come down to the practical as well as the poetical part of this fairy hive of industry and order, let us walk through some of the long galleries of this fairy palace, and for guide and mentor we will take one of the managers.

"But first," said we to our guide, "will you please inform us how this great establishment originated?"

He informed me that the manufacture of watches by machinery is a distinctively American undertaking. For several generations a vast number of watches have been made in England, Switzerland and France; but the component pieces have been made and finished by hand in different factories, and even in different provinces, with no direct relation to each other. Here in Waltham, on the contrary, a watch is created in all its wonderful harmony and exquisite beauty from the original and crude materials—the brass, the steel, the enamel, the gold, the unwrought jewels—under one roof and one supervision, by a mechanism that never tires and never varies.

The task of competing with Europe in the manufacture of watches seemed at first sight to be hopeless. Europe had the market, the reputation, two centuries of experience, and the cheapest of human labor. To make matters worse, there was free trade in watches. A petty tariff of only seven and a half per cent. was all the "protection"—nominal or real—that existed fifteen years ago to foster native enterprise and genius. Ingenious men conceived the idea of manufacturing every part of the watch, and of performing every process of manipulation, by a succession of machines, each of which should execute one function only, and then pass its work over to another piece of mechanism. The only duty left to man in this daring conception was to superintend the work of the iron slaves whom he had created, to carry their products from one to another, and to put the watch together after all its parts had been completed. The scheme was an ideal one; there were no such machines in existence; but the plan was seconded by capital, and, in 1853, the experiment was tried. At that time, although the chief parts of a watch were made by machines, there were still a large number of pieces turned out by hand, and various important processes entrusted to manual skill, which are now done wholly by mechanism. The company of machines was quickly increased to a regiment, the regiment to a brigade, and now the brigade has become an army.

I asked how many watches were imported annually.

"Formerly about four million dollars' worth yearly," the manager said, "and it took about four millions more to make them go. At the present time, the English watch trade with the United States has nearly ceased, and the Swiss has greatly fallen off."

"How many watches," I asked, "are manufactured at Waltham now?"

"We turn out," said he, "at the rate of 250 a day, or 80,000 a year, of all varieties from good to best."

I asked as to the number of hands employed.

"We average," he replied, "700. We pay good wages, and require intelligent operatives. The situations are soon filled. You will see how we keep the factory; we intend that every room shall be as clean, comfortable, and pleasant as a parlor, and that is one reason why we always secure first-class help."

There is hardly any *work* in the factory. Iron muscles do everything of that sort. All that the operatives are needed for, after the machines are made, is to watch and guide them.

THE FAIRIES' HOME.

We now requested that he would show us something of the factory.

"With pleasure," he replied. "To begin at the beginning, here is the engine-room, where four boilers of 30 horse-power drive the two hugegenii that in turn drive a little army of iron fairies all day long to their several tasks. No cunning wee body of a screw maker or a pivot-polisher is so made that it can stop and waste its time in playing while these surly old genii in their dens are busy."

Dens! Why, is this neat room, which has its wall adorned with pictures and many pretty devices, and which, under its window that looks out on a green lawn, has several dozens of thrifty conservatory plants growing in pots—is *this* the Engine House? Sure enough, this is the place. There, sullen and silent, but beautiful, lies the grim power which drives half the factory fairies at work! Let us go up stairs. This long, clean room, filled with lathes and machinery, but neither odorous nor noisy, although the hum of mechanical and human industry never ceases in it—this is the basis of the whole factory: the machine shop. It is 165 feet long, and thirty first-class mechanics are kept at work in it, only in making and repairing the machines and tools which are, without exception, of the best and costliest character. Like all the rooms, this is light and pleasant. But in the next room—to use the words of the excellent Richard Swiveller—there was a staggerer. It was a little side room. It had a floor clean as any, walls entirely undisfigured with smoke, neat stalls and shelving for the assortment of steel and iron, and—I pinched myself to see whether I was asleep or awake—nice white curtains hanging at the windows. It was the blacksmith's shop. There were the forges, and the trip hammer, and the anvils, but there were those curtains. I felt that civilization was no longer a problem. The anvil and the Athenæum are wooing. We passed into another room.

FAIRY WORKMANSHIP.

"Look!" said my guide, "what do you suppose those are?"

He held up a little vial, such as homœopathic globules are kept in, which was filled with what seemed to be grains of coarse sand of the color of blue tempered steel.

I placed one of these grains under a microscope, and it proved to be a perfect screw.

"Now," said he, "you may note that it takes 300,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and that they are worth from $3,000 to $3,500 a pound."

Again, they showed me a microscopic bit of steel, the points of which, under a glass, appeared to be exquisitely polished.

I took up a couple of screws and the balance staff by wetting my finger, and put them carefully into a piece of paper.

"Not that I wish to make you think that you are taking valuable property," said the manager, "but how much do you suppose that staff is worth?"

The foreman made the calculation.

"They are worth $20,000 a pound," he said, "or about 25 cents a piece. The screws are worth a dollar and a quarter a hundred. It takes fifty-two of them to weigh a grain!"

"Well," said S., "that doesn't seem much, for such workmanship. How do you make watches so cheap?"

"The use of machinery to its utmost limit, and the division of labor as far as possible, accounts for all," rejoined the manager. "Every machine in the factory does one thing only, and it can do nothing else. But it does that one thing incessantly, with incredible rapidity and with unvarying accuracy. Thus, all our watches of one style are precisely alike in all their parts. It is imperative that the watch should be entirely made in a single factory and under one superintendence. Now foreign watches—the cheaper sort—can have only a relative similarity. They are made in parts everywhere, and get together in Geneva and Paris and London. There are not a score of Parisian watches made in Paris any year. The pieces are made in the rural districts or in Switzerland, and they are sent on to Paris to be fitted together. Many of the English watches are made in the same way, ready manufactured on the continent, and put up in London. There is no great watch factory anywhere, excepting ours, where all the processes are conducted and the movements adjusted under the same roof. We produce a greater number of watches than any other establishment in the world."

"Are you quite sure?" I asked, "that this is the largest factory in the world?"

"There is no question of it," the manager replied, "and what is more, I am told we made more watches in Waltham last year than were made in all England."

FAIRY WORKSHOPS.

This is the press room. It is filled with presses, punches, dies, and rolling and slitting machines. Here long, thin ribbons of steel are passed under a die, which descends with a regular motion, and cuts out a balance wheel at every blow.

In the next room, the blanks—as the rough pieces are called—are prepared for advancement. The barrel blank is a wheel about three-fourths of an inch across, and 3-16ths of an inch thick. It is put on a lathe. Round and round it spins with great velocity, rubbing its rough edges against a series of immovable sharp tools which polish off its coarseness; make it thin and smooth; turn out a chamber for the main spring; drill a hole in the center to receive the barrel arbor, and turn a flange on the outer edge in which the teeth are cut. All this is done in a twinkling—faster than you or I could describe it in short hand. The machine sets itself.

The barrel is now taken to the dentist's—to have its teeth cut. It is placed in position. Quickly a little chisel spins on a cylinder, cut, cutting as it "swings round the circle;" and presently its sixty teeth are finished—all exactly uniform and equi-distant. This cutter is a sapphire ground down to the proper size and form by diamond dust and oil, and then fastened into a little wheel or disk. No other material could stand the wear and tear of eating all day long into this hard brass and steel.

Here, in another room, a little machine is splitting out screws, so small that you cannot see their threads.

What you do see at the first glance is a thin thread of steel, finer than the most delicate of pins, slowly pushing its way through a little hole in a machine, and being grasped by a tiny tool which runs round it, as if embracing it; and then, presto! change! out comes a knife and cuts off its head. All this is done so quickly that you have to wait and watch the operation, *after* you know what it is all about, before you can see the process I have described. The bits thus beheaded with a lug look exactly like little grains of powder. But they are screws. You notice that when you take a microscope and examine them. They are complete—*almost*. Not quite yet. The operative picks them up, one by one, with a dainty tool, and places them in rows, one in every hole in a flat piece of steel. This little plate, as soon as it is filled, is placed under another machine, and it would do any Irishman's soul good to see *it* work. It beats Donnybrook Fair "all hollow." I had never a more convincing proof of the superiority of the mechanical over the manual labor. For while a good hearty man with a stout bit of shillalah may break half a dozen heads in a day,—with fair luck,—this machine, without as much as saying "By your lave," comes out of its hole, and runs along each row, quietly splitting the head of each one of them exactly in the center. And now the screw is made.

Just this way is the Jewel-room, with rubies and sapphires neatly arraged in glass vials, and in another apartment the acclimating process is conducted. There is something like a large safe built into the wall, which is full of little drawers. Pull out the one on the right side and put in your hand, and you feel that the air is hot. On the left, the air is icy. Watches are first put in the tropical and then in the arctic zones, until they become citizens of the world. Then, to accustom them to the ups and downs of practical life, they are put away in other drawers and tested in different positions. One stands on its head for a day, when it is suddenly reversed; but no sooner does it become accustomed to that than it is laid flat on its back.

I examined the watch-case rooms. Every case is composed of more than thirty parts. In the lower rooms the bars are melted; and,—to be brief,—after a great variety of processes, up stairs and down, they are rapidly turned out, the models of beauty and elegance that we take to our homes and our bosoms. The different parts are soldered together under little tin, French-like roofs, which extend along the benches and prevent the room from being begrimed with smoke. Workmen, after tying two parts together with wires, fuse them by suddenly lighting up a tube, almost exactly like a snake, which instantly spits out a stream of fire, and plays on the detached parts until they are welded—"now and forever, one and inseparable."

I saw a hundred curious processes that I have no room to describe, and what I have written must be taken only as an outline sketch, not at all colored, of a wonderful picture of genius, applied to the development of mechanical skill. I saw the delicate steel nerve and brass muscle into which, by-and-by, the breath of life is to be breathed, until it beats true time in the passionless ruby heart of the perfect watch,—every tiny bone and visible joint is fashioned by these muscles, made visible,—polished, welded, and perfectly adjusted, as by no human hand! They were merely passed, in pretty trays, by skilled hands to infinitely more skillful mechanisms,—going as it were from nursery to school, from school to college, and from college to humanity; until after a hundred private tests, and public examinations not a few, they are finally put together, a diploma or guarantee that they will do their duty is given to each of them; and then they are sent to mark their prefect measure of the passing hours.

Who shall say that the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., U. S. A., is not one of the fairy wonders of the century?—*Boston, Mass., Advertiser.*

Wit and Humor.

I'M GOIN' TO WORRY HIM.

One morning during the late war, an officer, riding through the woods of North Alabama, was attracted by a tall, lank countryman, who seemed to be using his best endeavors to reach the top of a large hickory tree. Scarcely had he gained the summit, when, rapidly descending, he started up another one a few yards further off. This strange proceeding was continued at least a dozen times, the countryman climbing and descending one tree after another for nearly a quarter of a mile. The officer, at length overtaking him, inquired the cause of his eccentric gyrations. "Wall, stranger," he answered, "I was lying' asleep under yon hickory when a darned squirrel dropped a shell bark into my eye. I'm goin' to worry him. I'm goin' to worry him till he leaves the settlement, if I die in the attempt."

Anecdote of Colfax.—When Schuyler Colfax was going up from Troy to Burlington to lecture a few weeks since, a gentleman entered the car and took a seat beside him. Disposed to be sociable, the stranger said:

"Going to the lecture?"

Mr. Colfax said he would probably be there.

"So am I. Did you ever hear Colfax?"

"Oh, yes, very often," was Mr. C.'s reply.

"Well, what kind of a man is he? Is he a good speaker? Does he know anything?"

"Well, really, I don't know as my opinion is worth much on that. My name is Colfax."

Strange man subsided.

The Jug with the Bottom Out.—In one of Dr. Tyng's travels he met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions beyond the Mississippi. He had all his worldly goods packed on wagons, and on one wagon there hung a jug with the bottom out. He asked him why he carried that with him. "Why," said he, "that's my Taylor jug." "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old General always told him to carry his whisky jug with a hole in the bottom; and since that I have carried my jug as you see it, and I find it is the best invention I ever met with."

A Slight Mistake.—The new style of short dresses are "mighty deceivin'." A benevolent old gentleman, a little near-sighted, came near getting into trouble over in Congress street yesterday, for remarking familiarly, "Well, sis, are your ears cold this morning?" The party addressed turned on the old fellow fiercely, with "insolent puppy," "brute," "old villain," &c., and he found that instead of accosting a school miss, he had addressed a lady in the full bloom of womanhood.—*Portland Argus.*

Wiggins was one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Wiggins paused—gazing intently at the dead animal, he at last said:—"Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck, where?" "There's a bark lost forever." His companion growled and passed on.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 28 letters.
My 1, 7, 10, 27, 6 is a kind of grain.
My 13, 12, 19 is a kind of wood.
My 16, 8, 3 was a rebel general.
My 4, 25, 18 is a very troublesome animal.
My 23, 5, 1 is the name of a tree.
My 26, 8, 24, 17, 20, 28 is a boy's name.
My 14, 22, 18, 2, 5, 9 is a domestic animal.
My 7, 8, 23, 9 is one who inherits.
My 21, 15, 17, 16 is a small stream.
My 11 is a vowel.

Aledo, Ill. Sallie H. Dungan.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Tou fo washdo insrpsg eth hesinuns,
Uot fo skud het laydigth worgs;
Pilar worfles rae on sels yovlel,
Rof hiter ribit enebath eth sonsw.

Columbia Co., N. Y. C. Mott.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

A teacher being asked how many of his pupils were absent, replied:—"Yesterday 5 were absent and 6⅔ per cent. present. To-day I have present 75 per cent. of my school." How many were absent? How many were there in all?

Hamilton, Ill. G. W. Porter.

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PRINTER'S REBUS.

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E D

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Answer to Anagrams of Rivers:—Roanoke, Potomac, Merrimac, Shenandoah, Niagara, Thames, Monongahela, Androscroggin.

Answer to Enigma:—Straw.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—20.784609 inches by 29.393876 inches.

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AGRICULTURAL.

FARMER'S PREMISES—A CONTRAST.

IN passing through the country persons having a taste for, and observant of, rural affairs, will find contrasts in farm management which cannot fail to arrest attention. At one point will be encountered a farm dwelling and its surroundings so admirable in all their arrangements as to inspire a wish to make the acquaintance of the owner. The site of such a home was not chosen in a low, marshy or depressed place, because a spring chanced to bubble up there, but reference was had to aridity of soil and airiness of position, affording ample opportunity for cellar and other drainage. The dwelling, tasteful, commodious, but not ornate, is not crowded upon the highway, but is sufficiently removed from it to afford space for a neat front yard, enlivened and rendered cheerful by a judicious intermingling of shrubbery and fruit bearing trees. The grounds are properly graded, and the way or avenue leading to the dwelling so formed as to allow ready access to it at all times without wading in mud or filth. The domicil is always kept in order and never allowed to grow dingy for want of paint, or dilapidated for the lack of repairs. Internally its arrangements and aspects generally evince equal judgment, taste and care, for it almost invariably proves true that, what the man is to the farm and its surroundings, the wife is in her peculiar domain, the house.

But a home, however tasteful as to house and lawn, is incomplete without a liberal allotment of ground for gardening purposes. Much of the domestic comfort of a family is derived from the products of the garden, hence the importance of rendering it capable of producing the greatest variety of fruits and vegetables. These provided for, a taste for the merely ornamental and the beautiful may well be indulged as conducive alike to health and intellectual development.

The other farm buildings should be suitably placed and so arranged as to be easily accessible and suited to the uses for which they are intended. There is room here, as in the case of the dwelling, for the exercise of good taste in the matter of form and convenience of internal arrangement. There should be no dilapidation about them. The enclosures should always be in order, so that animals confided to their custody, may be forthcoming when wanted. Everything should betoken order. There should be a place for all kinds of farm implements, secure from the weather, and ready at all times for use.

Fences should be seasonably repaired and kept in order till all chance of damage to crops from roaming stock is cut off by the advent of winter. These are a few of the features pertaining to good farming, and which cannot be lost sight of without disorder and loss.

Not remote from this place of order and thrift—possibly adjoining it—may be seen a farm of another description. The dwelling is located amid filth and the debris of decaying matter. No airy yard and inviting avenue leads to its portals. There are no vestiges of shrubbery or fruit bearing trees near it. If paint was ever applied to it, all traces of it have disappeared, leaving it browned by age and the pelting of storms. Boards and shingles are detaching themselves here and there; window lights, long since broken, are replaced by old hats and dilapidated wearing apparel; doors are shaking and swaying about on a single hinge, or lying upon the ground. The out-buildings are in keeping with the house—all are out of repair and falling to ruin. A wagon, with a broken wheel, reposes in one place; a plow, eaten with rust, with the wood-work broken, in another; a hoe here and a shovel there—in fact, nothing is as it should be—nothing where it ought to be. Going into the dwelling, we find, ninety-nine times in the hundred, like filth and disorder prevalent there. Receding from the house to the fields, we find the latter without fences, drains choked up, stock pinched by famine, everything denoting disorder and impending ruin. This is another type or class of farmers, happily diminishing in numbers of late years, but still sufficiently numerous to challenge attention as examples to be reprehended and avoided.

SOWING OATS.

THE present season has not been propitious for early farming operations, but this month may make amends by allowing the preparation of the ground in time for a sufficiently early seeding to oats. Though early sown oats unquestionably produce a heavier return than late ones, still it is better to delay seeding for awhile than to cast the grain upon ground resembling a mortar bed. This is crowding nature and will be resented, in the shape of a stinted crop, when the time of harvest comes around. Get the ground in good tilth and then seed as soon as practicable. Formerly the early sowing of oats was objected to because it threw the oat, wheat and hay harvest so nearly into one as to render it difficult to secure either in proper season. Modern improvements, in harvesting implements, compressing the labor of a week into that of a day, have rendered this objection invalid. The mower and the reaper have rendered it easy to manage all the harvests, though the several crops mature simultaneously. With reference to oats, then, sow as early as the ground will permit without regard to the time of harvest. Late sown oats will grow and mature, but they are almost invariably less valuable than those produced from early seeding.

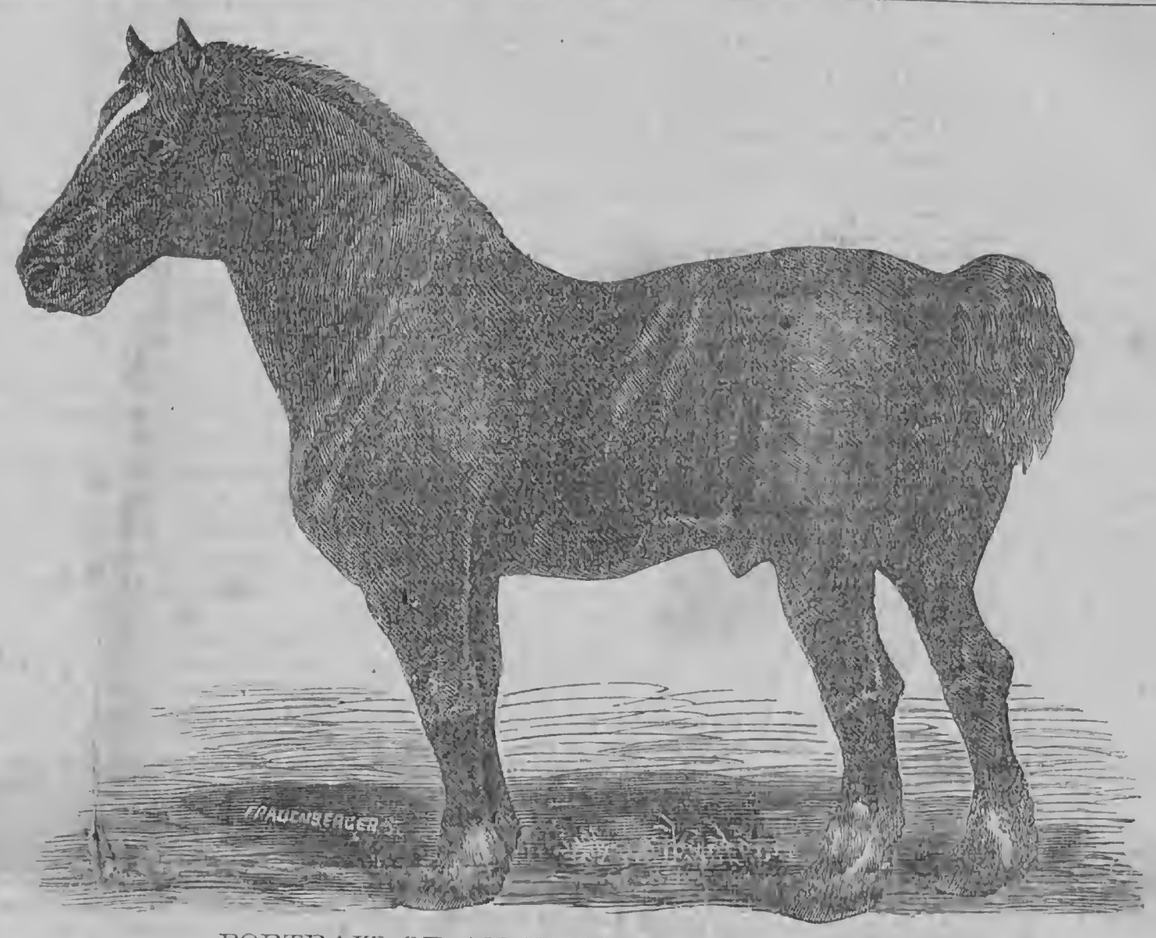
SPRING WHEAT.

THE present and prospective high prices of wheat and flour would seem to invite to a liberal sowing of spring wheat in this region. It is true that winter wheat promises well, but it has to run the gauntlet of a great many vicissitudes, and the yield may be less affluent than is now anticipated. Almost every farmer has a few acres which might be tested with a spring sowing of wheat, and, be the result favorable or the reverse, the loss cannot be great while the grain may be considerable. A clay loam, on a porous subsoil, is said to be well adapted to this grain. It should have had some previous preparation from the production of other crops unless the land has been newly cleared. Seeding should be done as early as possible. The Canadian Club and the Fife are said to be good varieties to cultivate.

LIME.—MANURIAL EFFECT ON SOIL.

MANY farmers suppose when they have a limestone soil, rich in the carbonate of lime, that lime applied to it is of no manurial use; but the fact is that a long, warm limestone clay is full of insoluble silicates, which burning or treating with quick-lime can alone make soluble and fit for the assimilation of growing plants. LIEBIG says that "all clays contain potash in an insoluble state, and that while some soils hold the mineral or inorganic elements of plant food in a constantly soluble condition, there are others in which the necessary amount of soluble silicate of potash for a single crop of wheat is not separated from the insoluble masses in the soil in less than two, three or more years;" hence the benefit of quick-lime to such a soil.

The burning or heating to redness of the most impracticable clays not only destroys their adhesiveness, making them ever after as pulverulent as the fine sand of the river bottom, but it also makes it the best mineral plant food,—a capital top-dressing for a light, exhausted soil. The theory that quick-lime destroys the organic matter in the soil has been long since exploded. It might expel a part of the ammonia from a manure heap, but the soil itself holds all soluble organic matter by a strong chemical affinity, and the lime only acts on the silicates and the inert vegetable matter in the soil. It is now a maxim among the best farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania, that the best manured soils are benefited most by the largest applications of lime, while a soil poor in the compound of nitrogen will bear but little liming. I never knew but one farmer who found that the application of lime to his limestone soil was no benefit; but his farm was one of the best Lake Shore intervales—so rich in mineral plant food in a soluble state that it brings continuous large crops of grain and grass with very light manuring.



PORTRAIT OF AN ENGLISH DRAY HORSE.

WHOEVER has seen the heavy, black dray horses drawing the brewers' wagons in the streets of London and Liverpool, will recognize the faithfulness of the above engraving. These heavy horses are bred chiefly in the midland counties from Lincolnshire to Staffordshire, and are trained and worked moderately until they are four years old, when they are sent to the large cities for sale. Many of them are over seventeen hands high and of proportionate weight. They are worth more on the hard pavements of the city than on the farmer's field; and their weight is of most use in the shafts of the dray to enable the animal to stand the unavoidable battering and shaking. This breed of horses, we believe, is the largest and heaviest known; and although too large and clumsy for the American farmer's use, a strain of their blood judiciously mingled with our lighter breeds, might produce a race of draft horses valuable alike for the farm and the road.

CULTIVATING YELLOW KNOLLS.

THE treatment of these must be different from other land. Let me give my experience, with remarks: The field was one of two acres, isolated from the rest of the farm by a gully, the soil on the opposite side being of a brown loam on a dry subsoil. It was a ridge once growing hemlocks—a good crop—which the mellowness of the soil favored. There was some rye raised among the first crops; and, I believe, some potatoes. But the yield after did not pay expenses, till a new treatment was given the land.

After having laid in commons for years, with but little profit to the vagrant cows, it was fenced off and fallowed. The first plowing was in June. The plow was run two inches deeper than it had ever penetrated. This brought up mellow ground, perfectly pulverulent. The reason why this ground was more mellow than the rest was no doubt, owing to several causes, namely, the original fertility which the roots had never penetrated (only the tree roots to improve it by decay); and the less susceptibility to abuse in cultivating, which is the case with yellow soil, stirring it when wet; and the benefit which lower soil receives when leechy, as was this to some extent, being more or less sandy.

When the land was plowed it was as mellow as it is possible to get soil. In August a coat of long manure from the barn-yard was given it. This was composed largely of straw in a half-decomposed state; the rest was the cleanings of the stables. In a few days it was plowed under, but lightly, probably not half the depth of the original plowing in June. But the ground pretty well hid the manure. The top soil now was composed largely of the mellow undersoil and manure. The ground was sowed,—and a miracle took place. The main object in applying the manure was to secure a foothold for the grass. It was sowed in rye. The grain came up in due time, and made the greenest and finest spot in the neighborhood. A mat was formed. The stock was turned on it in the dry, fall weather, and thrived. When spring came, there was the same green. Though bare all the winter, its coat of roots and manure afforded a protection. So at least it seemed. It lay favorable to the sun, and soon commenced to grow, and outstripped everything. It was tall and close, reaching above a high fence; and the berry was of the plumpest, best kind. It was the best crop of rye that was ever known in the neighborhood.

Clover was sown on in the spring, very early. In the fall there was as green a field of clover as of rye the fall previous. The spring following plaster was used plentifully. There was a crop of clover unmatched. The dry, well drained condition of the soil prevented the frost from having its usual effect, so that the clover retained its place. A crop was secured for hay, and the early harvesting induced us to try to secure another crop—one of seed. But as the seed failed, the cattle were turned in. The next summer a crop of young clover started up. This was the result of pasturing the fall previous, re-seeding the ground. Grass-seed had been sown with the clover, and this now also appeared. From this year dated the sod, which lasted for many years, reliance being put upon top-dressing. But the soil at last, partly thro' inattention, began to fail. It was re-plowed, deeply, and manured, and produced good hoed crops. It is now again in good grass. Manure applied to the surface, whether harrowed in or slightly plowed, and other fertilizers used, are the most profitable way of treating such land.

F. G.

SWEET CORN.

IT is a surprising fact that sweet corn is not abundantly grown among farmers. Every farmer thinks he must raise his five or ten acres of Indian corn every year, in order to have something to fatten his pork and to furnish fodder for his stock, &c. Now, if every farmer would grow three or five acres of sweet corn, his crop would prove of much more value in proportion to the number of acres than Indian corn for feeding purposes.

Last spring I planted six acres of sweet corn for the purpose of taking it into market green. But after the market became "glutted," I concluded to save the balance of my corn and cure it to feed. I cut and fed to my hogs corn (in the stalks) every day, and they would eat stalks and all as clean as they would green clover. Thro' the month of October and until the last of November, I fed husked corn. I can say I never killed so fat pork before. They seemed to be completely filled up with lard. I prefer the sweet corn stalks to anything else in the shape of fodder for stock, and especially for cows giving milk there is nothing equal to it. The stalk, husks, and leaves, are much more juicy and sweeter than any other corn fodder. I would recommend those that sow corn for fodder, to sow the sweet corn in preference to any other.

Be careful to trace up your seed in the fall and then you will not fail to have good seed when you come to plant or sow.

Monroe Co., N. Y. GEO. W. CURTIS.

THE CULTURE OF THE WHEAT PLANT.

MANY farmers who succeeded so early in growing a crop of wheat from the scarified virgin soil in the early days of Western New York, now think that the deterioration in that cereal is owing to the exhaustion of a mysterious pabulum in the soil. Yet, to grow a good crop of barley, requires a finer tilth and a less adhesive soil than for wheat.

J. B. LAWES, the prince of England's experimenters on the farm, avers "that he could supply fertilizers to the wheat fallow to produce a given crop of wheat to the acre, subject only to the risk of hail and violent storms." But in England the wheat plant rarely if ever freezes out, as it often does in winter and early spring in the United States, California and the South excepted. It is the freezing out of this plant that prevents the western farmers of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa from sowing winter wheat. But they have reduced the sowing of spring wheat, as a substitute, into a perfect system that rarely fails to succeed if well done. The rub is to plow and fallow in the fall, or before the ground is too hard frozen in winter, so that the wheat may be sown as early in April as the spring rains will permit. The reason why spring wheat growing is attended with such ill success in Western New York is that the fallow was not fall plowed, and consequently is sown too late in the spring.

LXXVI.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE WOOL SAMPLES UNDER THE TARIFF.

THE following correspondence sufficiently explains itself. We give it entire, as very erroneous impressions of the intentions and motives of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the matter, have been published in some of the public journals:

MR. RANDALL TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., March 22d, 1867.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR:—I had the honor to serve as Chairman of the Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association, which, with the Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the Hon. STEPHEN COLWELL, one of the Commissioners of Revenue, prepared the draft of the clauses in regard to wool and woolens of the general tariff bill which passed the House of Representatives during the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, and which, as a separate bill, passed both Houses and became a law during the last session of the same Congress.

When the portion of the bill requiring distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool to be selected and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to be deposited in the Custom House, &c., for the objects specified, was under the consideration of the Growers and Manufacturers Committees, it was proposed to insert a clause providing that the selection of the samples should be made by five persons, embracing two growers, two manufacturers, and one wool dealer, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury—or to make some equivalent provision so that the Growing and Manufacturing interests should be fairly and equally represented in a matter of so much common concern. Mr. Commissioner COLWELL suggested that there was no use of such provisions,—for he said the Secretary of the Treasury would, as a matter of course, see that those interests were represented, and equally represented, in making the selection of the samples; and he expressed the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury would unquestionably select such individuals as the official representatives of the two interests should agree on. He also thought that the absence of such provisions would better conform to previous custom in analogous cases, and would be more respectful to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Relying on the Commissioner's assurances, and influenced by the last consideration named by him, the proposed provisions were abandoned.

I have seen no official statement of your appointment of persons to select samples under the directions of the Act. Newspaper reports have prevailed on the subject, which have created an alarm and dissatisfaction among the wool growers of the country, which I trust are wholly unfounded. May I take the liberty respectfully to ask you, in behalf of the wool growers, what action you may have taken in the premises?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
HENRY S. RANDALL,
President of National Wool Growers' Ass'n.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 27th, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst. in relation to the appointment of competent and impartial persons to select the distinctive samples of wool and hair required under the Act of March 2d, 1867, and in reply thereto beg leave to transmit herewith, a copy of a letter addressed, by me, under date of the 25th inst., to the Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, U. S. Senate, on the subject matter referred to by you.

I am, very respectfully,
H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., President of the Wool Growers' National Association, Cortland Village, N. Y.

COPY OF LETTER TO HON. L. TRUMBULL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 25th, 1867.

SIR:—In respectfully returning the letter of A. M. GARLAND, Esq., addressed to you under date of the 18th inst., I beg leave to say that this Department has been fortunate in securing the services of GEORGE W. BOND, Esq. of Boston, in the preparation of the samples of wool and hair required under the act of March 2d, 1867.

I feel very confident that Mr. BOND, who is well known to the wool growers and to the wool importers, will not permit himself to be influenced in the slightest degree by an undue consideration of any particular interest, but will aim wholly for an impartial and fair execution of the law.

The samples when prepared will be open to the criticism of all parties interested, and should it be discovered, that from any cause, a mistake has been made in the classification or arrangement of the distinctive samples of wool and hair, the Department will not be slow to correct it.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. L. TRUMBULL, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

MR. RANDALL TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., April 1st, 1867.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult.

Mr. BOND's appointment to select the wool samples required under the Act of March 2d, 1867, is the one which I alluded to in my previous letter as having created "alarm and dissatisfaction among the wool growers of the country." Probably no greater objections were felt to his appointment than would have been felt to that of any other person whose pecuniary interests in the premises antagonized with those of the grower, and who was supposed to be constituted sole judge in the matter. Your letter to Hon. L. TRUMBULL of March 25th, a copy of which you were so good as to enclose to me, shows the entire erroneousness of the latter supposition, and opens the way to arrangements which ought to be, and doubtless will be, satisfactory to all.

Will you allow me to suggest the mode of submitting the samples selected by Mr. BOND to the "criticism of all parties interested," which will be most satisfactory to the wool growers, and, I doubt not, to the manufacturers, viz: by the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a committee composed equally of persons recommended by the National Associations representing those interests, which committee shall meet at such time and place as your Department shall direct, examine the samples selected by Mr. BOND, and report on their fitness for the objects intended, to your Department.

If such a committee meets, for example, at New York, where a great quantity and variety of foreign wools are always to be found, and where the opinions of a large number of experienced wool importers, dealers, government officials versed in such matters, and other experts can be readily obtained, if found necessary, I have no doubt that satisfactory and perhaps unanimous conclusions will be arrived at in every instance.

But if this examination is left merely to such individuals as choose to interest themselves in the matter—acting without concert—collecting ex parte statements—and receiving few of the facilities for obtaining full and accurate information which would be freely extended to an authorized committee, I cannot but believe that the investigation will fail to attain the desired objects, or to allay the suspicions and jealousies of the parties interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
HENRY S. RANDALL,
President of National Wool Growers' Ass'n.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 8th, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the fifth inst. further relating to the wool samples, now in course of preparation by Mr. GEORGE WM. BOND of Boston, and suggesting a mode for submitting the said samples to the criticism of all parties interested.

In reply I would respectfully state that, as soon as the preparation of the said samples is reported by Mr. BOND to be completed, you will be duly notified of the fact, in order that you may, if you deem it proper, appoint a Committee of Wool Growers to examine the same, and at the same time the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will also be notified, so that the samples can be inspected by a committee composed of gentlemen connected with the manufacturing interest, when, if they are not satisfactory to both interests, any suggestions that may be offered will be carefully considered by this Department.

I am, very respectfully,
H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., President of National Wool Growers' Association, Cortland Village, N. Y.

It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury complies, in effect, with the recommendations submitted to him on behalf of the Wool Growers, and that the arrangement thus completed affords every guaranty that the case admits of, that in the final adoption and verification of the samples by the Secretary, the intent of the Act of March 2d, 1867, will be impartially carried out.

A. B. C.'S.

MR. EDITOR:—The very primitive and the very reprehensible practice of feeding sheep on the ground without racks is not, I observe, altogether obsolete. People who travel more than I do tell me that it is quite common in some sections in this year of grace 1867. I do not know, I wish I did, whether those who practice it think it is inside or outside of the civilization of the age.

We are greatly inclined to find reasons for our conduct, whether it is good, or bad, and it would not be strange if some think that an animal's filth imparts a pleasant flavor to its fodder if administered in small doses in cold weather. *Extreme mud* and *dung* is thought by some to be wholesome for *hogs*, but I never heard it prescribed for *sheep*. On the whole, I think few will assume that it is possible to keep fodder too clean, and that most farmers will admit that it is better to keep sheep off from their fodder entirely by placing it in well constructed racks. But the most prevalent error of all is to suffer the rack to be partially filled with the leavings, and then put in the hay carelessly, so that a portion of it comes out readily under foot. The racks should be cleaned every day, and the refuse thrown to horses or cattle, and the hay pressed down compactly in the bottom of the rack, care being taken not to scatter it. A great deal of hay is wasted, even when good racks are provided; but when racks are not provided, the waste, especially in soft weather, is intolerable. The loss of hay is not the worst part of it, however; in the spring when sheep are losing flesh, and their appetites are poor, and the ground soft, the fodder should be the very best and cleanest. If it is where they can run over it, they will eat very little, the least taint spoils it, and they decline rapidly. Let those who have not racks make it their *first business to provide them*, and not wait till another winter, which will have care enough of its own.

I recur to these obvious truths on the principle that as long as there are sinners the Gospel should be preached.—H. T. B.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

THE LAMB DROP OF 1867.—The drop of lambs is not completed at the time of this writing (Aril 12th.) We have not received very general information on the subject—and very little except from New York and Vermont—but in those States, the very early (February) lambs came strong, and favored by the unusually mild weather of that month, were pretty generally saved. March was very severe, and greater losses were incurred—but, on the whole, the increase has been a good one. Goitre and imperfect development have been less common than for several preceding years, measurably we have no doubt, especially in the case of the latter malady, because our breeders are beginning to learn that high keep and absence of exercise, in pregnant ewes, have a strong tendency to produce weak, unhealthy lambs. We know of a person who wintered portions of the same flock in adjoining enclosures. The best ones—the "show flock"—were fed higher and were so situated that they got less run. This best flock dropped three times as many weak and undeveloped lambs as the other. A neighbor had another portion of the same flock and gave them considerably more exercise still. His lambs were correspondingly stronger and livelier. As the saying is, they "knew more"—i. e., none of them which could stand and help themselves had to be helped and taught to suck, or evinced that stupidity which new-born lambs sometimes, though in apparent health, so curiously exhibit—as if they lacked a share of natural instinct. In both of the first named flocks, there were quite a number which displayed more or less of this stupidity, and would not suck at a week old unless the ewe was held for them and they were placed at the teat.

We would like to receive accounts of their lamb drop from breeders in all parts of the country—the proportion of good-sized, brisk, healthy lambs—the appearance of the others—and the precise treatment, as regards feed, water, exercise and shelter, of the ewes during pregnancy. The truth is, American breeders loose by far too large a proportion of their lambs, and let us by a wise and constant comparison of facts attempt to ascertain the causes of this mortality. But no man's statements on the subject are of the least value, unless he tells the exact truth and the whole truth. He who is not willing to disclose what he suspects may have been wrong in his management, or who is determined to sustain *any* theory of explanation, had better withhold his testimony, for the effects of it will only be to mislead.

WOOL SCOURING OF THE N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. ASS'N.—H. R. WEEKS, Butlerville, Jennings Co., Ia. The prizes of the Association on scoured wool are continued, and are open to competitors from any part of the world, who exhibit their sheep and have them shorn on the Fair ground, as New York competitors are compelled do—and on no other terms. If you will send your fleeces for scouring to ALTON POPE of Cleveland, Ohio, or to any other manufacturer of reputation, we will very willingly report the results, as you desire, in the columns of the RURAL.

THE ROBINSON SHEEP.—We have received two excellent samples of wool from the stock rams of DARWIN E. ROBINSON of Shoreham, Vt. Mr. R. is the son, and the successor to the old Paular flock, of ERASTUS ROBINSON, from which the "Robinson Sheep" take their name—and who in his short career achieved, and justly achieved, so much celebrity as a breeder. The old stock have been kept pure, and the specimens we have seen of it are superior in compactness of form and density of fleece.

HOW SHEEP HAVE WINTERED.—The winter has been long, and in many regions very severe. But so far as our information now extends, and with some exceptions already noted in Texas, Southern Ohio, etc., sheep have wintered quite as well as usual, and extensively destructive diseases among them have been less prevalent than in many former years.

GOITRE.—J. D. PIERSON, Crystal Lake, Ill. The disease you describe in your lambs is goitre. For supposed causes, and for remedies, consult the back numbers of this paper.

Dairy Department.

DAIRY STOCK—TREATMENT.

THE few weeks intervening between hay and grass are the most critical of the year for dairy stock. It is the general season of maternity, when the animals will require extra feeding and attention—especially will this be the case if the cows have been kept short during the long winter, which even now seems reluctant to vacate "the lap of spring." In any event, whether well or poorly kept, cows should not now be left to prog for a subsistence, but should receive daily till grass time liberal allowances of nourishing roots and mashes in addition to the good hay they can consume. If this is not attainable let them have a liberal allowance of cut straw mixed with mill feed. This attention and care will be well remunerated, through the medium of the milk pail. The desire, to realize at once, in the shape of butter and cheese, induces many, perhaps nearly all dairymen, to take the calves from their dams before they are a week old. This may be profitable, but we doubt it. Certainly it is not quite natural, as the moanings of the cows and their offspring on being thus rudely separated at the moment when nature is most prompt in the assertion of relationship, abundantly prove. The old plan of "going halves" with the calves for a few weeks, is still practiced by some, and, all things considered, we think with advantage to the dam and her offspring.

There is sometimes evinced a great lack of humanity and judgment on the part of those to whom is assigned the duty of "breaking in" heifers. Some of these, from previous caressing and manipulation, come in without trouble, while others, less docile by nature and lacking previous training, are wild and restive when milking is attempted. If they start forward, kick or otherwise evince a repugnance to being milked, it is poor policy to fly into a passion and beat and bruise the brutes till they quiver with fear and agony. Patience, kindliness and perseverance will soon establish pacific and agreeable relations between the parties, and these, once formed, will not be easily disturbed thereafter. Beasts are quick to discern between friends and foes, fearlessly following the one but distrustful of the other, and ready on the slightest provocation, to dart away as a supposed means of avoiding punishment. Gentleness of manner and voice, if steadily persisted in, will subdue any animal that is worthy of belonging to a dairy herd. Those that cannot be thus tamed and ruled ought to be consigned to another fate.

A BUTTER MAKER IN DISTRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a burthen to lay at the feet of some of your readers: it has been an annoying one on my shoulders since cold weather commenced. I am not edifying any one when I say there are a great many families north of Dixie, as fortunate or unfortunate, as the one of which I am one of the heads who have a farrow cow to supply them with milk, and in part with butter, through our long, cold winters. All practical and scientific butter makers are presumed to know how to conduct the performance of converting milk into butter of some kind, in all seasons of the year. I regret the defects of early education in these matters, though the daughter of a farmer, and the best and kindest of mothers, and have to confess that to satisfy—not my husband who is easily satisfied with whatever I may do or attempt—a moderate degree of pride or ambition, I would be exceedingly gratified if I could avoid the vexation I feel, when JIMMIE or BRIDGET, after churning one full hour or more, with no appearance of butter, inquires of me what the difficulty is, in not being able to tell them. I ask if plenty of hot water has been used, if the milk was soured when put in the churn, if the cow has been salted as regularly as last summer, if a little salt has been added to the milk, if it has stood so close to the kitchen stove as to melt the cream, or so far from it as to have been frozen some severe night, and receive a reply in the negative to all these inquiries. I hoped to find some neglect of compliance with the conditions usually observed in fitting, or conducting it to a golden or silvery result: for I would gladly have been satisfied with white, if I could not have yellow butter, but I could get neither.

Several times this winter, after two hours faithful churning, I have been able to get only froth, whether heated with hot water or chilled with cold, or churned rapidly or slowly. Our cow is a good looking one, and in perfect health, I imagine, for she is sleek, and ANDREW says eats heartily, of the same feed he gives the horses, buckwheat, oats and corn, ground together. Her color is red with some white spots. Her size is called medium, and she has long horns ornamented with nine or ten rings around them, and brass knobs on the ends. Will some one of your sympathizing scientific or practical butter-making readers give, through the columns of your valuable paper, the cause of my vexing failures to make butter under the circumstances here given? Yours in cream, MARGARET.

COWS LEAKING THEIR MILK.

WE have received three answers to an inquiry concerning a remedy for cows leaking their milk. P. E., Denmark, writes:—"My remedy is simply this: Take white oak bark, put it into water; boil down as strong as can be made. Then, after every milking, soak the ends of the teats in the solution for a few minutes and you have the preventive." "Farmer DAN, Poughkeepsie: Cut strips of gum elastic of sufficient length to wind several times around the teats, or punch a hole through a small piece and apply in that way; either will do. Continue for two or three days at a time for three or four weeks till the udder expands sufficiently to hold the milk." "Subscriber," Depauville, N. Y: "Farmers, about here, use a rubber ring that fits the teats tight enough to stay on. They can be made of rubber tape, cord, or rings made on purpose."

GARGET IN COWS.—J. BULLIS, an experienced dairyman of Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., informs us that he has been always successful in curing garget in cows by administering saltpetre. A common spoonful, dissolved in water, should be given the cow two mornings in succession. Intermit a day and repeat the dose, when a cure will be effected. In the time of flush feed give about a teacupful dissolved in water and mix with salt. This will be ample for from 30 to 40 cows.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Large Plantations Out of Date.

THE Southern Cultivator says:—"The day of extensive planting has passed away, and we must come now to economical farming." The idea of making a pile at a single throw must be given up, and steady gains and safe returns must be relied upon for the future. To accomplish this, close attention and active personal supervision will be found indispensable.

The "Universal Scratcher."

THE Colonial Farmer, Fredericton, N. B., says that the correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who recommends the upper part of a hemlock tree full of branches nearly at right angles with the trunk, cut short, as a scratcher for cattle, has infringed on the rights of the late Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, the witty and eccentric canon of St. Paul's. It was he who proposed this mode of relief and comfort for stock and denominated it "a universal scratcher."

Not all Cotton.

THE Southern Cultivator (Ga.,) advises its readers to be careful in planting corn, potatoes and other summer crops ample for farm or home consumption, and not to depend wholly or mainly on cotton and sugar, as has been too often the practice in that region. It advises also a more general cultivation of wheat, thus obviating the necessity of relying upon the West for the article of flour. While the domestic tax on cotton remains, a greater diversity of cropping is deemed essential to successful farming in the South.

Beet Sugar for Export.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer, alluding to a sugar factory about to be started in New York city, expresses the opinion that within fifteen years the beet sugar manufacturing will become so well developed as to fully meet the home demand and furnish a large surplus for exportation. This is a hopeful view of the subject, but the question naturally presents itself as to where we are to find a market for the surplus, provided we succeed in producing one. The progress of the past fifteen years scarcely justifies the anticipations here referred to.

More About Trichinæ.

THE Springfield Republican (Mass.,) a short time since gave a detailed account of six cases of trichinæ as having occurred in that city—members of three families comprising the victims. The ham eaten, which caused their suffering, was obtained at a grocery store and all belonged to the same lot. One of the parties, a girl, died. A portion of muscle was detached from one of her limbs and made the subject of microscopic examination. A square inch of this disclosed from 30,000 to 80,000 trichinæ. Four of the persons attacked are convalescent, but the fifth is reported to be in a critical condition.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON—PROSPECTS.—April came in cold and forbidding, but a pleasing and promising change is now perceptible. The hyperborean blasts so long in the ascendant have given place to mellow, southern breezes, waking the farmers to new life and activity. Hitherto but little spring plowing has been done, but with the commencement of the week the fields became alive with teams and plowmen.

The buds of the smaller fruits are swelling fast—the cherry especially—and a few days of continued mild weather will suffice to clothe them in a robe of white. It is too early yet to pronounce, with much positiveness, as to the the chances of other fruits, but the indications are deemed rather favorable than otherwise. Elsewhere, as here, the spring has been backward, and a protracted winter has depleted the barns and put stock on short feed at the very time when most injurious to them. Hay has advanced in price here rapidly within a few days—less, possibly, in consequence of scarcity, than from a want of time, on the part of farmers, to bring what surplus they have to market.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The telegraph announced yesterday that the Commissioner of Agriculture had appointed Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President of the New York State Agricultural Society, an agent to aid in the distribution of seeds in the South, to perfect the list of Southern statistical correspondents, and to co-operate in the reorganization and improvement of Southern agriculture. Mr. PETERS is the Southern corresponding editor of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, whose late tour and observations through the South were sketched in a recent letter to that paper which we copied and commented upon. The appointment is a good one, and we congratulate the NEW-YORKER on this merited recognition of the talent and usefulness of one of its editors.—*Roch. Daily Union.*

DODGE'S REAPER AND MOWER.—Those of our readers wishing a good reaper or mower (or the two combined) for the approaching harvest, are referred to the advertisement of the Dodge & Stevenson Man'fg Co., in this paper. We believe the machines furnished by this Company among the very best obtainable, and know from personal observation, that they are manufactured in a careful and substantial manner. Our own opinion of the Dodge Machine may be inferred from the fact that we offer it as a premium to club agents,—and it is not our purpose to name a second-class article in the list of premiums.

TEXAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We have received from S. B. BUCKLEY, Esq., a pamphlet copy of a "Preliminary Report" on the Geology of Texas, commenced by Dr. MOORE, assisted by the author, and finished by him on the demise of the former. It embraces much valuable information with reference to the country described, showing it to be rich in the treasures of salt, iron and coal, besides other materials essential to the convenience and comfort of man. Did space permit, we should be glad to quote liberally from this report, but the pressure on our columns precludes a more extended notice.

NEW CHEESE FACTORIES.—A company has recently been organized in the town of Walworth, Wayne county, for the manufacture of cheese. The buildings and necessary appendages for factory operations will be completed as soon as possible. The Macedon Company, organized some time since, have their establishment nearly completed. There is a factory already in operation in Newark, Wayne county, and another in process of erection at Perinton, Monroe county. The prospects of these factories are said to be highly flattering.

CORN, WIRE WORMS AND WHITE GRUBS.—A correspondent from Ohio writes thus:—"I have some bottom land on which I wish to plant corn, but the soil is infested with wire worms. Will some of the readers of the RURAL tell me how to prevent them from injuring the young corn?" Another correspondent writes us from Onondaga Valley, N. Y., that the white grub is very troublesome in gardens, and asks if salt or anything else will destroy them. Salt is good; plowing or spading very late in the fall, better.

BEDSTEAD-SPRING BOTTOM.—DANIEL PRENCHER, Plymouth, (Mich.,) has invented a spring bottom for beds, which seems to be all that can be desired for ease and comfort. It can be adjusted to any style of bedstead, attached or detached, and rolled up in two or three minutes. To sick persons, especially, it must prove a welcome attachment to the ordinary bedstead. J. S. TIBBETS of this city, supplies the article.

LARGE EGGS.—Ex Alderman H. F. VAN DAKE of this city, has a penchant for the products of the hen-cry. He has a lot of white-faced Black Spanish fowls which are producing some notable specimens of eggs. Two of a sample shown were measured. One was 7¾ by 6¾ inches and the other 7¾ by 6 inches. He has 19 hens on the *lay* which produced 294 eggs in 21 days.

THE REASON WHY.—The note of "K. W.," Cascade, Michigan, was duly received. The person having charge of the matter referred to in it, is absent. The reasons, influencing him in the case, are unknown to the writer of this. The charge of plagiarism we concede to have been made out against the party implicated. There are many such cases, no doubt, but the means of detection are not always at hand.

CLOVER TO ENRICH LAND.—(R. L., Cataraugus Co., N. Y.) Among practical farmers opinions are divided as to which is the best kind of clover—the medium or large. Not less than 12 or 15 lbs. per acre should be sown. It is well to add to this some timothy seed. When it is in blossom plow it under, to the depth of six or eight inches, if your main purpose is to enrich the land.

N. Y. STATE FAIR.—It is stated that the committee, having charge of the business pertaining to the location of the next State Fair, have decided in favor of Buffalo. This was anticipated, from the liberal offer made by citizens of that place, and will prove generally satisfactory. The Fair will open on Tuesday, the first day of October, and continue four days.

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.—This useful account-book for farmers, which we noticed at length last week, is published by Mr. A. DE LANCEY BRIGHAM, Rochester, N. Y., to whom agents and others desiring the book should address orders. It is also for sale at this office.

FARMERS' CLUB—CENTRAL KENTUCKY.—The headquarters of this club are at Lexington. *Pres't*—WILLIAM R. ESTELL. *Vice Pres't*—J. J. Haden. *Sec'y*—J. M. Tipton. *Treas.*—D. S. Coleman.

HORTICULTURAL.

FORESTS AND SHADE TREES.

I HAVE always believed that trees were, and were meant to be, prominent features on the face of Nature. Their exquisite beauty, grace and symmetry, their wonderful organism, their large beneficence, stamp their value, and commend them to our profound and grateful regards. A sensitive or sensible nature sickens at the desolation wrought in our forests, without reason and without excuse, during the last fifty years. This vandalism becomes not a *blunder*, but a CRIME, when we think of the poor who shiver over costly embers, in desolate and dilapidated habitations, for the want of the fuel and timber which ought to have been economized as a sacred trust, but which we made it our chief business to destroy.

A narrow strip of native forest bordered with evergreens, besides paying its way by the growth of timber, would in all exposed localities greatly benefit animals and growing crops. There is reason to believe that a country *one-fourth forest*, properly disposed, will in the end produce more than the entire surface cleared of trees. The most essential point in the management of forests is to keep out cattle, and especially sheep, till a thick undergrowth is secured, high enough to escape injury; thin with a bush sythe to the number that can make a healthy growth—after this cattle may be admitted. In about twenty-five years cut it off clean for wood, and let it grow up again, but do not cut it all at the same time.

SHADE TREES.—Let the door-yards, pastures and roads be supplied with them—mostly of the varieties native to the soil. Let them be protected. Let every Christian man consider it his duty to go half a mile rather than hitch his horse to a shade tree, unless it is a very large one. *Unchristian* men perhaps deserve to be sent still further.

What I particularly wish to say is, that shade trees require pruning or shaping during the fall or winter at the different stages of their growth—or, what is still better, pinch back in spring or summer the shoots that are making an overgrowth, and remove those that are out of place. Scarce any one pretends to do this. If a shade tree is symmetrical it is in spite of cattle, and men and the winds let loose upon it, and without any help from skillful hands. A rampant shoot projects unduly, taking the sap, and dwarfing others that ought to be encouraged. The wind sways the top to one side;—by the removal of branches the equilibrium might be restored. In general the branches should be encouraged to come out low, but a vigorous growing tree, capable of sustaining a large top, should occasionally present a long, branchless trunk;—in this way *magnificence* is attained. Where there are two or more leading shoots, the tree becomes crotched, which frequently impairs its beauty, and endangers its existence by splitting. By a timely removal this may be prevented, and one continuous stem or trunk secured with branches all in due proportion. Of course some variety in forms is desirable, but the top should be *balanced*, and if the branches are long and drooping, they contrast admirably with the rugged oak, the precise hickory, and the decorous maple.

Do not forget that the growth of shade trees may be helped by mulching and judicious cultivation. Care for them, for the best specimens are above all price.—H. T. B.

SETTING OUT MAPLE ORCHARDS.

IT may seem strange that any one, at this late day, should advise the setting out of maple orchards with a view of making sugar from them. So people argued thirty or forty years ago about setting out fruit orchards—they should never live to eat the fruit thereof. But many have lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors, and more attention is now given to setting out forest trees than ever before. In like manner a maple orchard may be obtained in from fifteen to twenty years from the time of setting, which will produce sugar enough for any family, and at the same time be an ornament which would be worth a thousand dollars to any homestead.

Now is the proper time to set out such an orchard; or, what would be better, to prepare the trees and ground for setting another year. Go to the forest and select trees, if possible of a second growth, and which have stood out of the shade of the forest. Cut off nearly the entire top at a distance of about ten feet, and with an old ax cut a circle around the roots, of at least eighteen inches from the trunk of the tree. Let them stand in this condition one year, and innumerable fibers will be found to have started from the roots, and many sprouts from the trunk. Two years at least will thus be gained in the growth of the trees. With ground properly prepared, and careful attention to their future growth, you will soon have a grove of which you will be proud, and for which future generations will rise up and bless you. Care should be taken not to set the trees more than two or three inches deeper than they grew in their natural state. J. S. TIBBETS.

Rochester, April, 1867.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

THE following observations by NATHAN BRIGGS, in the Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot, will be found to answer most of the inquiries which have recently been made of us in regard to the cultivation of this fruit:

The Location.—First, cranberries will grow on high, moist land, and sometimes produce well, but their proper place is low and springy, or wet land. The best place, however, is a peat-bog and swamp muck.

Preparation of the Ground.—First, make the surface of your ground as even as possible, and nearly level, with a slight inclination towards a drain, if you have one, in order that it may be easily flowed, and no ponds remain after drawing off the water. This may be done with any material. There should then be put on this level surface about four inches in thickness of swamp muck or peat, which should be again covered with about three inches in depth of loose sand, free from grass or its fibers, and also from clay or stones. It is not important what the color or quality of the sand, if it be not adhesive, and is free from roots and grass. Clay is not good.

Time of Planting.—From the first of April to the middle of June—on wet ground, continuing through the summer to plant, if convenient, and as it is wished. In dry land those planted in summer sometimes fail on account of dronth and heat. Those set late lose a year's growth, and may as well be set in spring, if the land be not too wet.

Manner of Planting.—The form of planting which has resulted in the most rapid advancement of growth and production, is to scatter whole vines upon a mud or peat surface; then press them into the mud with your foot, and scatter over them light sand, about one inch in depth. Patches planted in this manner seem to be a year ahead of those planted in the ordinary way. The general plan, however, is to set them in hills about eighteen inches apart. Take a pointed stick, say four inches in thickness, through which at eight inches from the point insert a gauge rod eighteen inches long, which serves to govern the distance from one hill to another. With this pointed stick puncture the ground in uniform rows, insert into these holes a small handful of vines, and press the mud around and among them, spreading them about as much as need be.

Quality of Vines.—Vines should be procured from meadows which have borne well, and of good fruit, as the best way of knowing good bearers. There are several species, such as egg-shaped, bell-shaped, and cherry-shaped. The former are most approved, and are said to be four or five weeks earlier.

Cultivation.—The cranberry needs little cultivation. Having your land properly prepared as before stated, and properly ditched, and clear of roots and grass, it may require the first year a little hoeing among the vines. After the first year, it would be likely to do as much injury as benefit, by disturbing the young fibers, which are now thickly set. It is better after this, to pluck the weeds by hand, put them in a basket and carry them off. After the second year, let them alone. The third year you will get a fair crop, the fourth will probably be the best. It is not yet ascertained how many years they may do well. Fair bearing is considered one bushel to a rod; there have been instances of one barrel to the rod. Rushes, and bunches of weeds and grass may at any time be cut out.

Flowing.—Flowing is not absolutely necessary. More than half the meadows which I saw were not flowable. If flowable, the water may remain on all winter, and let off in March. It should be let on about the 20th to 25th of May, and again the 1st of June, for not exceeding thirty-six hours; after this it is not needful. Blossoms are injured by the water remaining on too long, the object of which is to destroy the insects. After the second flowing there is little to fear from them. The grade of the land and the ditching should be so arranged as to easily flood or clear the surface, and the sides of your drains should slope to an angle of forty-five degrees or more, in order to their permanence and utility; the number, arrangement and size being directed by good judgment.

DESIRABLE FLOWERS.

OBELISCARIA.

THESE are showy plants with curious but pleasing flowers with acorn-like centers and drooping petals. They are about eighteen

CANNA.

inches in height, and should be treated as half-hardy annuals.

"CANNAS are stately plants," says VICK, in his Catalogue, "and highly ornamental; will flower the first season if plants are raised early in a hot-bed, so that they are strong at the time of setting out in the garden. The foliage is very beautiful; flowers mostly scarlet. The next autumn the roots may be taken up and kept in the cellar, in sand, to be planted out the following spring. They should be planted in beds or groups, and nothing makes a richer bed or lawn. Unless the plants are strong when set out, they will not produce much effect the first year. Soak the seed well in hot water before planting. They make fine decorations for houses, halls and the like, when grown in pots.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LA PORTE CO., IND.—*Pres't*—DR. GEO. L. ANDREW. *Vice Pres't*—Mark Allen. *Sec'y* and *Treas.*—Geo. S. Seymour.

HOW SHOULD TUBEROSES BE SET?—H. M. L. inquires "Will some one tell me how and when the bulbs of Tuberoses should be set out to have them bloom? Also, what will destroy the small white worms in house plants that come to the top of the ground, and eat off the stalks?"

APPLE TREE WASH.—Will some of the RURAL readers, who have had experience, inform me of a good wash for destroying insects, &c., to apply to the bodies of apple trees that have been well scraped. My orchard is an old one, and I am trying, by thorough pruning, &c., to regenerate it to some extent.—W. I. P.

HOTICULTURAL ESSAYS.—We have received several letters requesting us to publish the Essays which were read at the last meeting of the Western N. Y. Fruit Growers' Society. In reply we state that we have already published those Essays which have been received, and considering the lapse of time since their delivery, and the press of grape matter on our columns, we must decline publishing the others.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received from Mr. VICK, the popular seedsman of this city, a selected package of choice flower seeds. They are already up nicely in the hot-bed where sown.

Also, a first class Salem grape vine from J. S. WARING, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. This grape is one of the seedlings produced by Mr. ROGERS, and is said to be of great promise. Those wishing particular information regarding it are referred to Mr. WARING'S advertisement in previous numbers of the RURAL.

WHIFFLETREE FOR POWING AMONG TREES.—We have examined a whiffletree left at our office by the patentee, Mr. J. B. RHEIN of Orleans Co., which is designed for use among small orchard or nursery trees. The novel feature consists in the attachment of a wheel to the end of the whiffletree next the row of trees. The rim of this wheel is banded with rubber, and when it comes in contact with a tree the whiffletree is carried by it without any injury to the bark. If it is as good in practice as appearance it will be a useful improvement.

AMERICAN FORESTS.—A pamphlet and circular on "the destruction of American forest trees" has been sent to us. It was prepred by the late Rev. FREDERICK STARK, Jr., of St. Louis, and designed to awaken attention to the importance of forest trees, and to arrest, if possible, the wanton yearly waste of this valuable commodity. These papers contain copious statistics going to show the necessity of propagating forest trees to meet the demands which a rapidly increasing population will make upon them at no remote day. This subject is attracting attention in all directions, and bids fair to become a leading theme for discussion in the future.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Circulars of the Society received give notice that the eleventh session of the National Association will begin at St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, September 11th, 1867, and will continue several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred institutions in the U. S and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present.

Among the prominent objects which will come before the Society at this session, will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The special Committee appointed for this purpose are now, with the various State and Local Committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections and districts of our country; and this information, in the form of reports, will be submitted to the action of the Convention. In compliance with a resolution passed at the last session of the Society, several State Pomological and Horticultural Associations are requested to compile lists for their own States or Districts, and forward them, at as early a day as possible, to P. BARRY of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the revision of the Catalogue. Members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology; and as the fruits of the South and South-West will then have attained their size, it is especially desirable that a grand display from these sections be made. Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable. Persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to THOMAS P. JAMES, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with Transactions of the Society. Life membership, ten dollars; Biennial, two dollars. Packages of fruits, with the name of the contributor, may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society," care of C. M. SAXTON, corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres't.
JAMES VICK, Secretary.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

SUPERIOR CAKES.—"Farmer's Daughter," Trumbull County, Ohio, sends us the following recipes for making cakes:

CAROLINA CAKE.—2 cups loaf sugar; 2 cups flour; 2 tablespoons butter; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ teaspoon soda; whites of 5 eggs, beaten fine; and lastly one cup sweet cream.

SURPRISE CAKE.—1 large cup sugar; 1 cup sweet milk; ½ cup butter; 2½ cups flour; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 of soda; 1 egg.

CLOVE CAKE.—1 cup of molasses; ⅔ cup buttermilk; 4 tablespoons butter; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon cloves; 1 egg.

CREAM CAKES.—1 pint water; 1 lb. flour; ½ lb. butter; pour the water boiling hot on the butter and set it on to boil; let it boil a few moments, then stir in the flour; when cool add eggs well beaten. Bake in tins in a quick oven 20 minutes.

CUSTARD FOR THE CAKES.—1 pint rich cream; 3 eggs well beaten; a little flour; sweeten and flavor with lemon. When the cakes are baked, open at the side and fill with the custard.

CREAM PIE.—1 pint sweet cream; 1 tablespoon flour; sweeten to the taste; flavor with nutmeg. Line a good-sized pie dish with paste, fill with the cream and bake in a slow oven. *No eggs.*—A. E. H., *Porter, N. Y.*

LIMING EGGS.—"A Subscriber," Chaumont, N. Y., wants to know how to prepare eggs, known in the New York market as limed ones. The customary way is to put a quantity, say a quart of quick lime, in a jar, and pour a gallon or more of water on it, according to size. Let it stand twenty-four hours. Turn off the water and put in the eggs, apex down if convenient, filling the crock nearly full. Turn on the lime-water and cover up. Remove the eggs carefully as wanted for use.

"SUGARING OFF."—City people may enjoy the luxury of warm maple sugar without visiting "the bush." The process is so simple that it scarcely requires explanation. Take any quantity of maple sugar that you please, and water to dissolve it; boil it until it will "wax" in water or on snow, but not long enough for it to "grain." Then pour the syrup on dishes of *ice* or snow, and you will have a delicious treat.—"YANKEE," *at the Rural Office.*

INDELLIBLE INK, &c.—Will some one inform me, through the RURAL, how to make very fine indellible ink; also what kind of a pen is best in writing names on linen?—B. F. H.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—A lady correspondent, Trumbull Co., Ohio, wants to know how to make transparent window shades.

New Advertisements.

WIRE FOR FENCE AND GRAPE VINES. Annealed and galvanized, new and second hand, for sale cheap. Also Woven Wire Fence. GRINFILL BLAKE, 45 Cliff Street, New York.

A FEW THOUSAND CHOICE IONA, ISABELLA and Adirondac Vines, for Spring trade, at $300 ₱ M; $35 ₱ C. Address A. MERRELL, Lewis St. Vineries, Geneva, N. Y.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES—FROM seed from D. S. HEFFRON. Warranted unmixed and very fine. Price, including packages, $2 ₱ bushel; $5 ₱ barrel. Address J. W. DOTY, Lockport, N. Y.

PEAR, QUINCE and PLUM Stocks for Sale.
10,000 Pear, imported, per thousand,.....$18
8,000 Quince, Angers, " " 20
10,000 Plum, horse, " " 18
E. C. FROST, Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

PATENT FRUIT GATHERER.—This is a hand machine, with two circular knives, cutting like shears, intended to gather fruit by severing the stems instead of pulling them out in the ordinary way. The cutter is so arranged as to permit the fruit to pass between the knives when a spring worked by a lever at the bottom closes them and severs the stems. The cutter will have a handle about ten feet long enabling the fruit gatherer to reach most or all on an ordinary apple tree, while standing upon the ground. LEONARD MURRAY, Ithaca, N. Y., is Agent for this implement.

KITATINNY BLACKBERRY, True, now ready—Superb young plants, set as Bedding Plants after spring frosts and well treated—*we warrant to grow and do well*, $2,50 ₱ doz.; 100, $15; 1,000, $120. By mail, samples 25c each, $2,60 ₱ doz.; 100, $15,50; 1,000, $125. Strong old plants, $6,50 ₱ doz. WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY—fine young plants, as above, by mail, 15c; 12 for $1,60; 100 for $31. Strong old plants, packed, 21c each. Fruit Trees, general assortment.
GRAPES—Ives, Iona, Norton's Virginia, &c., &c. *Osage Orange* for hedges, strong, $3 ₱ 1,000; 3 year, $5 ₱ 1,000. *Evergreens*, all sizes, immense stock. *Roses, Dahlias, Green-house* and *Bedding Plants*. Send 3 red stamps for 3 Catalogues. F. K. PHŒNIX, 900-2t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars,
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.
☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, ERACKELTON & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & Co., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & Co., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE just received direct from Texas a lot of fresh seed which I will send by mail, at $1 ₱ lb, or by Express at $15 ₱ bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY'S GRAPE VINES.—I can Supply a few thousand splendid Ionas at *very low rates*. Also 10,000 Concord, No. 1 & 2, grown from two and three eye cuttings; a few hundred Adirondac, Israella, Rogers' Hybrids, Hartford Prolific, Diana and Delaware; very fine Dwarf Pears at special rates, by the hundred or thousand. Secure price list and samples before purchasing elsewhere, or come and see the stock. Dr. Parker of Ithaca, sent the following *unsolicited* letter:

"ITHACA, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 4, 1867.
"F. L. PERRY, Esq.—*Sir*: I received the Adirondac I ordered of you by mail in fine order. I have had vines of a dozen different propagators of late, but none equaled yours in the beautifully fine spreading roots full of nice ripe rootlets, and the large ripe canes—though when I saw your propagation and your propagating box, last season, and the vines in their early vigorous growth, I was convinced that yours was the true way to propagate, yet I was not fully prepared to see them as good as those sent by you prove them to be."
Address F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FLOWER TALK WITH THE GIRLS.

Yes, I know you love flowers, and you would like to cultivate them too, only you think you have no place, and you sigh sadly as you stand with your fresh young cheek close to the window pane, and look upon the lawn before you. You love everything bright and beautiful—you wish you could have flowers like those which you saw smiling in trim little gardens in town last spring. You remember the thrill of enthusiasm with which you looked upon the masses of bright color so soon out of the rich mold.

Papa is very kind, but "he hasn't the time to fuss," and the boys are so busy. Well, you pout your rosy lips a little, and wish the farm would be sold, and a nice little place in town bought; then you could have flowers.

Now, you do not know what a princess you are on the hundred acres of luxuriant meadows and dewy pastures, where the June sunlight seeks ankle deep for the roots of the tender grasses. You do not know what a possession you have in the long belt of woodland, where the sugar fires glow brightly in the March midnight, what wealth of beauty might be wrought from this teeming domain,—and your own little hand can work wonders if you will.

That slope down to the south, just at the right of your doorway, is a splendid spot for flowers. At the left, where the half dozen old trees exclude the sun from the green turf in summer, you could sit in your low chair on sultry afternoons, and hear the low hum of bees from the bright tangles of bloom in full view. But you say, "How am I to work this change?" and the little brown hand does look slender to hold spade and rake and hoe; but it is used to the great heavy dasher of the churn, and it scrubs and cleans and adapts itself to the varied work of the household. The mother favors you, she would give you hours of leisure; and when once the pleasant task was begun, there would be no weariness so long as the light of the autumn mornings opened the blue eyes of the violets, and the breezy winds stirred the tears of night on the tender leaves.

You cannot make the change all at once—you will not be disappointed, because you are a sensible girl, if the perfection of a garden is not reached in years; but you can begin soon, when the rain seeks the roots of the millions of plants which will thrive if naught else is set in their stead. As you stand then by the window, looking out so thoughtfully, just draw with your eye a circle where the future garden shall be—not a large circle; a small one will hold many blossoms, and you have a large work to do, aside from that, in arranging for other things.

A huge pile of chips — the debris of years of wood-chopping lies there, you tell me. Well, it has lain there for years, and the ground will be all the better for its decay of vegetable matter; and the widow's two little boys, who live over on the next street corner, will be glad to carry them away by basketfuls, if you don't choose to give them some pennies, for all the large ones they can pile into the great wood-house, handy to the cook stove.

You are willing to work for your flowers, you do so like them in your hair when you have freshened your toilet for the afternoon's sewing, (your thrifty New England mother taught you to get your housework done in the forenoon,) and you can work faster with the cluster of pansies winking their great purple eyes at you from the green leaves of your bouquet on the window sill.

Put an evergreen tree in the center of your plot. "The boys" can get it from that clump of pines in the field yonder.

In due time have your neat border, your flowers and roses of early and later bloom and varied colors, that may delight the eye from early spring to the nipping frosts of a late autumn, and thus secure the sweetly-changing pageantry of nature's wondrous floral procession, and satisfy that hunger for beauty which is in every soul.

By and by papa will grow interested — he will be as proud as any one of your flowers—he may say they don't amount to anything, but he would as soon see a drove of cattle in his favorite meadow as a stray cow setting her homely foot into the fresh earth of your flower beds. The boys may not say much, but if you are diplomatic you will get many a half-hour's work from them, which will tell in the future of you flower garden.

Papa may enlarge that circle, or have a nicely arranged plot marked out, with walks and clumps of shrubbery, and when the fragrance of the honeyed blossoms steals into the old home, in mornings when the birds sing and the world seems full of sunshine, he will feel amply repaid.

Above all don't try to coax him to move away into town, and let the possession of those hundred acres fall into other hands. When the beauty of your garden attracts the eyes of the passers-by, he will think of the old, brown walls of the house, and some day you will find the painter's ladder leaning up against them, and the carpenters at work throwing out that bay window, for which you have sighed so long,—"you could make the half-circle so lovely with flowers,"—and you will be content to wait in the old home, growing so bright and dear to you.

No home is so unlovely but the hand of an earnest lover of the beautiful can adorn its walks and walls with something lovely for the eye to look upon — no rough, unpainted board but may be changed by the tendrils of a vine creeping over it, and we only wonder that Country Homes are not made what they should be,—the beauty and delight of the land.

Ithica, N. Y. Sylvia Lawson Corey.

"BABY HAS DROPPED ASLEEP."

Now Franky, boy, 'tis time for bed;
Put up those books, I pray:
And Katy, dear, those toys of yours
Must all be cleared away.
The clock struck six some time ago.
Sounding through all the room;
And see it gives us seven, you know.
Father will be at home.

He says there is no place to him
So sweet as this his home;
So sweet that he can never care,
Elsewhere for joy to roam.

So let us make it nice and snug,
That he may not complain,
But feel it e'er his guiding-star
Through all the dark and rain.

Now softly, Frank; don't make a noise—
Baby has dropped asleep:
She's been as good as gold all day;
I want her so to keep.
Off with your boots, and say your prayers;
You must be ready quite
To go to bed when father comes,
And you have said "good-night."

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

A Jenkins speaks of "—, who is just emerging into womanhood in white trimmed with blue."

Aunt Polly Heckenwelder, who was the first *white* child born in Ohio, is still living in the Moravian Sisters' House, Bethlehem, Ohio.

A lady in Detroit rubbed a quantity of hair dye on her face, mistaking it for perfumery. Her face assumed a deep olive color, and she will not receive calls for some time to come.

The Princess of Wales has her third baby, a daughter, born on Wednesday, February 20. She has been married not four years, and has three children, which is doing as well as could be expected — as she is doing now.

A second attempt is being made in Paris to introduce the fashion of three-cornered hats for ladies; but it does not succeed very well, apparently, because such a style of hat only suits a very young and very pretty woman, and, in Paris, a large number of the fair sex are neither the one nor the other.

Mrs. Polly Ashfield, a venerable lady of Bullitt Co., Ky., has a living progeny numbering two hundred and thirty-three souls. Mrs. Ashfield is very aged, not far from, if not quite, one hundred, but possesses excellent health and activity for one of her age. She was a woman grown and married at the time of St. Clair's defeat, and gave food and drink to the soldiers as they passed her house.

At a party, on Fifth Avenue, New York, the other evening, a beautiful young lady was complimented, by a gentleman, on the simplicity and good taste of her dress. "I am so glad you like it," the lady replied:—"I made it myself, and it cost just *seven* dollars." Who will follow that fashion? It would help a great many women to husbands, and secure men better wives, if such devices were fashionable.

A certain young and fashionable lady in New York, the Home Journal says, hearing that light hair, from golden to red, was the fashion, was in despair to think she was left out in the cold, her own hair being a very dark brown. What could she do? At last, a bright idea occurred to her. She went to a well-known Broadway wig-maker, Mr. B——, had her hair entirely shaved off, purchased a golden-haired wig, and the next day appeared in all her glory, perfectly happy and perfectly content, for she was "in the fashion," and what more could be desired?

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IDEAS—TO AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

Dear Friends:—I was once collecting some facts about our early settlers;—a pioneer sent me a note saying that he was interested in what I was doing—when I "*had an idea*" he would like to have me write to him. I have never ventured to write, and the good man is now dead. Since then when I take up my pen with a particularly wise air, my folks (I greatly fear they are rather irreverent) inquire if I am sure that I have "got an idea."

Dropping *my* case, I feel warranted in affirming that during the ten years last past there have been 750,000,000 of instances where men (including women) have written, more or less elaborately, without idea. *I scarcely know what to do about it.* I think the paper and ink wasted would have made a geodical of the Pacific Railroad, &c., &c. The dear, foolish readers' time *wasted*, looms up as the hugest loss, since the advent of fire, flood, and earthquakes. This is to suggest to writers to hold on till they *get an idea*, and to advise publishers not to publish till the ideas are furnished. Yes! I see the difficulty—the printing business will pretty much go by the board: but then there are corn and cotton fields to till.

When "seven-by-nine" supplant the "blanket sheets," and the monthlies appear once a year, people can "read their notes through by course," and find time to lie eloquially on politics to their heart's content, and also destroy the noxious weeds. I am the most mistaken man in this part of the State if there have been 75 newspapers, sermons, or novels published within five years that cannot be compressed into one-fourth of their space, and retain every idea in full force.

What set me to writing this was a cut of "Andy and Seward," just now thrust under my eyes by Ben, while I was reading in a book. You will find it in Harper's Weekly of Feb. 16. The publishers omit to state that they felt a pressing need of an illustration—that their artists, who had severely strained themselves on sundry former occasions, were now very hard up—that it occurred to them that any commonplace blackguard could attract attention by abusing distinguished persons—that they took a hint, &c., &c. Whereupon it occurred to me that a publisher ought, for his own credit, and especially for the public good, to be permitted to leave any part of his sheet blank that he could not fill with decent and instructive matter: that it would be a good thing to make all the books, sermons, magazines and papers smaller to begin with.

H. T. B.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MANNERS.

What constitutes manners? This is an important question, for manners are more closely connected with morals than they are generally thought to be—our actions and words coming from some secret motive of the soul, whether good or evil. It is undoubtedly right to make use of a certain amount of politeness, if we only know what true politeness is. The Bible says "be courteous;" though it evidently does not mean that excess of unmeaning compliment and studied complaisance which is affected by some people, and which is frequently deceptive. But there is a certain polite respect due from one person to another in reference to that person's opinion, comfort and general good feeling;—a cordial kindness—a readiness to do anything for his accommodation, even at the sacrifice of some temporary enjoyment—a carefulness not to wound unnecessarily another's feelings, or to slight the most insignificant person. After this politeness or truly good manners—which come from a quick perception of propriety of circumstances and from genuine good feeling—is shown, there is nothing more needed—no excuses for that which needs no excuse, no insinuating flatteries which flow from a selfish desire to be thought pleasing and refined. There are some people who express so much love and admiration for you that it puts you out of countenance, while it gives a sad suspicion that their politeness—if such it may be called—is all a sham, and their whole friendship a mere pretence. People like to know, when they are treated kindly, that it comes from a real goodness in the heart, and not from a mere semblance of it. Politeness is pleasant to everybody; but let it not be overdone or unnatural, for then would we rather meet with the rude but honest-hearted manners of the sturdy backwoodsman. If we only would observe the divine command, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," we should be using all the manners we could ask of each other, and all that God ever intended that we should use.

B.

Hopedale, Ohio.

THE MORNING STARS.

I had occasion a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night, the sky was without a cloud, the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral luster, but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda, her newly discovered glories from the naked eye of the south; the steady Pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the north of their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night shifted into the glories of dawn. The blue sky now turned softly gray; the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the overflowing tides of the morning light which came pouring down from above in one great radiance till, at length, as we reached the blue hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from the horizon, and turned the dewy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few minutes the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open, and the lord of the city, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.—*Edward Everett.*

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.

In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmers' Club, Mr. James Howard, the well-known manufacturer of implements, of Bedford, England, made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States:—He said he had been profoundly impressed with the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence and self-government of the American people. He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist. If the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opulent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary after seeing the United States was, that "it was no use to send a fool to America." Mr. Howard hit the nail on the head.

Beautiful Idea.—That was a beautiful idea in the mind of a little girl who on beholding a rosebush, on the topmost stem of which the oldest rose was fading whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms at once, and earnestly exclaimed to her brother:—"See, William, these little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

Two ears and but a single tongue,
By Nature's laws to man belong;
The lesson she would teach is clear,
"Repeat but half of what you hear."

Sabbath Reading.

"IN TE DOMINE CONFIDO."—CATHOLIC HYMN.

Not in vain I poured my supplication,
Voiced in anguish that was nigh despair;
God—henceforth the Rock of my Salvation—
Hears in pity, and receives my prayer.

On His name from midst the darkness calling,
He my soul hath ransomed from its fears;
By His strength my feet are saved from falling,
And His love hath dried my flowing tears.

Therefore come I to His altars, bringing
Hymns and vows my gratitude would pay;
Hallelujahs and the voice of singing,
But interpret what this voice would say.

Henceforth, with a spirit meek and lowly,
With a faith that nothing can appall,
Hopes serene, and purpose high and holy,
I will meet whatever may befall.

If around me clouds and darkness gather,
Lo! the brighter day that dawns beyond!
Through the gloom the Everlasting Father
Sends a voice that bids me not despond.

THE POETRY OF WORDS.

In Trench's "Study of Words" we find the following history of the New Testament word "tribulation:"

Popular language is full of poetry, of words used in an imaginative sense, of things called—and not merely in transient moments of high passion, and in the transfer which at such moments finds place of the image to the thing imaged, but permanently—by names having immediate reference, not to what they are, but to what they are like.

Let me illustrate my meaning by the word "tribulation." We all know in a general way that this word, which occurs not seldom in Scripture, and in the Liturgy, means affliction, sorrow, anguish; but it is quite worth our while to know *how* it means this, and to question the word a little closer. It is derived from the Latin "tribulum," which was the thrashing instrument or roller, whereby the Roman husbandmen separated the corn from the husks; and "tribulatio" in its primary significance was the act of this separation. But some Latin writer of the Christian Church appropriated the word and image for the setting forth of a higher truth; and sorrow, distress and adversity being the appointed means for the separating in men of whatever in them was light, trivial and poor from the solid and the true, their chaff from their wheat, therefore he called these sorrows and trials "tribulations," thrashings, that is, of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no fitting him for the heavenly garner. Now, in proof of my assertion that a single word is often a concentrated poem, a little grain of pure gold capable of being beaten out into a broad extent of gold-leaf, I will quote, in reference to this very word "tribulation," a graceful composition by George Wither, an early English poet, which you will at once perceive is all wrapped up in this word, being from first to last only the expanding of the image and thought which this word has implicitly given; these are his lines:

"Till from the straw the flail the corn doth beat,
Until the chaff be purged from the wheat,
Yea, till the mill the grains in pieces tear,
The richness of the flour will scarce appear.
So, till men's persons great afflictions touch,
If worth be found, their worth is not so much,
Because, like wheat in straw, they have not yet
That value which in thrashing they may get.
For till the bruising flails of God's corrections,
Have thrashed out of us our vain affections;
Till those corruptions which do misbecome us
Are by thy sacred Spirit winnowed from us;
Until from us the straw of worldly treasures,
Till all the dusty chaff of empty pleasures,
Yea, till His flail upon us He doth lay,
To thrash the husks of this our flesh away,
And leave the soul uncovered; nay, yet more,
Till God shall make our very spirit poor,
We shall not up to highest wealth aspire:
But then we shall: and that is my desire."

This deeper religious use of the word "tribulation" was unknown to classical, that is, to heathen antiquity, and belongs exclusively to the Christain writers; and the fact that the same deepening and elevating of the use of words recurs in a multitude of other, and many of them far more signal instances, is one well deserving to be followed up. Nothing, I am persuaded, would more strongly bring before us what a new power Christianity was in the world than to compare the meaning wich so many words possessed, and the deeper meaning which they obtained so soon as they were assumed by it as the vehicles of its life, the new thought and feeling enlarging, purifying and ennobling the very words which they employed.

Errors of the World.—The little I have seen of the world teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsation of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hand it came.—*Longfellow.*

Breaking up a Bad Habit.—A minister once prayed in the pulpit that "the Lord would bless the congregation assembled, and that portion of it which was on the way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come, and that in His infinite patience he would grant the benefit of the benediction to those who reached the house just in time for that." The clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

Educational.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In a former brief notice of the incidents attending the establishment of public schools in this State and their progress, it was intimated that there were developments of interest that might, in future, receive a passing sketch. It not only appears that through this instrumentality, education has been much more generally diffused among the rising generation—but a greater degree of thoroughness and practicality is everywhere seen in the efforts of teachers. One feature of this advancement deserves particular attention, viz: The position that has been fairly earned by female teachers in our public schools! The increased and rapidly increasing number of the sex employed therein, and with marked acceptance, has been a theme of gratulation among liberal educators, in this as well as in other States. The fact of the enlarged number of female teachers has several times been commented upon by the heads of our School Department, and by the editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal. In all these notices, if I mistake not, it has been observed, that where there has been a change in any school districts of the relative number of male and female teachers, in favor of the latter, there has been a perceptible advancement in the character of the schools of such districts!

It had been long observed that such results ought to be expected, and were uniformly found in primary schools—and observation has shown that in advanced institutions where Philosophy, the Higher Mathematics and the Languages are taught, very successful instruction has been given by female teachers. Several Seminaries, organized on the Union principle in this and adjoining States, and also several select schools, have been visited in which these results were apparent.

In our own State it is believed, that at the present time a very large majority of the teachers are of the female sex, and a visit to any of the Normal Schools will show a large proportion of this class of teachers.

Among the gratifying reports received from institutes in our different counties, a full share of the Class Drills, Essays and other performances, are conducted by young women—and with what ability is known to all.

The employment of such a large proportion of young women in our public schools, it is thought, has been attended with one incidental disadvantage. The custom of awarding to them a less compensation for other employments, has tended to keep down the salaries of female teachers, and even in cases when their duties and responsibilities have been equally onerous with those of the other sex, their compensation has been much below what they have received—often little more than half! This is unjust and illiberal; for where the amount of service rendered, together with the responsibility incurred, is the same, it is believed that no distinction should be made in the wages. In most districts in the country, the disparity to which I have alluded, is not so great, but in all our large cities and in the most celebrated of our public schools, the compensation of the principals of male and female schools exhibits a shameful inequality!

But this important subject, with others connected with the elevation of the sex, is exciting attention in various parts of the world, and, as it is notorious that our lady teachers have to pay an equal amount for their normal instruction, it is believed that a sense of justice will ere long dictate a more liberal course in regard to their remuneration.—*Penn. School Journal.*

SCHOOL TEACHING.

There is too little attention paid in many of our schools to the elementary branches of learning. Although universal opinion seems to uphold Dogberry's dogma that reading and writing came by nature, we must be permitted to differ from the sage axiom.

A boy frequently passes credibly through his Latin Grammar, yet in reading English he balks at every word of four or five syllables. He may have gone to the very roots of the origin of written signs, yet the chirography of his letters home would not be unworthy of the hieroglyphics on the obelisk of Luxor, and their diction bears a family resemblance to the prattle of his little six-year old sister. He may show a marvelous acquaintance with the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Scamander, but the course of the river which flows at his feet, the character of its soil, and its influence upon the growth and prosperity of the surrounding country, are subjects upon which he has never been taught to employ a thought. He may know within a short distance how far the great table lands of Asia extend, but of their impression upon a history of man and his civilization, he is thoroughly ignorant.

Ohio Schools.—The Annual Report of the School Commissioner of Ohio says the expenditure for school purposes the past year exceeds the previous by over half a million of dollars, and that there has been a general increased activity in the educational interests of the State. Notwithstanding, the conclusion is reached that there has been accomplished, during the past year, only three-fifths of the school work annually necessary to secure to the youth of the State the least amount of school attainments hitherto regarded as compatible with public safety.

Meteorites, assuming them to be planetary specimens, show by their analysis that peridot, which is found in some of our lowest rocks, is, as Daubree, the investigator of this subject, describes it, the universal scoria, and that oxygen is also a universal element.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

SCIENCE AND SKILL ON THE FARM.

In this day what activity of thought, what blooming out of inventive genius in mechanism, what mastery of chemical affinities, what fine research into the physiology of plants and animals and even the wondrous psychology of men.

Go to the Patent office at Washington,—four thousand feet of halls and galleries filled with countless models of inventions. Many useless, perhaps; but who can tell what millions are added to our material wealth and to the comfort and enjoyment of life, by the many of great use?

Men are educated for highest attainment in mechanism and science, and it is their joy and pride to improve and invent.

Railroads have first-class engineers, trained in the best schools of the world; masters of theory in the school and of practice in the field, and thus bridges, tunnels and embankments are massive, yet symmetrical.

Iron mills have men of large powers and wondrous skill; masters of the subtle laws which must be obeyed in mine, and furnace, and forge, studying daily the magazines of both continents devoted to the working of metals, standing daily by the fiery molten masses in the mills, to watch color, strength, ductility and all else needed to perfect the product.

Manufacturers of textile fabrics—wool and cotton—have men of similar genius and capacity, often traveling in foreign lands as well as at home to know all that passes in their realm of industry, and vigilantly watching the books and journals of the world to keep up with its onward march in the processes of their own art. If they lag behind, ruin and bankruptcy come. If they happily stride in advance, honor and golden rewards are theirs.

Experiments are often tried. Of course there is common sense and sagacity in all this; the cost of the experiment in due proportion to capital, and to prospect and value of success. For instance, not many months since a company of iron-makers agreed to spend $30,000 in testing some new process. A large sum, yet its loss would not be fatal, and the chance of gain was good. Before they had spent it success came, and the outgo was small beside the prospective results. New mechanism is readily adopted, too, if better results can be gained. We saw a beautiful machine in a sewing silk factory in New England last year, used only for a single process of the work. The overseer said they had one, years before, that was excellent. Another was shown, and the old one flung aside. Then it seemed they had reached perfection, but in a year came another still, and they broke up, as almost useless, what had seemed so excellent, and paid *five thousand dollars* for the use of the latest apparatus, the change being economy, of course.

What abridgment of labor; what added power to cultivate and harvest the farm products, from the use of agricultural implements. The crops of to-day could not be raised by the old processes, with all the work of every strong arm in the country. If raised, they would rot in the fields,—for no host of harvesters and thrashers could be found great enough to fit them for market in the old way. But remember these implements were, many of them, devised not by farmers, but by mechanics. Perhaps it is fair to say that these mechanics had some practical knowledge of farming, in some cases; yet these inventions are largely owing to the active thought, the intuitive genius, the progressive tendencies of the mechanical rather than the agricultural kingdom.

See how indispensable to success in manufactures and science is this high training, in books and work, in theory and practice, this devotion of men of the best culture and powers to these efforts. The farmer has a field, broad as the world, rich as the hidden wealth of mother nature. The magnetic powers of earth and sky, the chemical attractions and repulsions of soils, and gases, and manures, the embryology and germinal forces of plants and trees, the wondrous engineering—putting all human skill to blush—by which the Divine power sends the right atom from the insensate clod to the right place in each root, and trunk, and wheat-head, or topmost twig of tallest oak,—all these and much beside are in his wondrous realm. What scope for study, for thought, for work. What ample verge for largest powers, for best culture, for boldest experiment, for most progressive yet sagacious effort. Let farmers keep up to artizans, inventors and men of science in other departments. They have more to discover and rich rewards to gain. Let them be broad, free and wise, and they can well sing,

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continents are ours."

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

In 1820, there were only about 100 dentists in this country; in 1840, 1,000; now there are probably 8,000.

A quick process for getting drying linseed oil is given by Dr. Dullo: boil the raw oil for two hours with binoxide of maganese and hydrochloric acid.

An English inventor proposes to give to telegraphic cables a buoyancy which will prevent their parting from strain in paying out, and facilitate raising them, by means of a coating of ground cork mixed with India rubber.

Puddling is performed in a number of English iron-works, by an automatic machine driven by steam, closely imitating the movements of the puddling tool as worked by hand, and giving, as claimed, an economy of nearly half in the consumption of coal.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HARD TIMES vs. NEWSPAPERS.

Eds. Rural:—Having business in town a few days since I called in a store, and while waiting a short time my attention was arrested by a seedy looking customer who was grumbling about "hard times," "high prices," "scarcity of money," "want of work;" and *everything* seemed to go wrong with him. He said it was all he could do to live, and could not *half* live at that. He was a regular "croaker." An old farmer present said he wanted some wood chopped and was willing to pay the money for it; he proposed to take him home and set him to work forthwith. Grumbler inquired how much he would pay. The farmer named the price; it did not quite come up to the poor fellow's idea of what *his* services were worth; he had heard of some one who was getting more; said if he couldn't get as much as any one else he wouldn't work, and added that the world owed him a living, and he reckoned he would get it somehow.

Thinks I to myself: Poor fool! I could have told him that one night last summer this same store was broken open by some of those fellows who claim that the world *owes* them a living, and that the chaps had been sent over to Auburn to *work* for their board and clothes. It always makes me feel "gritty" to hear people grumble about things that they can't control, and finding fault when fault-finding can't do any possible good. I had a mind to "pitch in" and give him a piece of my mind; but remembering the proverb, "answer not a fool," &c., I kept quiet until, after listening a few minutes to his railing about the "unholy war" and "bad government," I merely asked him what papers he took. He said he couldn't afford to take papers when flour was fifteen dollars a barrel, and, muttering something about folks minding their own business, he stepped out and went off toward the tavern, where, I am told, he spends half his time and more than half his money. I came home thinking, and this is what I thought:—If that man (?) would take a glass of water instead of "something else" once a fortnight, and put his ten cents in a safe place, at the end of a year he would have enough to pay for the Rural a year; and then I made an estimate of what his "grog money," if rightly used, would do for his family. Allowing him to spend ten cents a day, which would be a very low estimate, in the course of a year he squanders enough to buy (at present "high prices") a barrel of flour, one cwt. pork, twenty-five lbs. sugar, two lbs. tea, a cord of wood and two good weekly newspapers.

Now, Mr. Editor, I profess to be a poor man myself, but if I do sometimes feel the effects of high prices and the inconvenience of a light purse, I have no time to lounge about the market-places to *whine* about it. Having been born of poor parents, I learned early in life that I must depend upon my own hands and head to *carry me through*. True, I have had to work hard and manage close; eschewed whisky and tobacco. Have been able during the war to keep the children from crying for bread, and have saved a little. The neighbors say I am *lucky*. If I am, I give the credit of my *luck* to hard labor, temperance, economy in the house, and three or four good papers. This last phrase was not put in merely as a "cotashun," as Nasby says, but for the truth of it. A few dollars invested in newspapers will pay more than seven per cent. interest—sometimes seven hundred. *Is that too large?* I think not. I frequently see articles in my papers which I know are worth, to me, ten times their cost; *I can't afford to do without them.* A man may do without a paper and prosper; so he *may* buy a lottery ticket and win, but the chances are a hundred to one against him in either case.

There are always plenty of sharpers ready to take advantage of those who do not keep posted. I knew a wealthy farmer who stopped his paper one year because the proprietor had found it necessary to raise the price a little. A speculator from the village came out to buy his wool. The man had not been in town for some time and did not know what the article was worth; the buyer *did;* he made a purchase and thereby *wooled* the old fellow out of nearly two hundred dollars. Some are paid by advertising in the papers. Others by reading advertisements. To illustrate: One spring I wished to get a lot of fruit trees; had formerly bought at a certain place; did not know where I could do better until I saw the advertisement of another man in the Rural. I went to see him, purchased a choice lot of trees and saved fourteen dollars, (enough to pay for the Rural five years.)

There are hundreds of good newspapers, but for a *family paper*, where but one is taken, as far as I am acquainted, I consider the Rural New-Yorker the most useful. G. W. Cone.

Stanley Corners, Feb., 1867.

SYMMETRICAL CHARACTERS.

It is a plausible theory that neither good nor evil is absolute; that each vice is the exaggerated extension of a virtue; each capable of being corrupted into a vice; so that the good and wise man becomes simply the man with acuteness enough to draw the exact line between either, and then to obey the advice—"*In medio tutissimus ibis.*" If this be a sophism, there is yet truth in it. Undoubtedly the best man, the man most useful to his species, is he whose character is most equally balanced; and the most complete life is that which has been lived, so to speak, in perspective. People with enormous faults and gigantic virtues may be very interesting in novels, but they are exceedingly inconvenient in real life. An equal person, with no offensively exaggerated qualities, is far the safest to have to do with, and especially to live with.—*Miss Mulock.*

SPITTING.

Some of our contemporaries are "airing their vocabularies" with denunciations of the practice of spit, spit, spitting, which is so rife in this country among smokers, chewers and snuffers, especially in the West. The subject is not a very dignified one, but we recollect that Henry Ward Beecher did not disdain some years ago to take up the cudgels against the practice, and even to denounce it from the pulpit. Willis Gaylord Clark, too, wrote one of his best essays on "American Ptyalism." We Americans, have often provoked the sarcasms of foreigners by this habit, and spit as we may at the exaggerations of traveling cockneys and cosmopolitan old women, it must be owned that we are notoriously the most salivating nation on the globe. Whether the corporeal juices are more abundant in the Yankee than in other persons we know not, but at any rate the practice is a most filthy one, and we wonder that gentlemen who are scrupulously neat and cleanly in other respects should addict themselves to it. It is perhaps hopeless to look for a reformation so long as the Virginia weed retains its despotism over the nation. It is enough, however, to make Nestor himself "show his teeth i' the way of smile," to hear the many eloquent declamations on woman's influence, especially on the profound homage shown to her in this country, considering that with all her charms, she cannot rescue man from the witchery of tobacco. Think of a man's pretending to love his wife, who compels her, whenever she would kiss him, to bring her chaste, pouting lips, "like two young rose-leaves torn," in contact with what by courtesy is called the mouth of a man, but which, in reality, is nothing better than a damp tobacco-box?—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF A PIANO.

It should be remembered that the pianoforte is susceptible of the change of temperature, and when tuned in one temperature will be out of tune in another. Good and well-made pianofortes will stand in tune if they are tuned at proper periods. Many people, as they wish to avoid expense, will let their instruments remain out of tune, which is a great detriment to them, as they are less likely to stand well after having been so left. We will offer a few hints in reference to the matter. A pianoforte ought justly to be tuned twice a year, at least. First, when you commence with a fire in the room; second, when a fire is discontinued. By following this course, you have the best guarantee that the instrument will remain in tune for the longest period of time.

Again, the instrument should not be suffered to remain below concert pitch; if it is for years tuned below it will never after stand up to the pitch without a great deal of labor, if, indeed, it ever stands at all. Many otherwise beautiful instruments are nearly or quite ruined for want of proper attention to these simple facts. Yet it will not answer for a professional tuner to recommend these things; if he does the people will suspect him immediately of selfish motives, and say that he is planning for his own advantage. Owners of pianofortes, who are not acquainted with the nature of the instrument, ought to bear these facts in mind, when by a yearly outlay of a trifling sum, they might save themselves infinitely more than they expend, by the preservation of the instrument, in which they have invested so much.

RESPECT FOR MONEY.

It may be a most immoral and unpoetical sentiment, but those are always the best people who have a carefulness over, and a wise respect for, money. Not *per se*—not the mere having it or amassing it, but the prudent using of it—making it our servant and not our master. As a test of character, perhaps £. s. d. is one of the sharpest and most sure. A man who is indifferent and inaccurate in money matters, will be rarely found accurate in anything. He may have large benevolence—externally; you will see him throw half a crown to a beggar, and subscribe to every charity list in the Times; but if he forgets to pay you that five shillings he borrowed for cab hire, you may be quite sure that the beggar's half crown and the twenty pounds in the printed subscription will have to come out of somebody's pocket—probably *not* his own; for there is nothing like the meanness of your "generous" people—always robbing Peter to pay Paul. A liberal man is a glorious sight; but then he must be "liberal in *all* his ways"—even-handed as well as open-handed. His expenditure must be, like his character, justly balanced and in due proportion.—*Mrs. Craik.*

Beef Forty Years Old.—A letter from Stockholm says:—"At the last meeting of the Idun Society there was served at supper a curious sort of beef that had been preserved for forty years. In 1827 Captain Parry had placed at School Point, at Spizenbergen, a depot of meat. The flesh was in tin boxes, buried beneath a quantity of stones. The white bears had displaced some of the stones and destroyed several of the boxes, but a few still remained intact, and were brought to Sweden by the Swedish Scientific Expedition. It was one of these boxes that Professor Thoreil of Lund, had given to the Idun Society, who found the meat perfectly eatable and of good flavor."

Substitute for Lint.—The Surgeons of Vienna have lately employed, with much success, the unsized paper, called papier Joseph, for dressing wounds, as an excellent substitute for lint. It does not change in contact with water; it is a bad conductor of heat, and preserves, in consequence, the wounds from atmospheric influence. From its absorbent nature it sucks up the matter, maintains the wounds in a state of dryness favorable to healing, and it may be used in certain circumstances more advantageously even than lint.

Reading for the Young.

THE RABBIT ON THE WALL.

The cottage work is over
The evening meal is done:
Hark! through the starlight stillness
You hear the river run.
The little children whisper,
Then speak out one and all;
Come, father, make for Johnny
The rabbit on the wall.

He smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair;
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny—
Don't let the candle flare."
So speaking, from his fingers
He threw a shadow tall,
That seems the moment after
A rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows;
Even grandma chuckles faintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There ne'er was gilded painting,
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure
Of this rabbit on the wall.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER FOUR.

VIRGINIA.

The first landing of white men for settlement was at Jamestown in 1609, the famed Captain John Smith among the number. After his return to England, famine and riots had cut off all save 60 of the 500 persons in the Colony, and these had embarked for the mother country, but were induced to stay by Lord Delawar, who came with fresh supplies. For a time they prospered, but many trials marked the career of the early colonists.

One of the original States of the Union, always influential, from the ability of her leading men, her history is familiar to every intelligent person.

SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

The tolling bells of the passing steamboats, as they move by the beautiful Mount Vernon, where rest the remains of Washington, give proofs of the reverence for one still "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The level range of lands near the coast, the rich valleys of the James, the Shenandoah, and other rivers, the rough sides of her central mountains, and the broken surface of the western part of the State, give variety of soil and productions. West Virginia has iron mines and mills of great extent. Coal abounds in the same region, and the Kenawha salt works send over the West vast quantities of that saving staple. Wheat of great excellence is raised in the eastern valleys. Tobacco is a great staple, and in variety of resources of field, mine and fruit Virginia has great wealth. The area of the State is 65,624 square miles. Its population in 1860, 1,596,318.

SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The territory was granted in 1632 by Charles First to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, but his son, Cecelius, inherited it, with all his titles, on his death, which occurred very soon, and for forty years directed the affairs of the colony as proprietor. Free toleration of religious opinions was established and in 1776 a Constitution was framed. While wheat of famed excellence is raised. Tobacco, sweet potatoes and fruits thrive well.

Baltimore, named after Lord Baltimore, first Governor and brother of the proprietor, is a city of large trade and manufactures, has many elegant private public buildings, and counts over 200,000 people.

The area of the State is 13,950 square miles, and its population is 687,049.

SEAL OF DELAWARE.

Was settled by Swedes and Finns about 1627, under the auspices of Gustavus Adolphus, the great Swedish King. In 1655 the colony passed into the hands of the Scotch, and in 1664 passed under English sway. Its Constitution was framed in 1776.

There are large manufactories in and near Wilmington, and mills for flouring the excellent wheat raised in the State. Next to Rhode Island, it is the smallest State of the Union. A railroad just opened through its center from north to south gives access to fine lands. Both soil and climate favorable to fruits and grain. Population in 1860, 112,216.

If the world were crumbled to the finest dust, and scattered through the universe, there would not be an atom of the dust for each star.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6.—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 20, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

THE Senate—only Fessenden and Ferry against—have ratified the treaty by which the Russian territory on the Northwest coast will be ceded to this country on payment of $7,200,000, within six months.

Acceptance or rejection of Presidential nominees for office is the chief business.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any official opinions which may have been given by the Attorney General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or by any other officer of the Government, on the interpretation of the act of Congress regulating the tenure of office, and especially with regard to appointments by the President to office during the recess of Congress. The resolution was agreed to.

During the war the corporation of New Orleans sold bonds to citizens of Louisiana for the purpose of raising funds with which to fortify the city against the Federal forces, and after Gen. Butler captured the city he made several assessments, amounting altogether to 75 per cent. of the gross amount for the poor of the department. Several petitions have been filed asking that the amount of these assessments be refunded, but without success, and Robert J. Kerr of New Orleans, has recently arrived, authorized by the interested parties to act as their agent in procuring its return. If he succeeds, Gen. Butler will, in response to the demand of prominent Louisiana Radicals, bring the whole subject before Congress.

A World's special says:—The allotment of Chief Justice Chase by the Supreme Court to the Virginia Circuit in pursuance of the act of Congress providing a new allotment, it is thought here, must lead to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, in addition to the announcements heretofore made, selected the following named papers in the Southern States to publish the laws and public advertisements:

In Louisiana—The New Orleans Republican, New Orleans Tribune and the Homer's Illiad.

In Mississippi—The Meridian Chronicle and the Vicksburg Republican.

In Arkansas—The Little Rock Republican.

Papers have been selected in all the Southern States with the exception of two in South Carolina, two in Florida and one in Texas.

The Military Bill in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—A case has recently arisen in Norfolk whereby the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill will be called into operation and probably excite considerable interest in the State. The following is a copy of the military order issued by the commandant of the United States forces in Norfolk:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF NORFOLK, }
NORFOLK, Va., April 7, 1867. }

SIR:—You are hereby ordered to appear at the headquarters on Tuesday, the 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of giving evidence before a military board in the case of E. W. Whipple, citizen, against John M. Drewry, Justice. By command. MAJ. D. BISSELL.
M. N. HOFFMAN, Lieutenant United States Infantry, Adjutant.
To Justice M. Drewry.

Through the interposition of Mr. Whipple the case was brought before the military authorities and yet awaits the decision of Gen. Schofield.

The board composed of Lieuts. Hoffman and Wagner, merely entered upon a preliminary examination.

The result of the investigation remains a secret and has not yet been disclosed. The case with the proceedings were forwarded to Gen. Schofield and now awaits his action.

The Indian Country.

THE correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat with Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition, writing from Fort Harker, on the 2d inst., says a Council was held at Fort Dodge, on the 24th ult., between Major Dodge and several of the chiefs of the Kiowas.

The latter professed much friendship for the whites, and desired to be at peace with them, but stated that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Cananches, are determined on war and will have it.

The Kiowas also spoke about several northern tribes banding together for war, making overtures to the southern tribes to join them, and predicted that the whites would have their hands full before long.

The indications all favor a grand Indian Confederation and a bloody war.

The Herald's special says:—Gen. Sully, who is on his way to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, reports that on his passage out from Fort Laramie he has observed decided indications of a hostile gathering among the Indian tribes of that region.

Fenian.

THE Herald's Buffalo special says:—The commander of the military forces at Fort Erie has notified the authorities that a prominent engineer, connected with the Fenian organization, has been taking plans of the frontier below Suspension Bridge, and asks for re-enforcements to be stationed at the village of Niagara and Suspension Bridge. It is feared that the Fenians intend another movement.

Destitution and want are said to prevail to a very painful extent among the people engaged in the late Fenian rising in the south of Ireland.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A very enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held here last night. One hundred men joined the 7th Fenian regiment. A considerable amount of money was subscribed to aid the Fenian cause.

DUBLIN, April 11—Evening.—Patrick Condon, otherwise called Gen. Massey, a leader in the late Fenian insurrection, has turned informer and is not indicted.

Mexico.

AFTER a promise to our Government by the Captain-General of Cuba that enlistments in Havana for Maximilian should be stopped, two hundred more enlistments have been made, and our Government has taken the matter up.

The Imperialists at Vera Cruz are very generally arming themselves. Perez, Gomez and Cuevas have resigned, and are coming to Havana. General Scboda is in command. The seige is closely maintained. The water has been cut off, and the last bullock in the city was killed on the 31st of March.

The United States men-of-war Tacuna and Lahoma were at Vera Cruz.

Foreign.

THE Sultan threatens to declare war against Greece because of the encouragement given to insurrections on the Turkish frontier.

The Western Powers do not interfere. Should war occur Russia would probably act for the Greeks, and the old Eastern question be opened in a conflict for the Key to the Bosphorus.

A Paris letter to the Herald says a general organization of Christians in Eastern Turkey and Greece, now completed, makes the destruction of the power of the Turks in Europe inevitable in case of a war.

BERLIN, April 11.—Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says: Prussia holds France responsible for such a step and asks instant cessation of warlike preparations.

RASTADT, April 11.—The Prussian garrison of this fortress has been re-enforced recently by two regiments.

PARIS, April 11.—The Moniteur this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone which is pacific and tranquilizing.

LONDON, April 11.—The Princess of Wales is at the point of death. A surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is necessary to save her life, but she cannot endure the pain and is too weak to take chloroform.

LONDON, April 15—2 P. M.—Since the opening consols have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 91 for money.

American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:—Erie, 38¼; Illinois Central, 76½; U. S. 5-20 bonds, 74.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2 P. M.—Cotton has become considerably firmer since the opening, and an advance of fully one-eight has been established in prices. Middling Uplands are now quoted at 12@12⅛d.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

YELLOW FEVER is prevailing in Panama, though it is attempted to conceal the fact. There is none at Aspinwall nor on the vessels in the bay.

LATE news from Montana says mining operations this season will be very much extended, and the estimated yield of precious metal is $36,000,000.

THE Post-office Department has decided to give up the system of contracts for carrying the mail and to have it carried by weight, on the most important routes.

THE New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened on the morning of the 3d inst, in the Bedford Street Church, New York city.

CAPT. JOHN POWELL of Brooklyn, is building a vessel 23 feet long, to be propelled by four sails arranged like the sails of a windmill, in which he intends to cross the Atlantic.

ALL hopes for the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, have been abandoned. Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm, beyond a doubt, the report of his death.

AN explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Chesterfield Co., Va., occurred on the 3d; twenty-five white and fifty colored miners were killed. The pits to-day are burning, but the shafts were closed to extinguish the fire, so the bodies cannot be recovered.

HONOLULU advices to March 11th have been received. The corner stone of the proposed Reformed Catholic Cathedral has been laid by His Majesty, assisted by Bishop Satary and the clergy of the Church. It is intended as a memorial to the late king.

THE report from Natchez is that there is much more suffering among the whites than the blacks; and that but few complants are made at the Freedmen's Bureau in that district. The colored schools are flourishing, and the freedmen are doing a great deal themselves to support them.

FULL returns from every town in Connecticut show that the vote is as follows:—English, 45,787; Hawley, 44,808; English's majority 979. The Senate stands eleven Republicans and ten Democrats; the House, one hundred and twenty-seven Republicans and one hundred and eleven Democrats.

AT a meeting of Confederate bond-holders in London, it was resolved to furnish a committee with funds to institute legal proceedings against the United States, and protesting against the United States Congress and the legislatures of Southern States passing any law to prejudice their rights and the contract made with such States.

CONGRESS has just passed a law organizing an association, national in its character, for the purpose of erecting a monument commemorative of the great charter of American freedom. The trustees for the Northern and Northwestern States are as follows:—Representative John T. Wilson of Ohio, Representative Orth of Indiana, Representative Cullen of Illinois, Senator Harlan of Iowa, and Representative Driggs of Michigan.

No little curiosity has been excited by the fact that parties in Washington are making industrious search for nickel pennies of 1858, paying eagerly from 15 to 30 per cent. premium for them. As the coin is of too recent date to be in demand as relics for collections, the theory is that, by some accident at the time of their coinage, these pennies contain a large per centage of gold, which fact has been discovered by the parties engaged in the search.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The actual circulation of the notes of National Banks on the 6th inst. was $298,888,674.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, }
ROCHESTER, April 10, 1867. }

THE money market here has been affected somewhat by the pressure at the East, but the sound condition of the Rochester banks has enabled them without much difficulty to afford their regular customers such accommodation as was necessary. The preparation for the quarterly statements of the first of April disturbed monetary affairs throughout the country more than was anticipated, for a longer time than was supposed elapsed before financial matters resumed their ordinary course. It seems unfortunate that all the banks in the country should be required to report at the same time, if the quarterly reports cannot be made without creating a serious check upon business interests. There is this advantage, however, in requiring simultaneous returns: weak institutions cannot assist each other in making a temporary showing of soundness, when their condition is really bad. The next quarterly statement, it is hoped, will be made with less derangement to trade than was caused by the last.

The rumor of disturbances abroad, and the decline in American securities in Europe, had its effect upon the market, particularly in keeping up the price of gold. The war rumors are not confirmed, and the English market shows an improvement in consols, as well as in American securities. Money is now fairly easy in New York at 6@7 per cent., with more disposition to lend than for the past two weeks. The Saturday's steamers from New York for Europe took out only $103,800 in specie. United States 5-20s sold in London, April 5, at 75¾; soon after, a decline commenced and they were sold on the 10th as low as 73¼. On Saturday last they had run up to 74¼.

The money markets of Europe are reported to be largely supplied with idle capital, and rates of interest continue exceedingly low. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is large, and each weekly statement, for some weeks past, shows an increase. The amount held on the 27th of March was £19,627,232, showing an increase of £165,786 since the previous weekly statement. The increase of bullion in the Bank of France is still greater. Total stock in bank at the last statement, £30,957,700. Increase for the week, £512,000.

Trade is not nearly as active in England as last year. This is shown in London by the clearance of checks at the London Clearing House. The amount thus far this year is less by one-fourth than it was for the corresponding time last year.

The Comptroller of the Currency is preparing a statement of the condition of the National Banks, as shown by their returns of April 1st.

In March, the United States Assay Office at New York received deposits of gold amounting to $510,000; of silver, $53,500.

The exports of treasure from California have recently been heavier than in the corresponding season in 1866.

Bills of the Bank of Poultney, (State bills,) Poultney, Vt., are not redeemed in Boston.

The failure of the Bank of Prairie du Chien, Wis., is announced.

The stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad have voted to double its capital stock, making it $18,037,400.

The organization of the new Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. has been completed. Capital $5,000,000.

COTTON.—The market for cotton has been unsettled for some days and is lower. The last Boston quotations for middling, nominal at 28@30c. The Liverpool market is depressed, and there are heavy failures reported among the Liverpool cotton dealers.

WOOL.—The sales in Boston last week were something larger than reported the week previous, and foot up 750,000 lbs., at a range of 50@76c. for fleece, and 35@67c. for the various grades of pulled. Of the latter 7,000 lbs. double extra were sold at 65@67—the outside figure being for Rochester brand. The Boston Bulletin of Saturday says:—"Holders are rather more inclined to press sales than they were last month, and are closing out the least desirable portion of their staple. But there is no discount, nor is there likely to be, on the better grades of either domestic fleece or pulled, which are selling in small lots as wanted for use, and at very full prices."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The wheat and flour markets have been excited, both east and west, the past week, and prices have further advanced. The reports from Milwaukee show great excitement at that point. Receipts continue light. This may be accounted for in part by the poor state of the roads, but it is impossible to disguise the fact that the amount of wheat to come forward must be comparatively small this season.

Wheat is being shipped from Milwaukee to Minnesota. The New Hampton, Minn., Courier says:—"Many of our farmers are without wheat for seed, to say nothing of breadstuffs from this till harvest."

The spring is backward in the Western States, and farmers may not in consequence sow the usual amount of spring wheat. It is hoped, however, they may see the importance of devoting an unusual breadth to this crop. All they can raise will be wanted, particularly if there should be a failure, or partial failure, of winter wheat. All accounts from the localities where winter wheat is raised represent the prospects now as exceedingly favorable. But spring wheat growing should by no means be neglected.

CORN.—The market for corn has improved, and there is an active demand. The amount of sound, merchantable corn at the west is comparatively small. The damage this crop sustained by the frost and rains last season was immense.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$17,00@17,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	15,00@16,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State	11,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@ 62½c
Wheat, red	3,00@ 3,10	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,20@ 3,40	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@ 1,25	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,40@ 1,50	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,12@ 1,25	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	50@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,50@23,50	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	8,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@12,50
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@5,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 25	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	23@ 25	Ice, char ₩ bu	12@ 16c
Do. factory	19@ 21	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,00@3,00
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Wool, ₩ lb.	50@ 53c
Do. rough	12@ 13	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9¼@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Eggs, dozen	24@ 25	Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@23,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, April 13—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@27½c. Flour, sales at $10,25@14,60. Wheat, $2,35@3,40. Rye, $1,53@1,60. Barley, $1,15@1,21. Corn, $1,21@1,23. Oats, 58@59c. Pork, new mess, $22,75@22,95; old do. $22,00@22,25; prime, $19,00@19,25. Lard, 12@13¾cts. Butter, 10@31c. Cheese, 13@19c. Hams, 12½@14c. Shoulders, 8¾@9¾c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, April 13—Flour, sales at $10,00@10,50; rye flour, $7,50; corn meal, 2,42@2,57 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $3,50; Rye, $1,58. Corn, $1,14@1,25; Oats, 67@73½cts. Clover seed, 17@24c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,300@4,00 ₩ bushel for Western, and $4,00@4,25 for reaped. Barley, $1,35.

Chicago, April 13—Flour, $8,20@16,50; Wheat, $1,85@2,38; Corn, 80,87@1,03; Oats, 54@54½c; Rye, $1,35@1,40; Barley, $1,02@1,03. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,50; Lard, 13c.

Toronto, April 10—Flour ranges from $5,87½@9,15; Wheat, spring, $1,80@1,95; fall, $2,05@2,15; Oats, 38@45c; Barley, 60@66c; Peas, 67@75c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $17; Hams, 8½@9cts; Bacon, 7@8cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 9@10c; Butter, 10@13cts; Cheese, 13@14cts; Eggs, 11@15c. Hay, $12; Straw, $6@7,00; Clover seed, $7,50@7,75; Timothy, $1,50@2,20.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, April 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18; Cows and Calves, $35@100; Veal Calves, 8@12cts; Sheep and Lambs, $6,71@10,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $6,50@8,00; dressed, $10,50@10,87½.

Albany, April 12—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@11c. Sheep, common to good, 6@8¾c; Hogs, 8@8¾c.

Brighton & Cambridge, April 10—Beeves, sales at 11@15cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@118; heifers, $40@50. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9¼@10c; in lots, $5,00@6,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8½c; retail 8½@10c. Fat hogs, 9@9¼c.

Chicago, April 9—Beeves range at from $4,75@8,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,75@7,50; Hogs, $6,00@7,40.

Toronto, April 10—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,00; 2d, $6,00@6,00; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, April 13.—Wool market is steady with a moderate demand; sales are 290,000 lbs. at 47½@67c for domestic fleece; 70@75c for picklock; 55c for rubbed; 24@33c for California; 22½@33c for Texas; 40c for Cape; 33c for Mestiza; 26c East India, and 82½c in gold for Denskoi.

Boston, April 11—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@73c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@48c; Canada, 15@75c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 33@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, April 10—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

Died.

IN Orangeville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 28th, NORTON COBURN, aged 27 years.

IN Marathon, N. Y., March 28th, E. S. WELD, aged 31 years. Mr. W. was for may years a contributor to the RURAL.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

THOSE WISHING to PURCHASE PAPER *Cheap*, had better address WHITE & BRINCKERHOFF, Jobbers, 48 State St., Albany, N. Y. 900-4t

MISSOURI FEVER—FOR ANY DESIRED information about S. W. Mo., send $1 to M. W. GUSTIN, Real Estate and Tax-Paying Agent, Lebonon, Mo., (Box 8.) Send for a Circular.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cts. Address E. H. COLVIN, Hadley Station, Ills.

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION AND Throat Ail, with cases illustrating their nature, cause, cure and distinctive differences, by the Editor of Hall's Journal of Health, No. 2 West 33d Street, New York, whom address. Sent free for 25 cents.

TWO! Of the most solidly USEFUL monthlies of their kind in the world—at $2,15 for 1867; singly, $1,50 each, viz., *American Agriculturalist* and *Hall's Journal of Health*, 2 West 33d St., New York, if sent to the latter during April.

WILD TURKEYS.—On receipt of One Dollar each, I will send well packed to any address pure, fresh Wild Turkey's Eggs. Crossed with tame, or pure, they make the largest, hardiest, handsomest and best, and hatched under hens, are as tame as any. Address M. RICHARDSON, Corunna, Michigan.

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Cooper Co., Mo., containing 400 acres prairie and timber; 280 acres under fence; dwelling house with 8 rooms, stone dairy house, Swiss barn, 48 by 82, with other outbuildings. Orchard of 100 young bearing fruit trees, and several never failing springs. This is one of the finest winter wheat, tobacco and grazing farms in the State. Lead has been found on several parts of the farm. For terms address D. McMILLAN, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., or D. A. McMILLAN, Boonville, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

AND

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, with cog-wheels, has taken the First Premium at the State Fair of all the *NORTHERN STATES*, FIRST PREMIUM AT THE last two Fairs of the American Institute; and has been awarded the First Premium by the unanimous vote o the Committee of the Grea' NEW ENGLAND FAIR of 1866, after the most scrutinizing trial of the various machines of numerous competitors.

The UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER wrings clothes almost dry, without injury to the most delicate garments, and never gets tired or out of order.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field says: "It saves great labor without injury to the clothes. I therefore most decidedly recommend its use."

DOTY'S WASHING *Machine* has again been awarded the First Premium at the Great New England Fair of 1866. Also at the State Fairs of New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, &c., and took the First Premium (the Silver Medal) at the last Fair of the American Institute.

Doty's Washer using boiling-hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time—takes out all the dirt—no sore hands—no fruitful air—no injury to the clothes.

Solon Robinson says:—"Our 'machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever."

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send one Washer and one Wringer, either or both, free of freight charges. Family Size Washer, $14; No. 1½ Wringer, $10; No. 2 Wringer, $8,50.

☞ Exclusive right of sale given to the first responsible applicant from each town.

Send for Circulars, giving wholesale and retail terms. C. E. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Courtland St., N. Y., (Opposite Merchants' Hotel.) 900

WANTED—A GOOD, THOROUGH, COMpetent traveling, commission agent, in every county in the U. S. $300 per month guaranteed. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 900-tf

BLACK SPANISH HEN'S EGGS (PURE breed) for sale, $1 per dozen, by Express. Address R. C. TOMPKINS, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

$150 Agents Wanted to sell new articles just out. Address, with stamp, 899-2t FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

SEED POTATOES.—I have now in store a full stock of all the leading varieties of potatoes for planting. Catalogues and prices upon application. 899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED CANvasser in every County in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—STANTON'S Patent Mill Dogs, Portable and Stationary Engines. Also, manufacture all kinds of Castings, Mill Gearing, &c. BEARDS & PENFIELD, 899-4t Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "COTTAGE BIBLE AND FAMILY EXPOSITOR,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD IN ALL ITS BRANCHES BY GEO. FRAUENBERGER, No. 60 ARCADE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SPROUTING.—Having made arrangements for a supply of Nausemond and Bermuda potatoes for seed, I am now prepared to receive orders and will ship same promptly. Price, $18 ₩ barrel; ₩ bushel, $6. 899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents to sell Moore's Emblematical and Pictorial Masonic Chart; the new Chromo of Leutze's Great Painting of Washington as a Mason; and Baker's Low Twelve Bell. For full information, address 899-2t L. T. MOORE, Lawton, Michigan.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.

☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address 899-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

FOSTER'S PLASTER AND BROADCAST GRAIN SOWER.—This machine, for sowing Plaster, Ashes, Lime and Grain, broadcast, from the large sales of the two past years, proves itself to be the very machine that the farmers need, is now offered at the low price of Forty Dollars, delivered at the railroad. Manufactured and sold by N. FOSTER & CO., Palmyra, N. Y.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. 899-3t

RHEUMATISM CURED UPON A new principle. The "INDUTO MEDICARI," discovered by J. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., acts upon the absorbents, and its success in the cure of this painful disease is without a parallel.

For particulars send for Circulars.

Price $2,00 per package. Sent free by mail on receipt of the money by

DIXON, CLARK & HALLETT,
Agents for United States,
899-4t No. 149 Chambers Street, New York.

CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. For State, County and Town Rights or machine, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N Y

WANTED—50,000 RURAL NEW-YORKERS, alias, Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers and others, to come to NORTH MISSOURI, and then buy and settle upon our rich and cheap lands. In order to learn the full and good reasons for moving to Missouri let the reader for himself and his friends, send for a package of the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co's gratuitous Advertising Circulars. *A Sectional Map* showing the exact location of over 400,000 acres of best PRAIRIE, TIMBER AND COAL LANDS FOR SALE, is sold for thirty cents. Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo. 899-4t

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, &c.—The undersigned beg leave to introduce to your notice their PATENT COMBINATION WATER POWER. This Combination of water power is very simple and durable, and far superior to any other water power whatever. Our Combination insures a free movement both to wheel and water and, as the water is used three times, a considerable increase of power. For full particulars and engraving, send to our office, 137 Delancy-st., New York City, where we also are ready to take orders for putting up the Combination ourselves. We are also willing to sell the right of our patent by States and Counties, or the whole patent right. Address HENS & ZIMMER, Sole Agents, 137 Delancy-st., New York City. Or LOUIS KRATZER, Inventor, No. 10 Monument-st., Baltimore, Md. P. S.—Call or send for a Circular. 899-2t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST SELLING AND MOST USEFUL BOOK OF THE DAY.—Our Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month, in selling

DR. MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

or **10,000 Recipes** in all the Useful Arts, such as Agricultural, Brewing, Wine Making, Cooking, Cements, Farriery, Medicine, Domestic Economy, &c., &c., &c. New, reliable, and useful discoveries added to each edition, making it the most complete book of the kind ever issued. No similar work has been published, equaling this in completeness, variety of matter, and reliability. No class of men once possessing it would willingly dispense with it. It is useful alike to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the House-Keeper, and the Professional man.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"One of the most important family works ever published."—*Rural American*, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1866.

"Is probably the fullest and most reliable book of its class extant."—*The Watchman*, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1866.

This last edition contains the decision of the Judge upon Farming Implements at the State Fair held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866.

Circulars giving full description and terms to Agents, copies of letters from our Canvassers, showing what they are doing; recommendations and opinions of the press, *sent free* by the publishers. Price $1. T. ELLWOOD ZELL & COMPANY, (Established in 1819,) Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 899-2t.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks & Co.
The Universal Clothes Wringer, &c—C R Browning.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—G & C Merriam.
Patent Fruit Gatherer—Leonard Murray.
Wanted—C Rich & Co.
Southard's Thorough Bass—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Early Goodrich Potatoes—J W Doty.
Purchase Paper Cheap—White & Brinckerhoff.
Profitable Employment—W G Wilson & Co.
Wire for Fence, &c—Grinfill Blake.
Fertilizers—I T Johnson.
Wild Turkeys—M Richardson.
Bronchitis, Consumption and Throat Ail.
Two Useful Monthlies.
Pear, Quince and Plum Stocks—E C Frost.
Andy and Jeff—Hunter & Co.
Perry's Grape Vines—F L Perry.
Osage Orange Seed—P S Mesereole.
Gold! Gold!—E H Colvin.
Kittatinny Blackberry—F K Phoenix.
Missouri Fever—M W Gustin.
Missouri Farm for Sale—D A McMillan.
Choice Grape Vines—A Merrell.
Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker.
Preserve your Fruit—Coleman & Barnes.
A Sure Cure for Foot-Rot in Sheep—F W Whittemore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dodge Harvester, Ohio and Buckeye Patents.
Something New—C H Pond.
Coe's Cough Balsam.
A Fine Fruit Farm—R Underhill.

The News Condenser.

— Five women are editors in Iowa.

— Good sleighing in Belfast, Me., the 2d.

— Oppressive heat is felt in New Orleans.

— A Jewish College is proposed in New York.

— Navigation is open from Detroit to Cleveland.

— The crops in Texas are looking remarkably well.

— 12,560 emigrants landed at Castle Garden last month.

— French Canadians are coming South in great numbers.

— Schuyler Colfax lectures during the recess of Congress.

— Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has recently been in Macon, Ga.

— Severe weather in Alabama has checked the planations.

— A French Railway Company is getting two-story passenger cars.

— Maine has 250 lodges of Good Templars with 24,000 members.

— Thirty-four colored men in Philadelphia are worth $1,358,000.

— Charles Dickens is coming to this country to stay six months.

— Some 800,000 books changed hands at the New York trade-sales.

— San Francisco sends $30,000 to help the hungry poor in the South.

— Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" is sold to A. T. Stewart for $40,000.

— There is a colored theological school, with thirty scholars, in Augusta, Ga.

— It is proposed to build eight school houses in Chicago, costing $375,000.

— The order for the registration of voters was issued last week in Louisiana.

— Georgia papers say the wheat crop in that State was never more promising.

— A Cotton Manufacturing Co., in Claiborne, La., has $10,000 capital subscribed.

— A piece of anthracite coal weighing six tons is going to the Paris exposition.

— A steam-whaler, the Pioneer, the first ever built, has left New London for Greenland.

— Great alarm exists in New Orleans, from the bad condition of the Mississippi levees.

— The Daily Republican, a Radical organ, has commenced publication in New Orleans.

Special Notices.

A Fine Fruit Farm, 55 acres, only $35 per acre. R. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

Cough Medicines should be so compounded that they can be taken "little and often." It is the throat and chest, not the stomach, that is affected. This is one great secret of the success of COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Try it. All dealers sell it.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNION TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has an order to supply a NEW TELEGRAPH LINE with Operators.

Paying Offices are guaranteed by written contracts, to graduates. Salaries from $50.00 to $125.00 per month will be paid to beginners. This is a *rare opportunity* for young and middle-aged men to find *permanent* situations, both *agreeable* and *profitable*. With our *unequaled* facilities for teaching the art, students readily acquire it. There is in connection with the College an Actual Telegraph Line, 37 miles long, which is operated solely by students. For full particulars address C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

WHAT FRIEND HOWLAND THINKS
OF THE
DODGE HARVESTER, OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS.

UNION SPRINGS, Cayuga Co., N. Y.,
4th Month, 9th, 1867.

DODGE & STEVENSON MAN'F'G CO.:

Gentlemen—I have used your machines for a number of years with great satisfaction; cutting over 300 acres a year. They are very fine mowers, and last season I used your machine with the Self-Rake attached, and cannot see how it can be excelled. It was used with perfect success in cutting over 200 acres of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Clover Seed, and 30 acres Corn Fodder, at one-third the expense of hand raking, and without any breakage or detention. I can recommend the Dodge Harvester, Ohio and Buckeye Patents, to those who desire a first-class machine.
900-tf ROBERT B. HOWLAND.

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Established, 1861.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 31th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 133 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to *"collection delivery."*

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

OLIVET, Mich., Jan. 29, 1867.
To the Great American Tea Company,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street, New York.

Sirs:—The goods which I ordered for Olivet Tea Club No. 1, were received in due time, and have given good satisfaction. Really the exhilarating power seems to be contagious, for most of the fair matrons in our neighborhood are inquiring when I send again. Enclosed I send O. T. C. No. 2. I shall probably send again in a few days. Mrs. Ingersoll, who was principal mover in club No. 1, sends her respects for the complimentary package, and says she drinks her tea with more relish than she has for many years before. Very truly yours,
E. I. INGERSOLL.

6	₱	Japan, H Shaller, at $1	$6 00
5		do L Andrews, at $1,25	6 25
2		1 Japan and 1 Imperial, Mrs Keys, at $1,25	2 50
1		Imperial, L B Butler, at $1,25	1 25
1		do Simon Cole, at $1,25	1 25
2	1	do and 1 Japan, N Brooks	2 50
1		do J M Brudnor, at $1,25	1 25
1		Japan, E Bordwell, at $1,25	1 25
1		Imperial, J Barns, at $1,25 and 18 others.	1 25
		Total	$57 00

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department—direct to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 899-1t

AGENTS WANTED for the best Horse Doctor Book ever published. See lengthy advertisement in Rural, on page 106, issued March 30th. 898-1t

ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE IMPROVED—Selected by the Government Agent as the best in the U. S., and sent by him to the Paris Universal Exposition, can be packed in small compass for shipping. For full description address
898-1t ALDEN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER
COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
899-6t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

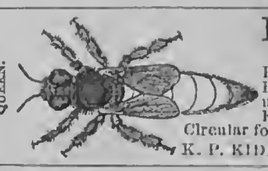
Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.

☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings.

Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.

Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand buds.

☞ For Price Lists address
HOLTON & ZUNDELL,
Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.



Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—Do you want the Fastest, Easiest Operated, Simplest, most Durable and Cheapest, SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER in the world, $12 to $36, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried!

☞ AGENTS wanted everywhere. For Illustrated Descriptive Circular, and full particulars, address G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. [896-4t

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 100 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
891-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.
☞ **Send for Circular. Agents Wanted.**
875-48t **699 Broadway, N. Y.**

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. $1.25 a Year. Sample copies 10 cents. *"Its exquisite beauty surpasses our anticipations."*—LADYS' BOOK. 894-8t

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
891-13t M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

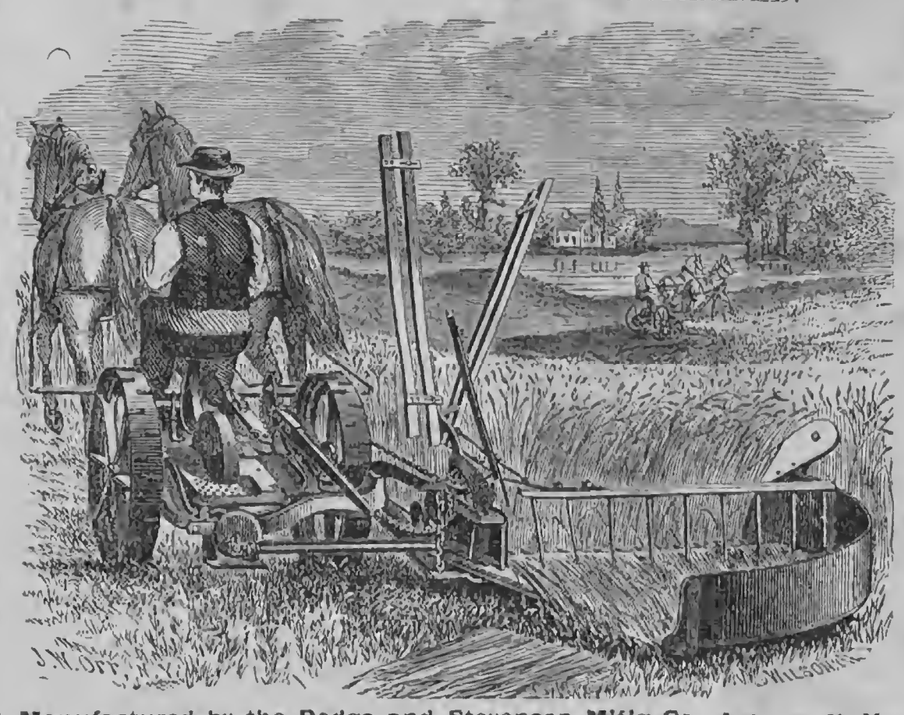
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 207 Bowery, New York City.

500 AGENTS WANTED IN A NEW business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:
L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

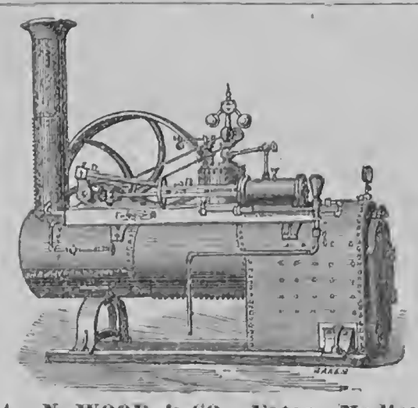
at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candies, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 123 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-tf

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf



A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison COUNTY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their
Improved Portable Engines,
From 4 to 25 horse-power, for Farm and Mechanical purposes. They are particularly adapted to driving Threshing Machines, Circular Saws, Mills of all kinds, Printing Presses, Wood or Iron Lathes, Machinery in Cabinet or Wagon Shops, Boring Artesian Wells, Pumping Water, Corn-Shellers, &c., &c. We warrant our Engines to be what we represent them, and to give unqualified satisfaction in all respects. A. N. WOOD & CO.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,
easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents.
DR. E. B. FOOTE,
1130 Broadway, N. Y.

COMFORT AND CURE
FOR THE RUPTURED.
Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address
DR. E. B. FOOTE,
1130 Broadway, N. Y.

The LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

SETS UP ITS OWN WORK, KNITS all sizes, widens and narrows, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete. Knits the single, double, ribbed and fancy flat web, producing all varieties of knit goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten or glove to a lady's shawl or hood. It is *Simple, Durable, and Easily Operated.* Women are earning from $15 to $20 per week knitting Hosiery, Staple and Fancy Worsted Articles on this Machine.

☞ Send for Circular and Testimonials. Address, enclosing stamp, LAMB KNITTING MACHINE MANUF'G CO., Office 148 State-st., Rochester, N. Y., or 148 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 890-6tcow

SILVER PHEASANT'S EGGS FOR SALE, $1 ₱ dozen, by express. Address
C. W. CONE, Stanley Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable shile, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (⅔ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (⅓ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. S. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. Moore, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G CO., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

CURLS! CURLS.
SAMPLES
SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The Curlique will curl the straightest hair on the first application, (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with Stamp,
896-5t Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio.

$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
891-13t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.

BY M. H. CORD.

"Who are Nature's noblemen?
In the field and in the mine,
And in dark and grimy workshops
Like Golconda's gems they shine:
Lo! they smite the ringing anvil,
And they dress the yielding soil,
They are on the pathless ocean
Where the raging surges boil!
They are noble—*they who labor*—
Whether with the hand or pen.
If their hearts beat true and kindly
For their suffering fellow men.
And the day is surely coming—
Loveliest since the world began,
When good deeds shall be the patent
Of nobility to man!"

The Story Teller.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

SURVEYING and exploring a new district in Queensland is a matter of some hardship and peril. In the evenings, after the day's work is over, when we have finished our "damper," salt beef, and tea, and are smoking our pipes round a blazing log fire, many a strange story is told. My men are old bushmen, and are up to a thing or two, especially my chainman.

He is a harum-scarum, reckless, handsome, genuine Irishman of very respectable family, induced to emigrate many years ago as a hopeless scapegrace. He has knocked about New South Wales and Queensland in all sorts of capacities. I fell in with him by chance. I was fortunate enough to save his life, engaged him, and believe him to be as devoted and fine a fellow as there is in the world.

A few years ago my chainman was journeying in the direction of Sydney from a place in the interior called, I think, Jinballah. Having stopped at several public-houses on the way, he found himself still on his journey, with a ten-pound note, half a sovereign, and a half-crown in his pocket. About a hundred miles from Sydney he found some confusion in a public house which he had entered to obtain refreshment. The landlady was crying bitterly, and the servants were in a great fright.

When he entered, the hostess eagerly exclaimed:

"You are not one of them, are you?"

"What do you mean?"

"Och, its the Bush Rangers I mane. You aren't one of thim?"

"No. Have they been here, then?"

"Yes, half an hour ago, and cleared my house of all I had. Musha! The widdy's curse be upon thim!"

"Have they gone down the road or struck right into the bush?"

"Gone down the road to stick up all they meet wid."

"How many?"

"Three; sorry less."

Now, my chainman *must* go down to Sydney. He could not take the bush for it, for he did not know the country well enough. He might evade the Bush Rangers by some lucky chance, either by the aid of night or other means. He was dressed, of course, in the gear of a thorough bushman, and they might spare him on the old Scotch principle, "Hawks pyke not oot hawks' een." Besides, he might conceal his ten pound note, and it would not break his heart to lose his half-sovereign and half-crown. On the whole, then he saw nothing for it but to resume his journey. He chose his short sock, as the best place for the bank-note, and thrust the note into it without folding it up.

Forth he went, and rode rapidly on for about an hour without seeing the rangers; however, he distinctly saw the fresh tracks of four horses in advance. At an abrupt turn of the road, he was covered by three revolvers, and addressed by three voices:

"Dismount!"

No help for it. He got off his horse and took a survey of the "glorious three." One was a very good natured looking fellow; the second seemed rather backward; the third was an unmistakable ruffian.

"Where have you been? You're a digger."

"I'm just coming from the Wanoorah Diggins."

These gold fields were noted for their poverty.

"How much money have you got?"

"One half-sovereign and one half-crown."

"Is that all?"

"That's all."

It was the good natured man who spoke in this dialogue.

"I think, Jim, we may let him off. The poor devil must be hard up, coming from those wretched diggings."

"We'll have something to say to him first," replied Number Three, whose accent was Irish; and this gave my chainman some hope.

"Well, at all events, he must have a glass of grog." My chainman accordingly drank a bumper that took his fears away.

"Walk before me into the bush," then went Number Three.

"Not a bit of it, Jim; let the poor devil go. Why, he's a countryman of your own. What do you say, Jack?"

"Never mind what Jack says!" replied Number Three. "Don't make an ass of yourself, Dick! I'll have my way in this."

He motioned to my chainman to go on; and on he went until they reached a belt of scrub.

"Halt! Now listen to me. It's my opinion that you are a schemer. If I find one shilling on you more than you have acknowledged to," (he swore a terrific oath,) "I'll blow your brains out on the spot. Strip."

My chainman owned to me that for a moment he felt a mortal terror, but he shook it off, and proceeded to undress.

"Take off your jumper first—now your boots. Now your flannel shirt. Throw them over to me."

He examined thoroughly.

"Take off your boots. Throw them here. Now your trousers."

He found in the pockets the two coins. And my chainman hoped that the search was over. Not yet.

"Take off your socks!"

To hesitate was instant death. The ruffian shook both socks. Let the reader fancy the beating of my chainman's heart, meanwhile! As he had thrust the note into the sock without folding it up, and as the robber had caught the note with the thick sock between his finger and thumb, it was thus prevented from dropping out. To such small things a man may owe dear life itself.

"Now be off."

"What!" said my chainman. "Would you send a man away stark naked, and in this weather too?"

"You ought to be thankful for your life."

Just then up came Dick.

"Haven't you searched him yet. What the devil's the use of keeping him in the cold?"

"You mind your own business, Dick."

"Jim," retorted Dick, "you know I can stand a good deal; but you're not the man to bide a quarrel with me when I'm roused. I won't allow you to do as you did last time. Give this man his boots and trousers; keep his jumper, if you wan't it."

Thus they split the difference, and my chainman was left on a bush-road without a horse and only half clad. He had his ten-pound note, however.

After walking briskly for about twelve miles, he came to a sly grog shop, where he found two men conversing—one evidently the host, the other (he knew as well as if it had been revealed to him) was the fourth bush ranger.

In the endless wilds of Australia, there is not a Bushman whose life does not often depend on "tracking;" and so wonderful do Bushmen become in this respect, that they can tell the date of every mark on the ground. I have heard them debate as to whether a black's track was an hour old or two hours. Now, my chainman had seen the tracks of *four* horses in company, and he had carefully tracked the fourth up to this "humpy," close to which it was standing quietly tied by the bridle.

"If I don't ride that horse away from this to-day," said my chainman to himself, "may I never have the blessing of St. Patrick!"

The host was a little man; the bush ranger was a tall and muscular villain, with long black hair falling down his shoulders—a bad sign, as it showed he had been "long out."

They had been talking on a subject that had excited the bush ranger, and that subject, as far as my chainman could gather from the muttered words he overheard at his entrance was, that the police were on their way up and not very far off.

My chainman gave the masonic sign; it was answered by the host.

"Hallo?" said the bush ranger; "where do you hail from?"

"I have come down the road."

"Haven't you got a horse?"

There was no use shamming here, so my chainman at once replied:

"I was stuck up and robbed twelve miles from this by the bush rangers."

"The devil! Are they so near? Isn't it fortune, Casey, that I know this in time?"

"Why?" said Casey. "You are not going that way; you came from that direction yourself a while ago."

The bush ranger at that moment was lighting his pipe with a burning coal, and his back was turned. My chainman gave a look and made a gesture which was perfectly understood by the shrewd little host.

"I must be going, old man," said the bush ranger, after his pipe has been successfully lighted. "Let's have a glass of grog all round first."

"All right!" said the little man. Three glasses of rum soon stood before the party. My chainman put his hand forward to take up one of the glasses, but Casey, with an awkward apology about helping the gent first, handed the robber that very glass, gave another to my chainman, and drank off the third himself.

My chainman understood all this, and hoped that the stupifying potion would soon take effect. But no. The ruffian's constitution was as sound as the foundation of St. Paul's, and the draught only increased his sharpness and penetration.

"Do you think I don't see through you?" said he, with a diabolical glance at Casey. "I am not sure of *you*," (this was to my chainman;) "if I was, I know what I should do."

"What have I done, sir!" said Casey.

"What have you done, you villain? Everything. I'll have your life!"

Now, although my chainman did not think that the ruffian meant the threat literally, yet he made his little preparations. The fellow was armed to the teeth. He had two revolvers in his side belt, and a double-barrelled gun stood close to him. A large sheath-knife hung on his hip. Every second increased the ruffian's fury. His curses and threats were appalling. Casey, the other side of the fire, sat the picture of dismay.

"Why don't you answer me?" the robber at last shouted.

"Because," gasped Casey, "I have nothing to say."

"Nothing to say?" roared the bush ranger. "Take that."

He drew a revolver, half rose from his seat, and with wonderful quickness, leveling the weapon at Casey. But my chainman was quicker than he. He had quickly picked up an American tomahawk which lay on a block beside him, and just as the bush ranger had given the half turn to fire, down came the tomahawk on the back of the neck. The pistol exploded at the same moment. The wretched man gave hardly a quiver. He was dead in a second. The two survivors looked into each other's faces.

"Of course he was a bush ranger?" inquired Casey, after a long pause.

"Of course he was," said my chainman; and he then told him the whole story. "But even if he were not, I did it in self-defence, for he would have shot me the next minute."

"You saved my life, however," said Casey, "and that is everything to the purpose."

"I thought at first," said my chainman, "that you were in league with the robbers."

"Probably I might have been forced to be so in time," was the reply; "but I have not been here long, and, rely upon it, I shan't be here much longer."

"What is best to be done?" said my chainman. "Shall I ride on and meet the police?"

"For the Lord's sake don't!" exclaimed the other. "His mates are sure to be here in no time, and they'll torture me if they find this out."

"Get up behind me, and we'll both ride off," said my chainman.

"Then I leave everything belonging to me to be plundered."

"Well, then, man, what is it you want? What's your advice?"

"Let us throw the body down that rock into the scrub there, and then clean up. You ride off. I'll pretend that their mate was after you. If you meet the police don't say a word about it."

"But the horse and saddle may be stolen property."

"You must chance that. It's the only plan."

My chainman adopted the only plan, rode down to Sydney, and sold the horse.

"But now, sir," said he, "comes the strangest part of the story, and, if I didn't feel sure that you would believe me, I would never tell it. Years passed, and I happened to be traveling through a town where the assizes were going on. I heard that a great murderer was to be tried, so I went to hear the trial. I did hear the trial. As I live and must die, one of the officials of that court, and not the lowest either, was Jim, the bush ranger, who stripped me!"

"Of course you communicated your discovery to the police?"

My chainman gave a dry cough, and, I rather think, got red in the face.

"I never much cottened to the police, sir, at any time—least of all then. Not so much for my own sake as for others.

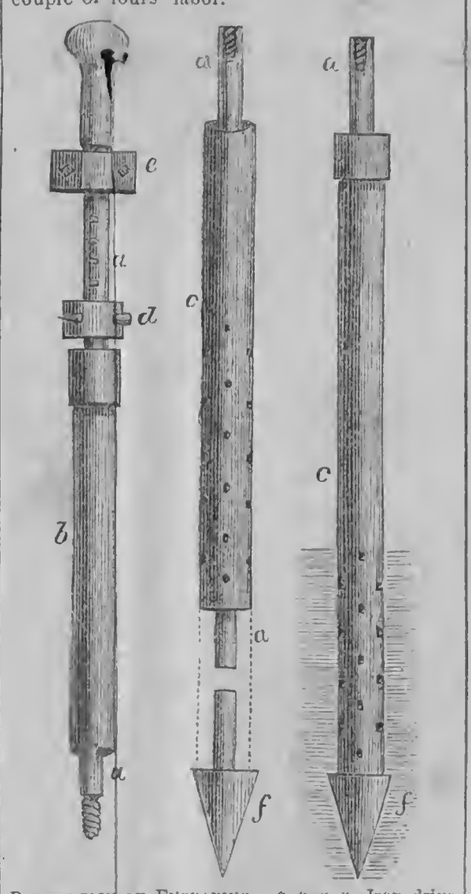
"I see, I see," said I; but I hope that was the only human blood you ever shed?"

"The only drop," said my chainman, in some confusion, "saving and excepting one other case. That's a longer yarn than this."

New Inventions, Etc.

BARNES' PATENT TUBE WELL.

THE design of this invention is to drive an ordinary iron water pipe, of small diameter, to a sufficient depth to ensure an unfailing supply of pure water. This object is accomplished when the lower end of the pipe is embedded in a vein of gravel or strikes a fountain of water. As represented in the engraving the pipe is made in sections of various lengths, which screw together; the lower end of the pipe is perforated with small holes and a point (*f*) inserted. Through the center of the pipe passes the iron drive rod which rests on the iron point; this drive rod is also made in sections, and can be lengthened or shortened to suit circumstances. By driving on the head of the rod the iron point is forced into the ground, and the collar (*d*) compels the tube to follow the way thus made, keeping up the connection between the point and drive rod. By this method of driving, all strain is avoided on the iron tube, and the hardest clays are perforated. In passing through quicksand, this rod, filling the interior of the tube, prevents its entering and causing trouble. When water is reached, which can be readily ascertained by withdrawing the drive rod, a pump is screwed to the top of the pipe and the well is complete. The driving of the pipe is done with an ordinary sledge, and a good well often obtained by a couple of hours' labor.



DESCRIPTION OF ENGRAVING.—*a, a, a, a,* Iron drive rod inside the water pipe; *b,* Section of ordinary iron pipe; *c, c,* Sections of same for bottom of well, perforated with holes; *d,* movable collar; *e,* Clamp to stiffen or support the head; *f, f,* detachable point.

There are already thousands of these tube wells in successful operation. We have examined several made by the above described method, and are convinced that "tube wells" are destined to come into general use in extensive regions and, also, that no cheaper or more effectual way of making them is known than the one we have here illustrated. For further information address J. P. BARNES, Box 3, Watkins, N. Y., or JAMES MCMILLAN, Victor, N. Y., General Agents.

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters.
My 16, 24, 21 is a weight.
My 26, 10, 15, 2 is one of the planets.
My 23, 15, 8, 13, 7, 16, 1 is a color.
My 12, 18, 5, 4 is a nickname for a girl.
My 14, 1, 9 is a substance for burning as light.
My 22 is a vowel.
My 17, 11, 19, 25, 18 is a quadruped.
My 2, 3, 20, 13 is a pretty flower.
My 6 is a pronoun. EMMA.
My whole is a true true saying.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

My first and second is an epithet which is often prefixed to names of our learned men.
My third is what old people are very much attached to.
My fourth is the first letter of a name applied to the noblest work of GOD.
My fifth is an exclamation.
My sixth is an interjection.
My seventh is a verb.
My eighth is a Scotch word.
My whole is what we wish you to find out.
Kendall, N. Y. G. H. & H. S.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF PLACES.

Via Romon,	An arch leg,
Take ma,	Esther C,
Tear spot,	Pork cost T,
Gld report B,	Per Samuel,
No one can split T.	S. G. has tin.
Romulus, N. Y.	A. M. TOWNSEND.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN lets out 50 sheep to double in four years; but by mutual consent takes them back again in three years. How many sheep should he receive?
New London, N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 898.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—And I heard a voice saying unto me, arise, Peter; slay and eat.

Answer to Riddle:—15 years.

Answer to Anagram:
There's a beautiful land where we wander oft,
In the hush of some star-lit night,
When slumber's seal on the eyes is soft,
And the spirit soars on its wings aloft,
In the maze of a strange delight;
And our life's deep joy in a fullness seems,
That we only know in the land of dreams.

Answer to Problem:—15.

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Remit by Draft.—Club Agents are requested to remit by Draft or P. O. Orders, whenever they can be obtained, and either can be sent at our risk.

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Notice of Spring Campaign on News page.

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHERE OUR GRAIN GOES.

SURELY it is well we should know, yet there is great want of correct information. Many suppose that England uses up most that is exported, and many a farmer thinks the greater part of what is sent from his farm goes to some foreign country. The following facts—plain and simple, and from official sources—show how it really is:—When the British corn laws were repealed, the inducement was held out by the English, and the hope entertained by our grain growers, that a large market would open there for products. But in twelve years after the repeal of the corn laws, from 1848 to 1860, our exports of breadstuffs to England had decreased, in proportion to our population, almost thirty per cent. even by English estimate, 27½ per cent.

During the same years the British imports of grain from this country were only one-fifth their imports from other countries.

Take our exports of provisions and breadstuffs to Great Britain, and to all the Western Hemisphere, from 1846 to 1860, and we find our yearly exports to Great Britain the least, and the demand this side the Atlantic much larger the last part of the time. The average of three years' exports of provisions, closing with 1860, was to Great Britain $5,792,268, and on this side the ocean $9,917,838. Our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain for each of the same three years, averaged 7,542,991 bushels; but to ports of our Western Hemisphere, 16,034,586 bushels.

Chicago alone, often sends off in ten days more grain and flour than England has taken from us each year, on the average, for twenty years past, and the grain export from that city in a single day often exceeds what England has bought of us in a whole year.

In 1860, the total products of our soil were $1,860,000,000 in value; our total exports of those products, $272,282,873, or but one-seventh. Taking out the cotton exports, and our home market and consumption was twenty times as great as our exports to all foreign lands. We may safely estimate to-day the New England market is worth, to the Western grain grower, more than that of England. Our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain, from 1846 to 1860, averaged 9,302,144 bushels yearly, the highest in 1847—the Famine Year in Ireland—36,494,694 bushels; the lowest, 1,402 bushels in 1857, and so varying from 2,766,059 bushels in 1859 to 28,162,705 bushels in 1864. Our average exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain in five years, from 1853 to 1858, were less than a dollar per head of our population each year. Thus we see the English demand is smaller than that of our own Hemisphere, both are less than many suppose, and the home market is much larger than is generally thought.

Let every farmer remember one important fact. The decrease of our home market makes us more dependent on the changes—often severe and ruinous—in distant foreign markets, and these changes affect and govern now the prices here. If wheat in Liverpool fall six-pence on the bushel, the Western farmer feels it in three weeks. The lesson is plain. Let farm, and mill, and factory, West and East, and South, grow and thrive as neighbors. Let our larger market within ourselves be our first consideration, and then send abroad such surplus as we shall doubtless have, and other countries may need.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Advice to Farmers Moving West.

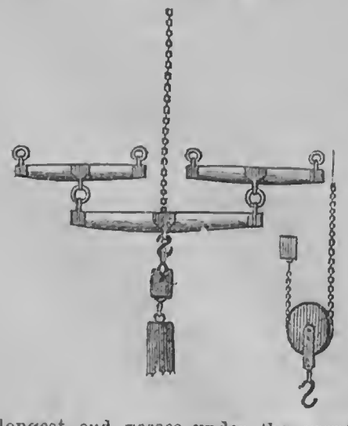
UNDER this title we recently published an article from a correspondent in Iowa, which, as we expected, has elicited a somewhat caustic reply. The "advice" is thus commented on by "S. J. P.," Grinnell, Iowa:

"Judging from the tone of it, I conclude that he would have 'farmers who have lately moved to the West' do in all things as the old settlers do, and lest they might omit, from want of observation, to imitate in every particular, I will mention a few things which he has not. If 'the old settlers' throw their wheat into rail pens or on to the ground, and leave it with a slight covering of straw, in a manner convenient for their's or their neighbor's hogs to root in, do likewise; if they let their corn remain unharvested until spring, let yours remain also; if they wait until several heavy frosts have killed the grass before getting their hay, you should do so too, for you see it *makes quicker and don't turn black.* Should 'the old settlers' leave their reapers in the field where last used, or mowers in the slough where the last load of hay was cut, until wanted the next season, remember that you 'have lately moved to the West,' and to be successful must do as they do. If they burn corn for fuel rather than cut the wood, which is at the door, burn corn too.

And should you move 'to a place in the West where people have no barns' you 'should not be in too much hurry to build,' but tie your horses to the wagon, and feed them out of the bed after throwing the harness under it; so continue until you build a stable of poles and straw, and if before Christmas your cattle, for want of better feed, eat the straw away, leaving nothing but the bare poles, you must not cover it again, for it is necessary for the health of your horses that the stable be well ventilated, and it will be with our Western winds with a vengeance. No matter if the snow does blow in and gather in drifts about the horses feet, or lodge upon their backs, it can all be cleaned out when the storm is over. If you move to a place in the West, where there are no sheds or other shelter for stock, don't by any means build any, for it will be a needless expense, beside, exposure will make your cattle hardy—some of them so extremely hard that nothing but an April sun will thaw them out. One item more this time: if 'the old settlers'—the males I mean—should sit by the fire and see their wives, mothers or daughters go out on a cold winter morning to milk the cows, you must conform to the custom."

Draft Attachment for Double Team.

J. YOUNGLOVE, Ripon, Wis., tells us how he attaches two teams to the plow. A pulley is fastened to the end of the beam, and the chain by which both teams draw passes around this;



the longest end passes under the evener, by which the hindmost team draws, far enough ahead to reach the evener of the team in advance. By this arrangement one team must draw just as much as the other. Our engraving makes it plain.

The Corn Crop—Plowing and Cultivating.

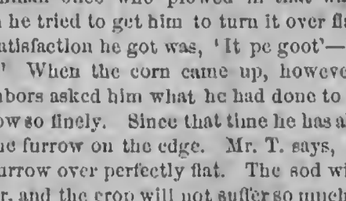
GEORGE EWER, Mendon, N. Y., sends us a communication in which he sums up the opinions and practices of his neighbors regarding the cultivation of the corn crop as follows:

"I believe, Mr. Editor, that if a person, entirely unused to farming, were to ask my brother farmers how to proceed, he would think they were terribly ignorant or perverse, and would find himself nonplused, and yet they all get very good crops. Mr. B. says, 'Set the furrow slice on the edge because the air penetrates better, and plow eight inches deep.' He employed a Dutchman once who plowed in that way and when he tried to get him to turn it over flat, all the satisfaction he got was, 'It pe goot'—'it pe goot.' When the corn came up, however, his neighbors asked him what he had done to make it grow so finely. Since that time he has always set the furrow on the edge. Mr. T. says, 'turn the furrow over perfectly flat. The sod will rot better, and the crop will not suffer so much from drouth if the season is dry.' Mr. B., another neighbor, asks 'if we ever knew Mr. T. to get a very good crop.' Do not know; he is not one of the first farmers. Mr. G. says, 'plow deep,' he wants plenty of earth above the sod to plant and hoe in. Another says, 'corn will not start so quick.' Mr. B. lost his crop of corn one year by plowing too deep. But, says another, 'if the corn does not start quite so quick it will make it up in the latter part of the season.' Well, Mr. Editor, after hearing these conflicting opinions I thought a medium would perhaps be safe, and plow a moderate depth, say, seven inches, do not turn the furrow flat, but so that the sods would not drag up, prepare the ground as well as I can and plant moderately deep.

Those who raise the best crops of corn in this neighborhood one year with another, plow rather shallow, do not turn the furrow very flat, plant in hills three and one-half feet apart each way, four spears in a hill, plow their corn last time with shovel plow and hill up pretty well. No one doubts the propriety of selecting seed corn of the best quality, and with these conditions fulfilled one will seldom fail of a fair crop."

A Good Gate Latch.

C. F. R., Rockford, Ill., sends a sketch of a gate latch which he has used for some time with great satisfaction. A represents the latch; B, B, B, wire hooks which hang the latch to one



board of the gate, and permit it to play back and forth; *c*, guide to keep the latch in place. the dotted lines show the place of the latch through the post of the gate. When drawn back, the latch rises slightly and readily clears obstructions; when the hand is removed it falls again to its place. It is really self shutting.

To Rid Stables of Lice.

S. L., Sharon Center, N. Y., writes us, that "having a stable infested with lice to the great injury of the stock confined in it, I got rid of them by cleaning it very thoroughly, then sprinkling the mangers, floor, stanchions, boxes, &c., with water and immediately dusting them over with dry, unleached wood ashes. It was left in this condition until the following winter, then swept, and the result is not a louse has troubled the stock housed in it since."

Action of Bones.

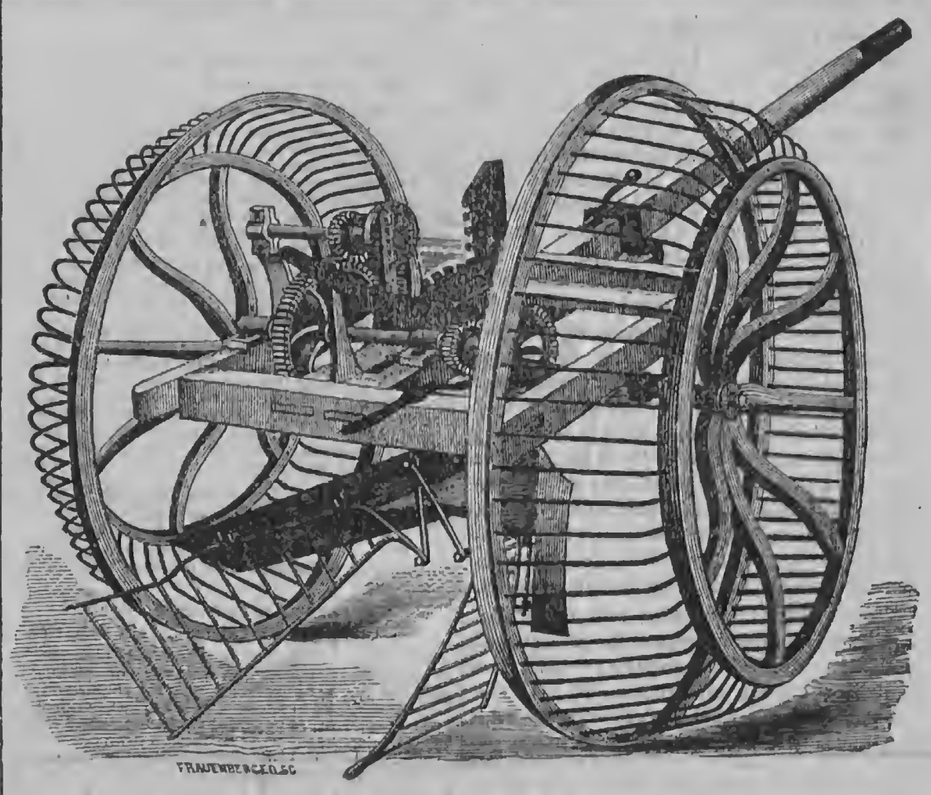
LIEBIG says, "one pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as a hundred weight of grain." When the bones are finely ground the nitrogen they contain aids its ammonia to make the bone earth into a soluble superphosphate, thus performing the office, in part, of sulphuric acid in separating the carbonate from the phosphate of lime. Burned bones, having lost their organic matter, are much longer insoluble in the soil. *

Feeding Cows Diseased Potatoes.

"OLD LADY" writes us that she has fed her cow with one peck daily of diseased potatoes boiled in water slightly salted, and that the cow enters the spring in good condition. She queries whether to boil carrots or feed them raw. We should feed raw; mash or slice them and sprinkle on them ground oats and corn.

Horn Ail in Cattle.

H. B. BURRITT, Wauconda, Ill., writes that he believes horn ail to be generally caused by inaction of the liver, and that he has administered sulphate of iron as a remedy with success. One tablespoonful every other day, dissolved in warm water was the amount given. If given in season one or two doses will effect a cure.



MARCELLUS' PATENT POTATO DIGGER.

OUR engraving represents a rear view of a Potato Digger now manufactured and for sale by A. MARCELLUS & Co., Shortsville, N. Y., to whom all inquiries for information should be addressed. This machine has been recently much improved by the inventor, and it is now warranted to dig from four to six acres of potatoes per day in a workmanlike manner. That it has been somewhat extensively used, and has given satisfaction to farmers, may be seen by reference to the testimonials published in our advertising columns. Two horses are sufficient to operate this machine; a double mould-board plow splits the row, and throws the earth and potatoes into the separators which constitute the wheels of the carriage. As the wheels revolve the potatoes are discharged in the rear of the machine in good condition for picking up.

FEEDING BEES.

EDS. RURAL:—H. H., Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., asks how shall bees be fed, and gives a doleful account of the poor honey year of 1866. Some of his complaints are true, yet my hives, all except one, laid up ample store, and most of them box honey last year, 1866. I am glad to see a writer state his difficulties plainly and manfully, as "H. H." does,—for it enables one to reply kindly and fully. Now for my reply.

First, the best way to feed bees is to put them early—soon after freezing cold commences—in a cellar, dark, dry and still, where the thermometer is steadily about 40°, or 35° to 45°. When taken out in the spring they will have lost only 5 to 10 lbs. stores. Out of doors they will eat 20 to 40 lbs. stores. When in a cellar, each hive needs ventilation equal to two inch holes at the bottom and two such holes at the top of the hive, closed by wire cloth. I have put them in November 10th and taken them out April 10th, when they went to work immediately. Ventilated as just stated, the combs never get very wet with condensed perspiration and breathing of the bees; and they are quiet, if excluded from light and hot air blowing in.

But if a man is silly enough at this late day to let his horses stand out all winter in the cold, and his sheep or bees too, then he must feed. The best feed trough is a hole or space cut in a bottom board and filled with cut straw, and the honey and molasses (boiled together) filled in by a groove. Ample devices are found in any good book on bees, for the top feeding. For top feed on my hives, I like to put a piece of comb (drone cells) filled with syrup ⅔, honey ⅓, boiled together. A tin lamp can makes a good filler to pour out a fine stream of the feed into the cells of the comb.

To prepare the comb in the best manner for feeding, cut off the cells on one side to near the partition, cut a hole through the center about an inch in diameter, leaving a margin of comb three to five inches about the hole cut in the comb. Now bore a hole, if there is room, through the top of the hive. There is no difficulty in this summer or winter. I bore any number at any time. Place the hole in the comb over the hole in the hive, with the uncut cells upwards. If the bees do not come up freely, break away, with a stick, the comb inside the hive, so as to reach two spaces between the inside combs. As the bees rush up, pour in a little feed out of the filler and fill the uncut cells. Cover the comb with a hive cap, and put a piece of old carpet over to keep the cap warm. Repeat the filling of the cells of the feed comb as often as emptied.

The economy of the "cellar feed," as I call it, is seen thus: In the spring of 1865 my bees came out with the average of 16 lbs. surplus each. In the spring of 1866, after better care during the winter, with a surplus average of 20 lbs. This (1867) spring with a surplus of 14 lbs. each. And this surplus is in the brood chamber, just where it is needed. Now, can't the out-of-door old fogies see that they can't get a pound of box honey until the loss of honey by this unnecessary winter exposure is made up, and if I save that I get a remunerative amount of honey by this means alone? S. J. PARKER.

CEMENT GATE AND HITCHING POSTS.

EDS. RURAL:—Gate and hitching posts may be made of a cement composed of five parts of clean gravel and one part of water lime, mixed together in the usual way of making mortar for cisterns. A mould should first be constructed of two-inch plank, made smooth on the inside, and of any desired shape or size. It should be fastened together with clamps so as to be readily taken apart. A mortice should be made through one of the planks large enough to admit the staple for the hitching post, or the hooks for the gate. When all is ready dig a hole to the depth of three feet, and of the required size. Fill this with the mortar, and place the mould over the hole with the hooks or staple in their proper position, with a key to prevent their pulling out. Now fill up the mould with mortar to the top, and round off to suit fancy. Let the mould remain four or five days till it "sets," then remove the clamps and the planks; smooth off, or stucco over as you like, and you have a post that will last for ages, and which is cheaper, all things considered, than wooden ones. Small stones may be put into the mortar as the mould is being filled up, and thus save mortar. These posts should be allowed to stand two or three weeks before being used, so as to be firmly cemented together. They improve by age. J. S. TIBBETS.

Rochester, N. Y.

COST OF RAISING CATTLE.—This subject was lately up for discussion at a meeting of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, and several estimates made as to the cost of rearing stock to the age of two years. These estimates varied little from $50. The increase in value of the animals after this period should be rapid to make stock raising remunerative.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

PRICES OF WOOL.

A VALUED correspondent asks us: "Why do not the prices of wool rise more under the new tariff?" The manufacturer's answer to this question will be found in the following extracts from a letter to us, dated April 1st, from one of the most eminent and candid of their number. He writes:

"In regard to the Tariff Bill passed, it is a matter of congratulation that two great interests should go hand in hand, as did your Wool Growers' and our Wool Manufacturers' Associations, and I trust it is only the beginning of a good work which will result in permanent benefit to our whole country. Still it will be, I fear, a long time before the manufacturer will be in a position to pay a liberal price for American wool, simply because our business is overburdened with such immense surpluses of woolen goods from foreign countries, together with our own large accumulations,—and the sure laws of supply and demand control the prices of each without reference to cost. Many mills are working but from half to three quarters time, and it would be better both for manufacturer and grower to reduce it to one-fourth,—for it would the sooner bring the supply and demand together and give living prices to both branches of industry."

No one acquainted with the facts will doubt that the principal reason why wools did not make that immediate and decided advance in price, anticipated by many growers, on the passage of the wool tariff, is here truthfully set forth. We hope and believe, however, that the "long time" which our correspondent fears will be necessary to bring round "liberal prices," will not extend beyond a few months. It will not, assuredly, unless the manufacturers unwisely continue to keep the woolen market so glutted that both woolen goods and wool must continue low. The curtailment of manufacturing would of course diminish the demand for the raw material, and would compel the producer to accept comparatively low prices, or to hold his wool until the woolen market is drained down to the proportions of the demand. This curtailment on one side, and holding wool on the other, would produce some inconvenience, and discourage some of the weak-kneed brethren, but we entirely agree with our correspondent that it is the best policy for both interests.

It is amusing to witness the evident gratification of the free trade organs at the present state of things. They ask the growers: "What have you gained by the new wool tariff? We told you it would not raise the prices of your wool," &c., &c. Now, are these men, not to put too fine a point on it, fools, or do they imagine the farmers of our country are fools? No intelligent grower who carefully informed himself of the facts, expected immediate and decisive relief from the tariff. He perfectly well knew that no effective tariff bill, discussed through two sessions of Congress, and generally expected to pass, could fail to stimulate a tremendous importation, pending the action of Congress, of the articles on which higher duties were to be imposed. The reasons are too obvious to require mention. This has been the history of all our wool tariffs. Even that of 1828, which so greatly increased the duties of the Act of 1824, and which stimulated production even to an unhealthy extent, did not materially advance the price of wool until more than a year after its passage. Indeed, during the closing quarter of the first year, the price nearly touched the low water mark of prices under the preceding tariff. But during the succeeding years while the Act remained in force, the prices nearly doubled. This is an example, taken almost at random, which illustrates the invariable course of things in such cases. It always takes a year at least, in the case of important staples, for any tariff to exert its legitimate ultimate effects. The very persons who now affect to condole with us because the tariff, which they so fiercely opposed, is not more rapidly raising the price of wool, made it one of their principal arguments against its passage that the growers had not waited sufficiently long to test the real results of the previous duties, which they contended would ultimately be found sufficiently protective!

"What have we gained by the new wool tariff?" Why, gentlemen, we have gained enough already to pay for our share of the labor it cost! The very expectation of it kept up hope, kept multitudes in the Eastern and Middle States from abandoning sheep husbandry, and kept up and stiffened the prices of wool and sheep. The passage of the Act has confirmed these hopes. The *price* of wool *has advanced* in spite of the adverse circumstances we have named. And what is far more important, we now know that we have touched bottom—that our feet are on solid ground, and that there is no "lower deep" for us to sink into. We feel the perfect assurance that all future movements in the market—bating temporary "flurries" produced by speculation or other transient causes—must be upward instead of downward; and that we have only to stand our ground firmly, like men, to obtain a fair remuneration for our industry. Already ship loads of South American woots, destined for our markets, have been ordered off to European ports. And the influx of European woolens is also effectually checked. The tariff is accomplishing the results expected from it, and accomplishing them as rapidly as sensible men, versed in all the facts, anticipated.

A word about the prices of the coming clip and the best time for selling it. We have received many inquiries on these subjects, but knowing as we do from long experience that circumstances which no one can foresee are liable to affect results, and especially temporary results, we never allow ourselves to put forth those positive predictions in such matters which, even when made by the wisest, are so liable to mislead. If the monetary condition of the country remains sound, there can be no danger, as already said, of any unless a very transient fall in present prices, and there is quite as strong a probability that these temporary fluctuations will be favorable as unfavorable. The general tendency must be gradually upward. Prices will be probably better this year than last, and considerably better in 1868 than in 1867. Our advice, then, is to be in no haste to sell and to sell at none but remunerating prices.

THE WOOL SAMPLES UNDER THE TARIFF READY.

We have received the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the preparation of the wool samples provided for by the tariff:

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH TO MR. RANDALL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11th, 1867.

SIR:—Referring to the letter of this Department, addressed to you under date of the 8th inst., relating to the preparation of certain samples of wool by Mr. GEO. W. BOND of Boston, I have the honor to state that the wool samples therein referred to have been received at this department, and you are respectfully invited to examine the same whenever you may deem it desirable to do so.

I am, very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., President of the Wool Growers' National Association, Cortland Village.

Before receiving this we addressed Secretary McCULLOCH in answer to his letter of April 8th, published in our last issue, and making certain inquiries, as follows:

MR. RANDALL TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., April 12th, 1867.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th inst. in reference to the selection of wool samples under the provisions of the new wool tariff, and am happy to say that I have no doubt that the course you have determined to adopt in relation thereto will give entire satisfaction to all concerned. I shall this day invite the officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to have their Committe on the samples act in conjunction with the Growers' Committee; and I have every reason to hope that their joint action will be harmonious, and their conclusions unanimous.

Allow me, Sir, respectfully to call your attention to another connected topic. An impression is prevalent, and has found its way into public journals, received by me since this correspondence opened, that Mr. BOND is to spend some time in Europe in the collection of the samples, that further time will be consumed in their preparation, adoption and distribution among the custom houses, and that during the intervening period, the duties on wool prescribed by the previous tariff will alone be levied and collected. I would respectfully ask if this impression is well founded? I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully your obedient servant, HENRY S. RANDALL, President of National Wool Growers' Association.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 15th, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th, in which you are pleased to say that you have no doubt that the course which I have determined to adopt in relation to the selection of wool samples, as provided for in the Act of March 2d, 1867, will give entire satisfaction to all concerned.

I thank you for calling my attention to an impression which prevails, and which you inform me has found its way into the public journals, that it is my intention to send an agent to Europe to collect samples, and that in the mean time duties will be levied upon imported wools under the Tariff Acts in force prior to the passage of the Act of March 2d, 1867.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that immediately upon the passage of the Act just mentioned, instructions were issued to the Collectors of Customs at the several ports into which wool is imported, to classify and assess duty according to said Act, to the best of their power, in the absence of samples, but in no case to finally liquidate an entry, but hold them all in abeyance, until the samples could be procured, and then cause a review of the classifications according to the standard samples. In other words, the duty will be assessed on all importations of wool since the Act went into effect, under its provisions.

The samples which are now in the Department awaiting the examination of the duly authorized representatives of the National Wool Growers' and the National Wool Manufacturers' Associations, it is believed represent all, or nearly all, the various descriptions of wool usually imported into the United States, and hence I have not deemed it necessary, and will not, until perfectly satisfied of the necessity for doing so, send an agent abroad to collect additional samples. I am, very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH. Secretary of the Treasury.

To HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., &c., &c.

It appears from the above, and from the correspondence published last week, 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the most effectual steps to procure the samples as early as practicable; 2. That pending their selection and adoption he has caused the new tariff on wools to be thoroughly enforced; 3. That in the whole matter he has evinced the utmost readiness to acquiesce in such steps as the wool growers have thought necessary to guard their interests, and to secure an impartial administration of the law; and 4. That the samples are now actually ready for examination.

Pending the organization of the Growers' and Manufacturers' Committees to examine the samples, Secretary McCULLOCH will be be asked to send the samples to New York City to enable the committees to avail themselves of the superior facilities for investigation and comparison to be found there; and in the absence of good reasons to the contrary, which we are not able to foresee, we have no doubt that he will comply with the request.

SPEAKER COLFAX ON THE WOOL TARIFF.

It will be remembered that in speaking (March 20th) of the passage of the wool tariff, we stated that "we had it on high authority that Speaker COLFAX was in warm sympaty" with the friends of the bill. It will doubtless gratify many of the friends of this distinguished gentleman to have this assurance directly from himself, and we therefore publish the following letter:

CHICAGO, April 14, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—On my arrival here from a lecturing tour since the adjournment, I find your letter remailed, and have only time to send you this hurried note, thanking you for its interesting enclosure, and adding that what you say of me is exactly true. My position on the wool and woolen question was known to all men there, and none rejoiced more heartily on the passage of the BINGHAM bill than

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES.—E. E. GORHAM, Hadley, Ill., sends us superior specimens of American Merino wool. His stock is bred from animals purchased from the flocks of the late REED BURRIT, N. Y., S. ATWOOD, Conn., W. R. SANFORD, Messrs. RICH, and Messrs. CUTTING of Vt. The ewe samples were taken from some of the animals which won the second sweepstakes prize at the last State Fair at Chicago. The 3 first, of 10 mo's and 20 d's growth, are from a ewe that raised a lamb and clipped 11 lbs. 12 oz's; wt. of carcass, 70 lbs. They average over 2¾ in. long. No. 5, 12 lbs.; carcass, 78 lbs. No. 7, 13 lbs.; carcass, 73 lbs.:—both fleeces of a few days less than a year's growth. Ram teg "Progress," wool 2¾ in. long, 12 mo's 8 d's growth; ram teg "Goldfinder," wool 2 in. long, 10 mo's 10 d's old. All the samples are fine for American Merino wool, and of excellent style and quality. The yolk is golden tinted and abundant. Our space compells us to omit many details of the flock. Gentlemen ought not to ask us to judge sheep by a sample, but if the other qualities of the ewe furnishing the 3 samples correspond with her wool, we suspect she is the queen of the flock, and with the same conditions we consider the ram tegs very promising.

CLAYTON B. FISK, Brookfield, ——, sends samples of good style and quality, but that of the ram is too short, and is not so good in style as the ewe samples. The latter are of good length.

WOOL BUYERS' RESOLUTIONS.—SOLOMON HITCHCOCK, Conesus Center, N. Y. The subject of your excellent communication will be fully discussed at the meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association at the coming State Sheep Fair at Auburn. The report of this will probably occupy all the space which can be profitably devoted to the subject at present, and will doubtless cover the same ground. Come and participate in the debate. We make the same remark, and extend the same invitation to J. KNAPP, Plattsburg, N. Y., BENJAMIN CHASE of Macedon, N. Y., and others who have written us on the subject.

DATING LETTERS.—We have repeatedly asked correspondents, in dating their letters, to give the name of their *State* as well as their post-office. It frequently happens that it cannot be made out from the post-office stamp, and therefore the letter cannot be answered, or intelligently answered in reference to local circumstances. We are therefore frequently compelled to consign such letters to the paper-basket without notice.

DOES LIME CAUSE GOITRE?—W. C. SHERWOOD, Dartford, Wis. Water percolating through certain kinds of lime rock, has been thought to occasion goitre in human beings. But the calcareous lands of New York are not more subject to its visitations than others. We do not believe that hay made of cultivated grasses are more likely to produce it than "marsh hay."

Communications, Etc.

THE STATE PLOW TRIAL.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I see it is announced that there is to be a trial of plows under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society at Utica, May 7th. I presume the public expect that every plow-maker in the State will be there, striving eagerly for the prize. But the following reasons will actuate a good many, and they will keep away.

Within the past thirty years plows have been made the study of a good many practical men, and all the essential fundamental principles of plow making have been searched out and applied. Some of the best shapes and desirable points, as they have been discovered, were patented; but as the patents have expired, they are now the property of the public. Out of about one hundred firms who manufacture plows in this State, west of the meridian of Syracuse, there are only one or two who are protected by patents, and those patents cover some non-essential part. Suppose now that some inventive plow-maker, who was a skilled mechanic and a good deal of a farmer, should, by study and observation, combine all the good qualities of the various plows he had seen and used, and make one that was perfect for the section in which he lived; suppose, further, that he should go to Utica and get the first premium, don't you see it would be but a curse to him? Every plow-maker in the State, and especially those who compete with him or his agents, would send some friend that looked like a farmer to his shop, and buy a plow and cut it into pieces for patterns, and within two months our deserving friend would see advertised for sale by every plow firm within fifty miles the "*Great First Premium Plow.*" The recompense of his ingenuity stolen away from him, and his trade circumscribed to those few farmers who come to his town for their mail matter.

The various reapers and mowers being of recent invention and all covered over with patents, were every one of them on hand at the trial last year, and the first or any other premium there awarded, was worth something to the man who got it; but the case is different with plows. There are, however, some patented plows, (and no doubt every one of them will be at the trial,) but nearly all of them give the impression to the observer that they were simply contrived to be different from anything in use in order to get a monopoly of manufacture.

I hold that the best plow extant is the one that combines the most nearly all the old and well established principles and its different parts so simple that any hired man can adjust them. Can you see wherein the manufacturer of such an implement is to be benefited by going to Utica, and especially in the spring time in the harvest of his business?

PLOW-MAKER.

MORE ABOUT HENS.

VARIETIES.—For twenty years past I have tried the common native breeds, the Chiua, the Brahma, Bantam, Dorkins, Creoles, Dominique, Sumatra and Malacca, Eng. Game, Eng. Pheasants, Black Poland, (White Top-knots,) and Black Spanish, with their various crosses. The best layers I have are the Creoles, but their eggs are small and shells thin for market. Their carcass is small and blue, and the poorest of all varieties for the table. Their chickens are tender, and the birds are short lived anyway. The full bloods seldom set. Their eggs and beauty render them desirable. The Polands are nearly as good layers; their eggs have harder shells, a little larger than the Creoles; they are good for the table, very tame, long-lived, not arriving at full maturity short of three years. They seldom sit; are good, profitable fowls. For only a few of one sort for family use, for eggs, sitting and for the *epicure*, I should prefer the Dorkings. For fighting, the Game.

My fowls consisted the past year of the Creoles, Poland Top-knots, Spanish; and some crosses among those and two bastards. I have now in a warm park, (full-bloods,) four Creoles, two Black Polands, seven Black Spanish, two Dorkings, and three crosses from the last year's stock; pullets, except four yearling Creoles and one Creole Rooster. Some of the pullets have laid for some time; and the old hens laid almost daily until moulting two or three weeks ago. Next year I intend to try a Creeper Rooster with the above crosses and see if they will draw the first premium!

FEED.—Corn, to keep them warm and in good condition; buckwheat to produce eggs, and oats to keep them from *starving*; millet and sunflower seed for a feast. Some feed wheat, and it may pay even at the present prices. Wheat bran, or a provender of corn, buckwheat, barley and a few oats; about three pints a day for twenty hens, or what they will eat clean, twice a week, wet with sour milk or boiling water, with about one tablespoonful of black pepper ground, or one-half as much Cayenne; with a full supply of good water, and plenty of shell or bone lime in a well lighted, warm park, will cause hens to lay almost daily during winter. Burned bones must be pounded. Shells will air-slack sufficiently. One box or old iron dish for lime; one for gravel, sand, or pounded stones; one for dirt, and one for ashes to wallow in.

FEED TROUGHS.—They waste too much grain from shallow dishes. So I now put their grain in boxes or half-barrels, where they cannot throw it out with their feet or bills, and they seldom dirty it. Their puddings put into an old bake-kettle or something they all can have access to, that they cannot capsize.

INCOME.—The fore part of last October we sold of eggs for ten months previous 146⅔ doz. Cash for them $34.23. I wintered only twelve hens. In May bought two to sit. In June last one Creole. Sat three. Raised thirty-three chickens. The sale of eggs as above, the value of the present stock with the meat, after supplying a family of five with eggs will leave a net profit to each hen (including the rooster) of full $2, over and above their cost for a full year. Four hens well kept will yield more profit than twenty in a small place, poorly kept.

Garrattsville, N. Y. Jan., 1867. R. L. GAZLEY.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Scours in Calves—Remedy.

B. S. FARNHAM, Augusta, (Me.,) writes the Maine Farmer that he has found rennet a sure remedy for scours in calves. A piece about the size of a thimble, soaked in a cupful of water, was given to a calf for this ailment, and proved effective, while all other remedies failed.

Rust in Cotton.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Southern Cultivator says the cause of rust in cotton is to be traced mainly to continuous crossing of the same article without returning to the soil, in the shape of manure, the elements drawn from it by that product. Other causes, such as excessive moisture or aridity, will induce rust, but it is chiefly attributable to the cause first mentioned. The remedy is found in an alternation of cropping, making cotton one of the series in a limited cycle of years. The planter should remember, too, that his land, after having given a crop of cotton, asks compensation in the shape of manure. If this is withheld the return must be correspondingly limited in quantity and poor in quality.

Sawdust—Its Use.

THE N. E. Farmer devotes considerable space to a consideration of sawdust and its uses as a fertilizer, and the manner of treating it preparatory to its application to the land. As a preliminary, it forms a soft and excellent bedding for stock, while it absorbs and retains the larger portion of the urine, which would otherwise run to waste. Besides it forms a more cleanly bed for stock than most other kinds, and to farmers in the vicinity of sawmills is easily attainable. Though slow in decomposing, its retentiveness is such as finally to impart to the land on which it is used increased liveliness and strength if packed down closely and occasionally watered for some time before being applied to the land. Properly prepared before being used, it may be placed in or used as a top-dressing for meadows in the spring, though it is probably most effective when turned under.

Polypod Brakes.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the N. E. Farmer what he shall do with a meadow full of polypod brakes, and is told to drain thoroughly and then plow and manure the ground. This reminds us of a circumstance. A farmer of our acquaintance had a brake meadow—rich in that article and nothing else. A neighbor had an alder swamp which he wished to drain, but could not do it otherwise than by crossing the polypod meadow before mentioned. He asked and obtained permission to cut through the latter. The next season the brake began to die out, and the third year had nearly all disappeared. Seeing this the owner run a ditch through the centre of the meadow, at right angles with the first one and discharging into it. The result was that by deep plowing and proper cultivation this polypod land, worthless before, became the most productive and highly prized portion of the large farm of which it was a part.

I. H. M. COCHRAN, of Craftsbury, Vt., raised 52 bushels of good wheat from two bushels of seed sown on one acre and a quarter of land.

Rural Notes and Items.

FINE MAPLE SUGAR.—M. A. HOADLEY, Avoca Steuben Co., writes us a letter from which we make this extract:—"Enclosed please find specimens of maple sugar of my manufacture. The cakes are taken from large 'batches,' made at different times during the season, and are no better than my entire lot will average. There is no secret in making maple sugar light colored; it only requres perfect cleanliness in every operation. Black sugar invariably has in it dirt, or the effects of dirt; as, for instance, the sirup may have ashes, coals, leaves or rotten wood in it, when boiling, and strained out before sugaring off. Still, the effects are there, causing the sugar to be black and taste disagreeably. The season thus far has been very poor for sugar the product not being over one or one and a half pounds per tree. There has been too much south wind when warm enough for the sap to run." We found the "specimens of maple sugar" very fine and uniform in taste and appearance.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—FIVE COUNTIES.—According to the State Census of 1865 the amounts in pounds of butter and cheese manufactured that year, in the counties named below, were as follows:

	Butter.	Cheese.
Oneida	2,868,749	8,165,640
Herkimer	953,118	18,899,301
St. Lawrence	5,417,779	2,922,001
Jefferson	3,100,244	5,248,615
Lewis	1,663,950	4,755,042
	14,003,821	35,028,000

As compared with 1860, three counties show a falling off in the amount of butter of 5,471,957 pounds, and an increase of cheese of 10,607,974 pounds. In value these results show but little change in dairy products in the counties named, during the five years embraced in the comparison.

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON STATE FAIR.—We have received a copy of the proceedings at the Oregon State Fair held at Salem in October last, in which are embraced the opening address of the President, J. H. DOUTHIL, and the annual one delivered by C. F. BEATIE, Esq. Both were appropriate to the occasion, giving hopeful utterances as to the industrial future of the most northern of the Occidental States. The list of premiums, awarded on the occasion, would do no discredit to older and more affluent States.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.—The Michigan Sheep Shearing Festival, for the present year, will be held at the city of Jackson, commencing on the 7th of May and continue three days.

— The next Fair of the Wool Growers' Association, Onondaga county, will be held at the village of Skaneateles on the 7th day of May. Shearing to commence at three P. M., and awards made at five o'clock of the same day.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—MONTHLY REPORT.—The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his Report for March, states that the indications of the wheat crop are generally favorable. The snow of the past winter, and the general uniformity of cold weather, prevented winter-killing in a great degree. The spring has been late, with less alternate freezing and thawing than usual; and the young shoots, as a result, look green and vigorous.

MANURE AND MUCK.—A correspondent queries whether the effect of manure and muck are better if they are applied separate than mixed. Muck should be used as an absorbent to save the liquid manure. Use it plentifully in the yards and stables and mix it in this way; or mix the manure and muck in a pile and let it ferment and rot. We consider it best to mix before applying them to the land.

FISH IN MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine have passed a resolve looking toward the re-stocking of the rivers of that State with fish. Commissioners are to be appointed for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect as proposed by N. W. FOSTER in what are denominated fishways. By means of these the fish are enabled to ascend the rivers though obstructed, as they are, by numerous dams.

EXTERMINATING CHICKWEED.—(T. E. H., Albion, N. Y.) Chickweed is a troublesome pest in the garden. It makes its growth mainly in the cool weather of autumn and spring, and will blossom under the snow, and mature an incalculable number of seeds. Fall plowing is the best way to exterminate it—or at least to prevent its being troublesome—that we know of.

FEED FOR HOGS.—A correspondent writes:—"I am satisfied ground feed for hogs is preferable to unground. What is best? Is wheat bran or the coarse part of corn meal obtained after bolting good?" Corn, barley, or peas are *best*; bran and coarse corn meal are good for summer feed when the hogs have sour milk and good pasture.

GOURA VICTORIA PIGEONS.—"Hawk-Eye" writes: "I wish to obtain some of the above-named pigeons. Have they ever been brought to this country, and if so, who breeds them for sale, and where does the man live? I wish he would enlighten us on the subject through the RURAL. I shall watch the advertising columns."

THE SCOURED FLEECES.—H. D. L. SWEET, Esq., Sec. N. Y. S. B. & W. G. Assoc'n, desires us to state that "several fleeces of wool await the orders of their owners at the Syracuse Woolen Mills which the Superintendent thereof thinks ought to be taken away, but does not desire to send them until he has orders."

SPECIAL MANURES FOR OATS.—(O. P., South Cairo, N. Y.) As a special manure for oats, good Peruvian guano, superphosphate of lime, or the droppings of poultry are as good as anything. Nitrate of soda is used extensively by English farmers on their wheat in the spring.

IDEAL HEADS OF AMERICAN WOMEN—Noticed and justly commended in the Ladies' Department of this paper, will be sold only by subscription. Apply to C. RICH & Co., Publishers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for further information.

BURLINGTON (N. J.) AG. SOCIETY—*Pres't.*—EMMOR ROBERTS. *Vice Pres'ts*—Abraham P. Stackhouse, William R. Hancock, Ridgeway Hancock, James Lippencott. *Rec. Sec'y*—James W. Deacon. *Cor. Sec'y*—George C. Brown. *Treas.*—F. B. Levis.

PAINT FOR OUTBUILDINGS.—Crude petroleum is a cheap and excellent preserver of wood. Mix any of the cheap mineral paints with it to give color and body.

GRASSHOPPERS have destroyed the wheat in Blanco and Kendall counties, Texas.

HORTICULTURAL.

GARDEN TALK.

OUTDOOR work in the garden has but begun in this latitude; the earliest vegetables are just planted, and the earliest flowers are in blossom. Now and then one may see a few peas and some lettuce above ground, and the asparagus stems begin to start up. But peas and lettuce should be sown for a second crop, and potatoes, parsnips, beets, radishes, turnips, carrots and onions planted. Where the season is not sufficiently advanced for corn, beans, melons, cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes, &c., it will pay one desiring a good garden, to forward these in a cold frame. Nail together a few boards so as to make a frame two feet high at the back and fifteen inches at the front; set this in a warm, sunny, protected spot, over some rich earth—woods mold is best—and cover with sash. It is well to whitewash the glass, as the sun shines hot on some days in May. You may cover with oiled cloth or even paper, with nearly as good success. The seed should be planted in hills in boxes, or kegs sawn in two, so they may be removed to the garden without being disturbed. Tomatoes should not be moved when in blossom. They will blast. Move them either before, or wait until the fruit sets. By using hand glasses these vegetables may be started in the open ground, two weeks earlier than without them.

You want good tools for your garden; don't put off the boys, who are ambitious to make a garden, with an old hoe and a rusty spade. You want sharp steel spades, spading forks, a good steel rake to make the surface fine and smooth, trowels for transplanting, a marking rake or line and reel, watering pot, good hoes and a wheel-barrow. Then you want a pretty little tool house in the garden to store them in. A farmer should manage his garden so as to do a great deal of the work with a horse. Let his vegetables be on one side, and his fruit in rows on the other. One horse and a light steel plow will save spading; plant all vegetables in rows, and have but few walks in the garden. But these should be bordered with flowers, and made as attractive as possible.

Don't fail to set out a large strawberry bed, so that you will have plenty of berries, not only to look at but to eat. Spring is the best time in the whole year to set strawberries. We are positive about that. Just now is the time. Plant the kinds that are best liked in your locality, and some new varieties for experiment. For general adoption we think the best plan is to set a new bed each spring, and spade up the bearing one as soon as the berries are gone. The ground may then grow cabbage, celery or turnips. It is less work to set and take care of a bed the first year, than to take care of it properly so as to get two crops. Also set plenty of raspberries and blackberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. These small fruits are tolerably certain, and with plenty of them you can get through the year very well, if all others fail. Settlers in new countries should first plant plenty of berries, and they need never complain of the hardship of living without fruit.

TREE PLANTING—ADVICE.

A. G. TUTTLE of Baraboo, Wis., communicates to the Wisconsin Farmer an article on tree planting, brimming over with satire—more effective, perhaps, than would be a volume of labored argument against the sins of omission and commission chargeable to a great many tree planters. We quote a few paragraphs thus:

"Buy as old trees as you can get, 'age makes them more hardy.' They will be as valuable as cabbage transplanted at the time of heading. Trees seven or eight years old, if properly grown, should be capable of bearing a bushel of apples. It would be better to buy such trees in the fall with the fruit well matured. You will get the worth of your money in fruit. If they have been transplanted a few times, all the better, as there will be no danger of overgrowth the first season, and very little danger of any growth at all.

"When you get your trees, expose them as much as possible to the sun and drying winds. If they live, it will be evidence of their extreme hardiness. If they die, charge the nurserymen with selling you dead trees and claim damages.

"In selecting your ground for an orchard, take that which is heavily sodded; timothy sod will do, but June grass is better. In setting your trees, destroy as little grass as possible; you may be short of hay next winter. Let your cattle and sheep run among them during the winter and you will be able to add your testimony to that of hosts of others of similar experience, that fruit cannot be grown in Wisconsin.

"If you have a grove of forest trees, set your fruit trees among them; they will protect them from the sun and help to evaporate the moisture from the soil; it will save underdraining."

These shafts, at careless and inconsiderate tree planters, are well aimed and timely thrown. Some people plant trees as they would fence posts—making the smallest possible orifice in the ground for the former as well as the latter, from a conviction that the less solid earth there is removed the firmer will the tree stand when put into it. This may be true as to the standing part, but is this all that is wanted? Certainly not. A farmer plants an apple tree for the fruit it is expected to yield, but how can he count on a reward for his labor if the tree is planted like a fence post? The soil about the tree needs preparation so that the roots can freely proceed in search of the aliment essential to growth of wood and the production of fruit when the season of maturity arrives. A fruit orchard is a great blessing, but it is absurd to expect one unless care in the selection of the stock and judgment in the preparation of the ground are exercised by the planter.

THE FATE OF FRUIT COMMITTEES.

FRIEND RURAL:—After much thought I again feel myself obliged to communicate with you. The answer of Mr. MEAD put me in the way of solving former difficulties in part; but there is much remaining, and I have, after much thinking, reached the sight of some conclusions as follows:—We need Professional Committeemen of the right, original build (I think the papers call it "of special aptitude,") for the business, and with the right training, too, which should be very peculiar to fit them for the service. A few examples of the work to be done will explain what I mean.

Some years since a vine called "Northern Muscadine," with some *strong* points, was put before the public, and dragged heavily for a table fruit. Presto! A State Committee awarded a first premium to something made from it that was called *Wine*. The committee died of mortification, having given all their lives to the grape, and no monument has yet been raised to their memory. Later, another grape called "Oporto," also with *remarkable points* and but *little less valuable*, needed and received the same services and the same sacrifice. A golden tablet, *set in brass*, I believe, was gotten up for the occasion, but unaccountably the names of the martyrs were left off. No member survived the dismal doing. The times are better now, but still somewhat "out of joint."

MOTIER and BRAYTON live, but the other three are where? Echo answers "where?" and the sound comes from a sepulchral cavern where bats and night birds flit. There was a committee at Cleveland, a real live one, that "made remarks" seeming to defy their impending fate. Note them. "We have at this exhibition * * * *, Norton's Virginia and Ives' Seedling, ALL of which are *unanimously* reported by your committee of the *highest degree of excellence*." Again: "Some prejudicial foreigners have objected to our native grapes, as deficient in those qualities which characterize the foreign grapes."

The objection has been answered by the *analysis* of many varieties of native grapes by Prof. JACKSON, made by order of our Government in 1859. Now, I had heard that Prof. JACKSON of the "Hub" had died long ago of a threefold attack, namely, "Letheon," "Magnetic Telegraph," and "Grape Analysis." I have an indistinct recollection of Prof. MORSE having been arraigned for "man—something" in the case, and nearly the same of Dr. MORTON. I believe (this in private) he fell into a "decline from breathing the mephitic oder of these same natives when exhibited in full form at Music Hall, soon after the famous analysis. I attempted to enter the room on this occasion—sickened—swooned. A bottle of *Bull's Concord* was brought to restore me. How I escaped from this last horror "I do not care to tell," but I have not been in Boston since. How refreshing a bottle of decent, drinkable wine would be to the memory of that remarkable analysis, if such had ever been made from any of those native analyses. None of fair quality has ever been produced. Common sense would have omitted the analysis, and made the trial direct, and found that the one comprehensive deficiency was, that, however much *fox* there might be, there was no *wine* in them.

The Delaware and Catawba have made true wines, but just try Norton's Virginia (pure and unadulterated) for yourself, Mr. Editor, and excuse me from speaking about it. And the Ives! I beg that no bottle of it, *in its purity*, may be opened within olfactory shot of my memory—faugh! Adulteration could not fail to improve it.

The names of the committee are, MARSHAL P. WILDER, Chairman, J. A. WARDER, WM. GRIFFITH, J. KNOX, C. W. GRANT, GEO. GRAHAM. I shall watch for necrologic reports. I feel sure that one of them, at least, signed with his dying gasp.

There was a very important committee that awarded the "Greeley Prize" to the Iona grape in 1864. If any of the members of the committee are now alive, let them answer to their names. MEAD! PARDEE! BRILL! You said the Iona combined all the high qualities of Mr. GREELEY'S requirements. What say you now? Let us hear from you. Has it borne out your expectations—less or more?

There was another committee—peace to its ashes!—that struggled long, and finally pulled DOWNING and MEAD down with it. One gave signs of life—gulped and died.

Now to save this impending mortality is my desire. In a litigious neighborhood I have heard of the expedient being resorted to of training a band of witnesses that should be ready to "*swear*" on every occasion. I would have Horticultural Committees chosen and kept in training for any emergency. Their Chairman should be always ready, for a suitable compensation, to puff everything into notoriety and sale. If a nursery stock of Baldwin apples or Bartlett pears is too large, let a prize be offered, and call on the *regular standing* Committee. If a great preservatory needs a puff, an extra five hundred dollars is not too much for that, and a thousand is not too much for the Concord grape, under the circumstances. But no committee, *unacclimated*, could stand this trial. To avoid the bungling and jarring among the wheels, and heating of journals by friction that generally occurs and damages the grist, I have also to propose a *new order* "most illustrious and honorable" of *committee makers*; but my idea on that subject I shall open up on another occasion.

Now, my dear RURAL, I have made a long talk, but if any one tries to get at my moral, let him see if he can get at it in fewer words. We want no committee and no company reports. Colonel WILDER has given us *noble addresses*, fit to be engraved on granite pillars—these he spoke alone, feeling his responsibility. The Cleveland report cannot hold up its head by the side of these, and there is not one member of the Committee that would not have blushed to call it his own. C. W. GRANT, standing alone, would not have uttered one of its sentiments, and yet he stultifies himself by endorsing it all, under the divided responsibility of a "*highly respectable*" committee. P. B. MEAD would never have declared the Concord grape the possessor of all high excellencies and void of defects, which in committee he virtually does. M. B. BATEHAM as Secretary is nobody, but standing alone he is an independent man, and at all times worthy of being heard. GRIFFITH, on his manhood, can speak clearly and to the point, and—*pointed truth*. In accurate and extensive knowledge and ability to express his ideas MEAD is not surpassed. Now, communications from any and all of these would enrich your paper and instruct those who are hungering for just the knowledge that they can impart. Let us hear from them. PENN YAN.

GRAPE MATTERS—LAKE ERIE ISLANDS.

EDS. RURAL:—The winter has been quite favorable here; the vines promise well—were never in better condition at this season—the wood being perfectly ripe and of fine, healthy growth. Last season the vines were prepared to withstand more than the usual winter weather experienced here; fortunately we have not had it below zero this winter, and both vines and fruit trees are full of well developed fruit buds. Peaches are all right, and we may reasonably expect a fruitful year. Our islanders are in good spirits with such favorable prospects in view.

Good wine is in demand, and buyers are looking after all the salable wine on hand at fair prices. These are considerably in advance of those of last season. We are still ice bound; the whole of this end of the lake is full of ice strong enough to bear teams from one island to another. So you see we do not expect to hear the welcome sound of the steamer's whistle very soon.

Our grape crop last autumn was quite light compared with the previous year; it was owing to over-bearing. Many vineyards in 1865 bore from five to seven tons per acre, consequently the wood on the vines was not well ripened, and of course could not withstand 16° below zero, as we had it a year ago on the 16th of Feb. Only a small quantity of wine was made here last fall. The great bulk of the fruit was shipped to all the large cities from Philadelphia to Chicago for table purposes. A company on Kelly's Island built a large wine cellar and made upward of 100,000 gallons last season.

We have to send to the Empire State for a nice grape box. We found the round boxes holding 3 to 5 lbs. the most saleable of any in the large cities, although some prefer the 6 lb. square boxes. I will now close, hoping the time may soon come when the fruit of the vine and all other choice fruits may become plentiful and cheap, so that all may enjoy them.

April, 1867. WM. E. SIBLEY.

PLANTING PEAR TREES—LATE vs. EARLY.

EDS. RURAL:—Do you think it is as safe to plant pear trees very early in the spring—say just as soon as the ground is dry—as it is to wait until the trees are beginning to start? Sometimes there is a period in March, or early in April, when the soil becomes quite dry, for a while, and if just as well it would be very convenient to plant the trees then. Mr. MEEHAN, editor of the Gardeners' Monthly, cautions against very early planting, and says "wait until the cold winds have gone." But suppose your trees were heeled in last fall, in the usual way, will they not suffer just as much as though they were planted out? It seems to me that there can be no material difference, whether you plant in April or six weeks later, provided the ground is dry enough to work.

An acquaintance of mine tells me that he finds the Lawrence pear does better upon a sandy soil than it does upon a rather heavy, moist clayey one. What kind of soil usually suits the Lawrence best? W.

Leominster, Miss., 1867.

REMARKS.—The best *rule* is to plant as early as circumstances will permit doing the work well. The more advanced the tree towards coming in leaf or blossom the greater the shock it will sustain by removal. Plant early if you can plant well. Will some of our friends answer the query about the Lawrence pear? In some localities it may prosper best on sandy soil; in *some* it does well on clay.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRAPE GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.—The following persons were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: *Pres't*—T. M. YOUNGLOVE. *Vice Pres't*—G. W. McDOWELL. *Sec.*—H. D. ROSE. *Treas.*—A. J. SWITZER. *Executive Officer*—E. P. SMITH. *Ex. Com.*—C. D. CHAMPLIN, G. H. WHEELER, H. L. CLARK, H. O. FAIRCHILDS, A. Y. BAKER, E. H. BURGESS, L. D. HASTINGS, M. T. BABCOCK, E. VAN KUREN. The eighth annual fair will be held Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d, 1867.

GRAPES FROM CUTTINGS.—(J. M. C., Niagara Falls.) To grow vines from cuttings in the open air, you have only to make the cuttings long enough to reach down to the moist earth—say three or four joints—and bury them nearly perpendicularly in the ground, leaving only one bud above the surface. If undisturbed, such vines will bear some the third year after setting.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.—This work, by JOHN J. THOMAS, which we have already noticed at length, we can strongly recommend to those desiring a thorough and complete treatise on fruit culture. We have added it to the RURAL list of books. Price $3, by mail, free of postage.

WEST JERSEY FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N.—*Pres't*—EMMOR ROBERTS. *Sec'y*—Samuel L. Allen. *Treas.*—Edwin Roberts.

THE grape vine fungus has appeared in the vineyards of France.

Domestic Economy.

ABOUT PIG PORK, TRICHINÆ, &c.

DEAR RURAL:—Will a nice, healthy-looking pig, taken in the spring, and fattened on corn and milk in a pen which is kept in a condition as decently clean as possible, have trichinæ? Do set our hearts at rest, for, since reading the lengthy and interesting description of trichinæ given in your columns, our relish for pork, though unabated, has been *hurt* a little. Why, there are tender ham, juicy spareribs, savory sausages, all ready to be cooked, but with them come the "images" of those disgusting little pests coiled in myriads within, which neither freezing, boiling, nor *eating* can destroy; and, ugh! we fancy we have eaten millions, and dont know but they are the cause of our being so troubled with "nerves" sometimes. Now we don't eat "Western," nor two or three years' old pork, but we *do* like *pig meat*, and if you can say it is all right, you shall have the lasting gratitude of BELL CLINTON.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent will find in the article referred to (see RURAL of Jan. 5,) all the information we are able to give in relation to the safety of eating pork. Common experience confirms what is therein stated that the infestation of the hog with trichinæ is of *rare occurrence;* but it does happen, and we are at present unable to say how it can be prevented. Those who have become "nervous" on the subject had better either cease eating lean pork, or have it *thoroughly cooked*. If this advice be followed we shall have no fears for the result.

TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.—As farmers generally reside at a distance from regular meat markets, the following directions for keeping meat may be of use to those that try it:—Cut the meat in slices ready to fry; pack it in a jar, in layers, sprinkling with salt and pepper just enough to make it palatable; place on the top a thick paper or cloth, with salt half an inch thick; keep this on all the while. I have kept meat for three weeks in the summer, and the last was as good as the first.

CURING BEEF WITHOUT BRINE.—Take seven lbs. of salt and seven of sugar, three ounces of saltpetre; mix well; pack the beef tight in a cask, and sprinkle the mixture on it as it is packed. The above ingredients are sufficient for 100 lbs. of meat. The packing must be done in a solid manner.

ORANGE PIES AND PUDDINGS.—Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL please give a recipe for making orange pies and puddings. —M. T., *Mt. Morris, N. Y.*

C. KUDER'S PATENT "CLOTHES STICK."—Those interested in having a convenient device for taking clothes out of a boiler on washing-day, will please notice the advertisement in this paper.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Whoever buys the common brown soap throws away a part of his money; those who see that their grocers give them Pyle's O K Soap will save money, time and labor, and have pure white linens.

"HOUSEWIVE'S FAVORITE."—Such has the *Best Chemical Saleratus* proved itself. Being always full weight, and the very best quality.

New Advertisements.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

Established, 1861,

Is endorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Orange Judd, Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York, City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio. J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

EVANGELIST, New York City. Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City. Edward Bright, Editor.

INDEPENDENT, New York City. Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

THE METHODIST,—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

TRIBUNE, New York City. Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,30 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 24th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 123 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

DWARF APPLES, on Paradise, two years old; CRAB APPLES, 2 years old; STANDARD PEACH, 1 year; APRICOTS and PLUMS, on Plum; APRICOTS, NECTARINES and ALMONDS, on Peach; VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF PEACH, CONCORD and CLINTON VINES, and WILSON'S ALBANY and TRIOMPH DE GAND, of first quality, are offered TO THE TRADE at reasonable rates. Prices on application.
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

PERRY'S GRAPE VINES.—I can Supply a few thousand splendid Ionas at *very low rates*. Also 10,000 Concord, No. 1 & 2, grown from two and three eye cuttings; a few hundred Adirondac, Israella, Rogers' Hybrids, Hartford Prolific, Diana and Delaware; very fine Dwarf Pears at special rates, by the hundred or thousand. Secure price list and samples before purchasing elsewhere, or come and see the stock. Dr. Parker of Ithaca, sent the following *unsolicited* letter:

"ITHACA, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 4, 1867.
"F. L. PERRY, Esq.—*Sir:* I received the Adirondac I ordered of you by mail in fine order. I have had vines of a dozen different propagators of late, but none equaled yours in the beautifully fine spreading roots full of nice ripe rootlets, and the large ripe canes—though when I saw your propagation and your propagating box, last season, and the vines in their early vigorous growth, I was convinced that yours was the true way to propagate, yet I was not fully prepared to see them as good as those sent by you prove them to be."
Address F. L. PERRY, Canandalgua, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

MY WIFE.

BY JOSEPH BRENAN.

THIS poem—of rare beauty in sentiment and expression—is by one of the gifted poets of the "Emerald Isle," now passed to another life.

COME to me, dearest—I'm lonely without thee—
Day time and night time I'm thinking about thee.
Night time and day time in dreams I behold thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold thee;
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure,
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure;
O, Spring of my spirit, O, May of my bosom,
Shine out on my soul till it bourgeon and blossom;
The waste of my life has a rose root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figure—that moves like a song thro' the even—
Features—lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where sunshine and shadow are chasing each other;
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
And opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple—
O, thanks to the Savior, that even by seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming.

You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened;
Dear, are you sad now, to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love,
As octave to octave and rhyme unto rhyme, love;
I cannot weep but your tears will be flowing,
You cannot smile but my cheeks will be glowing—
I would not die without you at my side, love,
You would not linger when I will have died, love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow,
Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak, love.
With a song at your lip, and a smile on your cheek, love,
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary;
Come to the arms which alone should caress thee,
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"DOMESTIC BLISS."

DEAR RURAL:—In your columns of March 23d appears an article on "Domestic Bliss," in which the writer seems to be advocating the plan of making marriage the exception and not the general rule. To induce all young men to come to his standard, he appeals to their selfishness by picturing to them the happiness of being free, not bound to the "place he calls home."

This is a most pernicious idea. Man will be bound to something. If it is to home and family, then to make the one pleasant and the other happy will be the grand object of life. If not, he will be bound to his selfish pleasures, it may be to the wine-cup and gaming table. And which bonds, think you, will tend to make himself and humanity the happier and better? Our friend would not have men marry until they have an abundant supply of this world's goods. He thinks that a "young man, leading a quiet, temperate life" might manage to subsist on three hundred dollars a year, but if a wife were added this would be impossible. Look at all the wealthy men around us. Nine-tenths of them began poor, married poor, and with the help of their wives, have worked their way up to wealth, and not a few of them give their wives due praise. I well remember an old man,—a friend of my father's when both were young,—who had married his wife when neither had a dollar in the world. At the time I knew them, they had earned wealth themselves and brought up a family of children. He was talking over old times, when my father said, "Well, ——, you have got along well since you commenced life."

"Yes," said the old man, "but I tell you SYLVIA has done her part."

And we knew it was so. Of all the families I ever knew, where the men depended on their daily labor to support their familes, most of the women did as much or more than the men. Not always by labor outside of her own household, bringing in money direct,—but by careful use of the means brought by her husband. With a prudent, industrious wife, the money which would support a single man—pay for his board, washing, ironing and mending—will support two, by careful economy even three, giving him, too, a pleasanter home than a boarding-house and making him a nobler and happier man. All these men and women must live, and it is much easier for a man and woman to support themselves together, than each alone, and they are certainly happier.

If our friend is a bachelor, he isn't a competent judge. If he is a married man, we know well to what class he belongs. It is to that class who in early life imbibed the idea that a wife is a burden, and have always treated her as such, till the poor wife has come to feel that she is a burden to him, to herself and the world, and with no encouraging word from the one who above all others should be ready to cheer,—she has no heart to be otherwise. Young men, marry! and if you are good husbands you may be morally certain of having good wives. But the chances are against your being good men if you live single. MAY.

Wheatland, Iowa, March, 1867.

"It's all very pretty talk," said a recently married old bachelor, who had just finished reading an essay on the "Culture of Women," just as a heavy milliner's bill was presented to him,—"it's all very pretty, this cultivation of women; but such a charge as this for bonnets is rather a heavy top-dressing—in my judgment."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATRIMONIAL COGITATIONS.

IN the RURAL of March 16th F. S. J. gets off a terrible burden of "sorrow and regret" at "the encroachments of city notions and ideas upon the wholesome customs and habits of the country," and says that the "country girls are among the first to yield to these pernicious influences," and deplores in hopeless style the lamentable consequence thereof, which is—bachelorhood. I beg leave to tell him that he is mistaken, to say the least, in supposing us to be the first to yield to and adopt these styles, as candid observation would soon teach him.

What young man is there who makes any pretensions to the claims of "society," but apes mustache and cigar, or even the barbaric meerschaum, with his glass of "ale, wine or beer," and something stronger? And in the more "refined circles" a boy is no gentleman unless he is skilled in the use of a pack of cards, and spends as many as one or two evenings in the week at the club room. And all this before they are out of their teens.

Knowing that these things are so, and that young ladies—beg pardon! country girls—know them to be so, I seriously suspect that your correspondent is one of them when he asserts that "the undisguised pleasure of their fair companions is miserably marred by the sorrowful conviction that 'nothing serious is intended.'" Few sensible women are willing to trust the happiness or misery of their future lives in such hands; though they may, for want of a "better one at hand," be glad to accept their attendance to singing-schools, picnics, sleigh-rides, &c., for society forbids that they should appear at such places without escorts.

As for dropping the mop and running, I think she may be excused when she knows that her caller is so cityfied in his notions that it would be his last call if he *should* catch her in that *vulgar* "plight;" and that would be a terrible thing, for then she must needs stay at home from "the various entertainments of the country," to say nothing of her matrimonial prospects being all spoiled. And as matrimony has been made the chief end of woman,—we will not stop now to ask *who* made it so,—when these prospects are ruined, she has nothing before her but old-maidism, which, according to present public opinion, is *almost* as bad, if not worse than being unequally yoked together with a young man of the present day.

Albion, Pa. ELSIE.

IDEAL HEADS.

WE have before us five ideal heads of American Women, drawn by Mr. CHARLES A. BARRY of Boston, and lithographed under his special direction in Paris by LAFOSSE and FUHRE, the most renowned lithographers living. They are intended to illustrate the various spheres of action in which the women of our land bore a prominent part during the late rebellion. He has so admirably deliniated the character of each that they tell their own story of anxiety, hope, patience and undaunted courage—and speak more than volumes could do of the devotion, sympathy and fortitude of American women. They are "The Angel of the Hospital," "At the Front," "The Color Bearer," "Before the Battle," "Army News," all five ideals of nobly beautiful characters, and ornaments, choicely fit, for American homes. As specimens of lithographic art they can hardly be equaled.

OUR SPICE BOX.

PRECARIOUS style of life—dwelling in other people's memory.

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

THE course of true love is a race-course where there is often a false start.

MICE and women—one harms the cheese, and the other charms the he's.

THE man who courts a young lady in the starlight, probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

A WOMAN took a second husband to keep herself from fretting to death over the loss of the first one.

THE last case of jealousy is that of a lady who discarded her lover, a sea captain, because he hugged the shore.

NATURE, when she makes a beautiful head, is so absorbed with admiration of her work, that she forgets the brains; let homely girls take courage.

A GERMAN paper says that a young man recently married a widow twice his age, and he ascertained subsequently that his wife had been his wet-nurse.

IT has been objected that if women voted husbands and wives might vote against each other. We think that the wives may be trusted to prevent that.

AN Indianian who lost four wives—two by death, one by elopement, and one by divorce—has just married again, in spite of his melancholy experience.

THE young lady who was discharged from a pickle factory because she was so sweet that the vinegar would not act, has found employment in a candy store.

WEAK doses of washboard are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of wood-saw.

WHEN a young lady sits in the parlor during the day, with her lily-white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother doesn't wash the dishes and do the work in the kitchen.

SNOOKS says the words "No Cards" are affixed to marriage-notices, because the parties played all their cards before marriage. This is a new theory, and will be generally accepted.

Choice Miscellany.

COST OF CONQUEST.

OPENING and closing stanzas of a poem—by JENNIE COLEMAN—read at Corinthian Hall, at the Exhibition of "Rochester Free Academy."

To strive for renown is an instinct, I think.
So many hearts pant for its pleasure,
While pressing dry lips to the chalice, to drink
Of the dizzying draught, without measure.

But the glittering throng which history brings
Is as mournful a sight as ever I've seen;
The faces so pale, and eyes that are dim
With the tear-mists of sorrow, I ween.

Oh! keenly they suffered to wear the bright crown;
And the joy of the conquest was smothered in pain,
Save when some brave soul, ere the life-flame went down,
Struggled hard for the right, caring naught for the gain.

* * * * * * *

Not every one may a conqueror be,
For some have not patience to win,
Nor strength to thrust back what evils they see,
The foes less without than within.

An aim we must have, for an aimless life truly
Is a failure from first to the last;
Next a will that ne'or falters, though slowly, still surely,
Beating back every withering blast.

If alone for reward we are spending our life,
Half the pleasure thereof we shall lose.
Though we here may not meet it, true hearts will revive,
By the deeds that we do, and the words that we use.

Shall we faint and repine, then, because we must suffer,
When to this, much of strength we all owe?
Complaining to Heaven in ignorant murmur,
When the depths of His love none can know?

He is effeminate, forceless and weak,
Whose life not a sorrow or care ever brings,
Like the iron his soul, that, the harder 'tis struck,
The louder with echoes still rings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT SHALL WE READ?

I MIGHT enumerate a dozen names of wise men who tell us what to eat and how to cook it; but what one of them will tell us what to read? By "us" I mean plain, practical men and women, who, knowing perhaps "little Latin and less Greek," want to select wisely from the mass of books.

One of old said wisely "of making many books there is no end;" but of buying them there surely is an end, if not of books, at least of money. History, biography, essays and scientific researches are desirable for the winter evenings; but now, as the busy season is coming on, farmers' families want something that shall rest, recreate and instruct.

IK MARVEL did the world good service when he wrote "My Farm of Edgewood." Every spring, when the snow-drops begin to blossom and the crocuses push their modest heads from their winter covering, we read it like a new poem; and through all the year its memory haunts us like the faint perfume of violets. It would be very strange if this reading is of no practical use. Through its influence the little raised beds in the garden have stretched away into long rows, and the cultivator and hoe do in a few hours the work of cleaning the weeds from the garden vegetables. The currants have marched away from the north side of the fence to a stately row in the center of the garden, where they receive their share of sunshine and rain; and the meadows that, in the days of the fathers, were cut up by unsightly fences, have blended their traditional "lots" into a broad, unbroken field, that stretches away, undisfigured by fence or wall, to the river bank. When grapes ripen on some sunny slope, and the sumac hangs out its scarlet banners in autumn, and the tangled copses grow into wildernesses of beauty, we know to whose suggestions we owe these things.

COPELAND'S "Country Life," is a charming book that makes the townsman sigh for the pure air and sweet influences of the country, and to "dream dreams and see visions" of the farm that is to be. It is a book to read when the bees hang over the clover blossoms, or earlier yet when the lilacs begin to bud, and the enthusiasm of gardening is just awakening. Delicious strawberries, luscious pears, and clusters of grapes that "make glad the heart of man," will mingle in your dream with a whole train of floral beauties. Better than all, it is no mere book of directions, but a record of what has been done, heard and enjoyed in the life it describes. It is what it purports to be, country life. The author evidently loves his work, and writes with all the enthusiasm of youth, instead of the staid propriety of middle age; and the reader is sure to share that enthusiasm.

Another excellent book is ROBINSON'S "Facts for Farmers." Don't try to read it by course; for, if you do, you will be appalled by the task. But lay it on the shelf by the dictionary, and when you particularly want to know something about your gardening or farming, and can't wait to search through a whole library, the chances are that among the thousand and one topics of which it treats you will find what you seek. It contains the wisdom of SOLON on almost all subjects, from the setting of a hen to the setting of an orchard, and much learned discourse on living creatures, from the sleek short-horn down to "the wicked flea." If some of its directions have been followed since the days of ADAM, who was the "Head Center" of all gardeners, down to the present time, others are new and suggestive; and whoever will may grow exceeding wise by their study. These are only a few of the books essential to a farmer's library. Instead of telling what to read, my wayward pen has only gossiped of this and that; but I promise, if you will only bear with me this time, that next time I will perhaps gossip more.

Benson, Vt. S. A. G.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A LESSON FROM ACORNS.

OFTEN has that suggestive line been quoted: "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." Here is another lesson from acorns:

Late in the autumn of 1865, in Alexandria Co., Va., I saw a colored woman and her little daughter gathering acorns. As I understood that she was thus saving food for the swine, for the approaching winter, I commended her forethought and industry. With cheerful earnestness, and strong emphasis, she replied:—"The good Lord gives sunshine and rain, and makes the acorns grow: and by His wind He shakes the oaks, and the acorns fall for us, and if we are too lazy to pick them up—*it's a shame!*"

This is practical philosophy. If we can so abundantly raise corn, as not to need the acorns, very well. But the lesson is—we must gratefully secure all the facilities which are granted us for obtaining blessings. In agriculture, science, mental progress, and moral culture, acorns fall: we must joyfully avail ourselves of all the good which they can bestow upon us.

Loudon Co., Va., 1867. J. R. J.

COURAGE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

HAVE the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy coat," even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to make a will, and a just one.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities," but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonest duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you pay for your new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and prosperity to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the courage to provide entertainment for your friends with your means—not beyond.

JOUBERT'S THOUGHTS.

NEVER cut what you can untie.

Be gentle and indulgent to all: be not so to yourself.

Without duty, and its idea, there is no solidity in virtue.

Good impulses are naught, unless they become actions.

Without a model, and without an ideal model, no one can do well.

The heart should walk before the intellect, and charity before truth.

Ambition is pitiless; every merit that it cannot use is contemptible in its eyes.

We should make ourselves loved, for men are only just toward those whom they love.

We should do good whenever we can, and do kindness at all times, for at all times we can.

Good sense accommodates itself to the world: wisdom endeavors to conform itself to Heaven.

Often our fine qualities are loved and praised only because our defects temper their luster. It often happens that we are loved rather for our defects than for our high qualities.

A man who shows no defect is a fool or a hypocrite, whom we should mistrust. There are defects so bound to fine qualities that they announce them, defects which it is not well to correct.

No one is good, cannot be useful, deserves not to be loved, if he has not something heavenly, either in his intellect through thoughts, or in his will through affections directed upwards.

HOMES IN THE WEST.—Theodore Tilton, the editor of the Independent, in writing a letter to his journal from the prairies of Iowa, uses the following language in regard to young men of the East seeking homes and fortunes in the West:—"If a brave and brawny young man, who cannot get along at the East because he can find no open door, will go to the West, put his hand to the plow, and look not back, he will find himself at the end of ten years a man of property, a chief citizen of his neighborhood, an esteemed member of society, and the architect of a successful career. I know that many other writers have said all this over and over again; but I believe the testimony needs constant repetition, in the hope that they may lead the feet of many disappointed throngers of city streets to make a pilgrimage to green fields. This is the path to fortune."

POPULAR ERRORS.—That editors keep public reading-rooms. That they have plenty of time to talk to everybody. That they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper with. That every man's own special ax is a matter of "public interest." That it doesn't make much difference whether copy be written on both sides. That editors return rejected manuscripts.

Sabbath Reading.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

BY REV. W. B. O. PEABODY.

BEHOLD the western evening light!
It melts in deeper gloom:
So calm the righteous sink away
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low—the yellow leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree!
So gently flows the parting breath,
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
'Tis like the peace the dying gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is cast!
So sweet the memory left behind,
When loved ones breathe their last.

And lo! above the dews of night
The vesper star appears!
So faith lights up the mourner's heart,
Whose eyes are dim with tears.

Night falls, but soon the morning light
Its glories shall restore;
And thus, the eyes that sleep in death,
Shall wake to close no more.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A REFLECTION.

VANITY is written on all earthly things; it is found in the fulfillment of every earthly hope; it is the sum of all earthly experience. And what does it prove? Is it not this: that the energies of the soul are fitted to act for—as the desires of the soul should tend to—immortality? The beast seems content when the demands of sense are satisfied. But when all the reasonable wishes of man are fulfilled, when every means of pleasure is at his command, when the calls of sense are answered, a voice still makes itself heard within him, saying:—"Arise—this is not thy rest!" This dissatisfaction, this longing for something better and unchangeable, is surely the aspiration of the soul for eternity. Heed, O man, the heavenly instinct! Look upon this life as the soil in which is nourished the germ of thy immortal being. "Let faith have its perfect work." Believe that thou art sown by a wise, a merciful hand; and that, in proper season, thou shalt be brought forth to the light and warmth of a glorious existence.

RASHA RUDWOOF.

JESUS THE FRIEND OF SINNERS.

YOU do not find him standing at a distance, issuing his mandates to sinners to make themselves better; but you find him coming among them, like a good workman who stands over his work. He takes his place where the sin is, personally to deal with it. Some people appear to have a philanthropic love for the fallen, but would not touch them with a pair of tongs. Not so the Saviour. Up to the very elbow he seems to thrust that gracious arm into the mire, to pull up the lost one out of the horrible pit. He comes into contact with sin, without being contaminated. He eats and drinks with sinners. He sits at the Pharisee's table and does not rise because there is a crowd of people no better than they should be. Another day he goes to the publican's house, who had, no doubt, been a great extortioner; but JESUS sits there, and that day does salvation come to that house. This is a sweet trait about CHRIST, and proves how real and true was his love.

He sought that which was lost till he found it. Once, on a journey, Samaria was a little out of his way; but there lived, in a city a woman—ah! the less said of her the better. She was a disgrace to that city. But JESUS, who has a keen eye for sinners and a heart beating high for them, means to save that woman. He sits down by a well to rest. A special providence brings the woman there. He breaks through conventionalisms, and the narrow bigotry of caste. The disciples may wonder when they come and find him talking with her. He begins to open the Word of Life to her understanding, and that woman became the first Christian missionary we ever hear of; for she ran back to the city, leaving her water-pot and crying, "Come see a man who told me all things that ever I did. Is not this the CHRIST?"—*Spurgeon.*

RELIGION.

As religion has its ground in the imperishable nature of man, and its support in the continual activity of GOD, both directly in the Holy Spirit, and immediately through nature, so religion is a fact of human consciousness, inseparable from human natures, and appearing at all periods of history. But the phenomena of its development must depend on the general development of mankind. Nothing is done *per saltem* in human history more than in material nature. Mount Washington does not rise sheer up from the sea, perpendicular, seven thousand feet; there is an upward slope, though irregular, all the way, else the ascent were impossible, except to the eagle. Poets, like MILTON or GOETHE, men of science, like ACKARD and NEWTON, do not spring up among the Mandans or the Lestrygonians. If we bring together two extremes of religion, all the difference of civilization appears in the religions thus wide asunder. Supply the links intermediate, and the transition is not abrupt. History slips all the way from the rude representation of the Bushman to the free spiritual religion of the Christian.—*Parker.*

VICE and ignorance are the necessary companions of each other; and we can no more reverse it than we can reverse the stars in their course.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOS CASCARILLEROS;

OR, BARK GATHERERS OF PERU AND BOLIVIA.

BY LARDNER GIBBON.

[These Notes are based on the practical experience of the author, who was an officer in the "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," in 1852-3.—Ed. Rural.]

Los Cascarilleros—bark gatherers of Peru and Bolivia—are men of European descent. In the middle of May, at the commencement of the dry season, they supply themselves with hatchet, knife, short club, dried meat, parched corn and medicine, and descend the Andes into the Amazon basin in search of bark. They follow the spurs of the mountains, and from the upper branches of tall forest trees they look out and survey the surrounding wilderness. With practiced eye they distinguish the large bright green and yellow shining leaf of the cinchona tree from the ordinary foliage.

The tree is felled, and the bark stripped off, dried, and made into small bundles, ready to be carried on their backs to the nearest point to which a mule may be brought. That taken from the trunk of the tree is the best, that from the larger branches the second in quality, and that from the smaller, or upper branches, the least valuable. Two quintals of bark will make one quintal (one hundred pounds) when dried. The process of gathering the bark is destructive, the tree being entirely killed. The value of the forest has been injured. The trees are found with difficulty.

The belt of country in which the cinchona tree is found is the boisterous region of the earth. The east winds pass over the low lands of Brazil. When they reach the Andes, twenty thousand feet in height, the way is disputed by stupendous odds in favor of rock. The winds seem to double themselves, and battle with great fury. Clouds rise up on the broad Atlantic, and are brought as if to assist the winds. They roll against the mountains with increased atmospheric pressure, electrical flashes of fire, and thundering. Trees are torn up by the roots; the earth is disturbed; rocks are loosened, fall, and roll over the precipice, as in an earthquake. Yet these mountains stand, and bear it with wonderful composure. The winds and clouds weepingly give way. Some go down where it is very hot, and rains fall over the valley. Some go up where the last drop of rain falls amidst the crowned heads of the Andes, in pyramids of perpetual snow, where there is formed an atmospheric veil for the animal and vegetable kingdoms of Lima—on the shore of the Pacific Ocean—where it never rains.

The Cascarillero roams through the wilderness of huge trees, tangled briars, creeping vines, and thickets. When he meets a tiger or lion, he walks up to him with short club in hand. As the animal springs upon him, he suddenly steps aside, and strikes to break the back. Should he miss his aim, there is danger; for when the animal renews the attack he goes in with much anger, and sometimes kills his man. When he meets a troublesome serpent, he runs or calls for help.

Thin, sallow complexioned and worn down, he may be seen slowly walking after an old horse or mule, loaded with bark, on his way up the mountains in November, to escape the rainy season in the valley of the Amazon.

By law the bark is taken to a government agent who pays a fixed price in merchandise or specie. It is then put up in cotton bales, and covered with rawhide, each weighing one hundred and fifty pounds—two bales, or three hundred pounds, being a mule-load over the Cordilleras to the seaport of Arica, where it arrives in ten days from La Paz, paying a freight of twelve dollars per mule load. The price at Arica varies according to the demand for quinine in fever and ague countries. It is carried to the chemists in the United States and Europe, where it is manufactured and bottled, and some of it is reshipped and sold, in the apothecary stores of the towns of these mountains, to those who enter the cinchona region, where the disease for which it is intended as a specific frequently prevails. Cascarilleros have paid for one ounce of quinine what they are willing to sell one hundred pounds of bark for at the foot of the tree.

The forest is common to all persons who choose to employ themselves in gathering bark. All men men enter the territory, live in it, and are at liberty to take away with them their property, paying duties to the Treasury, according to the laws of police and custom-house.

The home of the Cascarillero is among the Andes. His house is built of stone and thatched with mountain grasses. A few faggots and a little fire produce a dense smoke, which fills the dwelling with an atmosphere which protects him from the cold mountain blasts of rain and snow. The fire is placed in the middle of the ground floor. The smoke has no escape but through the doorway, which at night and in cold, stormy weather is closed by suspending a raw-hide in the passage. The inmates cook, eat, rest and sleep by the fire. Guinea pigs are great favorites in the house. They burrow under the ground-floor near the wall. Dogs crawl in and form a circle. Fowls have their roost in the upper part near the roof, along with the pet parrot, who feels thankful for the fire below, but chatters his objection to being smoked in Spanish. A sow with pigs may crowd under the raw-hide, while the others sleep. The quantity and activity of fleas is startling to a stranger.

Potatoes, onions, garlic and pepper, boiled with dried or fresh mutton, furnish a meal for the day, which is called "chupe,"—a national dish of Peru. It is turned into a wooden platter and one large wooden spoon serves the whole family. The father is relieved by the mother, and so on, when the father in turn is handed the spoon by the youngest child. The dogs sit up behind, looking on, quiet, respectful and good natured, until a bone is cast that way—then a fight takes place in the rear.

A jar which occupies a retired position in the darkest part of the house is kept supplied with a stimulating drink called "chicha," of which they all partake. Chicha is made of corn. The process of manufacture is rather peculiar, but the mode is very popular among these people. The women seat themselves by the side of a wooden trough, each supplied with a lap full of corn, which they masticate by the mouthful, and spit it into the trough. Where there is a deficiency of a sound and complete set of grinders, the work is both laborious and tedious. The occupation is somewhat stimulating, however, and the oldest inhabitants are among the most active millers. The time being occupied with laughing and gossip, the interval is made gay. The glow brought to the cheeks of the young girls attracts their admirers, who usually stand looking on in pleasant anticipation. When the trough contains a goodly supply, a little water is added. The composition is deposited in earthen vessels, and after it has undergone the necessary fermentation, the liquor is placed in jars ready for use as an intoxicating drink.

Greenville District, N. C., 1867.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DO.

"Eight dollars a day and roast beef," used to be the political cry in my boyhood about members of Congress—conveying an idea of a set of jolly good livers, much at their ease, and on large pay. Such pay, in these days, does not seem so vast as in the simpler times when the cry was raised, but the impression still remains that these honorable gentlemen have an easy time—little work, with glory and pay still greater than of old. I confess to have somewhat shared this; but a six months' stay in Washington in daily contact with these men has convinced me that they *work*, and *must work*. A lazy man has a poor chance there. He may go once possibly, but again never.

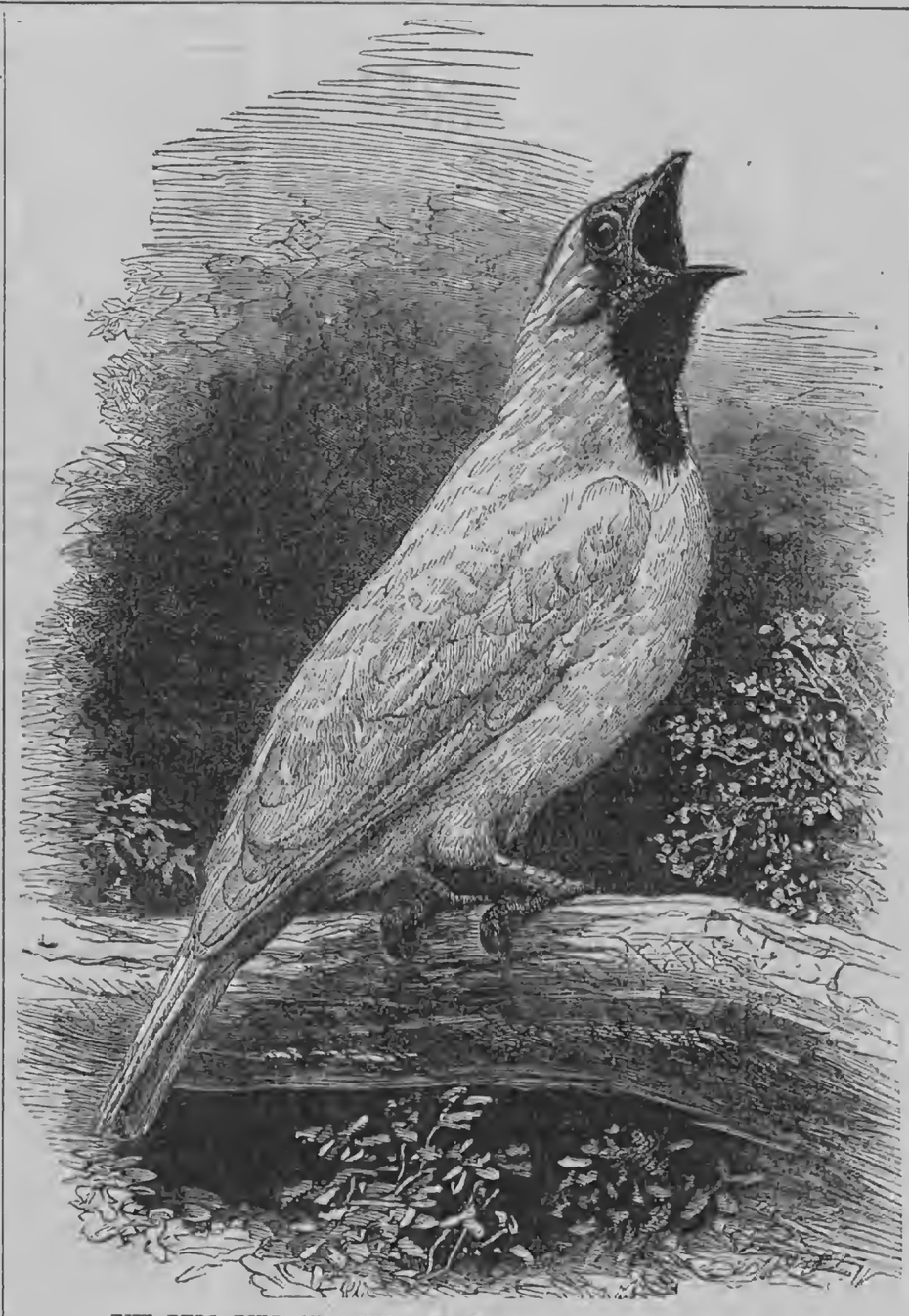
A glimpse at the calls on their time and strength may be of interest; for the people should know how their servants are occupied. Breakfast, at private boarding houses, is at eight o'clock; at hotels from seven to eleven. A Congressman of course must be up and dressed for his morning meal. He finds his mail at his door or beside his breakfast plate; a score of letters from constituents, politicians and private friends,—all to be read, answered, and the many errands asked for to be done. These errands may fill hours of time, and carry him all over the city. They must be done; for his constituents are his friends and supporters, and their affairs have special and imperative claims. His meal finished he goes to his room, which may be under the same roof or in some other house, and may find from one to a score of persons waiting to see him, all urging public business, or pressing for help in private claims. Some of these bring advice and suggestions of value; others are *bores* who never know when to get through and go away. Possibly he may have an hour alone, but with letters and public matters it is full. Often he is compelled to go to the Patent Office or the State or Treasury Departments, absurdly at a mile's distance or more from the Capitol.

Most members belong to some committee of the House or Senate, sometimes to several. Some of these do a vast amount of work, and meet often. Thus when ten o'clock comes he may have a committee meeting to attend, held in some of the beautiful rooms of the Capitol. At twelve o'clock both Houses meet, and usually sit until between four and five—sometimes holding evening sessions. Members write and read some, but must keep a run of what is passing, be ready for votes on whatever is up, and hear what they can in the "noise and confusion" of the House, where not one speech in fifty is quietly heard. The Senate, with fewer members, is stiller. Dinner, *at noon*, is unknown in Washington. In spacious rooms beneath the halls of the House and Senate, are refreshment tables where members and others lunch on luxuries if time and purse allow, or on simpler fare, more readily disposed of. Very interesting it is to meet these dignitaries in the passage ways with cake and pie in hand, like big boys after a visit to the pantry. No liquors are sold or used, and all is civil and orderly. Outsiders are not allowed—save in special cases—on the floor of either House; but, from the half-dozen doors, messages are constantly sent in, and members called out, or asked to do whatever is needed by those outside. As each mail comes in, it is sent to their desks from post-offices in either wing of the Capitol, and again at evening to their rooms.

At adjournment all leave, sharp-set for *the* meal of the day, and cars and sidewalks are thronged often by a thousand persons hastening to their dinner. At four o'clock the *four thousand five hundred* clerks and officials in the Departments leave, so that tides of life meet and cross and mingle on the broad sidewalks, at full flood, for an hour or more. After dinner a member is likely to find still more callers at his room, or perhaps a committee meeting, or an evening session at the Capitol. Then comes, to fill up the corners of spare time, the franking of speeches and documents to his friends in his district—a labor sometimes so great that clerks are employed at night to direct the thousands of these sent off, which are gathered up by wagons which traverse the city for that purpose. Of course there are frequent private meetings to discuss and decide on public affairs. Then come evening "receptions" at the residences of Cabinet Ministers and Senators, *levees* at the White House, and many other places of resort, high or low, until a late hour comes before sleep visits the weary eyes of these men of many occupations.

In the past few years, with the rapid growth of the country, the varied labors of Congressmen have greatly increased, and this glimpse will show that they have enough to do. An honest man, wishing to discharge his duties, will find his strength fully taxed, while a selfish politician *must* perform a great deal of work to keep his position.

A word on the franking privilege. Public Documents, Reports on Agriculture, &c., &c., are paid for by Government, but speeches are paid for by the members, and the only cost to the Government is the wrapping and sending by mail. Thus, information on all sides of all public questions goes far and wide, at small public cost, which would not otherwise be the case, and the privilege, liable to abuse as it may be, is well, on the whole. S.



THE BELL-BIRD OF SOUTH AMERICA—(Chasmorhynchus nudicollis.)

Our illustration of this remarkable bird is from life. It is very like, but not the same, as that described by Charles Waterton; the absence of a singular wattle over the upper bill, being almost the sole difference.

The difference in vocal powers is remarkable, however. It is generally in the early part of the day that this bird sends forth its loud and wonderful notes. The first note is a loud, harsh, and somewhat grating noise; this is followed by six or eight fine, clear, metallic-ringing notes, with an interval of about a second between each note. The resemblance of these to the sound of an anvil is most extraordinary, and has given rise to its local native name of the Anvil-bird, though it is called by Europeans the Bell-bird.

It is a native of Brazil, and lives almost wholly on fruit. But little larger than a misel-thrush, its plumage is perfectly white; the eyes pale gray; the naked throat, and skin round the eyes a fine, bright green. Its wondrous note, loud and clear, like the tone of a bell, or the ring of an anvil, may be heard three miles, astonishing the hearer.

CONSUMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Twenty tons, or, by superficial measurement, forty-eight and one-half square acres of postage stamps, have been used during the year; enough to roof a large township, with all its houses, churches, barns, gardens, forests and farms; or, if you choose to make ribbon of them, enough to reach nearly from the equator to either pole, or twice the length of the Mississippi River. So that, if everybody would be obliging enough to use the government stamp on the envelope itself, the mere omission of these little extra bits of paper would lighten the mail bags, by more than forty thousand pounds, and save in paper fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Post-Master-General does not impart this information in so many words, but he assures us that nearly three hundred and fifty millions of stamps have been sold in the year past, besides nearly forty millions of stamped envelopes; and a simple calculation reduces the story to the more tangible form we have given it.—*Scientific American.*

What Industry will Do.—Under this head the Waco (Texas) Register has the following, which boys and young men in the country should read and heed:—"Last year a young man living near this place, Albert Sears, rented a piece of good land, hired one good old freedman, and with his own hands went to work to cultivate the soil. He worked manfully and well. And now for the fruits of his industry:—He has gathered twenty-four bales of cotton, two thousand bushels of corn, and made four hundred gallons of molasses from sorghum. He also has some pork to spare. He has sold sixteen hundred bushels of corn for $1,200 in gold, obtained $300 for his molasses, and his cotton is good for $1,800 more—making in all $3,300. He was at some trifling extra expense during cotton picking time."

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC IN EXISTENCE.

The oldest republic in existence is that of San Marino, in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its present population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago on moral principles, industry and equity, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and discord which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain-Regent, who is chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty, the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

ANTIQUITY OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

Mr. William C. Bryant, lately traveling in Spain, relates that some time since, when Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, was in one of the Basque provinces, he heard a band playing their old national airs. The Basques have preserved whatever is peculiar to them, their language, their customs, and many of their political rights, from the earliest period in which they are known in history; their national music is claimed to be of the same antiquity. After the band had played several other airs, it struck up Yankee Doodle, the very tune, in every note, which is so familiar to American ears. Mr. Perry immediately claimed it as our national air. "It is one of our old tunes," said a gentleman to whom he spoke, "and I can convince you of the fact. For hundreds of years it has been a popular air among us." The gentleman afterwards made good his assertion by showing Mr. Perry a manuscript of great antiquity which contained the identical musical notes of "Yankee Doodle."

Mount Hood, Oregon, is reported 17,600 feet in height, the loftiest peak in the United States, and a volcano. Prof. Alphonso Wood, of Oregon, who measured the altitudes by observing the boiling point of water, found the summit of the Cascade Range and foot of Mount Hood proper, at an elevation of 4,400 feet: limit of forest trees, 9,000 feet; highest limit of vegetation, 11,000 feet. On the flanks of the mountain are glaceries, and on the north side a precipice of a vertical mile of bare columnar rock. The crater is of great extent, with an original depression estimated not less than 1,000 feet deep, and an open abyss vomiting sulphurous smoke, on the west side. The area of the mountain summit is crescent-shaped, half a mile long, and from three to fifty feet wide.

Reading for the Young.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan!
With upturned pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes—
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy,
I was once a barefoot boy.

Oh! for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned at schools
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowls and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood,
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks his well,
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground nut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray-hornet artizans!
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh, as boyhood can,
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-spread the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresher baptism of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
And too soon those feet shall hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil—
Happy if thy track be found
Never on forbidden ground—
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thee may know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

A TALK WITH BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and Girls, may I have a little talk with you? I want to tell about the little old school house where I used to go, when a boy. It was "away down East," in Massachusetts. Just a brown, unpainted house with no yard or trees around it, but standing close by the road-side. Yet the road was very pleasant; not narrow, but a wide, grassy street, with farm-houses scattered along every few rods, and great elm trees spreading their branches high over the chimney tops.

The trees were very old; for an elm wants a hundred years to grow in, and then it is very large, its great limbs spread wide, and its branches have *ever so many* nice places for bird's nests. How I used to love to lie in the grass in the shade of the old elms and watch the birds going to their nests and hear their songs!

Down the road a little way was "Mill River," a clear stream, perhaps fifty feet wide, with a wooden bridge over it, brown and old. Just below the bridge was a ledge of rocks reaching across the river, over which the water waved and foamed, and flashed in the sunlight, and then ran on still and quiet to the "deep hole," down under the shade of some tall oaks, where it was *so deep*—away over the top of the head of a man. Such a nice place as that was for the "big boys" to dive from the trees into the deep water, and stay under so long we little fellows thought they might not come up again. Far away spread the green meadows and fields, and the blue mountains rose up beyond, grandly beautiful. Those farm-houses were very old—some built more than a hundred years ago, with great chimneys, and little windows, and carved door-posts and fire-places, *ever so large*. The school house was so low that the teacher, if he was a tall man, had to stoop his head as he went under the stove pipe, and the seats and benches were all cut up by the knives of roguish whittlers. We had no blackboards, no singing, fewer books, and not so good as you have now. *You ought to know more than we do.* Now, the boys and girls who used to be in that old school house, are grown up men and women, and live far apart—some in California, some in England and France, some in New York and in the West. I remember just how they looked on those old seats, and thinking about them as I write, makes me feel as though I was a boy again in the old brown school house.

MEN ONE WOULD RATHER NOT MEET.

Men who tell stories that run into one another, so that you find it very difficult to get away at the end of any of them.

Men who have quarrelled with all their relations.

Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner by all their friends.

Men who have been persecuted and swindled by a general conspiracy of everybody.

Men who imitate popular actors.

Men who are always asking, "Don't you think so?"

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

Men "who feel inclined to join issue with you there."

As long as a miser lives his money-chest is very sure to be heir-tight.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $11, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 27, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

A DISPATCH to the Evening Post says (April 17th) a motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow to bring up the Georgia injunction case (involving the legal aspects of the military power, &c., in the Reconstruction Bill) immediately, by waiving the usual sixty days' rule.

The President has replied to a resolution of the Senate asking for copies of any opinions of the Attorney General or any Government official, in regard to the power of the President to appoint officers during the recess of Congress, and the Tenure of Office Bill.

It seems no opinions have been given, officially, except Edward Jourdan, Treasury Solicitor, wrote Secretary McCulloch in March, that in certain cases he judged the Secretary had power to appoint revenue officers.

Appointments and rejections of officers are the main business.

The Senate adjourned Saturday, the 20th inst., until July.

The Anniversary of Emancipation in the District was observed by the colored people, in large numbers with order and enthusiasm, procession, speeches, &c.

The 15th—the day of President Lincoln's death—flags on public buildings and offices, and the hotels, were at half mast, and several buildings draped in mourning.

The Washington Chronicle says the impression prevails that there will be no quorum for a session of Congress in July, as the feeling between the Senate and Executive is better, and there is more confidence that the South will accept the terms of reconstruction.

Some appointments to office are not filled.

From Albany.

THE Senate, 8 to 24, refused to pass the bill increasing the fare on the N. Y. Central Railroad.

They also sustain the Governor's veto of a charter for a railroad in Broadway, N. Y. city.

The eight hour labor bill has passed the Senate, 22 to 5.

The House has passed an act allowing husband and wife, in certain cases, to testify for or against each other.

A bill to make the schools of the State *wholly free* is signed by Gov. FENTON. It increases the tax from three-quarters to one and a quarter mills on a dollar.

GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., retires from the editorship of the Albany Evening Journal, transferring a part of his interest to Geo. W. Demers, who takes his place as editor. Mr. Dawson has many friends in this vicinity who will remember his residence here and connection with the Democrat. His ability, courtesy and character are worthy of the enjoyment of that rest and quiet which he seeks. In his farewell editorial, he says:—"Forty-two years in a printing office, under a constant pressure of labor and responsibility, has rendered the relief which this arrangement will secure, exceedingly desirable. And I deem myself fortunate that I can leave in my place a gentleman fully qualified for the position."

The State Senate and Assembly at Albany adjourned the 20th instant.

From the South.

GENERAL SICKLES has issued orders from Charleston, S. C., the 11th, stating that general destitution among the people in North and South Carolina, renders necessary extra measures for relief.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud—that judgments for debt be suspended for a time—that all suits for money for the sale of negroes, be suspended. Property of absent debtors shall not be taken, and in all cases a reserve of goods and implements worth $500, shall be allowed to debtors.

The carrying of deadly weapons by civilians is forbidden.

Gen. Sickles makes wages for labor a lien on the crops.

A large meeting of foreign residents and adopted citizens of South Carolina was held in Charleston last week to hear the report of Gen. John A. Wagner, Commissioner of the European immigration movement. A resolution was adopted approving of the report and inviting emigrants to settle in South Carolina.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—The Conservative Union State Convention met at the Capitol to-day, and Hon. Elijah Walker was chosen President. A large number of delegates are present representing three-fourths of the counties of the State. A number of colored delegates are present. A Conservative platform was adopted, and Emerson Ethridge was nominated for Governor.

A large meeting of Freedmen was held at Augusta, Ga., on Saturday. Gov. Johnson made a speech, advising the blacks to be sober and industrious, and to exercise the right of franchise judiciously.

The grain crop in the Shenandoah Valley, it is said, will be larger the present season than ever before.

The Southern Press Convention is in session at Atlanta, Ga.

Russian U. S. Purchase in England.

THE leading London journals seem to "accept the situation" of our purchase with good sense and good grace:

The London News (Liberal) of the 2d, says that "Russian America has been acquired by its natural purchaser—the great progressive power of whose advances we cannot complain so long as they are achieved by legitimate means." The Times says, that "without sharing the excitement said to have been produced among British diplomatists in Washington, we cannot but recognize it as an event of considerable importance, attesting, as it does, the mysterious sympathy which has long existed between Russia and the United States, and establishing as it does a Republican instead of a Cossack power on the northwestern frontier of the new Confederation. It is probable that it has been purchased with a view of asserting the claim of the United States to supremacy on the American continent. Since we have no right to protest, let us not place ourselves in a false position by vain remonstances."

Mexico.

VERA CRUZ was still closely besieged, on the 5th inst., by the Liberals. The water is cut off and vegetables, fruit and flour gone. Salt provisions, from the vessels, are used. The Imperial Prefect expatriates all who are suspected of adhering to Juarez. Some private persons reached Vera Cruz from Mexico, and report Puebla taken from the Imperialists on the 2d instant.

The forces in the city are about 13,000; the besiegers some 30,000.

It is reported that Maximilian, at Mexico, has proposed capitulation, and it has been referred to Juarez at Potosi. It appears, by intercepted correspondence, that Santa Anna has proposed first to Juarez and then to Maximilian, to fight—*for* or *against* the Republic—and was refused by both sides.

Foreign Intelligence.

IT was understood, in London, the 17th, that the Spanish Government had acceded to a good part of the demands of the English, and the ship Victoria would be released.

The Daily News says in the city article owing to prospects of rupture of relations with Spain, a few transactions have occurred at Lloyds in war risks.

The British Government propose to extinguish 24,000,000 of national debt before 1885, by means of terminable annuities.

The London Times says it is a disgrace to French statesmen that the Luxemburg scheme should ever have been entertained. France will show her deference for European opinion by abandoning this ill-omened negotiation, which would not only unite all Germany against her, but break off the intimate friendship which prevails between her and other European powers. Both sides talk fairly, but are making great military preparations. Admiral Persino, who commanded the Italian fleet at Lissa, has been cashiered for his bad conduct.

Prussia is firm on the cession of Luxembourg. South Germans naturalized as citizens here are in danger of being held to military service, if they revisit certain German States.

The Herald's Irish correspondent tells of an extensive proposed Fenian uprising in the island.

HIGH WATER.—A special dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., the 18th, says the Des Moines River is rising rapidly and doing great damage. A large portion of the city is under water.

The bridge over Court Avenue was carried away this morning with two men who were on the piers.

It is reported that a great rise from melting snow far to the north has not yet reached that point. If so there will be great destruction of property in that section, as the water is now within a few inches of high water mark.

ROCHESTER FREE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of this excellent school, the highest grade of our city free schools, took place at Corinthian Hall on the evening of the 11th, before an audience of some 1,500 persons. The original productions, delivered by the young men, and read by the ladies, were excellent, and the whole gave proofs of good scholarship, and the thoughtful care of the Principal and Teachers. Sixteen persons, the majority ladies, took part. We give, in another column, part of the Poem by Miss JENNIE COLEMAN, which was highly appreciated.

A "KANSAS STATE IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE SOCIETY" was organized at Topeka the 2d inst., with Governor Crawford, President, Lieut.-Governor Green, Vice-President, Hon. S. N. Wood and Miss M. Otis, Secretaries, and a list of influential gentlemen as Committee. The meeting was large and spirited. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Robinson, Judge Wood, Lucy Stone and others, and measures taken for a canvass of the State for suffrage for all—women as well as men.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Chamber of Commerce is discussing a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Last year they imported more from us than from any other country.

GOV. GEARY has appointed Col. George F. McFarland, at present a clerk in the School Department, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg, Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Schools under the new law.

FURTHER investigation concerning the coin and bullion captured on the downfall of the Confederacy, shows conclusively that it belonged to the rebel government, notwithstanding that it was claimed by the Richmond and New Orleans banks.

THE reception extended to Senator Wilson in the Tremont Temple, Boston, last week, by the leading men in the temperance movement, was a grand affair. Mr. Wilson, in his address, took decided grounds in favor of a prohibitory law, and against licensing.

THREE hundred tons of iron have arrived at Council Bluffs for the use of the Union Pacific Railway, and eight hundred tons more are on the way. This road—following the Platte route—is expected to reach a distance of six hundred miles from the Missouri before the season closes.

THE corporation of Brown University, Providence, R. I., accepted the resignation of Dr. Sears as President, and elected President Anderson of Rochester University, as his successor. It is not known whether he accepts. Surely his many friends will regret the loss of his valuable services and genial presence here.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 23, 1867.

THERE is greater ease in our local money market than for a few weeks past. Money is more abundant at the east, and rates of interest are lower. Loans on call are made at 5@6 per cent., with government collaterals. Gold is higher, mainly in consequence of renewed war rumors in Europe. Stocks at the Paris Bourse declined at the close of the week, which was taken as an indication on this side that some trouble was anticipated between France and Prussia. If there should be war in Europe, American stocks, which just now are somewhat depressed abroad, will soon be in active demand at improved rates.

The general business of the country does not improve. Eastern jobbers have now given up the idea of a large business this spring, and are pressing goods upon their customers at rates that leave no profit. Under the present state of things the manufacturing interests cannot prosper.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The prices of wheat and flour are firm. The advance in New York has been somewhat checked by the liberal arrivals of wheat from California. The receipts from the Pacific State are likely to be considerable for some time to come.

A farmer in this region, a few days since, made application to borrow money at a banking institution, desiring the loan until the price of wheat, of which he had considerable for sale, should reach $3.50 per bushel. The present rate—$3.15 per bushel—was not satisfactory. We would suggest to holders of wheat that they may hold on for higher prices too long. The prospects for an abundant crop of winter wheat were never better, at this season of the year, than at present. If the present fair promise continues until the middle of May, it will have a great effect in bringing out the wheat now held back by the producer.

WOOL.—Manufactured goods continue dull, and as a consequence manufacturers are close buyers of the raw material. The sales in Boston last week were very fair, amounting to about 925,000 lbs. The range for fleece was 50@75c., and 35@67c. for pulled.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$17,00@17,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	15,00@16,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	3,10@ 3,16	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,20@ 3,40	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@ 1,25	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,40@ 1,50	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	50@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,12@ 1,25	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	50@@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	22,50@23,50	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	9,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	11,00@12,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	5@ 6c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	9,30@0,00
Butter, choice roll	23@ 25c	Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 25	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@ 25	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	19@ 21	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	12@ 13	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Eggs, dozen	22@ 23	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@23,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, April 20—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25@25cts. Flour, sales at $10,00@14,75. Wheat, $2,25@3,17. Rye, $1,48@1,52. Barley, $1,15@1,23. Corn, $1,27@1,33. Oats, 76@80c. Pork, new mess, $22,60@22,85; old do, $21,87@22,00; prime, $19,00@19,12. Lard, 12¾@13¼c. Butter, 11@30c. Cheese, 13@18c. Hams, 12¾@14c. Shoulders, 8¾@9¾c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, April 20—Flour, sales at $10,00@16,50; rye flour, $8,25; corn meal, 2,60@2,72 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $3,50; Rye, $1,68. Corn, $1,14@1,26; Oats, 73@80 cts. Clover seed, 17@24c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,50@3,75 ₩ bushel for Western, and $3,75@4,00 for State.

Chicago, April 20—Flour, $8,50@15,00; Wheat, $2,40@2,75; Corn, $0,94@1,00; Oats, 54@55¾c; Rye, $1,35@1,50; Barley, $1,02@1,10. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,75; Lard, 12¾@12¾c.

Toronto, April 17—Flour ranges from $5,87½@9,15; Wheat, spring, $1,80@1,85; fall, $2,06@2,15; Oats, 33@45c; Barley, 60@64c; Peas, 67@75c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $17; Hams, 8¾@9cts; Bacon, 7@8cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 9@10c; Butter, 10@13cts; Cheese, 13@14cts; Eggs, 11@15c. Hay, $12; Straw, $6@7,00; Clover seed, $7,50@7,75; Timothy, $1,50@2,20.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, April 16.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $14@18; Cows and Calves, $60@100; Veal Calves, 10@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $7,00@12,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $6,50@8,00; dressed, $10,50@10,75½.

Albany, April 19—Beeves, prices ranging from 5¾@11¼c. Sheep, common to good, 8@9¾c; Hogs, 8@8¾c.

Brighton & Cambridge, April 17—Beeves, sales at 10½@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@325 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $4,50@6,00 per head. Shoats—Wholesale, 7@8¾c; retail 8¾@9½c. Fat hogs, 9½@10c.

Chicago, April 17—Beeves range at from $4,87@8,75; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $5,75@7,50; Hogs, $6,00@7,70.

Toronto, April 17—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,00; 2d, $6,00@6,00; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

New York, April 20.—Wool market is quiet—prices favor the buyer; sales are 230,000 lbs, at 35@43c for domestic fleece; 25@50c for pulled; 28@33c for Texas; 22@33c for California; 40@42c for Cape, and 24c for Denskoi.

Boston, April 18—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@78c; fine, 67@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 23@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 26@43c; Canada, 45@55c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 1@32c.

Cincinnati, April 17—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

Married.

IN Charlotte, April 17th, by Rev. G JOHNSON, Mr. J. L. WICKWIRE of Akron, Erie Co., N. Y., and EUGENIA, third daughter of A. WILDER, Esq., of Charlotte.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a small Family, close to the water, near Rochester. 901-tf L. U. DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

150,000 HEDGE LOCUST PLANTS FOR SALE—From one to three years old. Address BURCHARD & BUELL, Hamilton, N. Y.

BRAHMA EGGS AT $1.50 PER DOZEN, from stock that has weighed 25 lbs. per pair. JOHN L. CLARK, Waterloo, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

CHOICE HOP ROOTS FOR SALE—Selected from the best grown varieties in Madison county, and sent in quantities to suit purchasers, to any part of the U. S. Address JAS. L. FAY, Hamilton, N. Y.

WANTED, AGENTS—(Male or Female)—Can clear $50 per week at their own home, in a light and honorable business. Address, sending two stamps for full particulars, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Mich.

A THING OF BEAUTY is a Joy Forever. Ladies, we have something that will please you; $20 a day at your own homes. Send for Circular. W. H. HARRIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS in all PARTS of the U. S. to sell "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," by John S. C. Abbott. A splendid Book for Agents. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass

STRAWBERRY PLANTS CHEAP.—I will sell, in order to clean out my bearing beds, a few thousand Agriculturist and New Jersey Scarlet plants, at $1 per 100, or $5 per 1,000—cash to follow orders. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

INFALLIBLE RECEIPE FOR FORCING Whiskers and Moustaches. Never fails. Ingredients in every house. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cts. Address CHARLES N. HIETT, North River Mills, Hampshire Co., West Virginia.

AGENTS and all Seeking Profitable Employment should secure at once the agency for J. T. Headley's latest and best work, "PERSONAL AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS." Just out; very popular; selling rapidly; no competition. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y. 901-4t-e3w

WANTED—Agents to Sell the Only Reliable, Under-feed, $20 Sewing Machine in the United States. Every machine warranted for three years. Will do all the work that can be done on the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. Address C. L. SIMONDS & CO., Manuf'rs, Orange, Mass.

SORGHUM.—The American Sorgo Manual for 1867 contains full directions for Cultivating Sorghum, Manufacturing Syrup and Sugar, the latest improvements in machinery, and other information of great importance to all Sorghum growers. Sent by mail for ten cents. Address BUFFALO AG'L MACHINE WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS, SADDLES, Bridles, Halters, Collars, Reins, Surcingles, Blankets, Tents, Army and Navy Clothing, Grain and Nose-Bags, Muskets, Rifles, Sashes, Swords, Knapsacks, and a general variety of Camp Equipage from the Quartermaster's Department U. S. A. For particulars address C. M. MOSEMAN, 89 Avenue D, N. Y. 901-2t

MEN WANTED—In Every Town, Co., and State, to sell a new and useful article, which sells at every house, workshop and office. It recommends itself, and everybody wants it. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day selling it. For particulars, and terms to agents, address, with stamp, E. N. WEST, P. O. Drawer 674, Lakeville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING AND ENGRAVING OF ALL ITS BRANCHES BY GEO. FRAUENBECKER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

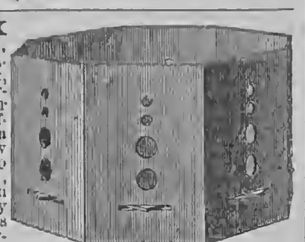
☞ Sole Agent for C. KUDER'S PATENT "CLOTHES STICK," and J. G. SCHMIDT'S PATENT BUNG-CUTTER. Several other valuable Patents for sale.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE! A $35 Machine, Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker, for *EIGHTEEN* new subscribers to the NEW YORK OBSERVER. Sample copies and circulars sent free. Terms, $3,50 a year, in advance. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.—We now offer for sale three of the hardiest and most productive varieties of these valuable Potatoes, delivered on the New York & Erie Railroad, at the following rates:—Early Goodrich ₩ bu. $2; do. ₩ bbl., $5; Gleason, late, ₩ bu., $1,50; do. ₩ bbl., $4; Calico, late, ₩ bu., $1,50; do. ₩ bbl., $4. Warranted true to name.—Consus, N. Y., April 20, 1867. R. F. & B. F. McMILLAN.

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

A FRUIT BOX To Give Away.



The Gothic or Octagon Tree Fruit Box, for marketing berries and all other Small Fruits, is offered at so low a price that fruit growers can afford to give them away, while they are in no way inferior to any in the market. This will furnish the buyers a neat and convenient package for taking fruit home; avoid the necessity of handling the fruit until ready for the table, and also the trouble and expense of collecting and return freight. This box was exhibited at the American Institute Farmers' Club, April 2d, and pronounced a "perfect success" by prominent fruit growers present. It is also especially commended by all the leading Hotel Keepers in the principal cities of the United States. Price for pints and quarts $10 ₩ 100. Send for Circular. Address F. H. LUMMUS & CO., 82 John St., New York.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE just received direct from Texas a lot of fresh seed which I will send by mail, at $1 ₩ lb, or by Express at $15 ₩ bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

CROQUET.—THE INTEREST IN THIS delightful Game is doubled by using Bradley's Patented Implements. Inquire for

Bradley's Patent Croquet,

or send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.
LATEST MANUAL OF CROQUET, *Illustrated*, sent by mail for Twenty-five Cents.
901-2t) MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female to sell our new Ten Dollar Sewing and Embroidering Machine. Will pay from $75 to $200 per Month. Address, with a stamp, 901-4t W. S. HILL, Manchester, N. H.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—For $1 we will send by mail 12 Jucunda or No. 700; 12 Metcalf's Early; 12 Great Agriculturist. For $3, by express, 100 Jucunda, or No. 700; 12 Metcalf's Early; 12 Great Agriculturist; 12 Brooklyn Scarlet; 12 New Jersey Scarlet. For $5, 200 Jucunda, or No. 700; 20 Metcalf's Early; 20 Great Agriculturist; 20 Brooklyn Scarlet; 20 New Jersey Scarlet. All first-class plants, packed so as not to damage in carrying 3,000 miles. Address C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

THE BEST IN AMERICA!—J. BRISKERHOFF'S CORN SHELLER, SEPARATOR AND CLEANER. Patented April 12, 1864 and February 28, 1865. This Machine has been selected, by the Advisory Committee, for J. C. Derby, U. S. Agent, as the best in America, and sent to Paris to the Universal Exposition. Has also taken the first premium at the New York State Fair in 1866—the Committee pronouncing it the *best Corn Sheller they ever saw*. It shells, separates and cleanses, rapidly and easily, at one operation, as fast as the ears can be put in the hopper. For territory or agencies in Pennsylvania and Maryland, address 901-4t WM. WIBLE, Box 246, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A FRUIT FARM of 286 acres in Anne Arundel Co., Md., especially adapted to Peaches, Melons, Strawberries, &c. Has 60 acres of the best Watermelon land in Maryland, very early, brings the best Melons, the profits on which are great. Has now planted 1,800 Peach, 300 Apple, 250 Pear, and 175 Cherry Trees of the choicest varieties; 4 acres Strawberries and 500 Grapes of the most approved kinds; 70 acres in wood, balance nearly all arable land, easily fertilized. Fine large frame dwelling with piazza, bay-window, hall and 15 rooms, just erected at a cost of over $5,000, tenant house, &c. Landing on the farm, where wood, fruits and vegetables can be shipped during season, every day. Price, $60 per acre. Apply to HENRY W. COOKE, No. 9 Law Buildings, St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

A NEW FERTILIZER—POSSESSING the most astonishing fertilizing properties, and giving actual results far surpassing any fertilizer yet known; a single seed of wheat producing 57 stalks with 1,972 grains of seed! Has received numerous testimonials and medels from Agricultural Societies in France. Seed of any kind can be immersed in this fertilizer which imparts to them the most active growth and wonderful development. One quart is sufficient for an acre of wheat. Its application to Farm Crops, Fruit Trees, Plants, Vegetables, Flowers, &c., produces a vigor as remarkable as it is wonderful. Circulars with testimonials of its value sent free, on the receipt of a stamp. The fertilizer is put up in stone jugs of 1 quart at $2,50 each. HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market St., Boston, Sole Agents for the United States.
Also by the following dealers:—A. H. HOVEY, Chicago; I. S. BELL, New Albany, Ind.; R. H. ALLEN & Co., New York; SAM'L T. THORBURN, Albany, N. Y.; SAMUEL SUNDER, Philadelphia, and WASHBURN & Co., Boston.

JOHN M. PENDLETON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, For the purchase and sale of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool, *NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

CASH ADVANCES MADE, CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED, GENERAL OR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS FURNISHED AT REQUEST.

References.—H. F. VAIL, Cash'r Nat'l Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., N. Y.; GORDON, McMILLAN & Co., Cleveland, O.; W. P. WESTFALL, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; THOMAS ARTHUR, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank, Newton, Ia.; Messrs. FORD, DIXON & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and to any Banker throughout the Country having New York Correspondents. 901-6toam

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Awarded *First Prize*, GRAND GOLD MEDAL, at *Great National Field Trial*, held at Auburn in July last, for Perfect Work, Lightness of Draft, Freedom from Side Draft, Durability, Strength, and Perfection of Mechanical Construction, Strength and Durability.
BEWARE OF BOGUS BUCKEYES, which are offered as improvements on the Buckeye, or the Buckeye and something else. These mongrel machines were declared by the Judges at the Great Auburn Trial, to have shown themselves to be of *very imperfect workmanship, and very heavy draft*. Descriptive Circulars of the Genuine Buckeye, and Synopsis of Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.
MANUFACTURERS—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y, Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

Advice and Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Horses Given Free.

The Editor of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES desires to inform the owners of horses throughout the United States that he has regularly engaged upon his paper one of the ablest and most experienced professional veterinarians in the United States, whose special duty it shall be to answer, gratis, all questions relative to sick or injured horses which may be addressed to the SPIRIT, *whether by subscribers or not*. These answers will in all cases contain a prescription for the injury described, and will be printed, in connection with the question asked, in the following number of the SPIRIT. No answers, however, will be given by mail, it being a part of the object of the editor to submit the ability of the professor who has assumed this department of the SPIRIT to the keenest criticism of the general public. By adding this useful department to the SPIRIT, the editor contributes to those of his readers and subscribers who own horses, a horse-doctor free, and not only to his subscribers, *but to every horse-owner in the United States who may choose to direct an inquiry to the* SPIRIT *by mail*. The subscription price of the SPIRIT is $5 a year; but single copies may be bought from news agents from week to week by those who desire to use it temporarily only, for veterinarian questions, at fifteen cents per copy. The SPIRIT OF THE TIMES is a high-toned gentleman's paper which (with the old SPIRIT, whose business and title it inherits) is of forty years' standing, and is devoted to Hunting, Fishing, Racing, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage. GEORGE WILKES, Editor and Proprietor, 201 William-st., New York.
☞ Dealers will continue to procure their supplies as heretofore.

MARCELLUS' POTATO DIGGER.—We present a few extracts from letters received of the many recommendations given us by those who have used the Machine:

A. MARCELLUS, Esq., Pittsford:—I used your Potato Digger last year. It worked to my satisfaction; I could dig as fast with it as a team could walk. I dug fifteen acres in three days. A. CANFIELD.
Pittsford, July 30, 1866.

I have used your Potato Digger this fall. I take pleasure in stating, that the machine is a perfect success; it saves so much hard labor. I most cheerfully recommend this machine to potato growers throughout the country. Brockport, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1866. HIRL BROCKWAY.

PITTSFORD, Nov. 7, 1866.
Mr. A. MARCELLUS—Sir: I have used your Patent Potato Digger, to dig 14 acres of potatoes, and find that it does its work well. It saves from ten to twelve dollars per day, when worked to its full capacity. I have used it on a variety of soils—sand, clay, and where there are stones, it performs its work equally well—if anything, a little better on stony land. E. W. HEATH.

PITTSFORD, Nov. 7, 1866.
Mr. A. MARCELLUS—Dear Sir: I have used your Machine to dig my potatoes, and find it a success. I have tried many machines before this, for this purpose, but find that yours excels them all; and confidently recommend it to farmers, as a great labor saving machine. BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 12, 1866.
Mr. A. MARCELLUS—Sir: I received your Potato Digger too late in the season to dig all my potatoes; but finished digging my crops with it. It does its work well and easy, and as fast as a team can travel with a plow. J. S. STONE.

PERINTON, Oct. 25, 1866.
Mr. A. MARCELLUS—Sir: We have just finished digging 40 acres of potatoes with your machine, a part of it on very uneven land, and of a variety of soil. Its successful work has more than met our expectations—a saving of at least one half of the expense of digging. J. C. EATON & SON.

ADAMS' BASIN, April 5, 1867.
Mr. A. MARCELLUS—Dear Sir: I used your Potato Digger last fall with great satisfaction. It saved from $10 to $12 per day. I lent it to Mr. Wynnas, my neighbor, for one day; and he dug 6 acres with it, and returned it at night, and expresses great satisfaction with its operation. R. B. CLARK.

We warrant our Potato Digger to dig from four to six acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, or no sale. Price $125. Should it fail you may return it to us at our expense. If you wish to secure a machine, send your order soon. A. MARCELLUS & CO.
Shortsville, N. Y., April 20, 1867.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Pratt & Butcher's Celebrated Magic Oil—Walker & Taylor.
Marcellus' Potato Digger—A Marcellus & Co.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
A Fruit Box to Give Away—F H Summers & Co.
A New Fertilizer—Hovey & Co.
A Fruit Farm for Sale—Henry W Cooke.
Important to Owners of Horses—Geo Wilkes.
The Best in America—Wm Wible.
Strawberry Plants—C L Hoag & Co.
Sorghum—Buffalo Ag'l Machine Works.
Wanted—C L Simonds & Co.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—R F & B F McMillan.
The McKay Sewing Machine—Gordon McKay.
Government Harness, &c.—C M Moseman.
A Thing of Beauty, &c—W H Harris & Co.
Wanted—B B Russell & Co.
Brahma Eggs—John L Clark.
Croquet—Milton Bradley & Co.
Agents Wanted—W S Hill.
Infallible Recipe—Chas N Hiett.
Country Board Wanted—L H Hodge.
Take your Choice—Sidney E Morse Jr & Co.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
Commission Merchant—John M Pendleton.
Wanted, Agents—E E Lockwood.
Choice Hop Roots—Jas L Fay.
Hedge Locust Plants—Burchard & Buell.
Wanted, Experienced Canvassers—C Rich & Co.
New Patent Agency—Geo Frauenberger.
Men Wanted—E N West.
Strawberry Plants Cheap—J Keech.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Remington's Foot-Rot Remedy—C Remington.
The Orono Potato—J H Todd.
What a Mohawk Valley Farmer Thinks.
Bad Breath—Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— The Liverpool docks cost $120,000,000.

— Good prospects for peaches in Kansas.

— Paris horse-butchers sell 80 horses a week.

— Mormons are sending East for wool machinery.

— Fifty new boats are ready for the Champlain canal.

— The maple sugar crop East is very large this spring.

— 222 vessels, of 76,000 tons in all, are building in Maine.

— The imports at New York last week were $4,759,407.

— 312,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been sold.

— George Francis Train is admitted to the bar in Cincinnati.

— Strawberries are luxuriant at Savannah and Charleston.

— The anniversary of Lee's surrender was celebrated in many places.

— A convention of loyal editors met at Parkersburgh, Va., the 25th.

— Specimens of Vermont marble are much admired at Paris,—equal to any European.

— Whittach, a lucky miner in Nevada and Montana, sends a $100,000 bar of gold to Paris.

— The tobacco crop, in six counties in Virginia and North Carolina is reckoned at $12,000,000.

— A little animal, called a clay-fish, eats through the Mississippi levees, and causes the crevasses.

— The New Jersey Legislature has put by the eight hour labor bill and the manhood suffrage bill.

— Chicago made $7,000,000 worth of boots and shoes and sent 25,000 sides of leather East last year.

— The St. Louis police are to visit every house and order all cleansed thoroughly to prevent cholera.

— Mrs. Stone, wife of Prof. S. of Kalamazoo College, left for Europe the 18th inst., with a class of 18 young ladies.

Special Notices.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY.

1,000 TESTS—NOT ONE FAILURE.

Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.

One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS.
Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April, 16, 1867.

The best cure I have ever used.—
Geneva, April, 16, 1867. ROB'T J. SWAN.

I cured 50 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. BENNETT.
Geneva, April 6, 1867.

I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. JOHN E. BOOTHE.
Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.

Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1,00. C. REMINGTON, Ag't,
Manufacturer, GENEVA, N. Y.

WHAT A MOHAWK VALLEY FARMER THINKS.

GEORGE WOGLEMOURTH, who lives 7 miles south of Fort Plain, N. Y., states that "*Dodge's Self-Raking Harvester*," which he purchased last season, performed more than it was recommended to do. Besides reaping perfectly in Wheat, Oats and Barley, he cut 25 acres heavy Timothy Seed Grass, the Self-Rake delivering the gavels in perfect order.

THE "ORONO" POTATO.

THIS fine and very productive seedling, tested at the Experimental Farm at Washington, and declared superior to all Scotch, German or American potatoes, except the Early Goodrich and Samaritan, may be had pure at New London, N. H., at $1.50 per bushel, delivered at the depot. Address
J. H. TODD.

Bad Breath is often one of the attendants of a disordered stomach, and may be speedily obviated by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. By removing the cause the effect is removed. Our druggists all sell it.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

O. K. B. B. See adv. in another column, and send 2 stamps for full particulars, including tricks of the trade.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 865-52t

New Advertisements.

USE PRATT & BUTCHER'S

CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL.

Warranted in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises or Pains.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER

THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,

Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years.

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide-Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse and Cattle Medicines*.

It carries off all gross humors, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies the blood, loosens the skin, and gives it a smooth and glossy appearance cleanses the water and strengthens every part of the body. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds, which generate so many fatal diseases.

The Cow requires to be supplied with an abundance of food—not to make her fat—this is not desirable, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk, and all owners of cows will find by giving them

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS

twice a week, a large increase in quantity and quality of milk and cream. It carries off all fever and impurities of the blood. The effect is seen throughout the season by a rich and abundant flow of milk.

The farmer is beginning to be aware of the valuable properties of **Sloan's Condition Powder**, in promoting the condition of his sheep and preventing many of the diseases of all the domesticated animals.

☞ A fifty cent package of **Sloan's Condition Powder** put into a barrel of swill is better than a bushel of corn to fatten a hog, and is a certain preventive of Hog Cholera, Blind Staggers, and other diseases common among hogs.

CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.

PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Walker & Taylor.

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill

P. O. Drawer 5826.

☞ **General Wholesale Agents.**—NEW YORK—Fraser & Lee, F. C. Wells & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Demas Barnes & Co., Hall & Ruckel, McKesson & Robbins. 901-1am-tf

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 384 acres, with nearly 300 acres in a high state of cultivation, and 110 acres of wheat on the ground, lying seven miles south of Battle Creek City; on the premises there is a good house, barn and orchard. Said land is seldom equaled either for white wheat, timothy or clover. Price $50 ₰ acre, with wheat on the ground, or $45 without wheat. The farm can be divided if desired. For particulars inquire of SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Mich.

KITATINNY BLACKBERRY, True, now ready—Superb young plants, set as Bedding Plants after spring frosts and well treated—*we warrant to grow and do well*, $2,50 ₰ doz.; 100, $15; 1,000, $120. By mail, samples 25c each, $2,60 ₰ doz.; 100, $15,50; 1,000, $125. Strong old plants, $6,50 ₰ doz. WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY—fine young plants, as above, by mail, 45c; 12 for $4,60; 100 for $31. Strong old plants, packed, 21c each. Fruit Trees, general assortment.
GRAPES—Ives, Iona, Norton's Virginia, &c., &c. *Osage Orange* for hedges, strong, $3 ₰ 1,000; 2 year, $5 ₰ 1,000. *Evergreens*, all sizes, immense stock. *Roses, Dahlias, Green-house* and *Bedding Plants*. Send 3 red stamps for 3 Catalogues. F. K. PHŒNIX,
900-2t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

PROF. JOHNSON'S FERTILIZER will more than double your crop 20 to 30 days sooner. Corn at 80 bushels per acre, where five were produced; oats sixty bushels, pumpkins 96 to 170 lbs., one watermelon weighing 55 lbs., 5 weighing 225 lbs.; also all other vegetables, which greatly surpassed anything ever exhibited on poor land, in Saratoga Co. Agents wanted. Send post stamp for Circular. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y.

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Hutter and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNG, San Francisco, Cal.
899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States. Enclose 25 cts. and a 3ct. stamp, and receive by return mail a sample bed with list of Seeds. Address
891-tf WM. WEBSTER, Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, FRACKELTON & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. WETMORE & CO., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & CO., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a *New and Useful Invention*, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on Commission can earn from $10 to $20 per day. For full particulars, enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 900-4t

THOSE WISHING to PURCHASE PAPER *Cheap*, had better address WHITE & BRINCKERHOFF, Jobbers, 48 State St., Albany, N. Y. 900-4t

MISSOURI FEVER—FOR ANY DESIRED information about S. W. Mo., send $1 to M. W. GUSTIN, Real Estate and Tax-Paying Agent, Lebanon, Mo., (Box 3.) Send for a Circular.

SEED POTATOES.—I have now in store a full stock of all the leading varieties of potatoes for planting. Catalogues and prices upon application.
899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED CANvasser in every County in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—STANTON'S Patent Mill Dogs, Portable and Stationary Engines. Also, manufacture all kinds of Castings, Mill Gearing, &c. BEARDS & PENFIELD,
899-4t Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "COTTAGE BIBLE AND FAMILY EXPOSITOR,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages commonly*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SPROUTING.—Having made arrangements for a supply of Nansemond and Bermuda potatoes for seed, I am now prepared to receive orders and will ship same promptly. Price, $13 ₰ barrel; ½ bushel, $6.
899-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

FOSTER'S PLASTER AND BROAD-CAST GRAIN SOWER.—This machine, for sowing Plaster, Ashes, Lime and Grain, broadcast, from the large sales of the two past years, proves itself to be the very machine that the farmers need, is now offered at the low price of Forty Dollars, delivered at the railroad. Manufactured and sold by
N. FOSTER & CO., Palmyra, N. Y.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. 899-3t

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Cooper Co., Mo., containing 400 acres prairie and timber; 280 acres under fence; dwelling house with 8 rooms, stone dairy house, Swiss barn, 48 by 32, with other outbuildings. Orchard of 100 young bearing fruit trees, and several never failing springs. This is one of the finest winter wheat, tobacco and grazing farms in the State. Coal has been found on several parts of this farm. For terms address D. MCMILLAN, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., or D. A. MCMILLAN, Boonville, Mo.

RHEUMATISM CURED UPON A new principle. The "INDUTO MEDICARI," discovered by J. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., acts upon the absorbents, and its success in the cure of this painful disease is without a parallel.
For particulars send for Circulars.
Price $2,00 per package. Sent free by mail on receipt of the money by
DIXON, CLARK & HALLETT,
Agents for United States,
890-4t No. 149 Chambers Street, New York.

CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. For State, County and Town Rights or machine, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N Y

WANTED—50,000 RURAL NEW-YORKERS, alias,
Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers
and others, to come to NORTH MISSOURI, and then buy and settle upon our rich and cheap lands. In order to learn the full and good reasons for moving to Missouri let the reader for himself and his friends, send for a package of the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co's gratuitous Advertising Circulars. *A Sectional Map* showing the exact location of over 400,000 acres of best PRAIRIE, TIMBER AND COAL LANDS FOR SALE, is sold for thirty cents. Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo. 899-4t

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

AND

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, with cog-wheels, has taken the First Premium at the State Fair of all the *NORTHERN STATES*, FIRST PREMIUM AT THE last two Fairs of the American Institute; and has been awarded the First Premium by the unanimous vote of the Committee of the Great NEW ENGLAND FAIR of 1866, after the most scrutinizing trial of the various machines of numerous competitors.

The UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER wrings clothes almost dry, without injury to the most delicate garments, and never gets tired or out of order.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field says: "It saves great labor without injury to the clothes. I therefore most decidedly recommend its use."

DOTY'S WASHING *Machine* has again been awarded the First Premium at the Great New England Fair of 1866. Also at the State Fairs of New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, &c., and took the First Premium (the Silver Medal) at the last Fair of the American Institute.

Doty's Washer using boiling-hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time—takes out all the dirt—no sore hands—no fœtid air—no injury to the clothes.

Solon Robinson says:—"Our 'machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever."

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send one Washer and one Wringer, either or both, free of freight charges. Family Size Washer, $14; No. 1½ Wringer, $10; No. 2 Wringer, $8,50.

☞ Exclusive right of sale given to the first responsible applicant from each town.
Send for Circulars, giving wholesale and retail terms. C. R. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Courtland St., N. Y., (Opposite Merchants' Hotel.) 900

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 899-1t

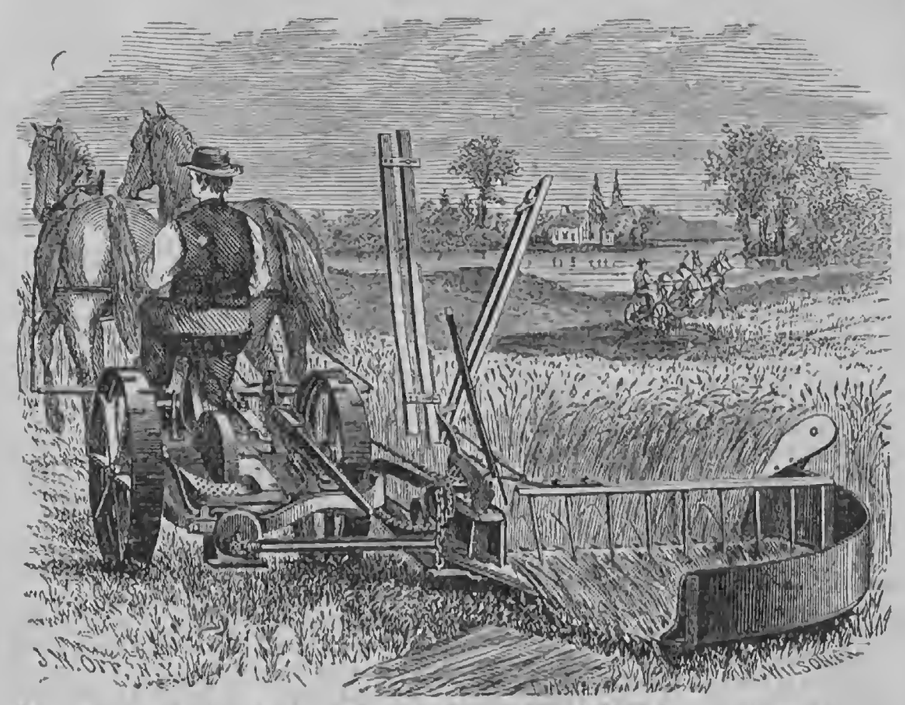
ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE IMPROVED—Selected by the Government Agent as the best in the U. S., and sent by him to the Paris Universal Exposition, can be packed in small compass for shipping. For full description address
893-tt ALDEN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,

AND SELF-RAKER,

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:

L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered in the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER
COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
899-6t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the best Horse Doctor Book ever published. See lengthy advertisement in Rural, on page 106, issued March 30th. 898-4t

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Extra quality of Vines of the above varieties, for the Spring trade, at low prices. Grown from large and well ripened wood not forced in any manner—warranted true to name. Samples of three or more sent at wholesale prices on receipt of the money.
☞ Special inducements offered to those wishing to form clubs. No vines grown by us from green cuttings.
Vines of all the other leading varieties at retail.
Wood for propagation of Iona and Israella, first quality, by the thousand lots.
☞ For Price Lists address
HOLTON & ZUNDELL,
Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
884-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 63, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 899-39t

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

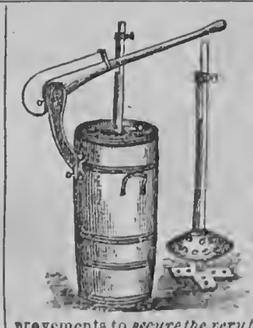
(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1865.
☞ **Send for Circular. Agents Wanted.**
875-48t **699 Broadway, N. Y.**

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. $1,25 a Year. Sample copies 10 cents. "*Its exquisite beauty surpasses our anticipations.*"—LADYS' BOOK. 891-3t

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES—FOR SALE throughout the summer. Send for Circular. Address
891-13t M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

500 AGENTS WANTED IN A NEW business. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.



H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor*. The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker*.
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Tribune*.
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City*.
"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Times*.
"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer*.
"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer*.
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THE BROOK.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

THE brooklet dancing through the glen,
With willows bending over,
Has blessings for the sons of men,
A boon for every lover:
Of her the poet learns to sing
His tenderest canzonetta:
Here maidens come such love to bring
As makes all love its debtor.

The dusty lad in tattered frock,
The rough and sturdy farmer,
The traveler leaning on the rock,
Have here an equal charmer.
The frolic boys from school and mill,
The gay and rosy misses,
Drink health and pleasure from the rill
In all her rippled kisses.

The violet on the mossy brink,
The bluebirds in the hazels,
Repay with song and sweets the drink
That stings not though it dazzles.
And oh! forgiving every slight
Of wretched souls who leave her,
She bathes away the stains of night
And cools their burning fever.

The whiteness of the simple soul
She welcomes and enhances,
And shames the votaries of the bowl
With pure, inviting glances.
Ho! fill your beakers from the brook—
The white urn of the Naiads;
And life shall take as fresh a look
As to the turf their play adds.

The Story Teller.

THE DUTCH DYKES.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE HERO.

THE kingdom of the Netherlands, or, as it is more commonly known, Holland, owes its existence as much to the skill and energy of its people, as to anything else. The surface of a large part of the country is several feet below the level of the sea; and, but for the ingenuity and unceasing vigilance of the government and people, the ocean would soon be sweeping over that thriving country, and it would be blotted from the face of the earth. But by the aid of science and constant labor, dyes, or huge embankments, have been erected along the low, flat coast, by means of which the waves are kept at bay, and the country saved from ruin. These dykes are often sixty feet in height, especially along the shores of the German Ocean on the west, and those of the Znyder Zee on the east. The Dutch, taught by experience, are ever on the watch to take advantage of every circumstance to resist the encroachments of the sea. Holland was originally a series of banks of sand or mud, exposed to inundation from the Rhine, and other rivers, as well as from the sea; and thus exhibited a succession of slimy and barren sands. But patient industry, by raising dykes against the sea and rivers, has converted the waste into a smiling garden.

These dams or dykes form the characteristic and most remarkable feature of the Dutch landscape. They are sometimes planted with rows of trees, between which run the canals and roads of the country. At frequent intervals the dykes are surmounted with wind-mills, the object of which is to pump the water from the enclosed land, or polder, into the canal.

The most constant care is necessary to keep the dykes in repair; and a sleepless watch is maintained over them at all points. The slightest crevice or crack is at once reported, and workmen are set to repairing it. Not a moment is lost, for every second gained by the water increases the leak until it sometimes sweeps away the dam, causing a frightful destruction to life and property.

At the present day the dyke system has been brought to such a state of perfection that overflows are of rare occurrence, save during seasons of unusually violent and protracted storms. But a hundred years ago, the low country was at the mercy of the sea; for the dams were vastly inferior to those of to-day, and the system of drainage was but imperfectly understood. Then overflows were both frequent and terrible. Sometimes miles of country were laid under water, and thousands of human beings drowned. The greatest of all these disasters occurred nearly six hundred years ago, when the ocean swept away nearly as much land as is contained in Wales, and destroyed many towns and several thousand human beings and cattle.

At the time of which we write, more than a century ago, the low country was in constant danger, and the season of storms was always a period of dread and anxiety to the people. Many were the tales which were told at winter firesides by the old folk, of dangers incurred and lucky escapes made in moments of peril from the waters, until even the little children came to think of the sea with a feeling of horror and dread, and to regard it as their mortal enemy. Indeed, we may say that the people were in a state of constant suspense, which may have done much to give them the patient courage which they have transmitted to their descendants. Mothers would clasp their little ones to their breast, and wonder if they would ever grow to manhood and womanhood, or how long it would be before the cruel sea would rise in its wrath, and sweep them all into one common grave. Every one, therefore, watched the dykes; and the government always felt assured, that whether the agents were faithful or not, the vigilance of the people never slept, and that any danger would be detected at once.

In the year 1759, there lived on the shore of the German Ocean, in the province of North Holland, a poor fisherman by the name of Dirk Dauneker. He had a family of young children, the usual accompaniment of a poor man's lot; but he was lucky in having a wife who made the best of their humble condition, and spared no effort to brighten and cheer her good man in his labors. The Dauneker were honest, God-fearing people, and were respected by all the community. Yet they were very poor, and it was with difficulty that they could procure their daily store of bread and cheese. The sea supplied them with fish; but of meat they had none.

Dirk Dauneker's ancestors had been fishermen before him, and some had found a last resting place in the blue waters which had supplied their daily wants in life. His father had perished in an inundation twenty years before and he himself had narrowly escaped being drowned. It had left a vivid impression upon his mind, and he shuddered to think of it, though a score of years had elapsed since then. He had six children, four boys and two girls, all as pale-faced and moon-eyed as the most ardent Hollander could have desired. They were remarkably good, sensible children—the oldest being just sixteen, and the youngest about seven—and their parents were as proud as they were fond of them.

The fourth child, Hans by name, was the mother's pet. He was just ten years old, and had a sweet, wistful face, such as any painter would have been eager to transfer to canvas. He was a quiet, thoughtful child, and, though warm-hearted, was undemonstrative. At the first glance you would have thought him effeminate, but, upon a closer examination of the features, you could not but think that the grave, firm lips, which were strongly marked in one so young, were true indices of determination and courage of the highest order.

Little Hans loved to listen to the stories which his father would tell of the dangers of a fisherman's life; but the best of all to those which related to the terrible inroads of the sea upon his native land. He pondered over them gravely, and often spoke to his parents of them. Sometimes his father, smiling at his wise remarks, would say:

"My little Hans, when you are a big man like me you will be a fisherman and sail my boat."

But Hans would reply, gravely:

"No; when I am a man I shall ask the king to let me watch the dykes, and I will keep back the sea, and save my country from suffering and sorrow."

Young as he was, Hans watched his dykes. Every day and every night before he said his prayers and went to bed he would go out to the dyke in front of his father's hut and examine it carefully; and as soon as he was up in the morning he would repeat the search. His mother watched him wistfully, but said nothing; yet she never ceased to fear that the sea would take him from her.

The winter that brought little Hans' tenth birth-day was a wild and stormy season. Such a constant and unbroken succession of gales had not been known in the German Ocean for a century. The king sent orders to the low countries to watch the dams with ceaseless care; and an increased force was stationed along the coast, with orders to be in readiness to repair any sluice at a moment's warning. Night and day a watch was kept all along the coast.

But the best watchman there was little Hans Dauneker. He went his rounds regularly, and his eyes never passed over a square inch of the embankment without ascertaining thoroughly its condition.

One night, about mid-winter, a wild storm was passing along the coast. It was a fearful storm, and had been raging with unabated violence for three days.

"It's a bad time," said Dirk Dauneker, gloomily. "If the dykes can stand this, we need fear nothing else."

The mother looked on little Hans, but he said nothing; and sat with his eyes fixed dreamily on the fire. Presently he arose and went into the outer room. There he wrapped himself in his warm coat and lit his father's lantern. He was leaving the house, when his mother, who had followed him silently, laid her hand on his shoulder.

"Where are you going, child?" she said.

"To look at my dyke, mother," he replied.

"On such a night as this?"

"I could not sleep, mother, unless I did so. I must do my little work for home and fatherland."

The mother could not refuse him; so she laid her hand on his head and said tenderly, "May heaven bless thee and keep thee, child."

The little Hans went out into the storm. He soon reached what he called his post; and found everything safe and secure. Something, he knew not what, urged him to go beyond his usual walk, and he kept on toward the north, flashing his lantern along the side of the dyke, and examining the earth wall with anxious eyes. He was very cool; but he could not turn back. Something kept urging him onward—onward.

He had been walking on for more than an hour when he suddenly paused, and bent down toward the ground with a cry of alarm. The water was flowing in through a small opening, scarce half an inch in diameter, but as the child watched he could see that it was gradually growing larger.

His first impulse was to return home, and give the alarm; but he reflected that the opening in the dyke would grow larger every moment, and that it would be too late to check the water when his father arrived. Something must be done at once, and he must do it.

He put down his lantern, and with his little hands tried to scrape together earth enough to stop the leak. The cold was so intense, and the ground so hard, that he made little or no progress; and the terrible opening in the dyke grew larger every moment. Little Hans shuddered, and then paused in perplexity and distress. Then, without hesitating longer, he tore off his warm coat, and rolling it up like a wad, pressed it against the crevice. The water forced it away, however, and the boy found that in order to stop the current he must hold it there with all his strength.

He had a brave heart, but it sank when he saw this; for he knew that it would compel him to remain all night, unless assistance came to him, and he was afraid that he would freeze to death in the storm. He hoped, however, that his mother would miss him and search for him. Yet he knew if aid did not come soon his strength would not be equal to the task of sustaining his life through the night. Still he was determined to make the effort, for he knew that if the sea broke through his parents and brothers and sisters would be drowned, and all the country round about destroyed.

So the child seated himself on the ground, and pressed with all his might against the opening with his thick coat. Soon he felt that the water ceased to flow through. Yet it took all his strength of will and body, all his courage to sustain him, for he was growing numb with the cold and suffering greatly. His pain increased every moment, and then it ceased, and he felt a dreamy, pleasant languor steal over him.

He seemed to hear strains of sweet music, and voices crying, "Blessed child! God has blessed the little Hans!" It was very sweet, and he wondered what had become of the cold and storm, but he never relaxed his grasp on the opening. * * * * *

When the morning dawned it found Dirk Dauncker and his wife searching wearily for their child along the dyke, for the storm was dying away and the sun was coming out again.

"Alas!" sobbed the mother, "he has perished in the storm; and when he left me, I asked heaven to bless him!"

The father paused, and a great cry escaped his lips.

"Look, wife!" he cried. "Has not heaven blessed our boy? See! He has made him the saviour of our country."

Yes, there lay little Hans, his form stiff and rigid, and his face pinched and pale, but with his hands pressed tightly against his coat, which was now frozen to the dyke. Even in death the child had not relaxed his grasp upon the coat; and, as he had fallen upon it in dying, his weight had kept it pressed against the opening until it froze there.

Heaven had indeed blessed him, for He had made the child the means of saving the province from destruction.

Wit and Humor.

MISS A. TRAIN.

I do not love Miss-Fortune—
To her arts I bid defiance,
And I never should importune
To a marriage Miss-Alliance.

I've hated Miss-Construction
Whenever I have seen her,
So I should not, by induction,
Much care for Miss-Demeanor.

But of all the misses various—
That are of horrid pain
The cause, like grinders curious—
The worst is "Miss A. Train!"

VEGETABLE POEM.—A poetical young gardener, somewhere in the South, while despondent from the effects of the late unseasonable weather, gets off the following mellifluous strains:

"Onion garden bed reclining
Beets a youth his aching head;
'Cauliflowers! Lo, weeds confront me:
Lettuce hence,' he sadly said.
Carrots out the stoutest manhood,
Peas my wearied soul doth need:
Bean O! strife for me hereafter,
Else my heart will go to seed."

THOSE two observing men, one of whom said that he had always noticed when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding, that he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

AN old hotel keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice: "Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with Congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from 'tother."

ON some railroads it is customary to have a lock on the stove to prevent passengers from meddling with the fire. A wag being asked why they locked the stove, coolly replied that "it was to prevent the fire from going out?"

A CELEBRATED concert vocalist, upon applying for board in a house that was full, upon being shown a room on the top story, replied, very innocently, that he had no disposition to become an upper-attic (operatic) singer.

EGGS-ACTLY.—A man boasted yesterday of having eaten forty-nine hard boiled eggs. "Why did you not eat one and make even fifty?" asked old Sounds. "Humph, you want a man to make a —— hog of himself for one egg."

A GRIM, hard-headed old judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out the feathers from the wings of his imagination and stick them in the tail of his judgment.

DIOGENES being asked why it was that philosophers sought the society of the rich much more than the latter sought theirs, replied:—"Because philosophers know what they want, and the others do not."

AN Irishman was once asked to define an Irish bull; to which he replied, "Whenever you see two cows lying down in a field, the one that's standing up is a bull." This very lucid explanation will do.

SCENE:—Young lovers on the balcony, Time, evening. Mr. Billin—"Oh, how calm, how sweet and peaceful the moon looks!" Miss Cooen—"Yes; but don't you think it looks very conspicuous?"

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PRINTER'S REBUS.

C C
S I

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters.
My 8, 18, 4, 25, 12, 23 is a carpenter's tool.
My 16, 9, 20, 13 is rain.
My 14, 24, 11, 21, 7, 18, 1, 11, 7 is a coin.
My 10, 15, 3, 6, 11, 12 is center.
My 27, 5, 1 is a domestic animal.
My 17, 2, 13, 26, 13, 22, 12, 19 an Irishman is fond of.
My whole is a quotation from Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Syracuse, N. Y. H. E. P.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN expends $100 for books. He buys Histories at $4 each; Bibles at $5 each, and Testaments at 20 cents each. How many of each kind must he purchase in order that he may have just 100 books?

Greenwich, N. Y. S. D. H.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

ORF ew rae eht seam rou stafher heav eben;
We cee het meas sthigs nor herstaf cavh nees;
Ew nirdk teh easm steamr, ew wiev het mase uns,
Nad urn eth emas seoure oru farshet vahe urn.

Portville, N. Y. J. N. H.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 899.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Where there is a will there is a way.

Answer to Anagram:

Out of shadow springs the sunshine,
Out of dusk the daylight grows;
April flowers are no less lovely,
For their birth beneath the snows.

Answer to Arithmetical Question:—4 absent, 16 in all.

Answer to Printer's Rebus:

B O E D

A little dark-e in bed and nothing over him.

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Notice of Spring Campaign on News page.

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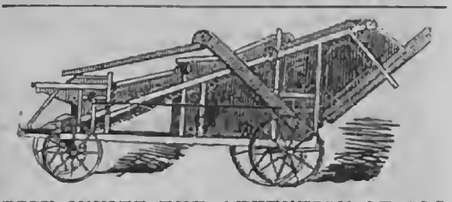

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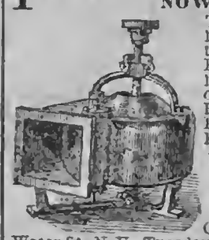

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

IN this latitude May is the month of planting; it is also the month of bursting bud and unfolding leaf. Stock is changed from hay to grass, and we may consider it, in reality, the first spring month—the one that betokens the return of prolific Summer.

Spring Grain.—Barley, oats and wheat are yet to be sown on many farms. It is late in the season, however, and the whole energy of the farmer should be used to get them in the ground. Every day that shines on the uncovered seed diminishes the chance of a good yield of grain. Spring grains need the cool, wet weather of early spring, to enable them to make an "underground growth," and thus store up a supply of nutriment to meet the demands of the plant when it is maturing the grain. Some farmers resort to soaking the seed, when sowing late, to hasten the germination. But if a dronth follows the sowing, it is a dangerous practice. Roll the ground after seeding.

Grass Lands.—Sow plaster on those lately seeded if the work has not already been done. It is to be presumed that meadows have been attended to. If not, they should be prepared at once. If the meadow is newly seeded and the ground somewhat stony, let the surface be carefully examined and the stone removed, leaving a clean run for the scythe or the mower. Neglect, in this regard, causes injury to mowing implements, and a loss of time at a season when it is most valuable to the farmer. If cattle have been suffered to roam over the meadows, see that their droppings are scattered over the ground. Left in lumps, they hinder vegetation, and retard the cutting of the grass.

Fertilizers.—There are many nooks and corners about farm buildings and yards where repose valuable stimulants for the soil, overlooked too often because of the hurry of the season, or the supposed insignificance of each separate deposit. These should be carefully gathered and applied, and the result will be a ten-fold recompense when the harvesting season arrives. A man does not usually discard his pennies because he finds them in company with dimes, neither should he overlook small deposits of manure because singly they do not constitute a full load. Save and apply all, should be the motto of the farmer on this subject.

Planting.—Potatoes first, corn later. The great aim of the farmer, after providing for a good crop, should be to do as much of the work with horse labor and machinery as possible. A hoe need hardly be touched to a potato crop if it is rightly managed. Plow well; harrow thoroughly; mark straight rows, and then use the cultivator. Young potato plants are not tender like corn. You may cover them up with fresh dirt after they have risen two or three inches above the surface—thus completely cultivating them—and they will grow the better for it. We want to get rid of the hoe in our husbandry, and the term hoeing in our vocabulary. Cultivators and cultivating are better. Corn should be planted shallow and on top of the ground; potatoes in a slight furrow and deeply covered. First get the loose stone from your cornfield, make the rows straight, and put in the horse and cultivator as soon as you can see the green corn. We have given frequent hints about scare-crows, &c., but the great enemy to corn is the cut-worm. Who will tell us the best way to destroy or circumvent it?

Stock.—Of course you will not turn your cattle on the flush grass without previously inuring them to it. Give them short range two or three hours daily some time previous to withdrawing hay and grain. If the cattle bloat on the grass, give one ounce of sulphuric ether or the same quantity of chloride of lime in a pint of water. These remedies should be kept on hand by the farmer, and will usually save resorting to the knife. Put the pigs and calves in "good clover," and feed both skimmed milk and meal. Horses should hardly be turned out this month.

Repairs.—Not much time for these can the farmer find in the month of May, unless it be in the "resting spell" after planting, when the boys are wont to "go a fishing." Some fences will need looking after to ensure safety to the growing crops. If new buildings are to be made or old ones remodeled, begin early; by all means get the haying and harvesting implements in order. Not only get all tools in order, but have them orderly arranged and kept from the weather.

Root Crops.—Prepare the ground and sow liberally of these; carrots for the horses, sugar beets for the cows, and turnips for the sheep.

Weeds.—Pull red-root and cockle from the wheat, and begin a warfare on all others that have a foot-hold on the farm.

The Barn Yard.—Make the compost heap for fall wheat early. Clean out the barn yard and pig pens.

ABOUT INDIAN CORN.

LET it be our aim in this paper to show the American Agriculturist that it is for his interest to bestow a greater share of labor and attention to the growth and increase of the crop of maize or Indian corn. This grain was found among the natives when the white man first landed on this continent. From that time to the present it has flourished under the culture of the white settlers. No grain so useful is more tenacious of country and climate than Indian corn. In England it does not ripen well, and on the continent of Europe it fails to become what it continues to be in the United States of America. As an article of commerce, it is destined to lead all cereal products.

Wheat and rye exhaust the soil more and fail to be as reliable or remunerative, being subject to destruction by insects, climate, and casualties. Although rye ranges about with corn in price, yet in yield, variety of use, or extent of soil in culture, it is far less remunerative than corn. The foreign demand will continue to increase as this native grain becomes more generally known as a reliable and healthful article of food, where grain and root crops are deficient. Corn is conceded by the chemist, commissary, and physician, to possess more largely all the qualities essential to sustain and nourish the physical nature of man than any other one of the grains which can be made prolific as an article of commerce. We are, therefore, induced from motives of economy and thrift to give more thorough attention to the cultivation of this native grain of America.

As bulk is essential to healthy food, so nature has equally diffused bulk and nutriment in this article. It must become a more extensive article of commerce and export, as its qualities and uses are more known to the dense consumers of Europe. It was almost exclusively an article of home consumption until the late famine in England and Ireland, when necessity compelled its use as an article of food for man, now become desirable and palatable, and we expect a certain increase of demand for our surplus.

For this increased foreign demand we are much indebted to our gifted countryman, ELIHU BURRITT, the philanthropist and scholar, who, while traveling in Europe, made it a condition in his acceptance of invitations to meals at farm-houses, that a part of the meal should be of warm corn bread or Johnny cake, also making a free distribution of recipes of the various modes of bread making from Indian corn meal. This practical, common sense procedure of that American traveler, has probably advanced the interests of this country more at least than will the acquisition of the vast non-corn growing region of Russian-America,—for the various ways in which maize is now used will make it a source of wealth to this nation, and of supply to the wants of the world. Deprive us of this article and as a nation we would be poor indeed. On it we depend mainly for our beef, pork, and the most healthy food of the table. Our wheat is often shrunken and defective, our potatoes diseased and unpalatable, but corn, our native plant, remains sound and unchanged,—the grain for bread, the husk, stalk, and leaf for fodder; and as our pastures and meadows become exhausted, we fall back upon a late sowing of corn for fodder. On many farms are moist muck lands, too late for planting, but dry in time to sow corn in broadcast or drills for fodder, giving a return of from three to six tons to the acre of choice fodder for stock.

Some of the "Fair" reports of our country show that we may manure this crop without stint, and in proportion as we manure and till we increase the crop until more than double the ordinary yield will be realized, giving from 40 to 125 bushels to the acre.

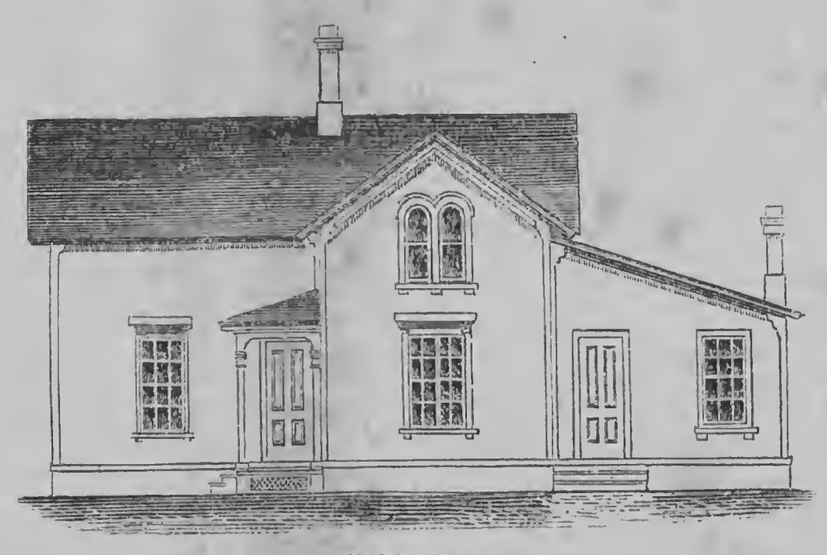
In this climate of 42° and 43° N., where the *corn season* is not certain to exceed ninety days, great attention should be given to the selection of the choicest seed of early varieties; so essential is it to a good crop that all the ears mature and ripen. It is well, therefore, often to procure seed from the best kinds of a higher latitude. If you take good seed from 43° N. and plant it in 42° N., your corn will ripen two weeks earlier than from seed long used in 42° N. The former will be out of danger of frost, while the latter may suffer 25 per cent. from frost. We have known a crop, the seed of which was taken from the latitude of Burlington, Vt., and planted 100 miles south, which ripened two weeks earlier than the Dutton, planted in the same field, with the same chances. The former was all sound, while the latter yielded 25 per cent. of soft corn. From that more northern seed some was planted in Monroe Co., N. Y. On the 2d day of July, and in 84 days, seed corn was picked therefrom. Such facts show that too much care cannot be bestowed on the quality and kinds of grain for planting,—for late planting is often unavoidable. Deep and shallow planting are things to be considered in getting a crop in New York. Shallow planting, not to exceed one inch in depth of soil, is the safer course. The germinating seed comes up in six to eight days, and if a partial dronth occurs, still the seed does not soon rot or ferment, and, in a climate so subject to showers, will be likely to come at last.

A late estimate of the corn crop for 1870, based on the estimate of the two preceding decades, will show the aggregate in quantity and value as follows:

1,258,189,110 of the grain at 60c	$754,913,466
60,000,000 tons of stover at $5	300,000,000

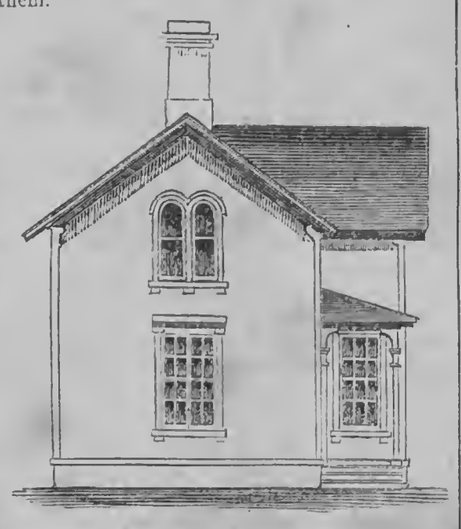
The rate of export is less than one per cent. of the whole crop. H.

DESIGN FOR A DWELLING HOUSE.



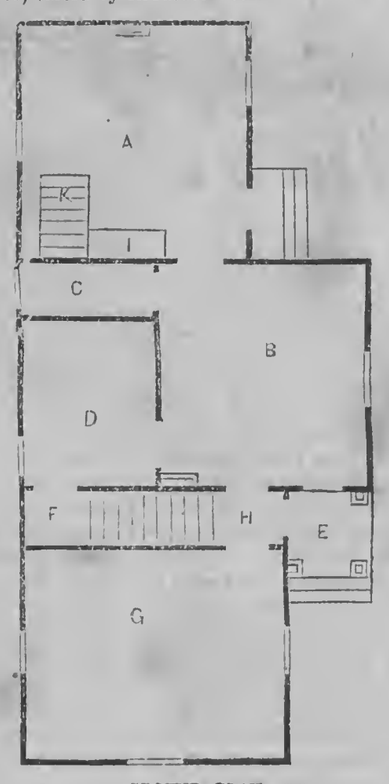
ELEVATION—SIDE VIEW.

WE are in the habit of giving our readers occasionally a plan for a dwelling house, and as this is the season when buildings are generally begun in the country and in villages, we present the elevations and ground plan of house of moderate dimensions and cost, drawn by A. J. WARNER, Rochester N. Y. We have preferred to give the elevations instead of a perspective, so that any one wishing to profit by it will be in possession of all the information necessary for an architect to give the builder, in order for him to carry out the plan. This course may save readers the trouble of writing letters of inquiry, and others the much greater trouble of answering them.



ELEVATION—FRONT VIEW.

The house is intended to be a small frame cottage, one and a half stories high. The larger elevation is a view of one side, the smaller of the front of the dwelling. They are plain geometrical views, drawn to a scale of 12 feet to the inch, and by applying the rule any height and dimension can be readily ascertained. The posts for main part are 16 feet high; the first story to finish 9 feet and 6 inches high, and the second story is finished upon the rafters so as to give the chambers a height of 8 feet. We have not given a plan of the upper story, as that may readily be divided into more or less apartments, with closets, &c., as may be desired. The cost of a house from this plan will be from $1,000 to $1,200, varied by circumstances.



GROUND PLAN.

A, Kitchen, 15+15½. B, Living-Room, 12+13. C, Pantry. D, Bed-Room, 8+10. E, Porch. F, Closet. G, Parlor, 12+15. H, Up-Stairs Hall. I, Sink. K, Stairs to Cellar.

FARMING IN GEORGIA.

I GOT a letter to-day from a Georgia farmer, inquiring after the large variety of clover seed. He is sanguine that red clover may be grown there with great success. He says he has a patch of "yellow California clover that has made splendid pasture since February." He has "another of crimson clover, the English trefoil, equally luxuriant, and it is preferred to red clover by stock." At one of his neighbors he measured clover 24 inches high, and California clover 19 inches, on the 11th day of this month, (April.) The latter grew more in the winter, but after the first of April the red clover outgrew the yellow. The yellow clover makes a thick mat on the ground and capital pasturage. He says, "If our planters would only use their guano and superphosphate to establish clover and lucern, fit their fields for stock growing, making cotton the market crop, we would have one of the nicest countries in the world!"

Only to think, while in Georgia they have the best of fall and early winter pasturage, again the best pasture after Feb. 6, and red clover fit to cut on the 10th of April, here in Western New York, after October, we have no pasturage worth naming until the middle of May: then in the grain growing region we have a summer dronth which puts an end to white clover pasture, and pinches the other grass so that the fall rains only create a short lived growth, corresponding with the short days and cool nights, and soon ended by frost. It is true that even clover and lucern will not grow on the sandy loams of Georgia in summer, as it will on the stiff soil of our cool, moist, dairy regions proper; but there they have seven months winter and cold weather, when cattle must be foddered, while at the South very little winter fodder is needed, as grass grows there nearly all the year round. The writer well says, "put the guano on the clover, and let the atmospheric fed plants make a manuring crop for the corn and cotton."

It seems that the cotton planters find it to their interest to use salt and plaster on the land liberally, and to pay large sums for guano, bone dust, superphosphate of lime, &c., exclusively for the cotton crop. Like the English farmers, they understand the value and importance of commercial manures.

The cotton crop has a great manurial advantage over the tobacco crop; it takes off nothing from the soil but the cotton wool, the haulm being returned, and the seed which contains the most of the nitrogen and phosphates, is also returned to it in the manure of the animals fed on it, or on the expressed cake, the oil itself being of little manurial value, as carbon is richly supplied from the atmosphere. S. W.

WHEAT GROWING ON THE PRAIRIES.

HERE is a farmer who sows from one hundred to two hundred acres of spring wheat yearly on a prairie farm in South Wisconsin. He grows wheat after wheat, with little alternation, but finds it necessary to change the variety often. The club, he says, has run out. To get rid of his straw he has occasionally burned it as soon as it was thrashed, applying the ashes to the land, to the manifest benefit of two or three crops afterwards. This clearly shows that rich as his soil is, it has already begun to fail in the mineral elements of plant food.

It is proved that 25 bushels of wheat and its straw abstract 175 lbs. of mineral matter from the soil on which it grew; potash, soda, phosphorus, lime, sulphur, magnesia, chlorine, iron and silica. As none of these elements can be supplied from the atmosphere, if the whole crop of straw and grain is removed from the soil, it will become rapidly impoverished. But as 150 lbs. of these mineral matters is contained in the straw, which is generally returned to the soil enriched with animal manures, both the mineral and organic fertility of the soil is often kept up; and a rotation of crops or green manuring with clover, with the aid of plaster, bone dust, &c., will keep the soil perpetually fertile.

But what would be suicidal farming on the long worn farms of Western New York, may well be tolerated on the prairies at this time of very high prices for wheat. It is even better to burn the straw and apply the ashes to the soil than to waste and lose it entirely. When the soil begins to need manure more, the price of wheat will probably be lower, and then the prairie farmer will find it to his interest to grow less wheat, keep more stock, and make, save and apply more manures to his soil. *

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE N. Y. STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THE New York State Sheep Fair, we trust our readers bear in mind, takes place at Auburn on the 8th, 9th and 10th of May—commencing four days from the date of this paper. The premium list has been published and widely distributed. The arrangements for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors at Auburn—ample we believe them to be—have been alluded to, and we have no reason to doubt that they will be fully carried out. The liberal agreement of the N. Y. Central Railroad to carry exhibition sheep to and from the Fair free of charge, has been stated, and the precise mode in which this business will be conducted has been clearly announced by the Superintendent of the road—so that no exhibitor will be at a loss how to proceed*.

In a word, we believe that every practicable step which can be taken to render the Fair successful, has been taken. But two indispensable things remain. These are a great exhibition of sheep, and a great assemblage of people.

Without the former, the Fair would be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out! Several thousand men gazing round on a "beggarly account of empty" sheep pens, would be a farcical sight. At our two previous State Sheep Fairs no such humiliating spectacle has been witnessed. We think it has been generally conceded that in numbers and excellence, the exhibitions of Merinos at Canandaigua and Rochester have never been equalled in our country; and we have not the remotest idea that, judged by American standards, they were ever equalled in any other country. There is no reason why there should not be an equal display of choice sheep, in all the different classes, at Auburn. The premiums are equal with those of previous years. The facilities are greater. Emulation among breeders continues as rife. And there are not only more good sheep in the country than there were three years ago, but there are, with a few special exceptions, better ones. The breeder who has not manifestly and considerably improved his flock within three years is but a *fossil* in his art, and is drifting behind!

Besides sheep, we want troops of spectators at the Fair. The Association receives no Legislative aid. It depends entirely upon its receipts to pay its expenses; and these receipts, besides the bonus paid by Auburn, consist wholly of admission fees. Its officers do all the work, incur all the responsibility,—and *they* receive no pay. They, therefore, should receive the countenance and assistance of a generous public. We trust that the solid farmers of Cayuga and the surrounding counties, whether specially interested in sheep husbandry or not, will come *en masse* to the Fair,—and that they will do this even if the weather should not chance to be as favorable as could be desired. A rainy day does not prevent multitudes from attending a horse-trot. Why should it prevent able-bodied farmers from standing by their cause or their brethren? We trust that the citizens of Auburn, without respect to profession or avocation, will feel it incumbent on them to attend an exhibition brought to their doors, and intended to promote a useful and important object. And we hope the ladies of Auburn and of Cayuga Co. will grace and gladden us with their presence, as the ladies of other localities have graced and gladdened many a similar exhibition which we have attended. Flashing eyes and fluttering draperies are the prime zest of such an occasion. (And we hereby officially stipulate that no exceptions shall be taken to the smallest possible sized bonnets!)

The attendance of distinguished sheep breeders from out the State is expected to be large. Our farmers will be happy to meet these men and form their acquaintance. Indeed, one of the chief pleasures and benefits of all agricultural festivals is the meeting together of old friends and the forming of new ones, at a time and place when people assemble to enjoy themselves and not to fight over political or other platforms. These occasional play-spells of the farmer are well-spent episodes in the habitual moil of daily life. They enlarge his views. They open his heart. They teach him to look beyond that narrow horizon of self, which so often shuts in around the man who does nothing but toil, toil, toil,—and who can find no time to mingle socially with his fellow men.

TO BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHEEP.

IN the departments of Long and Middle wool sheep (Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, South Downs, Shropshire Downs, etc.,) our previous State Sheep Fairs have always collected a few choice animals,—but the competition has been comparatively feeble. Why is this? Eminent breeders of English sheep joined in the call to organize the Association. They were fully represented in the nominating committee which presented the names of its original officers. From that day to this, they *never have been voted down* where they, or any person representing them, has asked for the election of an officer or officers, or for any right or privilege whatever. Their sheep receive equal premiums as far as their premiums go; and as great, or a greater, aggregate amount of premiums is offered on them than is offered on Merinos, in proportion to their relative numbers in the country, or in proportion to the amount of capital invested in them. The latter reasons, we feel authorized to say, however, would weigh nothing, if the owners of the English breeds *would exhibit their sheep*. But can it be expected that an Association, supported only by its receipts, will constitute numerous classes, and pay the highest premiums known in our country in those classes, when it is perfectly understood that, with here and there an exception, no first-rate sheep will be exhibited in those classes, and that there will be nothing like a reasonable degree of competition in them? It has repeatedly happened that even in the existing classes, no sheep have been exhibited, or that third or fourth rate animals have been *run in* from the immediate neighborhood to secure prizes otherwise uncompeted for.

Has any fault ever been found with the selection of the viewing committees in the Long and Middle wool classes? We have never heard of such a thing. They have uniformly been selected from well known and experienced breeders of those varieties, and from persons known to be their especial advocates. If those persons have not attended, the most competent substitutes known to the Executive Committee of the Association to be found on the ground, have been appointed to fill their places. No respectable man will deny these statements.

If we have repeatedly seen persons at our Fairs who came expressly to examine and purchase some of the different varieties of English sheep, unable to find prime or any specimens of the particular variety they wanted, who is to blame for it? Not the Association, certainly.

The New York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association was not founded or intended for a mere Association of Merino breeders. Its aims were larger. The men who have been most active in it, full well know the great value to the country of the mutton breeds of sheep—their superiority to the Merino in various situations. They were willing, and are still willing, to go hand in hand with the breeders of the latter in all efforts to encourage improvement. They earnestly desire and invite such fraternal co-operation. If there are a vast majority of Merino breeders in the State and in the Association, let the breeders of English sheep nevertheless *ask what they want* of the Association, and *see how much is refused*, before they complain that they are overborne or underestimated by an interested or prejudiced majority.

We cordially and earnestly invite the Long and Middle wool growers to make an imposing display of all the different varieties of their sheep at Auburn. We believe they will find their account in it. We invite the Canadian breeders and importers to exhibit the best stock of this kind they have for sale. We know of a company now forming to buy in this country, or import from England, choice specimens or flocks of English sheep. The agents of that company will be at Auburn "to see what can be seen." There is now an extensive call for such sheep to meet the new and increasing demands of our worsted manufactories. And there is no time so suitable to exhibit or examine the wool of these or any other kind of sheep, as in the spring when their fleeces are out at full length.

PEDIGREES AT THE FAIR.

"A CONSTANT READER," at Manlius, N. Y., asks "if it is necessary to establish full pedigrees of sheep, to enable them to compete in any class at the State Sheep Fair?" It is not. Pedigrees, if given, will be made matters of record, and in some points of view it is very well to give them. But after a full examination of the pros and cons of the subject, the State Association arrived at the conclusion, which has been uniformly acted on, that it is inexpedient to require pedigrees as a condition of competition. We heartily subscribe to this view. A full-blood that can be beaten by a mongrel, in individual qualities, is not worthy of or worth a premium.

MR. BENEDICT'S INFANTADO EWE "PAULINE."

BRED by CHARLES J. BENEDICT, Arlington, Vt., got by Hammonds' Gold Drop, dam a ewe bred by Mr. HAMMOND. Mr. BENEDICT writes us that he purchased twenty-five ewes of Mr. HAMMOND in 1855; four ewes and one ram in 1863, and in company with Mr. BOTTUM of Shaftsbury, two ewes; and Mr. HAMMOND'S Queen 4th (dam of Mr. HAMMOND'S "Profit") in 1864. They have all been bred uniformly to rams of the same stock.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

RECIPE TO CLEANSE WOOL.—HUNT Brothers of the "North Bloomfield Custom Woolen Mill," N. Y., send the following recipe for cleansing wool:—"To two pailsful of water add a quart of soft soap and half a pint of common salt. Heat from 150 deg. to 180 deg. or a little warmer than the hand can bear. Put in all the wool that will stir conveniently, and let it remain fifteen minutes, moving it in the kettle occasionally. Then take it out, let it drain, return the drained liquor to the kettle and add all the water needed. Repeat the process, and occasionally add a little soap and salt. After the wool is sufficiently drained, simply rinse it out well in cold water and you will then have it white and soft. Never let wool boil in the liquor as that will fix the gum, render the fiber stiff and gray and unfit it to make soft, flexible yarn. Fine wool needs more time in the kettle than coarse. Tarrings may be cleansed in the same manner, by clipping off all the hard matter that cannot readily be compressed between the thumb and finger."

DISEASED RAM.—M. M. HILLMAN, Fentonville, Mich., writes:—"I have a valuable ram which eats hay and chews his cud, but refuses grain or roots. His eyes do not look well. He is stiff and very weak and stands most of the time on his feet. What is the matter with him, and what can I do for him?" He was probably overfed last fall and in the beginning of winter—and perhaps worked too hard. Thousands of pampered rams die annually with somewhat similar symptoms. Some persons administer mild tonics and stimulants, but rarely with much avail. Others nurse well, keep the bowels and urinary discharges regular, and trust the rest to nature. Such rams are apt to die before coming to grass, but if they survive that period and get well on green feed, they usually recover.

Dairy Department.

COWS IN MILK—FOOD.

THERE is considerable variance in the practice of farmers in the management of dairy stock. This results less, probably, from conflicting views as to the best food for cows in milk, than from a consideration of the use to be made of the milk obtained. If it is to be sold in its original state, quantity will most probably govern the feeding, and that will be supplied to the cows which will produce the greatest flow at the least expense. Hence it is that many farmers, having ready access to breweries, feed freely of the grains obtainable there, or, in the absence of these, substitute bran mashes if attainable. For a time the product of milk is large, but what is gained thus is most generally at the expense of the animal's health, which must be impaired in a few months by this system of feeding. The animals grow weak and dispirited, the flow of milk decreases, and what is obtained is of a quality which no experienced and prudent mother would place before her children. It would be a much better plan to vary the food of cows; to mix with the more invigorating kinds of meal a liberal supply of roots and other green food, keeping up the health of the cows; improving the quality of the milk, and producing an equable flow of it during a more prolonged season. If continuous feeding of bran and brewer's grains, with little or no other aliment, is injurious to the animals, and we believe this to be the case, so would be a like course with the more invigorating grains. Corn meal, cooked or otherwise, fed principally and continuously, will put flesh on the cows and impart vigor to their bodies, but this will be at the expense of their milk-producing powers. It will make beef, but diminish the quantity of butter and cheese and thus in two ways detract from the expected dairy profits. All things considered, then, the true course would seem to be to mix and vary the food as the seasons shall supply the necessary means, thereby rendering richer and prolonging the flow of milk, while adding to the comfort and preserving the health of the dairy stock.

COWS—TREATMENT.

THE treatment of cows just before and after calving is a matter of so much importance that a few suggestions in relation thereto may not be untimely nor out of place. Keep them in good condition and in warm and separate apartments.

If their bags be not filled so as to show any signs of inflamation, feed potatoes and roots which will tend to a flow of milk and produce a lax state of the system, strengthen the animal and deter inflammation from locating at the head, or starting paint of the placenta and prevent that end from turning in and coming away as it should do. This should follow close on the heels of the calf. If it does not, some say take it away in five minutes; others in one hour or in less than twelve hours any way. Some say never apply force to take it away, but rather let it rot and take its own time and manner.

As soon as the calf comes milk the cow clean, and before if the bag inclines to cake. Bathe the loins with it and let the cow drink the ballance. [Some authors object to this.] Then give a pailfull of warm drink, spiced with one-half pint of soot, the same of flax seed, with two quarts of rye meal—no corn—three quarts potatoes, red pepper or boneset together. Some would say either article would be a specific if their cow happened to do well when using it. Others say no such thing will do any good, for it cannot reach the place where the difficulty lies. This may be true, but the intention of such messes is not so much to act surgically as to fill up that cavity and press upon that which should come away, to keep up a lax state of the system, aiding and strengthening nature in performing her work. If these fail and you have to resort to the hand to take it away be sure to get a competent operator who will loosen and remove it from each knob or haunch without tearing them off. Be sure to finish and not leave the cow to strain the more and make a bad matter worse. The Farrier who can reach the starting point and turn the placenta in and fetch it out according to the course of nature, we will call a good practical surgeon in this department.

In January, 1860, I had a cow that did not clean until twelve days after calving. Two years after, in March, the same cow had it taken away. Did poorly on both occasions. A heifer, well fed, calved on Tuesday morning, but no afterbirth appeared till Thursday morning of the following week, and then came in mass. Teats filled one day before calving; milk clear the second day and she is doing well. I state these particulars because some dairymen say they are singular, and also to induce communications from others on the subject here adverted to.

Garrattsville, N. Y., 1867. R. L. GAZLEY.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Cheese Market.—The Utica Herald publishes reports from Liverpool to April 8. MARQUIS, BRISCO & Co. say:—"There has been very little doing in American cheese for the week ending April 5th, and that factors complain that the high rates ruling are interfering with the consumption. They put the imports from October 1st, 1866 to April 5th, 1867, at 296,068 boxes, and for the same time last year 90,236. They quote extra fine, per cwt., 67s. to 72s., and good 60s. to 65s. We may remark that cheese shipped at New York at 19c., costs in Liverpool, after paying freight, a trifle over 71s. Our advices from London and the west of England state that cheese is very scarce, and importations are looked for with interest."

Butter from a Farrow Cow in Winter.—Tell your lady correspondent, "MARGARET," who is sorely tried in making butter from a farrow cow in winter, that the following method, strictly pursued, will relieve her. Let the milk be strained into a clean tin pail, and the pail placed in a kettle of boiling water, and the milk heated nearly to the boiling point, taking care not to let it boil, then set it in pans for the cream to rise. This treatment will cause the cream to rise much sooner, and it may be churned, generally, in less than ten minutes—the butter being compact and of a good flavor. In spring, the milk should be set in a cool place.—MARION.

Placenta—Retention.—Sometimes cows cause trouble to their owners, occasionally loss also, by the retention of the placenta after calving. It was the custom among Yankee farmers in old times, and is now among dairymen in Herkimer Co., as we learn from Mr. WILLARD, through the Utica Herald, to feed cows a mash of bran and water as warm as they will take it, as a means of removing the obstruction. This usually proves effective without aid from anything else. Another cure is mentioned, consisting of sharp cider vinegar, heated nearly to the boiling point, and poured upon bran and fed warm to the cow.

Feeding Calves.—Mr. LEWIS, a prominent dairyman, Herkimer Co., N. Y., says the Utica Herald, feeds his calves milk for the first four weeks, when a reduction in quantity is made, and whey supplied mixed with oil meal. For morning feed, dip the whey from the vat when the curd is being scalded, and when the heat has reached about 90 degrees, carry directly to the calves and feed. For night's mess put a pound of oil cake in a tub for each calf, scald the whey and turn upon the oil cake at boiling heat, this will form a mucilage that will keep sweet during the day. Calves fed in this way made very thrifty growth.

Abortion in Cows—Preventive.—Some time since a man named ROSE appeared before the Trenton Union Ag'l Soc'y, in Oneida Co., and stated that he had discovered a certain preventive to abortion in cows, and offered his secret to the Club for $10,000. The Club thanked him for the proffer, and gave assurance that if he would make good his pretensions within two years, the money asked for should be forthcoming. The proposition is a safe one for the Society, whether the man succeeds or fails.

Cheese and Butter—Little Falls.—There is some new cheese in this market, though the quantity is not very large nor the quality very good—being mostly of the skimmed-milk kind. The cheese season is not fairly opened yet, and that made now is for the home market. Sales were made on the 25th ult. at from 12c. to 18c. per pound. The butter trade was rather dull, and sales were made of small lots at about 25c. as an average.

Preparing Rennet.—A very fine preparation for rennet may be made in this way:—To say six rennets, add six lemons, ½ lb. sago, ¼ lb. cinnamon, and eight gallons of water. Put away in a covered jar for use when wanted.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The present week has witnessed but little improvement in the weather, though the snow has disappeared, except in places shielded from the sun and where the drifts were very deep. As a consequence of continued raw winds vegetation is backward—later generally by two or three weeks than is customary in this latitude on the first of May. But this may prove a gain in the end as fruit will be less likely to be injured by frosts by a late than by an early putting forth of blossoms. The season has been backward at the South also, as we learn from a note from the Editor-in-Chief who is "taking notes" in that section of country. Under date of Washington, April 25th, he writes:—"In Philadelphia, Baltimore and here the fruit trees are in full bloom, and fields and gardens looking beautiful—green and umbrageous, like the middle or last of May in our section. The season, however, is fully two weeks later than common in the localities named. The winter has been unusually severe, yet winter grain—wheat, rye, &c.—is looking remarkably well. The prospect is very favorable for an immense peach crop in Delaware, Maryland, &c. The reports received at the Department of Agriculture, from all parts of the country, speak favorably of the prospects of the wheat crop."

STUMP MACHINE.—An *attache* of our office, in company with several other mechanical *experts*, attended a trial of WILLIS' Stump Machine at Wayland, Livingston county, on the 24th inst., at which the largest pine stumps (supposed to be the most difficult to extract,) were in every case drawn from their positions with the greatest facility and in very short time, with only the motive power of a small yoke of steers and three men.

This machine combines great power, strength, simplicity and efficiency, without wheel, cog, screw or pulley, and is simply the Archimedian compound lever, having in its construction no one article, which if broken or worn, but what can be renewed by any blacksmith and wheelwright in every neighborhood. Its management is so plain and simple that the commonest capacity can apply and control its movements with perfect success. The machine can be taken apart and loaded on a wagon in ten minutes, and unloaded ready for work in the same time. It could not fail of being a profitable investment as a traveling operation to remove stumps by contract. The self-evident importance of freeing the fields of stumps, especially those recently cleared and those containing pine, chestnut and oak, will recommend it to the favorable notice of every farmer who is annoyed by those unsightly nuisances and absolute obstructions to good husbandry. It has also proved itself a superior machine for moving buildings, large rocks and boulders in fields, and for replacing any of the rolling stock displaced from rail tracks.

PERSONAL.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed S. EDWARDS TODD of the New York Times, who also conducts the Agricultural Department of the Independent, to attend the great Paris Exposition for the purpose of examining the best and most useful labor-saving farm implements, and report a description of the same to the Commissioner for publication in the next volume issued by the Agricultural Department. His only daughter, NAOMI M., who is now teaching in Brooklyn, will go with him. They will sail about the first of June in the Great Eastern. No gentleman more capable for this work could have been selected. We wish the party a safe and pleasant journey.

SORGHUM IN CONNECTICUT.—The farmers in the vicinity of Hartford are said to have done well in the sorghum business the past season. The Hartford company have exhibited sugars, slrups and jellies of their manufacture pronounced to be of a very superior quality, and which sold at a fair profit. It is said to be as easy to grow an acre of cane as one of corn, and that 200 gallons is a fair yield. The manufacturing will cost considerably more than the preparation of corn for market, but the returns from the sorghum will still have a comfortable balance in its favor.

AN INDIANA STATE CONVENTION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS—Was held at Indianapolis the 17th. Some fifty factories were represented. The samples shown were from the finest cassimeres to the most substantial fabrics—and it was thought that the *four hundred factories* of the State could well supply the people with all their woolen goods—*except shoddy*. Several of the factories have a capital of over $200,000 each, while ten years ago there were but thirty factories in the State. J. C. GRISENDORFF was President and GEORGE MERRITT Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER.—Several numbers of a new agricultural journal with the above title, published at Memphis, Tenn., have been received. It is owned and conducted by M. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., an experienced writer and planter. It promises to be an acquisition to the farming community, and we hope it may prove remunerative to the publisher. It commences with the reconstruction of the labor system in the State whence it emanates, and will seek to aid in securing the best possible results.

SWEET CORN—PLANTING.—Sweet corn takes high rank among the vegetables produced from the garden. Commence planting about the first of May and every two weeks thereafter till the commencement of July. By this process a succession of sweet corn will mature sufficiently for cooking till the advent of frost in November. It is a healthful product, and in palatableness is not excelled by any other field or garden product.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—The Executive Board of the Ohio State Agricultural Society have published the premiums and regulations for the eighteenth annual Fair of that State. It will be held in the city of Dayton, commencing on Monday, September 23d, and ending on Friday following. There are six departments in the classification, and liberal premiums offered in each.

SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH.—At the suggestion of Hon T. C. PETERS, the Southern Agent of the Agricultural Department, Gen. SCHOFIELD, has issued an order requiring the registering officers of the several counties and districts of Virginia to become Agents of the Agricultural Bureau to aid in the distribution of the $50,000 worth of seeds which Congress supplies to the South.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. MOORE has been absent some weeks on his Southern journey, and is hardly expected to return for several weeks to come. This fact will explain to numerous correspondents why they do not hear from communications that require his personal attention.

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* We re-publish this agreement for the benefit of those who have not already seen it, or properly noted its contents:

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD,
General Superintendent's Office,
ALBANY, March 19th, 1867.

HENRY S. RANDALL, ESQ., *Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. Association:*

DEAR SIR:—In relation to the transportation of *sheep* to and from your Annual Fair to be held at Auburn on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of May next, I beg to say that the sheep intended for exhibition at that Fair will be shipped by this Company at the regular freight rates—the charges to be paid at Auburn. On the return of the sheep, the owners or persons in charge shall exhibit to the Freight Agent at that place (to whom the charges were paid) a certificate from the Secretary of the Society that the sheep have been on exhibition, and have not changed ownership. Then the charges previously paid will be refunded by the said Freight Agent; and the sheep will be billed free to the place of shipment, at the owner's risk of loss or damage from any and every cause. No claims for refunding will be allowed unless made within ten days after the close of the Fair.

Respectfully yours, JULIUS A. SPENCER,
Ass't Superintendent.

HORTICULTURAL.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—No. VI.

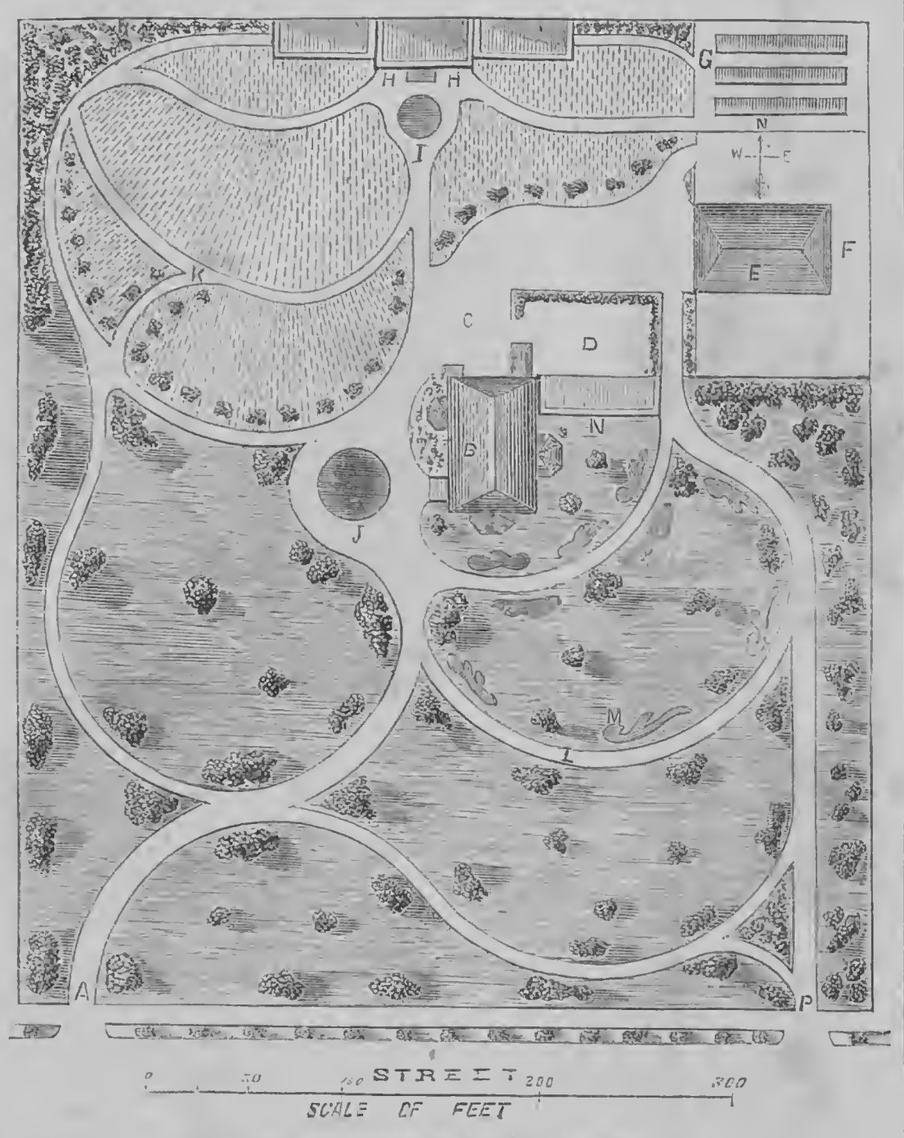
[This article concludes a series from the pen of Mr. Webster, on the above subject, which, with the accompanying designs, will assist residents of the town or farm in maturing plans to adorn their homes. They are designed more for studies—as teachers and prompters in the beautiful art of Landscape Gardening—than as plans to be literally adopted, for the surroundings and specialities of each individual place must necessarily modify and shape the features of its artificial landscape.—Eds.]

This style is admirably adapted to any section of country where the surface of the ground presents a partially broken or slightly undulating appearance. It will be noticed that in this Design the curves assimilate themselves to each other in an easy, graceful manner.

The term *gardenesque* is mostly applied in Europe to such places as present a highly finished exterior, or some peculiar arrangement. In this country with our grand and ever varied scenery, we are frequently at a loss for some term that shall adequately express the particular style of landscape gardening adopted. I propose, therefore, for my own part, to apply the term *gardenesque* to all such places as partake somewhat of the characteristics of the beautiful and the picturesque, yet the outlines of which are not sufficiently marked to be classed with either. As the picturesque is a type of everything wild and uncultivated in nature, so is the beautiful a type of everything lovely in a landscape, and it becomes apparent that we need a term that shall express a medium, when speaking of a style of gardening that will best assimilate itself with the surrounding scenery. As all curves ought to present a prominent object for deviating from a straight line, it becomes necessary for these curves in passing such object, whether it be around the base of some knoll or slight elevation, to assume an easy and graceful outline. In this style of landscape gardening evergreen shrubs should bear a prominent part.

The Design represents a place of five acres, the scale 100 feet to the inch, and like No. 5, shrubs are abundantly used. In continuation of my list of evergreen shrubs I will now mention a few more adapted to this style:—*Mahonia*, or Holly Leaved Ashberry; *Buxus*, or Tree Box; *Euonymus*, or Strawberry Tree; *Pyracantha*, or Evergreen Thorn.

As the list of evergreen shrubs adapted to general cultivation in this climate is rather limited, I have selected those only which will produce the best results.



PLAN OF LANDSCAPE GARDEN—NO. VI.

A, Principal Entrance. B, Dwelling. C, House-Yard. D, Laundry-Ground. E, Stables. F, Stable-Yard. G, Hot-Beds. H, H, Cold Graperies and Forcing Grapery. I, Basin of Water or Fountain. J, Carriage Circle. K, Kitchen Garden. L, Lawn. M, Flower Beds. N, Green House. O, Dwarf Pears. P, Entrance to House-Yard and Stables.

CULTIVATING THE MUSKMELON.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has had several years' experience in the following novel way of growing melons, cucumbers, &c. "Manure is the first consideration. I use none but horse manure; having had it laid up to ferment, I turn it over several times until the strong heat has passed off. I then dig my holes twelve inches square, eight or ten inches deep. I then fill up with manure to the level of the surface of the ground. On this I put two inches of soil. I then take a four-inch flower pot; set this in the center; then draw the remainder of the soil around the pot, pressing it rather firmly around it, until you have the soil about four inches deep; then, giving your pot a twist round, withdraw it. This leaves a hole four inches deep by four wide. In this I drop five or six seeds, and cover to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. Over this I place a light of six-by-eight glass, pressing it lightly to fit close. I then give no more attention till the plants are touching the glass. I then go though them, taking a small lump of earth or small stone, raise up one end of the glass and place this under it; this admits of a circulation of air over the plants and hardens them off. In about three days more I remove the glass entirely. By this time they will be in the rough leaf. I thin out to three plants in a hill. I draw a little fine soil around them, up as high as the seed leaf, and the work is done. The advantages of this system are, the protection of the young and tender plants from cold winds and rains, and last, though not least, it is the only effectual way of protection that I have found for that arch enemy of all this class of plants, the striped yellow bug. Cucumbers, watermelons and squashes can be raised in the same way."

FEVERS vs. FRUITS.—GREENLAND TO HINDOSTAN.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens, as life-preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly about an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matters of grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef, all summer long. No fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches or juicy cherries. By October fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive troubles most likely. He is laid up, work stops a month, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all winter, and the doctor's bill drags, too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever, too, perhaps, and she "just crawls round." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls. Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs. How so? They have been eating, all summer, the heat-producing food, fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one. A Greenlander can eat candles and whale fat, because they create heat. In January we are up toward Greenland—in climate.

A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindostan, in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change, too.

Have apples, pears, cherries, &c., from the orchard, every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, &c. It takes a little time and trouble, *but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.* And, bless your dear souls, *these things taste good!*

You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right; but wife and children are of higher consequence; and it's a shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect and intuition, we do not obey the Divine Laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse-doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail of vegetables, berries and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.—s.

TRELLIS FOR PEA VINES.

Procure some durable timber, sawed into strips two or two and a half inches square, cut it into proper lengths according to the height of the vines, allowing from a foot to eighteen inches to go into the ground. Bore a hole half an inch in diameter, an inch or two from one end, another about eight or ten inches from that, and so on down within a few inches from the surface of the ground. Sharpen the other end, and it is ready for driving. A set of these made alike and driven between the rows of peas at suitable distances, say eight or ten feet, forms a very good support for twine which may be strung through each hole, and then wound around, or half way around, and strung through again. Tarred twine would last a number of seasons. Hoop skirt springs would answer the same purpose, but instead of winding around the stakes they could be keyed in by wooden pins tightly driven by the side of the springs. A set of these stakes made of the right kind of timber would last for many years with proper care in driving, and housing when not in use. Where sawed stuff could not be procured, poles would answer just as well as long as they last.

Any device of the kind would be much better than brush for many reasons. It would be more easily set, less in the way when hoeing, and when picking, more easily gathered out of the way to make room for late vegetables, worth storing and easily stored. J. Doolittle.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Stuyvesant Pear Tree.—This pear tree, of which we gave an engraving in our last volume, recently blew down in a storm. It was a famous tree in New York city, being over two hundred years old.

Three Choice Standard Trees.—The Horticulturist, in reply to a correspondent, names Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d' Anjou and Josephine de Malines as three hard, healthy, productive varieties adapted to market purposes.

Figs in the South.—"Warwick," in the Southern Cultivator, says if young he would plant five acres of fig trees, and learn how to dry, preserve and pack the fruit for market. After a few years the profits would be a thousand dollars annually. The Editor adds that fortunes will yet be made in the South by the preparation of fig preserves and pickles for Northern markets.

Red Cedar and Mildew.—Col. D. S. Dewey, Hartford, Conn., gives his observations in the Horticulturist on the tendency of red cedar to prevent mildew and the attacks of insects on grape vines when it is used for posts and trellises to support the vines. The posts in his own vineyard are of red cedar, connected by strips of white pine; his vines have never been troubled with mildew or insects, and those nearest the posts have surpassed the others in health and bearing. He gives several instances which seem to show that red cedar employed in the trellis tends to give immunity against mildew and insects.

Fighting the Curculio.—One western fruit grower successfully uses what he terms a curculio trap, which is a large piece of canvas stretched on a frame resembling an inverted umbrella, and mounted on a wheel-barrow. It is run under a tree; a slit in the canvas admits the trunk of the tree to the center of the canvas, and the "animals" in the tree are jarred down into it. Another gardener says the following has been tested and found to be a sure preventive of the attack of the curculio on plum trees. It is simple and easily tried:—Take a quantity of corn cobs, wind a wire around them, terminating in a hook at the end of the cobs; then dip them into gas tar until they are saturated. Hang a dozen or more on a tree, and no curculio will disturb the tree. Try it.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

American Pomology—Apples.—By Dr. J. A. Warder; 200 illustrations; O. Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, publishers. For sale at Rural New-Yorker office. A solid volume of 740 pages, by an experienced, able and skillful man. It is the compendium of long study, thought work and observation on an important matter; the best varieties and culture of the most useful, abundant and wide-spread of our fruits—the apple. All over the land, most especially in the Northwest, the author is known. The introductory chapters are made up of directions for preparing orchards, land-culture, propagation, grafting, &c. Then insects that infest apples, their causes and cure, have place. A chapter on "Classification" is *his own*, in which he aims to regulate and simplify the many varieties, by classes, orders, &c. For instance, Class 1, Flat Apples. Order 1, Regular in Form. Section 1, Sweet. Sub-Section 1, Self-Colored, not striped, would locate the Canack sweet—a Georgia apple, of which a plate is given. Botanists it is well known classify, and thus easily recognize and describe the numberless kinds of flowers, and our apples are many in kind and quality. Lists of apples best fitted for many different sections of the country are given, and an index of apples, copious and clear. The book must commend itself to all interested—(and what farmer is not?)—in this matter. We shall make extracts from it.

Horticultural Instruction.—The Lecture at the Tracy Female Institute by William Webster on Thursday, Ap'l 11, was a success. The subject, Horticulture, was selected, in its particular relation to Flora-culture and ornamental gardening, which now interests so many ladies of our city and finds so much success. Mr. Webster has the reputation of fine knowledge and practical application of the subject, and his hearers appeared to be greatly interested and gratified. It is proposed to continue his instruction at the Seminary, and to make it appropriate, not merely to the older pupils of the school, but to young ladies and all who desire to increase their knowledge and enjoyment of Flora-culture. The teaching is to be illustrated by a practical example in the garden of the Seminary.—C. D.

Illinois Hort. Society Transactions.—We are indebted to W. C. Flagg, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society for a copy of its transactions during the last year. It contains much valuable matter in reference to the subject of Horticulture, presented in good style.

Remedy for Curculio.—A few years ago we copied a statement that elder branches hung up in fruit trees had kept off the curculio. We understand that some of our readers have tried it with success.

Domestic Economy.

A GREAT WANT FOR THE TABLE.

Ladies, Women, Girls!—one and all. Please read and consider. This is the department of "domestic *economy*." Recipes for cakes, pies, jellies, pickles, &c., &c., are all well enough and right enough. They go to make up the variety of diet the composite tastes of that many-sided being man (and woman also) demand. Some doubtless on trial would be toothsome and nourishing; others we fear would give a rhinoceros the dyspepsia. But bread, the "staff of life," is what is needed;—of best quality, light, sweet, *so* good—alas so rare! "A loaf! a loaf! my kingdom for a loaf!" (Shakspeare modernized) is the cry.

We've heard college students *bloviate* in Greek and Latin who could not spell common English words correctly. We once, in company with a professor in a great university, walked past a cart-wheel lying on the grass by the road-side. The learned pundit stopped with great interest to look at the wheel, and asked, "Is'nt that the new water-wheel they are to use in the mill?" Don't even smile, good woman, unless you *can* make good bread; for the housekeeper who is an adept in fancy cooking and ignorant of the great primary and important art, is just as ridiculous as these gentlemen.

Daughters, *begin* with bread-making and other useful branches. Learn that part *first* and *well*. Be *proud* of your beautiful and healthful loaves,—white and brown, wheat, bolted and unbolted, Indian, rye, &c. Learn it all.

Send in your directions and recipes. We'll publish all we can in our little corner. Have premiums and a bread-table *full* at your fairs. The great want of our cookery is bread *as is bread*.

A BATCH OF VALUABLE RECIPES.

M. N. P. wishes a recipe for Orange Marmalade, and here is mine; also various others which I trust may benefit Rural readers:

Orange Marmalade.—Rasp the oranges, cut out the pulp, then boil the rind tender, and beat fine in a mortar. Boil three lbs. of loaf sugar in a pint of water; skim it and add a pound of the rind; boil fast till the strup is very thick, but stir it carefully; then put in a pint of the pulp and juice, the seeds being removed, and a pint of apple liquor; boil all gently until jellied. Put into small pots. Do Lemon Marmalade the same way.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Take a good-sized cocoanut, pare off the rind carefully, grate and stir into one quart of milk, flavored with one tablespoonful of rose water, and two do. of fine, white sugar, and a couple of slices of stale bread, grated fine. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. When nearly cool serve with cream.

Another Way.—Half lb. butter; do. of sugar; five eggs; one cocoanut grated; handful of flour. Lay into paste and bake.

Fruit Cake.—One lb. of raisins; do of butter; do. of sugar; one cup sour milk; one pint flour; four eggs; one teaspoon of soda; half a nutmeg.

Cup Cake.—Half lb. of sugar; do. of butter; two lbs. flour; one glass of rosewater, currants and yeast.

Peppermint Drops.—One lb. of loaf sugar, powdered fine; the whites of two eggs beaten stiff; two drops of the oil of peppermint. Drop on paper and dry in a moderate oven.

Soda Griddle Cakes.—One pint of milk; two teaspoons cream tartar; one do. soda; flour to make a thin batter.—J. M. 1.

How to Make Large Bread.—Use Pyle's Saleratus, and you will have a large loaf from a little flour; not only light and pleasant, but free from all noxious qualities. Try it! Sold by grocers everywhere. See that the name is on the package.

Good Cooks.—Ladies, if you would be known as good cooks, and would avoid the mortification of having poor biscuit for tea when you have company, use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, and that only.

New Advertisements.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio. J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

EVANGELIST, New York City. Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City. Edward Bright, Editor.

INDEPENDENT, New York City. Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

THE METHODIST,—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

TRIBUNE, New York City. Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 15 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₩ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₩ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 161 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 18th street.
No. 290 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 123 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street.

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

PRESERVE YOUR GARDENS—BY sending fifty cents to J. W. Knapp, Box 668, Davenport, Iowa, you will get a recipe for preparing a compound that will preserve your cabbage and turnip plants against the ravages of the cabbage or turnip flea; your melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin vines from the yellow or striped bug, and your potatoes from the potato bug. Twenty years experience has proved the infallibility of the remedy. The compound is cheap, stimulates the growth of the plants and adds 10 to 25 per cent. to its products. Don't wait until your plants are up, but send at once and be prepared to expel the little destroyers at their first appearance. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money returned.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A FRAGMENT.

FAIRER than morn upon the eastern hills,
A vision dawneth on my sight to-day—
A bright-haired child, whose name I will not breathe,
But in my heart, 'tis christened, only—May;
Sweet May! that broke the winter's icy chain
And brought the sunshine to my heart again.

Ah, could I paint the glimmer of that hair
Circling thy forehead like a crown of light,
Ah could I tell the sweetness of that face
Where beauty, purity and love unite,
My fame would ring through ages yet to come;
But when I gaze on thee, my lips are dumb.

I fear for thee! The future sure must bring
To such as thee more than a common fate;
But in GOD's hands I'll leave thy destiny;
Trusting in Him, my patient soul can wait.
I only pray—GOD keep her undefiled,
Through all the coming years be with my child.

Porter, March, 25th. A. E. H.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COMMON SENSE ON FASHIONS, &c.

MY attention being called to the rhymes entitled "The Past and Present," published a few weeks ago in the RURAL, I cannot forbear a few comments for the consideration of the author, and all others taking a similar view of things, hoping that "a word to the wise is sufficient." I see that the same cry is still raised that was moaned forth *over* thirty years ago, "when my good mother was a girl," and took "Atkinson's Casket." It was an old book when I was large enough to read it. It must have been published as early as 1833. It contained that very piece, telling what the girls used to do, and what they don't do now. I wish it was still in existence, that I might send you a few of its fashions, for sure I am that they would compare favorably, in point of ridiculousness, with the present style. I remember one, which I will describe as correctly as possible from memory:—A pea-green, watered silk dress, open down the front, displaying a petticoat (excuse the word—they used to wear them) of white satin, the edge of the dress being turned back, from the waist down, rolled over around the bottom, and confined with strings of pearl beads, displaying an ankle and foot of the smallest dimensions, squeezed into a tiny slipper, pointed at the toe, with a heel as high as the highest that are now worn on boots; the corsage a little lower than the ultra-low dresses of the present day. But the sleeves! which "would just hold their arms." Alas! it was a small portion of their arms which could be contained in them. Howbeit as much cloth was required to make one as is now used for a neat, fashionable sleeve, which will cover the arm. Just imagine a circle three-fourths of a yard in diameter, three inches from the side, a hole cut just large enough to admit the arm; said hole, being bound and trimmed with beads, formed the bottom of the sleeve; the outside of the circle gathered into the arm-hole, making a sleeve three inches in length, on the under side, and distended, by means of a stiff lining, into a huge pair of horns on the shoulders. The *hair* would frighten the most awkward waterfall into insignificance: combed up and tied upon the top of the head, and twisted around a comb four or five inches in height, surmounted by two long ostrich feathers, made to stand as nearly upright as possible. The front hair, puffed over an indefinite number of cushions, nearly concealed the forehead, while a bunch of false curls hung against the cheeks; the whole finished with a bandeau of beads to match the dress. The accompanying figure represented a morning dress, with surplice waist and bishop sleeves, which would require more time to lay the plaits than will now suffice to make and trim a whole dress. The bonnets were as indescribable as those which are now worn, and quite as ridiculous in their appearance.

Now, when we consider that "The Past and Present" was written over thirty years ago, does it not prove that human nature was the same then that it is now, and will be thirty years hence. There is no use in the "lords of creation" complaining of the ladies, for they will dress and conduct themselves in the way which they find to be most pleasing to the opposite sex. Until a woman can engage in sensible conversation without incurring the danger of being dubbed a *blue* by her lover, or dress as her conscience and purse dictate, without being shunned for her stingy, methodical principles, nor keep house properly without being "an old maid," you need not expect us to do differently, *for we shan't*. Men may talk about a wife that will help her mother. I'd like to know who of you, when calling upon a lady, would submit to be entertained by mamma, because her daughter was in the kitchen, baking, ironing, or getting dinner, or perhaps doing all three, that mother may have a chance to rest? I venture to say that your call would be short, and wo be to the unlucky dog that gets in too close proximity to your rattan as you wend your way homeward. I've seen this tried, and know it is so.

Now, I'll tell you what you want. You want the lady of your choice to be as pretty, idle, and useless as a butterfly; would esteem it the height of ill-manners were she to employ herself with knitting or sewing, while you are spending an evening with her. She must be always ready with smiles and "fixings" to receive company, and then when you are married you want her to be a tip-top housekeeper. But, let me tell you, you will not find such a woman; for we must learn beforehand, and we can't while we have to spend so much time in making ourselves beautiful, or run the risk of losing our chance in the matrimonial lottery.

Maple Ridge, Pa. MARY LOYD.

HEPWORTH DIXON ON WOMEN AT SARATOGA.

THIS eminent Englishman's book of travel in this country is remarkably fair and candid, as well as full of interest, from its vividness, ease and fidelity of description. Some mistakes he makes in his views of our customs and modes of thought, but they do not arise from narrow prejudice. There is a good lesson in this conversation. Although the Yankee speaks with emphasis, behind his exaggerations is a sad truth:

"What do you say now to our ladies?" said to me a bluff Yankee, as we sat last night under the verandah, here in the hotel at Saratoga. "Charming," of course I answered, "pale, delicate, bewitching; dashing, too, and radiant." "Hoo!" cried he, putting up his hands; "they are just not worth a d——n. They can't walk, they can't ride, they can't nurse." "Ah, you have no wife," said I, in a soothing tone. "A wife!" he shouted; "I should kill her." "With kindness?" "Ugh!" he answered, "with a poker." "Look at these chits here, dawdling by the fountain. What are they doing now, what have they been doing all day? Fed and dressed. They have changed their clothes three times, and had their hair washed, combed and curled three times. That is their life. Have they been out for a walk, or a ride? Have they read a book, have they sewn a seam? Not a bit of it. How do your ladies spend their time?" "They put on good boots, they tuck up their skirts, and walk away through the country lanes. I was in Hampshire once; my host was a duke; his wife was out before breakfast with clogs on her feet and roses on her cheeks; she rode to the hunt; she walked to the copse; a ditch would not frighten her; a hedge would not turn her back." "Why, our women, poor, pale—." "Come," I said, "they are very lovely." "Ugh!" said the saucy fellow, "they have no bone, no fiber, no juice; they have only nerves; but what can you expect? They eat pearl-ash for bread; they drink ice-water for wine; they wear tight stays, thin shoes, and barrel skirts. Such things are not fit to live, and, thank God, in a hundred years not one of their descendants will be left alive."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

IN Hepworth Dixon's new book about America, he devotes a chapter to the ladies, generally complimentary. The following is his opinion:

In the sweet New England girls, he thinks there must be a lack of vital power. At present you can hardly speak to them without fearing lest they should vanish from before your face. Among the higher classes in America the traditions of English beauty have not declined; the oval face, the delicate lip, the transparent nostril, the pearl-like flesh, the tiny hand, which mark in May Fair the lady of high descent, may be seen in all the best houses of Virginia and Massachusetts. The proudest London belle, the fairest Lancashire witch, would find in Boston and Richmond rivals in grace and beauty whom she could not feign even to despise.

Again, New York beauty has more dash and color, Boston beauty more sparkle and delicacy. Some men prefer the more open and audacious loveliness of New York, with the Rubens-like rosiness and fullness of the flesh: but an English eye will find more charm in the soft and shy expression of the elder type.

Among the lower grades of women, there is no such wide and plentiful crop of rustic loveliness as an artist finds in England; the bright eyes, the curly locks, the rosy complexions, everywhere laughing you into pleasant thoughts among our Devonshire lanes and Lancashire streets. But then comes the balance of accounts. With her gifts of nature, our English rustic must close her book in presence of her keen and natty American sister.

"RIGHT DRESS."—The New York Tribune thus refers to the inartistic character of the present fashion of female dress:—Very many dresses are trimmed up every seam with a contrasting color. They look like panels set in motion, and are as tasteful. As usual, excessive trimming is the offense of all our new modes. It seems to be a part of the penalty of Eve that that capability of good dressing which she bequeathed to us should rust in us unused, by reason of the wiles of the adversary who beguiles us with beads and wampum, and glass, and trinkets, and glittering generalities in the way of jets. Trimming no longer ornaments the dress, but the dress is a scaffolding for trimmings. Geometry is exhausted to furnish figures for fringes and gimps to describe. Architecture contributes studies in cornices, columns, and capitals. Nineveh and Babylon are repeated in hieroglyphs.

A GOOD EDUCATION.—Mrs. Sigourney says: A good education is a fortune itself. I do not mean that it will always secure wealth. But it brings something better than the gold that perishes, for this may be suddenly lost. Fire may consume it; the thief take it away; but that knowledge which enriches the mind, which moderates its desires, which teaches to make a righteous use of time, and promote the happiness of others, is superior to the elements. Fire, air, earth and water have no power over it. It can use them as servants. It walks with us into the vale of years, and does not leave us till we die.

QUESTIONS FOR WOMEN BY A WOMAN.—Can we not—since, while the power of the world is with men, the influence lies with women—can we not bring up our girls more usefully and less showily—less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them from babyhood that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it has been earned?

Choice Miscellany.

THE VOICE.

BY FORCYTHE WILSON.

[THE following lines possess a melancholy interest, as the young poet, author of "The Old Sergeant," and other poems, evincing no ordinary genius, lately died suddenly.]

A SAINTLY voice fell on my ear
Out of the dewy atmosphere;
"O hush, dear Bird of Night, be mute;
Be still, O throbbing heart and lute!"
The Night-Bird shook the sparkling dew
Upon me as he ruffed and flew;
My heart was still, almost as soon,
My lute as silent as the moon;
I hushed my heart, and held my breath,
And would have died the death of death,
To hear—but just once more—to hear
That voice within the atmosphere.

Again the voice fell on my ear,
Out of the dewy atmosphere!
The same words, but half heard at first—
I listened with a quenchless thirst;
And drank as of that heavenly balm,
The silence that succeeds a psalm:
My soul to ecstasy was stirred;
It was a voice that I had heard
A thousand blissful times before,
But deemed that I should hear no more
Till I should have a spirit's ear,
And breathe another atmosphere!

Then there was silence in my ear,
And silence in the atmosphere;
And silent moonshine on the mart,
And peace and silence in my heart;
But suddenly a dark doubt said:
"The fancy of a fevered head!"
A wild, quick whirlwind of desire
Then wrapt me as in folds of fire;
I ran the strange words o'er and o'er,
And listened breathlessly once more;
And lo! the third time, I did hear
The same words in the atmosphere!

They fell and died upon my ear
As dew dies on the atmosphere;
And then an intense yearning thrilled
My soul, that all might be fulfilled:
"Where art thou, Blessed Spirit, where?
Whose voice is dew upon the air?"
I looked around me, and above,
And cried aloud: "Where art thou, Love?
O let me see thy living eye.
And clasp thy living hand, or die!"
Again, upon the atmosphere,
The self-same words fell: "*I am here.*"

"Here? Thou art here Love!" "I *am here.*"
The echo died upon my ear:
I looked around me—everywhere;
But, ah! there was no mortal there!
The moonlight was upon the mart,
And awe and wonder in my heart!
I saw no form!—I only felt
Heaven's peace upon me as I knelt!
And knew a soul beatified
Was at that moment by my side!
And there was silence in my ear,
And silence in the atmosphere!

TO YOUNG MEN ON THE FARM.

HAVE a high and true standard of manhood. Is it manly to be rude in manners, vulgar in thought, and of course in speech? Is it manly to pollute body and soul, and become filthy in person by adopting the bad habits to which others may be slaves?

That good old word, gentleman—albeit it is often badly used in our day—had a noble and true meaning in an earlier time, and still has to those who comprehend it. It meant gentle yet manly,—pure and true, tender and brave, kindly yet strong. There is no noise or pretence in truly fine manners; they are quiet, unpretending. A true man lets his performance go beyond his promise, and so disappoints you in the right way;—serves you better than you hoped.

How cheering to see a pure young man! Vices of the body cannot be hid. The dull eye, the lifeless complexion, or the flushed face, reveal all; and hidden things become known to discerning eyes. But that clear and honest eye, that fine flush on the cheek, seen even through the bronze of exposure to a blazing sun; the bloom of health, delicate as the peach-bloom: blessed signs of a pure soul that *will* keep the body pure.

Be pure as the blue sky that bends over your daily labors; broad in views as the wide landscape, it is your daily privilege to gaze over, faithful as the sun, that comes ever to its work of warmth and beneficent life. Nature, so motherly and tender yet so able and strong to do its daily and yearly work, is full of highest lessons for manhood.

In these days of travel with cars, and daily journals, and magazines, you need not lack some knowledge of the world, some mingling in varied society. Pity it is that so many young men from their farms, when they visit town or city for business or pleasure, seek and know the worse and not the better side, mingle with vice and polished meanness, not with the noble life that can be found in every city. Shun this as you would pestilence. Find elevating associates, go to see works of art, visit libraries, churches, lectures, and amusements of the better sort, and thus go back to the farm with finer taste and higher life quickened into nobler activity.

With men, use such language as your mother or sister might hear without shame. For all this, and much more which this may suggest, your reward will come, for the path wherein lies real happiness goes *up*, never down.

HAVE you traced the cause and consequence of that under-current of opinion which is slowly, but surely, sapping the foundation of empires? Have you heard the low booming of that mighty ocean which approaches, wave after wave, to break up the dykes and boundaries of ancient power.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ITEMS OF WISDOM.

BRAINS nor education can give success to the lawyer or the merchant if he eschews labor? On the other hand, a farmer is a mere drudge and a botch whose labor is not lightened and enlightened by both education and brains. Every farmer should be an expert in Nature's laboratory—the farm.

OUR LEGISLATORS in State and Congress, voting for gratuitous appropriations by millions, and prodigal incidental expenditures, when the nation is so heavily taxed and in debt, and paying usurous interest on three thousand millions of dollars, must necessarily depress the national credit, and postpone a return to lower prices and taxation, and prosperous industry, to an indefinite period. England borrows at three per cent., and Russia borrows of Englishmen at four, while the United States has to pay eight per cent. and more.

WHEN DOCTOR ZIMMERMAN went to attend FREDERICK The Great in his last illness, the king said to him, "Doctor, you have helped many men into the other world." "Not so many," replied ZIMMERMAN, "as your Majesty, nor with as much honor to myself."

JOHN STUART MILLS says, "Men may be competent lawyers without general education, but it depends on general education to make them philosophic lawyers—who demand and are capable of apprehending principles, instead of cramming their memory with details." Do not these remarks apply as aptly to the farmer? If a superficial lawyer in legislation supplants a farmer it is only because he is better practiced in details.

A SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION teaches us to think, and literary education to express our thoughts; hence we require both? LXXVI.

A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.

THERE is a delightful tradition connected with the site on which the temple was erected. It is said to have been owned in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife:—"My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take off my shocks, and place them with his without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment, when on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved, in his own mind, to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so, when on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks with their armsful. Upon grounds hallowed with such associations as these was the temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the admiration of the world. Alas! in these days how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf!

HUMAN LIFE.—The true scholar will feel that the richest romance, the noblest fiction ever woven, the heart and soul of beauty, lie enclosed in *human life*. It is the richest material for his creations. * * * He must bear his share of the common load. He must work with men in houses, and not with their names in books. His needs, appetites, talents, affections, accomplishments, are keys that open to him the beautiful museum of human life. Why should he read it as an Arabian tale, and not know its sweet and smart in his own beating bosom? Out of love and hatred, earnings, borrowings and lendings; out of pain and wooing and worshiping; out of traveling and voting and care, and even disgrace and contempt, comes our tuition in the serene and beautiful laws. Let him not shirk his lesson, but learn it by heart. Let him try exactly, bravely and cheerfully to solve the problem of life, and this by *practical action* and not by promises and dreams.—*Literary Lionism.*

A POET'S TRIBUTE.—W. D. Howell pays a poet's tribute to Mr. Longfellow. We give a single quotation;—"It is certainly one of the great privileges of a beloved poet to have his thoughts so interwoven with his readers' days that, looking back, they seem not so much to have read his work as to have lived it, and that they largely recall themselves, remembering what and where they were, and how they fared when they first read such and such a poem of his." The essay concludes by saying of Mr. Longfellow that his "greatness has tended to the goodness and happiness of men in so potent and fine a degree that he has not only made the world wiser and pleasanter, but has not added a word's weight to the bitterness or evil of my soul in it."

THERE is a marked likeness between the virtue of man and the enlightenment of the globe he inhabits—the same diminishing graduation in vigor up to the limits of their domains, the same twilight at the meeting of the two; a something wider belt than the line where the world rolls into night, that strange twilight of the virtues; that dusky, debatable land, wherein zeal becomes impatience, and temperance becomes cruelty; and faith, superstition; and each and all vanish into gloom.—*Ruskin.*

TRUTHS.—A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.
He that would thrive must rise at five.
He that has thriven may lie till seven.
Hope is a pleasant companion but unsafe guide.
Memory should be a store-house, not a lumber-room.
Good health is above wealth.
He preaches well that lives well.
A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABRAHAM AND HIS GUESTS.

WHEN the fiery noon was beating
Fiercely on the Orient plain,
In his tent-door's scanty shadow
Sat the patriarchal man;
And his snowy flocks fled bleating
To the neighboring groves amain.

All around him, balmy zephyrs
Lightly shook their viewless wings,
As they came from out the southland
Over Yemen's cooling springs;
And his heart was filled with rapture,
Unto GOD and all His things.

Then, entranced in holy vision,
To his calm prophetic eye,
There appeared the Lord of Glory,
Bending from His throne, the sky;
And his soul dwelt in Elysium,
For he felt that Heaven was nigh.

Looking over beauteous Mamre,
Gazing with his feeble ken,
He beheld, surprised with wonder,
Standing near him, three strange men,
Quick he rose, and ran to meet them,
And he bowed him to the plain.

They were bright and fair creations,
As not made of common clay;
So he knew they were Celestials,
Whom he entertained that day—
And they followed to his tent-home,
Where they ate and went their way.

It is so through all our earth-course,
Wandering on life's desert shore,
From the cradle to the grave-pit
There are angels hovering o'er;
Oh, how blest, if we but know it,
Ere they leave to come no more!

MARAH.

WANT OF THE TIMES.

ANOTHER want of the age is pure upright and incorruptible men—men who cannot be awed intimidated, or purchased. Men who know their duty and are not afraid to discharge it, regardless of what their unprincipled fellows may say. "Men," as another expresses it, "who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from the center to the circumference, and true to the heart's core. Men who fear the Lord and hate covetousness. Men who condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither swagger nor flinch. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, and deep, and strong. Men careful of God's honor and careless of men's applause. Men who do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the street, but who will not fail, nor be discouraged, till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their duty and do it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for. Men who know in whom they have believed. Men whose feet are on the everlasting rock. Men who are not ashamed of their hope. Men who are strong with Divine strength, wise with the wisdom that cometh from above, and loving with the love of Christ. Men of GOD!" —*United Presbyterian.*

RELIGION.

RELIGION gives life, strength, elevation to the mind, by connecting it with the Infinite Mind; by teaching it to regard itself as the offspring and care of the Infinite Father, who created it that he might communicate to it of his own spirit and perfections, who framed it for truth and virtue, who subjects it to sore trials, that by conflict and endurance it may grow strong, and who sent his Son to purify it from sin, and clothe it with immortality. It is religion alone which nourishes patient resolute hopes and efforts for our own souls. Without it we can hardly escape self-contempt, and the contempt of our race.

Without GOD our existence has no support, our life no aim, our improvements no permanence, our best labors no sure and enduring results, our spiritual weakness no power to lean on, and our noblest aspirations and desires no pledge of being realized in a better state.

I am accustomed to speak of the greatness of human nature; but it is great only through its parentage, because connected with a goodness and power from which it is to be enriched forever; and nothing but the consciousness of this connection, can give that hope of elevation, through which alone the mind is to rise to true strength and liberty.—*Channing.*

A PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN.—He is the best speaker of the English tongue who speaks it so that we cannot discover whether he was born in London, Edinburgh or Dublin. Every city, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, has its own peculiarities, but he speaks the language most purely who speaks in such a way that no man can say of what city he is a native. That man illustrates Christianity most thoroughly who so loves it and lives it, that one cannot discover whether he be an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian or an independent.—*Dr. Cumming.*

THEY are indeed long shadows, and their evening sunshine lies cold on the earth, but they all point toward the morning.—*Jean Paul.*

The Reviewer.

LITERARY LIFE OF JAMES K. PAULDING. By his Son, W. K. PAULDING. 1 Vol., 400 pages.

AN appreciative book, and such as a son should write of a father; largely made up of extracts from PAULDING'S writings, with such thread of narrative as gives good view of his life as a literary man, as a friend and parent. PAULDING was one of the pioneers of American literature, helping it out of that feebleness during which an English essayist asked "Who reads an American book?" to its present higher culture and power, which leads English publishers to give their readers thousands of the works of our authors. The correspondence of Mr. PAULDING with IRVING, HALLECK, KEMBLE, VAN BUREN and others is of special interest, while the varied powers and graceful ease of his fugitive articles help to give vivid glimpses of a generation now well nigh gone. The book is well worth reading. Sold by DARROW & Co.

THE MARKET ASSISTANT. A brief description of every article of human food sold in the public markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c; including the various domestic and wild animals, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, fruits, with curious incidents and anecdotes. By THOMAS F. DE VOE, author of "Market Book," &c., &c. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

A BOOK of over four hundred pages by a successful and sagacious man *who knows what he says*, for he keeps a stall in Jefferson Market. It is full of valuable directions, and suggestions as to economy and quality of food of all kinds, and the best purchases for daily use. Its clear and interesting style, and its spicy "curious incidents" show that Mr. DE VOE can handle the pen as well as the cleaver. The last chapter on cookery is specially well worth reading. For sale by DEWEY.

POEMS. By AMANDA T. JONES.

SIXTY pages of "Atlantis,"—a poetic rendering of an old Greek Story of the wars of the gods, gracefully told, but far removed from the thoughts and life of to-day; as much more of poems on topics connected with the late rebellion; words tender and brave in memory of the fallen, rejoicings for peace, and high hopes that justice may make it real; and a third part of miscellaneous topics, make up this first volume offered to the people by a young woman who dedicates her work "To the Members of the Nameless Club."—a choice company of *literati* in Buffalo. Delicately sweet descriptions of natural scenery, ease of rhythm and language almost to exuberance, are here. It is a tasteful volume. For sale at DEWEY'S.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST. A popular Magazine of Illustrated Natural History.

A HANDSOME monthly of 56 pages, issued by the "Essex Institute," Salem, Mass., with a list of eminent naturalists for contributors.—GRAY of Harvard University, BAIRD of Smithsonian Institute, WINCHELL of Michigan University, and a score or more equally competent. Botany, Zoology, Geology, &c., have due share of attention in its somewhat varied scope. The illustrations are good, the articles clear yet scientific. "The Moss Animals," "The Fertilization of Flowering Plants," "Insects and their Allies," are among the contributions in this second number of this new and promising work. Its price is $3.00 yearly.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND." Diamond Edition. Illustrated by S. EYTINGE, Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

ONE of the last and best of DICKENS' stories; a beautiful volume, portable in size and shape, small yet very legible type, and with illustrations in which one sees *the very persons* told of in the story—Mr. Wegg, Mr. Venus, Mr. & Mrs. Boffin, Podsnappery, &c.—*just like life*. One of a uniform edition of his works, the tasteful finish of which shows that the "Diamond Editions" of these noted publishers will be as acceptable as have been, and are, their "blue and gold" books.

"THE BLACK SHEEP." A Novel. By EDMUND YATES.

THE author is a young man, rising in literary repute in England; not an imitator, but fresh and original, a good observer and striking narrator. Here is a story of some two hundred closely printed pages—somewhat "sensational," yet with a depth and power, and a higher moral tone and truer purpose than belongs to the *trash* of that class. It is English in persons and places, English in its tone and ideal, and its vivid and truthful pictures of life, which are not like DICKENS, yet call him to mind. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

RECORD OF HORTICULTURE. Edited by A. S. FULLER. New York: G. E. & F. W. Woodward.

A NEAT book of 100 pages, the scope and intent of which is best told in the preface, "We propose to publish, each year, a volume in which we shall endeavor to show the actual state of Horticulture, the principal Horticultural events of the year preceding, and any new developments in regard to more common fruits and flowers." For this useful purpose they ask the aid of all Horticulturists, to make future "Records" even better than this, if possible.

"CHRISTIE'S FAITH." By the author of "Mattie—A Stray," &c. [500 pp.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STORY of toil and struggle, of vicissitude and conquest, of the victory of faith and love in the lives of a family in London; the scene extending to other towns and to the continent. The *moral* pure, the whole tone healthful, the style natural, simple, and rising to graphic power when occasion demands; a record, very like real life, of what true hearts and firm wills can endeavor and perform. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW OF 1867. With Notes of American and English decisions on the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy, for the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES of New York, one of the framers of the recent English Bankrupt Act. [300 pp.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

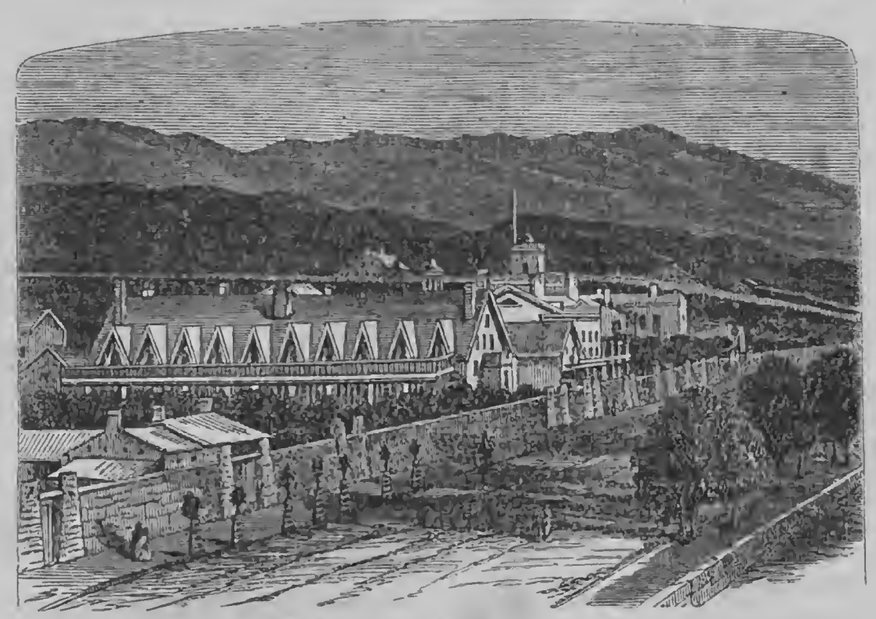
THIS thoroughly prepared treatise and valuable collection of facts on an important matter, by a competent and able lawyer, must be of value.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD LIBRARIES of Essential and Standard Works. (Exclusive of Scientific and Religious Works.) A Pamphlet. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

THIS is a valuable aid to book buyers, especially those far removed from cities; as it gives accurate information of the forms and prices of standard works, with hints as to the most desirable editions. For sale at DEWEY'S.

THE PEOPLES' MAGAZINE.—A re-issue—from POTT & AMERY, No.'s 5 and 12 Cooper Union, New York—of an English work from the "Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge." Sixty pages of Stories, History, Poetry, Science, Education for the People, &c. Original matter well written, useful, well illustrated, and of value; yet offered monthly at $3.00 per year.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND HIS RESIDENCE.



THE RESIDENCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WE herewith give the portrait of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon ruler, and a view of the place where his *harem* of thirty wives, with fifty children, find such poor substitute for *home*, as is possible in their pitiable condition.

YOUNG is a native of Vermont, six feet high, portly, weighs two hundred pounds, is sixty-five years old, with features yet smooth, step agile and elastic, and auburn hair and whiskers untinged with gray. He uses no tea, coffee, spirits or tobacco. Is a man of firm will, power over men, rare business talent, just in dealings, great knowledge of human nature, and said to be personally popular. No common man could have the influence he wields.

In the heart of Salt Lake City, within some acres enclosed by a stone wall, are the Zion House and the Bee-House, and a School-House, where some thirty of his children are taught. These are bright and promising scholars, but in the ward schools of the city, the average intelligence is low. Tuition costs from $4 to $10 a quarter, and *there are no free schools in Utah*.

BRIGHAM'S ample and well-shaded grounds contain an abundance of fruits and flowers, results of that industry so universal among the Mormons. The great sway of this remarkable man over "the Saints" is one of the singular proofs of the power of strong character resolutely bent on a single end.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Various Topics.

CHECKED PERSPIRATION—DANGERS.

"FOREWARNED, forearmed," is a good old motto. As warm weather comes on, and spring work in the field begins;—yes, and work in the kitchen too, with the hot stove on one side and the open window, with its draught of chill air, on the other—remember the motto, and practice it in this vital matter.

In the glow of active exercise the life-forces are in full play and positive action, little affected by winds or chill; but when that exercise ceases those forces retire, to rest and recuperate, and the skin and external organs are not positive, but negative, and receptive of all atmospheric variations. The ruddy boy, the strong man, the healthy woman, are thoughtless of danger, and a few moments' exposure to a chill draught smites a blow, and creates derangement and weakening of the vital forces, more serious than years of toil would produce.

Meeting an old man once, among the hills of New England, who had never known a day's sickness, and could do a day's work at seventy, we asked how he had kept so well. He said: "I had a good constitution—that was a good start. I was taken decent care of as a boy; and since then I have worked hard, but been careful not to overdo. I have been temperate and regular, and *I always took care never to get chilled*. If I had to stand still ten minutes or less, I put on my coat and *faced the wind*. This has helped me greatly." Wise old man!

DR. HALL says:—"If, while perspiring, or while something warmer than usual, from exercise or a heated room, there is a sudden exposure in stillness to a still, cold air, or to a raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draft, whether at an open window or door or street-corner, an inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matters, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some other channel, and break through some weaker part, not the natural one, and harm to that part is the result. The idea is presented by saying that the cold has settled in that part."

Good readers, remember this, and it will save you many of the sorest ills that "flesh is heir to" if followed.

Fussiness about health is folly, but rational care is wisdom; and such care would banish half our sickness, lengthen our days, and add to our power of usefulness and enjoyment. Far easier to *keep* well than to get well.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MY DEAR RURAL:—I did not intend to write you any more letters at present, for this Southern mission takes a heap of time, and a heap more of writing. I have been aided very much by Gen. GRANT and P. M. Gen. RANDALL, who have taken great interest in this movement. Indeed, the highest officials are willing to aid it to the full extent of their power. The military thus far have aided me with right hearty goodwill. I think I shall be able to have one of the most perfect systems of communication between the Department of Agriculture and the people of the late rebel States, that can well be desired. I mean to have the States all agriculturally "reconstructed" before they are so politically. The manner in which I have been aided, through the kindness of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, will be seen by the newspapers in a few days.

The Freedmen had a commemoration of "Father LINCOLN'S" death to-day over on the hill some two miles east of the city, at their hospital. Through the kindness of Gen. BROWN, I was introduced to Rev. Mr. MANLY, the Superintendent of Schools, and rode over from headquarters, with an ambulance load of young ladies who are here as school teachers in the Freedmen Schools. They are from Northern States, and are each and all a credit to the land of their birth. The old RURAL readers may not be as glad as I was to know that their old friend "MINNIE MINTWOOD" was of the number. I am sure they won't blame me if my heart warmed to her even before I knew that she and I had met so often in the pages of the RURAL. When I knew that the talented and interesting young lady before me was the Miss MINNIE of old times, and that we now met under such peculiar circumstances, I hope nobody will wonder that I could not help feeling unusual regard for her.

While we were waiting in a room of the hospital for the crowd to assemble, she introduced me to a Mrs. VAN LEW, who resided here with her daughter during all the war, and was unflinching for Union. While listening to her very interesting recitals of her many trials, I handed my note-book to Miss MINNIE, who sat between us, who wrote, among other things, "Miss ELIZA VAN LEW, authoress, has a book in press, titled "Inside View of Rebel Capitol." If the daughter be any way like her mother, the work must be interesting. If Miss MINNIE will expand her diary into a book, say a "Teacher's Experience among Freedmen's Schools," it ought to be a great success. At any rate, if she see this, she may put me down for one copy, and any amount of *bloviating*, though that would be unnecessary.

There were a very good number assembled; some hundreds, most orderly, and as well behaved as any similar collection of white people I ever saw North. They had singing and speaking, but as I was compelled to leave early I did not see the proceedings through. Mr. MANLY promised to give me some statistics, but I could not wait for them. There are some 3,000 children in the schools here, and about 18,000 in the State, and constantly increasing.

SAMBO having the power to vote is making a wonderful change in his *status*. It's no longer SAMBO, but "Mr. BROWN," and a cordial nod from his white neighbor, especially if of the unreconstructed persuasion.

But, after all, I have nearly used up my space and told you nothing. Perhaps it is as well to end with the information that I no longer live at "West Friendship, Howard Co., Md.," and do not expect to live there again.

Petersburg, Va., April 15, 1867. T. C. P.

QUEER NOMENCLATURE OF DAUGHTERS.—A gentleman has told the Buffalo Advertiser that on a recent trip from San Francisco he had some fellow passengers by the name of Brown. This family came originally from California, but had resided at different times in Nebraska and Nevada. Besides the old gentleman and his wife there were three daughters named respectively Nebraska Brown, California Brown, and Nevada Brown. Mrs. Brown would frequently say to her eldest daughter:—"Come here, Nebraska, and bring California and Nevada with you"—at which the other passengers chose to be amused.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COUNTRY.

THE following is the substance of the information derived from Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, with regard to Russian America:

Means of Information.—The Professor has had two explorers in that field between one and two years, who returned last autumn, bringing a complete collection of specimens of natural history from the entire region extending from the British possessions to the shores of the Polar Sea. The climate and temperature of the coast from Prince of Wales Island to Behring Straits, during the winter months, is about the same as at the city of Washington. There is little snow and much rain. During the summer months heavy fogs prevail.

Timber.—The whole country, well up to the northern coast, is heavily timbered—chiefly hard pine forests, the small trees extending down to the very shores. Some of the islands are heavily timbered with pine forests and dense undergrowth; others of them are destitute of timber, but covered with grass of luxuriant growth.

The Soil.—On the west coast the soil produces excellent barley and roots, such as radishes and turnips, and esculents, such as lettuce, cabbage, &c.

Animals.—Furred animals, such as sea otter, river otter, sable, furred seal, mink, black, silver and red foxes are found in great numbers; red deer on the south and reindeer on the north.

Fish.—Herring, salmon, halibut and codfish abound in exhaustless numbers. In Behring Straits and to the northward great whales are very numerous.

Minerals.—Surface washings of gold have been discovered on the head waters of streams on the east side of the coast range of mountains. The geographical developments are the same on the western slopes. Native copper has been discovered in various places on the coast and in the vicinity of Copper River. Iron ore of excellent quality, and believed to exist in exhaustless quantity, is now being smelted and worked by Russian artisans in repairing ships, &c. Coal is found in large quantities and is used by the Russians for naval purposes. In quality it is similar to New Brunswick coal, but not equal to Cumberland coal. Recent discoveries have been made of what is believed to be a better quality of coal, though it has not yet been tested.

The Inhabitants.—The population consists of five or six thousand Russians and fifty or sixty thousand Indians and Esquimaux. The Esquimaux inhabit the coast on the northern sea, and are industrious, peaceable and teachable. They live by hunting and fishing. The Indians inhabit the interior. They are peaceable, and live by hunting, fishing and trapping.

WHAT THE JAPANESE JUGGLERS DO.

ONE of the feats of the Japanese jugglers now in San Francisco on their way to the Paris Exposition is thus described:—An old man lies upon his back with his feet in the air; a little boy mounts and stands upon them. An oval tub is passed to the boy, which he places under his feet and upon the man's; another is given to him, which is added to the first, and so on until the little fellow's head touches the proscenium from the top of the tottering pile, which is all the time supported by the strong and muscular chap below.

The little fellow makes his salaam to the audience from his dizzy height, coolly fans himself as he surveys the situation, and appears as unconcerned as if reposing on terra firma. Suddenly one of the performers utters an exclamation in Japanese which is responded to by another. The old man, the foundation of the pile, takes up the chorus, the little fellow at the top jerks it out like the snapper of a whip, the "foundation" gives his feet a kick—things look squally for little Tommy—the audience fear that he will fall and break his neck or be terribly bruised among the boxes; the old man beneath appears in imminent danger also from the falling tubs; but no, he gives his feet a kick, throws the tubs entirely from him, and Tommy drops like a cat, alighting with his feet upon the old man's, and in an upright position.

A GOOD WORD FOR FLORIDA.

IT is estimated that the twenty-five thousand strangers have visited Florida this season. The number will be doubled next winter. Many northerners are looking out for places which they will buy and improve, and on which they will escape the piercing cold and trying changes of our northern winters. Florida has evidently a great future. There is no Southern State which has such a fertile soil, such a genial climate, and such facilities for internal and external communication. Railroads can be built with but little grading, timber is abundant, and canals will need few locks. A company has lately been chartered to open an inland route by water from Fernandina to Jupiter Inlet—a distance of about four hundred miles along the coast. Not more than ten miles of excavation is necessary to make a safe and unbroken highway of civilization out of the marshes, creeks and rivers which skirt the peninsula on the east. Fish and game are so plentiful that the emigrant who has a gun and a hook can live like a prince. The "hummocks" are rich enough to reward industry with large crops of corn and potatoes, while the lower lands are well adapted for cotton. All that is needed to make Florida our Eden is an intelligent, industrious, loyal and virtuous population.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.—The betrothal of King Louis II. of Bavaria, to the Archduchess Sophia, sister of the Empress of Austria, is to take place on the 15th of May.

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER FIVE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IN 1586 the first English attempt was made to colonize North America. Under a patent issued to Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, a company of emigrants was landed on the Roanoke in 1587, *but were never found or heard of!* Emigrants from Virginia settled in 1650; others came from Massachusetts in 1661. In 1669 a Constitution framed by the philosopher JOHN LOCKE, was introduced, but found better in theory than practice, and soon abandoned. In 1720, the two Carolinas were divided.

The present Constitution of North Carolina was adopted in 1776.

For sixty miles from the sea it is generally a dead level, with rich land on the rivers, and pine plains elsewhere.

On the central mountains and beyond, soil good, and products like those of the North, with healthy climate. The tar and turpentine of the pine woods is valuable. Iron ore abounds, and gold has been found. Square miles, 50,000; population in 1860, 992,622.

The Seal is emblematic of the products and industry of the State, and has the "*cornucopia*" or horn of plenty of Greek mythology, in its center.

SOUTH CAROLINA

WAS first settled at Port Royal about 1670, but in 1680 was the first permanent beginning at Oyster Point, where Charleston now stands.

CHARLES II. had granted Lord CLARENDON and others all the zone of North America from north latitude 31° to 36°, and thus troubles as to jurisdiction arose, and in 1719 a royal government. Rice was cultivated in 1695. Cotton came after. The share of this State in the early revolution is well known.

Its present government was organized in 1790, and has since been amended.

A level plain, with rich soil and marshes, stretches 100 miles from the sea. Barren sand hills, clad sparsely with pine trees, reach 60 miles beyond, and west of these a varied region of hills and dales productive and pleasant, rich in undeveloped wealth. Square miles, 30,000; in 1860, population, 703,308.

The famed "Palmetto" and the cotton field are on the Seal.

GEORGIA.

Georgia was first settled in 1733 by General OGLETHORPE, its first Governor. Its coast is lined with a range of islands, and for some miles inland is mostly a salt marsh. The islands yield the famed sea island cotton.

In low lands along the rivers rice is raised, as in South Carolina. The pine barrens extend back some 70 miles, and beyond is a rolling and productive region, with valuable forests, crops of cotton, corn and tobacco, and excellent fruits. Gold has been found among the hills. Square miles, 53,000; in 1860, population 1,057,286.

The Seal has masonic emblems, as well as glimpses of scenery and occupations.

STRIKE THE KNOT.

"STRIKE the knot!" said a gentleman one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his ax over a log which he had in vain been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all round the knot without hitting it. Taking the ax, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot, and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the ax to his son, saying:

"Always strike the knot!"

That was good advice. It is good for you, my children, as it was for the boy to whom it was first given. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school? Have you got to face a difficulty? Are you leaving home to live for the first time among strangers? Strike the knot! Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold lion hunter looks in the face of a lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up to it and do it. Yes, strike the knot! Strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties.

BE always frank and true; spurn every sort of affection and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confide your faults and follies to but few.

KEEP good principles, and they will keep you.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM!—*Take Your Choice!*—Since our Spring Campaign Premium List was issued we have made an arrangement by which we can give the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE (Cash price $60) for Fifty-Five yearly Subscribers to the RURAL (40 of them being *new*) at our club rate—$2.50 per copy. This offer extends to July 1st, and subscriptions can commence Jan. 1st or July 1st, or any time between those dates. Our offer of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine (price $55) for Fifty Subscribers (40 of them *new*) is still continued.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 4, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

THE Herald's correspondent says Jeff. Davis declines to apply for pardon, as it might seem a confession of guilt. He thinks his trial near at hand.

Secretary Seward has gone home to Auburn, New York.

The Postmaster-General will appoint special agents under the law to fill vacant post-offices.

The Attorney-General is preparing an elaborate opinion on the Reconstruction Law.

A Herald special thinks Surratt's trial will not come off, the impression prevailing that his mother was innocent.

Numerous applications have been received at the office of the Surgeon General from discharged soldiers for commutation for artificial limbs, the applicants being under the impression that the recent law of Congress for furnishing these limbs to soldiers who are in need of them, will allow the value thereof to be given to the applicant in money if such is his preference. This is not the case.

The Treasury Report for the last month shows a good reduction of the National Debt. Secretary McCulloch hopes, in his next statement, to get it down to $2,500,000,000, where it must stand so long as present receipts and expenditures exist. The Indian war expected will draw on the Treasury this summer.

George Peabody has visited the city.

South and West.

GRAIN CROPS in Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin and Tallare fine, and great breadth sown to wheat.

California steamers up to May 30th have full freights of flour for New York. It has advanced a dollar per barrel since shipping by Panama began.

Freedmen in Kentucky are improving in condition and treatment. In the Edgfield District, S. C., they are mostly employed. Much suffering prevails among them and other poor there, and in other districts.

The levee fund in Louisiana is exhausted; the loss by one crevasse is $1,000,000. Water still very high. A planter lost 50 head of stock in one day at Commerce, and destruction of cattle on the river is great.

A Republican meeting was held at Newbern, N. C., the 24th, some 2,500 colored men were present.

St. Louis dispatches tell of a Government train lost on the Colorado desert, and two men drowned by rain and flood.

Travel west is coming on to the Kansas (or Southern) branch of the Pacific Railroad, as floods have damaged the Omaha branch.

General Sully, at Fort Sedgwick, has had a satisfactory Council with Sioux Indians representing 400 lodges.

The Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad is finished to Selma, 50 miles north of Fort Riley.

The straits of Mackinaw were open the 22d, and the propeller Montgomery passed from Chicago and reached Sarnia the 23d.

Indian Affairs.

A deputation of Dacotah Indians who have been in Washington three months, were complimented by Commissioner Taylor on their sobriety and manly deportment in the Capital.

Gen. Sherman is at Leavenworth. Gen. Augur moves west, from Fort Kearney, with 6,000 men. Between Forts Kearney and Smith are 11,000 Indians camped, and waiting for grass to grow.

Some 2,500 Indians stampeded 500 cattle from Fort Mitchell, and were beaten back from the fort itself.

A large party of Sioux are said to be near Fort Laramie with peaceable desires.

There is a rumor of hostilities with the Cheyennes, South. Lookout Station has been destroyed by them, and three men of the United States Express Company killed and scalped. Sixty express horses have been stolen.

Mexico and South America.

VERA CRUZ is still closely besieged by 7,000 Liberals, and all intercourse cut off, so that starvation seems imminent.

The capture of Puebla by the Liberals is confirmed.

Maximilian is still in Queretaro with 14,000 troops, closely watched by 32,000 Liberals. The Imperial General Marquez managed to get out and reach Mexico with 150 cavalry, and forced $600,000 from wealthy men there, by putting them in prison, and then left for Queretaro with 400 men. At Puebla he was defeated in a fight. The Imperialists hold but a part of Queretaro, and are hard pressed.

Latest European News.

THE London Stock Exchange is disturbed by warlike aspects on the continent.

Prussia refuses the compromise proposed by the neutral powers of Europe; the official press at Berlin the 2d, saying, "This Government did not find it necessary to appeal to the powers for the protection of her rights, and she will not leave Luxemburg."

The *Constitutionel* (French official) says France does not wish war, and will use all means consistent with national honor to avoid it. Meanwhile both sides are arming with great vigor.

It is said Napoleon will send to this country for arms.

A monitor for the Russian navy is to be built in New York.

The Paris journals say there will be no war on the Luxemburg question.

It is said Bismarck wishes peace, but Count Moltke wants war, for which Prussia is well prepared.

The *Weeser Gazette* (Berlin) intimates that Prussia may evacuate Luxemburg, and the Dutch Government officially denies any offer to sell that place to Napoleon.

Queen Victoria has sent a letter to the King of Prussia urging some settlement, and Napoleon has expressed satisfaction in the efforts for arrangement.

Cable dispatches of the 28th state that Prussia has signified acceptance of Victoria's proposal of a Conference of the leading powers of Europe in London to make Luxemburg a neutral territory, guaranteed by all the powers represented in the Conference. This Conference will meet in London, in May, and the fortress of Luxemburg is meanwhile to be dismantled.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—There was more business before the Legislature at its recent session than ever before, but the number of bills passed is about the average for two or three years past. The number of bills introduced in the Senate was 597; in the Assembly, 1,375—a total of 1,972. The Senate passed of House bills, 682; the Assembly passed of Senate bills, 355. The number of bills passed by both Houses was 1,037. The greater part of the bills passed were private and local in their character.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—irrespective of race or sex—has been referred to the people of Wisconsin, by the Legislature. The New Jersey Legislature has voted down negro suffrage.

THE new steamer Daniel Drew, of the People's Line of New York and Albany line of steamers is 380 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 2,500 tons' burden. Her captain is Stephen J. Roe.

WE see it stated that a public meeting of citizens of Cayuga and Seneca counties in favor of constructing a railroad on the lake shore, connecting Cayuga with Ithaca and the coal beds of Pennsylvania, has been held at Union Springs.

A PARIS correspondent of the New York Express says Head Center Stephens is flourishing there as luxuriantly as an Emperor. He is the observed of all observers on the Grand Boulevards and on the fashionable drives of the Bois du Boulogne.

THE largest "piece of paper" ever discounted by the Bank of England was a bill for £800,000; the largest amount in one day was £2,500,000. This was during the panic of May, 1866, when the whole city of London was rushing to the bank for relief.

THE Common Council of San Francisco extended a welcome to Capt. Worden, the hero of the Monitor and Merrimac fight, now in command of the Pensacola, and tendered him the Chambers of the Board on any day he should appoint for the reception of the citizens of San Francisco.

THERE is a prospect that the cotton crop of the present year will be much larger than that of 1866, and not much below the average crop raised previous to the war. Thousands of planters in the South have already discovered that slavery was a curse to the master as well as to the bondman, and that freedom promotes prosperity as well as justice.

TWENTY years ago there were no newspapers in California. To-day there are twelve dailies, one tri-weekly and forty-one weeklies in San Francisco alone. In the remainder of the State there are twelve dailies, one tri-weekly and seventy-three weeklies. Californians are a reading people, and the State press is quite up to the average of our best papers.

THE strike in the Lehigh coal region, that has so long existed, has at last terminated, the men acceding to the reduction of wages, and active operations will at once be commenced. In the Schuylkill region new strikes have occurred at some colleries, during the past week, while at others that have been idle for some time past, operations have been recommenced.

A TRIBUNE dispatch says the Secretary of State has instructed Mr. Motley to deliver his official papers, documents, etc., to the Consul or Vice-Consul at Vienna, Mr. Motley thereupon to be relieved from duty. The official order was forwarded to Vienna several days ago.

THE Hartford Times of April 8, says:—"The woolen factory at Windsorville (Ketch Mills) stops works this week. It is said that the woolen works at Broad Brook contemplate a similar course. The condition of the market for the last six months has been unfavorable to the woolen manufacturers, and the new tariff enacted for their especial benefit, fails to give confidence. In Rhode Island the woolen mills have largely curtailed their business, and some have shut up shop."

NEW RIMMED BLACK.—This is the title of a new, neat and most beautiful type, just the thing for a fancy line, which has recently been patented by Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., Type Founders, New York city. See advertisement.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 30, 1867.

THE money market is easy just now at the great commercial points east, and there is also an improvement at the west. In New York capital is abundant, and temporary loans are easily obtained on acceptable collaterals at 5@6 per cent., and occasionally large sums are loaned on Government securities at 4 per cent. The best commercial paper sells at 6¼@7¼ per cent. per annum. Government bonds have been in demand during the week. Gold is lower, notwithstanding the rumors of trouble abroad. The near approach of the May dividend on the 5-20s has had an influence on the market. To-morrow (Wednesday, May 1st,) about $35,000,000 in gold will be disbursed on account of interest. Gold sold in New York yesterday at 135¾. The amount shipped from New York last week was $752,529.

The general business of the country has hardly improved as much as was anticipated a week or ten days since. The Journal of Commerce, speaking of the Dry Goods trade, says:—"Buyers cannot be tempted into large purchases at any price; the promise for an increase in activity is not very encouraging, and many are expecting a long interval of inaction, with a heavy market."

WOOL.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday notices thus:

The market presents no new feature. The auction sale, though small, attracted a goodly number of manufacturers, many thinking that a forced sale would determine the price to a considerable degree. After the sale (which consisted of only a part of the wool advertised) the buyers went about the market and picked up different small lots at about the prices which were current last week, although in some instances concessions were made. Foreign wool is quiet, but is steadily held. The sales are 370,000 lbs. fleece at 34½@40c. for unwashed, 45@67c. for washed, including State, Western and XX Ohio; 100,000 lbs. California at 18@36c.; 230 bales Mestiza at 30@32c, and 15 bales East India at 16@20½c.

The Boston sales for the week foot up 575,000 lbs., at a range of 50@73c. for fleece, and 32@67c. for the various grades of pulled.

COTTON.—Cotton has now reached a very low point, unequaled since the fall of Fort Donelson. The following figures are interesting at this time:

MOVEMENT IN COTTON AT ALL THE SHIPPING PORTS.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to the latest mail date	1,618,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,995,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	150,000

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The wheat and flour trade just now attracts considerable attention. The high prices paid by every purchaser, naturally leads him to inquire if there is any immediate prospect of a reduction. We have taken some pains to get at the facts in regard to the amount of wheat in store at the various shipping points, also the probable amount now in the hands of producers, and we are unable to figure up any surplus; on the contrary, it is now evident the country is short of good wheat, and must be until the next harvest. The Winona, Minn., Republican estimates the stock of wheat in store in Winona, and the country tributary thereto, at 650,585 bushels, against the corresponding time last year of 2,644,900 bushels, and says:

Here is a decrease of wheat in store, comparing the present spring with that a year ago, of 1,994,315 bushels! But even these figures do not exhibit the true relative decrease—for last year, at the date of the opening of navigation, a very large quantity of wheat remained in the hands of farmers, and was subsequently forwarded to market for exportation. Now, on the contrary, there is not enough, or certainly not more than enough, in first hands to meet the demand for home consumption until next harvest. We therefore estimate that the quantity of wheat now in Minnesota, held for export, is from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels less than it was at the corresponding period of last year.

The telegraph report on Saturday stated that 40,000 bushels of California wheat had been shipped from Liverpool to New York. This announcement has attracted considerable attention. It is evident the sharpest operators are convinced there is a short supply of wheat in the country, or a large amount would not be ordered from England.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$17,50@18,00	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	16,00@17,00	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	27@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@26,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	62½@87½c
Wheat, red	3,10@ 3,16	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white,	3,40@ 3,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@ 1,25	Carrots	30@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25		
Rye,	1,40@ 1,50	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	70@ 75c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Barley	1,12@ 1,25	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 0
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Green calfskins,	16@ 18
		Sheep pelts, each.	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess.	$22,50@23,50		
Do. new mess.	22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Clover, medium,	9,00@10,00
Beef,	8,00@11,00	Do. large	11,00@12,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	6@ 9c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	14@ 15		
Shoulders	11@ 11	**Sundries.**	
Chickens	15@ 18	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. soft	5,50@5,59
Geese, each	00@ 00	Coal, lump, ₩ ton,	6,50@0,00
		Do. large egg,	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg,	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	22@ 24c	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 22	Do. chestnut,	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	23@ 25	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Do. factory	19@ 21	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	11@ 11½	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	13@ 14
Hay ₩ ton	$14,00@28,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, April 27—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 28@28½c. Flour, sales at $10,25@14,65. Wheat, $2,60@3,75. Rye, $1,55@1,60. Barley, $1,22@1,25. Corn, $1,32@1,40. Oats, 75@80c. Pork, new mess, $22,65@22,80; old do. $21,75@22,00; prime, $18,75@19,00. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 11@30c. Cheese, 13@19c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Shoulders, 8½@9½c. Hops, 85@95c.

Albany, April 27—Flour, sales at $10,75@17,25; rye flour, $8,50; corn meal, 2,60@2,72 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $3,45; Rye, $1,61½@1,62. Corn, $1,30@1,31; Oats, 77@81c. Barley $1,28. Clover seed, 18½@20c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,50@3,62 ₩ bushel for Western, and $3,62@3,75 for State.

Chicago, April 27—Flour, $8,50@16,00: Wheat, $2,60@2,85; Corn, $1,05@1,06; Oats, 59½@60c; Rye, $1,48@1,49; Barley, $1,02@1,10. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,50; Lard, 12½@12c.

Toronto, April 24—Flour ranges from $5,87½@9,15; Wheat, spring, $1,76@1,95; fall, $2,05@2,10; Oats, 45@48c; Barley, 62@65c; Peas, 72@73c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $15; Hams, 8½@11c; Bacon, 7@8cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 8½@9½c; Butter, 10@13c; Cheese, 13@14c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $12; Straw, $5@7,00; Clover seed, $7,25@7,50; Timothy, $1,50@1,75.—*Globe.*

The Cattle Markets.

New York, April 25.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $14@18; Cows and Calves, $60@100; Veal Calves, 10@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $7,25@12,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $6,50@7,00; dressed, $10,50@10,87½.

Albany, April 25—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@11cts. Sheep, common to good, 7½@9c; Hogs, 8@8½c.

Brighton & Cambridge, April 24—Beeves, sales at 11½@16c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $145@225 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $10@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $4,00@6,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 6½@8½c; retail 7@9½c. Fat hogs, 9@9½c.

Chicago, April 24—Beeves range at from $4,50@8,75; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,00@8,00; Hogs, $4,75@7,50.

Toronto, April 24—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,00; 2d, $6,00@6,00; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.—Wool market quiet and without decided change. Sales 430,000 lbs. at 45@67c for domestic fleece; 45c for combings; 72½c for scoured; 31@47½c for superfine pulled; 50@57½c for extra pulled; 20@40c for Texas; 18@36c for California; 20@32c for Mestiza, and 16@20½c for East India.

Boston, April 25—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@48c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 52@62c; coarse, 52@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 50@53c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@56c.

Cincinnati, April 24—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@70c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

Married.

IN Urbana, O., April 14th, by Rev. J. B. TUTTLE, Mr. W. C. WHARTON and Miss REBECCA McATEE, both of Urbana, Ohio.

IN Elga, N. Y., on the 16th ult., by Rev. C. A. RUDDOCK, Mr. WARREN PAINE of Lansing, Mich., and MYRA S. FROST, of the former place.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

EMPLOYMENT—LIGHT WORK—GOOD pay. See New Book List. Sent first post, on rec't stamp, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. 902-4t

2,000 VALUABLE RECIPES Sent Post-paid, for 25 cents. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, N. Y. 902-2t

SHORT-HORN BULLS, YEARLINGS, &c., of the most approved pedigrees at private sale, on reasonable terms. Can be seen at the Walberg Stables. Address A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

ANGLO-SAXON SWEET CORN SEED.—This variety grows 6 to 8 feet high; bears 2 to 3 ears per stalk; best kind for table and other uses. Enough by mail for 200 hills, 50c.; 500 hills, $1. Send early. Address O. L. SIMMONS, Rochester, N. Y.

TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE—552½ Acres of heavy Timbered Land in Cattaraugus Co., with mill and other buildings for sale, or will exchange in part for other property. For particulars, address BOX 165, Batavia, N. Y. 902-2t

THE YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND—A Favorite Monthly. Terms, 75 cents per annum. Splendid premiums offered to getter-up of club list. Send 10 cts. for specimen copy and card of premium. Address W. T. HORNER, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE. The first of the new RIMMED BLACK series—send for specimen. Our new Book will be out about May 1st. Type and Presses, Cases, &c., &c., for sale. FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 902-2t 63 & 65 Beekman Street, New York.

HOP ROOTS FOR SALE.—SQUIER, CONGER & TOWER, Dealers in Hops, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., are now prepared to furnish Hop Roots in quantities, to suit purchasers, from the best yards in Oneida and Madison counties. Orders promptly filled. [902-2t] Waterville, April 15, 1867.

AGENTS AND ALL WHO WANT A good paying business.—Secure at once the agency of THE LOST CAUSE, a complete Southern History of the War; patronized by tens of thousands eager to hear the other side. One agent sold 220 in one week. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

200 FARMS IN VIRGINIA FOR SALE—Settlement of exclusively Northern Farmers. Valley Land, heavily timbered, well watered, soil and climate unsurpassed for grains and fruits. Title perfect; price only $3 per acre. Send for descriptive circulars. Address T. B. WIGFALL, Hillsville, Carroll Co., Va.

FOR SALE.—The Celebrated Pomona FRUIT FARM and NURSERY of J. W. Dodge, on the Cumberland table-lands of East Tennessee. A rare inducement to Fruit Growers and Nurserymen; can be made a fine Stock or Dairy Farm. For particulars, description, terms and price—which will be low—address J. W. DODGE & SON, Pomona, Cumberland Co., Tennessee.

THE QUINTETTE ORCHESTRA.—A Collection of Quadrilles, Contra-Dances, Waltzes, Polkas, Polka Redowas, Schottisches, Mazourkas, and Serenade Pieces, arranged for TWO VIOLINS, CLARINET, CORNET and BASS. In *Five Books*, one for each Instrument. Price of the Set, $5. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston, Mass. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 563 Broadway, New York.

$25 GENUINE Bartlett Sewing Machine. $25

Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp, and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 221 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Sews with single or double thread.—*Scientific Am.*

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEN. L. C. BAKER'S History of the Secret Service. This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, *unaltered* and *unabridged, under the supervision of Gen. Baker*, whose marvelous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority. The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 902-4t

NEW SEWING MACHINE. THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1866. Price each, Class 1, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm*, and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care*, adjusted for *special work*, and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 920 Broadway, New York. 902-4t

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.—No. 1, $12 per 100; $100 ₩ 1,000. Extra selected, never better; $15 per 100, or $140 per 1,000.
Concord Cuttings.—2 buds only, $7 ₩ 1,000; by 10,000 only $6,50; by 100,000 only $5 ₩ 1,000.
Catawba Vines.—No. 1, only $25 ₩ 1,000. Cuttings, $3 ₩ 1,000; Clinton cuttings, $5 ₩ 1,000; Delaware cuttings, from extra strong bearing wood, $12 ₩ 1,000. Also all other varieties of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Send stamp for Essay and Catalogue.
902-2t DR. H. SHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known FITS—In a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal FITS—preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS FITS—BROWN. The prescription was discovered by FITS—him in such a providential manner that he con- FITS—not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as FITS—it has cured everybody who has used it, never FITS—having failed in a single case. It is equally sure FITS—in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingre- FITS—dients may be obtained from any druggist. SENT FREE to all on receipt of five cents to pre- FITS—pay postage, etc. Address DR. O. PHELPS FITS—BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, FITS—New Jersey.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY. 1,000 TESTS—NOT ONE FAILURE.
Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.
One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BONS, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April 16, 1867.
The best cure I have ever used. ROB'T J. SWAN. Geneva, April 16, 1867.
I cured 50 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. BENNETT. Geneva, April 6, 1867.
I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. JOHN E. BOOTHS. Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.
Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1. C. REMINGTON, Agent, 902-9t Manufacturer, Geneva, N. Y.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!
BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER
Was the only Machine which received the HIGHEST MARK FOR PERFECT WORK in all kinds of grass and on every variety of surface at the
GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL,
held at Auburn in July last, and was declared by the Judges, to surpass all competitors in perfection of mechanical construction, portability, facility of management, strength and durability. Farmers are cautioned against allowing themselves to be deceived by inferior machines, which are represented as *improvements on the Buckeye*, or *the Buckeye and something else*. Read the Report of the Auburn Committee on these mongrel machines. Descriptive Circulars and Synopsis of Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.
MANUFACTURERS—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (My, Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON., 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & CO., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 902-mi-jel

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A VALUABLE NEW BOOK JUST PUBLISHED.
THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.
BY JOHN J. THOMAS,
Associate Editor of "Cultivator & Country Gentleman."
In one handsome Post Octavo Volume of over FIVE HUNDRED pages, illustrated by FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY accurate engravings. Strongly and beautifully bound in extra muslin. Price, $3, by mail, free of postage.
☞ This is the most thorough and complete work on the subject published in this country. It covers the whole ground of Fruit Culture—containing in a clear, practical, and systematic manner the simplest detail as well as the more difficult methods of cultivation. It seems as if nothing had escaped the attention of its experienced author. The criticisms of the Press are, without exception, of the most flattering and favorable character. A few will show the opinion expressed by all:
Possesses sterling value.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*
Superior to any Fruit book yet published.—*Illinois Journal, Springfield.*
It has *an honest look about it*; we advise all who feel an interest in Fruit culture to put themselves in possession of it at once.—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*
A book of great value.—*Farm and Fireside, Phila., Pa.*
The most complete and practical work on the subject published.—*Rochester Daily Democrat.*
We commend it both to experienced practitioners and to new beginners with entire confidence.—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*
No Agriculturist or Horticulturist ought to be without it—we recommend it unhesitatingly.—*Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.*
A safe and reliable guide, on the various subjects of which it treats.—*Worcester Gazette.*
The book is one of great value.—*New Haven Register.*
The best and most comprehensive horticultural treatise for general use it has ever been our fortune to read.—*New Bedford Mercury.*
The work is a practical one.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*
WM. WOOD & CO., Publishers, New York.
☞ For Sale by Booksellers Everywhere. [902-eo

THE "WEED" SEWING MACHINE, OR "FAMILY FAVORITE."

It never grumbles at its labor,
Nor gossips with a talking neighbor;
It idles not away its time;
It disregards all change of clime;
In heat, or cold, or wet, or dry,
It works without a pause or sigh:
'Tis neither rude nor obstinate,
Nor ever in a sulky state:
Nor does it ever join in "strikes,"
But does whate'er its owner likes.
If oft you give and suited thread,
Its onward course is surely sped.
In cleanliness it much delights,
For this its progress expedites.
Without a change of "tension" sews
Thin muslin or thick leather shoes.
It works with beauty and precision,
Unmoved by praises or derision;
It flies along the whole day through,
And, if you wish, the whole night too,
And still next morning ready stands
To answer your renewed demands.
It does the piles of work you bring
Just like a sentient, living thing.
Yet asks no fee, requires no drink,
And never a known to balk or shrink;
A child may guide this household fairy.
It is so simple, light and airy.
Its worth to tell a book would need,
For though its modest name is "WEED,"
'Tis better far than fruit or flower
For those who wish its housewife power.
This WEED machine, of wide renown,
Is now for sale in every town
And country village, where the people
Can boast a tavern and a steeple:
Where local agents, (never doubt it,)
Will show and tell you all about it.
Headquarters in Connecticut.
The land of brave old General Put,
In Hartford city—famed for much
Of genius, talent, wealth, and such,
But bound to be still more, I ween,
For this triumphant WEED machine! [902-2t

THE HYDROPULT WILL, BY THE power of one hand throw water at the rate of six to eight gallons per minute, a distance of fifty feet. A hose of any desired length can be attached to the Hydropult to draw water from a cistern. It is the best article ever invented for extinguishing a fire, washing windows, washing carriages, watering gardens, sprinkling sidewalks, cleaning cisterns, cleansing trees from insects, wetting sails, a spray bath, &c. Retail price $15.
JAMES M. TOWER, Agent, 251 Broadway, N. Y.

150,000 HEDGE LOCUST PLANTS FOR SALE—From one to three years old. Address BURCHARD & BUELL, Hamilton, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Sewing Machines.
The American Fruit Culturist—Wm Wood & Co.
The Weed Sewing Machine.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
Remington's Foot-Rot Remedy—C Remington.
The Hydropult—James M Tower.
The Great U S Tea Warehouse—T Y Kelley & Co.
Preserve your Gardens—J W Knapp
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
New Sewing Machine—American Sewing Machine Co.
Agents Wanted—Jones Bros & Co.
Fruit Farm for Sale—J W Dodge & Son.
Farms in Virginia for Sale—T B Wigfall.
Bartlett Sewing Machine—Page Bros.
Short-Horn Stock for Sale—A B Conger.
The Quintette Orchestra—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Concord Grape Vines—Dr H Shroder.
Hop Roots for Sale—Sanler, Congers & Tower.
The Young Lady's Friend—W T Hornet.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
New Style of Printing Type—Farmer, Little & Co.
Timbered Land for Sale.
Employment—S R Wells.
Valuable Recipes—C Seymour.
Anglo-Saxon Sweet Corn Seed—O L Simmons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stump Machine—W W Willis.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Milwaukee has 70,000 people.
— Mad dogs are too plenty in Illinois.
— Mix coal tar and sand to stop rat holes.
— 60,000 emigrants went to Iowa last year.
— The Atlantic cable daily receipts are $5,600.
— The New Jersey miners give up their strike.
— England has 400 steam plows and cultivators.
— Herkimer county dairy farms bring $300 per acre.
— The Lorrilards tobacco tax last year was $1,000,000.
— A railroad is talked of from St. Louis to St. Paul.
— New York city tobacco trade is over $100,000,000.
— Nicholson pavements are talked of in New York.
— Swiss watchmakers are adopting American patents.
— Pears in California grow almost without cultivation.
— 40,000,000 Webster's spelling books have been sold.
— Jean Ingelow is preparing a new volume of poems.
— The Faber family have made famous lead pencils since 1570.
— California leather, as well as its flour, has a high reputation.
— Omaha, in 1853 an Indian village, now has 10,000 inhabitants.
— Emerson will have a new volume of poems published in May.
— An old Canadian penny brought $10 in Montreal last week.
— Gen. Sweeney has disbanded the negro militia at Augusta, Ga.
— A court in Rockland, Me., has granted six divorces at one term.
— Gail Hamilton is writing a book on western persons and scenes.
— The best sugar lands in Louisiana are ruined, for the year, by floods.
— Gen. Pope orders whipping, as punishment, given up in his district.
— 100,000 lbs. of good beet sugar have been made in Livingston Co., Ill.
— The Richmond House in Chicago is sold for $83,000 to D. J. Luke.
— In Montana hanging is "climbing the pine limb;" in Nevada "early rising."
— Twelve locomotives for the Pacific Railroad are building at Schenectady.
— An opposition line to New York, by Panama, is starting in San Francisco.
— The Pall Mall Gazette thinks London has reached its maximum population.
— A court trial in New York shows use of sand and black lead in ground coffee.
— The Slate Pencil Co. at Castleton keeps 160 men making 160,000 pencils daily.
— Two families linked together at a late Boston wedding are worth $20,000,000.
— 19,000 copies of Whittier's last poem—"The Tent on the Beach"—have been sold.
— Strawberries from Boston hothouses have sold in New York for $10 per two quart box.
— 10,500,000 letters passed through the Chicago Post Office last year. Receipts $422,000.

Special Notices.

STUMP MACHINE.

An Invitation.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and the want of proper publicity of the trial held at Wayland, on the 24th inst., Mr. Willis understanding that there are four or five machines now in operation in that region, and at the request of a delegation of farmers from that town, proposes a trial of his Machine in competition with as many as choose to accept this invitation, to test their respective merits, at the town of Wayland, on Monday, May 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

From the great importance attached to the clearing of land from stumps, particularly in a pine country, renders the knowledge of the best machine to perform that office of the first importance, and ought to induce every farmer who has any interest in this branch of good husbandry, to attend this trial.

April 26th, 1867. W. W. Willis.

Stump Machine Trial.—The trial of stump machines took place at Wayland, Wednesday, between Willis' patent and the Parrish machine. The Willis' patent pulled seven stumps in fifty-five minutes, and distanced its rival. The Parrish pulled two and stuck on the third. Another trial is proposed for next week.

"Delay not till to-morrow what should be done to-day." Cure that cough before it is forever too late. One bottle of Coe's Cough Balsam will cure It is agreeable, cheap and effectual. Delays are dangerous. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES,
699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 30 Vesey St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted in every locality to get up *Clubs* amongst families for our celebrated Teas and Coffees. We can guarantee a saving to families of 50 cents to $1 per pound on Teas, and 10 cts. to 25 cts. on Coffees. We import our goods *direct*, and sell at *Cargo* prices, thus saving to consumers the five or six profits made by *Middle-men*. Satisfaction warranted or money refunded. We now supply thousands of families over the country, and never have failed to give satisfaction. We pay a liberal Commission to AGENTS to get up *Clubs* for us, and hundreds of our agents, amongst whom are many *ladies*, make a handsome and regular weekly income. Address immediately,

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE
of T. Y. KELLEY & CO., No. 30 Vesey Street, N. Y.,
Post Office Box 574.

P. S.—Be careful to put the number of the P. O. Box in the address, and make your application *immediately*.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a small family, close to the water, near Rochester.
901-tf L. F. DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

INFALLIBLE RECEIPE FOR FORCING Whiskers and Moustaches. Never fails. Ingredients in every house. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.
Address CHARLES N. HIETT.
North River Mills, Hampshire Co., West Virginia.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE just received direct from Texas a lot of fresh seed which I will send by mail, at $1 ⅌ lb, or by Express at $15 ⅌ bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 201 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female to sell our new **Ten Dollar Sewing and Embroidering Machine.** Will pay from $75 to $200 per Month. Address, with a stamp.
901-4t W. S. HILL, Manchester, N. H.

CROQUET.—THE INTEREST IN THIS delightful Game is doubled by using Bradley's Patented Implements. Inquire for

Bradley's Patent Croquet,

or send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.
LATEST MANUAL OF CROQUET, *Illustrated*, sent by mail for Twenty-five Cents.
901-2t] MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Springfield, Mass.

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING AND ENGRAVING on Wood in all its branches by GEO. FRAUENBERGER, No 60 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Sole Agent for C. KUDER'S PATENT "CLOTHES STICK," and J. G. SCHMIDT'S PATENT BUNG-CUTTER. Several other valuable Patents for sale.

SORGHUM.—The American Sorgo Manual for 1867 contains full directions for Cultivating Sorghum, Manufacturing Syrup and Sugar, the latest improvements in machinery, and other information of great importance to all Sorghum growers. Sent by mail for ten cents. Address
BUFFALO AG'L MACHINE WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS, SADDLES, Bridles, Halters, Collars, Reins, Surcingles, Blankets, Tents, Army and Navy Clothing, Grain and Nose-Bags, Muskets, Rifles, Sashes, Swords, Knapsacks, and a general variety of Camp Equipage from the Quartermaster's Department U. S. A. For particulars address C. M. MOSEMAN, 89 Avenue D, N. Y. 901-2t

A NEW FERTILIZER—POSSESSING the most astonishing fertilizing properties, and giving actual results far surpassing any fertilizer yet known; a single seed of wheat producing 57 stalks with 1,572 grains of seed! Has received numerous testimonials and medals from Agricultural Societies in France. Seed of any kind can be immersed in this fertilizer which imparts to them the most active growth and wonderful development. One quart is sufficient for an acre of wheat. Its application to Farm Crops, Fruit Trees, Plants, Vegetables, Flowers, &c., produces a vigor as remarkable as it is wonderful. Circulars with testimonials of its value sent free, on the receipt of a stamp. The fertilizer is put up in stone jugs of 1 quart at $2,50 each.
HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market St., Boston,
Sole Agents for the United States.
Also by the following dealers:—A. H. Hovey, Chicago; I. S. Bell, New Albany, Ind.; R. H. Allen & Co., New York; Sam'l. T. Thurburn, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel Sunorie, Philadelphia, and Washburn & Co., Boston.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—STANTON'S Patent Mill Dogs, Portable and Stationary Engines. Also, manufacture all kinds of Castings, Mill Gearing, &c BEARDS & PENFIELD,
899-4t Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

PROF. JOHNSON'S FERTILIZER will more than double your crop 20 to 30 days sooner. Corn at 80 bushels per acre, where five were produced; oats sixty bushels, pumpkins 90 to 150 lbs., one watermelon weighing 55 lbs., 5 weighing 225 lbs.; also all other vegetables, which greatly surpassed anything ever exhibited on poor land, in Saratoga Co. Agents wanted. Send post stamp for Circular. I. T. JOHNSON, 246 Greenwich St., N. Y.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—Wm. Webster's New American Style of Flower Gardens. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States. Enclose 25 cts. and a 3 ct. stamp, and receive by return mail a sample bed with list of Seeds.
Address WM. WEBSTER,
891-tf Landscape Gardener, Rochester, N. Y.

1867.
The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
HALL THRASHING MACHINES,
With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly forty years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by Wm. Sanborn, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. Easter, Chicago, Ills., Richard Cromwell, Baltimore, Md., Jones & Hewlett, Stockton, Cal., and Wm. Lynn, San Francisco, Cal.
899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—Hale, Frackelton & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Wetmore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Eaton, Maguire & Co., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a *New and Useful Invention*, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on Commission can earn from $10 to $20 per day. For full particulars, enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 900-4t

THOSE WISHING to PURCHASE PAPER *Cheap*, had better address WHITE & BRINCKERHOFF, Jobbers, 48 State St., Albany, N. Y. 900-4t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "COTTAGE BIBLE AND FAMILY EXPOSITOR,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.

☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
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CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. For State, County and Town Rights or machine, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N Y

WANTED—50,000 RURAL NEW-YORKERS, alias, **Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers** and others, to come to North Missouri, and then buy and settle upon our rich and cheap lands. In order to learn the full and good reasons for moving to Missouri let the reader for himself and his friends, send for a package of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co's gratuitous Advertising Circulars. *A Sectional Map* showing the exact location of over 4,000,000 acres of best Prairie, Timber and Coal Lands for Sale, is sold for thirty cents. Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo. 899-1t

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.
Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 899-1t

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Cooper Co., Mo., containing 400 acres prairie and timber; 280 acres under fence; dwelling house with 8 rooms, stone dairy house, Swiss barn, 48 by 32, with other outbuildings. Orchard of 100 young bearing fruit trees, and several never failing springs. This is one of the finest winter wheat, tobacco and grazing farms in the State. Land has been found on several parts of this farm. For terms address D. McMillan, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., or D. A. McMillan, Boonville, Mo.

RHEUMATISM CURED UPON A new principle. The "INDUTO MEDICARI," discovered by J. A. Campbell, M. D., acts upon the absorbents, and its success in the cure of this painful disease is without a parallel.

For particulars send for Circulars.

Price $3,00 per package. Sent free by mail on receipt of the money by
DIXON, CLARK & HALLETT,
Agents for United States,
899-1t No. 149 Chambers Street, New York.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
899-6t RUSSELL & TREMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Elisha Harmon, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of Milford Harmon at Medina, Oscar Folsom at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

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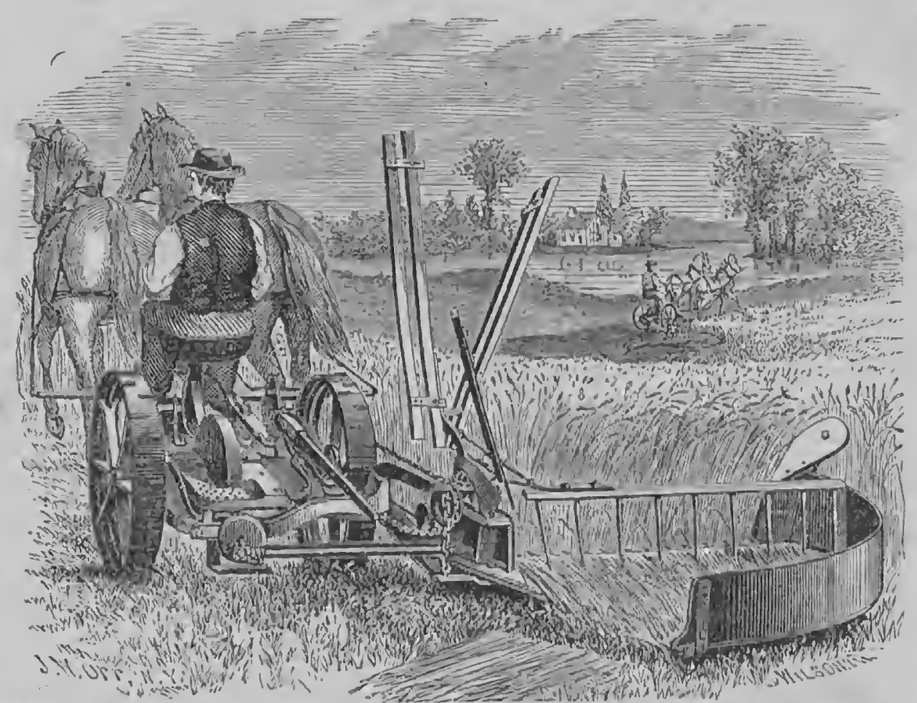
CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:
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GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

This Machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a Revolving Rake, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a Perfect Separation, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a Gold Medal as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some Great Improvements for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Cover, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $11; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (⅜ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. Moore, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—Solon Robinson, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it first and commended it highest of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. Edwards Todd, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. Moore, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

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THE FARMER'S HOME.

BY SHENSTONE.

My banks they are furni-hed with bees
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;
My grottoes are shaded with trees.
My hills whitened over with sheep.
I seldom have met with a loss,
Such health do my fountains bestow,
My fountains all bordered with moss,
Where the harebells and violets grow.

Not a pine in the grove can be seen
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound:
Not a beech's more beautiful green
But a sweetbrier twines it around.
Not my fields in the prime of the year
More charms than my cattle unfold:
Not a brook that is limpid and clear
But it glitters with fishes of gold.

I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed,
But let me such plunder forbear,
She will say, 'tis a barbarous deed.
For he ne'er could be true, she averred,
Who could rob a poor bird of its young;
And I loved her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AMY LESTER'S MISTAKE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

AMY LESTER was a slight girl, with wavy brown hair and eyes of the same color, large, dreamy, and sometimes hiding in their depths the look of a startled fawn. Perhaps you would not have called her face beautiful, for the features were irregular, and her complexion browned with the sun; but that look of trust and unselfishness made it lovely to all who knew her.

It had been a bright June day, fresh and radiant as these first summer days always are; the air had been full of the breath of sweet roses and sunlight and songs of happy birds, but just now the full, golden light was fading to a soft twilight, and the early stars were coming out, silently, one by one, making golden ladders up through the blue archway, on which young thoughts might climb from earth to heaven.

AMY sighed as she laid down the quaint pattern of embroidery on which she had been so patiently at work all the afternoon, and folded her hands idly in her lap. It was not often that she allowed herself an idle moment; not but that she was child enough yet to have been eager for holidays; to have been glad if she might have roamed through those fields plucking red clovers the livelong day; but such pastimes were not for her, and so she did cheerfully what her hands found to do, keeping holiday in her heart all the same.

As she sat so quietly, leaning back against the window frame, the door opened, and she looked up to meet her mother's warm smile, and feel her fond kiss on her cheek.

"You are tired, child. How I wish you would lay aside this work for a day and enjoy yourself."

"Enjoy myself, mother!" exclaimed AMY, "why I am enjoying myself all the time."

"I don't see how, AMY."

"Why, over this dainty work. Don't you see what a beautiful pattern I have chosen? Miss HOWARD left it all to my taste; so I've pleased myself while trying to please her," and she paused while a bright smile played over her face.

"Yes, but where is the pleasure, child?" said her mother, gently.

"Why, mother, don't you *see?* I sit here all day and just watch these lilies and violets bud and bloom under my busy fingers, and the green leaves grow on the delicate stems, and know that *my* fancy has evoked all this beauty on the dead splendor of Miss HOWARD'S velvet; and then, once in a while, when the sunshine steals under the old willow tree, dropping in here upon my violets, I can almost fancy I *am* out in the fields."

Her mother smiled at the pretty conceit, even while a tear stood in her loving eye.

"And so you see, mother, I am quite happy after all; happier, may be, than Miss HOWARD with all her wealth; though," she continued, while somehow the glad look faded from her face, "it must be very sweet to be loved as she will be with a lifelong devotion."

"AMY," said her mother, after a long pause, "it *is* sweet to be loved; but are you sure that you, too, are not as much blessed as Miss HOWARD?"

She blushed, faintly at first; then, the crimson tide welled up over cheek and brow, until she bowed her face on her hands to hide the rich color from sight.

"My child, what does this mean? Does not HERBERT VAUGHN love you, and," she hesitated a moment in almost painful indecision, "do you not love him in return?"

"No, no, dear mother! do not speak thus! Mr. VAUGHN knows that I can never be his wife."

"He would surround you with comforts, my darling, and fill your young life with glad realizations. Think how you have longed to travel, dear; as his wife, you could see those far, pleasant lands which you have so longed to see, ever since your childhood."

"Hush, mother! Would you have me marry him for his money?"

"Not unless you can love him with it, but he is a kind and gentle friend, and I thought you had begun to care for him of late."

"I *do* care for him as a friend, but that is all," and she folded up her work, took down her simple straw hat from the closet, and tying it on, started to leave the room.

"Must you go out to night, AMY," said Mrs. LESTER, following her to the door.

"Only for a little while. I promised Miss HOWARD I would come for those handkerchiefs to-night, so as to finish one this week."

Long after she had gone Mrs. LESTER stood at the door looking down the path which her daughter had taken. Any one, watching her, might have thought that she was reading golden legends of the stars, or listening for the hushed songs of the robins in their nests. Her fingers were straying among the tiny clusters of purple blossoms that hung upon the creeping vine over their low doorway; but she was all unmindful of their fragrance, or of the shimmering starlight upon their leaves. She was thinking of AMY, her only daughter, the child of her old age, and the living picture of the husband she had mourned so long and truly. What wonder that all her tenderest thoughts were of her, or that she held her happiness closer to her heart even than her own life or comfort!

GOD wills it shall be so. Out of the depths of a mother's love spring holy impulses and strong self-denials that would shame many a brave manhood!

It was late, after all, before AMY returned, and when she came into the sitting-room, she startled her mother out of her calmness into a great fear, for surely something had happened to her darling to bring that strange look of unquiet into her eyes, and make her lip tremble so. For a moment she could only *look* her sympathy, then suddenly it all broke forth in a loving appeal. "AMY, AMY, what has happened to you! Who has been troubling my child's content?"

AMY'S face was very white as she told, between sobs and tears, how Miss HOWARD had insulted her; taunting her with her poverty, and desiring her not to force her unwelcome presence again where she had other company.

"But, child, what was the cause of all this; surely she has always treated you well before?"

"Yes—but to-night there was a gentleman with her, and I suppose she did not wish me to come in; though it was the room where I have always seen her, and the servant directed me there."

"Did she insult you thus before this stranger?"

"No! At least, she came out into the hall with me, but he must have heard part of what she said as the door was ajar;" and AMY shivered again at the remembrance of the unfeeling words.

"Never mind, darling; her words, though they may have been bitter and unwomanly, cannot hurt you." So she soothed her as she had done in years gone by, and, smoothing back the hair from her burning brow, laid her cool fingers upon it, until AMY, weary in body, and spent in the inward strength, slept. A sweet sleep it was, too. The same innocent light that shone upon her face when a little child, was there, only shining with a new glory born of an awakened womanhood. The sobs all ceased, and her breath came at length slowly and peacefully. Ah! thought the loving mother, bending over her, how like a tired child my AMY sleeps!

She *was* like a child still. Only seventeen fair summers had blown over her head, and as she had stood for a moment in Col. HOWARD'S parlor that evening, ELLIS GRANDON could not restrain a look of unfeigned pleasure at the sight. This new expression on his handsome face was what had annoyed Miss HOWARD beyond her self-control, and she had vented her displeasure on poor AMY. Yet her vexation was greatly increased when, upon AMY'S departure, her companion made minute inquiries concerning Miss LESTER; whether she had always lived in the village, and what was the name of her father. She answered his questions half petulantly, yet entirely to his satisfaction; and the next day ELLIS GRANDON walked over to Mrs. LESETR'S little cottage, and surprised both AMY and her mother sitting at the window.

Her mother was watching her with tender eyes, while she was coaxing redbreasts with sweet crumbs of bread, the dainty bit of blue velvet, with its pure lilies, its great royal violets, and its budding roses destined for Miss HOWARD, lying at her side in a low chair. He took in all the pretty picture at a glance, thinking over the words of that old poet, JODELLE, whose translation runs thus—

"I saw thee weave a web with care,
Where at thy touch fresh roses grew,
And marveled they were formed so fair,
And that thy heart such nature knew.
Alas, how idle my surprise,
Since naught so plain can be:
Thy cheek their richest hue supplies,
And in thy breath their perfume lies;
Their grace and beauty all are drawn from thee."

The sweet, young face, outlined against the dark, old-fashioned chair, looking, it seemed to him, a little sadder than it did the day before; with such a holy light in the shy, brown eyes, the summer sunshine drifting over the wavy hair, turning its soft luster to gold, and the delicate hand, just lifted above the window-ledge, dropping out the crumbs to the birds.

Mrs. LESTER was surprised and tempted to be a little angry at the intrusion, until he told his name: *then*, indeed, she knew him for the "grown-up boy" he said he was, whom her husband had in large measure befriended, years before, and from whom, after he had graduated and sailed for Germany, she had never heard. "But I have often wondered what had become of you," she said, when they had grown a little more familiar; "and you look almost as you *did*, only *grown up*, as you say."

"I am the same in *one* respect; in the never-ending gratitude I feel to you, and to him who is gone."

"Don't think of that hereafter. *He* felt more than repaid in what you came to be, and I——" Here she broke down; for her thoughts had wandered back, and it was AMY'S pleasant voice which came in as a sweet interlude to the broken conversation; and AMY said to herself, as he went away after an hour's talk, what she had said the night before, "It must be good to be loved by *such* a man."

Weeks passed away, and ELLIS GRANDON was still a dweller in their quiet village; often at the great house on the hill, and quite *as* often, to Miss HOWARD'S consternation, at the humble cottage where AMY LESTER lived; though she *did* suppose some show of respect was due from Mr. GRANDON toward Mrs. LESTER as "his early friend." It was not until a month had come and gone, that it became known that he was Mrs. HOWARD'S sister's child, or step-child—rumor could not decide which—neglected, while poor and unfortunate, by his wealthy relatives, but now courted publicly by them all.

How gay that summer was! June grew brighter and brighter until she was lost in the passionate days of midsummer, and September came, cool and pleasant; and then ELLIS GRANDON talked of going home.

Ah, how AMY'S heart sank. She knew in that moment that she loved him! *Loved* him, when she had known all along that he was the avowed lover of another. What tears of shame burned under her drooping eyelids no one but herself ever knew, for they burned there but did not fall.

It was the last evening but one of his stay—and he had come in with his old boyish freedom, throwing himself carelessly down upon the little sofa by the window. The conversation, after a while, began to grow dull somewhat, for Mrs. LESTER was nervous with watching her poor darling and trying not to *seem* as if she were watching her, while AMY herself sat silent, only occasionally uttering some low response to his lively sallies. By-and-by, however, he, too, sobered down, and said, turning round to AMY'S mother, "I came here to-day to ask you something."

"Yes"—she replied, interrogatively.

"I want to come back for my wife next month," he said, "and I havn't even asked *her* permission yet, until I know whether *you* would be satisfied or not."

"You surely needn't ask *me*," she answered, "you would only think of suiting yourself, I should suppose."

"Yes, but I *do* need to do it," heeding only one half of what she said;" why, I have not even dared to *speak* of my love yet; do not refuse me your sanction to do so to-night."

"AMY won't you bring me a glass of water," and AMY went out of the room as fast as her trembling but eager feet would carry her; and then her mother continued, "Of course, whoever you may choose as your wife, ELLIS, I should try to like for *your* sake, if for no other; and sincerely I hope Miss HOWARD may make you a good and true wife."

"Miss HOWARD!" Then, in a moment more he approached the dear little woman who sat there, listening so intently for AMY'S returning footsteps that she failed to note the tone of surprise in which those two words were uttered, and taking her hand in his, said, soberly, "The only woman on earth I would make my wife is AMY LESTER: now, if you say *no*, I must go."

"What! My little AMY!" And it was her turn to be surprised then.

"*Your* little AMY *now;* but I want her for mine, too;" then, while a sudden fear ran over his strong heart, he said, with a voice sadly unsteady, "Do you think she loves any one else?"

But AMY was there to answer for herself, and he repeated his question eagerly, looking into her brown eyes, and holding her hand tightly in his own.

"Mother," she whispered, "does he know what he is saying?" And she turned her white face around toward her; but her mother only smiled, and he urged again, "You love me a little, AMY, dear?"

Oh, was it *only* a little,—this love that burned in her cheek, throbbed in her pulses, and asserting itself to her own consciousness, looked at him out of her lifted eyes?

We will not say what ELLIS read there, but he gathered her up close to his breast, as if to shield her from the whole world, and said over and over again, so tenderly, "My little AMY!—dear little AMY!" * * * * * * *

There was a quiet wedding at the cottage six weeks later, and AMY, with fresh roses laughing on her cheek, and sunshine sparkling in her eye, became Mrs. ELLIS GRANDON. That Miss HOWARD was greatly disappointed, we have reason to believe, for she had given every one to understand that he was *her* lover, and it is only fair to believe that she expected to be his wife.

AMY wrought no more lilies and violets on Miss HOWARD'S velvet, but sent it back with a sober little excuse, which brought a red flush to her cheek when she read it.

She finds blossoms growing under her own feet now, in the comfort and security of her husband's beautiful home; and when she says, as she often does, "I never thought to be so happy, dear ELLIS," he only kisses her for answer, but thinks in his heart that the happiness that blesses her thrice blesses him.

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MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 22 letters.
My 2, 1, 6, 19 is a kind of fish.
My 8, 1, 13 is what we all do.
My 14, 20, 18 is a kind of metal.
My 21, 20, 2, 7 is a silver coin.
My 21, 5, 9, 10 is a kind of bird.
My 4, 20, 9, 12, 11 is a large stream of water.
My 17, 16, 2 is an intoxicating liquor.
My 15, 22, 12 is an insect.
My whole is a Union General.
Hillsdale, Mich. ARTHUR L. CLOSE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.
My 4, 18, 10, 16 is a city in Pennsylvania.
My 9, 1, 8, 19, 18, 20, 12 is a lake in North America.
My 3, 7, 21, 19, 1, 6, 12 is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 11, 2, 13, 19 is a town in Illinois.
My 1, 9, 5, 14, 15 is a sea in Europe.
My whole is excellent advice.
Orangeville, Ill. C. MASSER.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Revare si het nslo's creenis riesed,
Tuntren'd ro prexees'd;
Het nimoto fo a deinhd reif,
Ahtt mcslebrt ni het rasetb.
Greenfield, Wis. S. S. WESCOTT.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

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A FARMER having a circular field 40 rods in diameter, wishes to lay out within this field an equilateral triangular field, whose corners will just touch the circumference of the circle: what will it cost to fence this triangle, the fence costing $1.50 per rod?
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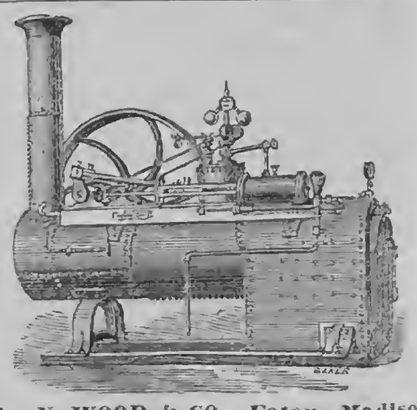

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

To Club Readers.

THE RURAL FARMERS' CLUB is a success. From the tone of numerous letters received we imply that it is highly interesting to our readers. Our aim is to bring to the farmer's home the advantages of an interchange of facts and experience among the cultivators of the soil — a condensed, pointed, practical discussion of a wide range of subjects. You, farmers, must sustain this. What you would say to your neighbors in a friendly chat about farm operations, write to us, and we will tell it for you to a host of willing listeners all over the land. We want, and your neighbors want, your *facts* and *experience*, and no farmer's fingers are so stiff with toil but that he can handle his pen well enough to give these. And we will illustrate for you, too, if you only send along sketches or models—no matter how rude if the idea is made plain—of any labor-saving, convenient, or valuable devices or implements, not patented or a monopoly, which you consider would help your brother farmers to know of and use.

More About Growing Corn.

"A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FARMER," replies thus to "Eastern Pennsylvania Farmer's" criticisms on his article about growing corn:

"1st, *Manure.*—I bed down with chaff until it is exhausted, and then with saw dust, so that all the dropings of the horse and cattle stables is *short manure* as soon as the snow disappears. The dropings and litter of the sheep cotes is corded up *out of doors*, and is fermented or short manure by the 25th of August, and ready for the wheat. I manure no other grain crops. My rotation is corn, oats, wheat, clover.

2d, *Plowing.*—On the same ground where I have raised over two hundred bushels of sound ears of corn per acre, by plowing *ten inches deep*, my predecessor raised fifty to sixty bushels under the "pennymite" *regime*, plowing three to five inches. Corn roots find the bottom.

3d, *Home-made Guano.*—I tried "putting it in the bottom of the hill at planting," two successive years; result, rotted seed and replanting. I tried plaster in the bottom of the hill with the same result.

4th, *Number of Stalks in the hill.*—With the rows four feet apart each way, my ground will fully sustain and mature five stalks in a hill. There are not as many stalks per rod as in drills at 3½ feet, and 12 inches in the rows,—80 stalks in rows, 82½ in drills.

Will my *Eastern* friend please give the number of bushels he grows per acre?"

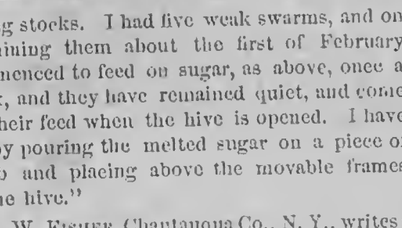
Feeding Bees.

W. D. B., East Hardwick, Vt., writes that in his experience, "the best feed for bees is honey if you have it, but if not granulated white sugar melted, having water enough added to make it about as thick as honey. This makes a good substitute for bee's honey as a food, and is not very expensive. Maple sirup will answer, after the bees commence to fly, but is not safe to feed long before the spring opens. A little feed now will be likely to produce early swarms from strong stocks. I had five weak swarms, and on examining them about the first of February commenced to feed on sugar, as above, once a week, and they have remained quiet, and come for their feed when the hive is opened. I have fed by pouring the melted sugar on a piece of comb and placing above the movable frames of the hive."

W. W. FISHER, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes: "I would say, in answer to HARVEY HALL, in the RURAL of April 6th, that I have learned from experience in bee-keeping, by observation, that bees can be wintered without loss as easy as a herd of cattle. Feed the bees with sirup made of sugar or refuse honey, in the fall; and also in the spring with the same, and unbolted rye flour and water for the young bees, and there will be no danger of losing a swarm. The following recipes for making artificial bee food are given:—*For Making Sirup.*—To ten pounds of sugar add four pounds of water, boil five minutes, skim well and cool. Use good brown or coffee sugar. *For Preparing Candied Honey for Bee Feed.*—Place the honey in a kettle with a little water over a fire and let it remain until the comb is entirely melted; then set off to cool and the wax will rise to the top, which may be removed, and the honey, if too thick, thinned sugar sirup may be mixed with it to advantage."

Clod Crusher.

WE illustrate a very cheap, simple, but efficient implement—first made and used, we believe, in England—for breaking lumps of earth on plowed fields, and leaving the surface smooth and finely pulverized. It is a very good substitute for the roller to smooth the surface of the field and cover grass seed sown after spring grains. It is made



in this wise:—Lay two oak scantling, 3 by 3 inches square and 3½ feet long, parallel on the shop floor three feet apart. Then spike a strip, 2 by 2 and 5 feet long across two ends of the scantling; then four two-inch plank 8 inches wide and 5 feet long, spiking them on like clapboarding, and finish with a plank 14 inches wide for the front. Turn your crusher over, affix a stool for the driver, and the chains to the cross-pieces for the team to draw by, and the implement is completed.

Potatoes—Garnet Chili and Goodrich.

S. F. TOOLEY, Marshall, N. Y., writes for our Club, that—"The best varieties of potatoes raised in this section are the Goodrich Seedling and the Garnet Chili, both originated by Mr. GOODRICH of Utica. The first, is an excellent potato for summer use, and keeps sound until planting time. The Garnet Chili is a large yielder, averaging from two to four hundred bushels per acre. It is the "stand-by" with us, being free from rot, and an excellent potato for consumption through the year; retaining its freshness when other varieties are wrinkled and stale. It should be planted on dry soil. Alluvial beds should be avoided, as these potatoes fail to reach maturity in such soil. Plow under coarse straw manure, and plant in rows three feet apart, with the hills 20 inches apart in the row. The Garnet Chili's are now one dollar per bushel, by the load, in Utica."

Salting Butter.

IT is becoming a very prevalent complaint, among butter dealers, that farmers are not careful enough as to the kind and quantity of salt they use in preparing butter for market. Some put in too much, others hardly enough, while too many are careless as to the quality of the article used. Ordinary barrel salt is reported to contain so much lime as to cause a soapy texture to the butter, while lacking the preservative power essential to good flavor and protracted keeping. An exchange states that the Ashton salt, imported in sacks of four bushels, combines all the essentials necessary to the preservation of butter,—the salt costing about one-fourth more than that commonly in use. It pays well to be particular in everything relating to butter manufacture—a good article, cleanly made and properly put up being certain to remunerate the maker for all trouble and expense, by the enhanced price it is certain to will bring in the market.

MESSRS. WALCOTT & CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRE BULL "TARBOLTON."

THE bull "Tarbolton," herewith illustrated, was imported by Messrs. WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y., at the age of one year, and has since taken the first premiums at the New York State Fair as a two-year-old at Utica, and a three-year-old at Saratoga. The engraving is a fair representation of his points as we remember them in his appearance last fall, at Saratoga. His heifer-like head is peculiar, and is a feature admired by fanciers of milking stock. The Ayrshires are pre-eminently celebrated for their excellent milking qualities. As compared with other celebrated breeds they are recent in their origin, and are supposed to have sprung from the original stock of the county of Ayr, which extends along the eastern shore of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

Opening of 1867 for Bees.

S. J. PARKER, M. D., Ithaca, N. Y., writes:—"The first pollen gathered by my bees this Spring (1867,) was on Sunday, March 31st. This was brought in eagerly after a hot forenoon, at 2½ to 4 o'clock. April 3d and 4th, still more was gathered; and April 7th was a good pollen day. But to-day (April 8th,) they are crowding in with it. To-day, too, is the first day in which they collected dew early in the morning, in the door-yard and garden. This year, by the sound state of white clover roots, promises to be a fine honey year. Indeed, it ought to be a good wheat and grass year, a year of ample harvest."

Poultry Manure.

THE productive power of the droppings of the henery are very great as compared with ordinary barn yard manure, yet many farmers, with a score or two of fowls, take little or no pains to preserve and apply it to the purposes of vegetable production. It is an excellent dressing for gardens, and will repay, a hundred fold, the care and expense of preserving and applying it.

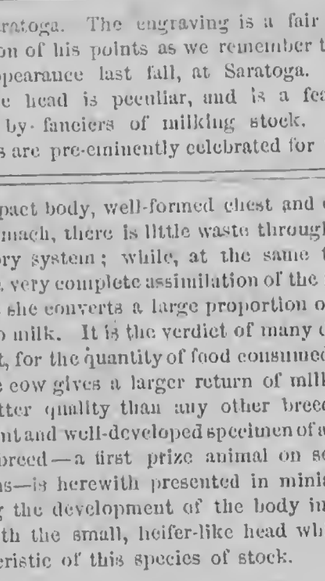
IMPROVED CATTLE—AYRSHIRES.

WITHIN a period of about seventy years the leading breeds of cattle have been vastly improved with respect to appearance, size and productive power. The precise period when this improvement commenced is not material, though tolerably distinct traces of it are found in records a hundred years back more or less. Previous to that time the prevalent breeds of cattle on the Continent and the British Islands were noticeable rather for the incompleteness of their make up, the diminutiveness of their bodies and the paucity of their products whether for the dairy or for slaughtering purposes. The peculiar distinctive divisions are Long-Horns, Middle-Horns, Hornless or Polled and Short-Horns. There are several intermediate varieties differing, in some characteristics, but still retaining a general family resemblance to one or the other of the leading classes.

Whether it has been by crossing, on the part of breeders, or, from improved management and keeping, certain it is that all the leading stocks have shown marked improvement within the last thirty or forty years. Among the most noticeable of these improved breeds, and marked favorites with cattle breeders and dairymen, is the Ayrshire, supposed to be an improved development of the old Tiswater, once in high repute in various parts of England. FLINT, in his treatise on milch cows and dairy farming, devotes considerable space to this breed, and concludes that for dairy purposes purely, or mainly, the Ayrshires deserve the first place. In consequence of the cow's small, symmetrical and compact body, well-formed chest and capacious stomach, there is little waste through the respiratory system; while, at the same time, there is a very complete assimilation of the food, and thus she converts a large proportion of her food into milk. It is the verdict of many dairymen that, for the quantity of food consumed, the Ayrshire cow gives a larger return of milk and of a better quality than any other breed. A prominent and well-developed specimen of a male of this breed—a first prize animal on several occasions—is herewith presented in miniature, showing the development of the body in contrast with the small, heifer-like head which is characteristic of this species of stock.

THE RAIN-GAGE.

WE have thought many of our readers would be interested by a description of the rain-gage, an instrument intended to measure accurately the quantity of rain which falls in any given period of time. The one we herewith illustrate has been adopted by the Smithsonian Institution for use by its observers in various parts of the country, and is probably as accurate and simple an instrument for this purpose as can be devised.



It consists of a brass or tin cylinder *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, three inches in diameter to catch the rain; a small cylinder, *e*, *f*, to receive the water and reduce the diameter of the column, to allow of greater accuracy in measuring the height; a whalebone scale, *s*, divided by experiment, so as to indicate tenths and hundredths of an inch of rain; a wooden cylinder, *w*, *w*, inserted permanently in the ground (represented by the shading) for the protection and ready adjustment of the instrument.

The rain-gage should be placed in an open, unsheltered place; trees, high buildings and other obstacles if too near, may have considerable influence in increasing or diminishing the quantity of rain falling into the tube. It should be located, if possible, so as to avoid eddies caused by the wind. The wooden cylinder should be sunk in the ground until its upper end is even with the surface of the earth. The upper cylinder to catch the rain is screwed to the tube in which it is measured. Experiments must be made with the gage and measuring scale until it is found what height of water in the lower tube represents one inch in the upper cylinder; then measure this height on the scale and divide it into tenths and hundredths. The scale thus made, plunged into the water in the smaller tube, will tell the amount in inches and tenths and hundredths thereof, of the rain that has fallen.

ABOUT PLOWS.

IT is frequently the case that a farmer will buy two plows of the same make and pattern, and one will prove to be a much easier running and holding plow than the other. Why? It may be that the castings are warped and do not fit together well; but far more generally, because the iron in the two moldboards is not of the same temper,—the plow with the softest moldboard being the poorest of the two. The furrow adhering more closely to the soft moldboard, makes the draft of the plow heavier, and, likewise, pulls the plow around to the right, away from the land, therefore making it run unsteady. As an illustration take two pleasure sleighs; the one having on hard cast shoes and the other soft cast shoes. When these two sleighs run over a piece of bare ground the one with soft shoes draws very much the hardest, and has the most side draft. It is quite difficult for furnacemen to make their moldboards always of the same proper temper, and especially is it so where they melt soft machinery iron at the same heat with hard plow iron. As a general rule the best and most uniform plows come from those firms who make that particular tool a speciality and a study. Their mechanics become familiar with selecting and melting iron for that purpose, and their castings are apt to be fitted together with extra care.

PLOW MAKER.

PEAS AND PORK.—A writer in the American Stock Journal advocates the raising of peas for fattening pork. Ground or boiled they are deemed excellent for other stock, also, when mixed with cut hay, straw or corn fodder. But the Canadians rely on peas for pork-making, deeming six bushels of these equivalent to ten bushels of corn, for this purpose. The pea is an excellent decomposer of stiff and damp clayey soils.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE STATE SHEEP FAIR.

Our readers will not forget that the large edition which is printed of this paper requires it to go to press so early in the week that no part of the proceedings of the State Sheep Fair can go into this number. We hope to furnish an entire report of them next week.

PROPER SIZE OF MERINOS.

We often receive accounts of heavy Merino fleeces, shorn from carcasses of under seventy pounds, in the full-grown ewe, and one hundred pounds in the full-grown ram—both being in good ordinary condition. A large proportion of wool to carcass is, of course, a prime point of excellence — but it is bought too dearly if it is bought at the expense of a *proper* sized carcass. It is a demonstrable fact that a small spherical body, like the body of a sheep, presents more surface in proportion to weight than a larger one; and consequently that, other things being equal, the smaller sheep must proportionally produce more wool. We have seen runts on which its production appeared too great to be natural in a well-balanced, healthy organization. It seemed as if the system abnormally devoted its energies to the formation of the pabulum of wool (the special substances which constitute and tend to the growth of wool) to the partial exclusion of those secretions which enter into the composition of muscles, bones, and other structures of the body; and hence while the wool grew as fast or faster than on the ordinary full-sized sheep, the carcass remained dwarfish, unthrifty and deficient in constitution. We have seen sheep that were very small or very large for their species, which were strong and hardy; but this is rather the exception than the rule. The common observation of mankind has always discovered and recognized the fact that the average or medium size, in any variety of animals, is the size which indicates the best constitution—i. e., that development of the general organs and functions, which best fits them to perform their mechanical duties, utilize food, resist disease and withstand hardship. But if excessively small or excessively large animals, for their species, do happen to possess the full average vigor of constitution, it is not therefore expedient to breed from them. These peculiarities are very likely to reproduce themselves, especially in the male sheep. A very small stock ram generally gets under-sized progeny—a very large one, over-sized progeny. This is peculiarly the case where these characteristics of the stock ram are inherited and not accidental. Such a course of breeding, persisted in, permanently changes the average size of the flock. Unless there is a special reason for this — as, for example, to better adapt the flock to meagre or rich pasturage—it is not generally advisable. And where such a motive exists, it is more expedient if practicable, to select a variety whose natural size is adapted to the surroundings, than it is to select an unadapted variety, and then, by changing their size, adapt them to such surroundings. Why? Because we believe, as we have already said, that the natural size of a species, is the size in which it exhibits most vigor; and secondly, because it is most convenient. Why create a new sub-variety, or family, by breeding, to meet a local want, when other already adapted varieties are equally attainable?

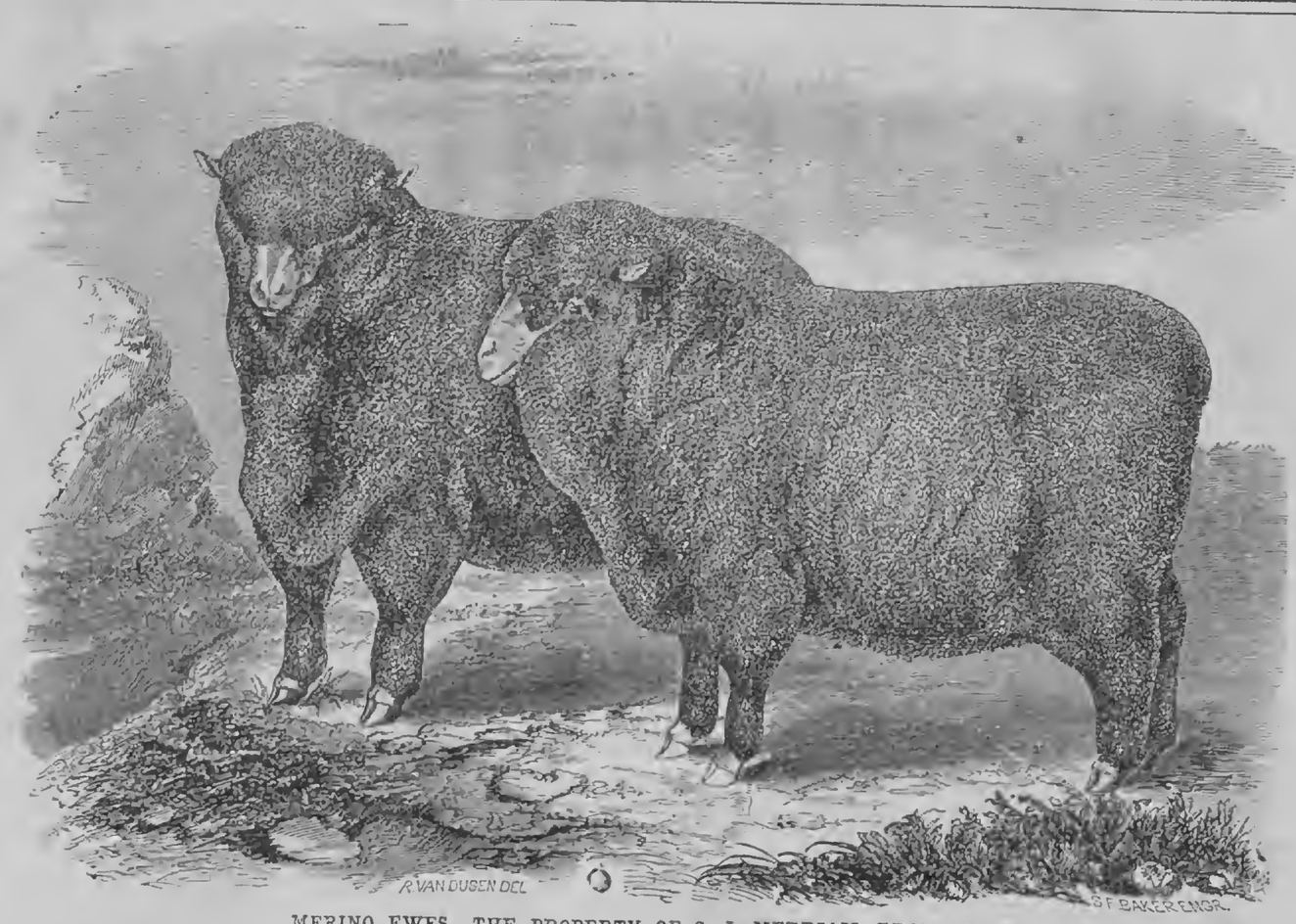
The *proper* size of the Merino, with the conditions above laid down, depends upon the quantity and quality of the aliment—summer and winter feed—which can be profitably bestowed on it in the locality where it is to be kept. On the rich grain lands of Western New York and Southern Ohio, for example, where sheep are only an incident in convertible husbandry—where all its varieties of feed are superabundant—the largest variety is called for. It is called for, because it can as well be kept as smaller ones, and because it will produce a given amount of mutton, with a less percentage of offal than a smaller variety. And it will pay quite as well for what it consumes. The advantage of greater surface for the production of wool, in the small sheep is probably nearly or quite counterbalanced by its increased consumption to support parts of the carcass which are not salable products, namely, the offal — for it requires food to grow offal, in proportion to its amount, as well as mutton and wool. Adding the superior proportion of mutton in the large sheep, the balance stands in its favor, in the situations to which it is adapted.

On light or meagre soils and pasturage, or those habitually exposed to periodical drouths, smaller varieties of the Merino are called for. Sheep, it is well known, consume food in proportion to their weight. It follows then that when pasturage is scanty, a smaller sheep has not to travel so far to obtain its necessary supply as a larger one. And if the large sheep is for this purpose required to travel beyond what is necessary for healthy exercise, the labor thus incurred both wastes its valuable products (wool and mutton) and creates a demand for additional food. How long would the high-fed and heavy Infantados of Vermont retain their present size, condition and weight of fleece, if forced to travel fifteen or twenty miles a day over the burning plains of Australia, or half that distance over the prairies of Texas, when scorched by drouth, to obtain even a moderate supply of food? And turning our eyes to other breeds besides the Merino, how long would the great splendid mutton varieties of England contrive even to *live*, under such circumstances?

Many persons suppose that small sheep are hardier *per se* than larger ones. We doubt this. But it is made to appear so to superficial observation, because the physical causes — meagre feed, privation and hardship—which in the natural course of things render varieties small, inure them to such surroundings; and it is this and not their small size which renders them capable of enduring greater hardship and privation. The size is but a coincident effect of the same cause. We have already, however, noted one apparent exception. The small sheep is not compelled to waste so much strength in securing its food, and can therefore better encounter the consequences of extremely meagre pasturage. But this is rather a mechanical advantage than a result of superiority of constitution. If the small sheep traveled as far the result would be the same.

It follows, from the preceding views, that we would determine the proper size of Merinos, first, by selecting a variety, if it can be found, adapted in this particular to the keep; and second, that in choosing animals from any variety, we would consider good medium-sized ones preferable to either runts or monsters. We have two varieties of Merinos in the United States which, when unmixed with each other, will meet the wants of most localities. The mixture forms an admirable class of sheep—but we have always urged at least a portion of those who specially breed sheep to sell to the founders of new flocks, to preserve these varieties entirely distinct, in order specially to meet the wants of different localities.

We can, indeed, suppose cases where larger, and possibly smaller, varieties of Merinos might be desirable. In breeding to secure either object we would "hasten slowly" and not, so to speak, disturb the equilibrium of the constitution by sudden and violent changes. This is especially important if it be true, as many breeders and physiologists suppose, that the progeny inherit to a great extent a part of their organs and structures from one parent and a part from the other. Thus, it has been claimed, for example, that while the sire controls in much the greater degree the size of the progeny, the dam exerts the predominating influence in transmitting the characteristics of the viscera—and one of those characteristics is size. If then this theory is sound, it would follow that the coupling of a large male and a small female would generate offspring whose viscera were disproportioned in size to the general frame, and like results would follow coupling large females with small males. Such results would obviously be injurious. The ram does, undoubtedly, as we have already said, far most control size. The proofs are visible to all eyes. The other hypothesis has not, so far as we know, received any ocular demonstration. But waving all speculations on the subject, we are prepared to believe on general physiological principles that any sudden and violent changes in the size and structures, produced by breeding, must derange to some extent the animal machinery and the adaptation to each other of the different parts. We could, we think, furnish proofs of this, patent to all eyes. But this is not the topic now chiefly under consideration, and we have not space or time to pursue the investigation at present.



MERINO EWES—THE PROPERTY OF S. J. MERRIAM, BRANDON, VT.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

The Lamb Drop in Texas.—George Wilkins Kendall, the most distinguished wool grower of Texas, writes us:—"My lambs commenced coming on the 12th of March, at the end of a warm and growing spell. On the 13th, the worst sleet storm ever experienced in this State set in; away went the grass: the ewes had no milk; and the consequences you can easily judge. I hoped to raise 1,800 lambs this season at least, but if 500 rub through I shall be satisfied. Most of my neighbors—all with large flocks—are served in the same way. The weather (April 7th) has continued persistently cold, raw and backward. In the older Southern States it has been floods here, freshets there, and late frosts everywhere. * * * Yet I am as hopeful of the future as ever I was. I know what I have done in Texas in years past, especially before the war, and unless Providence has entirely changed the seasons, I am sanguine I can effect the same results again. Why not? April 9th. A warm and growing day at last, the first time in nearly a month. But so treacherous has been the weather this month, and nearly all the last, that I will not crow. Our old ewes are picking up a little, and the curled up lambs, what are left of them, are straightening out—but we are not yet out of the woods."

Why are Rams Short-Lived?—E. E. Gorham, Hadley, Ill., states that a larger per cent. than usual of stock rams and ram tegs have died in his vicinity—and that unused rams running in the same flocks with wethers have not done well. He asks the cause. Under any treatment, we have always found that rams—especially tegs and yearlings past—are more subject to disease and death than ewes and wethers; and this is particularly the case where they are kept together in considerable numbers. They require to be kept in small flocks; to be fed with judgment,—neither too much nor too little; and they should get habitual exercise. The choice stock rams of the country are proverbially short lived—and the evil has rapidly increased within the last half dozen years. We attribute this to the forcing system. They are pampered when tegs to make them precociously large and showy, and to get "brag fleeces." They are pampered the second season for the same reason and to enable them to do extra work—and this forcing system and over-work are kept up through a life rendered short by a total disregard of the natural habits of the animal, and an obvious violation of the laws of nature.

Diseased Ram.—W. M. Holmes, Greenwich, N. Y., writes:—"I would like to know what to do for a ram that has been tough and rugged for two years, and then becomes all at once stiff and apparently *foundered*—but that never has had over half a pint of oats twice a day—no corn—and was not heated." We have no idea that the ram is "foundered." If *all* the symptoms are given, we would merely nurse him well, protect him from sudden changes of weather, keep all the evacuations regular, and trust to nature for the rest.

Cure for Hoof-Rot.—"An Old Farmer," Knowlesville, ——, gives the following as a "sure cure" for hoof-rot:—"Take 4 ozs. blue vitriol, 4 do. verdigris, 2 do. butter of antimony, 1 pint spirits of turpentine, 1 do. strong vinegar. Shake all well together before using. Pare the hoof down so as to remove the affected parts, and then apply with a swab; after which the sheep should be kept on dry straw for twenty-four hours."

The Lamb Drop in New York.—Further information goes to show that the season has not been so favorable for lambs, in New York, as we hoped when we recently wrote on the subject. We have received a number of letters from good and careful breeders which mention severe losses of lambs in their own flocks and those of their neighbors.

Sheep Wintering in Ohio.—A letter dated April 19th, from a leading sheep breeder in Lake county, (Western Reserve) Ohio, says:—"Sheep have wintered badly. Fodder was never so scarce, or used up so closely as now."

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Castor Beans—Cultivation, &c.

The editor of the Farmer's Advertiser, St. Louis, Mo., has had considerable experience in the cultivation and preparation of the castor bean for market. This he communicates in a recent number of his paper, from which we condense the leading features of his practice in the cultivation of this article. The soil for this crop should be dry and adapted to growing wheat or corn. The bean straw is said to be superior to clover as a fertilizer if plowed under in the fall as soon as the seed pods are gathered. Planting should be done as soon as the ground can be got into good tilth, as for other cultivated crops. If the ground is low, or likely to suffer from rains, throw it into ridges. The rows should be from five to six feet apart each way. About every eighth row leave a space of eight feet for the passage of a wagon at gathering time. In preparing the seed, pour water, raised to nearly the boiling point, upon it and let it remain twenty-four hours before planting. Eight or ten seeds to the hill should be dropped, as the cut worms are likely to destroy some of the plants. Keep the ground open and mellow as for other hoed crops. The pods are generally about eighteen inches long, and should be gathered as soon as they begin to turn brown — cutting them off as they ripen. They may be dried in a house specially prepared, or in an open place with a southern inclination — the ground being first rolled down hard to facilitate the gathering of the beans, as they pop out of the pods, as they frequently do to the distance of a dozen feet. The spikes or pods should be frequently turned over till they are all clean, when a new batch, which ripened later, may be put in the same place. If rain is threatened, rake the pods into heaps and cover them with straw or boards. When all the beans are out sweep them together, clean with a fanning-mill, sack or store them, in a dry place, for market. The yield is about twenty bushels per acre, and the price per bushel ranges from two dollars to five. Prolific seasons may depress the price below two dollars, but this is not often the case. Where the cultivation is on an extended and permanent scale, a drying-house is important, as loss from bad weather is avoided and a saving made in the end, amply repaying the cost of the structure.

A Novel Way of Taming Bees.

A writer in a recent number of the Scottish Gardener says:—"To tame vicious bees, we have only to accustom them to the form of human beings. A scarecrow, or what my Scotch friends call 'a potato bogle,' placed in front of the hives of stinging bees, is a great help. It can be shifted now and then, and, to provoke a general attack, place a loose waving rag or handkerchief in the hands of the bogle. I have been told that vicious, kicking horses have been completely cured by hanging bags of hay behind them in the stalls. They kicked and plunged at the bags till their strength was exhausted, when their vice and folly left them, so that they quietly tolerated the bags to dangle by their sides, and grooms to do as they liked. In like manner the bees attack the waving, provoking handkerchief, and sting it till their vice leaves them. That which scares crows tends to domesticate bees. If kept in a garden where men, women and children are often seen, and where they are not disturbed, bees are as tame and peaceable as cocks and hens.

Barks in Steers and Oxen.

This ailment is caused by an accumulation of matter in the sheath of the animal, retarding the passage of the urine, and causing a feverish swelling. The result, if not fatal, is a falling away of flesh, and a general loss of spirit and diminution of vigor. A correspondent of the Maine Farmer suggests that the first thing to be done is to confine the animal and remove the obstruction by the use of brilled stick, by which the matter is drawn out. Cleanse with soapsuds and grease, and follow with a rod or piece of tobacco reaching above the point of obstruction and soreness. Repeat the operation two or three times during the year. To prevent the barks altogether, delay the castrating operation till the calves are six months old or thereabouts. It is to a premature performance of it that the authority referred to imputes this ailment of cattle.

Black-Tooth—Pigs.

These animals, when young, are sometimes afflicted with what is denominated among farmers as black-tooth, which generally proves fatal in a short time, if means are not used to relieve them. A gentleman, formerly a resident in this city, but now a successful farmer in Wisconsin, states that pulling out the affected or black tooth of the ailing pigs, if promptly done when the animals give signs of distress, will produce a speedy and certain cure. A pair of ordinary pincers will answer for the purpose, if a better instrument is not attainable. If pigs are found to be ailing—refuse their food and are disinclined to their customary exercise—they should be examined for the black-tooth, as these are symptoms of this ailment.

Farming in Kansas.

The Ashtabula Sentinel states that Judge Chaffee has purchased a farm of 1,000 acres, near Manhattan, Kansas, sending forward to stock it $5,000 worth of blooded cattle. Among these animals are the imported bull Clarendon and twenty-five other short-horns. A lot of very fine sheep, native and imported, has been sent in the same direction. The Judge has devoted much time and money to the stock department of his business, and his present enterprise, under the management of his son, can hardly fail of proving highly advantageous to the farming interest of Kansas.

Rural Notes and Items.

The Season.—So far, this spring has shown a close relationship to that of thirty years ago. Cold, blustering winds have prevailed most of the time for the last two months, accompanied by frequent falls of rain, sleet and snow, and *vice versa*. It was generally supposed that March and April had exhausted what was left of winter, but May came in quite as grim as its immediate predecessors. Several severe frosts occurred in the earlier days of the month; snow was not wanting, but owing to the preceding cold weather the fruit trees were not sufficiently advanced to receive much if any damage. As we write a change for the better is perceptible, inducing a hope that the worst is now over. Farmers are backward with their work, but it may be brought up in time, as has been the case on former occasions analagous to this one.

Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator.—One of the finest implements that ever came under our notice for use in the garden or on the farm, for sowing and cultivating all kinds of root crops, is "Harrington's Combined Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator." It is simply a hand machine which, as the operator wheels before him, marks the rows, opens a slight furrow, drops the seed, covers it, and finishes by rolling down the ridge. Then the sowing attachment may be taken off and cultivator teeth put in its place, and you have an efficient hand cultivator which will do the work of half a dozen men with hoes in the garden or among root crops. All slides, reeds and brushes are dispensed with in its construction. The large silver medal of the N. E. Ag. Society was awarded to it in 1866. We have received a machine from F. F. Holbrook, No. 24 Merchant's Row, Boston, who manufactures improved agricultural implements.

About Guano.—(J. W.) We cannot say, definitely, whether it will pay or not to use guano on winter wheat. We have an impression that in good wheat growing regions it will not pay to buy and use expensive fertilizers, the result to the wheat crop alone being considered. If the object be to restore exhausted land, and get a good turf on it, guano might be profitably used. We should prefer harrowing in the manure previous to sowing the seed. From three to five hundred pounds per acre should be used. If plaster is also used, sow it on the green blades of grain.

Pork Packing in Cincinnati.—The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for February contains a table showing the number of hogs packed at Cincinnati during thirty-five years, also their average weight per head for the last ten years, and the average price per pound for the last fourteen years. The results are: Number of hogs killed in 35 years, 10,752,027; average weight per head, omitting fractions, 210 lbs.; average price per hundred pounds for last fourteen years, $6.75. The highest price paid in the series of years was $14.62½ in 1864-65. The lowest, 2.22 3-5 in 1861-62.

Potato Culture.—Under this heading J. H. Vail, in the Cultivator, gives his experience in cultivating the potato and "the decrease in the yield per acre now, compared with former years. He thinks that experience has proved that the farther we get from the source of all new kinds—the seed ball — the less the yield, the weaker the plant, more subject to disease, and the finer the quality of the tubers when they do escape the rot." He adds that using potatoes for seed, grown in mucky land, on upland, and *vice versa*, will add twenty per cent. to the quantity.

Elliott's Hay and Manure Loader.—(C. R. M., Marengo, Iowa.) The "machine" termed "Elliott's Hay and Manure Loader," is an unmitigated humbug. The proprietors of it are shrewd operators and have "deeded" more money out of farmer's pockets than they could ever hope to earn in a lifetime of honest toil. However nicely the model may operate you will find the machine perfectly worthless when put to practical work.

New England Ag'l Society Fair.—The Executive Committee of this Society has decided to hold the next New England Fair at Cranston, about three miles from Providence, R. I. The grounds selected are those of Col. Amasa Sprague, containing seventy-five acres, encompassed with a substantial fence twelve feet high. A hall is in process of erection competent to seat five thousand people. The Fair will be held the first week in September.

The Cotton Crop.—The cotton crop of last year has been about half sold, according to an estimate at New Orleans, bringing the growers about one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. Pressing demands will soon absorb the avails of the remaining moiety. The National Intelligencer says the great resource of the South must, or ought to be found in the application of a large force in the production of cotton.

Gas-Tar on Corn.—(A. W., Saratoga Co., N. Y.) Gas-tar applied to seed corn is said to prevent birds from pulling it. We have never tried it, but know that ordinary tar is efficacious. One quart would be sufficient for half a bushel of seed. Pour hot water on to the corn, let it stand a few minutes, then drain off the water, pour on the tar and stir briskly. The corn will be hot enough to spread the tar sufficiently.

The Cattle Plague.—At a recent meeting of the "American Institute Farmers' Club," Prof. Brown delivered a lecture on the Cattle Plague which is said to have given great satisfaction. He showed diagrams of the virus enlarged 2,800 times, which the Tribune denominates opening the wonders of the invisible world.

Farm Manager.—Any one requiring the services of an experienced person to manage a farm in all its branches is referred to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Gardener in this paper. The advertiser can give unexceptional references, and has the capacity to "fill the bill" he publishes.

Large Eggs.—O. C. H., Whitney, Vt., writes us that Black Spanish fowls, owned by Calvin Kelsey of that town, laid two eggs, one of which measured 8 inches in circumference one way and 7 inches the other; the second egg 7½ and 6 inches.

Hildreth's Gang Plow.—E. E. S., Saline, N. Y., asks where the above named patent gang plow is manufactured. Our advertising columns ought to tell him. We do not know.

Anthracite Coal Ashes.—(A Subscriber, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.) These ashes possess little value for fertilizing purposes. Perhaps they are of most use scattered on grass land, or applied to light, sandy soil.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Most farmers are ambitious to possess a good orchard, but few cultivate what might strictly be termed a fruit garden. On many farms orcharding for market purposes is of doubtful profit, but on every farm a garden devoted to growing fruits for family use would be remunerative in every sense of the term.

The fruit garden should not be large, as it will not be taken care of well enough; it should be located near the dwelling both for convenience in cultivating and pleasure in beholding it; it should be sheltered under the lee of the buildings, or a hill, and surrounded by a dense, high evergreen hedge, or a tall, close board fence or stone wall. A sunny, warmly exposed location should be chosen, and the soil should be thoroughly drained, well enriched, and deeply dug up. In short, make a good beginning, for when the trees are planted you cannot drain, subsoil, or change the location without incurring great expense.

Half an acre will make a fair sized fruit garden. Let us say that it is eight rods one way and ten the other; that it is longest north and south, and is inclosed with a tight board fence or stone wall eight feet high.

Now let us see what we can plant in it. First, we will have a border on the south, west and east sides, four feet wide, planted to grapes, apricots, and nectarines, which are trained against the fence. Next to this border on the west and east sides only we will have a strip of grass eight feet wide. The two entrances to the garden shall be on the south end, opening to the ends of these grass strips or walks. These are our only walks; they serve for turning places for the horses in cultivating the garden, and the grass will mulch the strawberry bed. Along the south end of the garden devote ten feet to strawberries, then set seven rows, five feet apart, with raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, then four rows of dwarf pears, and as many of peaches, planting the trees eight feet apart each way, and heading them low; then you will have room left for two rows of cherry and one of plum and one of apple trees.

This variety and quantity of fruit well taken care of will amply supply an ordinary family.

MEAN TEMPERATURE NECESSARY FOR GRAPES.

J. S. Lippincott, Esq. of New Jersey, a man of scientific eminence, in an article on the Geography of Plants, gives the following rules for determining the fitness of districts in the United States for the growth of certain varieties of vines: Those places which have a summer temperature of 66.5°, a hot month of 70° and a September of 60°, will ripen Delaware, Clinton, Perkins, Iona, Logan, Israella, with other hardy varieties. The temperature of their growing season corresponds to a mean of 65° and upwards, and an aggregate of heat of about 8.000° Farenheit.

Those places which have a summer of 70°, a hot month of 72°, and a September of 63°, will ripen Concord, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Creveling, &c. Their season of growth corresponds to a mean of 67°, and an aggregate of 8.500°.

The Isabella requires a summer of 72°, a hot month of 73°, and a September of 65°, and a mean during its growing season of 70°, and an aggregate of 10.000° of heat, &c., &c.

The summer temperature of Buffalo, N. Y., is 68°; it has a hot month of 70°, and a September of 62°; and it is said that the temperature of places on the banks of the Niagara, north of the city, is from two to three degrees greater.

INSECTS ATTACKING RASPBERRIES.

Eds. Rural:—Almost every cane of my raspberies, both black and red, has been pierced by some insect depredator, with small perforations the size of a pin, in each of which, in the pith of the cane, I find an egg about an eighth of an inch long, of a whitish color. These perforations occur in rows and very close together. The rows are from half an inch to half a foot long, and sometimes several rows on a cane. Above these nests the cane is dead. The most of them are as much as two feet from the ground. The prospects of my berry crop are diminished at least one-half in consequence of this. I would like information as to the nature of the "varmint" that has caused the trouble, and also how to prevent his operations in the future.

I have a patch of artichokes in my garden and want to get rid of them. If there is any thing more fatal to them than large doses of hoe well followed up, I would be glad to know it. Can they be killed in one season by keeping the tops hoed off? Dr. F. H. Guiwits.

Clinton, Mich.

Remarks.—What do those skilled in insectology say to this? As to the artichokes, our correspondent might turn his bed into an unfloored pig sty, and put an unrung pig thereon, and we think the artichokes would "come out."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD WORK.

May is a busy month in the vegetable garden. Peas want hoeing, and perhaps brushing; early beets, parsneps, carrots, etc., if sowed the last month, want weeding. If not sown, the sooner the task is done the better for your chance of long, strong tubers. Make the ground deep and mellow. Melons, cucumbers, sweet corn, squashes, beans, etc., all to be planted this month. Keep the melons and cucumbers and squashes each a good distance apart, if possible. Tomatoes when first taken from the frame and planted should have a box around them a few days, until their roots get newly established. The same also of melons and cucumbers taken from the frame. In making melon and cucumber hills, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, and distribute it wide as well as deep. Lima beans want rich, well-manured soil, or they give but a poor return. Celery plants need to be pricked out into a gentle spent hot-bed frame. Cauliflower plants, as well as cabbages, are benefited by adding a handful of bone meal in each hill where they are to be planted.

If you expect to gather good fruit, or large and fragrant flowers, keep the soil frequently stirred; never let it get packed down and dried. If drought comes, the more you stir the land the better. Soil stirred after four o'clock P. M. will absorb the dew almost equal to the effect of a small shower. Many years ago, we kept a large nursery fresh, green, and growing all summer, by keeping our plow and cultivator working from three P. M. to dark, and sometimes a little on moonshiny nights. Grass fields all around us were burned out, forests were brown, and yet our trees and plants grew on as usual, and all by means of constant stirring of the soil.

Dahlias may be planted out any time after the 10th of the month. Deep, moist ground gives the growth and blooms; while as manure, we have never found anything equal to a weekly application in liberal quantity of soap-suds, water and chamber lye.

Stir the soil carefully around Japan lilies or other bulbs that are now coming strong out of the ground.

This is the best month to prune peach-trees. Take out all dead wood; shorten back the last year's growths one third to one-half; take away entire most of the puny little twigs, and shorten others back into spurs for bearing another year. Clear away all borers from the roots.

Fruit-trees may yet be pruned; indeed, it is better to do it now than in mid-winter. Pruning now will be for the purpose of creating form and more vigorous growth. Trees that are already growing thriftily had better be left until the last of July or early August, when the pruning will have a tendency to check extended growths and increase the number of fruit-buds.

Pelargoniums will now be flowering freely. Water liberally and often, with liquid manure. Keep the plants as near the glass as possible, and shade them at noonday.

Plant Gladiolus bulbs this month. Select your colors, and plant the most brilliant in the center of the bed.

This is a good month to propagate all greenhouse plants.

Lawns require frequent mowing and rolling at this season. If left to grow so as to send up the seed stem at this time, it will be difficult to get the grass again into good shape this season. As the hot weather approaches, mowings will not require to be as frequent.

About the 10th of this month all bedding plants may be planted out. It is always best to harden them off, as it were, for a few days after being received from the green-house, by placing them in an open frame and shading them slightly. If planted out in the border immediately when received from the forcing frames or greenhouses, they often flag and die. It is also always best to head them back one-third to one-half in planting, thus taking away the most succulent and unripe parts, leaving the supplies from the roots to fill more perfectly and push forward with new vigor the remaining buds.—*Horticulturist.*

TRITOMA UVARIA.

We give herewith a fine illustration of the flower and spikes of this splendid bulbous, perennial plant. When first introduced it was thought to be hardy, but experience has proved that it is not safe to leave it through the winter in an unprotected border. The plant is half evergreen, the flower stem and large leaves dying down, leaving a tuft of green, side shoots. The varieties are *Glauca*, which is of a hardy, herbaceous character, with a flower stem from two to three feet in height, covered on the top with oblong, bell-shaped flowers of brilliant scarlet and yellow colors, densely covering the stalk in a pyramidal form for about six inches. The foliage is light-green, from one to two feet long, narrow pointed, with a slight shade of grey. This species begins to flower at the end of July. *Glaucescens*, succeeding the former in blooming, but a little more luxurient in growth. *Grandiflora* and *Serstona*—these species bloom somewhat later, and show a succession of flowers until the winter sets in. They grow in any well-worked soil, and deserve a place in every garden.

Cucumber Raising.

Cucumber Raising.—The editor of the Southern Farmer tells how he manages cucumbers and never failed of a good crop. Manure a bed on the border of the garden—the size depending on the quantity to be produced. Spade the manure well in. Draw up small ridges about two feet apart; soak the seed for twenty-four hours in a weak brine of saltpetre and as much soot as can be stirred in, using hot water. Press the seed into the earth about six inches apart. When up, cultivate till the vines are well developed, and then look out for a good return.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Ripening New Wines.—The Agricultural Committee of Sologne, France, has awarded the gold medal offered some time since to the inventor of a process which should enable French wines to be conveyed by land and sea, and preserved in any climate, without alteration in flavor. M. Pasteur, who receives the award, has succeeded in establishing the fact that the heating of ordinary wine to the extent of 50 degrees centigrade, is sufficient to kill all microscopic vegetation, or the ferments by which it is produced, without affecting color or flavor, and to insure the preservation of the wine in closed vessels for an indefinite period. The various morbid changes in wines are found to be due to various stages or phases of microscopic vegetation, which M. Pasteur has accurately described.

New Grape Region.—Hon. Lewis F. Allen has published a series of articles in the Buffalo Express, showing up the capabilities of Grand Island and the banks of Niagara River for grape culture. He thinks the earliest varieties of American grapes will grow and ripen anywhere along the river after reaching a point six miles north of Buffalo, so successfully that good wine in abundance may be produced, and he advises the planting of vineyards in that locality.

Fruit Boxes Given Away.—The person sending the advertisement with the above heading wishes us to state that he made an error in the same. It should read "price of pints and quarts $10 per 1000, instead of 100." See advertisement as corrected.

Propagating Roses.—Please ask your Rural correspondents who love flowers to inform us how to propagate roses by cuttings or layering. All that I have seen upon this subject is so indefinite that I cannot tell how to proceed.—E. S. S.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Eds. Rural:—Like every other housekeeper and lover of good things, I am disappointed if the "Domestic Column" is omitted from the Rural, and therefore send my mite to help fill it:

Dutch Cheese.—Put thick sour milk or fresh buttermilk in a suitable vessel, and set it over the fire where it will scald slowly; never having the heat greater than the hand can bear, if cooked too much it is dry and hard. As soon as the whey separates from the curd dip the whole carefully into a colander or seive, to let the whey run off, and squeeze the curd as dry as possible with the hand; then add sweet cream, a lump of butter and a pinch of salt, according to the amount of curd you have. Mix this well and press your cheese into a bowl, and you will have an excellent dish.

Cottage Cheese.—Take curd prepared as above, salt it, and tie in a cloth. Lay a plate on the top and put a weight on it to press the whey out; let it stand till tea time, then take out your curd, slice it in a suitable dish, cover it with sweetend cream. This is a favorite dish with many.

Pickled Eggs.—As this is the season for fresh eggs, if you have a quantity of boiled ones left, as often happens, remove the shells, slice the eggs (they should be hard boiled,) cover them with vinegar and a layer of horseradish, and lovers of eggs will enjoy them.

Geneva, Wis., 1867. Aunt Rachel.

To make Ham Balls.—Take what is usually left and otherwise lost of boiled ham, chop fine, add as many eggs as you have persons to eat and a small amount of flour; beat together and make into balls. Fry in a little butter to a nice brown. They are eatable.—Mrs. M., *Holly, N. Y.*

Orange Pie.—In reply to the inquiry for a recipe to make Orange Pie, I send one which I have used for pies or tarts, and find very good: Boil sour oranges in plenty of water until a straw will pierce the skin; then cut off a piece from the top and bottom, cut the remainder in bits or slices; to a quart bowl of the orange, put a teacup of sugar, and half a grated nutmeg, and finish as pie or tart. If sweet oranges are used, the quantity of sugar should be less.

Cocoanut Cake.—Grate the white meat of one cocoanut; take half a pound of flour, three-quarters pound sugar, six ounces butter, and six beaten eggs for the cake; flavor to taste; when well beaten, stir in the cocoanut, and bake as pound cake.—Nix.

Ostrich Feathers.—To clean white ostrich feathers, take four ounces of white soap, cut small, dissolved in four pints of water, rather hot, in a large basin; make the solution into a lather. Introduce the feathers, and rub well with the hands for five or six minutes. After this soaping, wash in clean water, as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

To Drive Nails.—Many persons, especially ladies, are ignorant of the proper place in which to drive a nail in the wall when desiring to hang a picture, &c. Examine the wainscoting around the bottom of the wall, and where you find the heads of the nails that have secured it to the wall, immediately over it from the bottom upwards will be the only place wherein to find a firm footing for a nail.

"A Penny Saved Good as Two Earned."—This time-honored proverb has lost none of its pith, and those who make it the rule should not fail to use Pyle's O K Soap, which does not waste away like the common brown soaps, and which leaves the garments washed beautifully white and pure. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Merchants—Are you willing to buy a certain number of pounds of Saleratus and only get so many papers containing only 14 or 15 ounces? Buy *Best Chemical Saleratus* and you will get full weight and best goods.

New Advertisements.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

Established, 1861,

Is endorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Orange Judd, Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

EVANGELIST, New York City. Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City. Edward Bright, Editor.

INDEPENDENT, New York City. Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

THE METHODIST, Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

TRIBUNE, New York City. Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,30 ₩ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₩ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 610 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 34th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 133 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
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The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—Hale, Frackelton & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Wetmore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Eaton, Maguire & Co., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANNIVERSARY OF A DAUGHTER'S DEATH.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

My child I do not love thee less,
That I can say, now years have flown;
"I would not call thee back to earth,
Even if the power were all my own."
I loved thee fondly then, but more
Unselfishly I love thee now,
For I am willing to endure
My sorrow, rather than that thou
Should'st sully thy white robes with earth,
Or wearily 'neath sorrow bow.

I do not love thee less my child,
Because I sit with tearless eye,
And tell of all thy gentle ways,
Ere thou didst leave us for the sky.
I calmly fit and fold away
Each little garment thou didst wear,
The toys thy childish hand hath borne,
The locks of shining golden hair;
And tears, sweet gentle tears I shed,
Where once my murmurs filled the air.

If GOD had willed that thou shouldst stay,
Long happy years beside me here,
Thrice blessed would my lot have been,
Each little household flower to rear.
But since the Father called thee home,
I dare not murmur at His call;
Unbounded wisdom judges best,
And loving kindness governs all.
Oh! let me say "Thy will be done,"
Whatever may my life befall.

Van Buren Co., Mich.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

AS SEEN AT HOME.

IN almost every newspaper we pick up now-a-days, something can be found to the effect that literary women and bad housekeepers are synonymous. We have seen this so often that, with the thought of such, immediately a vision of a wife with dishevelled locks, a husband with buttonless shirts, children with begrimed faces and ragged clothing, rises before us. The house a babel of confusion, with unmade beds, unwashed dishes, with a slatternly maid, stares us in the face; dust on the piano, dust on the sofa, dust everywhere; we feel it in our eyes and nostrils, and we cry out in desperation, "Why were not women created like oysters? Why were they supplied with that seemingly worse than useless appendage, a head?"

Then, like the fragrant breath of a June morning, comes the thought of ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, fanning the motes from our eyes and the cobwebs from our brain. Knowing how strong and eloquent an advocate she is of the equal rights of her sister women, we are willing to trust to her goodness to forgive if we slightly invade her domestic sanctuary, in trying to free them from unjust censure. Not that we think her an isolated instance of capacity for making home pleasant and beautiful among thoughtful women, but because years spent in the same neighborhood enable us to "speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," and because her life proves so completely the folly of such sweeping assertions.

With Mrs. STANTON, both as speaker and writer, many are familiar, but Mrs. STANTON at home all may not know. A most devoted wife and mother, she studies at all times the best welfare of her family. The affairs of her household, by no means small, are conducted with a perfection of arrangement never excelled, and rarely equaled. There is no jarring, no confusion. Whatever she attempts to do she endeavors to have done as perfectly as possible; whether it is an address on Reconstruction, or the superintending of the preparation of pickles and preserves. I do not believe any one *ever* entered her doors to find the house in disorder. Even house-cleaning she robs of its horrors.

If she advocates "Woman's Rights," it is evident many a thought of the loved ones at home inspires her. To her husband, a genial, intelligent companion; to her children, an interested sharer in all their joys and sorrows; nevertheless ready at any time, if she so desire, to enter into conversation, public speech, or argument, with men of thought and action. Speaking of this reminds me that I have heard of men of giant intellect, whose minds became so unballanced by their almost superhuman efforts that they did not know that their boots were on the center-table and their hats in the coal scuttle; who were obliged to have recourse to two or three glasses of *aqua-ardente* and a vigorous use of the meerschaum to obtain an equalibrium. Whatever Mrs. STANTON says or does, she needs not the aid of brandy or tobacco. H. A. A.

Chicago, Ill., April, 1867.

DR. FRANKLIN'S DAUGHTER.—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the widow of Prof. Bache: "It has not been so generally remembered as it deserves, that Dr. Franklin's only daughter, Mrs. Bache, was a true inheritor of the zeal of her father in the cause of this country, and by her energy and efficiency more than 2,200 needlewomen were at one time employed in making clothing for the army. The French were particularly struck with her appearance, and the Marquis de Chastellenx recommended her as a model of domestic virtues and feminine patriotism to all the ladies of Europe. This no doubt secured to the sewing circle over which she presided the immense European contributions, which were necessary to support so vast a work."

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, the author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," is a woman about thirty-three years of age, has dark hair and eyes, and a face as beautiful as that of an Italian madonna.

THE LITTLE GOSSIP.

TIMELY blossom, infant fair,
Fondling of a happy pair,
Every morn and every night
Their solicitous delight,
Sleeping, waking, still at ease,
Pleasing, without skill to please;
Little gossip, lithe and hale,
Tattling many a broken tale,
Singing many a tuneless song,
Lavish of a heedless tongue;
Simple maiden, void of art,
Babbling out the very heart,
Yet abandoned to thy will
Yet imagining no ill,
Yet too innocent to blush;
Like the linnet in the bush,
To the mother linnet's note
Moduling her slender throat;
Chirping forth thy petty joys,
Wanton in the change of toys,
Like the linnet green in May,
Flitting to each blooming spray;
Wearied then and glad of rest,
Like the linnet in the nest;
This thy present happy lot,
This, in time, will be forgot;
Other pleasures, other cares,
Ever-busy Time prepares:
And thou shalt in thy daughter see,
This picture once resembled thee.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

"JENNIE JUNE"—Mrs. D. G. Croly, formerly of Rockford—it is said makes about one hundred and fifty dollars per week, for the twenty odd letters that she regularly writes to newspapers, on fashions, and other topics. Her husband is managing editor of the New York World.

ONE important feature of the Paris Exhibition will be the delegation of French artisans, comprising 305 males and 10 females, whose duty it will be to study the mechanical contributions of other nations, with a view to France being benefitted to the fullest extent by their exhibition. This delegation is to be elected by the great mass of the working people, and every one who votes is to receive a free ticket for one visit to the Exhibition. Women are to be allowed to vote in this election.

IN Paris, a young couple went to a church to be married. During the time the ecclesiastic who presided at the ceremony was addressing them, the bride fell into a deep sleep, which lasted till the moment came at which the young husband was to put the nuptial ring on the finger of his drowsy partner. On perceiving her state of unconsciousness, he was, as may readily be believed, shocked and angry at such a flagrant disregard of decency. At the conclusion of the ceremony, he informed his bride's friends that he would not live with her; and, giving two thousand francs, as stipulated in the contract, he left her.

ONLY let a woman be sure that she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but beloved; let her feel that her care and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished, and she will be to her husband and her children, and society, a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain, and toil, and anxiety, for her husband's love is to her a tower and a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of her sorrow. A house with love in it is to a house without love as a person to a machine; the one is life, the other mechanism.

A FEW days since a gentleman from a distance visited Columbus, Ohio, on business, and having a leisure hour, concluded to call on Miss ——, with whom he had some acquaintance. He went, rang the bell, and when she made her appearance at the door he did not recognize her in her kitchen attire. He asked if Miss —— was at home. She very prudently accepted the situation, and informed him that she was in, and after seating him in the parlor retired, as she observed, to inform her of his presence. She went to her dressing room, and after a thorough re-rigging, application of paints, powders, false curls, tilters, etc., she presented herself a second time, when she was at once recognized by the gent. Of course a pleasant hour was whiled away, during which she found occasion to apologize for not making her appearance sooner than she did. How many ways deception shows itself.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY SKETCHES.

NUMBER TWO.

THE ANSON farm was purchased; and ROBERT began to feel a new dignity in assuming the duties of a bona fide land-owner. Not a very enlivening prospect did the premises present to a casual observer; for the late possessor was narrow of mind and feeble from age, and had pinched out his darling dollars from a half-starved soil, ineffectually battling a wild horde of straggling enemies, that held full sway in the fence corners, now and then marching boldly out into fields of grain, insinuating themselves into an acquaintance with the clover-tops of the meadow, or bristling their briery heads with a defiant air among the potato vines.

But to ROBERT these things did not present so discouraging a prospect as most people might imagine. The situation of the place was excellent—wide, naturally fertile fields, with a rolling slope to the southward, bordered on the north by a line of heavily timbered acres, quite a rare acquisition in these days of woodless farms and patent coal-burners. All the disadvantages of neglect left only wider room for improvement. How many self-formed schemes were arranged and re-arranged before they could be made to assume a practicable shape? How many times to his mind's eye there arose the ANSON farm, as it might be made under a thorough system of agriculture, after a while to be assisted, perhaps, by its fairer handmaiden, Horticulture?

But all these plans were kept to himself; for he knew they would only subject him to the ridicule of those who had been practical farmers for years, and of course well knew all ideas differing from their own to be more "bosh and nonsense." Even if it were possible to carry out these new-fangled schemes, they would not pay in money value, which is the criterion by which all things should be judged.

Now the decisive step was taken, ROBERT'S family took a lively interest in his future prospects, and there was a great deal of spirited discussion about the new farm and all pertaining thereto. It was about two miles from the homestead, and ROBERT had thought of living at home and renting the dwelling on the farm. But the girls put their heads together and laid another plan. Mother was consulted, and made no serious opposition, providing it should meet with ROBERT'S approval, who was informed that if he chose to set up an establishment of his own in the queer little old-fashioned house on the premises, there were two girls ready to undertake the office and duty of housekeepers. MARY was to be superintendent-general, and SUSAN and JANE were to take turns in being housekeeper-extraordinary, as they laughingly said in their frolicsome discussions. You may be sure there were a great many rich scenes and new experiments in view when they calculated upon reigning supreme in their own dominion.

MARY was pretty well initiated in all the mysteries of housekeeping, but the other girls had a great many more fanciful notions than practical ones. I think their mother had an idea they might profit by the experiment when she gave her consent to it.

ROBERT acquiesced in their proposition very readily, saying that now meeting with such a glad surprise at the outset, he thought it a propitious sign. The next day they agreed to ride over and investigate. I went along with the load of merry-hearted young folks, and entered into all their earnest, bright-hued schemes with as much zest as any of them. An empty house always has a gloomy look, and when it is rather dilapidated, and just left by a not over-neat family, with dirty doors swinging and bare floors strewed with odds and ends of every description, it is not the most favorable place for the imagination to paint fancy pictures in. I had a fear it might damp the ardor of my young friends, but was happily disappointed, for they beheld it somewhat in the same light as ROBERT did the farm. It did one good to listen to their lively chatter—how this, that, and the other might be fixed and made to look as good as new. I so wish you could have listened, but I'll put down a few things in their own words, as nearly as may be:

Robert—I'm afraid it will be even more inconvenient than our house, girls, and you'll get discouraged before you begin.

Mary—Ah! you need not be afraid of that at all. We know pretty well what to expect. In fact, it is really better than I had looked for. See these two rooms;—paint, paper and carpet them, and they will be real cozy and comfortable. And what a nice large pantry. Clean it all up, paper the shelves, fix the cupboard doors, and it will make quite a model pantry. And this bedroom down stairs will be just right for you, ROBERT.

Susan—Oh, see here! What a nice little nook of a room here is. May'nt I have this, MOLLIE, and fix it all up my own way? 'Tis'nt large enough to put a bed in. I can take some pieces of that plaid carpet for it, and have cleats for shelves all up one side. This shall be the library.

Jane—Being as you have such a large collection of books, SUE!

Susan—Well, I know that; but I've got ten, besides school books and the dictionary, and then MARY and ROBERT can put theirs in; and one shelf I will use for shells, and those curious stones RUFUS gave me.

Jane—Yes, I guess it will be nice after all, and you might use the south side by the window in the fall to put plants—your geraniums and stocks—you know. But let's go up stairs. Up here, this front room is to be ours, I suppose. Just come and look out this east window. What a beautiful view it will be in summer. There is a spire glistening between the hills. I had no idea we could see so far. And here is a wide clothes-press, and a little old closet full of dusty, musty papers. Come up here, SUE, and maybe you can discover some relics to found a story on. Come up and look out this window, anyhow.

Thus their feet tripped from cellar to chamber; their curious eyes peering into every place that could be investigated, while their tongues kept merry time telling how it could all be appropriated to the various needful uses of a family. When we were driving home a dark cloud scattered great, dancing snow-flakes over us;—ROBERT whistled a low tune in a quiet undertone to himself, and as he landed us at the home door he said he should begin to make maple sugar next week, if the weather was favorable; and if we had a mind to straighten the old house a little, we could build crackling fires in the broad, old-fashioned fire-places, and christen the new home by having a sugar party. ERIE.

Home, March, 1867.

DON'T BE EXTRAVAGANT.

IF the poor house has any terrors for you, never buy what you don't need. Before you pay three cents for a jewsharp, my boy, ascertain whether you cannot make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for which nature furnishes the machinery. And before you pay seventy-five dollars for a coat, young man, find out whether your lady would not be just as glad to see you in one that cost half the money. If she would not, let her crack her own hazel nuts and buy her own clothes. When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he'll live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar, and if he don't, he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use, no matter how cheap it is, don't say yes until you are sure that some one else wants it in advance. Money burns in some folks' pockets, and makes such a big hole that everything that is put in drops through past finding.

CARVING A CHARACTER.

DID you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough-cast it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time; but at last the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed and unchanging in the solid marble. So does a man carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thought, and will, and effort, shape the feature and expressions of the soul. Habits of love, piety and truth—habits of falsehood, passion or goodness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of GOD, or the image of a demon.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CONVALESCENCE.

SICKNESS comes to us with an iron hand,
Bidding us lay aside the cares of life,
Looking beyond them to the "better land,"
We see the end of toil, and sin and strife.

We scarcely heed the pain of fell disease;
We breathe the airs that come from o'er the tide,
Sweet songs float over on the heavenly breeze;
Songs of His love—Our Saviour crucified—

Unclasping gently all the ties of earth,
Our very frailty seems a missive sweet,
The soul rejoicing in its higher birth
Sits softly singing—low at JESUS' feet.

But when, at last the stern disease is stayed,
And Health returns, laden with care and strife,
We miss the perfumed airs which round us played,
And almost dread this coming back to life.

So now our chastened hearts resume again
The cares of earth, until the race is run,
We would not shrink from duty, toil, or pain,
"Father in Heaven—Thy will, not ours, be done."

Brooks' Grove, N. Y. A. A. H.

SUNSHINE IN HEART AND HOME.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

IT is not *where* we are, but *what* we are, that determines whether we shall be happy or be wretched. When we read of the most eminent sovereign in the world sitting in her melancholy weeds of mourning, beside her dead husband's tomb, and refusing to be comforted we say to ourselves, "Royalty cannot save a heart from the heaviness that maketh it to stoop!" In splendid mansions quite as often as in lowly huts the heart knoweth its own bitterness.

When an envied statesman was congratulated with the usual salute, "My Lord, I wish you a happy New Year!" he sorrowfully replied, "It had need be a happier one than the last, for I never knew one happy day in it." After a gifted young man had, by hard study, won the first honor in old Cambridge University, he said, "I was surprised to find that I had grasped a shadow." In more senses than one it was a *shadow*, for it shaded his soul with disappointment. But when that same brilliant young Henry Martyn gave himself up to the missionary work, and laid dying alone under the walls of Tocat, he wrote in his diary, "I thought with sweet comfort of GOD—in solitude my company, my friend, my comforter. Oh! when shall appear to me that new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness and love!" Ah! here was sunshine in the soul, that flowed from the light of GOD'S countenance.

It is not where we are, remember, but *what* we are, that determines the joy or sorrow of our lot. I know of many a one who walks the lowly vale of utter poverty with a perpetual sunshine on their path. I could take my reader into the little room of an aged widow of my flock, and show him how cheerful a Christian can be when the light of the eye has been extinguished. Blindness has hidden from her the sight of her own grandchildren, the pages of her Bible, and the faces of those she loves. She lives in a perpetual night. Yet there is not a happier, serener spirit among us. The sun shines on her soul.

IMMORTALITY.

I CANNOT believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else, why is it, that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will spread before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us, like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.—*Exchange.*

SOME ONE HAS WRITTEN:—"I never found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that GOD has chosen the vine, a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When GOD appeared to Moses, He was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a bush—an humble, abject bush. As if He would, by these selections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride."

GOOD DEEDS.

THE peaches redden on the wall,
Hiding in hollow cells of green,
Where plaited leaves hang thick about,
And scarce permit them to be seen.
And so, in truth, good deeds should be
Concealed in sweet humility.

"HE that has the happy talent of parlor preaching has sometimes done more for CHRIST and souls in the space of five minutes, than by the labor of many hours and days in the usual course of preaching in the pulpit."—*Dr. Walls.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEORGIA—LIFE IN THE PINE WOODS.

BY MRS. M. E. JACQUES.

We find the greatest difficulty here in getting the thing we need—whether family supplies, domestic animals, implements, or seed for planting; and this being our first year among the pine hills, we have everything to procure.

Among other things, we wanted some sweet potatoes of a particular kind for planting, and Mr. J. being temporarily disabled by an accident to his foot, and Tom and Bill (our freedmen) being busy with the planting and not to be spared, I undertook to find them. We had heard of an Irishman living about five miles down the road, who was in the habit of raising the kind of potatoes we wanted for market. One evening, right after dinner, Josie (our young colored girl) and I set out in search of the "Red Bermudas." It was a fine day, but so cool a breeze was blowing I wished I had worn a shawl.

Our way lay by our country post-office, three miles off. It took about an hour to walk there over the sandy roads, and through piney woods gay with thousands of spring flowers. Mr. A., the acting post-master, told me there was a man named Brown, living about a mile down on the left-hand road that crosses the creek, who had potatoes to sell. So we took that road and went on until I began to think we were getting into the wilderness—though the road was by no means unpleasant. We crossed a good many clear streams, and at last came in sight of houses and cabins. The last house was the one in which I was to inquire. I thought I had got to it, and bolted right in. It was a negro cabin; but Mr. A. had not told me whether the man Brown was white or black. In the cabin I found a black girl and two black babies.

"Does Brown live here?" said I.

"Yes'm," said the girl.

"Where is he?"

"Down by the spring."

I found the path and went down to the spring. Two black women were washing there. I asked them where Brown was.

"I'e she," one of them replied.

So I asked about the potatoes.

"Oh!" she said, "you mean *Mr.* Brown, that lives up dar on de top of de hill, dar—de las house on de road."

Well, I finally came to "de las house." A black man who was passing hailed Mr. Brown for me, (there are from four to six dogs at every house here, and it is dangerous to go near them,) and he came to the gate.

He was a tall, spare man, with gray hair and eyebrows, and very sharp eyes, such as look right through one. Most persons would have shrunk before the gaze he gave me, but I was on urgent business and not to be turned aside. He had more customers than potatoes, and could sell me none.

After looking at me awhile, he said, "I reckon you are Mrs. J."

I said "Yes, sir."

He invited me in, and I found the family quilting before a large wood fire, burning in an enormous fire-place. There was the mother and three daughters, sitting with their backs to the fire, and all wore sun-bonnets and woolen mitts, and were busily at work.

After the compliments of the day, I bethought myself of several other things we were in need of—a cow, a dog, and last and least, too, a cat, and made inquiries. I was made welcome to a cat, which, with a deal of trouble and *mewing*, I succeeded in carrying home in the sack brought for the potatoes I did *not* get. I was rather sick of my bargain, and inclined to agree with Josie, who gave her opinion that "the cat was no count, no how, if you have to hold her all the while!"

It was now too late to go to the Irishman's that evening, so we came home, resolved to "try again."

The next day we renewed our "pursuit of potatoes under difficulties." At the post-office Mr. A. kindly directed us to a house where he said there lived a "young lady" who would show us the way.

I found the young lady, who would go if her mother was willing. Her mother wasn't willing; but, finally relenting, gave a sort of half-consent, and Molly set out with us.

Molly was a "character!" She was a tall girl of eighteen, with the clayey complexion so universal with the pine-woods people of her class, blue eyes and yellow teeth, and was dressed in a pink calico dress, innocent of any crinoline expansion, a dark calico sun-bonnet that covered her face, and half-mitts. I observed she had a small stick, one end of which she had chewed till it was like a brush, and that she kept up a continual squirting and spitting. I had my suspicions, but was not sure of the cause. We walked on briskly, talking of almost everything. She kept on spitting, and at every spring and stream would stop to drink. At last the wind blew her breath in my face, and with it—what do you think?—the odor of bad tobacco!

She was a "snuff dipper" and chewed. Both "dipping" and chewing are common here among the women. They have a box or bottle of snuff, into which they dip their chewed stick and rub it on their teeth. When they can get chewing tobacco they prefer that.

She was, I found, really our country post-mistress. The people wanted a post-office, but no man could be found who could or would take the oath; so they got her to go to town and be sworn in before the proper officer, with the understanding that Mr. A. should attend to the business for her. This was a peep behind the political curtain which I had neither sought nor expected.

On the whole, Molly is an interesting girl, and I like to hear talk.

Coming to a deep stream, she said, "How I wish it was summer so that I could go barefoot!"

"Do *you* go barefoot?" I said.

"Oh, yes," said she; "it is as much as I can do to wear shoes on Sunday! And," she added, "I do love the water so dearly."

She then told me of a pond "away down by the old mill," which she said was "such a nice place to go swimming." She said she often went there in summer, and that she could beat every one around in swimming—could swim on her back, float motionless on the water, &c. Once she swam right under a big snake.

She said that a sister married and lived "up the country;" had to work very hard, having, among other things, to "tote" all the wood they burn from the woods in her arms.

Our country post-mistress is not a bad girl—not a *fast* woman by any means. She used no slang phrases, nor did she talk or act unladylike in any way. She was modest, discreet, and expressed great respect for the Sabbath and fondness for going to "meeting."

We found the Irishman's plantation, but no "Red Bermuda" potatoes; and thus ended my adventures for that day.

Hollycroft, Ga.

MONTANA.

An old resident of Atchison, Missouri, writes most enthusiastically of Montana Territory. He says:—"I am satisfied that within two years the extensive and fertile valleys of the Territory will supply our population with the products of the soil now brought from the States. As a stock-raising country, it certainly surpasses the best stock country known to me. Stock thrives summer and winter, without grain or provender, even in winter. The diggings will yield the coming season, more than twice the amount of gold of any previous season; whilst in addition, many quartz mills and smelters will be in successful operation. Indeed, many mills are now in successful operation, not one of which, known to me, fails to more than meet the expectations of the owners. The climate is well adapted to persons afflicted with pulmonary affections.

Various Topics.

VARIED INDUSTRY

A HELP TO HIGHER CULTURE AND CHARACTER.

No country in the world is so well adapted to that varied labor and skill which grow with, and help increase civilization and freedom, as ours. Rich in abundant and varied products—rivers and lakes, natural highways far inland, water-power in every State, steam and skill to use it,—everywhere, all combine to bring producer and consumer side by side.

A farmer in New York or Wisconsin, for instance, raises wool. A waterfall is heard from his door, or the puff of a steam engine, cutting lumber from the adjacent forest; but his wool is taken to the seaboard, and the cloth he wears, and the tools he uses, brought from some workshop in a foreign land, thousands of miles away. His wheat, corn and cattle go to New England or to Europe to be sold, always at a price governed by a foreign market, and he gets that price, less the cost of transportation and commission, and the risk of shipwreck. Spend half these costs in putting the water-wheel in place, whereby the stream might be his servant; or in making the waste power of the steam engine turn lathes and wield trip-hammers, and his wool is woven and tools made.

No country, exclusively agricultural, ever grew permanently rich. To take from the earth and not wear it out, the farmer must give back. Let this be done, and crops increase with the growth of population; neglect this, and when decay shall come to the best land is but a question of time; come it will inevitably.

We cannot have the best farming until we have the best manufacturing, in varied forms and materials, each an indispensable help to the growth and perfectness of the other.

Give us both, and the blending of these varied experiences and vocations, the meeting and mingling of these many life currents, tinged and shaped by such wide mastery of man over Nature's forces and materials, is full of benefit. It is civilization, culture, wealth of soul as well as purse. To the farmer it is increase of the product of his acres, economy of exchange, work of hand or brain for whatever gift of power, or character, his children may possess, instant and constant call for a variety of labor, and all the while the thrill of inventive genius pulsing through the serene quiet of his life in the fields, saving it from all narrowness and stagnation, that he may more enjoy Nature's beauty, and the better make her forces serve him.

COST OF RAILROAD TRAVEL IN EUROPE.

In sixteen countries, from Russia to Italy and Great Britain, the average cost of travel on first class and express trains, is from four to six and a half cents per mile. On second and third class from two and a quarter to three and three-quarter cents. In some countries the companies have aid from Government to help the low tariff they are obliged to adopt. In Great Britain this is not the case. Wealthy persons there and on the Continent, travel on trains at high price, say six cents—and exclusive accommodations.

All English roads are obliged to run one train a day at a penny a mile—two cents. These second class are slower than express trains, and largely used by those to whom a little time is of less value than the extra fare—mechanics, farmers, and often gentlemen of position and character, but of democratic habits and feelings. It is said they pay well. Mechanics in London, &c., commute their daily ride of a few miles for less than a cent per mile.

STATUE OF COMMERCE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

Stephen B. Guion, a native of New York, now a leading Liverpool merchant, of the American firm of Guion & Co., in that city, has presented to the Central Park Commissioners the Statue of Commerce, of which our illustration shows the gigantic size and symmetrical proportions. It was on exhibition at Paris, and was highly commended as a work of art. The cost, in gold at Paris, was $20,000, and it is now at the Park.

Thus this gentleman testifies his remembrance of his native city, by placing in *the people's Park*, a beautiful statue, open to the sight of all. Central Park, with its hundreds of acres of lawn and grove, and shrubbery, its fine walks and broad carriage roads, its statuary and fountains, is becoming a place of great resort, and will grow still more beautiful and attractive as its fine trees grow and its adornments multiply.

The design of this noble statue is partly from the ideal of the god Mercury, of the Romans; the Hermes of Greece—the messenger of the immortals, and the god of Commerce and Eloquence. It has the Caduceus of Mercury, of which the rod signifies power, the serpents wisdom, and the wings activity and diligence.

INTERMARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

A Michigan correspondent asks for copies of the Rural in 1863, with an article on the above subject. We cannot send them. The Commissioners of the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, have just made a report to the Legislature. They add their testimony to the abundant evidence already collected by physicians and philanthropists, that a large percentage of deaf mutes and of the blind, a limited percentage of lunatics, and no doubt a much larger one than either of feeble-minded or idiotic children, are the offspring of the marriage of first cousins. The charitable institutions of the State are all the time filled with children whose parents are so related—sometimes as many as four from one family—and in the case of idiots, of a still larger number in a family. It is a fearful penalty to which persons so related render themselves liable by forming the matrimonial relation, and which they, in nearly every instance, incur.

HOW TO MAKE NEAT'S-FOOT OIL.

The hoofs are chopped off, and the other portions are cracked and boiled thoroughly. From the surface of this boiled mass, pure neat's-foot oil is skimmed, which is unsupassed by any other oleaginous matter for harness, shoes, &c. After the oil is taken off, the water is strained, to take from it any fatty particles that remain, and then it is boiled again, until, upon trying, it is found to settle into a stiff jelly. It is then poured into flat-bottomed dishes, and, when cold, cut into suitable-sized pieces. It hardens in a few days, and then you will have a very fine article of glue, free from impurities of any kind. By taking a portion of this glutinous substance before it becomes too thick, and brushing it over pieces of silk, you have just as much court-plaster as you desire, inodorous, tenacious, and entirely free from those poisonous qualities which cause (as much of the article to be sold by apothecaries does) inflamation, when applied to scratches, cuts and sores.

A plan for converting Springfield muskets into breech-loaders, more effective than the Prussian needle gun, at small cost, and also models of new breech-loaders, are before a special Board of Examiners at the War Department.

LUXEMBURG—WHERE IS IT?

Just now this point of dispute between France and Prussia is of interest.

Luxemburg is a province about the size of Delaware, lying between France, Belgium and Prussia, with some 276,000 people, mostly Germans, the rest Walloons. Its soil is poor, and its great importance is in the fortress of Luxemburg, said to be, next to Gibralter, the strongest in Europe. The town of 12,000 people is on the Alzete River, and the chief fortress on a plateau some 200 feet above the valley, with massive walls, escarpments, and bristling batteries on the summit and down the steep hillsides toward the river.

From 1684 to 1697 it was held by France. In 1795 it was taken by the French Republic after a year's siege. In 1814, at Buonaparte's fall, the Allies occupied it, and it was given to the King of Holland—not as a province of Holland, but as a State of the German Confederation, and was garrisoned by Prussian and Dutch troops—a majority Prussians.

The King of Holland, probably counting the old German Confederation as broken up by the late war of Austria and Prussia, proposes to sell Luxemburg to France.

The Prussians refuse and pour in troops and supplies. The German feeling against the transfer of this historic old fortress is strong, and besides it is of great importance as a key to the regions on either side.

Thus is fanned the flame of a great war, which, however, at last accounts, may be subdued by compromise, but the war feeling is still very strong both in France and Germany.

The Locomotive.—We quote the following eloquent passage from an address delivered by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton:—"In the night time, as in the day, the iron horses rattle on their iron way. It is a luxury to listen to the chime of those mighty chronometers. We hear the beat of great pendulums swinging through their iron arcs — East and West — Boston and Chicago—further to the westward still goes the train—

> Swinging through the forest,
> Rattling over ridges,
> Shooting under arches,
> Rumbling over bridges,
> Whizzing through the mountains,
> Buzzing through the vale.

and pushing on through the golden gate to the shores of the blue Pacific."

A bookseller in Paris, being asked for a copy of the French Constitution, replied, "Sir, I keep no periodicals."

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE ROSIE.

Rosie, my posy,
You're weary, you're dozy;
Sit upon grandmamma's knee.
Songs will I sing you,
Sweet sleep to bring you;
Cuddle up cozy with me.

I will sing ditties
Of birds and of kitties—
The "Song of the Well," to begin;
How young Johnnie Stout
Pulled pussy-cat out
When Johnnie Green let her fall in;—

Of timid Miss Muffit,
Who fled from the tuffit,
Of Bobby, who sailed on the sea;
Of Jack and his Gill;
Of the mouse at the mill:
And baby that rocked on the tree.

Rosie, my Rosie,
As sweet as a posy—
Ah! now she is coming, I see,
Sleepy and dozy,
To cuddle up cozy,
And hush-a-by baby with me.

[*The Nursery.*

THE YOUNG BEAVER.

A FABLE.

A colony of beavers selected a beautiful spot on a clear stream, called Silver Creek, to build themselves a habitation. Without waiting for any orders, and without any wrangling about whose place was the best, they gnawed down some young trees and laid the foundation for a dam. With that skill for which they are so remarkable, they built it so that it would protect them from water, and from their foes. When it was completed, they were delighted with it, and paddled round joyously in the pond above, expressing their pleasure to each other in true beaver style.

In this colony there was one young beaver by the name of Flat-Tail. His father, whose name was Mud-Dauber, was a celebrated beaver, who, having very superior teeth, could gnaw through trees with great rapidity. Old Mud-Dauber had distinguished himself chiefly, however, by saving the dam on three separate occasions in time of flood. He had done this by his courage and prudence, always beginning to work as soon as he saw the danger coming, without waiting till the damage had become too great to repair.

But his son, this young fellow, Flat-Tail, was a sorry fellow. As long as old Mud-Dauber lived, he did pretty well, but as soon as his father died, Flat-Tail set up for somebody great. Whenever any one questioned his pretentions, he always replied:

"I'm Mud-Dauber's son. I belong to the best blood in the colony."

He utterly refused to gnaw or build. He was meant for something better, he said.

And so one day in autumn, when the beavers were going out in search of food for winter use, as Flat-Tail was good for nothing else, they set him to mind the dam. After they had started, Flat-Tail's uncle, old Mr. Webfoot, returned back and told his nephew to be very watchful, as there had been a great rain on the head waters of Silver Creek, and he was afraid there would be a flood.

"Be very careful," said Webfoot, "about the small leaks."

"Pshaw," said Flat-Tail, "who are you talking to? I'm Mud-Dauber's son, and do you think I need your advice?"

After they had gone the stream began to rise. Little sticks and leaves were eddying round in the pool above. Soon the water came up fast, to the great delight of the conceited young beaver, who was pleased with an opportunity to show the rest what kind of stuff he was made of. And though he disliked work, he now began to strengthen the dam in the middle, where the water looked the most threatening. But just at this point the dam was strongest, and in fact the least in danger. Near the shore there was a place where the water was already finding its way through. A friendly kingfisher who sat on a neighboring tree warned him that the water was coming through, but always too conceited to accept of counsel, he answered:

"O, that's only a small leak, and near the shore. What does a kingfisher know about a beaver dam, any way? You needn't advise me! I am the great Mud-Dauber's son. I shall fight the stream bravely, right here in the worst of the flood."

But Flat-Tail soon found that the water in the pond was falling. Looking round for the cause, he saw that the small leak had broken away a large portion of the dam, and that the torrent was rushing through it wildly. Poor Flat-Tail now worked like a hero, throwing himself rashly into the water only to be carried away below and forced to walk up again on the shore. His efforts were of no avail, and had not the rest of the Silver Creek beaver family come along at that time, their home and their winter's stock of provisions would alike have been destroyed. Next day there was much beaver laughter over Flat-Tail's repairs on the strong side of the dam, and the name that before had been a credit to him was turned into a reproach, for, from that day the beavers called him in derision, "Mud-Dauber's son, the best blood in the colony."

Don't neglect a danger because it is small; don't boast of what your father did; and don't be too conceited to receive good advice.—*Little Corporal.*

Let us only think of achieving the present day well; and when to-morrow shall have arrived, it too will be called to-day, and then we shall think of it.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6.—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added,—(see part in RURAL of 9th, and full list in Supplement.)

ANOTHER SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM!—*Take Your Choice!*—Since our Spring Campaign Premium List was issued we have made an arrangement by which we can give the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE (Cash price $60) for Fifty-Five yearly Subscribers to the RURAL (40 of them being *new*) at our club rate—$2.50 per copy. This offer extends to July 1st, and subscriptions can commence Jan. 1st or July 1st, or any time between those dates. Our offer of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine (price $55) for Fifty Subscribers (40 of them *new*) is still continued.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $11, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*.) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 11, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

JOHN H. SURRATT is to be tried in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia on the 27th of this month.

The Japanese Commissioners were received at the State Department the first inst., with due ceremony.

Conscience money from Cincinnati in two packages, one of $2,500 and one of $1,000, has been sent to the Treasury Department.

A soldier who had been overpaid $50 by his paymaster, sent it from Hartford to the Department.

The following notice has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27th, 1867.

In consequence of the increasing trouble, wholly without actual benefit, arising from notices which are constantly received at the Department respecting the loss of coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and of Treasury notices issued and remaining blank at the time of loss, it becomes necessary to give this public notice:

"That the Government cannot protect and will not undertake to protect the owners of such bonds and notes against the consequences of their own fault or misfortune. Hereafter all bonds, notes and coupons payable to bearer, and treasury notes issued and remaining blank will be paid to the party presenting them, in pursuance of the regulations of the Department in the course of regular business, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed for the purpose of preventing such payment.

H. MCCULLOCH.

Twelve large boxes filled with presents for the President, Secretary Seward and General Grant, and consigned to the Japanese Commissioners, have arrived. The sword for General Grant is one of the finest pieces of workmanship ever seen in this country.

Destructive Fire—Loss of Life.

AT 11, o'clock at night on Friday, the 3d inst., fire broke out in a drug store in Palmer's Block, Main street, in this city, and destroyed the building, damaged Farmers' Hotel, next east, and destroyed a double brick house on the west side of the block. A high south-east wind swept the cinders across the street, and at six o'clock, Saturday morning, Washington Hall Block a large, fine building, corner of Main and Clinton streets, caught fire and was rapidly burned. While a number of firemen were on duty in the large auditorium, the roof fell in and crushed three of them to death. Their charred remains were recovered. The names of the deceased firemen are John Pike, Henry Forscheler and Joseph Wernette. A brick dwelling adjoining Washington Hall Block on the north side, was also destroyed. The total loss on buildings and contents is over $100,000.

From the South.

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer of the Famine Relief Commission, has received, by telegraphic transfer, $4,757.25 in gold, contributions of the citizens of Storey county, Nevada, to assist in relieving the sufferings of their countrymen at the South. This makes $45,757, in gold, contributed to this Commission from the Pacific States.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—Senator Wilson addressed an immense crowd of both races here to-day. But little enthusiasm was manifested, and no disturbance occurred.

Governor Brown of Georgia, addressed a large meeting of citizens at the Court House in Augusta, April 27th. He took the same ground as in his Atlanta and Savannah speeches, advising the people to accept the terms offered by Congress, as being the best and only hope of Southern restoration. Persistent opposition will exasperate the Northern people, and may lead to confiscation. On the other hand, a speedy acceptance of the terms offered will lead to the speedy restoration of the South. His address was favorably received.

MACON, Ga., May 1.—The Colored Educational Convention met to-day, Mr. Eberhardt in the chair. There is a full attendance.

RICHMOND, VA., May 1.—The Street Car Company will run four cars for both whites and blacks, and two for ladies. The company have only six cars, and this is done after consulting with Gen. Schofield.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE Peace Conference will meet at London May 12th, and representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, will be present. The terms agreed on as a basis for deliberation, are—1st, France is not to enlarge her present boundaries; 2d, the fortifications of Luxemburg to be evacuated and dismantled; 3d, the future political status of the Grand Dutchy is to be ascertained and determined by the Conference; 4th, the final decision of the Conference to be guaranteed by all the Governments participating therein. Lord Stanley, it is reported, will preside over the Conference. A dispatch from London the 3d inst., states that the Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the Reform Bill, which has just been carried by the Liberals. From Paris, the 3d inst., we learn that the basis agreed on for the action of the Peace Conference is likely to insure the peace of Europe. The *Moniteur* officially states that orders have been issued to stop the recent military preparations throughout France. Belgium is still augmenting its military force. The Russian American Treaty had been made known in St. Petersburg, and created surprise, the negotiations having been secret.

TORNADO IN NEW JERSEY.—The tornado which swept through New Jersey last week, is described as "a dark, huge, funnel-shaped mass, illuminated at intervals by electrical explosions, whirling, swaying, surging and forcing its way, rapid in progress and fearful in power. Now veering to the right and anon to the left, plunging furiously forward and sharply recoiling, it swept away all that obstructed its course, and by its eccentric evolutions made the path of desolation much wider than its own bulk could have effected had it rolled onward in a straight line."

A BARRELL OF MONROE COUNTY APPLES FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.—Even in the poor fruit season last year, John Park of Gates, selected eight barrels of his choice Baldwin's and took them to England in January as presents to his friends. One extra choice barrel—wherein was no apple of less than eight ounces, and so up to eleven—was sent to Victoria, with a letter stating where grown, &c. Doubtless the Queen knows what a choice Baldwin is; for she sent back her thanks by one of her Secretaries.

NAPOLEON'S PRESENT POSITION.—Louis Napoleon's present position is thus stated by a London journal:—Ordered out of Mexico, defeated at Nicholsburg, defied at Schleswig, resisted in Luxemburg, abused in Auxerre, with no liberties to offer to France, and new sacrifices to demand from his people, the Emperor, to keep his seat, must accomplish some great thing. His claim to reign is success, and in Mexico and Germany, at home and abroad, he has of late been unsuccessful."

RUSSIAN AMERICA CLIMATE.—By meterological records kept at Sitka, Russian America, by the Russian Government, in latitude 57.03 degrees, the mean temperature for a period of ten years, was in spring, 44.5 degrees; in the summer, 57.6 degrees; in autumn, 47 degrees; in winter 36.5 degrees, and during the year 47.4 degrees. This indicates colder springs, summers and autumns, but milder winters than in Philadelphia.

CANADA.—Patrick McGrath, the last of the Fenians convicted at the Winter Assizes at Toronto, has been sentenced to be hung June 11th, but the Judge said that while he was obliged to pass the sentence, he did not suppose it would be carried out. Canadian delegates will attend the great Medical Convention at Cincinnati the 7th inst., and a plan will be proposed for a general quarantine system over the continent.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER TRADE FOR 1867.—Moshier & Garrick of Chicago, state from personal observation and inquiry, that the lumber brought to that city the coming season will be equal in quantity to that of last, and from Michigan perhaps greater. They judge that the whole amount, Canadian included, will be from 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 feet, board measure, and the demand will be good.

CALIFORNIA.—Since the legal decision against General McDowell, rendering him liable to damages in consequence of arresting and imprisoning persons for using treasonable language and expressing exultation over the assassination of President Lincoln, suits are being commenced throughout the State by those who were arrested during the war.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.—Rt. Rev. E. J. Tuttle, Bishop elect of Montana, was consecrated at Trinity Chapel May 1st. The carpenters' strike is not yet closed, but many employers are disposed to compromise on three dollars and seventy-five cents a day.

MEXICO.—Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has a telegram from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, saying, "Miramon is dead. Imperial forces disbanded. Marquez is defeated, Queretaro taken, and Maximilian hidden."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

AT the M. E. Conference recently held at New Haven, Connecticut, it was said that a third of the people in the cities of the State had no Bible last year.

A WHITE MUSKRAT—a rare curiosity—was caught, a few days ago, in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., by FAY KENNELL, and is now in his possession.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is said to have decided to ask for a pardon, if he is not arraigned at the May term of the United States Court at Richmond, Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA has voted $1,000,000 for new school houses, and the authorities have sent a committee to visit western cities and examine their school buildings.

THE great strike at Pittsburg which began Jan. 12th, and has cost the workmen over $3,000,000, ended April 28th, by the mill owners paying the old prices.

AN important meeting of stockholders of Pennsylvania Central Railroad has heard a report of a Special Committee, expressing faith in the soundness and management of its affairs.

THE Detroit Tribune gives the list of eighteen colored men, worth, in all, $112,000 at a low estimate, and says many others are in comfortable condition, mostly by their own efforts, with no inheritance.

GARIBALDI has joined the ranks of the novel writers, and his first production in that line will soon appear in three volumes, of course to be immediately translated and republished in England and America.

JOHN G. SAXE of Burlington, Vt., the poet and wit, has gone to Europe with his accomplished wife—not, as reported, to lecture in England or write for *Punch*, but to see the Exposition at Paris, and make a continental tour of three or four months.

MOST of the railroads and factories in Illinois propose to pay by the hour for work hereafter. A great eight-hour procession come off in Chicago on the first of May, various trades being represented with music, banners, and a suspension of work in most shops.

THE amount of butter and cheese shipped from Cuba, Allegany county, from April 1st, 1866, to April 1st, 1867, paid dairymen about three hundred thousand dollars over and above charges for freight, commission, &c. Number of pounds of cheese, 1,118,858; pounds of butter, 350,000.

DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN of Oswego, is to remove to Buffalo and manage the affairs of the Union Transportation Company. He is a leading business man, and has been a Member of the State Assembly eight times, and in Congress in 1864, where he was a champion of a Niagara Ship Canal.

A STEAMER left Pittsburg, Pa., recently for the Missouri River and the Montana mining regions—a distance of nearly 4,000 miles. She carried a number of families designing to settle in that remote Territory, and took on at Cincinnati fifty-five Dakota Indians on their way home from Washington.

IT is said that the secret of making the Russian sheet iron was sent to this country clandestinely, through the agency of a citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, and a relative he had in the Iron works of Russia. It was sent a word at a time, in a long correspondence. This process, is now in the hands of men at Cincinnati.

THE following royal personages will visit the Universal Exhibition:—The King and Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Italy, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Prince of Orange, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the King of Sweden.

LITTLE FREDDIE, son of Rev. U. F. Burdick, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church in Keeseville, N. Y., now of Beaufort, N. C., was disfigured for life the other day, by a savage dog which the little boy undertook to caress, but which seized him in the face, tearing off his nose, and otherwise lacerating the child's face.

REV. J. C. WHITE undertook to lecture on Romanism in Quincy, Ill., Wednesday night, but the hall was taken possession of by the Catholics, and upon his attempting to speak he was hustled out of the hall and barely escaped lynching. At least two thousand persons were present inside and outside of the building, armed with clubs, stones and other missiles.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, May 7, 1867.

THERE is an easy money market generally throughout the country. Money is very abundant in New York, and capital is on the increase. From the large commercial towns at the West bankers are expressing currency East to keep up their balances, in consequence of the small amount of produce going forward. The amount of wheat, corn, &c., to be sent to tide water must be comparatively small this season.

Of the amount of interest on 5-20s payable on the 1st inst., nearly seventeen millions will be paid out at the Sub-Treasury in New York. About seven millions were paid out the first day. There are now something over one thousand millions of the various issues afloat, and the amount is constantly increasing by the conversion of 7-30s.

Speculators manage to keep up the price of gold more than was anticipated. Sales were made in New York yesterday at 135¾.

The New York stock market has been improving for the last ten days. Western Union Telegraph, which went down a short time since to 35c., has decidedly improved, and sold yesterday at 45¼. For some days there has been a cash demand for the stock at the East.

The new three per cent. certificates, in all $50,000,000, were signed by Gen. Spinner last week, and it is expected they will be immediately issued.

WOOL.—The market continues much as heretofore. The sales in Boston last week amounted to 525,000 lbs., at a range of 50@71½c. for fleece, and 35@65c. for the various grades of pulled. The Boston Bulletin says:—"The near approach of the new crop has the natural effect to incline holders to sell at a small margin, and the prevailing dullness in commercial and manufacturing circles tends to increase this disposition."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$13,00@18,50	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. red wheat	16,00@17,00	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	5@10c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@28,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	62½@87½c
Wheat, red	3,10@3,16	Onions	50@62½
Best white	3,40@3,50	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@1,25	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,20@1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,40@1,50	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	00@15c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,12@1,25	Green calfskins	16@18
Beans	1,50@2,75	Sheep pelts, each	50c@3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	23,00@24,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	9,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	11,00@12,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,25@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	6@8c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14@15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	20@24c	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Do. packed	20@22	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@22	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	19@21	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,75@2,00
Lard, tried	14@14¼	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@50c
Do. rough	12@14	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9¼@9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	17@18	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13¼
Hay ₩ ton	$11,00@18,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	35@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, May 4.—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@27½c. Flour, sales at $11,10@15,60. Wheat, $2,50@2,55. Rye, $1,64@1,65. Barley, $1,25@1,27. Corn, $1,30@1,39. Oats, 82@85c. Pork, new mess, $22,90@23,10; old do. $22,00@22,00; prime, $19,12@19,50. Lard, 12¾@13¼c. Butter, 11@20c. Cheese, 13@14c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Shoulders, 8¾@9½c. Hops, 30@35c.

Albany, May 4—Flour, sales at $11,75@12,00; rye flour, $8,25@8,75; corn meal, 2,70@2,80 ₩ 100. Wheat, $3,05@3,10; old do. $2,90@2,90; prime, $3,12@3,20. Corn, $1,35@1,37; Oats, 78@81c. Barley $1,25@1,27. Clover seed, 16½@19c ₩ lb; timothy, $3,00@3,50 ₩ bushel for Western, and $3,50@3,62 for State.

Buffalo, May 4.—Flour, sales at $13,50@16,50; Wheat, $2@2,35; Corn, $1,15@1,15; Barley, $1,15; Rye, $1,50; Peas, $1,15@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provision—Pork, $23,00; Lard, 13c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 10c.; Butter, 15@35c; Cheese, 18@20c. Seeds—Clover, $10@10,50; Timothy, $3,50; Flax, $3,00.

Chicago, May 4.—Flour, $9,00@17,50; Wheat, $2,71@2,88; Corn, $1,05@1,06; Oats, 65¼@69c; Rye, $1,52@1,53; Barley, 66@95c. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,75; Lard, 12¼@12¾c.

Toronto, May 1.—Flour ranges from $5,87½@9,15; Wheat, spring, $1,70@1,85; fall, $2,05@2,10; Oats, 46@48c; Barley, 62@65c; Peas, 72@78c; Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $15; Hams, 8¾@11c; Bacon, 7@8cts; Shoulders, 7c; Lard, 8½@9½c; Butter, 19@13c; Cheese, 12@14c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $12; Straw, $6@7,00; Clover seed, $7,25@7,50; Timothy, $1,50@1,75.—*Globe.*

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, MAY 4.—Wool market dull and prices favor the buyer. Sales 200,000 lbs. at 40@45cts for domestic fleece; 26@28c for pulled; 20@21c for Texas, 32c for California, and Mestiza and Donskoi on p. t.

Boston, May 2.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@72c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 51@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superline 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 8@12c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, April 30—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, April 29.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $15@18; Cows and Calves, $45@125; Veal Calves, 10@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $8,00@11,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@7,50; light and medium, $6,50@7,25.

Albany, May 2.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@11cts. Sheep, common to good, 7½@9c; Hogs, 7½@8½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, May 1—Beeves, sales at 11½@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@325 per pair; handy steers, $80@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $3,50@6,00 per head. Shotes—Wholesale, 5¾@7¼c; retail 7@8¼c. Fat hogs, 8@8¼c.

Chicago, May 3—Beeves range at from $4,50@8,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,00@7,25; Hogs, $5,75@6,15.

Toronto, May 1.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,00; 2d, $6,00@6,00; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $5@7 each. Lambs, $3@3,50. Calves, $5@7 each.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS—RIDdell's Modern Carpenter and Builder. Every Mechanic will purchase. Cloth $5 ₩ copy, post-paid. HOWARD CHALLEN, Philadelphia, Pa.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE just received direct from Texas a lot of fresh seed which I will send by mail, at $1 ₩ lb, or by Express at $15 ₩ bushel. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL 6 NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cts. and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass. 903-12t

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given, or money refunded in every case. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

SEED CORN!—I HAVE NOW in Store prime Seed Corn raised in 1865, White and Yellow Dent, Mixed and Straight Yellow Dent, at $3 ₩ bushel, shelled; Sacks, 50c each. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

WAR ON BAD BUTTER!—I have a mode of making *all Butter good*, without extra labor or expense; so it can be kept a year or more perfectly sweet. A child can do the same by my method. Enclose $1, and address E. HOSMER, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE.—AN ALDERNY BULL 21 months old; also an Alderny cow, 4 years old, with a calf by her side. The stock are within five minutes walk north of the Depot, on Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. Address P. O. Box 699, or inquire at the Spalding Hotel.

A CARD TO AGENTS AND ALL WHO want a good paying business; secure at once the agency for the People's Edition of Irving's great work, THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON; five volumes complete in one, at less than half the former price. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

The only Family Machine that sets up its own work, knits all sizes, widens and narrows, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete—producing all varieties of knit goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten, or glove, to a lady's shawl or hood. It is *simple, durable,* and *easily operated.* Agents wanted. Send for a Circular and sample of work. Address (inclosing stamp) LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., 903-4teo Rochester, N. Y., or Springfield, Mass.

MONEY MADE AND NO HUMBUG.—In the sale of an article first patented,—needed by every person who owns a door-yard.

PROFITS 150 PER CENT.

READY SALE EVERYWHERE.

Agents making $10 to $25 per day. Sample sent for $1. Towns and Counties for sale. Address, for Circular, &c. LUM WOODRUFF, (Patentee,) Ann Arbor, Mich.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.—Delivered on the New York & Erie Railroad, at the following rates:—Early Goodrich, $5 ₩ bbl.; Calico and Gleason, $4 ₩ bbl. R. F. & B. F. McMILLAN, Conesus Center, N. Y., April 30, 1867. 903-2t

SEND FOR "SOMETHING NEW."—Pays Five to Seven Dollars per Hour. Send Stamp and get SAMPLES FREE, to sell for $6. Address HOSEA B. CARTER, No. 1 Peak Square, Hampstead, N. H. ☞ 35,000 SOLD IN TEN DAYS. ☜

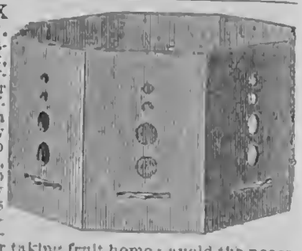
TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER. No labor-saving machine, devoted to agriculture, at all comparable to it!

Saves the Labor of Twelve Men!

Makes its own furrow, on any ground that can be plowed,—cuts, drops and covers potatoes as fast as a horse can walk,—and does it better, because with greater regularity, than possible by the hand method. Rights and machines for sale. Send for Circulars. Address J. L. TRUE, 30 Exchange St., Portland, Me., P. O. Box 1,888.

FARMING MANAGER.—An Englishman and his wife, both thoroughly experienced in their respective callings, during ten years extensive practical employment by eminent breeders, &c., wish an immediate engagement. He is a good judge of and understands everything appertaining to the management of pure breeds of all varieties of Cattle and Sheep, while she is excellent as housekeeper, dairy woman, poultry raiser, &c. To save time liberty is given to refer to Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, Iron Works, New York; Mr. R. L. CHARLES, Belvidere, Alleghany Co., and Mr. WARREN LELAND, New York. Address, to advertiser, GEORGE GARDNER, Fisher's Island, New London, Conn.

A FRUIT BOX To Give Away.



The Gothic or Octagon Tree Fruit Box, for marketing berries and all other Small Fruits, is offered at so low a price that fruit growers can afford to give them away, while they are in no way inferior to any in the market. This will furnish the buyers a neat and convenient package for taking fruit home; avoid the necessity of handling the fruit until ready for the table, and also the trouble and expense of collecting and return freight. This box was exhibited at the American Institute Farmers' Club, April 2d, and pronounced a "perfect success" by prominent fruit growers present. It is also especially commended by all the leading Hotel Keepers in the principal cities of the United States. Price for pints and quarts $10 ₩ 1000. Send for Circular. Address F. H. LUMMUS & CO., 82 John st., New York.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Extract from Official Report of Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, in July, 1866:—"The record of the Buckeye is interesting in view of the fact that it was the pioneer in the path of the great improvements which have popularized Mowing Machines and made them an absolute necessity of every farmer. It took the prize at the Great National Trial of Mowers and Reapers, at Syracuse, (in 1857,) and at once sprang into a great popularity. In the hands of Mr. J. P. ADRIANCE it met with an enormous sale. The result of this trial clearly shows that it still keeps the forward rank which it won at Syracuse, and at many other subsequent trials, and that it is still as worthy the patronage and confidence of the public as it has been in any preceding portion of its history."

Beware of mongrel machines, which attempt to steal the reputation of the Buckeye to cover their own imperfections. Descriptive Circulars and Synopsis of Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.

Manufacturers—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Allbion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & CO., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 902-m11-je8

THE ALL-WHITE RUBBER ROLLER Monitor Clothes Wringer,

With or without Cog-wheels, manufactured by JOHN YOUNG & SON, Original Inventors of Clothes Wringers, Amsterdam, N. Y.

This is the FIRST Clothes Wringer ever invented. It has been awarded more "First Premiums and Medals" over cog-wheel and plain CLOTHES WRINGERS, THAN *any other Wringer made.*

We do *not claim* any laurels as yet, for our new style of cog-wheels (which is a recent invention;) but what we *do* claim is this; the most perfectly regulated cog-wheel ever attached to a Clothes Wringer, and to have a machine constructed so as to work as easily *with* cogs as *without.* This we have done by *an entirely new style of gear,* and *Self-adjusting Rubber Spring combined,* by which arrangement the cogs are constantly in gear, and the rollers always level at both ends.

All Rollers ARE WARRANTED to be A. No. 1, *all* White Rubber clear to the shaft. WE MAKE NO OTHER. Rollers in most other Wringers are made of *black rubber,* covered with a thin coating of white rubber, which soon cracks or wears off, when the black rubber will crock and stain the clothes, but our WHITE ROLLERS cannot crock or stain the clothes; and they are so arranged as not to tear or rust the fabric upon or from the shaft, as will frequently occur while using other wringers. The MONITOR is very simple in its construction. No mechanic required to operate it. It can be attached to tube of any size, shape or thickness. The frames are oiled with hot oil, which prevents the suds penetrating the wood. It will wring large and small articles with equal ease. All machines warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—Do not buy the Boston Monitor, for our WIDE GUAGE WHITE ROLLER MONITOR.

☞ Sold by all Clothes Wringer Dealers, generally, throughout the country. AGENTS WANTED. [903-3tom.

EMPLOYMENT—LIGHT WORK—GOOD pay. See New Book List. Sent first post, on rec't stamp, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. 902-4t

2,000 VALUABLE RECIPES Sent Post-paid, for 25 cents. Address C. SKYMOUR, Holland, N. Y. 902-2t

ANGLO-SAXON SWEET CORN SEED.—This variety grows 6 to 8 feet high; bears 2 to 3 ears per stalk; best kind for table and other uses. Enough by mail for 200 hills, 50c.; 500 hills, $1. Send early. Address O. L. SIMMONS, Rochester, N. Y.

HOP ROOTS FOR SALE.—SQUIER, CONGERS & TOWER, Dealers in Hops, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., are now prepared to furnish Hop Roots in quantities, to suit purchasers, from the best yards in Oneida and Madison counties. Orders promptly filled. [902-2t] Waterville, April 15, 1867.

AGENTS AND ALL WHO WANT A good paying business.—Secure at once the agency of THE LOST CAUSE, a complete Southern History of the War; patronized by tens of thousands eager to hear the other side. One agent sold 220 in one week. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

200 FARMS IN VIRGINIA FOR SALE—Settlement of exclusively Northern Farmers. Valley Land, heavily timbered, well watered, soil and climate unsurpassed for grains and fruits. Title perfect; price only $3 per acre. Send for descriptive circulars. Address T. B. WIGFALL, Hillsville, Carroll Co., Va.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.—No. 1, $12 per 100; $100 ₩ 1,000. Extra selected, never better; $18 per 100, or $140 per 1,000.

Concord Cuttings.—2 buds only $7 ₩ 1,000; by 10,000 only $6,50; by 100,000 only $6 ₩ 1,000.

Catawba Vines.—No. 1, only $25 ₩ 1,000. Cuttings, $3 ₩ 1,000; Clinton cuttings, $6 ₩ 1,000; Delaware cuttings, from extra strong bearing wood, $12 ₩ 1,000. Also all other varieties of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Send stamp for Essay and Catalogue. 902-2t DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.

THE AMERICAN ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug., 1865. Price each, Class I, for *Family* use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, $15. Will do *fine* or *coarse stitching* on ALL KINDS of materials from *Cambric* to the THICKEST WINTER OVERCOAT or LEATHER. Sews *rapid, firm,* and *beautiful; perfectly* reliable. Simple in its movements and EASY TO UNDERSTAND. Is the VERY BEST machine for FAMILY USE. *Samples* of goods sewed and returned by mail *for examination* on receipt of postage. Machines *selected with care,* adjusted for *special work,* and forwarded, securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroom. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO., 920 Broadway, New York. 902-4t

150,000 HEDGE LOCUST PLANTS FOR SALE—From one to three years old. Address BURCHARD & BUELL, Hamilton, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

Monitor Clothes Wringer—John Young & Son.
A Fruit Box to Give Away—F H Lummus & Co.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
Farming Manager—George Gardner.
New Water Pipe—Why Run any Risk.
True's Improved Potato Planter—J L True.
Money Made and no Humbug—Lum Woodruff.
Send for "Something New"—Hosea B Carter.
A Card to Agents—E B Treat & Co.
Early Goodrich Potatoes—E F & B F McMillan.
Gold! Gold!—M A Jaggers.
Agents Wanted—Ephraim Brown.
Alderny Cattle for Sale.
Osage Orange Seed—P S Meserole.
Seed Corn—P S Meserole.
War on Bad Butter—E Hosmer.
Agents Wanted to Canvass—Howard Challen.

The News Condenser.

— Small pox prevails in Providence, R. I.

— Green peas in Boston sell at $2 a peck.

— Great activity in oil matters near Pithole.

— Gen. Rousseau is very ill in Washington.

— The Wisconsin wheat crop promises greatly.

— Great breadth of corn is planted in Georgia.

— Seven States have passed an eight hour law.

— Immense coal-fields have been found in India.

— Russian America costs us three cents an acre.

— California wheat is quoted in English markets.

— A large tannery is to be built at Watkins, N. Y.

— 38 trains run daily on the Hudson River Railroad.

— The widow of Bishop Polk is teaching in Tenn.

— Wheat and fruit promise well in Southern Indiana.

— Jamaica is governed by officers chosen in England.

— Parepa's nine opera nights in New York paid $30,000.

— The Great Eastern leaves New York for Brest the 28th.

— The Detroit Tribune has been sued for $50,000 for libel.

— Gen. McClellan and family return from Europe next fall.

— Boot and shoe sales at Lynn, in March, were $1,225,451.

— 60,000 passengers daily travel in the New Orleans street cars.

— A watch-making company is starting in Springfield, Mass.

— A Catholic Cathedral, 400 feet long, is building at St. Louis.

— Bankrupt law forms and rules will be ready the last of May.

— Sheetings are sent to New York from mills in Augusta, Ga.

— A third rail is to be laid on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad.

— Chinese news to March 29th comes by way of San Francisco.

— Gen. Ewell is running a large stock farm near Spring Hill, Tenn.

— Earl Cowan and Lord Cecil are leading in a great revival in London.

— The Greeks have proclaimed equal rights for Turks and Christians.

— Jacob and J. S. C. Abbott have written 200 volumes of juvenile books.

— Maine has 11,000,000 acres of forest, rich in pine, cedar, birch and hemlock.

— Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania is traveling in France, Italy and Austria.

— The "Old Capitol" at Washington—a prison in the war—is to be a hotel.

Special Notices.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.
PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of this valuable work have already been issued, and the demand for it is now greater than a year ago. To meet this demand a large edition is now in the hands of the binders and will be ready for agents in a few days.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is unquestionably *the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry now obtainable*. It is the *latest* of Dr. RANDALL'S works on the subject, and combines the results of a life-long experience and observation as a sheep breeder and wool grower. Every flock-master in the land should have the work. It is indispensable,—and no work on any branch of husbandry ever gave better satisfaction. The work is highly approved by both Press and People, as extracts from letters and notices (heretofore published) abundantly testify.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The canvassers for Todd's Patent Stamp for Marking Sheep are authorized Agents for the sale of the Practical Shepherd. Price, $2. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address D. D. T MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

Headache.—The brain and stomach are very intimately connected, consequently a disordered stomach produces Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, &c., &c. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will certainly correct the Stomach, and assist digestion, thus removing the cause of these troubles.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

$25 GENUINE Bartlett Sewing Machine. $25

Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp, and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 221 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Sews with single or double thread.—*Scientific Am.*

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEN. L. C. BAKER'S History of the Secret Service. This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, *unaltered* and *unabriged, under the supervision of Gen. Baker*, whose marvelous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority. The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 902-4t

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY.
1,000 TESTS—NOT ONE FAILURE.
Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.
One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS.
Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April 16, 1867.
The best cure I have ever used. ROB'T J. SWAN.
Geneva, April 16, 1867.
I cured 50 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. BANNETT.
Geneva, April 6, 1867.
I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. JOHN E. BOOTHE.
Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.
Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1. C. REMINGTON, Agent,
902-9t Manufacturer, Geneva, N. Y.

THE "WEED" SEWING MACHINE,
OR
"FAMILY FAVORITE."

It never grumbles at its labor,
Nor gossips with a talking neighbor;
It idles not away its time;
It disregards all change of clime;
In heat, or cold, or wet, or dry,
It works without a pause or sigh:
'Tis neither rude nor obstinate,
Nor ever in a sulky state;
Nor does it ever join in "strikes,"
But does whate'er its owner likes.
If oil you give and sulted thread,
Its onward course is surely sped.
In cleanliness it much delights,
For this its progress expedites.
Without a change of "tension" sews
Thin muslin or thick leather shoes.
It works with beauty and precision,
Unmoved by praises or derision;
It flies along the whole day through,
And, if you wish, the whole night too,
And still next morning ready stands
To answer your renewed demands.
It does the piles of work you bring
Just like a sentient, living thing,
Yet asks no fee, requires no drink,
And never's known to balk or shrink;
A child may guide this household fairy,
It is so simple, light and airy.
Its worth to tell a book would need,
For though its modest name is "WEED,"
'Tis better far than fruit or flower
For those who wish its housewife power.
This WEED machine, of wide renown,
Is now for sale in every town
And country village, where the people
Can boast a tavern and a steeple;
Where local agents, (never doubt it,)
Will show and tell you all about it.
Headquarters in Connecticut,
The land of brave old General PUT,
In Hartford city—famed for much
Of genius, talent, wealth, and such,
But bound to be still more, I ween,
For this triumphant WEED machine! [902-2t

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S SEWING MACHINES,

699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by MR. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female to sell our new **Ten Dollar Sewing and Embroidering Machine.** Will pay from $75 to $200 per Month. Address, with a stamp.
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THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

PROF. JOHNSON'S FERTILIZER will more than double your crop 20 to 30 days sooner. Corn at 80 bushels per acre, where five were produced; oats sixty bushels, pumpkins 96 to 170 lbs., one watermelon weighing 55 lbs., 5 weighing 225 lbs.; also all other vegetables, which greatly surpassed anything ever exhibited on poor land, in Saratoga Co. Agents wanted. Send post stamp for Circular. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR EVERYBODY!—WM. WEBSTER'S New American Style of FLOWER GARDENS. The most exquisite Designs in this Elegant Style, sent by mail to any part of the United States. Enclose 25 cts. and a 3 ct. stamp, and receive by return mail a sample bed with list of Seeds.
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1867.
The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 33 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal.
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NEW STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE. The first of the new RIMMED BLACK series—send for specimen. Our new Book will be out about May 1st. Type and Presses, Cases, &c., &c., for sale.
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PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a *New and Useful Invention*, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on Commission can earn from $10 to $20 per day. For full particulars, enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 900-4t

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COMBINED
Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,
Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by
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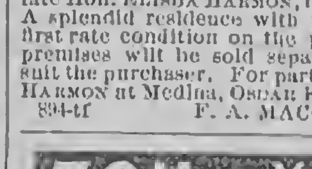

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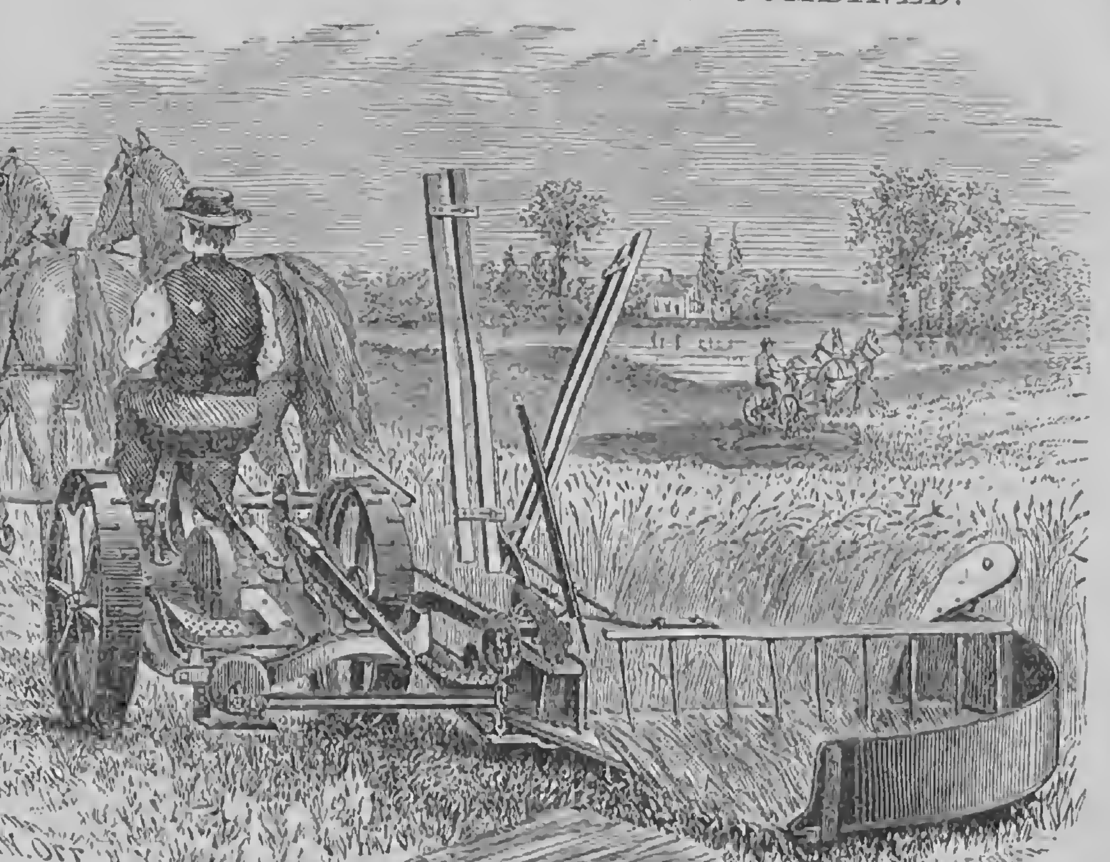
DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER, AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

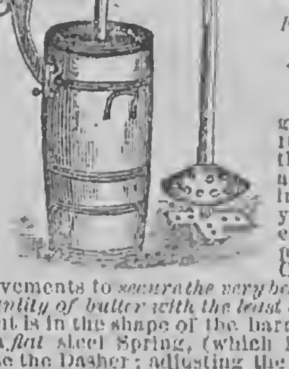
On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.



H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (⅓ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*
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"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*
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"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G Co., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent postpaid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-tf

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INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES.
PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE-POWER,

For baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. [869-12tom

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying Institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—454 pages, Illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL interested, to our improved Thrashing Machines, *both Steam and Horse Power.* Long experience in the business enables us to offer the very best of machinery. We build all sizes of Thrashers, Portable Engines, Horse Powers, &c. Send for our Circulars. Write to JONAS W. YEO, Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

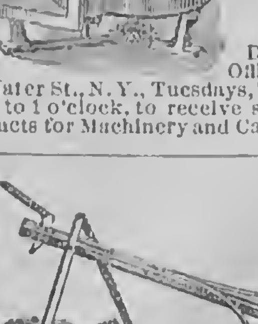
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH Saponifier

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

By saving and useing your waste grease. No lime necessary. 12 POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 30 CENTS. Directions on each Box. ☞ For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

Beware of Counterfeits.
Be Particular in Asking for PENN'A SALT M'FG. CO.'S SAPONIFIER.

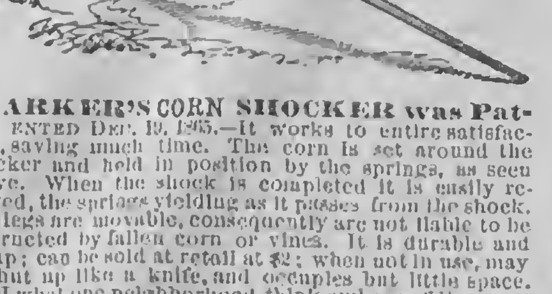
PRESSURE TURBINE WATER WHEEL NOW READY.



The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.

PEEKSKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

D. L. SEYMOUR will be at the Office of Packard & Hill, No. 195 Water St., N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive specifications and make contracts for Machinery and Castings of all kinds. [893-13teo



BARKER'S CORN SHOCKER was Patented Dec. 19, 1865.—It works to entire satisfaction, saving much time. The corn is set around the Shocker and held in position by the springs, as seen above. When the shock is completed it is easily removed, the springs yielding as it passes from the shock. The legs are movable, consequently are not liable to be obstructed by fallen corn or vines. It is durable and cheap; can be sold at retail at $2; when not in use, may be shut up like a knife, and occupies but little space. Read what one neighborhood think and say of it:

We, the undersigned farmers of Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., Mich., hereby say that we consider L. S. BARKER'S PATENT CORN SHOCKER a useful invention, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.—Elisha Hubbard, J. W. Coffin, J. H. Bailey, W. L. Johnson, H. J. Cole, Joseph Cheeney, James A. Cote, R. J. King, S. F. Fuller, John W. Tiffany, Jonathan Green, Geo. W. Ramsey, Wm. Way, M. Rumsey, Zela Hadley, Willett Green, Henry E. Crane, H. H. Herring.

For Farm, Town, County or State Rights, apply to the undersigned, at Pittsford, Hillsdale Co., Michigan.
ANSON BACKUS.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bats flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple bloom;
And now when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one;

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the butter-cups out of the grass—
But who was it followed close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their melting eyes;
For the heart must speak when lips are dumb,
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

[*Harper's Monthly.*

The Story Teller.

THE TOMB OF CHEOPS.

BY FRANCES POWER COBBE.

The state of Coleridge's mind when he wrote his fragments of Kubla Khan, must have nearly resembled that of any reasonably excitable person during a first visit to Cairo. Just a degree too vivid to be a natural dream; many degrees too beautiful and wonderful to be an ordinary daylight vision, the rich dim courts, the glorious mosques, the marble fountains, the showers of southern sunlight poured on stately palm-tree and slow-moving camel and a shifting, many-hued crowd—all form together a scene such as no stage in the world may parallel for strangeness and splendor. One day spent in roaming aimlessly through the bazaars, and the gardens, and the mosques of Hassan and the Gama Tayloon, does more to reveal to us what Eastern life means—what is the back-ground of each great Eastern story, the indescribable atmosphere which pervades all Eastern literature—than could be gained by years of study.

At least, I can speak from experience that it was such a revelation to me, and one so immeasurably delightful that, having performed the long journey to Egypt mainly with the thought of the attractions of the ruins of Thebes and Memphis, Karnack and Philæ, I waited patiently for a fortnight within sight of the Pyramids without attempting to visit them, satisfied with the endless interest of the living town. At last the day came when the curiosity of some quarter of a century (since that epoch in a child's life, the reading of Belzoni) could no longer be deferred. I had a *concern*, as good folks say, to visit the Cheops that particular morning, and to Cheops I went, mounted on the inevitable donkey, and accompanied by a choice specimen of that genus of scamp, the Cairene donkey-boy. Unluckily I had over night ordered my dragoman to wait in Cairo for certain expected mails, and bring them to me in Old Cairo whenever they might arrive; and of course the order involved my loss of his services for the entire day, spent by him, no doubt, with my letters in his pocket, at a coffee shop. Thus it happened that my little expedition wanted all guidance or assistance—such acquaintances as I possessed in Cairo being otherwise occupied on that particular morning, and not even knowing of my intention.

Arriving at the ferry of the Nile, just above the Isle of Rhoda, it was with considerable satisfaction that I found a party of pleasant English ladies and gentlemen also proceeding to the Pyramids. Their time, however, was limited by the departure of the Overland Mail that day, and of course they could make no delay—as they seemed kindly disposed to do—to keep up with me and my wretched donkey, or rather donkey-boy.

If there be an aggravating incident in this very trying world, it is assuredly that of being mounted on a non-progressive donkey, unarmed with any available whip, stick, spur, or other instrument of cruelty, and wholly at the mercy of a treacherous conductor, who pretends to belabor your beast, and only makes him kick, and keeps you behind your party, when you have every reason in the world to wish to retain your place in it. Only one thing is worse, a mule which carries you through a whole day of weary Alpine climbing, just too far from all your friends to exchange more than a scream at intervals. If there chance on such an excursion to be ten pleasant people of your party, and one unpleasant one, whom you particularly wish neither to follow nor seem to follow, it is inevitably that particular objectionable person whose mule your mule will go after, and press past every one else to get at, and drag your arm out of its socket if you try to turn it back, and finally make you wish that an avalanche would fall and bury you and the demon-brute you have got under you, in the abyss forever. On horseback you are a lord (or lady) of creation, with the lower animal subject unto you. On mule-back, you are a bale of goods, borne with contumely at the will of the vilest of beasts—not where you please, but when, where, and how *it* pleases.

To return to my expedition to the Pyramids. Very soon the English party were out of sight, and slowly and wearily I was led a zig-zag course through fields of young growing corn, and palm groves, and past the poor mud villages of the Fellah-Arabs. Mud, indeed, occupies in Egypt an amazing prominence in every view. Mud hovels, mud fields, where the rank vegetation is only beginning to spring through the deposit of the inundation, mud dams across a thousand ditches, and finally the vast yellow mud-banks of the mighty Nile. If man were first created in Egypt, it is small marvel that his bodily form should be a "muddy vesture of decay." In the course of my pilgrimage on this particular day my donkey-boy cleverly guided me into a sort of peninsula of mud, out of which there was no exit (short of returning on our steps) save by crossing a stream of some three or four feet deep. As usual in Egypt, two or three brown Arabs arose immediately when wanted, from the nearest brake of rushes, and volunteered to carry me across on their shoulders; their backshish, of course, being divided with the ingenious youth who had brought me into the trap. What it costs to the olfactory organs to be carried by Fellah-Arabs, language altogether fails to describe.

At last the troubles of the way were over; the sands of the Desert were reached, and the stupendous cluster of edifices, the three Pyramids of Ghizeh, the Sphinx, the Cyclopean Temple, and the splendid tombs, were before me and around. For miles off, in the clear air of Egypt, where there is literally no aerial perspective, I had been able to distinguish the range of stones which constitute the exterior of all the Pyramids, save the small portions of the second and third, still covered with their original coating. It was hardly, as Longfellow says:

> The mighty pyramids of stone
> That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
> When nearer seen and better known
> Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

Almost as soon as they come within the range of vision they are seen with their serrated edges and the horizontal lines of the deep steps, marked sharply with the intense shadows of the south.

Of all these ruins of Ghizeh—these earliest and mightiest of the records of our race—the one by far the most affecting and impressive, is assuredly the Sphinx. A human face, nay, an intensely human face, a portrait full of individuality even in its solemnity and colossal grandeur—gazes at us with the stony eyes before which have passed Hebrew prophet and Greek philosopher, and Roman conquerer, and Arab khalif. Had Napoleon the Great told his troops that sixty centuries looked on them through the Sphinx's eyes he would have used no unmeaning metaphor. Even the very ruin and disgrace of the mighty countenance, seems to render it more affecting. Half immeasurably sublime, half pitiful, nay, grotesque, in its desolation, it stands, with its brow calmly upturned to heaven, and with what one might almost deem a ruddy flush upon its cheek, but with every feature worn and marred since it has stood there, a stony St. Sebastian, bearing through the ages the shafts and insults of sun and storm.

I must not pause to muse over the Sphinx, nor yet to describe the gradual revelation which comes to the traveler, of the enormous magnitude of the Pyramid, as he slowly wades at its foot through the heavy sand, and perceives when he has walked thrice as far as it seemed he need have done, he has but reached the half of the base.

The English party, who had outridden me, were concluding their luncheon as I reached the Pyramid, and after declining their cordial offers to share it, I asked one of the ladies, "Had she visited the interior and Cheops' chamber?"

"No. Some of the ladies and gentlemen had done so. The Arabs were a wild set of men, and she did not like to put herself in their power."

Deeming the lady's caution must be overdeveloped, and too intensely interested to make very serious reflections on what I was doing, I engaged the Scheik at the door of the Pyramid to provide me with proper guides so soon as the English party had ridden away. Five strong Fellah-Arabs volunteered for the service, in spite of my remark that three were enough, and we were soon plunged into the darkness of the first entrance-passage. All the world knows how the Pyramid is constructed: a solid mass of huge stones, all so perfectly fitted that scarcely a penknife might be introduced in any place between them. The passages at the widest scarcely permit two persons going abreast, and are for long distances so low as to compel the visitor to stoop almost double. The angle at which these passages slope upwards, is also one which, on the slippery, well-worn floor, renders progress difficult as on the ice of an Alpine mountain. But oh, how different from the keen, pure air, the wide horizon, the glittering sunlight, of the Alps, this dark, suffocating cavern, where the dust, and lights, and breath of heated men, make an atmosphere scarcely to be breathed, and where the sentiments of awe and horror almost paralyze the pulse. Perhaps my special fancy made me then, as ever since, find a cave, subterranean passage, or tunnel, unreasonably trying to the nerves; but so it was—the awe of the place well nigh overpowered me.

The Arab guides helped me easily in their well-known way. One or two carried the candles, and all joined in a sort of a song at which I could not help laughing, in spite of both awe and lack of breath. It seemed to be a chant, of mingled Arabic and English (a language they all spoke after a fashion,) the English words being apparently a continual repetition:

> Vera goot lady, backshish, backshish;
> Vera goot lady, give us backshish:

and so on, *da capo*. Twice we had to rest on our way, from sheer exhaustion, and on one occasion, where there is a break in the continuity of the passage, there was an ascent into a hole high up in the wall, by no means easy to accomplish.

At last, after what seemed an hour, and I suppose was about fifteen minutes, since we left the sunshine, we stood in Cheops' burial vault, the center chamber of the Great Pyramid. As my readers know, it is a small oblong chamber, of course wholly without light or ventilation, with plain stone floor, with roofs, and with the huge stone sarcophagus (which once held the mummy of Cheops, but is now perfectly empty) standing at one end. The interest of the spot would alone have repaid a journey from England; but I was left small time to enjoy it. Suddenly I was startled to observe that my guides had stopped their song and changed their obsequious voices, and were all five standing bolt upright against the walls of the vault.

"It is the custom," said one of them, "for whoever comes here to give us backshish."

I reflected in a moment that they had seen me foolishly transfer my purse from the pocket of my riding skirt to the walking dress I wore under it, and which I had alone retained on entering the Pyramid.

"Well," I said, as coolly as I was able, "I intend, of course, to give you 'backshish' for your trouble, and if you choose to be paid here instead of at the door, it is all the same to me. I shall give three shillings, English, (a favorite coin in Cairo,) as I said I only wanted three men."

"Three shillings are not enough. We want backshish!"

"There they are. They are quite enough."

"Not enough! We want backshish!"

I must here confess that things looked rather black. The Fellahs stood like so many statutes of Osiris (even at the moment I could not help thinking of it,) with their backs against the wall and their arms crossed on their breasts, as if they held the *flagellum* and *crux ansata*. Their leader spoke in a calm, dogged sort of way to which they all responded like echoes.

"Well," I said, as there are five of you, and I am rather heavy, I will give you one shilling more. There it is. Now you will get no more." Saying this I gave the man the fourth shilling, and then returned my purse to my pocket.

"This won't do. We want backshish!"

"It must do. You will get no more backshish."

"It won't do. We want backshish!"

Each moment the men's voices grew more resolute, and I must avow that the horror seized me at the thought that they had nothing to do but merely to go out and leave me there in the solitude and darkness, and I should go mad from terror. Not a creature in Cairo even knew where I was gone. I should not be missed or sought for days, and there I was unarmed, and alone, with these five savages, whose caprice or resentment might make them rush off in a moment, leaving me to despair. Luckily I knew well it would be fatal to betray any alarm, so I spoke as lightly as I could, and laughed a little, but uncomfortably.

"Come, come. You will have no more backshish you know very well; and if you bully me, you will have *stick* from the English Consul. Come, I've seen enough. Let us go out."

"We want backshish!" said all five of the villains, in one loud voice.

It was a crisis, and I believe if I had wavered a moment, I might never have got away; but the extremity, of course, aided one's resolution, and I suddenly spoke out, angrily and peremptorily,

"I'll have no more of this. *You* fellow there, take the light and go out. *You* give me your hand. Come along, all of you."

It was a miracle; to my own comprehension, at all events. They one and all suddenly slunk down like so many scolded dogs, and without another syllable did as I ordered them. The slave habit doubtless resumed its usual sway with them the moment that one of free race asserted a claim of command. Any way, it was a simple fact that five Arabs yielded to a single Anglo-Saxon woman, who was herself quite as much surprised as they could be at the phenomenon.

O, how I rejoiced when the square of azure sky appeared at the end of the last of the passages, and when I at last emerged safe and *sane* out of the Great Pyramid! Dante ascending out of the Inferno, could not have been half so thankful. Away I rode home to Old Cairo on my donkey, and could spare a real laugh under the sunshine, when I found that the wretched old Arab Scheik, with whom I had left my riding skirt, had quietly devoured my intended luncheon of dates, and then carefully replaced the *stones* in my pocket!

A scene recently took place at a Paris wedding, in which the refining influence of love and French politeness combined to make a very charming picture. The bridegroom, an honest and industrious locksmith, was uneducated, and when called on to join the register, marked a cross. The bride, on the contrary, although belonging to a poor family, had received an excellent education. Nevertheless, when the pen was passed to her, she signed a cross. The bridesmaid, a former schoolfellow of the bride, having expressed her astonishment, the young wife replied, "Would you have me humiliate my husband? To-morrow I will commence teaching him to read and write."

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 26 letters.
My 1, 10, 3, 17 is a part of the body.
My 2, 16, 13 is a number.
My 19, 15, 18 is an article of clothing.
My 24, 22, 23 is not cold.
My 21, 25, 5, 26, 8 is to be sportive.
My 16, 10, 6, 14, 4, 3 is native carbonate of soda.
My 11, 12, 8 is an adjective.
My 9, 2, 5, 11, 7 is the name of a river in Scotland.
My 20, 25, 15, 26 is the time in which any planet completes a revolution.
My whole is a part of one of the "Ten Commandments." A. B. C.

Covert, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Het soucre fo live
Negsib os loyslw dan mfor husc tlshgi orcues
Na aft'slnn nhad higmt mest het creabh twih lacy.
Tnb tel het remtsa etg epeder, nad hlippysooh,
Eya, adn liorneig oto, aslih visetr ni navi
Ot runt het digonach ruineer.

Montclair, N. J. May Foster.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men buy a slaughtered beef weighing 250 lbs., each paying $5. One takes the hind quarters allowing one cent per pound more than for the fore quarters, each man taking $5 worth. How much per lb. did each man pay, and how many pounds of beef did each man have. S. D. Kelly.

Kirkersville, Ohio.

☞ Will some Rural reader please answer?

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 901.

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Answer to Anagram:
For we are the same our fathers have been;
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And run the same course our fathers have run.

Answer to Printer's Rebus:—The season is backward.

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

NITROGENOUS MANURES:

WHY NEEDED FOR CEREAL CROPS.

ALTHOUGH an application of superphosphate of lime will grow a large crop of turnips with the aid of very little organic manure, and red clover will grow luxuriantly on a medium conditioned soil, with the aid of the same application, or a little plaster, yet no grain crop will reach the maximum on such a soil, no matter how rich you make it in all the mineral and inorganic elements, without a liberal application of nitrogenous, well saved stall manure, or its equivalent in Peruvian guano or ammonia salts. J. B. LAWES, in his long series of experiments, ascertained conclusively that where every mineral element was in the soil necessary for a maximum crop of wheat, the yield of wheat on an acre was doubled by the aid of 200 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia alone; and Indian corn being a great feeder, it is in much greater need of more nitrogen (ammonia) than the more dainty wheat plant; in fact it may be truly said, the more ammonia the more corn, provided the soil is well drained and tilled. As neither the stalks or grain of cereal plants contain nitrogen in anything like the proportion in which it is found in peas, beans, clover and other leguminous plants, Mr. LAWES has come to the very reasonable conclusion that wheat, barley, rye, timothy, &c., destroy nitrogen during the process of their growth, or rather that nitrogenous compounds are used up and destroyed in making other matters in the soil into soluble plant food. LIEBIG says that quick-lime applied to the soil, particularly to clay, dissolves the silicates into soluble plant food. If this is so, *aupius forte raison*, we should expect that the salts of ammonia would perform the same office to all the insoluble matters in the soil necessary for the maximum growth of the plants it supports.

The result of these experiments should teach grain-growing farmers the great importance of also growing red clover and other leguminous plants, which collect most of their nitrogen from the dew, rain and air, and yet retain it in their tissues to twice the amount that it is found in the cereal grasses. Thus, clover, peas, beans, &c., whether plowed under in the green state or fed to animals and the manure applied to the soil, are nearly thrice the value of manure made from the cereal grasses.

On the light, sandy soils of Georgia, the cow pea is grown as a manuring plant, and plowed in green; as peas and beans contain three times as much nitrogen as wheat or other cereals, the Georgia planter proves the truth of chemical analysis in his own success. The clover plant being of the same order as the cow pea (leguminous) consuming little but affording a great deal of nitrogen so necessary to all cereal crops, every farmer who grows grain, or even timothy and other narrow leaved grasses, should also grow clover without stint. But while the cereals require a soil richer in nitrogen than in the mineral elements of plant food, yet a liberal supply of superphosphate of lime will also add to the incipient growth of cereals, and to the stalks but not to the grain of Indian corn, and to turnips and all leguminous plants the minerals are especially beneficial. Mr. LAWES wrote to JOSEPH HARRIS thus, "when the alkalies and phosphates alone are used, the pasture is a mass of clover and trefoil, but when ammonia is used it is all grass."

POTATOES IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE potato trade in our market is a very important branch of the produce business, and I am inclined to think that there is no one article in the produce line that will yield as good profit if confined entirely to it. Many of our dealers make a speciality of them and sell enormous quantities. When we consider the large population of New York, and the surrounding country for five miles which depends entirely on our city for its supplies, we may imagine that it must require a large quantity of everything eatable to supply the demand. In the fall, the trade opened brisk, and potatoes sold well, the supply being about equal to the demand—but later in the season the stock increased above the demand, and they became very dull. Many were infected with the rot, and the dealers refused to buy in large quantities for their winter stores for fear of losing them. Consequently the trade through the winter has been very even, and owing to a backward spring the demand for seed has been very limited. For the benefit of your new readers, I will repeat the localities from which they are principally received:

The first we receive are sent from Bermuda in April, and frequently sell for $12 or $13 per barrel. The seed is sent from here, and is the Western Red. When returned, they do not much resemble the original stock, the skin being much lighter and of a peculiar transparent appearance, the flesh almost white, and possessing a very sweet flavor. Of late years they have tried other varieties, but not with the same success, there not being as great an improvement on the original stock, and many growers object to them because their customers do not know the article, and look upon them with suspicion, thinking they are not genuine. The Southern States are next in order; Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Maine are the principal potato States in the Union. Those from Louisiana and Georgia are principally of the common varieties, without any improvement, but being new sell well. Virginia sends a good article, mostly from Norfolk. The Mercers from there are very fine, and bring good prices. Before the war our large steamers came loaded with them, but since then the trade has not been of much consequence. This spring large quantities are being planted, and if the crop proves good we will again see them crowding our market.

The farmers of New Jersey grow largely of the Buckeyes for their early kinds; and Peachblows for their late crop, although they are testing some of the new varieties. Long Island sends in large quantities of Dykemans for early ones, and Mercers for late. Owing to their plan of raising from two to three crops off the same land in one season, their potatoes are dug early and sold. The Jackson White, from Maine, is a first-rate potato for cooking qualities; I think it superior to any other variety in market. It has a white skin and flesh, eyes deeply indented, is of good size, and yields well. It resembles the Carter very much except in shape, it being round. The Mercer of late has failed to such an extent that we see but few of them compared with former years. The best, and most reliable article we receive is from and around Rochester, N. Y. They are very fine and sell well. The Peachblow is the principal variety among us, and it gives general satisfaction. The Prince Albert is another good variety, and is growing in favor every year. The greatest objection to them is that they do not grow large enough, that is, short and thick—they are much inclined to grow long and slim. The Buckeye is grown largely as an early variety, and is very popular.

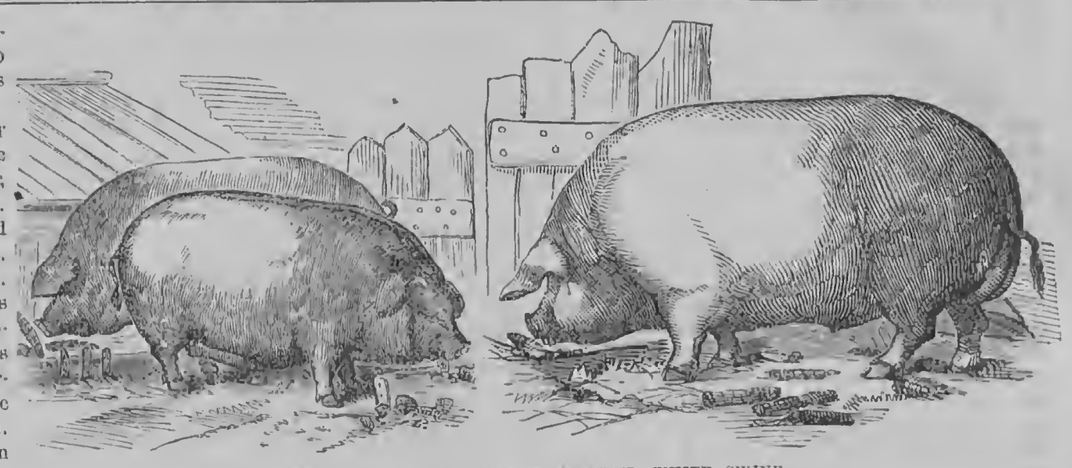
The Dykeman is the most popular early variety. It sells higher for seed than any other of the old kinds. There is no better paying crop for a New York farmer to grow than the Dykeman, provided he sends them to this market for sale at the correct time, and does not sell them at home for a common potato. The sales will average about one dollar per barrel more than Peachblows. The Monitor is a good potato in the fall, but does not sell well in the winter. The Chili Red is not popular; it only sells as a common article. Garnet Chili is a better variety. The Carter has almost disappeared from our market. The White Peachblow sells well, principally owing to the color of the skin, as it cooks about the same as the old variety. There has been quite a demand for the Goodrich potatoes for seed, the prices running up to $12 per barrel; other new varieties are being tested.

Sweet potatoes have been good this year, and sold at high prices. They are now worth $6 per barrel. Persons wishing the small potatoes for sprouting, would do well to procure them direct from the growers in the lower counties of New Jersey, for about one-half the price that nurserymen charge for them. The best seed is short and thick in proportion to length.

NOW AND THEN.

New York, May, 1867.

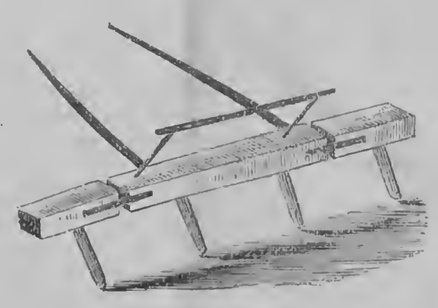
REMARKS.—The Western Red, of which our correspondent speaks, as grown here is a coarse, second-class potato. The improvement made by one seasons growth in Bermuda is a curious instance of the effect of climate in changing the quality of the original stock.



PORTRAITS OF PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

A GOOD CORN-MARKER.

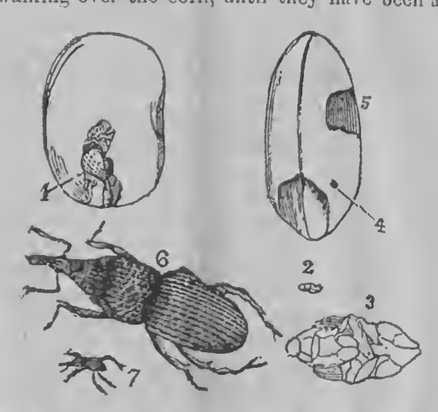
THE worst difficulty with the ordinary three or four tooth corn-marker, results from the inflexibility of the long bar to which the teeth or markers are attached. In passing over uneven ground some of the teeth will not touch the earth, and consequently the planter must guess at the position in which the seed should be planted.



The marker we herewith illustrate, is constructed to surmount this difficulty—two joints being made in the bar which allow each tooth to make its proper furrow on a very uneven surface. The joints are made by sawing the bar apart at the places indicated in the engraving, then connecting the sections by bolting on two stout iron straps, the bolts passing entirely through the bar of wood. Four straps of light wagon tire iron, each six inches long, and four six-inch bolts will make the two joints. A space of one inch left between the sections of the bar will give sufficient flexibility to it for the purpose required.

GRANARY WEEVIL.—(Calandra Granaria.)

THIS destructive insect lives amongst stored grain and malt. We sometimes hear complaints from our readers, that their granaries, wherein corn or wheat has long been stored, are infested with weevil which has worked considerable injury. It is sometimes difficult to detect the presence of this insect, unless they are seen walking over the corn, until they have been at



7, Perfect insect, natural size. 6, Same magnified. 2, Pupa natural size. 3, Same magnified. 1, Kernel of maize magnified with the beetle inside. 4, Hole pierced in grain of wheat for the egg. 5, Place of exit of the beetle from the grain of wheat.

work for some time and the holes of their exit become visible in the empty grains. If a handful of grain be thrown upon water their operations are manifested by the floating kernels. The weevils cannot endure cold, and on the approach of winter they mostly desert the grain, and seek refuge in the chinks of walls and crevices of beams and floors. They remain there until the approach of warm weather, when they sally forth to resume their depredations on the grain. In the winter time the infested bins should be emptied, and a thorough cleansing performed, and if the wood or stone work is in a dilapidated state it should be renovated. Boiling water injected into the crevices will rout them, and we suggest the use of powdered Hellebore.

As soon as the weather is warm enough—commonly in April or May—the beetles pair, after which the female burrows in the grain heap, and pierces a minute hole with her beak in the grain, laying an egg in each until her supply is exhausted, which often is not until autumn. The maggots soon hatch, and feed upon the flour until the husk alone is left. It then changes to a pupa, hatches into the perfect weevil, and eats its way out of the grain. The beetle is one of the *Curculionidæ*; varies from a dark chestnut to a pitchy color; it has no wings, and its six legs are short and stout.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

WE give the portraits of pure-bred Chester Swine, bred and owned by THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Penn. This breed, already famous, is believed to have originated some thirty years ago by crossing an imported Bedfordshire boar with the then best stock of Chester County. By careful selections and breeding their characteristics have been firmly established, and they are now a distinct breed. They are known by their pure white color, great depth and length of carcass, small head and offal parts, quiet habits, and easy feeding and fattening qualities.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEES.—No. I.

OUR honey-making before the introduction of the Italians, was with most farmers at a low ebb, and it is not very flattering now. This in a great measure is unnecessary. Even yet, if our RURAL readers would take the QUIMBY plan, published a dozen years ago, without patent or other exclusive claims, the fine box honey of our homestead will be in amply supply.

The writer by this mode has an annual average of 35 lbs. box honey to a hive. He never murders his bees by sulphur, to get the sweet store—as was the case with the man who killed the goose to find the golden egg. In the vicinity where he lives there are say 2,000 hives. Not over a dozen farmers, even in this enlightened day, ever get five pounds annual average of box honey from a hive. And to their shame be it said, he believes at least 500 hives are yearly ruthlessly slaughtered by sulphur, in the same district, for the sake of the poor, bee-bread, strained, black honey of the *brood chamber* of the hive. A savage waste. Surely we cannot boast of learning very fast, when the whole of a town, county or State is considered!

My first improvement then would be, making, on the plan suggested, a hive with a brood chamber 12¼ inches square, and high on the inside; and in the usual way put in two cross sticks, not, as often, an inch, but three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. This is really the old hive but slightly modified. Then by making caps of seven inch wide pine siding, this would give honey-box space 12¼ inches square and 7 inches high. These to be entirely loose on the top of the hive, but fitting closely. Now make the honey-boxes large. My rule is 11¼ inches square and 6 inches high, so as to clear the cap one inch on the sides and top. The honey-boxes I make of siding planed down to ⅜ for the ends, and ¼ for the sides, and tops and bottoms ¼ thick of split one or two inch boards, split by a buzz-saw or splitting mill. Such a honey-box is light, and will hold on an average 25 lbs. of honey. And now for a secret, to most bee-keepers. *The bees will fill a 25 lb. box sooner than four small boxes of 4 lbs. each.* Thus you get more every time the large box is filled, and usually more than double the honey yearly by the large boxes than by the small ones. The bungler ought to get, more than half the time, one 25 lb. box from each hive, though years will occur when he cannot do it. Yet even this low aim would increase ten-fold our honey crop. The attentive man will get one 25 lb. box of clover honey, nice, pure and white; and a second box filled in part by clover and in part by buckwheat or colored honey. Yet if he is not quite attentive he will not get most of the second boxes full.

An expert bee man or woman—for women do finely with bees—will get two boxes full, and the third box partly full, from every stout hive of bees. But mark you, reader! not by the sniveling, mean allowance of two one-inch auger holes to the top of a hive; or the equally lazy way of two slits, ½ inch wide and 2 inches long, in the top of the hive. Such sense is not *common sense*, even if it is very commonly done by farmers who go by rule, not by *their own thoughts and experience*. Traditional rules, and old sayings on bees, are like every old matter, without the enlivening touch of progress. I make sixteen one-inch holes in the top of each hive, and these not with an old dull auger, but a smooth nice bit, that cuts so that a bee can walk through it, not tumble over the roughnesses.

"Don't plane the inside of your hives," says old stupid Tradition. Now, kind reader, tell me why not? Did some old jack-a-knapes tell you that, or do you think it sound common sense? The day for your old rough-board hive, half put together, is gone by. What is worth doing is worth doing well. Every crack, roughness and want of finish in a hive is a nest for a worm, or a labor for the bee, which takes the time honey is to be made in. The best inside finish of a hive is that given by a planing mill or machine. Then cut your lumber true and plane the ends smooth, and nail together stoutly with nice "finishing nails," and paint neatly. Such a hive will last twenty to forty years; requiring the comb to be cleaned out only once in every ten years, and that not by "sulphuring out" and *murdering* (you stupid old coon!) your bees, but drumming them out when weak, and adding them to a weak second swarm.

Simple as is the plan I have recommended, it would add wonderfully to the success of bee-culture. And since Mr. QUIMBY of St. Johnsville, N. Y., published a book, at least ten years ago on it, I call it his plan, though doubtless not the originator of it, still he gave a finish to it. The most remarkable thing about it is, that though thousands of his books have been sold, the hives have been on exhibition at our Fairs for years, and every county has more or less of them in use in the hands of good bee-keepers, *yet there is so little known of it generally.* This shows that, with all our boasted intelligence, the mass of men read but little, *and think less.* Not that they do not consider themselves *intelligent readers*, and *thoughtful*, but that *self-reliant thought*, that *sees and knows*, is scarce. For example, I had a farmer from a distance visit me. His vein of conversation was wheat and apples. So I took him to see these products in this vicinity. I explained apple after apple, showed him the original of the Tompkins Co. King, and supposed the man had eyes and ears. Judge then of my surprise, a few months after, on receiving from him a letter asking "would you

advise me to set out Tompkins Co. Kings, Baldwins and Swaars?" Had I written as I felt in reply, it would have been, "You simpleton! had you had brains last fall, when I showed you boat loads of these, and how the market stood, you never would have asked so silly a question." But instead of that I wrote a mild reply, advising him to plant largely. Yet on visiting him later the old blockhead had not set out a tree, and was without his mind made up still. So with bees. The public ought to know, did they but half read. They stand awkwardly gazing at the truth, yet like the apple man fear to step out of the old stupid path.

Ithaca, N. Y., 1867. S. J. PARKER, M. D.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. STATE SHEEP FAIR.

NEVER have the preparations been so extensive or expectation of success so high at our previous State Sheep Fairs. The officers had assurances of a full representation of both stock and men from all the principal sheep growing localities in the State, and from many others in other States. The attendance from the county in which the Fair was held and some of the neighboring ones, was expected to be unusually large. The people of the city of Auburn had arranged to give the Orphan Asylum a benefit by attending the Fair and dining on the grounds. The local press had thoroughly stirred up the people on the subject. The efficient General Superintendent, A. M. CLARK, Esq., and his assistants, had made every needed preparation.

But for three weeks at least before the Fair, it rained nearly incessantly, so that the spring crops could not be got in the ground. The storm culminated during the first two days of the exhibition. On the entry day, it rained a torrent from morning until night. The lowlands were under water. Rivulets soon swelled to rivers. Bridges were swept away. Even the mail coaches did not run. The steamers on several of the interior lakes did not make their trips. Great detentions and difficulties occurred on the railroads, by reason of the washing away of culverts, water on the track, &c. In some places on the Central Railroad, the water was almost deep enough to enter the cars.

Under such circumstances, it could not be expected that many valuable sheep would be brought from a distance. Even the farmers near Auburn who had not covered cages in readiness, could not get out their sheep without having them drenched with water, and thus rendered unfit for examination; and those who started with them were, in many cases, stopped by the swollen streams from which the bridges were carried off, or by the suspension of the ordinary public modes of transportation. And a great many turned back, believing that the Fair would not and could not be held.

The Fair grounds presented a most desolate appearance. The road round them was washed away in many places. The mud was nearly ankle deep. The water at times stood several inches above the surface in and about a portion of the sheep pens. The rain pelted through their coverings. It was impossible to use them. The great dining tent put up by the ladies blew over or blew down—the water run over it—the land about it was converted into a swamp. All thoughts of taking provisions on the grounds had to be abandoned. And all expectations of the promised local attendance from the city and surrounding country, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, ceased at the same time.

A few more determined or more favored sheep breeders persevered and exhibited their sheep, and these were housed principally by building pens in the Exhibition Hall of the Cayuga Co. Agricultural Society, and in stables attached to the grounds. Only about three hundred sheep were on exhibition, but we can truly say that never were all the classes, taken together, represented better if as well. As a whole, the sheep shown in nearly every class were the *cream of the cream*. This was the opinion of all present—and every one seemed satisfied that he had been well repaid for his journey, though there were gentlemen present from a number of other States. Among these we were glad to see J. R. DODGE, Esq., of the Agricultural Department, Washington, commissioned by Mr. NEWTON to represent the Department at the Fair. In view of all the circumstances we cannot but regard the exhibition as a remarkable demonstration of the energy and zeal of the sheep breeders of New York.

Classified List of Entries and Prizes.

CLASS FIRST—AMERICAN MERINOS.

Rams—Two Years Old and Over.—William R. Sanford, Orwell, Vt., 1st prize, $30; Wm. R. Sanford, do. do. 2d, do., 20; John Sheldon & Son, Leicester, N. Y., 3d, do., 10; H. & A. H. Miller, Greenwich; Conrad Bush, Lafayette; L. J. Burgess, North Hoosick; Pottle & Maltman, Naples; G. J. Hollenbeck, Hoosick; Wolverton, Matthews & Co., Canandaigua; Simmons & Sackett, Canandaigua; J. C. Short, Livonia; Walter Cole, Batavia; I. J. Whitney, Clarkson; Isaac Aiken, Scipio; L. S. Ketchum, Galen; Thos. Johnson, Savanna; Ackerman & Weston, Fleming.

Rams—Yearlings.—John L. Quackenbush, Hoosick, 1st prize, $20; Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, 2d, 20; E. E. Brown, Niles, 3d, 10; A. Thayer, Jr., Hoosick; J. H. Simmons, Canandaigua; J. S. Goodrich, Lima; Walter Cole, Batavia; C. E. Shepard, Canandaigua; Horace Allen, Aurelius; Isaac Aiken, Scipio; Ackerman & Weston, Fleming; E. Munson, Tyre.

Ewes, 2 Years Old and Over—E. E. Brown, 1st prize, $30; Marriner & Bronson, 2d, 20; Isaac J. Whitney, 3d, 10; P. H. McMillen, J. S. Goodrich, Horace Allen, Isaac Aiken, E. Munson.

Ewes—Yearlings.—C. E. Shepard, 1st prize, $30; Pottle & Maltman, 2d, 20; E. E. Brown, 3d, 10; Davis Cossitt, Onondaga; Marriner & Bronson, Isaac Aiken.

CLASS TWO—FINE MERINOS.

Rams—2 Years Old and Over.—Theo. N. Davison, Culpepper Co., Va., 2d prize, $20; E. R. Freeman; Howard Leonard, Hampton; Wm. H. Pugsley, Danby.

Rams—Yearlings.—C. E. Shepard, 2d prize, $20; Isaac Bowers, Riga; Horace Allen.

Ewes—2 Years Old and Over.—Marriner & Brown, 2d prize, $20; A. Thayer, Jr., Wm. H. Pugsley, Horace Allen.

Ewes—Yearlings.—Clapp & Sweet, Pompey, 2d prize, $20; A. Thayer, Jr., Horace Allen.

CLASS THREE—DELAINE MERINOS.

Rams—Two Years Old and Over.—Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich, 1st Prize $20; John L. Quackenbush, Hoosick, 2d do., 20; Theron Steele, Lima, 3d do., 10; T. C. Short, Livonia; C. H. Warner, Lima; Isaac Bowers, Riga; L. W. Crandall, Alden; Geo. Bowen, Birdsall; Slocum and Aiken, Scipio; John Tyler,——.

Rams—Yearlings.—Hiram Hand, Genoa, 1st prize, $20; N. and N. Bottom, Shaftsbury, Vt., 2d do., 20; E. Munson, Tyre, 3d do., 10; J. H. Simmons, Canandaigua; G. B. Sackett, Canandaigua; Wm. H. Pugsley, Danby.

Ewes—Two Years Old and Over.—P. H. McMillen, Canandaigua, 1st prize $30; George Brown, Birdsall, 3d do, 10.

Ewes—Yearlings.—T. H. Simmons, Canandaigua, 1st prize $30; George Brown, Birdsall, 2d do., 20.

CLASS FOUR—LAMBS OF PRECEEDING CLASSES.

Pottle and Maltman, Naples, 1st prize, $15; John Sheldon and Son, 2d do., 10; Marriner and Bronson, 3d do, 5; Hiram Hand, Genoa; H. Allen, Aurelius.

CLASS FIVE—LONG WOOLS.

Rams—Two Years Old and Over.—John D. Wing, Washington Hollow, 1st prize, $30; John D. Wing, do., 2d do., 20; Samuel H. Barons, Irondequoit, 3d do., 10.

Rams—Yearlings.—John D. Wing, 1st prize, $30; John D. Wing, 2d do., 20; S. C. Griswold, 3d do., 10.

Ewes—Two Years Old and Over.—S. H. Barons, 2d prize, $20.

Ewes—Yearlings.—S. H. Barons, 2d prize, $20.

CLASS SIX—MIDDLE WOOLS.

Rams—Two Years Old and Over.—John Lynch, West Brighton, 1st prize, $30.

Ewes—Two Years Old and Over.—John Lynch, 1st prize, $30.

Sweepstakes Prizes.

The Diploma of the Association.

IN CLASS ONE.—*Rams, Two Years Old and Over*—John Sheldon and Son. Mr. Sanford's rams were not entered.

Rams, Yearlings—John L. Quackenbush.
Ewes, Two Years Old and Over.—E. E. Brown.
Ewes, Yearlings.—C. E. Shepard.

IN CLASS TWO—*Ewes, Two Years Old and Over.*—Marriner and Bronson.

IN CLASS THREE—*Rams, Two Years Old and Over.*—Theron Steele.
Rams, Yearlings.—N. and N. Bottum.
Ewes, Two Years Old and Over.—P. H. McMillen.

IN CLASS FIVE—*Rams, Two Years Old and Over.*—John D. Wing, (Golden Fleece.)

AWARD OF PRIZES TO SHEARERS.

The first prize of $10 to Daniel West, Richmond.
The second prize of $8 to John T. Clapp, Pompey.
The third prize of $6 to Charles Scrivines, Washington Hollow, Duchess Co.
The Committee make favorable mention of Jas. Grace and G. N. Sherman.

ENTRIES FOR THE MOORE PRIZE.

Isaac Bowers, North Chili, 1 two-year old ram. Weight of body, 84½ lbs.; weight of fleece, 16 lbs. 6 oz.; age of fleece, 355 days.
Walter Cole, Batavia, 1 yearling ram. Weight of body, 63¾ lbs.; weight of fleece, 13 lbs. 7½ oz.
William M. Holmes, Greenwich, 1 two-year old ram. Weight of body, 75 lbs.; weight of fleece, 18 lbs. 7 oz.; age of fleece, 363 days.

ENTRIES FOR THE PITTS PRIZE.

L. W. Crandall, Alden, 1 two-year old ram. Weight of fleece, 19 lbs. 7 oz.; age of fleece, 361 days.

ENTRIES FOR THE WILCOX PRIZE.

J. N. Chamberlain, Owasco, yearling ewe. Weight of body, 85½ lbs.; weight of fleece, 8 lbs. 10½ oz.; age of fleece, 1 year and 8 days.
A. B. Clapp, Pompey, four-year old ewe. Weight of body, 59 lbs.; weight of fleece, 10 lbs. 3¼ oz.; age of fleece, 365 days. Shorn at the Rochester Fair.

ENTRIES FOR THE COSSITT PRIZE.

P. H. McMillan, Canandaigua, 1 two-year old Ewe. Weight of body, 104 lbs.; weight of fleece, 16¾ lbs.; age of fleece, 367 days.

ENTRIES FOR THE RANDALL PRIZE.

John D. Wing, Washington Hollow, 1 two-year old Cotswold ram. Weight of fleece, 19 lbs. 4½ oz.; age of fleece, 381 days.
John D. Wing, yearling ram. Weight of fleece, 18 lbs. 9 oz.; age of fleece, 381 days.
Samuel H. Barons, 1 four-year old ram, (Leicester.) Weight of body, 265 lbs.; weight of fleece, 11¾ lbs. of well washed wool; age of fleece, 399 days.

WEIGHT OF SHEEP AND FLEECES SHORN BUT NOT ENTERED FOR SPECIAL PRIZES.

Conrad Bush, Lafayette, four-year old ram. Weight of fleece, 27½ lbs.; age of fleece, 365 days. Shorn at the Rochester Fair.
Wm. R. Sanford, Vermont, three-year old ram "Blucher." Weight of body, 153½ lbs.; weight of fleece, 27 lbs. ¼ oz.
L. J. Burgess, Hoosick, two-year old ram "Cashier." Weight of body, 109½ lbs.; fleece, 23¾ lbs.
J. J. Whitney, Clarkson, 1 three-year old ram. Weight of body, 130½ lbs.; fleece, 24¼ lbs.
Marriner & Bronson, 1 yearling ewe. Weight of body, 74½ lbs.; fleece, 17 lbs. 10½ oz.
Wolverton, Mathews & Co., Canandaigua, two-year old ram. Weight of body, 113¾ lbs.; fleece, 20 lbs. 3½ oz.
Thos. Johnson, Savanna, three-year old ram. Weight of body, 122 lbs.; fleece, 23½ lbs.
Slocum & Aiken, Scipio, five-year old ram. Weight of body, 123 lbs; fleece, 18 lbs. 10 oz.
W. H. Pugsley, Danby, five-year old ram. Weight of body, 117½ lbs.; fleece, 15 lbs. 7½ oz.; age of fleece, 365 days.

Dairy Department.

BUTTER MAKING.

IN the RURAL of April 20th was a communication from "MARGARET, a butter maker in distress," which has brought to us five good communications for her consolation, and others similarly afflicted. Want of space, in the Dairy department compels us to abbreviate these letters somewhat, much to our regret. We hope their authors will accept this excuse for the absence of portions of their communications.

The first response, according to date, is from Mrs. GEO. M. CURTIS of Monroe Co., N. Y. She commenced housekeeping a little more than one year since;—had had but two weeks experience in butter making at that time, and approached the business with "fear and trembling." She adds:—"Judge of my surprise and delight at finding my first churning of cream transformed into beautiful butter in less than five minutes; the next in three minutes, and the next two in less than three minutes, and never, but once, have I churned over five minutes. That time, as an experiment, I neglected to warm the cream the night before — proving to me that, in warming the cream over night and allowing it to cool again, the butter may be hard and nice when it comes, lies, at least, one of the secrets of success. * * * In winter, always strain the milk into tin pails and place it in a kettle of scalding water to heat. The water prevents it from adhering to the bottom of the pail and prevents the cream from becoming bitter or strong. When the milk sours remove the cream to a stone crock and as fresh cream is added always give the mass a thorough beating with a stick kept for the purpose. Churn once a week—placing the cream near the fire at least two hours the night before, then remove to a cold room till morning. To add sweetness to the flavor and give the color of grass butter, grate three medium sized orange carrots for every two gallons of cream; warm one quart of milk and strain the juice into the cream before churning; then, whether your cow have three rings or ten ornamenting her horns, a golden harvest will be the result."

The next response is from "C. B. B.," who made good butter till she had the misfortune to lose her cow. Another fine looking one supplied her place for a while, but the butter was lacking—that is, any fit to use, and that cow went to the beef-barrel. This correspondent adds:—"One thing I noticed with her milk, in contrast with the one I had before and with others since: The cream would rise very slowly, and to make good butter—and *good* butter generally comes quickly—the cream should rise quickly. Scientific people may talk learnedly about *why* it is so. I only mention the fact."

The third in order is from "A Butter Maker," Waukegan, Ill., who says:—"My *modus operandi* is, first, to heat the pans by pouring boiling water into them. Pour it out and strain the milk quickly after being milked. Then place the pans on the rack and let them stand twenty-four hours. Remove them carefully and place them over a kettle of boiling water and let them remain until the cream begins to ripple. Then replace on the rack and let stand twenty-four hours longer; remove the cream, being careful not to take milk with it, remembering always to stir the cream in the crock or tin pail, which is better, every time more cream is added. Before churning, place the vessel in which the cream is, in water as warm as you can comfortably hold your hand in. Stir often till it is warmed through; put into the churn and BRIDGET will tell you she will have butter in twenty minutes."

The fourth response is from "A Farmer's Daughter," Brutus, N. Y. She says:—"Scald the milk when first taken from the cow and set it in a cool airy place, where it will not freeze. When ready to churn, have the temperature of the cream about 65°. If you want sweet, yellow butter in the winter, put carrot juice into the cream."

The fifth and last is from "SARAH," Rolling Stone, Winona Co., Minnesota. To "A Butter Maker in distress, and others similarly afflicted," she says:—"Heat your milk and there will be no trouble about the non-appearance of butter, with ordinary churning, in fifteen or twenty minutes, and generally in less time. My method is when I strain the milk to put the pans containing it on the stove until the milk gets hot, but not so hot that the pans cannot be handled with bare hands. Then, if the milk is to be put in a close cupboard, it should be allowed to cool first, as the steam arising would soon cause the place to become musty. And I would urge the necessity of perfect cleanliness in all operations connected with butter making."

These directions, it will be seen, have special reference to winter-made butter, but may not be amiss even in the season of grass.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Caked Bag—Cure.—LUCIUS RENIFF, Buckland, Mass., proposes a cure for caked bag in cows. He says:—"Take salt pork or pork fat and heat it so as to scorch it to a dark brown or nearly black. Rub it on the part affected three or four times, and it will effect a cure. It did on cows of mine and on others."

Cows Leaking Milk.—E. W., East Hamburg, N. Y., referring to cows leaking their milk, says:—"I have used Dr. MAYNARD'S Collodion, and found it very effectual. Apply with a small brush or swab to the end of the teat immediately after milking, first wiping it off dry. The drug stores supply the article."

Hogs as Milkers.—The editor of the Dansville Advertiser was informed by H. B. GREEN of Union Corners that he has two hogs of about 175 lbs. weight each, which made a regular practice of milking one of his cows whenever they could get access to her, and he was obliged to shut them up in consequence of this dairying proclivity.

Avoiding a Nuisance.—A dairyman, in Herkimer Co., to secure his face from the switchings of the cow's tails while milking, stretches a wire across the stable, just in the rear of them. A ring is fastened in the bush of each cow's tail, and this carried to a hook on the wire. When milking is over, the ring is detached, the wire removed, and the cow sent out till the next milking time.

Cheese Market.—The Utica Herald reports considerable cheese offering at the Little Falls market on the 6th instant—prices ranging from 14 to 16c. generally. Extra lots were a shade better, bringing 17c. Some 400 were on sale from five factories. The cheese season, like that of spring, is rather backward this year.

The latest reports from Liverpool give the receipts for a week at 6,057 boxes, and a fair demand for medium and good dairies at 62s. to 68s. Fine moved rather heavily at 70s. to 72s. Fodder cheese in fair demand at 50s. to 60s.

Communications, Etc.

YORICK'S CHICKENS.

EDS. RURAL.—One morning in September last our early chickens began to crow, and one of them gave me a specimen of his vocal powers in this wise: marching leisurely onto a garden bed, in the style of a dancing master's best pupil, and giving a couple or three kicks (making his bow) threw a good-sized vegetable oyster some ten feet behind him, and turning up an eye square towards me as much as to say, "Do you see anything green?" raised himself to full height and gave his lungs full play—and such a sound never could be drawn from a cracked fiddle or a broken bag-pipe; still, I saw there was merit in the chicken, and from that moment resolved to save him for seed. He wintered over well, and as it has cost me no more than two barrels of corn and three of potatoes to keep him, I don't mind the expense. He is likely to prove a valuable auxiliary, for only this morning he kicked out a rhubarb root a little less than a peck measure in size, with all the ease and grace imaginable, and then convinced me that his voice had improved wonderfully. He has probably been taking lessons from old Chanticleer himself. If I had a new piece of clearing that needed stumping he would be worth a fortune to me. Take him all in all, he just comes up to the *scratch*, but he has a sister that can beat him on the *eat*.

Spading up some soil for early peas, this female chicken followed close to the spade for worms. Curiosity led me to see how many she would eat; so I spaded away, counting worms, until she had devoured five hundred, when thinking it cruel to strain her gizzard any harder, dug twenty more which weighed a plump ounce. Now I think over a pound and a half of worms on top of a good corn and potato breakfast is a pretty good dessert for a chicken.

YORICK.

WOODCHUCKS.—TANNING SKINS.

EDS. RURAL:—Those boys who want a nice robe with but little expense had better hunt the woodchuck. Their fur is best in early spring. When taken from the animal, let the skins be nailed in the shape of an oblong square, each of the same width, on a board to dry. Managed in this way, there will be little waste when you sew together in strips for your robe. Before taking them from the boards clean off all the fat or oily matter with a dull ax or knife. Be careful and not get anything sharp enough to cut the skins. When you wish to tan them, soak thoroughly in cold water until soft; then squeeze out the water and you have them ready for tanning. Take three quarts of soft water and half a pint of salt; add thereto one ounce of the oil of vitriol, (be sure and get a good article;) stir with a stick, and put in the skins quickly, from five to eight—according to their size, and leave them in thirty minutes. Then take them in your hands and squeeze, not wring, them out, and hang in the shade for side down to dry.

If you get the quantity of liquor proportioned to the skins they will need no rubbing to make them soft, and tanned in this way the moths will never disturb them.

Raccoon skins can be tanned in the same way, and will make a much nicer robe. It is harder to find them, for they are not plenty like the woodchuck. If you wish to tan larger skins, such as sheep, calf or deer skins, let them remain in the liquor twelve hours, then hang to dry as above mentioned. Boys, don't stop these woodchucks in their holes, but see who will make the best robe this summer. M.

Rural Notes and Items.

TRIAL OF STUMP MACHINES.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., there was a trial of Stump Machines near the village of Wayland, on the Dansville road, attended by a hundred or two of people. The rival feeling of the owners and partizans of each machine was quite animated, but a marked feature in the affair was a singular unity on the part of the immediate friends of three competing implements, against a fourth one owned by W. W. WILLIS of Rochester. The particular cause of nully in this opposition, while competitors in every thing else, was rather difficult for an outsider to detect, but of its existence there is no room to doubt.

There were four machines on the ground, as competitors for the honors attaching to success, each with willing friends to proclaim its good points and possibly to hide its weak ones if such it had. After an informal trial and a good deal of talk about a formal one, a committee of five, to supervise matters, was appointed. They selected three stumps for each machine, as nearly of a size as possible, and grouped pretty much alike as respected distance apart. A time committee of three was also appointed to declare the result of the contest. The selection of the four groups of stumps having been made they were numbered from one to four and drawn for by the proprietors of the competing machines. These preliminaries adjusted, the work commenced and was completed in the following order: No. 1—Glover Machine—Screw, 3 stumps, time 11½ minutes; No. 2—Willis Machine—Lever, 3 stumps, 9¾ minutes; No. 3—Parish Machine, 3 stumps, 14 minutes; No. 4—Empire Machine, 3 stumps, 16¾ minutes. An accident occurred to a chain of No. 4 while at the last stump which marred the completeness of its work. All things considered, the performances of the machines were much beyond expectation, and show that a pine stump farm may be readily cleared and a good fence be made of the extracted material at the same time.

SHORT HORN HERD BOOK.—HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, N. Y., Editor of the American Short Horn Herd Book, is now compiling the 8th volume of that indispensable work to the Short Horn Cattle breeders of the United States and Canadas, and will receive pedigrees for insertion therein up to the month of June next, by which time he wishes all pedigrees for the volume to be sent in, if possible. No other person is authorized to receive pedigrees, for the 8th volume. Those persons, not already having received, and wanting circulars containing directions for making out their pedigrees, with terms of entry, price of the book, &c., will please address him, as above.

The last—7th vol.—contained upwards of six hundred large octavo pages, with upwards of 3,500 approved pedigrees, and the rapid increase of the valuable breed of cattle, whose pedigrees these volumes record, will probably swell the next one to an equal, if not larger size. It is important to every breeder of thorough-bred Short Horns, to have a correct record of his stock, in the American Herd Book.

SUPERIOR MAPLE SUGAR.—M. L. SIMONSON, Esq., East Rush, N. Y., sends us a sample of maple sugar, manufactured by him, which for clearness of grain, excells anything of the kind we have seen the present season. It is claimed that this sample, or rather the mass of which it is a portion, was made by a "new process," but, as this is not explained, of course we cannot determine in what the novelty consists. Be the art of manufacture what it may, there can be no doubt about the excellence of the article itself.

ORLEANS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this Society have decided to hold their annual Fair in Albion September 13th and 14th.

ITEMS FROM MINNESOTA.—Under date of April 20, G. F. ROCKWELL writes:—"I am employed here as engineer on a railroad which is being built in the northern part of Iowa and southern part of Minn., or a road when built, (which will be this summer,) which will connect the Minnesota Central with the Milwaukee & Prarie du Chien, thereby making a direct route from St. Paul, Minn., to Milwaukee or Chicago, crossing the river at Prarie du Chien. The Spring is very backward. Farmers have done no sowing, as the frost is not entirely out of the ground. There is a warm rain falling to-day. The snow is nearly gone. Wheat is from $2.00 to $2.25, oats 60c. to 80c., and other grains in proportion. Hay is from $10 to $15 per ton. There was almost a failure in the wheat crop last summer owing to the great amount of rain which fell. Money consequently is scarce. The country is very healthy, with broad prairies which invite immigration. There is not much timber, and what there is is on the streams. I am sure that the country will settle fast, as soon as the roads are connected. Wishing the RURAL unbounded success."

LITTLE FALLS FARMERS' CLUB.—This is an association of farmers whose organization dates back ten years. Its meetings are held semi-monthly, and hitherto only at Little Falls. But a change has been made, and hereafter they will be held alternately at Herkimer and Little Falls. The discussions at these meetings are conversational, as we learn from a report of them in the Utica Herald, the members not rising when they make their observations. The result of this chatty system is to enlist all the members in the topic under consideration—a specified one being announced for the next meeting at the close of each one. The plan works admirably, and it is to be regretted that these clubs are not more generally formed over the country. The members impart and receive information on all subjects connected with agricultural pursuits, acquire confidence and increased facility in giving utterance to what they know through this medium of association, while frequent contact tends to quicken and render warm the social relations of neighborhoods.

THE MOON QUESTION.—A correspondent from Missouri asks us to open our columns to a discussion respecting the influence of the moon in farming operations. We must decline. We should be overwhelmed with communications tenaciously maintaining both sides of the question, and when done we hardly believe a convert would have been brought over from either side. But we ask our correspondent, and all who believe in the "moon theory," to note, first, that not a solitary prop is found for it in all the realms of science, and, second, the great discrepancy which exists in the opinions of the moon theorists—one asserting that planting must be done in the "new of the moon," and another the contrary, one that the cabbage won't head and another that it will—and as facts seem to bear out all theories alike we conclude that all have an equal value.

OUR MAY FLOOD.—A short trip up the Genesee Valley on the 11th afforded an opportunity to witness the Genesee River in one of its maddest moods. It was a kind of a Mississippi junior—the entire flats being covered with water from one to two miles wide. It is seldom that a flood of this description occurs so late in the spring season, but this has been an exceptional one all round, North, East, South and West. Owing to the general prevalence of wet weather, spring work is very backward, but few traces of the plow being seen for a distance of nearly fifty miles. As a general thing the wheat fields—those above water—have a promising look. The grain has rooted well, and but little of it injured by the winter. Grass is improving rapidly, and a few warm days will bring it up with the season.

"NEW YORK WILDERNESS" MAP.—The yearly increasing interest attaching to the northern section of the State of New York,—known generally as "the New York Wilderness,"—has induced the issue of a new map of that region. It is published by G. W. & C. B. COLTON & Co., New York, from drawings furnished by Dr. W. W. ELY of Rochester, N. Y., who has visited the Wilderness country annually, for a series of years, and is well posted with reference to its topography. The map has been prepared with great care and is believed to be as nearly perfect as a delineation of such a large tract of country can be made. It is 27 by 40 inches, colored and folded in pocket form, with cloth cover, and furnished by the publishers at $2.50.

GRAIN TRADE—INTROVERSION.—Singular as it may seem yet it is probably true, as asserted in Eastern papers, that wheat is being shipped from New York City—California wheat at that—to Oswego, Rochester and other points West. One would as soon have expected the people of Newcastle to import coals as that those of the famous wheat region of New York would have to go abroad for their supply of bread stuff. The times are out of joint all around.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.—W. S. HANCOCK, Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association of Morrow Co., Ohio, desires us to state that the annual exhibition and shearing will be held at Cardington, May 15th. A hearty invitation is extended to all to come and bring their "woolly chattels."

Also the Palmyra Union Wool Growers' Association hold their eighth annual shearing May 22nd.

MILKING MACHINE.—I wish to inquire about the machine for milking cows, about the price, where I can obtain one, and whether they are useful or not. —SUBSCRIBER, *Springville, N. Y.*

We believe these machines are not much in use among dairymen. They are probably a failure.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Woman's Drifting," No. 3, is lost by accident. Will Mrs. M. E. JACQUES and LARDNER GIBBON, Esq., both in the South, send us their P. O. addresses? "Estelle DeVere," received and will be examined. "Alice," Peekskill, N. Y. Inquire for a note at the postoffice.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—Reports from 539 counties, comprising a portion from all the States, show that the loss of sheep by dogs in those counties during the year 1866, was 130,427—indicating that the entire loss must have been, in all the States, fully a half a million.

IMPLEMENT TRIAL POSTPONED.—At a meeting of the Judges for the proposed farm implement trial at Utica, on the 9th of May, it was voted to postpone the exhibition until two weeks previous to the State Fair. The trial will take place where this is located.

LETTER FROM MR. MOORE.—Our readers will find a communication from the Editor-in-Chief on the Horticultural page; it was intended for last week's issue but arrived one day too late.

HORTICULTURAL.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

SEMI-HORTICULTURAL MATTERS SOUTH.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 2, 1867.

THOUGH I did not promise to write any "hasty" letters for publication during my Southern trip for health and recreation—but, rather to take full notes of matters and things seen and heard *en route*, for future use—I am constrained to send a few facts about Horticultural affairs, which may interest your readers in the North, West and East.

To begin right and before saying too much, will first speak of what I saw in and about Philadelphia, ten days ago. In the city, visited the seed establishments of our friends PASCHALL MORRIS and ROBERT BUIST, both of whom were doing a thriving business. Friend MORRIS is a veteran in the Seed and Implement business, and is now extending his trade and influence through the pages of his well-conducted Practical Farmer. R. BUIST, senior, has given up his seed trade to his son, but continues the superintendence of the Nursery, which lack of time prevented me from visiting. Mr. B. informed me that the season was some two weeks later than usual, and the winter had been the most severe (in and about Philadelphia) that he had ever known—some plants (the Camélia, for example,) being killed for the first time in his experience there.

Of course one of my first calls was at the office of that able and always excellent horticultural journal, the Gardener's Monthly, edited by THOMAS MEEHAN and published by W. G. P. BRINCKLOE. Was glad to find the publisher in good spirits, and to learn of the prosperity of the Monthly, which is receiving increasing support, though not in proportion to its merits. Subsequently called upon Brother MEEHAN at his nursery in Germantown, and had a very pleasant visit while looking over his grounds and their surroundings. As I have not my note book at hand, will not attempt to particularize, but impressions of what I saw and heard are generally quite favorable. Mr. M. has a fine location (about five miles from Philadelphia,) and is apparently doing a thriving and increasing business, in flowers, plants and trees. Many gentlemen about Philadelphia plant largely of fruit and ornamental trees, and of course purchase extensively of such reliable men as our friend MEEHAN. The season was late for the region, yet some three weeks ahead of Western New York.

In Germantown I also had the pleasure of visiting Maj. FREAS, editor of the popular and practical Germantown Telegraph, and found him (though temporarily confined to his house by illness,) a very pleasant and hospitable member of the "press gang." His son showed me through the garden and grounds—the finest I had thus far seen on my route—and I was surprised at the evidences of fine taste and good culture there exhibited. In the midst of the fine garden—containing splendid dwarf pear trees, grape vines, black and red raspberry bushes, strawberries, and many choice shrubs, plants, etc.,—the Major has a fine fish pond, fed by a spring, and had but two days previously added a thousand young trout from the celebrated breeding ponds of SETH GREEN, on Spring Creek, Mumford, near Rochester, in our beloved and somewhat famous Western New York. (The reader will please pardon the egotism of the preceding remark.)

After leaving Philadelphia I stopped in Baltimore several days and was highly pleased with what I saw in and around the "Monumental City"—which, by the way, I found to be a *full city* instead of a *brevet*, as I had been wont to suppose. Through the kindness of Mr. N. L. BUCKINGHAM (the Southern General Agent for the sale of BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S Grain Drill, a very popular machine at the South,) and Mr. LEWIS SLINGLUFF (of the firm of BANKS, SLINGLUFF & Co., Seedsmen and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, &c.,) and other gentlemen, I had a fine opportunity to see the suburbs and surroundings of the city—riding out through the principal avenues, fine parks, &c., &c. The priuelpal park (Druid Hill) contains about 800 acres, is hilly and most of it heavily timbered, and comprises many pleasant and picturesque points, with beautiful avenues for carriages and pedestrians. I also saw many fine residences, with beautiful surroundings—groves, drives, gardens, etc. The foliage and blossoms of forest, ornamental and fruit trees, the flowers and grass, appeared charming to one who had but recently left snow banks in New York and Massachusetts,—and hence the visit to Baltimore was pleasant exceedingly. The peach, pear and other trees in full blossom, were magnificent.

On reaching Washington, one of my first visits, after calling upon Commissioner of Agriculture NEWTON, was to the Government Botanical Garden, of which Mr. WM. SAUNDERS is the capable Superintendent, (under Com. NEWTON,) and the Experimental Grounds, also an adjunct of the Ag'l Department, superintended by ISAAC NEWTON, Jr. The Garden has been greatly improved since my last visit, two years ago, and is a credit to Mr. SAUNDERS and the Department. The fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, green-house plants, flowers, &c., are numerous and mostly healthy and flourishing—many of them exotics, but in fine condition. Whatever may be said of the Ag'l Department, I am of the opinion that Mr. SAUNDERS is "the right man in the right place," and any horticulturist or florist visiting Washington can readily discover that the Botanical Garden is an interesting and useful institution.

The Experimental Grounds are likewise interesting and worthy of a more extended notice than I can now give them. Here I saw over one hundred varieties of wheat growing—from 2 to 31 inches high, the latter a Russian variety. Also a large number of varieties of clover, including Alsike, Chinese, and many others—curious and interesting. The grounds also embrace plots comprising different varieties of peas, roots, cucumbers, and other vegetables, sorghum, &c., &c., many of them rare, and likely to prove of value to the farmers and gardeners of the country.

Leaving Washington I passed "on to Richmond," and spent two or three days in the late Confederate capital—calling upon Messrs. ALLAN & JOHNSON, Seedsmen and Nurserymen, the editors of The Farmer, and of the Southern Planter, and visiting some fine places in the vicinity of the city. Here I found many more evidences of taste and good culture than anticipated. Many of the places about Richmond are very beautiful, the gardens and grounds giving little indication of the severe ordeal through which the people have passed. The fruit prospect is good here, as in other places I have visited, and fruit growers, florists and nurserymen are quite encouraged. A Horticultural Society is about being formed, and increased attention is being given to landscape gardening, horticulture, floriculture, &c. A visit to Hollywood Cemetery gave me an exalted opinion of the taste and refinement of the people. But I must omit mention of many matters of interest in and about Richmond, and speak of the place from which this letter is dated, and

A NORTH CAROLINA GARDEN.

This is written in the front room of the hospitable mansion of the Hon. LAKE BLACKMER, formerly of Wheatland, near Rochester, N. Y., who has been a prominent lawyer here for some twenty years. As I write on this 2d day of May—after a stroll through the garden and fruitery of my host—the air is warm and balmy and the wide windows open on the spacious verandah. In the flower and vegetable garden, principally superintended by Mr. B., I found that the early flowers (such as hyacinths, daisies, &c.,) were all withered and gone; but the roses, tullps, sweet syringas, virgin bowers, spireas, and many others, are in perfection—fragrant and beautiful, and especially attractive to a Northerner at this season of the year. Of vegetables, lettuce, radishes, &c., are mostly past their season. New potatoes, peas and strawberries are just coming into use, while cherries will be ripe within ten days. Of course many vegetables and fruits are from six weeks to two months in advance of Western New York. The adjoining fruitery is a wonder at this season of the year. The peaches and pears are from one-third to one-half grown, and the cherries nearly full grown. The collection comprises 58 varieties of pears, the favorite of Mr. B. being Buerre Clairgeau, a large and fine tree of which variety, from ELLWANGR & BARRY'S Mount Hope Nurseries, is a prominent object in the fruitery. The fruitery is stocked from E. & B's, and PARSONS of Long Island, REED of Elizabethtown, N. J., Col. STEELE'S nursery of North Carolina, and from ANDRE LE ROY of Angers, France. In the collection are the leading varieties, in cultivation here, of the peach, pear, nectarine, apricot, cherry, plum and grape. I cannot enter into particulars, but many of the favorite and popular Northern varieties of pears, plums, cherries and grapes, are included in the collection. Pears and cherries have succeeded remarkably well, but last year, for the first time, the pear blight made its appearance, and has destroyed or seriously affected many of the finest trees. To my surprise the trees of the Seckel pear, both standard and dwaf, are affected by the blight, though none are yet seriously injured or destroyed. [Have any of the Northern readers of the RURAL observed any blight in that pear in their localities?] As a singular fact I will also state that Mr. B.'s cherries—especially the Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau—are affected by a blight similar to that of the pear. All the leading Northern varieties of the plum are rendered worthless by the curculio, while Southern varieties escape its effects.

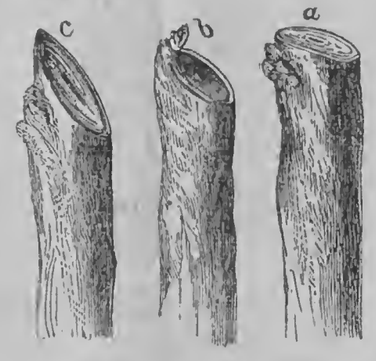
The fruitery comprises over thirty varieties of grapes, including the Delaware, Catawba, Concord, Rebecca, Diana, Clinton, Isabella, &c., &c.,—but in the opinion of our host the Clinton is the best of all for its hardiness, productiveness, flavor and entire exemption from all disease. [Tell our friend, L. B. LANGWORTHY, the father of the Clinton in Western New York, not to put on any extra airs on account of this strong testimony in favor of his favorite!] On the whole I find from personal observation, that our friend, (originally from Western New York,) has the finest garden and fruitery, and the most pleasant homestead of the many I have visited South. And here allow me to remark that, so far as I have observed, the Southern people are peculiarly generous in their hospitality, and that those who have the best arranged and most tasty surroundings are the most hospitable. This I have found in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Salisbury, and hope the same will prove true of the *habitans* of Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Nashville, &c.,—which I next visit.

If any one objects to the length or prolixity of this letter, please say to them, Mr. Managing Editor, that I had not time to make it shorter, and believe me, as ever, the true friend of all genuine Ruralists. D. D. T. M.

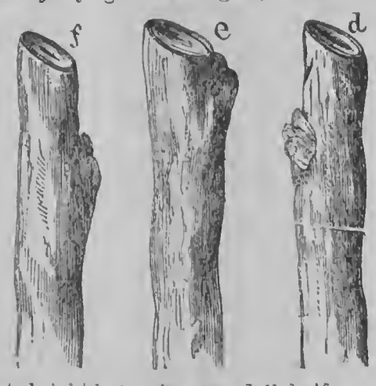
PRUNING APPLE TREES.—A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer says he has transplanted some apple trees ten or twelve years old, and wants to know whether it would be a good plan to trim them this spring, or let them go over till autumn or winter. The advice given is not to cut much, at this season of the year, but if the trees have not sufficient vitality to impart foliage to all the branches, it may be well to shorten most of them somewhat—taking care to preserve the top in such a form as to produce a suitable equilibrium.

PRUNING—MAKING THE CUT.

IN pruning branches from trees with the knife the method of making the cut is a matter of some importance. We have had some illustrations made, showing several ways, often followed, however, which are wrong, and the one which is right.



(*a*,) Shows the right method of making the cut, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and having the bud at the back in the best position for throwing new bark and wood quickly over the wound; (*b*) shows too much of the wood cut away, leaving the bud exposed and liable to death by drying or freezing. (*c*.) This cut was



started right but owing to a dull knife or want of firmness in the hand, the cut was made too sloping. This will not heal over so quick as the cut at *a*. (*d*,) (*e*,) and (*f*,) are all wrong; the wood above the bud dying will cause knots and perhaps decay. Crooked limbs will also result from these ways of cutting.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Fruit in Ohio.—A note in the Ohio Farmer from Columbiana Co., reports the apple and other fruits safe up to April 24th, but the weather was very trying and the chances rather against the fruit crop.

Grapes in California.—A Mr. KELLER of Los Angelos estimates the wine yield of that county in 1866 at 1,190,000 gallons, and for the State at 4,000,000 gallons. The yield per acre in grapes is about 12,000 pounds, and the value about $100 per acre.

Peaches in Illinois.—The Salem Republican thinks that in exposed localities in the West three-fourths of the peach buds are killed, while in sheltered ones the damage is trifling. If one-fourth of the buds survive a fair crop may be anticipated.

Grapes on Lake Erie.—From the islands on the Ohio shore of the lake; from Toledo all the way down, even to Dunkirk and Fredonia, the Catawba now abounds in vineyards of one to fifty or a hundred acres; and about "North-East" in Pennsylvania they count the vineyards at some hundreds of acres in a compact body.

The Concord Grape.—In a recent number of the Oneida Circular is a communication from a very competent judge of fruits, in which the Concord grape is spoken more highly of than is customary among fruit-growers. It is assigned to about the position among grapes that Wilson's Seedling holds among Strawberries.

Strawberries.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph is of opinion that strawberry plants sown, as it were, broad-cast, will produce better than when planted in hills. When a good bed has been secured it is not advisable to renew it so long as it continues to produce well. Transplanting may be done till quite late in May, but earlier is better.

A Three-Acre Orchard.—Last year Capt. PIERCE of Lexington, Mass., raised apples and pears on three acres of ground, and sold of these to the amount of $1,737.07. He took care of his trees; killed the insects on them as they appeared; mulched the ground between the rows and cultivated squashes in the open spaces. Care, at the proper times and seasons, was that to which he imputed his success.

War in the Orchard.—In a recent number of the Boston Cultivator, JOSEPH BROOKS gives his experience about canker-worms in his apple orchard. He fought the worms persistently for a couple of years, availing himself of all the aids, natural and artificial, with which he was acquainted. He used, too, "protectors," and the aid of the birds was not repelled, and the result of the conflict has been the vanquishment of the enemy in his orchard.

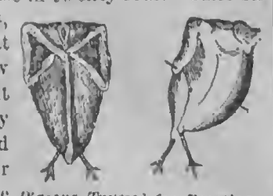
Apricot Growing.—The apricot tree when young is a rapid grower, and if left to itself will produce long naked branches in consequence of its growing only from the terminating buds and those near the top of each year's growth, leaving the lateral branches and fruit spurs feeble. In order to obviate this and develop the fruit wood all through the tree, there should be only branches enough to form a nice open head and these shortened every season.

Pomology—Kansas.—A State Pomological Society has been organized in Kansas, and WILLIAM TANNER of Leavenworth chosen President of it. His inaugural address appears in the Kansas Farmer for May, and is a creditable effort. It speaks hopefully of the future with respect to fruits, as the climate and soil of the State are deemed congenial to their production. Complaint is made of some of the eastern fruit tree venders as palming off stock under false names.

Domestic Economy.

TO ROAST PIGEONS.

THESE should be dressed while they are fresh; if extremely young, (says a work on Modern Cookery,) they will be ready in twelve hours for the spit, otherwise in twenty-four. Take off the heads and necks, and cut off the toes at the first joint; draw them carefully, that the gall-bladders may not be broken, and pour plenty of water through them, wipe dry, and put into each bird a small bit of butter lightly dipped into a little cayenne. Truss the wings over the backs, and roast them at a brisk fire, keeping them well and constantly basted with butter. Serve with brown gravy and a tureen of parsley and butter. About 20 minutes will roast them.



Pigeons Trussed for Roasting.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

WEDDING CAKE.—Four lbs. of flour; three do. of butter; three do. of sugar; two do. of currants; three do. of raisins; twenty-four eggs; one ounce of mace; three nutmegs. This will keep two or three years.

POUND CAKE.—Four lbs. of raisins; three do. of currants; one do. of citrou; one do. of almonds; one and one-half do. of butter; one lb. four oz. of sugar; one lb. flour; sixteen eggs; one glass of brandy; one of wine; do. of molasses, nutmeg, cloves and allspice.

GINGER POUND CAKE.—Six cupsful of flour; two do. of molasses; one do. of sugar; two do. of sour milk; one do. of butter; four eggs; two tablespoonsful of soda; two do. of cinnamon.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES.—Soak a few pieces of stale bread until soft; then rub them through a sieve; put into one quart of buttermilk and add two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, do. of soda, and flour enough to make the batter of the right consistency.

TO MEND BROKEN CHINA.—White lead ground in oil will mend china or glass-ware, and will not come apart with the most constant use. It can be had at any paint shop.

RENEWING VELVETS.—Place old velvets in a wet cloth and steam them well; take out and brush them thoroughly with a clean brush while warm, and they will look as well as new.

WASHING RIBBONS.—All ribbons, except those of the cheapest sorts, can be washed in cold coffee, with toilet soap, without fading, and will look nicely. Iron on the wrong side before they get dry.—J. M. I.

DUTCH SHORTCAKE.—One pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, a few carraway seeds, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda in a cup of warm milk. Mix, then let it stand a quarter of an hour before the fire, roll out, and cut in various shapes.

SILVERS' EXCELSIOR BROOM.

THE great virtue of this invention is its simplicity. Possessing the metallic parts, any person can make a new broom, as often as one is needed, in far less time than a broom maker, with all the appliances of his shop, can produce one of the old-fashioned kind. Nor is this all. If the handle of an ordinary broom gets broken, the whole is destroyed; but in this a new handle can be supplied as easily as new corn. It is more elastic than the common broom, and is said by those who have used it to wear more evenly. Its lightness, beauty and portability (it can be sent by mail) are also worthy of note.

The first cost is of course greater than that of a common broom; but then you have a most perfect sweeping instrument, which, when the brush is worn out, can be re-made in a moment, at two-thirds the cost of a broom, if you buy the corn, or at almost no cost, if you raise a few hills yourself. Thus it is equally adapted to city and country. The bell-shaped head is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, being stamped from a single piece of brass, without seam.

This patent is owned by C. A. CLEGG & Co. of No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. For terms, &c., see their advertisement, on the 162d page of this paper.

New Advertisements.

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THE METHODIST,—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

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We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 34th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 133 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.
☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, FRACKELTON & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & Co., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & Co., Chicago, Ill 900-17t

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ROSES.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

I.

SWEET fragrance rested on the air,
And on my lifted brow,
As we stood, hand in hand, beneath
The waving summer bough:
A single rose from off its stem
He broke, with careless hand,
And held it there against my cheek
'Till all the quiet land
Seemed bathed in roseate hues of bliss
Stolen from sunset skies,
And all my love and longing woke
In tender trancing sighs.

II.

"The rose has lost its splendor, dear,"
He said, "but not from earth
Has faded, richer than it seemed
In its sweet hour of birth,
It blooms upon your maiden cheek
And scents your golden hair;"
"Ah, yes, I know the joy, dear one,
That marks its presence there."

III.

To-day he brought a slender spray
Of roses red and rare,
And twined them in the fading gold
Of my unbraided hair;
Till, as they swept my lifted cheek
He laid them gently down—
Smiling, as I replied, with touch
Of fond love in my tone—
"The roses that so long ago
Bloomed when we dwelt apart,
You seek in vain—but ah, dear soul,
They've blossomed in my heart!"

IV.

"Their color gives a warmer glow
To life, and love in life,
Since that dear day, those years ago,
When I became your wife.
Ah, love, dear love, still hold me close
To your kind, trusting heart,
The roses soon would wither, dear,
Should we two stand apart."

GOLDEN MEAN IN DRESS.

THE story it told of an old Turk at Cairo,—strong in the faith of his fathers, and with a bigoted hatred of all the customs or costumes of "infidel dogs," *alias* Franks or Christians—that walking down the narrow street one day, clad in the flowing amplitude and turbaned glory of his Moslem garb, he spied a Frank in tight pantaloons, snug coat, and stove-pipe hat. Laying his hand on the shoulder of his little son by his side, and pointing to the strange object, he said with dignified scorn, "My son, if you ever forget GOD and the Prophet, you may come to look like *that!*"

We feel a little as the staunch old Turk did, when we see man or woman dressed in the *extreme of fashion*. Just now a man so clad would be a poor spider-legged fellow, with striped pantaloons tighter than his skin, a coat scant and *scrimpy*, and a hat like an inverted skillett. A woman would be,—we can't tell what; for, on the very start, the bonnet could not be described and analyzed without microscopic aid, and a larger knowledge of botany than even the learned *corps* of the RURAL possess; and, never having been to Nootka Sound, or near the Potawatamie squaws, we are not versed in beads. But either man or woman would be somewhat absurd and foolish to the eye.

Fashions will change. We cannot expect the same style for generations, as in the placid stagnation of Oriental society. Varied costumes are but the rapid current of our intensely active life, tossed to the surface in dancing foam, and rainbow hues, and all this seized on, magnified and perverted, by *artistes* who put money in their purses thereby. We may not wholly refuse to adopt the prevailing modes, but we can keep so near as not to be marked for oddity, and yet avoid the extremes.

There is a large class of the best people, cultured and of high standing, whose taste and gentility are undoubted, who are not fashionable extremists. The most perfectly dressed person attracts the least attention by display, but the most quiet admiration by harmony and fitness of costume.

A cultivated man or woman we admire; first for their attractiveness and beauty of character, and their dress we simply consider as fit for so gifted a person; but the garb of the fashionable extremist is first, the person subordinate;—and we are often reminded of EMERSON'S saying, "It is easier to buy a fine coat than a fine behavior."

Young woman; never go into the shop of milliner or dress-maker and yield yourself a passive subject to be clad as they decide. If so, you often run the risk of being ridiculous when "dressed," and are quite sure to have a bill to pay that will make you stare. Hear all their suggestions, select with a view to your person, complexion, and purse, and decide as to style and terms fairly, yet in such manner that it shall be understood they are to meet your wishes; not to make you a subject to theirs, and tax an extra price for your subjection beside.

Young man; act in a similar way in regard to your garments. All this, of course, with no overbearing spirit or manner, but because persons so often give up all mind or judgment of their own in these matters, that *artistes* in dress have, naturally enough, come to feel that the sole business of their customers is to submit to their decisions, pay their bills, and go away peaceably.

Above all, avoid extremes. Find the "golden mean,"—the placid channel, safe between the Charybdis of oddity on the one hand, and the fearful Scylla of garrish display on the other.

INFUENCE OF MARRIAGE.

IN Edinburg, a short time ago, Dr. Stark read a paper on the influence of marriage on the death-rate of men and women in Scotland:

Dr. Stark based his calculations on the statistics issued by the registrar-general, and brought out results which, to a great measure, he believed, were now presented for the first time. He first showed the results in the case of men. He found that between twenty and twenty-five years of age the death-rate of bachelors was exactly double that of the married men. As the age increased, the difference in the death-rate as against the bachelors decreased, but at every stage of life the advantage was in favor of the married men. From twenty years of age to the close of life the mean age attained by married men was fifty-nine and a half years, while that of bachelors was only forty years; in other words, married men had the chance of living nineteen and a half years longer than those who were unmarried. From twenty-five years of age to the close of life the mean age of married men was sixty and two-tenths, while that of unmarried men was only forty-seven and seven-tenths. Very nearly one-half of all the bachelors who died had not attained thirty years of age. The results, Dr. Stark thought, clearly proved that the married state was the condition of life best fitted for mankind, and that a prolongation of life by that state was a special provision of nature. It was based on fixed laws of life. Married men were generally more regular in their habits, better housed, better cared for, and more under the condition of health and long life. In the case of women also, the results were in favor of the married as compared with the unmarried, though the difference was not so marked as in the case of the men. Married women died at a greater proportion during the quinquennial periods—from fifteen to twenty, and twenty-five to thirty, but at a lower rate from thirty to forty. The death-rate, in the case of married women, was higher between forty and forty-five years of age, but the rate was in their favor again from the latter period to old age.

EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN IN PARIS.

THERE is no land in which women are so respected and honored as in America. A woman in high life on this side of the Atlantic is treated with marked courtesy, but women, as a class, are drudges and nothing else. Looking down from my window I see a scavenger's cart, with two men and two women scooping up the offal of the streets—the women with great brush-brooms and the men with shovels. Come with me to the great market of St. Eustach, a few steps from the Rue de Rivoli. It is an immense structure—a great iron shed or sheds, covering two squares—women at all the stalls—burly, red-faced, wielding cleavers, cutting up sides of beef—fish women, crying in shrill voice the excellence of their solo and salmon—fruit women—also sellers of vegetables, and pretty girls with flowers for sale, beseeching you with such grace that you are the owner of a bouquet before you know it. There goes a woman with a basket of potatoes on her head; another with a big tub filled with meat. There comes one with a rack on her back, filled with baskets. Another trips along with a yoke on her neck, bearing two pails of buttermilk. She is certainly under the yoke, and so are they all. High born—those who would go down on their knees before the Duchess d'Angouleme or my Lady Highflier—would crowd every one of these hard-working women into the gutter. No respect is paid them in public places. Gentlemen puff away at their cigars in the cars without deference to the presence of a lady, no matter how well dressed or well behaved. No Frenchman resigns his seat to a woman. He will bow very low and do everything for Lady So-and-So, but for a woman whom he may meet in public—never!—*Carleton.*

AMERICAN WOMEN.

IF what we quote from the Round Table be true, it shows a dawn of wisdom and truer taste which will be well for womanhood, for motherhood and humanity:

The women of America are growing more and more handsome every year, for just this reason: They are growing rounder of chest, fuller of limb, gaining substance and development in every direction. Whatever may be urged to the contrary, we believe this to be a demonstrable fact. We have been accustomed to hear such dismal moans over dispepsia and the heat of stoves, bad food and bad habits of life, that an impression of degeneracy finds place in many minds; and the proposition, therefore, that American women are visibly growing handsomer, may at first provoke a good deal of dissent. We believe, however, that reflection and observation will endorse and sustain it. The change may be less marked among the poorer classes, and may be more pronounced in the chief centers of population and refinement; but that it has taken place, is progressing, and is probably destined favorably to affect the community at large, we have no doubt. When the rising generation of American girls once began to wear thick shoes, to take much exercise in the open air, to skate, to play croquet, and affect the saddle, it not only began to grow more wise, but more healthful, and, which must follow as the night the day, more beautiful.

HOUSEHOLD CARES NOBLE.—A woman with a broom, a cradle, a needle, a few dollars' worth of kitchen tools, pursuing her housewifery and making home pleasant, and life clean and sweet to herself, her husband, children and friends, is to me a sight delightful, even sublime. Feeding the body, educating the spirit, and teaching humankind to get the mastery over the world, she is weaving the Jacob's ladder whereby mankind and womankind are climbing to GOD.—*Selected.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE BROOK.

BY TENNYSON.

I COME from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a single town,
And half a hundred bridges.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me as I travel
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel.

I draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeams dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses;

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PSALM OF LIFE.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

I WONDER how many sad hearts, how many weary discouraged ones, have read these words from the noble "Psalm of Life," by LONGFELLOW, and have taken heart again to face a stern life, and make their way through bitter discouragements, and at last could *pause* and *rest*, look back with a smile at the thorny path, and stretch out helping hands to others who toil over the same way. The life of the author of such a noble poem certainly cannot be an "empty dream," and *he* has found that "*Life is real, life is earnest*," and that each and all must be "up and doing" if we achieve the *victory*. There is something so *appealing*, so rousing; so hearty and brave in the simple words, "Let us then be up and doing." Is there any that have "*nothing to do?*" Look around; what a broad field of labor, with only here and there one at his task! How sublime the thought that of this immense family of so many millions each has a life-work to perform, and the responsibility of doing it or not rests upon our own shoulders.

"With a heart for any fate."

Oh! there is the trouble. It is hard to *smile* and be *cheerful* and carry a brave heart when filled with fear for the future, and heavy with the cares and responsibilities laid upon us; saddened by "last looks" at dear faces and hallowed scenes, or embittered by frowns. "Still achieving, still pursuing,"—for, if we *try* we may expect to *achieve*, in part at least, and if we intend to reach the goal we must keep the beacon light in view. This line is the best of all, "Learn to labor and to wait." Yes, we must learn to labor and toil. Some have more to accomplish, to be sure, than others,—some are more gifted, some have gold and lands, yet to labor and then to wait is for every one. And for what do we wait? Some earthly results, of course, we hope to attain, but the end of all the labor and waiting is—the eternal life, joy, peace, and the higher work, that shall yet be rest forever. Then let us not forget these great words of the poet, but make them our watchword.

Watkins, N. Y. A. M. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A WORD ON TEMPERANCE.

BY A CRIPPLED SOLDIER.

I IMAGINE I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "Oh, ye sons of dissipation and excess, come and behold the victims of your folly!" Behold the husband and father forget the duties he once delighted to fulfill, and by slow degrees become the creature of intemperance,—and she who has ventured everything feels that everything is lost. Woman, silent, suffering, devoted woman, here bends to her direst affliction. Here the hope of his country, and there the promise of connubial bliss and object of virtuous affection—the flower of youth and beauty, displaying its glory, shedding its fragrance,—a father's pride and mother's joy—all poisoned by intemperance, and devoted to an ignominious death.

Would to GOD that I could make an undying impression upon the minds of the youth of our land, and induce them to forever beware of that dreadful monster, Intemperance. I am well aware that fashion and false pride are polluting our land, that a vast number of our noble youth are laboring under the impression that unless they smoke fine Havanas, drink fashionable toasts, and use (as they think) fancy profanity, they are not gentlemen. Young men, beware of your delusion, for it will prove a snare to your feet!

"Then from you dash the bowl away,
As the ocean sendeth forth her spray,"

ever remembering that the road to honor and fortune is strewn with thorns and temptations. We know that valiant and brave men fight and die rather than break the laws of man, or waver from their duty to their country, and suffer themselves to be cut in pieces rather than deserve the name of traitor. And yet these very men, to avoid the name of drunkard and to preserve their temperance, will not pour a cup of wine on the ground when they are invited to drink by the laws of the circle. If to give life to uphold a cause be not too much, they should not think it too much to suffer thirst for the reputation of that cause.

Liquor! Oh, how many earthly Edens hast thou made desolate! How many starved and naked orphans hast thou cast upon the cold charities of an unfriendly world! How many graves hast thou filled with confiding and broken-hearted wives and mother's. What sad wreck hast thou made of brilliant talents and splendid genius! Were all the miseries, the horrors of intemperance to burst at once into view, a peal of seven fold thunder could scarce strike greater alarm. Flee the inebriate, ye fair, as ye would a deadly malady. Would to GOD there was one universal Temperance Society and all mankind were members of it. But I will say no more. Every one who desires to see the youth of our noble land respected and happy, and our country cleared of the foul stain of intemperance, will readily find the way and means to labor for that end. WILLIE "T. H."

Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

THE VALUE OF ACCURACY.

IT is the result of every day's experience, that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and diligence above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training in an individual—accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business, must be well done; for it is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work, than half do ten times as much. A wise man used to say—"Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner." Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a man, eminent in practical science, lately observed, "It is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experience who can define a fact accurately. Yet in business affairs, it is the manner in which small matters are transacted, that often decide men for or against you. With virtue, capacity and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate cannot be trusted; his work has to be done over again, and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation and trouble.

WIT AND WISDOM.

THE motto of "fast" young men is meet and drink.

WHY is a prolix clergyman like an aged person? Because they both di-late.

WHAT is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

ALLOW nobody to tread upon your toes—when you have corns—or when you have not.

MOST people seem to think that advice, like physic, to do good must be disagreeable.

WHY are the Mary's the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be Molli-fied.

WHY are cats like unskillful surgeons? Because they mew-till-late and destroy patients.

WHO is the laziest man? The furniture dealer. He keeps chairs and lounges about all the time.

WHICH are the patients that should be placed in the highest part of the hospital? The roomatties.

WHAT kind of essence does a young man like when he "pops the question?" Acquiescence.

A LAZY fellow, lying down on the grass said, "Oh, how I wish this was called work, and was well paid for."

LEND an ear to the advice that is given to you; but you will find it a good plan to lend no money to the adviser.

THIS toast was offered at a railroad festival: "Our mothers, faithful tenders, they never misplace the switch."

A SCHOOLMASTER in Ohio advertises that he will keep Sunday School twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

IF your parents and relatives are good, love them; if bad, put up with them. The same course will answer very well with your grapes.

SPEAKING of the "undeveloped wealth of the country," a loafer said that was exactly his position; he possessed vast resources—was very rich—but his wealth was undeveloped.

A FORLORN fellow says:—"When Sally's arms her dog imprisen, I always wish my neck was hisen; how often would I stop and turn, to get a pat from a hand like hern; and when she kisses Towser's nose, O don't I wish that I were those."

IF there is anything under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the shuderer going about like a boy constrictor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

Sabbath Reading.

STAND LIKE AN ANVIL.

BY BISHOP DOANE.

"STAND like an anvil," when the strokes
Of stalwart strength fall thick and fast,
Storms but more deeply root the oaks,
Where brawny arms embrace the blast.

"Stand like an anvil," when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks
Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an anvil," when the bar
Lies red and glowing on its breast;
Duty shall be life's guiding star,
And conscious innocence its rest.

"Stand like an anvil," when the sound
Of ponderous hammers pains the ear;
Thine but the still and stern rebound,
Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an anvil," noise and heat
Are born of earth, and die with time;
The soul, like GOD, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

UNDYING MEMORIALS.

A ST. LOUIS correspondent of the New York Evangelist closes a recent letter with the following statement:—The North Church of this city still deeply feel and mourn their bereavement in the death of Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr Still he lived long enough to infuse his own indomitable energy into the souls of this people. They are forward not only to speak of his inestimable services to them, but to take up the cross where he fell, among the foremost, and bear it on to victory. The study in which I write still remains much as he left it. There is the tool-chest in one corner, the contents of which he was so skillful in wielding. That remarkable piece of mechanism, "the tabernacle," reposes undisturbed in its case near by. And here in the bookcase is his library, the tools with which he was wont to beat the oil for the sanctuary in his prompt and masterly manner.

It is quite in vain to look again for the man who can combine powers such as he possessed, and wield them so unwearledly and effectively. His congregation has erected to his memory, in the vestibule of the church, a beautiful marble tablet, containing his photograph in large size, and bearing the quotation "He yet speaketh," together with his dying words, "Tell them to be God's, to be God's, to be God's, every one of them, to stand up for Jesus all the time, to hate sin and love righteousness." But his most endearing monument is found in the hearts of this people, and in the church itself, which began with his pastorate, after the changes and close of the war, a new and bright end of its history.

ENEMIES WITHIN.—Beyond all doubt, the worst of our enemies are those which we carry about in our own hearts. Adam fell in paradise, Lucifer fell in heaven, while Lot continued righteous among the people of Sodom. Indifference to little sins and mistakes, the self-flattering voice of the heart, ever ready to sing its lullaby the moment conscience is aroused, the subtle question of the serpent, "Hath God indeed said?" These are unquestionably the adversaries we have most to fear. There never was a fire but it began with a smoke. I beseech Thee, therefore, dear Master, to give me a sensitive conscience, that I may take alarm at even small sins. Oh, it is not merely great transgressions which bring a man to ruin. Little and imperceptible ones are, perhaps, even more deadly, according to the beautiful figure of Tauler, who says:—"The stag, when attacked, tosses from him the great dogs, and dashes them to pieces upon the trees, but the little ones seize him from below and tear open his body."—*Tholuck.*

LOOK UP!—When the Breton mariner puts to sea, his prayer is, "Keep me, my God! my boat is so small, and the ocean so wide!" Does not this beautiful prayer truly express the condition of each of us?

Sir Philip Sidney said, "I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigrees! It sufficeth me if I know their virtues."

Frederica Bremer, in her work on Greece, speaks of "the longings after a freer and nobler life," which distinguishes many of the finely gifted and high-minded young maidens of the country. Conversing with one of them, on a stormy night, she said, "I will become good, very good! I should not dread a great misfortune, for instance, the loss of my sight, *if it would give me inner light and goodness!*"

She who so spake was a young girl of princely birth, rich in everything that can flatter the worldly sense.

RETRIBUTION.—No man ever sacrificed his sense of right to lust of pleasure, money, power or fame, but the swift feet of justice overtook him. She held her austere court within his soul, conducted the trial, passed sentence and performed the execution. It was done with closed doors; nobody saw it, only that unslumbering eye, and that man's heart. Nay, perhaps the man himself felt it not, but only shrank and shrunk and shrivelled, and grew less and less, one day to fall, with lumbering crash, a ruin to the ground.

O! HOW many thousands at this hour are worshiping GOD in spirit and truth, and laboring to advance His kingdom! and I still stand idle, cold and lifeless, tongue-tied and fearful, as fast bound to the world, and as averse to thorough work as ever.

THE Spirit of GOD is the spirit of benevolence. It will make a man patient towards the failings of others. He will be full of delicacy and gentlemanliness.

Biographical.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

THE GREAT MISSIONARY TRAVELER IN AFRICA.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the famed traveler and missionary in Africa, whose portrait illustrates this page, was the child of poor parents, but of a family with its traditions going back for generations, in Scotland. At ten years old he was a *piecer* in a cotton factory; and the buying of a Latin book with his first earnings showed his genius and resolution. Through years of labor he studied Greek and Latin, read much, in books of science and travel, and decided to be a missionary to China: with rare sagacity he also studied medicine and botany, to enlarge his influence and usefulness. Spinning cotton in summer, studying in winter, he graduated as a physician at Glasgow.

The "opium war" blocked up the path to China and he fortunately turned to Africa. In 1840 he reached the Cape of Good Hope, and soon married a daughter of Mr. MOFFATT, a missionary, who was the sharer of his trials and dangers, and ever ready to inspire him with the spiritual power of a true woman.

He was in Africa until 1856, as missionary among the Caffres, made several long journeys, and showed not only the earnest zeal of the missionary, but the sagacious wisdom of a man who saw that commerce must open intercourse with the civilized world, and thus help that growth from barbarism so necessary for the growth of higher religious ideas. His practical wisdom led him to see that the ending of the slave trade, and the breaking up of the Portuguese monopoly of power on the eastern coast of that Continent, could be best accomplished by opening peaceful and profitable commerce with a rich country.

In 1854 he traveled a thousand miles north of the Cape to Loando, an old Portuguese settlement on the western coast, and thence, first of all white men, struck boldly across the country, to the eastern coast, returned safely to the Cape, sailed for England, lectured in London and elsewhere, and returned to Africa, not a poor and unknown missionary, but a famed man, sustained by Mission Boards, Scientific Societies, and men of wealth and rank. His history of travels through the interior is full of interest. His glowing yet simply truthful narrative of the rich beauty of broad plains, the grand aspect of mountains, the variety of products, the noble rivers, ready channels of lucrative commerce, and the character and capacities of the natives, surpasses our dreams of the mysteries of that heretofore unknown land.

Lake Nyassa, two hundred miles long, through which flows the Zambesi river, and hundreds of miles westward of which, that great stream, a mile broad, plunges down a cataract more than three hundred and fifty feet, and its angry waters flow between rocky walls in a dark and narrow chasm to the open plains beyond, give some conception of this wide realm. His suggestion of steamboat navigation, for 600 miles above these falls, up the river and lake, to gather the products of the country shows his practical view of affairs.

Latest intelligence confirms the report that LIVINGSTONE has been killed by a band of rude natives in the interior:—"fighting the good fight" for a Christian civilization, and dying in the harness like a true man.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

INVENTOR OF THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

TURN to our advertising page, good reader, and you will see a portrait of this man, turn your thoughts to his life, and what struggle and hope, what persistent courage, what a long fight with poverty; and, at last, what conquest! In the Atlantic for this month, we have this "truth stranger than fiction," of his career, told by PARTON.

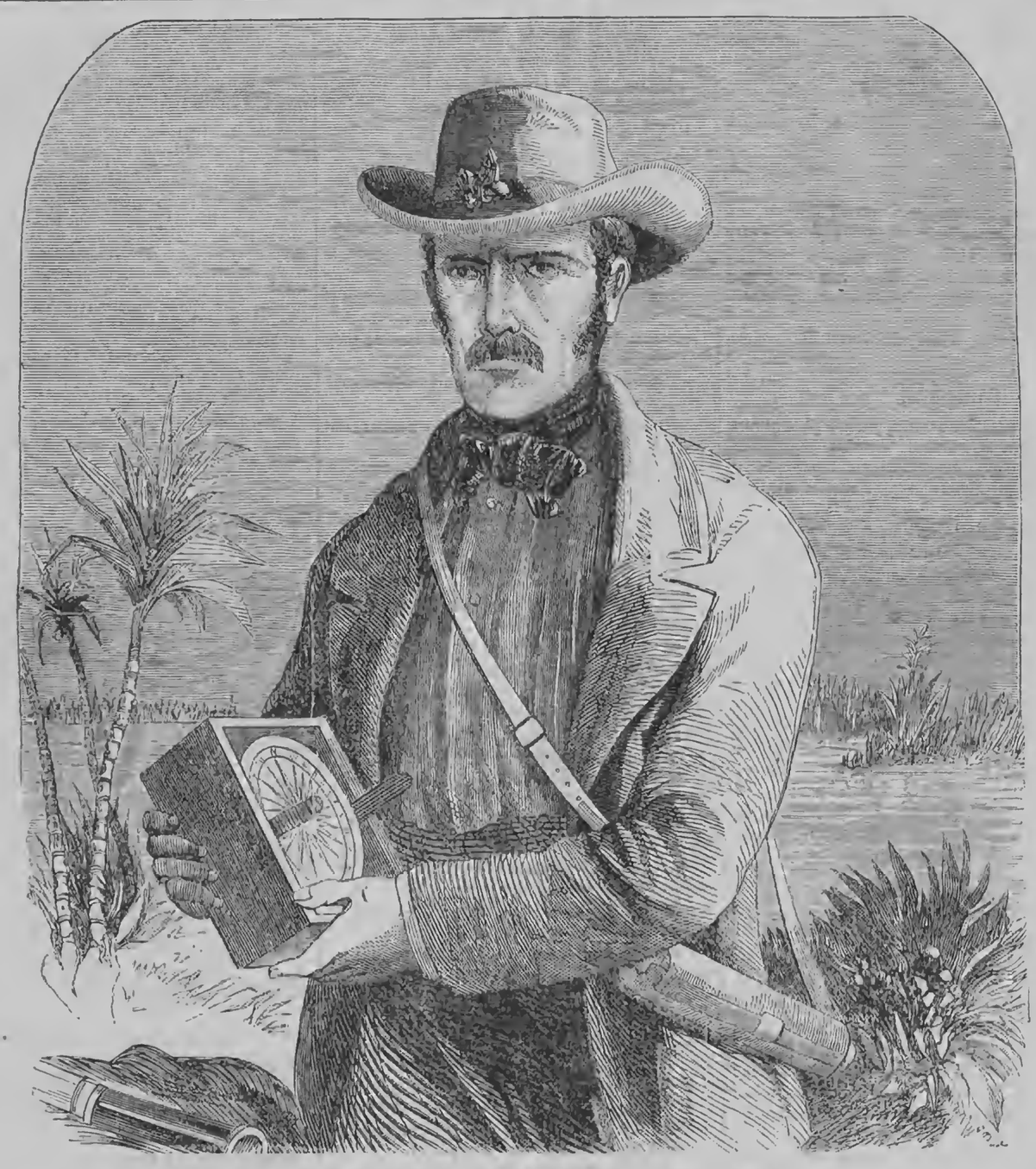
Born in 1819, in a humble home, in Massachusetts, beside a mill-stream where his father tilled the soil and did duty as miller also; he worked until sixteen, farming, milling and choring, and then went to Lowell into a machine shop. Not frightened by memories of hard work in a poor home, where were many children, he married early, while earning but nine dollars a week, and children soon came—welcome, yet needing bread and clothing. Inventive genius ran in the family blood. His father made a machine to split palm leaves, for hat-making, and he heard some talk about a possible sewing machine, in the shop of ARI DAVIS, Cornhill, Boston. As his workmen, HOWE one of them, were looking at a knitting machine, DAVIS said to the owner, "make a sewing machine and I'll insure you a fortune."

HOWE thought it over and over, and some four years after, at the age of thirty-three, was working in a garret in Cambridge, five months, to realize his ideal, his family meanwhile living on next to nothing. In April, 1845, he made a machine, which made 250 stitches a minute. It is now at the office of the HOWE Machine Co., on Broadway, and does as good work, not so fast, as the best since made. But nobody would use it, journeymen tailors opposed it. He went to England and lived literally on beans for a time, and his wife when about to return to America left part of her clothes, as she could not pay the washwoman.

An Englishman at last paid him $1250 for a machine and gave verbal promise, never kept, of paying a fixed sum for each one sold, when he got a patent. He has since made over $1,000,000, of which not a cent has been paid Mr. HOWE. Coming home, still poor but brave, at last, after nine years he began to get a living from his great invention; and to-day, of the WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FLORENCE, and other makers, nearly a thousand daily are turned off and do the work of millions of busy fingers. Such wondrous addition to the working power of the world, such real and wide benefit, starting from the brave persistence, and toil and genius of one young man, is a lesson grander and nobler than ever King or Conqueror taught.

ELIAS HOWE is a man of good habits and character. Vice is not bred in such a school as he graduated from, and he deserves his reward. During the war he enlisted as a private soldier, in a Connecticut regiment, and faithfully discharged his duties, walking daily for some weeks, to and from a post-office in Maryland, seven miles from the camp, as carrier of the regiment's mail; thus setting the example of personal labor, besides giving generously from his ample means.

In our premium list it will be seen that we offer the "Howe Machine" as a reward for the workers for the RURAL.



DAVID LIVINGSTONE, THE GREAT MISSIONARY TRAVELER IN AFRICA.

Various Topics.

LONGEVITY OF MAN.

A WRITER in the Atlantic Monthly proves by statistics that a man's longevity is in exact proportion to his educational attainments, provided his health has not been injured by over-mental exertion. It seems that increasing intelligence and decreasing war have prolonged the average length of life in Europe from twenty-five years in the seventeenth century, to thirty-five in the eighteenth, and forty-five in the nineteenth. The best educated communities are the longest lived, and the best educated soldiers live amazingly longer than the more ignorant, and seem to wear a charmed life, not so much against bullet and bayonet as against the effects of disease, privation, and even severe wounds, on their constitutions and lives.

Similar statistics show that the physical power of civilized men is greater than that of savages, and all help to explode the notion that somehow the race is running out, and that, as the mental powers increase the body grows weak. Doubtless there may be too little use of the body, too much of the brain and nerves in some occupations, but, on a broad scale, the tendency of culture and civilization is to harmony of development, to health, and greater power. Otherwise we had best go back to the savage state, and grant that the lower life is better than the higher. We remember that, a few years since, a wealthy English nobleman proposed a *tournament*, in which the gentry should ride the lists clad in ancient armor, and armed with the lances of the knights of the days of chivalry. For this purpose there was a general hunting up of ancestral armor in the old castles. To the surprise of all it was found that the coats of mail in which the forms of the old knights were clad, were *too small* for men of the same class in society to-day. The lusty Englishman of to-day who travels over burning deserts and icy seas for pleasure or knowledge, laughing at toil as he goes, would tire out any *knight-errant* of that famed old time. The vast labor of our Pacific Railroad puts the Egyptian Pyramids in the shade, and we saw a late mention of stones used in some modern masonry larger than the great masses in temples and pyramids on the Nile.

WHAT word is that of five letters from which, if you take two of them, only one is left? St-one.

WESTWARD, HO! CHINA AND NEW YORK.

THE "Western World," a splendid sleeping car built by PULLMAN, a commissary car for meals, and a beautiful day-car, left Albany a few days ago for a through trip beyond the Mississippi with a company of gentlemen and ladies, who were thus to have a foretaste of the style of railroad travel—by day and night, meals and all on board—which will be offered to travelers to the Rocky Mountains and the distant Pacific—soon to be brought near by the magic of steam rails. The Pacific Railroad is already 300 miles west of the Missouri, and going on at the rate of over a mile a day. The California end has reached eastward a hundred miles, over the highest grade in the country, rising 6,000 feet and overcoming great obstacles. The Sierra tunnel is half done, the Nevada silver mines will soon be reached, and 156 miles are to be done by July.

The road, so far, has an income far beyond what was expected, and the vast investment of over $100,000,000 promises to pay fair dividends. When it can draw tribute from the plains, and transfer the vast trade of Asia from the line of steamships now running from China to San Francisco, its traffic and travel must be great. Not only the silks, teas and other products of the Asiatic continent which we need will come by this road, but those for Europe will also seek this pathway across ocean and continent, more direct and far less dangerous than either that by the Cape of Good Hope or the Red Sea.

FRENCH BREAD.

BREAD in Boston and New York, and elsewhere in the United States, appears in the form of loaves; but go into a Paris bake-shop and you will see it standing up around the room in rolls as long as fence rails! There goes a woman now, past my window, with her left arm full of *sticks* of bread—the sticks about four feet in length—as if it were an arm-full of firewood. In her right hand is a stick of double length, which she uses for a cane. It is fully seven feet long—literally the staff of life! In the matter of bread-making, American bakers have something to learn from the French. Bread here is sweet, moist and nutritious; that left at the doors of many of your city readers is not unfrequently dry and sour. The bread here is rather hard baked, but other than that it is excellent. And yet, for nice, nutritious, hunger-satisfying bread, there is none which can compare with that baked in thousands of New England kitchens where these lines may be read—those white, generous loaves, moist and tender — the crust a delicate brown. Ah! it makes one's mouth water to think of them!—*Carleton.*

No matter how hard the times may be, Young America (masculine and feminine) is determined to have his and her luxuries, else we should not see among the importations (to be paid for in gold) during one week, such items as these:—Segars, $13,137; Champagne, $30,100; jewelry, $74,440; toys, $2,074; fancy goods, $107,484; perfumery, $2,036; furs, $2,830—and so on.

WHEN the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana was completed, Bonaparte is said to have exclaimed, "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

AN INGENIOUS IDEA.

A PUBLIC dinner in England had dwindled away to two guests, an Englishman and a Highland gentleman, who were each trying to prove the superiority of their native countries. Of course, at an argument of this kind, a Scotchman possesses, from constant practice, overwhelming advantages. The Highlander's logic was so good that he beat his opponent on every point. At last the Englishman put a poser:—"You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland?" "Certainly not," was the confident reply; "you see, sir, ours is a mountainous, yours a flat country. Now, if all our hills were rolled out flat, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles." This is like the Vermonter who claimed that his State had more land to the acre than any other, because they set it up edgewise and cultivate both sides.

GREATEST DEPTH OF MINES.—The Eselchacht Mine at Euttenburg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is the deepest mine in the world, being 3,778 feet below the surface. Its depth is only 150 feet less than the height of Mount Vesuvius, and it is eight times greater than the height of the pyramid of Cheops. The bore of the salt works of Minden in Prussia, is 2,231 feet deep, and 1,993 feet below the level of the sea. The mine of Valenciana, in Mexico, is 1,686 feet deep, and yet it is 5,960 feet above the level of the sea. The Tresavean copper mine, in England, 2,112 feet in depth, and 1,700 feet below the sea level.

Reading for the Young.

A GOOD STORY—READ IT!

ALL the boys and girls will be highly pleased with this extract from a story we find in the last page of a large and handsome newspaper that comes to us weekly from Holland, Mich.

Several thousand men and women from Holland in Europe, have settled in and near this pleasant town on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, a little south of the mouth of Grand River, and live there very pleasantly much after the fashion of the "fatherland" across the ocean.

Let us just say that, although all Germans are called Dutch in this country, really only those from Holland *are* Dutch. They are a very neat and busy people, and children and parents skate together a great deal in winter. We give the title of this newspaper, which you will like to see:

DE HOLLANDER
WORDT, IEDEREN DONDERAG, UITGEGEVEN TE
HOLLAND.
H. VAN EYK,
REDACTEUR.

It has a picture of an eagle under its name, and the words "OENDRACT MAAKT MAGT"—which we *guess* mean "Right makes might"—and, if so, they are good words. But here is the story, and our good printers are very careful to spell all the words right:

HET GEVECHT MET DE WILDEN.

Vervolg.

Zij waanden mij ontwapend en zwaaiden hunne knodsen in de lucht; zonder evenwel mijne tegenwoordigheid van geest te verliezen, deed ik den voorsten van den hoop door een schot nedertulmelen. Dit nieuwe salvo bragt hen in verwarring; want zij begrepen niet, hoe men tweemaal met een wapen schieten kon zonder tweemaal te laden. Besluiteloos bleven zij een oogenblik staan en gingen vervolgens weer naar het digte bosch terug.

WHAT A SPIDER EATS.

IN order to test what a spider could do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak one morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from his retreat; so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at 5:30 A. M. At 7 A. M. the earwig had been demolished; and the spider, after resting a while, came down for the fly, which he finished by 9 A. M. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy-longlegs, which was eaten by noon. At one o'clock a blow-fly was greedily seized; and with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence he commenced on the blow-fly.

During the day, and towards the evening, a great many midges had been caught in the web. Of these we counted one hundred and twenty, all dead, and fast prisoners in the spider's net. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering indigestion or in any other way from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he then took to his retreat and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in detachments, until the whole was eaten. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by a most industrious web making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to a man, it would be somewhat as follows:—At daylight a small alligator; at seven A. M., a lamb; at 9 A. M., a young camelopard; at ten o'clock, a sheep; and, during the night, one hundred and twenty larks.—*Chambers' Journal.*

HE that makes anything his chiefest good, wherein virtue, reason and humanity do not bear a part, can never do the offices of friendship, justice or liberality.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

I AM a maxim good and true
For every boy and girl to mind,
Composed of letters sixty-two,
In reptiles, beasts and birds you'll find.

38, 57, 46, 51, 52, 53,
Could he talk, a very good Yankee would be.
62, 55, 41, 54,
Makes a very small house,
With the ground for a floor;
The furniture plain, a stool for a chair,
Assisting the gardener his cabbage to spare.
56, 50, 15, 28,
Though low in creation, you never should hate.
33, 42, 35, 27, 61,
The boys are not like when nimbly they run.
29, 19, 57, 49 and 6,
An African beast with cowardly tricks.
26, 8, 11, 47, 21, 45,
Look out for it boys, it lives where you dive.
17, 59, 60, 37, 22,
If you journey in Asia, will be nothing new.
20, 7, 4, 48, 58,
Is sought by hunters when the season is late.
In 32, 36, 10, you'll find
The horse, the ox, and deer combined.
13, 9, 43, 44,
Was a messenger sent to seek for a shore.
5, 14, 25, I will bet,
(Spell his name right,) is an Irishman's pet.
1, 58, 23, 46, 54 with 24, 2, 3, 12, and no more,
Is a small armor-cased animal,
When rolled up like a ball,
(Its means of defence,)
Seldom suffers at all.
38, 16, 33, 20, 31,
In nature's broadest fields I roam,
Still moving toward the setting sun.
18, 30, 31, 34,
To the hunter I'm deer, to the epicure more.
Some nations have added to their crimes untold
By hunting your brothers with me;
This is my name, so easily told,
40, 39, 23. W. E. W

Mast Yard, N. H.

☞ ANSWER in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

YTSLWE SA SLORI ETH CLPIDA MRSTAC
DMAI HTE SEWODMA GYA,
NWBE TLGHDEI YB TEH SNOM'O ELPA MBAC,
TI SPRILEP NO CHT YAW—
YMA SLFE'S BOUTSO EDTI IROL NO HWTE EHTE,
EHMO OT A TEBSI TYTEIRNE.

North Lewisburg, Ohio. M. D.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A PARK 10 rods square has a gravel walk around it, the area of which is 19-100 of the whole area of the park. What is the width of the gravel walk?

Cascade, Mich. N. E. WILLIS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 902.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Ambrose Everett Burnside.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Never get oil on the brain.

Answer to Anagram:

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unutter'd or express'd;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Answer to Mathematical Enigma:—$155.88441+.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6,—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added.

ANOTHER SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM!—*Take Your Choice!*—Since our Spring Campaign Premium List was issued we have made an arrangement by which we can give the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE (Cash price $60) for Fifty-Five yearly Subscribers to the RURAL (40 of them being *new*) at our club rate—$2.50 per copy. This offer extends to July 1st, and subscriptions can commence Jan. 1st or July 1st, or any time between those dates. Our offer of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine (price $55) for Fifty Subscribers (40 of them *new*) is still continued.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 18, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE city registry gives about 5,500 voters, a majority of 969 white.

Gen. Palmer, treasurer of the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad, has received $480,000 of United States bonds for the 7th section of thirty miles just completed.

The Japanese are visiting the Navy Yard, &c., and will present a splendid sword to Gen. Grant.

A Washington special says the Japanese have come to look after $3,000,000 sent to New York to buy a vessel for their Government; the cash being gone, with only a small vessel to show for it.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

HE is to be delivered to the Marshal, for court trial, and probably kept in Libby Prison at Richmond, until it takes place. Chief Justice Chase will preside some time about the 25th. The United States Court at Richmond has on its Grand Jury J. M. Botts, Joseph Segar and five colored men.

A Tribune special says no word has passed between Davis and the President on his release.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—The steamer Jno. Sylvester, with Mr. Davis on board, arrived this afternoon at half past five o'clock. Mrs. Davis accompanied her husband. A detachment of military were posted about the wharf to prevent any disturbance. Everything passed off orderly. Many spectators witnessed the arrival of the defunct Ex-Confederate President. Gen. Burton of Fortress Monroe, has Mr. Davis in charge, and it is expected he will produce him in the U. S. Court on Monday, the 13th. Gen. Burton conveyed his prisoner in a carriage to the Spottswood Hotel.

RICHMOND, May 13.—Jeff. Davis has been admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000. Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, and Judge Jackman, of Pa., becoming his bondsmen.

Convention of Manufacturers.

A CONVENTION composed principally of western manufacturers, was held the 8th, and Peter Cooper presided. A number of letters from prominent manufacturers and political economists were read expressing a desire for an organization movement against free trade.

Governor Pierpont of Virginia, and Horace Greeley were among the speakers, and representatives from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan and other States, announced their names.

A temporary organization was effected, but the temper of those from a distance did not correspond with the New Yorkers, who wanted an immediate permanent association.

The formation of a protective society in each village was recommended, to act in concert with the National League.

From the South.

REGISTRATION near the James River, Va., is going on with good feeling, and the colored suffrage prospect is accepted. Gen. Hooker has a year's absence for health.

G. A. Treuholm, Wellman, his partner, and Col. Wetherbee, all of Charleston, were examined by the impeachment investigation Committee at Washington.

A meeting of eight-hour men at the Court House in St. Louis last week, resolved to discourage all riot or force, and to seek for fair wages in proportion to work done and time given, but to sustain the eight-hour system.

Indian Affairs.

THE reported Fort Buford massacre is contradicted. Gen. Sully had an interview with some Sioux chiefs on the South Fork of the Platte River, April 28th, and reports a wish for peace in many tribes.

Col. Wynkoop reports from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that it may be possible to prevent war.

From New York.

THE Sunday Laws are to be enforced—liquor shops, &c., closed.

Refugees from Ireland come in large numbers, viewing the rising as ended.

The Bible Society, Anti-Slavery Society and Equal Rights Association, held Anniversary Meetings last week. Bible Society receipts, $734,000. Phillips and others spoke at the Anti-Slavery meeting; Mrs. Stanton and others at Equal Rights.

The American Tract Society had a large meeting.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE Peace Conference on the Luxemburg question met at London the 8th; representatives of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands, were present.

Its doings are secret, but it is known that France assents to the razing and disarming of Luxemburg, but Prussia not, unless the Powers guarantee both sides from future efforts to seize it. England hesitates, and telegrams are being sent to European monarchs on the matter. Meanwhile both sides are arming. France is buying guns in England and Spain, and Prussia is ready to support Luxemburg.

A Herald dispatch from Berlin says Bismarck declares the situation more serious than before. All depends on the London Conference, and if it fails a general war may come on.

It is thought Russia is looking towards Poland and the East, in that case, to increase her power. The Czar will visit Paris in June.

Prussian demands are menacing. Prospects of uniting Hungary and Croatia are popular.

Spain has amnestied all private soldiers engaged in last winter's revolts.

The English Government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform Bill giving lodger franchise. One hundred thousand persons were at the Hyde Park meeting on the 6th inst. Order prevailed. It is thought the Government will not execute the condemned Fenians. An expedition goes to Africa to learn the fate of Dr. Livingstone, and a small iron steamer to navigate Lake Nyassas.

Most tailor shops in Paris are closed, and 30,000 men have stopped work.

LATEST—LONDON, May 12.—The treaty signed by the members of the Peace Congress has been ratified by their Governments. Luxemburg is to be evacuated by Prussia in a month.

If this fails it is said Victoria will suggest a general disarming; but all parties are yet making great warlike preparations.

ANOTHER LARGE GUN.—The last twenty-inch navy gun finished at Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, Pittsburg, Penn., which was conveyed a few days since to the Government proving-ground on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was tested on the 6th inst. Nine rounds of ammunition were fired, a solid ball weighing 1,000 pounds being used each time. For each of the first three rounds the charges of powder used were sixty pounds, for the next eighty, and for the last three one hundred pounds. It stood the test admirably, and is regarded as a success.

PRESBYTERIANS—OLD AND NEW SCHOOL.—A move is made to refer the question of their union into one body to the Synods, to be decided next year. Doubtless it will succeed. The New School General Assembly meets in this city the 16th inst.; the Old School at Cincinnati the same day.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE colored citizens of Baltimore have presented a portrait of Henry Winter Davis to his widow. It was painted by a colored artist named Simpson.

A NEW Custom House at Portland, Maine, of granite, sixty-eight by one hundred and thirty-feet, is to go up in place of a fine building swept away by the great fire.

ACTIVE steps are now in progress by the freedmen of America for the erection of a monument to the immortal Lincoln in Washington, to be called the freedmen's memorial.

THE Hon. John A. Kasson, late member of Congress from Iowa, has gone to Europe as agent of the Post-office Department, authorized to make postal treaties with the European Governments.

GENERAL BUTLER is engaged in collecting evidence concerning the assassination conspiracy from Jno. T. Ford of Washington, who wrote down conversations held with Spangler in Carroll Prison.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders for the attaching of safety valves to boilers on steamers, pursuant to the third section of the act passed July 25, 1866, for the protection of the lives of passengers.

THE corner-stone of a magnificent Jewish Temple was laid in Louisville, Wednesday, with imposing ceremonies, attended by an enormous crowd of spectators. The corner-stone had, beside the Jewish date, "Anno Domini, 1867," an acknowledgment of the Christian Era. Rabbi Wise of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the orator of the occasion.

THE commercial editor of the Boston Watchman and Reflector, in a report of the Lynn shoe market, notices as a curious fact the difference in shape required by various sections. "The Southern ladies wear boots cut very high in the instep; the ladies of California and the Western States require a broad, wide boot, while for the trade of the New England cities a very narrow, delicate-shaped boot is demanded."

The News Condenser.

— "Blind Tom" is in London.

— James Buchanan is worth $250,000.

— Cholera is feared in St. Petersburgh.

— An $80,000 church is proposed at Auburn.

— Twenty-three Methodist preachers in Nebraska.

— A Unitarian Church in Boston is to cost $260,000.

— Ball's bust of Everett is on exhibition in Boston.

— The Fenian weapons in Buffalo were sold at auction.

— An Episcopal church is to be established at Salt Lake City.

— A scientific expedition to Russian America soon leaves San Francisco.

— The Brazilian navy on the La Plata has 35 vessels, 148 guns, and 4,000 men.

— Toombs of Georgia advises the acceptance of the reconstruction situation.

— St. Louis has borrowed $2,000,000 from the National Bank of Missouri.

— Ten physicians in New York have a practice worth $30,000 yearly each.

— Protestant religious services are to be held on the Paris Exposition grounds.

— The first through freight train has gone from Boston to Council Bluff, Iowa.

— The North-Western Horse Nail Co. at Chicago made 400 tons of nails last year.

— 4,000 Bibles are daily printed at the American Bible Society's New York office.

— Over 4,000 rebel dead, buried in Chicago, are being moved to Rosehill Cemetery.

— The National Horse Fair at Springfield, Mass., is to be Aug. 27th, 28th and 29th.

— Claflin & Co., New York, returned last year $1,000,000 income; this year $25,000.

— Emigration to Minnesota is large. Pure and healthy air and cheap land attract.

— Gold, and rich promise of more, is found on Chestnut Creek, Autauga Co., Ga.

— Senator Wade of Ohio once worked on the Erie Canal with spade and wheelbarrow.

— 34 per cent of children in Washington schools are those of Government employes.

— Joseph Stafford of Lenox, Oswego Co., made $155 each from 23 cows in his dairy.

— The Postoffice Department will sell at auction 6,000 "dead letter" ambrotypes, photographs, &c.

— The Empress Charlotte is well in body, but in well-nigh hopeless condition—insane.

— A Chicago bill-sticker offers $10,000 for the use of 160 feet of railing on City Hall Square.

— Frank Cowan, son of ex-Senator Cowan, is special Secretary to President Johnson.

— The Indiana State Sunday School Convention is to be at Lafayette, June 4th, 5th and 6th.

— 40,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Liverpool to New York in one week in April.

— A Vermont starch factory used last year 28,000 bushels of potatoes at 30 cents per bushel.

— The Appletons are to build, in New York, the largest book-publishing house in the world.

— Stewart's great store, on Broadway, N. Y., is to be enlarged and cover an acre and a quarter.

— $1,000,000 worth of salt and 1,500 tons of iron have been stolen from Government in Russia.

— Over 5,000,000 pounds of books were exported from England last year, mostly to this country.

— A penny weekly paper "Low Church," to be called "The Christian," is proposed in London.

— Six hundred cords of white birch wood have been used for spools for thread at one town in Maine.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—The amount of musical power which these instruments possess, the purity and beauty of their tones, and the great variety of effect which can be produced upon them, are remarkable, especially when they are compared with melodeons, which instruments they are rapidly taking the place of, and must supercede entirely, as soon as they become known. Nearly all artists of note pronounce them superior to all others—the best instruments of their class in the world. —*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE COMPASS BOXED.—East, West, North and South, in every direction, Pyle's Saleratus is fast superseding all others. It has more strength; is pure, wholesome and harmless. Ask your grocer for Pyle's Saleratus. See that his name is on the package.

SAFE.—It is safe to say that no better Saleratus can be made than D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical*. Besides it is full weight, and that is more than can be said of other Saleratus.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, May 14, 1867.

THE financial affairs of the country are now in a favorable condition. The last statement of the public debt is regarded in commercial circles as highly satisfactory. An exchange says:—"We look upon this as the most favorable and encouraging statement that has been presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the business interests of the country, since the close of the war. It is not only a highly favorable statement in itself, but its chief importance lies in the promise which it gives of the future course of the department. Mr. McCulloch seems to have been forced to the conclusion that he could not carry out the policy which he so unwisely announced, of destroying the currency by converting a non-interest-bearing debt into gold bearing bonds, without so disarranging the business of the country as to bankrupt the Treasury."

Money is very abundant in New York, and the volume of currency at that point is daily increasing. Call loans are made at 4 ₱ cent., and loans for thirty days at 5 ₱ cent. Capitalists at the East, particularly in New York city, are turning their attention to real estate.

The earnings of the great lines of Rail Roads show large gains over the receipts for the corresponding time in 1866.

Stocks as a whole have improved considerably during the past week. Express stocks are active and have advanced about 10 ₱ cent. in the last ten days.

The prospect of a favorable result of the London conference to arrange the European difficulties, has had a favorable effect upon markets. Governments were in consequence considerably exalted on Friday and Saturday, and large purchases are reported to have been made by foreign bankers.

The exports of specie from New York last week were something over $2,000,000. The gold receipts from California are large. It is said the 3 ₱ cent. certificates will not be issued until August. Compound interest notes maturing before that time will probably be paid in greenbacks.

WOOL.—The Boston wool market during the past week has been very quiet. The current consumption is reported less than usual at this season of the year. Holders, feeling that there is but little more to be received of last year's clip, are not very anxious to sell, and on the other hand manufacturers manifest but little desire to purchase. It is not probable there will be any great activity in the wool market until the clip of 1867 is offered. There is already considerable speculation as to what prices will be at the opening, but as yet it is impossible to determine. The clip will not be ready for market until a week or two later than usual, on account of the backwardness of the season.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There is no new feature in the market. Prices are firm, and the West shows no additional supply.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$18,00@18,50	Apples, green...	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	16,00@17,00	Do, dried, ₱ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@26,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	62½@87½c
Wheat, red	3,10@ 3,25	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,50@ 3,55	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,25@ 1,30	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,50@ 1,75	Green hides trim'd	5@ 8c
Oats,	75@ 80c	Do, untrimmed,	0@ 0
Barley,	1,12@ 1,25	Green calfskins...	16@ 18
Beans,	1,50@ 1,25	Sheep pelts, each,	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess.	$22,50@23,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess.	23,00@24,00	Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	9,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	11,00@12,00
Beef	5,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₱ lb.	6@ 9c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14½@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₱ ton.	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	22@ 24c	Do. chestnut	5,00@0,00
Do. packed	21@ 22	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	20@ 22	Do. char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	19@ 21	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Wool, ₱ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	12@ 13	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18	Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13½
Hay ₱ ton	$14,00@20,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@10,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, May 11.—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,62; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27½@28c. Flour, sales at $11,45@16,10. Wheat, $2,88@3,00. Rye, $1,61@1,70. Barley, $1,25@1,29. Corn, $1,20@1,31. Oats, 87@91c. Pork, new mess, $23,12@23,25; old do, $22,00@22,00; prime, $19,00@19,25. Lard, 12½@13¾c. Butter, 11@24c. Cheese, 12@19c. Hams, 12½@14½c. Shoulders, 8½@10c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, May 11—Flour, sales at $11,75@18,00; rye flour, $9,50@9,75; corn meal, 2,75@2,87 ₱ 100. Wheat, $3,38; Rye, $1,61½@1,65. Corn, $1,27@1,28; Oats, 91@93c. Barley $1,23. Clover seed, 16½@19c ₱ lb; timothy, $3,00@3,50 ₱ bushel for Western, and $3,50@3,62 for State.

Buffalo, May 11.—Flour, sales at $13,50@17,00; Wheat, $3,00@3,50; Corn, $1,05@1,12; Barley, $1,25; Rye, $1,50; Peas, $1,15@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions—Pork, $23,25; Lard, 13½c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 11c.; Butter, 15@35c; Cheese, 18@20c. Seeds—Clover, $10@10,50; Timothy, $3,50; Flax, $3,00.

Chicago, May 11.—Flour, $9,00@17,50; Wheat, $2,70@2,90; Corn, $1,00@1,00; Oats, 65@65½c; Rye, 56@58 in store; Barley, 91@93c. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,75; Lard, 12¼@12¾c.

Toronto, May 9.—Flour ranges from $8,25@9,80; Wheat, spring, $1,05@2,00; fall, $2,05@2,15; Oats, 40@50c; Barley, 65@67c; Peas, 77@79c; Rye, $1,03. Pork, mess, $19,00; prime, $14,50@14,75; Bacon, 8@9c; Hams, 9½@11c; Shoulders, 7½c; Lard, 8@10c; Butter, 9@14c; Cheese, 13@14c; Eggs, 9½@10c. Hay, $12@19; Straw, $7@9,50.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, May 7.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $13@18; Cows and Calves, $40@150; Veal Calves, 6@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $6,00@10,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@7,50; light and medium, $6,50@7,25.

Albany, May 9.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@11cts. Sheep, common to good, 7½@9c; Hogs, 7¾@8¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, May 8—Beeves, sales at 11½@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@325 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $3,50@6,00 per head. Veal Calves, 6@14c. Shotes—Wholesale, 6½@8¾c; retail 7@9c. Fat hogs, 8@8¾c.

Chicago, May 9—Beeves range at from $4,60@8,75 Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,50@6,40; Hogs, $4,75@7,10

Toronto, May 9.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6,00@6,50; Interior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $5@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, MAY 11.—Wool market is quiet—fine grades are firm, while common are dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 215,000 lbs, at 50@55c, for domestic fleece; 40@50c for pulled; 27@33c for California; 25@32c for Texas; 29½c for Cape, and Prussian, Donskoi and Mestiza on private terms.

Boston, May 9.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 51@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 52@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 58@63c; superfine 45@53c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@35c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@32c.

Cincinnati, May 6—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SILVER PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE.—1 doz., $1; 30 eggs, $2; 4 doz., $3. G. W. CONE, Stanley Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y.

$150 Agents Wanted to sell new articles just out. Address, with stamp, 904-2t FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

HOP ROOTS FOR SALE.—One Hundred Bushels Hop Roots, at Three Dollars per bushel. Address M. D. BALDWIN, Brantford, C. W.

SHORT-HORNS.—Two Young Bulls and several Bull Calves, Cows and Heifer Calves for sale cheap. Also, Suffolk and Cheshire Pigs, by 904-2t J. TALCOTT, Rome, N. Y.

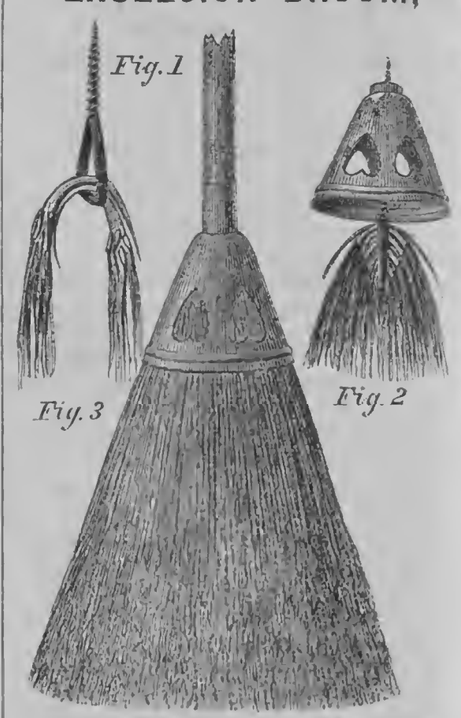
SUPERIOR CHESTER WHITE PIGS—Hound Pups and choice Eggs for sale. Send stamp for circular. CYRUS McCULLY, Hubbard, Ohio, or to C. N. CLINGAN, Ainsworth, Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—25,000 Jucunda or No. 700—first-class plants, warranted true—$2 per 100; $10 per 1,000; 5,000 for $35. METCALF'S EARLY—$2 per 100; $10 per 1,000. Address C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

SILVER PHEASANT HEN'S EGGS.—Sent by Express. Price $1 per dozen. Also SUPERIOR SWEET CORN, sent by mail, postage pre-paid. Enough to plant 200 hills, 50 cts.; 500 hills, $1,00. Send early. Address GEO. M. CURTIS, Box 272, Rochester, N. Y.

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!—SEND 25 Cents, for check in our Great One Dollar Sale. A Watch for One Dollar. A Silk Dress for One Dollar. Agents wanted everywhere. ☞ Send for Circular. Address G. S. WARREN & CO., 48 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

SILVERS' CELEBRATED PATENT
EXCELSIOR BROOM,



Which has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at the NEW YORK, OHIO and KENTUCKY STATE FAIRS, is unequaled for durability, lightness, elegance, and elasticity, and universally acknowledged the most beautiful Broom in the world. It is the only one accepted for

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The ladies pronounce it THE MOST VALUABLE IN USE, when applied to Tapestry, Wilton, Brussels or Ingrain Carpets. Housekeepers proclaim that it sweeps with half the effort and does not wear out the carpet one-fourth as fast as the old-fashioned broom, therefore, MONEY and TIME are saved by its USE.

In the short period this broom has been before the public it has received the highest commendations from people of all classes, and there is now no reason to doubt that in a short time it will entirely supersede the old-fashioned tied broom as a household implement.

We present the following testimonials as evidence of the value of this invention:

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From The American Artisan.

Aside from its real utility, the brass-ferruled handle and the polished metallic cap give the broom a finished and beautiful appearance, which no other forms of broom can possibly claim.

From The Cincinnati Scientific Journal.

We have just seen a plan for the manufacture of brooms which must, for many reasons, supersede all others.

From a Report of the American Institute "Farmers' Club," in The New York Weekly Tribune.

After giving a full description of the Broom it said—*A child ten years old can make a new broom in ten minutes.*

From The New York Weekly Tribune, May 8, 1867.

PATENT BROOMS.—Within a few years several patents have been issued for improved brooms. The end aimed at by all has been to make a broom which could be renewed by inserting a new brush. To combine this quality with lightness, beauty, elasticity and durability was difficult and seemingly impossible. An Ohio inventor conceived a plan which it was thought would answer, but a brass cap, such as his broom required was declared impossible to make. One thought differently. A skillful worker in brass was employed who, after eight months study and labor, produced the cap now used on Silvers' Patent Broom. With the improved cap we shall not be surprised if this Broom becomes popular among Housekeepers in city and country.

From the Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Silvers' Patent makes a very elastic and durable broom. When worn out the brush can be instantly removed and new brush inserted in a few moments. A few hills of broom corn, raised on the farm, with one of these heads, would insure good brooms all the time.

From The American Phrenological Journal.

SILVERS' PATENT EXCELSIOR BROOM.—We have seen it, tried it, and like it. All who are interested—all the women, of course—should induce their other selves to get one of these new brooms at once. It will do no harm to get a half-dozen to give away; as they are as beautiful as useful, and an ornament to any house. What more appropriate present from a young man to a young lady? We know two or three among the Phrenological fraternity who have tried them, and now refuse to use any other kind.

From The Home Journal (New York.)

SILVERS' EXCELSIOR BROOM. We are using Silvers' broom, which not only sweeps clean, but will sweep cleaner than any other, and is an improvement in several ways. In the first place, it is quite light; secondly, it is elastic, and removes the dirt with little trouble to the sweeper; thirdly, it does not injure the finest carpet, but does all kinds of sweeping equally well; and last, but not least, it lasts for years.

For valuable notices from the Scientific American, Agriculturist, (after testing it for three months,) and Boston Cultivator, see RURAL of February 23d, 1867.

Letters from Hon. Horace Greeley and Mme. Demorest.

Office of The Tribune, New York, May 3, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.:—Your broom is a good implement, and will, to a very large class, be acceptable and useful. To be able to renew a broom in ten minutes and at a few cents cost, will be to many at once convenient and economical. I predict your success.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. SILVERS:—The beauty and practical utility of your "Excelsior Broom-Head" are too self-evident to require commendation. I cordially indorse all you claim for it. MME. DEMOREST.

For testimonials from Prof. O. S. Fowler, Otis Brewer, Esq., and others, see RURAL of Feb. 23, 1867.

What Our Agents Write Us.

Over 200 Agents are already engaged in its sale. We give the following extracts from some of their letters:

Upper Principle, Cecil Co., Md., March 25, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.:—I received the outfit for Silvers' Patent Broom, and have sold five dozen already. The people like it and the women like it. Nearly all want it, and I have sold it in some families who have brooms enough made up to last them for two years. I will send you a large order next week. Very respectfully yours, WM. M. BROWN.

Danville, Ill., April 13, 1867.

C. A. CLEGG & Co.:—Inclosed find amount for Three Dozen complete Brooms. All agree that Silvers Patent far excels anything ever seen in the Broom line. Yours, in haste, C. W. KEESLAR.

Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 18, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.—Gents:—The sample Broom has arrived. I like it very much, and the people generally call it a beauty. I inclose a draft for 6 dozen Brooms, and one peck Broom Corn seed. Please send by express as soon as you can, and oblige, Yours truly, OLIVER HOTCHKISS.

[From an Agent who has already sold over 1,200 Brooms in Athens Co., Ohio.]

Malta, Ohio, April 18, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.:—I think you may depend on a big thing being done with your Broom in Vinton Co., O., the next one you have given me to canvass in. Truly yours, G. A. WETHERELL.

Jamestown, Greene Co., O., March 25, 1867.

C. A. CLEGG & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I sent Feb. 17, $1,50 by mail for the brass metallic parts of your Broom, and after testing it I am so well pleased that I want the Agency for this county, and accordingly send the cash for three dozen Brooms without corn. Express to Zenia, Ohio. Yours, respectfully, ROBERT M. HARPER.

Marion, Franklin Co., Pa., March 25, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.:—The sample Broom has been received, and the people like it so well that I sold 48 the first two days. I will send an order soon. I remain, truly yours, J. R. M. RITTER.

Pittsford, Vt., April 17, 1867.

Messrs. C. A. CLEGG & Co.—Sirs:—I think it is time you heard from your agent in this county again. I have already sold 156 brooms in two small townships. Respectfully yours, MARTIN LEACH.

To Farmers.

The brass metallic parts will be sent to Farmers (where we have no Agents) with full instructions for making their own Brooms, by mail or express (pre-paid,) for $1,50.

Agents Wanted.

Agents wanted in every city and county in the United States, to whom exclusive right of sale will be given, without any charge for Patent. Send for Illustrated Circular.

Address, stating first, second, and third choice of Territory, C. A. CLEGG & CO., Sole Owners of the Patent, No. 205 Broadway, New York.

List of New Advertisements.

Silvers' Patent Excelsior Broom—C A Clegg & Co
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
Harder's Premium Railway Horse-Power—R & M Harder
Away with Spectacles—Dr E B Foote.
The Annual Normal Music School—A N Johnson.
Hurd's Patent American Hog Tamer.
Piano Forte Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Away with Uncomfortable Trusses—Dr E B Foote.
Farmers and Gardeners—Chas H Spratt.
Portable Steam Engines—J C Hoadley & Co.
Silver Pheasant Hen's Eggs—Geo M Curtis.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
Strawberry Plants—C L Hoag & Co.
Superior Chester White Pigs—Cyrus McCully.
Short-Horns—J Talcott.
Silver Pheasant Eggs—G W Cone.
Agents Wanted—Foot & Clark.
Hop Hoops for Sale—M D Baldwin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sheep Growers—Abram Stocking.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

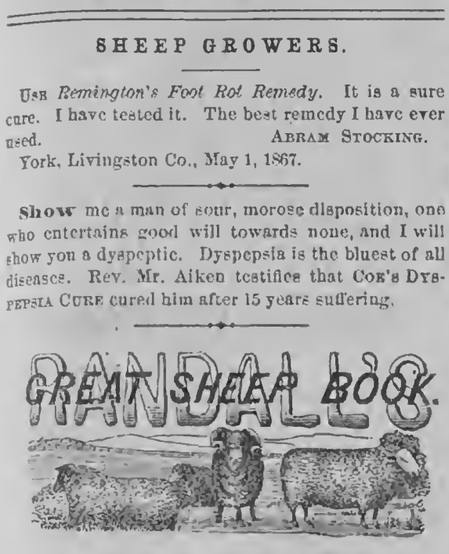
Special Notices.

SHEEP GROWERS.

Use *Remington's Foot Rot Remedy*. It is a sure cure. I have tested it. The best remedy I have ever used. ABRAM STOCKING.

York, Livingston Co., May 1, 1867.

Show me a man of sour, morose disposition, one who entertains good will towards none, and I will show you a dyspeptic. Dyspepsia is the bluest of all diseases. Rev. Mr. Aiken testifies that COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cured him after 15 years suffering.



THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of this valuable work have already been issued, and the demand for it is now greater than a year ago. To meet this demand a large edition is now in the hands of the binders and will be ready for agents in a few days.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is unquestionably *the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry now obtainable*. It is the *latest* of Dr. RANDALL'S works on the subject, and combines the results of a life-long experience and observation as a sheep breeder and wool grower. Every flock-master in the land should have the work. It is indispensable,—and no work on any branch of husbandry ever gave better satisfaction. The work is highly approved by both Press and People, as extracts from letters and notices (heretofore published) abundantly testify.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 451 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The canvassers for Todd's Patent Stamp for Marking Sheep are authorized Agents for the sale of the Practical Shepherd. Price, $2. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address **D. D. T MOORE,**
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
901-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—Ought to have the best sort of Potatoes in the United States. All that cannot afford to buy one or more barrels, or have not faith in them, can send 25 cts. for four of Goodrich best Seedlings. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Names of the varieties:—Harrison, Early Goodrich, Gleason and Calico. Address CHAS. H. SPRATT, Market Gardener, Utica, N. Y.

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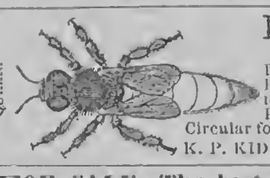

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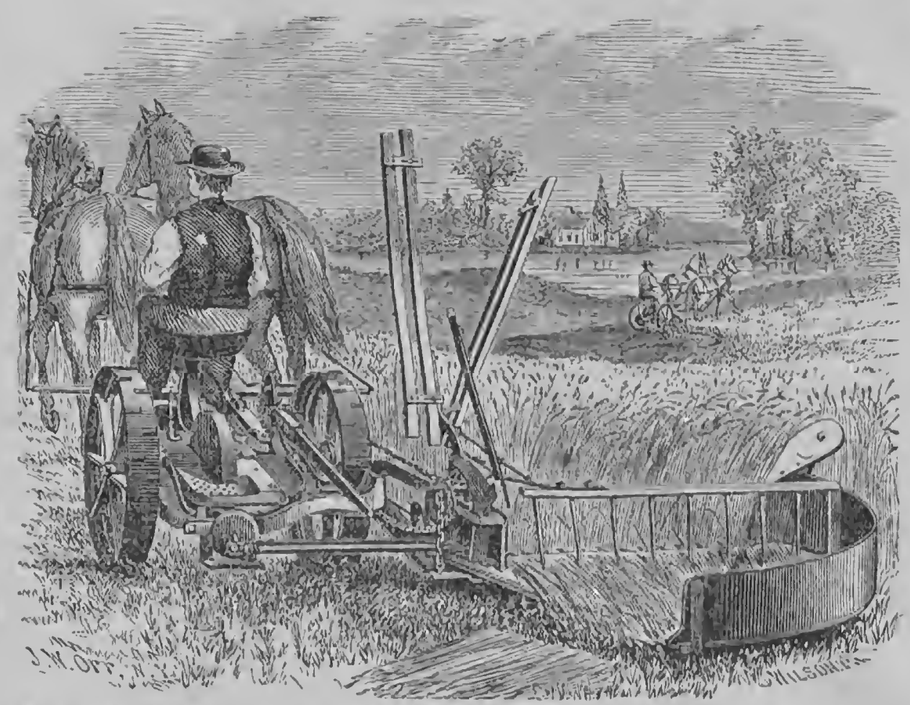

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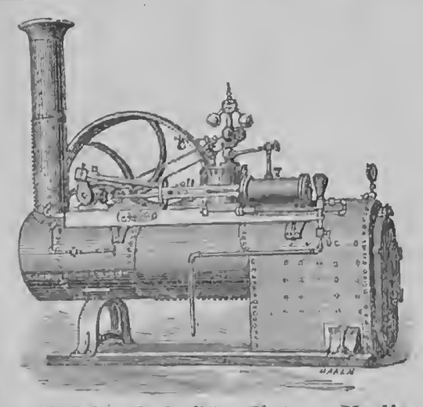

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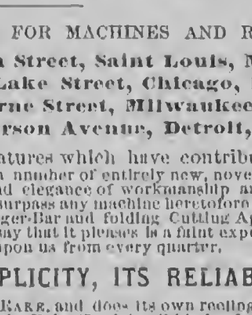

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MAY DAY.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

WHERE shall we keep the holiday
And duly greet the entering May?
Too strait and low our cottage doors,
And most unmeet our carpet floors;
Nor spacious court, nor monarch's hall,
Suffice to hold the festival!
Up and away! where haughty woods
Front the liberated floods;
We will climb the broad-backed hills,
Hear the uproar of their joy;
We will mark the leaps and and gleams
Of the new delivered streams,
And the murmuring rivers of sap
Mount in the pipes of the trees,
Giddy with day, to the topmost spire,
Which for a spike of tender green
Bartered its powdery cap;
And the colors of joy in the bird,
And the love in the carol heard,
Frog and lizard in holiday courts
And turtle brave in his golden spots;
We will hear the tiny roar
Of the insects evermore,
While cheerful cries of crag and plain
Reply to the thunder of river and main.

As poured the flood of the ancient sea,
Spilling over mountain chains,
Bending forests as bends the sedge,
Faster flowing o'er the plains,—
A world-wide wave with a foaming edge
That rims the running silver sheet,—
So pours the deluge of the heat
Broad northward o'er the land,
Painting artless paradises,
Drugging herbs with Syrian spices,
Fanning secret fires which glow
In Columbine and clover-blow,
Climbing the northern zones,
Where a thousand pallid towns
Lie like cockles by the main,
Or tented armies on a plain.
The million-handed sculptor moulds
Quaintest bud and blossom folds.
The million-handed painter pours
Opal hues and purple dye;
Azaleas flush the island floors,
And the tints of heaven reply.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MRS. HAMILTON'S ECONOMY.

BY MAY MAPLE.

"SEE here, Coz.," said CHARLEY HAMILTON, as he reclined on the lounge in the sitting-room, "you have got everything put to rights to suit your fastidious taste, or that of an old bachelor like myself. I just want you to sit down here and give me a little information, before that young upstart, RILEY REED, comes in and takes you out of my sight."

"Just be a little careful, my dear sir, how you call names, or I may not wait for RILEY to take myself out of your way. But what can such a little ignoramus as I am give you information about?"

"Well, I would like to know if JESSIE CARSON ever does anything but embroider and make tatting? I have been in there often, and never saw her doing anything about the house. Her white fingers, that throw that glistening shuttle so swiftly, do not look much like work, and she always appears dressed for company."

"And what of all that? Hasn't she a right to have white hands, and always look neat and tasty? I'd just like to know what difference it can make to an old bachelor like you whether she works or plays. She is a good ways beyond her teens; and *you* could not see any one over sixteen. She is one of my intimate friends; so be careful how you speak of her."

"That's just why I am talking to you of her. I expect you will be flying to another nest soon. Iv'e some idea of looking for a starling to fill your place; for mother and I might be lonely living by ourselves."

"Oh, you are getting in a hurry to be rid of *me*, are you? Well, I'll not leave my dear old Aunty now, just to spite you."

"My dear cousin, you jump at conclusions. I am in no hurry to have you take your departure. But will you not help me a little?"

"I don't see how I can, for JESSIE is far from being a beauty, and you always admire the beautiful, and, as I said, she is more than sixteen, and I remember very well how lover-like you treated me when I was at that age, and as soon as I had reached my seventeenth birth-day, you told me my face was looking old and wrinkled! Well, because you are my cousin, I'll try to help you if you'll tell me how."

"Well, MIN, the fact is, I have only been a sort of brother to you dear little beauties, while you were passing through the trying season of cutting your wisdom teeth. I knew you would, any of you, marry the first scapegrace that asked you to, because you'd think you must. Girls and boys think *then* it would be a fine idea to get married. They never stop to think whether they have a dollar in the world towards getting a living, until it is too late. The next thing is a divorce or some other disgrace. If they pass over this bridge, they are better able to judge for themselves what they need. You see I know by experience, for I've been there."

"And this is the way you plead innocence for all the hearts you have broken?"

"I do not believe I was ever guilty of breaking a heart; perhaps a few have been grieved for a time, but hearts are not so easily broken. I tell you, MIN, I've been there. I've imagined I was in almost heart-breaking love for a number of pretty faces. But now, when I'm getting nearer to forty than thirty-five, and the star of our home is about to pass from view, it's time for me to be looking about sensibly. I've always liked JESSIE CARSON, though for a long while she was so reserved I thought I never should get acquainted with her. I used up all my small talk, but it was like pouring oil upon water. Then I changed, and talked of books and their authors. I had gained a point, and found she could talk well and was a most interesting companion."

"I'm glad, CHARLEY, you have found out so much. But why did you ask if she knew anything about house-work? You are abundantly able to hire help, if necessary."

"I know I am now, and I don't wish to have my wife, whoever she may be, a drudge. But, MINNIE, men meet with reverses, and I don't know what is in store for me. I should want my wife to know how to step down, if need be, and help me to gather up the seeds that fall by the wayside—or, in other words, to know how to work if necessary. Many of our fashionable ladies can't carry on a sensible talk more than five minutes; and if poverty comes they have neither knowledge or ability to lift themselves out, or lend a helping hand to their husbands."

"As you seem to be in earnest, take a walk with me at eight o'clock to-morrow morning. I think I can satisfy you; but, mind, I'll have no flirting with JESSIE just to pass off time."

"You need have no fears. Now I'll go down town, and leave you to some one else; for a pony carriage is at the gate."

As cousin CHARLEY went away, RILEY REED came in. He had been absent the whole of two weeks; so we had much to talk over, and the day soon passed. At night CHARLEY said soberly, "This has been a very long day."

Equipped for my walk in the morning, I did not wait long, for he soon came down stairs, hat in hand, looking quite pleased to find me ready.

"Well, MINNIE," said he, as we started, "you seem to be a very prompt little body. I don't think that lover of yours will need to complain of you if you always do as well. You must remember, cousin, that a man's stock of patience oozes out very fast if he is obliged to wait long for another, especially after he is married, and that other one happens to be his wife."

"You talk as though you had some experience. Pray, where did you get all your wisdom, my dear SOLOMON?"

"It does not take long to understand where one is observing. It's the little things that try patience most; as in my own case, this waiting a whole day before I could learn what I most desired to know about your friend JESSIE, was really a trial to me. So if you would keep RILEY'S love, don't keep him always waiting."

"Thank you for your advice," said I rather sarcastically; for, although grateful for his well-meant kindness, I would not let him think so, and continued, "I will try and act upon it when it suits my convenience. But are you really going to pop the question this morning provided she suits you?"

"No; of course not! How ridiculous you would make me appear," said he, laughing.

"Well," said I, "how will you be able to wait for the lady's answer? She will make you, I am sure; for it's just like JESSIE. She *will* take time to think on any matter till she believes she is in the right, and then she'll go ahead, no matter what's in the way."

"That is just right. But here we are," said he, as he opened the gate.

"Now, I am going in at the side door without ceremony, and you may follow and use your eyes to the best of your ability. "Good morning, JESSIE," said I, upon opening the door that led to the kitchen, "you see I'm not going to make you stop your work to come and let me in."

JESSIE said, "I'm glad you came right in; you know you are welcome to come just as you like; so just —" She looked up with some surprise, and for a moment seemed a little embarrassed, as she saw my cousin standing in the door.

"Oh, never mind CHARLEY," said I, as I saw her give a quick glance at her dress, at the same time inviting him to a seat. "You see, he did not know what else to do this morning, so he must come with me. But you need not put yourself out of your way for him, more than you would for Don, my pet dog. They can either of them live a little while without all the attention in the world, although they are both fond of being petted and stroked down. Just go right on with your work; we can all talk just as well."

"Well, Mr. HAMILTON," said JESSIE, laughing, "MINNIE does not think you are of much importance, if her words and thoughts really agree. As she has said I should go on with my work, if you will excuse me I will do so."

"You are quite excusable, Miss CARSON," said he, "and I never trouble myself about what MINNIE says of me, as long as I know she thinks me a model man."

I handed him a newspaper, saying, "There, JESSIE, you see I've quieted him at last; and you and I will go on now as though he was in China."

She wore a print dress, which just fitted her *petite* form, a large apron, and the daintiest little collar. Everything in the room was free from dust, and in order, even at that early hour. She finished making some bread, and made pies and cake, and a nice pudding for dinner. All this time we had been chatting away as busy as magpies. Finally I said, "Where is your mother, JESSIE?" not because I did not know, but because I wanted CHARLEY to know that she had done all the housework for some days, and I knew that although his eyes were on the paper, he heard our talk."

"She has gone to visit one of her sisters."

"How long has she been away?"

"Almost a week."

"And so you have all the work to do?"

"Yes! but I get along with that very well. You know mother taught me to work while I was young, and I always help when she is at home."

"I am glad, JESSIE, you and I do not feel as some do about house work. To be sure, it would not be pleasant to be obliged to drudge from morning until night, and I am thankful we do not need to do so."

"I hope, MINNIE, if it were necessary we should go about it cheerfully."

Our call grew to a visit; we dined from fare, wholesome and nicely cooked, and as we reached home the moon was high in the heavens.

"Now," said I, as we were walking up the pathway, "are you perfectly satisfied with regard to JESSIE?"

"Yes, indeed! She is a diamond of the first water; and if possible I'll win her. Do you think she will say me nay?"

"I will not tell what I think, except that you will be obliged to wait for an answer, and it will be a satisfaction to have one man learn to wait."

"But you have had only a specimen of every-day life. Their work is done by rule—'everything in its place' is JESSIE'S motto. I wish you success, dear cousin, for there is no one I would so willingly give up my place to as JESSIE CARSON."

A month passed, and one day CHARLEY said, "Well, MIN, you may congratulate me; for I've won my diamond."

"I'm sure I'm glad to hear you say that; but why don't you tell me the rest?"

"The rest? what more can I tell? Of course, you know by experience all the forms of 'popping the question.'"

"Oh, then you are not going to tell me that you have been waiting a whole week?"

"You seem to know all about it. Who has told you so much? For I know JESSIE is too true a woman to speak of such an affair."

"You are right there; she has told me nothing of the kind. Perhaps you are not aware how much you talk in your sleep, when on the lounge."

"Bah! you need not try that; it won't go down."

"But you'll own you had to wait a week? I hope you will always be so patient."

"Yes, I did wait a week; and it has been an unmercifully long one. But now just tell how you knew."

"Hasn't your face been drawn down to the most solemn length for a week, and when you entered the room just now, didn't it shine like any freedman's in your happiness?"

"Thank you for your explanation. We are to be married in two weeks; that will give us a chance to travel some, and get back in time to see you take those sacred vows, my dear little cousin. I shall always feel grateful to you for the part you have had in this affair. You have helped me to a real treasure."

Five happy years have passed since JESSIE CARSON became Mrs. CHARLES HAMILTON, and since I, MINNIE HAMILTON, became the wife of RILEY REED. How swiftly and noiselessly time flies. These years have been almost free from troubles. To be sure, death has been in our midst. When Aunt JANE was taken from us we could not but feel that we were truly afflicted. Still, I could never call the dispensation of GOD, —when he calls his beloved home—a trouble.

But it may come now; for my husband tells me there has been a commercial crash, and he is a loser by several thousands. It might be worse; for I have now a good knowledge of household duties—thanks to Aunt JANE'S thoughtfulness—so I can help economize, and we can move into the little house Aunt JANE gave me and still be happy. And with RILEY'S energy, we will mount the ladder of well-to-do, at least."

"Dear JESSIE," said CHARLES HAMILTON, as he came home from his counting room a few nights after Mr. REED had told of his losses, "I'm a ruined man. Our house has come down with a terrible crash; and I am a loser with the rest of the company."

"Oh! well, CHARLES, you will have me left; and you know you've always said I was worth a fortune," said she with a smile.

"Yes, indeed you are a fortune. But how will you like the idea of beginning at the bottom of the ladder; for it may come to this? I'm afraid you will not find it very pleasant to give up your cheerful home and come down to all the hard work besides."

"You will see that I can do it, and cheerfully too. But shall you not have enough left to begin again?"

"There may possibly be one thousand dollars left, after the debts are paid."

"I should think that might make a beginning, at least."

"It would; but you know we must have a home, and food, and clothes; and that would take quite an item out of our stock in trade."

"For clothes, I think we could get along for one year with very little expense. For a home, perhaps this will make us one," and Mrs. HAMILTON handed her husband a paper which she had taken from the little secretary that always stood in her sitting-room.

"Why," said he, "this is a deed of the little vine-covered cottage we have both admired so often, when riding out in the country. But how did you come by it? Did your father buy this for you?"

"No, he did not. But before I tell you how I came in possession of it, you must answer me a few questions. First, have you ever had occasion to be ashamed of my manner of dressing, at home or abroad?"

"Most assuredly not. Quite the reverse. I have always felt proud of you, and frequently wondered how you managed to look so elegant with the means I gave you; for you never asked for it; while many of our clerks' wives spend double the money that you do for dress, and then do not look so well dressed."

"And have not the hats I have worn been quite as becoming as the most fashionable style would permit?"

"Yes, to be sure; but why these questions?"

"The prices of those hats ranged from thirty to fifty dollars."

"I know how milliners put on prices; but that is their trade as well as the merchant's."

"Well, they have never cost me half that. I bought the materials and made my own. When I bought a new dress—which I did not do every week—I always tried to buy the best material, though it was not always at the highest price; then I would get a large pattern, so I could easily change the style if I wished. I have always been my own dressmaker. Sometimes, instead of getting new ones, I would only get new trimming for the old ones. My collars you have always admired. If I had bought them, they would have cost from five to ten dollars apiece. Those fine ones, that you call so exquisite, were made with that little glittering shuttle you used to laugh so much about. The money saved in this way, I have laid out for a home, knowing that merchants, however prosperous, often meet with reverses. So, dear husband, you see that those rolls of bills you have so generously put in my hands for 'pin money,' as you called it, have not all been spent for dress."

"You are a treasure, as I have always said. But where did you learn so much economy?"

"Oh, that is my secret," said JESSIE, laughing. "You've heard of 'born geniuses,' I presume. I happen to be one of that class of 'humans.' Now are you satisfied?"

"Long ago, cousin MINNIE asked me that same question; and I'll tell you as I did her, 'yes, perfectly.' But, my darling, forgive me for the slight deception. We shall not be obliged to give up our establishment at present. I saw some time ago that our firm was about to fail, and so withdrew my share. Some of the firm have been unwisely extravagant, taking from the capital to furnish houses in the most princely style. I knew it would be impossible for us to stand it long, so I have by degrees taken my stock and put it in better shape. I shall lose something, but gain more by your strength."

"Well, I'm glad the loss is no more; but almost sorry I've told you how little I need for 'pin money,' for fear you will grow parsimonious. But how is it with RILEY and MINNIE: have they really got to give up their home?"

"I'll tell you first, you need have no fears about your spending money. As for RILEY, I think his loss is more than mine—but here they are, and MIN can speak for herself."

"Indeed she will," said I, as I heard cousin CHARLEY call my name, "this is a fine idea for these two great fellows to come home with doleful faces and heart-rending stories, and try to frighten us two lone women out of house and home. And then, when we are ready to brave every danger, to bear cheerfully every trial, why, there is no trouble to face, no trials to endure. Well, they found we could *do* as well as *talk*, if it was necessary."

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Aphis or Plant Louse.

ONE of our subscribers, Mr. A. J. BROWN, Adams, N. Y., has forwarded us the terminal bud of an apple twig, very much infected with small insects, which prove to be the aphis, or plant louse; an insect incident to almost every plant and tree that the earth produces. They are an anomaly among insects, being oviparous and oviviparous producing during summer their young alive, and in the autumn, laying small

FIG. (1,) shows the male, natural size; (2,) magnified; (3,) female natural size; (4,) magnified.

shiney black eggs, at the axil of the leaves, which hatch at the first opening of the buds and attach themselves to the underside of the leaves, doing no damage to fruit, further than absorbing a portion of the nutriment that should be used for the growth and subsistence of the tree or plant, and not materially injuring the growth. The only remedy known, and which can only be applied to small plants, is whale oil soap suds, and tobacco smoke. They propagate so rapidly and at so early a period of existence, that their name is *legion*, and some naturalists have asserted that a single pair are capable, in one season, of producing hundreds of millions and would, were it not for the numberless natural enemies that nature has provided in larger and more voracious insects.

Their color varies on different plants; on the tansey they are red, on the cherry black, and on the dahlia spotted, though on most plants green and brown. They are the cause of honey dew, by injecting honey from two tubes that stand out from the body near the tail of the insect. The ants feed on this substance by irritating them and thereby inducing them to eject the honey which they absorb and so pass on through a whole colony.

Since writing the above we have received letters from Niagara Co. and Millville, N. Y., stating that "Countless millions of black bugs or lice are infesting the apple trees," and asking some of the members of the "Rural Farmers' Club" to give the name, nature and remedies for them. They are, undoubtedly, some of the numerous species of *plant lice*, and no available method of destroying them is known. Their number renders them unconquerable. But their natural enemies are also formidable and numerous, and it is probable they will be troublesome only for one season; they ordinarily disappear as quickly and mysteriously as they come. In 1861 the grain fields of some portions of Western New York, were black with the *aphis*, but they disappeared with the season and have not since been troublesome.

Notes from Minnesota.

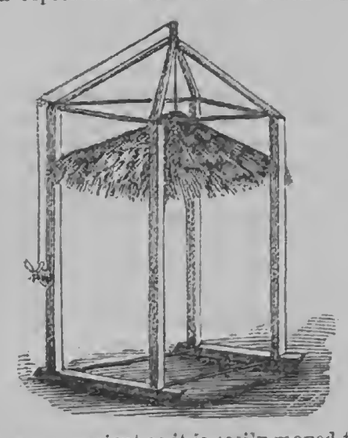
"F. J. S." writes from Read's Landing, Minn., under date of May 1st, "that the past winter has been a very long one, but not very severe, with plenty of snow. The coldest day was the 17th of January, 26° below 0. Spring is very backward; excepting a few acres here and there, no grain has been sown yet; most of the farmers will raise more oats and corn this season than heretofore on account of the scarcity and high prices of the coarse grains. We have been growing too much wheat to the neglect of other grains, depending on having them shipped up from below than raising ourselves; so there will be less wheat sown this season in comparison to the number of acres under cultivation. Prices are very high for all kinds of grains, and provisions:—Wheat, $2.25@2.80; oats, $1@1.15; corn, $1.30@1.50; potatoes, $1,25@1,50; hay, $16; cows, $50@60; oxen, $150@200 per yoke; horses, $400@600 per span; beef cattle, $8 per lb. live weight; butter, 30 cts.; eggs, 25c., &c. The trade in dry goods is poor, very little doing, most of the merchants are selling goods at cost and are glad to sell at that. Money very scarce, interest from 12 to 20 per cent. It will be very tight times until we have another harvest; no wheat in the country worth speaking of."

California Wheat Prevents Famine Prices.

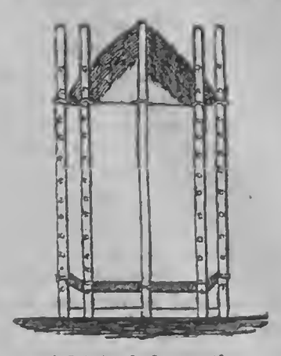
THE shipment of wheat and flour from California, to England and the United States this season, already amounts to millions of bushels. Thousands of sacks of both wheat and flour now come weekly to New York by way of Panama Railroad from San Francisco, at an expense of two dollars per cental (100 lbs.) freight; and what is better, this wheat is so well saved and extra rich in gluten, that it commands an extra price in New York. What an enterprising agriculture now blesses the magic State of California; only a few years ago that country was dependent on Chili for wheat and flour; now it keeps the poor of the Atlantic States from famine prices for flour. It is said that the wheat from California shipped here and to England has kept flour from advancing several dollars a barrel in New York. LXXVI.

Barracks for Hay or Grain.

"PRACTICAL FARMER" sends the Rural Farmers' Club his method of making barracks for storing hay and grain. He writes:—"The larger sketch represents a movable barrack which I



find very convenient as it is easily moved to any part of the farm, where it is desirable to stack hay or grain. In its construction four posts, 18 feet long and 6 inches square, are used; these are framed, at the bottom, into two oak sills which serve as runners when moving. The roof is made of a light frame work, thatched with rye straw which is lighter than shingles or boards, and is suspended to the frame-work of the top of the barrack by a rope which passes over two pulleys and down one of the posts to a sort of windlass. This rope should be well tarred to endure the weather; instead of the



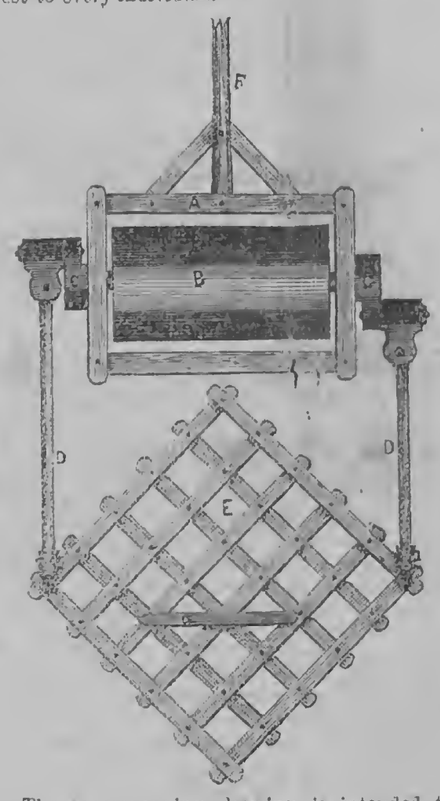
windlass a weight to balance the roof may be used, and is perhaps simpler and better. The roof should notch into the posts at the corners and be somewhat larger than the square of the barrack. To move from one field to another lower the roof to the bottom, attach a team to each sill, and away you go without delay.

Permanent barracks are made of four or eight posts (the engraving shows eight,) set in the ground. They have also a thatched roof which is lowered and raised by means of holes in the posts through which pins are inserted. These contrivances are cheap and practical, and their general use in the prairie States would save a great deal of farm produce from damage by storms."

Combined Roller and Vibrating Harrow.

Mr. W. R. BROOKS, this State, sends us the following for our Club:

"The thorough pulverization of the soil is, and will ever be, an important item in the tillage of the earth. The most effective method, therefore, of attaining this result, is one of interest to every individual.



The accompanying drawing is intended to represent an arrangement which I have recently invented, of a combined roller and vibrating harrow, the successful working of which, in the limited experiments I have had the opportunity to make, has been most gratifying and satisfactory. The invention consists of the frame, A, roller, B, which may be constructed of either iron or wood, the axle of which terminates at each end, in a strong crank, C, C, of from six to nine inches in diameter. These cranks are keyed upon the axle in opposite positions. Connected to the wrist pins of each crank, are the connecting rods, D, D, which extend backward, and are attached to opposite corners of the harrow, E. The attachments of the connecting rods to the cranks are made with universal joints, so as to allow of a free and easy working of all the parts, and to permit the roller and harrow separately to accommodate themselves to the inequalities of the ground. The manner in which the harrow is vibrated, through the medium of the crank in rotating with the roller, it is not necessary further to explain.

If the machine is used as shown in the drawing, the last operation performed will be that of harrowing, but if it is desired to leave the ground in a rolled condition, all that is necessary to do is to turn over the tongue, F, of the roller, until it rests upon the cross-piece, G, and attach the team by a chain, to what will then be the front corner of the harrow. Or should it be desired to use the roller or harrow separately, they may be readily disconnected by driving out two of the bolts in the universal joints. This invention, although I believe to be patentable, I have decided to make public property, and do hereby present it for the benefit of the world at large."

S. T. KELSEY proposes, through the columns of the Kansas Farmer, to ask the Legislature of that State to pass a law making a hedge a legal fence as soon as planted, and holding parties possessing stock, running at large, responsible for any damage done by them to fields inclosed by these incipient hedges. This course, it is supposed, will lead to a general fencing with hedges, and preserve the timber bordering upon and interspersed over the country from the destruction which fencing with it must involve.

THE CUT WORM.

THIS pest of the corn crop has for years baffled the skill of most cultivators, and in some places almost the entire crop is frequently lost. It has become such an intolerable nuisance, that I am sure anything like a cure for this evil, will attract general attention. Without pretending that I have an infallible remedy, I will briefly state what I believe to be the true course to adopt—adding what I believe is strictly true, that in nine years I have not lost fifty hills by the cut worm; while my neighbors in some cases, on lands near and adjoining, whose practice has been different from mine, have lost half their crop.

In the first place, early planted corn generally suffers most. Many persons turn their whole stock on their corn ground before plowing, seeming to have an idea, that all the grass which is turned under, is so much lost. Now, I would much prefer to have the grass untouched and plowed under. It will make manure for the corn, and while green, furnish food for the cut worms until the young corn gets beyond their reach. I would be governed to some extent by the season—always delay plowing until near safe planting time—then put in the plow and *drive ahead* until the seed is in the ground. Let a *heavy roller* follow the plow—the same or the following day, unless the soil is very wet and adhesive—in that case wait till the surface is a little dry. Do not omit this on any account, for if there is any specific for the cure of the cut worm, it is the roller. Again, the ground should be thoroughly fitted. Do not establish a rule to harrow just twice or three times, but stick to it till it is *done*, and then to make it sure *harrow it once more*. Fill up every hole and crevice, so that the sod will be effectually smothered. It will then retain its moisture much longer than when left lying in ridges open to the sun and air. If it is a dry time, or if the soil is light, I would roll again after planting.

Very little can be done by subsequent cultivation to head off the worms, except visiting the field in the early morning and catching the rascals at their work. It has almost always been my practice to apply plaster and ashes to the young plants as soon as they make their appearance. This may or may not have had a tendency to keep off the worm. If ashes are applied in their full strength, it is better to apply them to the hill soon after the planting and before the corn comes up, as they will otherwise kill the corn down to the surface of the ground wherever they come in contact with it. It will grow up again, but it must retard the growth for a time, at least. Anything which excites the growth of the young plant is beneficial, as it is so much sooner out of the way of the worm.

Other cultivators may have a better theory than mine, and very likely mine may have been practiced by others, but it has this much in its favor—it has borne the test of experience, and requires no new machinery to put it into operation, or any radical change in cultivation. That its general adoption by the farmers of Western New York would be followed by favorable results, I have no doubt. If this cool, backward weather continues ten or fifteen days longer, we may reasonably predict a prolific year for the cut worm. P. P. B.

Batavia, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEES—NO. II.

I ADVISE the square box, loose cap, large honey box, and many holes between brood chamber and honey box—not because it is the highest possible system, but because it is *one of the best*, and I believe the *very best for common, practical use*. What is the use of asking a man to go up a ladder ten feet when you can't get him up one foot out of the mire he is in? So, what is the use of asking our bee keepers to adopt the movable comb hive when *constitutionally tired* or rather when *constitutional thoughtlessness* leads them to freeze their bees out of doors in the winter, put them in all sorts of ill shaped hives, buy a patent humbug and kill their bees in them, and all that sort of thing; just as though they did not know any better, in the blaze of light and knowledge on bees, now so clear and bright?

The truth is, bees require attention as much as horses and cows. And it is true that movable combs require ten times the attention that immovable ones do. So, if I can get you to buy no patent at all, (unless that for movable combs—the only valuable one I know of, *or believe to exist*,) but make the philosophic and paying hive I have recommended and so get you to care for your bees, to get your honey, then I have done you, my dear reader, the best service I can. If you think me sharp in my words, very well. But could you see the farmers come and inspect my hives every year, and that I have hundreds of pounds of box honey, and they, most of them, not a pound,—they calling me *lucky* and themselves *unlucky*,—then you would want to perform the surgical operation of *ripping them up*, as the Japanese do, or some other thing; for they and you, my reader, deserve it richly.

But the Italians? Well, I fear that there is such a thing as *a fashionable bias* to the press. The Delaware grape, was to cure all our grape evils. But it did not. Now one or two other grapes must not be spoken against. The press and a few grape savans wont allow it. So the Italians. If there is not an Italian furor over pure queens, for the sake of a few who have them to sell, at very high prices, then I am mistaken.

Again. If the *impurity* is the rule and the purity of queens the exception (only as like grapes in certain Dr's hands,) then there is no gain in our useless experiments, for the Black bees are the dominant race, and will in the end out rule the white Italians. Besides, the Italians are not yet proven. We really know but little of them. It is true that in the brood chambers they make more honey in proportion to the bee-bread than the common bee. But whether 100 or 1000 hives of Italians will make, under the same care and circumstances, more honey than 100 or 1000 common hives no man in the United States yet knows. Single hives have little. Our renowned Italian advocates are keeping them to rear queens, and make their money out of their sales of queens—not by the real honey they get. So far as I have proven them they are not as fond of making box honey as the common bees. And if I were to choose, the opening of movable comb hives (the patent right of which is held at quite a high figure,) to get the surplus honey out of the brood chamber in sheets; or to get box honey by the common bee, in the immovable comb hive;—then I say the latter is preferable, and the only way that will generally be adopted.

But the Italians are less apt to sting. That is true; but woe be to you when you are stung by them. Now I am not a seventh son of a seventh son of a bee man, and therefore won't make believe I am never stung when I am, as "bee men" generally do. For I am often stung, and in a few moments I forget it, the pain is so little. But a pure Italian sting is days in getting well on my flesh. But this I say, Italians run over my hand, light on my face, get under my clothes, crawl, with their stings out, on my flesh, but rarely sting. Yes, I never have been stung by one unless I pinched it.

"But the hybrids, or improved Italians, sting dreadfully." Ask a man with Delaware grape on the brain, if Delawares ever pay under ordinary culture, and he will of course say they do, and only the *divine* introducers of Delawares are to be believed, despite your own eyes and trials. But my experience is that impure Italians are no worse than common bees. The truth is, a hive of any bee occasionally is cross; so are all its descendants. I have a hive that was given me the first year I had bees. I have it yet. It is cross, and always has been, though its queens have been changed at least eight or ten times by removing and old age. And all its swarms are cross. There is no training it or its descendants. So I fight them, that's all, whenever it is necessary to do anything with them. I have other hives of common bees that are always mild. A path goes within two feet of one such hive and anybody can pass unstung. Go within ten feet of that splendid "gift hive," I just named, and there is a demonstration at once. My impure Italians act no different from common bees; indeed, not quite as bad.

In all this I am not condemning the Italians, nor those who have been at the expense to rear them, as well as import them. I only say, use them with a mind prepared for either gain or loss. And the point of my remarks in respect to them is, that while they may prove an inestimable gain, we are not to despise the arts by which the common bee is made to be profitable to us all. So far, only those who, either in this country or Europe, are interested in their dissemination, are the advocates of the Italians and their alleged gains. They are excellent men and would not deceive us, but may be themselves not aware yet of their ultimate value. While then it is wise not to receive too readily any new thing, we can at least do far better with

what we have, and for this latter purpose I have written this article.

The system best for the Italians may not yet be known. But hundreds have proven that of the common bee. And reader, after this you will, I hope, do better than your fathers, and the old, senseless, by-gone, traditional men, have done. If a live man, reading the invaluable RURAL NEW-YORKER, the best paper of its kind published anywhere, I have nothing to say to you; but the dull man who reads, half believes and never does, for him I have put in, I hope, a few genuine Italianized stings in this article.

Ithaca, N. Y. S. J. PARKER, M. D.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WOOL GROWERS' MEETING IN AUBURN—PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR MARKET.

IT will be remembered that in response to the invitation of a Wool Buyers' Convention held in Rochester, in April, requesting the Wool Growers to meet with them in an adjourned Convention, a notice was issued that the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association would be held in Auburn, on the evening of April 8th, to discuss and take action on the subjects entertained by the Rochester Convention, and all the wool manufacturers of the State were invited to be present and to participate in the proceedings.

The meeting was adjourned, on account of a severe storm, to the evening of the 9th.

Finding a fuller report of the proceedings in the Utica Herald than was made for us, and one which we believe presents an essentially correct, though brief synopsis of the debates, we adopt it with some trifling additions, which are placed in brackets.

AUBURN, May 10.

Last evening, a meeting of the Association was held in the Court House, in this city, for the purpose of discussing various matters in the interest of wool growers. Most of the members of the Association sojourning in town were present, and an assemblage of men exhibiting in its appearance and evincing in its action, more intelligence, and practical wisdom, greater frankness and honesty of purpose, is seldom gathered together. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Mr. Edwin Hammond, the famous Vermont sheep breeder, Mr. Sanford of the same State, Mr. Wing of Dutchess county, the breeder of Cotswolds, Mr. Holmes of Washington, Hon. Mr. Pottle of Ontario, Judge Ketchum of Wayne, and others, representing about every section of the State. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Association, Hon. Henry S. Randall of Cortland.

Hon. E. P. Pottle of Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which was, said that gentleman, to take into consideration the recent action of a convention of Wool Buyers, held at Rochester, which bore directly on the interests of the Association, and to indicate some line of action as to the right method of putting wool on the market. Wool should be put up in such a way, said Mr. Pottle, as to preclude the possibility of fraud. Every one having at heart the true interests of this branch of industry will see to this. But we raise wool to sell, and to sell for the highest price that it will bring. Farmers will prepare it for market with this object. Wool has been put up, confessed the speaker, in a manner disadvantageous to the manufacturer. It has been put up, after having been washed in such a manner as to make no difference in its character. Some farmers would take their sheep in sight of the water merely; some would do as much as swim them across the stream. This was not washing. He would not follow the dictation of a class of middle-men, who knew nothing at all about wool and its character; but if faults existed, he would have wool growers correct them out of respect to themselves. The fact is, however, that the highest premium has actually been offered by buyers to do just the thing that is complained of. They have made no distinction between washed and unwashed wool. The farmers have learned this, and learned also to neglect the unnecessary washing as a great and positive loss. If the miller will pay just as much for impure as for pure wheat, dirty and smutty wheat will be offered him. Mr. Pottle held that wool ought to be clean when presented to the manufacturer. The price ought to be graduated, and graduated according to quality. This will correct all the wrong. The manner of putting up wool in this State has lowered its price, unquestionably. New York wool ought to be put up so that it will bring the highest market quotations.

Mr. Pottle moved the appointment of a committee of seven, to frame resolutions in reference to the subject in hand. [He requested the President not to place him on the committee.] Carried. The committee appointed were Messrs. A. F. Wilcox, J. D. Wing, F. J. Marshall, E. Gazley, W. M. Holmes, D. W. Percy, J. S. Goodrich, and S. N. Franklin.

During the session of the Committee, Mr. Johnson of Wayne, said if we had the means to prevent the middle-men, who are ignorant of the quality of wool, but buying with reference to a percentage, from coming into the market, we can reach the question. Nineteen-twentieths of the wool bought in this section is sold to these men, who can't tell whether wool has been washed or not. If manufacturers will take hold of the matter themselves, they can correct the difficulty. Mr. Johnson's speech was a frank statement of the facts in the case, full of witty and pungent points, and told happily on his hearers.

He was followed by Mr. Hayden of Auburn, himself a manufacturer of wool, who presented the question from his standpoint. Mr. Hayden said he did not agree with the Rochester Convention. In relation to unwashed fleeces, he made it a rule to demand a deduction. He had found that the wool was cleanest in soft water regions. Wool can be bought in Michigan at better rates for manufacturers than here. He thought a third deduction of weight for unwashed fleeces was advantageous to the farmers. He thought the farmer should not put up tags and dead wool; it was as bad as the use of shoddy in manufacture. Mr. Hayden does his own buying. He would prefer not to have wool washed before shearing. It works better and cleans more easily at the mill.

The Committee on Resolutions here reported as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A Wool Buyers' Convention at Rochester, N. Y., April 19th, 1867, recommended to wool growers the following "rules":

"1st. That sheep should not be allowed access to straw stacks, especially of barley or bearded wheat.

"2d. All sheep, except perhaps bucks, should be well washed in a running stream, and as early in the season as the weather will permit.

"3d. That sheep should be shorn, weather permitting, within six to ten days after washing.

"4th. At the time of shearing, the fleeces should be carefully folded, moderately loose, and wound with small, strong, light-colored, glazed twine, brought twice each way around the fleece, carefully excluding all dead wool and tags."

And, whereas, The same Convention recommended to wool buyers to be governed in their purchases by the following "rules":

"1st. A deduction of one-half on unwashed bucks.

"2d. A deduction of one-third on washed bucks.

"3d. A deduction of one-third on all other fleeces, black, unwashed or excessively gummy or heavy, or other unconditioned wool, or that made unmerchantable by an excessive use of twine, or by stuffing with tag, or dead wool.

"4th. In purchasing wool thus prepared for market, to pay a price proportioned to its relative worth as to texture, strength and other desirable qualities."

And, whereas, Wool Buyers' Conventions in other States have recently recommended the same rules as above to growers and buyers, and have gone so far, in some instances, as to require an effort to be made to obtain a list of such purchasing agents as disregard them, to the end that they may be discountenanced, and thus thrown out of business; it is hereby

Resolved, That sheep should be guarded as far as practicable from an admixture of hay, straw, thistles, burs, or other like extraneous substances, with their wool.

Resolved, That washing sheep in running streams, in season to shear them at the proper time in the spring, is often dangerous by reason of the coldness of the water, especially in regions where the streams descend from mountains or highlands; that it is not conveniently practicable in other regions, on account of the remoteness of running streams; that in many localities the prevalence of contagious diseases, like scab and hoof rot, render it unsafe to take sound sheep to any of the convenient washing places; that the natural yolk or "grease," if left in the sheared wool, does not injure it in any respect for keeping or manufacturing; that the greatest portion of the wool grown in the world is, and always has been, shorn and sold unwashed, without objection from any quarter; that we possess certain information that many of the largest wool manufacturers in the United States are willing, and a large number of them prefer, to have American wool brought to market unwashed; and that accordingly we recommend the wool growers of the country to consult their own convenience and inclinations in this matter.

Resolved, That the length of time which should elapse between washing and shearing cannot be determined properly by the number of days, but it should also be regulated by the state of the weather; that wool should not be shorn after washing until it has acquired its characteristic glossy look and soft feeling.

Resolved, That wool is not injured in the least degree for *manufacturing* by being done up as tightly as practicable; that, however, when done up extremely tight and then pressed together by its own weight in large masses, the difficulty of separating it by the sorter is increased; that there is no danger of producing this effect by any ordinary application of strength, when the fleece is folded and tied by the hand, but that it may be produced, especially in the case of greasy wools, in wool presses; that the twine used for tying should not be unnecessarily large, or used in unnecessary quantities, and should be of such texture that particles of it will not become incorporated with the wool.

Resolved, That dead wool, or any other wool of inferior quality or condition, should not be put within fleeces; but that such being the prevailing and well understood custom in this State, it is proper, in the absence of any contrary understanding, to put the tags of every fleece within it, if in equal condition.

Resolved, That any uniform and arbitrary rate of deduction on unwashed fleeces operates unequally and unjustly on growers, because some breeds and varieties of sheep have far more yolk or "grease" in their wool than others, because the proportion of yolk or "grease" which is retained in the unwashed fleeces of even the same sheep, depends in a great degree upon the care with which they are housed from rain and snow, because some flocks are kept where their wool becomes mixed with dirt and other heavy substances, while others are not; that such arbitrary rate of deduction for impurities is not tolerated in the sale of other farm products; that no excuse can be set up for it in the case of wool, but the inability of the buyer to determine the relative amounts of the impurity—in other words, his ignorance of his business; that wool growers are not required to submit to loss and injustice to enable wool dealers or wool manufacturers to employ cheap and unqualified agents.

Resolved, That the practice which has obtained among buyers of establishing a maximum price to offer for the best wools of a neighborhood, which is sufficiently low to enable them to offer nearly the same price for all the wools of that neighborhood, thus, in effect, sacrificing the interests of the grower who aims at high quality and condition, for the benefit of the grower of inferior and dirty wools, directly encourages the production of the latter, and offers a premium on those bad modes of preparing wools for market, of which the buyer so loudly complains; that it has tended, more than all other causes put together, to the debasement of American wools; that when the buyer will make a just discrimination in favor of superior quality and condition, he will have no difficulty in securing them.

Resolved, That we favor no prospective combinations, and that we utter no menaces to those of our number who do not carry out our recommendations; nor do we propose to be in the least degree influenced by such action on the part of others towards the persons who buy of us.

The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Johnson then brought up the question in regard to the advantage of the "yolk" of wool, or the grease that the fleece of sheep contains in quantities varying in different sheep. The speaker held that the prominent points to be sought after in a sire are length and thickness of staple, not "yolk." Grease is not transmitted. He had concluded that of all sheep he had ever seen, none ever produced as much wool as "Old Sweepstakes." The blood of that ram shows itself down to the "great-grandchildren. His wool was rather dry. The dry sheep keep more easily and are not so apt to become diseased. Mr. Johnson related, in his wonted piquant style, how he and his wife had washed a greasy fleece from twenty-two and one-half pounds down to six pounds eleven ounces.

Judge Ketchum of Clyde, Wayne Co., called the attention of the Association to the dog question. He set forth various facts relating to the destruction of sheep by dogs, which justify a demand for action on the subject. The amount of loss thus incurred by sheep breeders is enormous, and it comes about through dogs which are utterly worthless. The dog fund is quite inadequate to make up these losses. The statistics show only what is paid from this fund by assessors—not what is actually lost by owners. The damage awarded in Wayne county last year was about $2,000; the actual loss was probably $6,000. The speaker concluded by offering a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the subject and report [at the next meeting of the Society] what should be done. Carried.

[The Chair appointed the following Committee: L. S. Ketchum, E. B. Pottle, A. F. Wilcox, F. H. Hibbard, J. V. Baker, Jr.]

After some remarks by Mr. Wm. M. Holmes of Washington county, to the effect that manufacturers are learning that unwashed wool is most profitable for them to buy, the meeting of the Association was adjourned.

N. Y. STATE SHEEP FAIR—VIEWING COMMITTEES.

IN the Report of the N. Y. State Sheep Fair, published in last week's issue of the RURAL, the list of Viewing Committees was omitted, which we regret. This omission is not chargeable to Dr. RANDALL, as the list of Viewing Committees was included in the copy which he furnished us. We give them now as follows:—w

CLASS FIRST—American Merinos—Rams, two years old and over, and yearling rams. Viewing Committee—F. J. Marshall, Peter H. McMillen, Wm. R. Pitts.

CLASS TWO — Fine Merinos—Ewes 2 years old and over—yearling ewes. Viewing Committee—Silas G. Holyoke, J. C. Short, Wm. T. Curtis.

CLASS TWO.—Fine Merinos—Rams, 2 years old and over—yearling rams. Viewing Committee—Wm. M. Holmes, D. M. Percey, G. B. Sackett.

Ewes, 2 years old and over—yearling ewes. Viewing Committee—Henry Willard, J. S. Goodrich, S. N. Franklin.

CLASS THREE.—Delaine Merinos—Rams, 2 years old and over — yearling rams. Viewing Committee—L. S. Ketchum, A. H. Clapp, G. J. Hollenbeck.

CLASS THREE.—Ewes, 2 years old and over — yearling ewes. Viewing Committee—Nathan Bottum, W. W. Wright, A. Hemingway.

CLASS FOUR.—Lambs of preceding classes. Viewing Committee—William M. Holmes, T. S. Steel, James Geddes, P. L. Atwood, E. E. Brown.

CLASS FIVE.—Long Wools—Rams, 2 years old and over—yearling rams. Viewing Committee—F. H. Hibbard, G. H. Chase, C. C. Taylor.

CLASS SIX.—Middle Wools—Rams and ewes, 2 years old and over. Viewing Committee—John R. Page, E. Gazley, Charles M. Davis.

SWEEPSTAKES — CLASS ONE.— Rams and ewes, 2 years old and over—do. yearlings. Viewing Committee—J. C. Short, F. J. Marshall.

CLASS TWO.—Ewes, 2 years old and over. Viewing Committee—H. Willard, J. C. Short.

CLASS THREE.—Rams and ewes, 2 years old and over. Viewing Committee—L. S. Ketchum, B. S. Wood.

Award of prizes to shearers. Committee—George M. Sisson, C. C. Taylor, N. H. Noyes, H. P. Randall, J. P. Maltman.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

The Colorado Potato Bug.

LAST winter there appeared in the Prairie Farmer a communication from N. RYERS of the Rocky Mountain News, in reference to the Colorado potato bug, its ravages and advance eastward. The substance of that letter was published in the RURAL. A subsequent communication, from the same source, materially modifies the first one. In the last the writer says: "Had I suspected that my letter, of Jan. 24th, would be published, I should have been more careful and explicit in my statements. The fact is there was nothing alarming in the appearance of the potato bug as it came under my observation. I found it upon occasional hills of potatoes in a field of several acres. In some cases they stripped most of the leaves from the vines. They were slow and sluggish in movement, and made no attempts to fly."

Less Ground and More Comfort.

ONE farmer complained to another that he had so much ground to till and look after that he could not attend to each section in a way to make them aggregately profitable. Besides, he had not a minute free from care and perplexity. He wanted some seasons of comparative repose but could not find them. A neighbor advised a sale of a considerable portion of the five hundred acres; the erection of more suitable buildings with a part of the avails, coupled with a thorough system of underdrainage and a greater diversification of farm products on what was retained. With a diminished area to look after and a higher grade of cultivation, cares and perplexities would decrease, while the profits on both capital and labor would steadily increase. This advice will not be relished by those whose ambition is to be "lord of all they survey," but to such as prefer home enjoyments, to extended power and care, it will commend itself as best calculated to secure a rational enjoyment of the blessings resulting from well regulated farm pursuits.

Poultry—Profits.

GEORGE R. HAWLEY, Glen's Falls, writes the Messenger of that place concerning a small experiment in poultry raising during the past season. His account embraces ten months, ending Jan. 31st, 1867. He paid for stock, Spanish and Brahma, $34.65; feed, 10 months, $10.20; advertisement, $1,50. Total cost, $46.35. He sold 14 doz. eggs, at $2 per doz., $28; chickens raised, $7; premium on poultry, $6; stock on hand, Feb. 1867, $34.65. Total credit, $75.65. Net balance in favor of the hens for ten months, $29.30.

Value of Artificial Fertilizers.

AT a late meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Dr. LEWIS HALL stated that during the last summer he had analyzed different artificial fertilizers sold in Philadelphia, making particular efforts to ascertain their value as manures. He reported on seven different kinds, showing that their market value was about one hundred per cent. above the real one. Super-phosphate sold for $60 per ton, worth $38; second quality, $50, worth $40; third, burned ground bone, $60, worth $37.50; said there was very little ammonia in it—that the bones were burned so much before grinding that they lost about 3½ per cent. of their value. Peruvian guano, selling for $100, was worth only $49.50. His mode of reaching the value of guano was to determine the amount of ammonia in it; this was valued at 12½ cts. per pound; the phosphate at 1½ cents. Saldanho guano sold for $45, worth $20.79; Tuffoo sold for $16, worth $6.80; pondrette $20, worth $14. In view of these facts the Legislature is to be petitioned for the appointment of a Commissioner for the inspection of guano and artificial manures.

Timber Growing in the West.

J. S. MERRILL, Onawa, Iowa, says in a late number of the Iowa Homestead:—"Two years ago a neighbor of his and a hired man drove twelve miles to a sand-bar on the Missouri River, got fourteen thousand cottonwood trees, returned home and heeled them in the same day. They planted three thousand per day, with a spade, till all were in, and they have since grown finely. Last year he went to the Little Sioux, eight miles distant, with a scoop shovel, and quickly filled his wagon with maple seed and planted them. They promise well." He says that in seven years these will make three rails each, as he has tried them and knows whereof he affirms. They will grow, planted 4½ feet one way and 26 inches the other, 1,300 to the acre, producing an aggregate of about 13,000 to the acre in seven years from planting out. For confirmation of this estimate reference is made to Judge C. E. WHITING, West Fork, Monona Co., who has thousands of living witnesses of what is affirmed of timber growing in the prairie regions of the West.

Good if Practicable.

THE Maine Farmer has an article on the subject of meat for the Atlantic cities which has some important bearings. It is based on a proposition to slaughter the animals in the west and forward the meat east for consumption instead of transporting the cattle alive as is now done. If the change is feasible, and it is believed to be so, we think it would diminish the cost of meat considerably while saving the poor animals, designed for the shambles, from much suffering and deterioration in value. Sending live stock forward by railroad from five to fifteen hundred miles, with the best of care in severely cold or hot weather, is what should be avoided if possible. Changing the point of slaughter; providing cars specially adapted to the purpose of meat transportation and a free use of ice it is believed will accomplish the result aimed at. This plan would prevent the falling away of stock as it does in transit now; prevent injury to the flesh from severe and inconsiderate treatment; allow the meat to cool, before being served up as food and promote the healthfulness of those who consume it. Let experiment test the practicability of the proposed change.

Care of Farming Implements.

WANT of care, on the part of farmers, in cleaning and housing implements, adds materially to the cost of their farm operations, and, of course, impairs their cash balance at the end of the year. In the report of the trial of reapers and mowers at Auburn last season, occurs this timely and suggestive passage on the carelessness of many farmers with respect to their farm implements:—"It is unjust to the maker, whose reputation suffers in consequence; it is unjust to the agricultural interests, because the rapid deterioration in value of the machine lessens the real economy in its use; it is unjust to the consumer, because everything that enhances the cost of production necessarily adds to the price of the product." With reference to machines and their treatment, the report continues:—"As soon as the last work is done, the journals and bearings should be wiped, and all dust removed from the exterior, and the machine should be placed under cover, in a level position, where no part is subjected to strain. We are surprised that such advice should be needed, but as it clearly is, we can assure our readers that they will profit greatly by taking heed to it." When one sees valuable machines exposed to the weather for months, as they are in many instances, this rebuke of the practice cannot be regarded as untimely or impertinent.

SEVERAL communications in type are necessarily deferred for want of space.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PROSPECTS, &c.— At the date of this present writing (May 20th) we are having what the farmers would gladly forego, *i. e.* another very "wet rain." In Western New York vegetation is not more advanced than it ordinarily is by the 25th of April, or the 1st of May. Grass is yet a "short bite," the maples, beeches, boxwood, apple trees, etc., are just putting forth the first leaves, cherries are not fully in blossom, and strawberries hardly show a sprinkling of white on the beds. Much barley and oats remain to be sown; a small breadth of potatoes and corn is planted, but the great bulk of these crops is yet to be got in the ground. Wheat is looking well, though the cold and wet of the last two weeks has been unfavorable, causing it to turn slightly yellow and show rusty looking spots. Oats and barley sown one month ago, on dry land, but just tinge the fields with green.

From our exchanges and letters we gather and condense a statement of the crops in the country. Over the larger portion the season has been equally as backward as here, and in many localities as wet. The wheat crop is reported as looking finely. In New England winter wheat looks well, and there is a larger breadth than usual on the ground; a large quantity of spring wheat has been sown. A good crop of fruit is also expected. In the Western States from Michigan to Minnesota and Nebraska, we receive the same favorable accounts of the winter wheat. An unusual breadth of spring wheat has been sown, also more oats than usual. Corn is being planted very largely. The high prices of all grains stimulates to increased efforts to produce them, and nothing is needed more by the country than large crops. The fruit crop also generally promises well. From New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, come the same good reports of the wheat crop, spring grains and fruit. The peach crop in Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland promises to be a full one. Strawberries are being shipped from Norfolk to New York. In the Southern States an unusual breadth of corn has been planted. Complaints come from some States that cotton seed is scarce, because it was fed to stock, owing to the scarcity of other food. But if there is less cotton there will be more corn. In short, the country is making a big effort to grow a full supply of food, and the prospects for the complete attainment of the object are largely favorable.

Mr. MOORE advises us in a letter, dated, Cave City, Ky., May 15th, that "the crops generally look well, though the season is late, in all the regions I have visited. A frost last week injured the cotton crop and vegetables in Georgia, but it is not regarded as very serious. In Central Georgia the wheat crop is injured by rust; in all other sections I have visited it looks and promises well—especially in Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. Fruit is generally promising, though the peaches were injured by frost in Georgia."

IOWA—SEASON AND CROPS.—A correspondent, Iowa City, May 13th, writes that so late a season has not been known there for years. On the night of the 5th ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. Not much damage done, as vegetation was so backward. Seeding is very late; much ground yet to be plowed. Flax is reported to be quite a leading feature with some farmers. Fields of thirty, forty and even eighty acres are mentioned. Last year a field of thirty acres yielded $850 worth of seed, and $300 worth of lint—a trifle over $28 per acre. "Spring wheat looks splendid. A lack of seed restricted sowing somewhat—the farmers having sold close in consequence of the high prices ruling in the market. Seed wheat was scarce in consequence at $2.80 per bushel. One miller imported wheat from Chicago to supply his customers. A large breadth of corn is being planted this season.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—This institution, according to a notice in Maryland Farmer, has recently been organized under the direction of an intelligent Board of Trustees and a competent corps of Professors supplied. Agricultural instruction will be afforded to those who desire it—a farm and garden being supplied and under cultivation for the purpose of testing and exhibiting the best modes of cultivation. The College is located on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a half hour's ride from Washington and about twice that distance from Baltimore.

WHEAT GERMS VITAL FOR 2,600 YEARS.—A head of Egyptian seven-headed wheat, grown in Essex, England, from seed found in the wrappings of an Egyptian Mummy, *twenty-six hundred years old*, was shown us last week by JOHN PARK of Gates, Monroe Co. It was like the pictures we see of this curious grain produced in the days of JOSEPH and PHARAOH, and just brought from England by Mr. PARK. He also showed a peek of splendid Essex wheat, of full, round golden berry, bursting with its snowy contents, which he proposes to sow for seed.

CORN IN THE SOUTH.—The Griffin Star, (Ga.,) says the demand for corn, in that section, is very emphatic and prices are advancing. It advises the farmers to pay less attention to cotton and more to the production of breadstuffs. When the South becomes self-sustaining as to bread it will be the better able to extend the business of raising cotton if desirable. The Star is right whether its advice is heeded or not.

STUMP MACHINES—CORRECTION.—In our notice of the stump machine trial at Wayland last week an error occurred with reference to the numbering of the competing machines. The one from Corning was named as No. 4, and as having been tested last. It should have been the Parish Machine, Michigan.

A NOTED HORSE DEAD.—The Ovid Bee announces the death of the famous horse "Old Henry Clay" at the age of over 43¾ years. He held a high position on the stock list in the estimation of breeders—as remarkable for good qualities as for his longevity.

A LARGE EGG.—H. L. WILSON of Gates, in this county, has a young hen which commenced the egg season by laying some of the largest class. A sample one, shown to us, weighed 8¾ ounces. This will do for a beginning.

CROWDING CROPS.—A farmer, in Oneida county, writes the Utica Herald that he raises one hundred and fifty bushels of turnips per acre by sowing among his corn. He did not think they affected the yield of corn at all.

ÆRATING MACHINE AND EGG BEATER.—The attention of house-keepers is directed to an advertisement in our columns headed "Honorable Employment." It performs all it promises, as a trial of it has proved.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE TREE CURCULIO.

In the April number of the Practical Entomologist there was a long and interesting article from the editor, BENJ. D. WALSH, in reference to the common curculio and its allies. The family of American snout-beetles is divided into three groups, each of which is specifically described, its form, mode of propagation and habits delineated. Neither of these is known in the Pacific States. The snout-beetles, as a family, says Mr. W., are distinguished from almost all other beetles by the front part of the head being more or less prolonged into a snout, which, in some genera, is as fine as a hair, and in others about as wide as the head itself, and at the tip of which the jaws are placed. This snout, being part and parcel of the head, is consequently immovable, except along with the head; so that it cannot be confounded with the beak or proboscis of the true bugs and the two-winged flies, or with the tongue of the butterflies and moths.

The true curculio—the one especially destructive to fruits—may be distinguished from the other snout-beetle by having on the middle of each of its wing-cases an elongate, knife-edged hump, which is black and shining, so as to resemble a piece of black sealing-wax. Behind these two humps there is usually placed a broad clay-yellow band, marked in the middle with white; but sometimes this entire band is white.

The female makes her appearance about the time the plums are the size of a hazel-nut. She fastens upon the young fruit, and with the minute jaws on the tip of her snout makes the crescent-shaped slit in the skin of the fruit which has secured to her the popular name of the "little Turk." In this slit, with the same instrument which made it, she makes a hole, such as a pin would do, to a depth corresponding with the length of the snout, enlarging the bottom of the cavity somewhat. In this hole she deposites a single egg, and crowds it downward into the cavity at the bottom. Sometimes two or three excavations and depositions are made on a single plum, but she is generally satisfied with one perforation and deposite. This process is repeated on others till her stock of eggs is exhausted—about twenty or twenty-five in all. These eggs, in a few days, hatch a whitish legless grub with a scaly head, which eats its way through the plum causing it to drop prematurely from the tree, the gum being seen to exude from the original puncture. Having reached the ground, with the fallen fruit, the larva bores its way out and penetrates the soil a few inches and in a cavity there changes into the pupa state. A few weeks thereafter it emerges in the form of a perfect beetle—ready to carry on the work of destruction as its predecessor had done.

Though naturally inclining to prefer the plum, it attacks all other garden and orchard fruits with the exception of pears and quinces. These it rarely attempts to molest. Apples are much injured many times by being perforated or bored out by the labors of this pest of the fruit grower. It is supposed that a large proportion of these beetles perish in the ground in the pupa state for the lack of the necessary moisture to perfect their growth. This is supposed to explain the reason why fair crops of plums are obtained on clayey soils almost every year without taking the precautions essential to success on moister ones. These precautions, according to the article from which the preceding is condensed, are:

1st. Gather up and destroy all the wormy fruit, as fast as it falls from the tree, and before the larva has had time to leave the fruit and retire under-ground. Thus you nip the evil in the bud. The cheapest and easiest and most "Western" method, is to allow a gang of hogs the range of the orchard—hogs being very fond of green fruit and not having any squeamish scruples about the worms contained in it. This is the practice adopted by Dr. HULL of Alton, Illinois, one of the most successful plum-growers in the West. Sheep and cows will also eat green fruit; but then they will also browse upon the trees, and perhaps occasionally bark them. Where hogs are objectionable, either because other crops are grown under the same fence with the fruit-trees, or because the sense of propriety and neatness is offended by the habits of these animals, all that remains to be done is to hire that work done by human hands, which the hogs will do gratuitously and thank you for the chance. In any case, the work must be done systematically and regularly. It will be no earthly use to pick up and destroy the fallen fruit, *after the larva has left it and gone under-ground.*

By destroying the worm-eaten fruit as it falls, the crop of curculios for the succeeding year is, by so much, diminished.

"2d. Jar your trees regularly every day, catching and destroying all the curculios that fall therefrom. But recollect that the tree must be *suddenly* jarred, not *slowly and gradually* shaken; for the wind shakes the boughs of every tree continually, and yet the curculios do not fall to the ground in consequence. But how are we to catch the "little Turk," after he has fallen to the ground? TRIMBLE recommends a large square sheet to be prepared, with a straight strip of wood sewed along the whole length of its edges, by way of stretcher, and two shorter stretchers, each sewed to one-half of the opposite edge, the sheet being slit from between these two stretchers to its central point, to receive the trunk of the tree. By this means the sheet is more easily spread out, and the wind is prevented from roughing it up. But so long as the whole surface under the boughs of the infested tree is covered by white cloth, so that no curculios shall be likely to fall outside and escape observation, it is immaterial for the success of the process what fashion of cloth be adopted.

THE MOSS ROSE.

"Where the tree is not very large, and a limb of an inch or two in diameter can be conveniently spared, it is a good plan to saw off such a limb so as to leave a short stump to strike with the mallet in the jarring process. Otherwise, if the trunk itself has to be struck, it becomes necessary to pad the mallet to prevent injuring the bark. Where trees are quite large, Dr. TRIMBLE recommends that a common mop-stick be padded at the end and applied successively to the leading limbs, one after the other."

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this: If we want fruit we must fight for it; not by fits and starts, but constantly, during the proper seasons, and *fight to kill.*

WASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

SEVERAL correspondents have answered the query, "What is a good wash for trees?"

"Chemung" recommends "soft soap, thinned so that it will run easily. Use an old broom and wash the upper side of the limbs thoroughly. If the trees are old, spread manure under them and over a space as the limbs extend. This wash is also good for the borer; to prevent its attacks I have sometimes wound young trees with brown paper and rags, tied on with twine close to the ground. Saturate these with the liquid and no borers will trouble the trees."

"E. O. H." has tried strong lye, with all the salt thrown in it which it will dissolve. The effect was good.

J. S. TIBBITS says, "a wash made of strong ashes, mixed with water from the barn yard, and made to the consistency of common whitewash and applied with a broom, is the cheapest and best wash for fruit trees that I have ever used."

HINTS ABOUT ROSES.

YOUNG SEEDLINGS which are up should be protected both from excessive wet or drouth. Budded or grafted roses should be looked after and diligence used to prevent stocks growing from their own wood instead of throwing their strength into the buds or grafts. Look out for sorts you wish to bud with; the latter part of June this work may be begun on strong-growing branches. Plant roses out in borders for summer blooming, and watch for the green fly and rose bug. Support strong-growing shoots so the wind will not break them, and pinch in and rub off superfluous branches, so as to form properly shaped bushes.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Fruit Prospects — Illinois.—According to the Springfield (Ill.) Register the fruit orchards of Central and Southern Illinois were never before laden with so rich a bloom. The apple, peach and pear are alike clad in robes of white and pink, while the smaller fruits afford equally flattering hopes of a successful fruitage each in their season.

Grape Vines.—Amateur grape growers can enlarge their sphere of operations very materially, if desirable, in a very cheap way, according to the statement of "B. T." in the Cultivator. He says:—"Pin a long branch down into a shallow trench, and when all the buds have made a growth of several inches, gradually fill the trench up with earth; checking, by pinching, any disposition of some shoots to out-grow the others."

Strawberry—Productiveness Prolonged.—A correspondent of the Cultivator and Country Gentlemen says the productiveness of strawberry beds may be greatly prolonged in this way:—After the fruit is gathered, take good, rich compost and lay it around the plants to the depth of an inch or more. By this means the soil is brought up to meet the wants of the plants, insuring their productiveness for a number of years longer. Experiment vindicated the effectiveness of this mode of treatment.

The Wine Plant Again.—We learn from the Farmer's Advertiser that the Chillicothe Spectator—we do not see this journal—on the authority of a Mr. WILLIAMS, quotes the RURAL NEW-YORKER as an indorser of the "Wine Plant" enterprise. This the former paper calls a "joke on the RURAL." Were it worth while we could characterize it by a more emphatic name. The wine plant affair was referred to in these columns in terms suited to the impostnre sought to be palmed off on the public by the parties interested in the sale of a miserably poor imitation of wine.

Hedging.—The Prairie Farmer states that owing to the high prices of fencing materials and the difficulty of getting them, it must lead, and is leading, to a general adoption of the hedge for all outside farm enclosures. For this purpose the Osage is the main reliance in the prairie region south and southwest of 42° N., and in some cases still higher than this. Most of the seed now used is brought from Texas and Arkansas, and is obtained by peeling the orange as we do an apple—passing them through a roller-mill, when the pulp floats off and the seeds sink to the bottom. The seeds are dried and run through a fanning mill, when they are ready to market.

Grapes — Over-cropping.—The Magazine of Horticulture for May contains some readable "notes on grapes," by J. F. C. HYDE, from which we quote the following:—"One great evil is over-cropping the vines, and all cultivators should be careful to thin the fruit, when too many bunches set. It needs courage to do it, but the good of the vines requires it. There will be seasons, like the last, when the grape grower will loose courage, and feel that there are too many difficulties to be overcome to make the crop a reliable one for persons of only ordinary attainments in grape culture. But the horticulturist, of all others, should exercise faith and perseverance and he will overcome all obstacles."

Grafting.—The Germantown Telegraph says every farmer should learn to do his own grafting—an easy operation when one knows how. A sharp knife and a fine saw are prerequisites to the operation. Saw off the limb to be grafted and split the stock so as not to bruise it. Shape the scion wedge-fashion, both ways, with the bark uninjured. Place the rim of the wood of stock and scion exactly together that the sap may intermingle, and wax the section of contact well over. Two buds to a graft are sufficient. In making wax, take four parts of rosin, one of beeswax, and one of the best kind of tallow. Melt and mix well together, and when wanted, heat and apply to the point of junction of the stock and graft. The heating can be done on a portable stove or by a small fire made upon the ground where the labor is to be performed.

Evergreen Screens.—A writer in Colman's Rural World gives many weighty reasons for giving western homesteads the benefit of evergreen screens as a protection against the sweeping blasts of winter. The writer says:—"How easy it is to set a row of trees about the house, or at least where the cold winds come from—and no trees are so good as evergreens. They hug closely to the ground and prevent the wind from rushing in below, as is the case with other trees; and they will soon grow so as to ward it off higher." There is no doubt about the propriety of such protection, and it would pay well for every prairie farmer to supply himself with it. This is a good time to plant evergreens, and the Norway Spruce, White Pine, Scotch Pine, American Arborvitæ and Hemlock Spruce will answer for the purpose intended.

Every Child that eats fruit should be taught the importance of saving and sowing seeds and rearing them up to fruit bearing.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

QUICKENING VEGETATION.—As the season has been so backward, it may be an object to farmers to accelerate the vegetation of their garden stuff by a little extra labor. This may be done by placing boards over the rows or hills where seeds are planted, as this prevents the ammonia from escaping and confines its power to the germination of the seed at the point most needed. As the plants push up through the soil the covering should be raised a little, and soon free scope given to them.

TARDY BLOOMING OF TREES.—This has been a very backward season for fruit trees. Ordinarily the cherry trees are full-robed by the first of May, while now, on the 17th of the month, not more than half the buds have expanded into blossoms. This tardiness may be atoned for in fruit, as the chances of injury by frost are thereby diminished.

APPLE TREE CATERPILLARS.—Several correspondents have favored us with communications respecting these pests. They recommend various ways for destroying them, but all agree in urging a vigilant warfare. Now is the time to kill them while in the nest; later in the season, when they spread, it will be impossible to destroy them.

HELLEBORE FOR THE CURRANT WORM.—The currant and gooseberry bushes will richly repay good care No fruit is more grateful in hot summer weather. Where the currant worm infests them remember that the *best* remedy is white Hellebore, powdered and sifted on the bushes when wet with dew. It can be obtained at any of the druggists, and should be applied as often as the worms appear.

DRYING FRUIT.—"Yorick" wants some person, having the requisite information, to write out for the RURAL some good plan for drying cherries, plums, berries, &c., on an extended scale, and thus oblige him and many others seeking like information. Who will respond?

APPLE TREE WASH.—(W. J. P., Pa.) Some of our correspondents recommend pure, strong lye as a wash for the bark of apple trees. Others soft soap, diluted so as to be applied easily. Whale oil soap suds is a good wash.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to JAMES E. STARR, Esq., Secretary of the above named Society, for proof sheets, from the local press, of their proceedings.

SAWDUST as a mulch for strawberries sometimes lessens their value in market.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

EDS. RURAL:—As you appear, by the last RURAL, to be deeply solicitous to know how to make bread, "of best quality, light, sweet, *so* good"—and, as you yourself added, "alas so rare!" I will tell you:

At night take 3 pints of new milk, ½ teacup of good, sweet hop yeast, (enough for two large loaves,) stir in flour enough to make a thick batter. In the morning stir in more flour, and let it rise again. When light, knead it briskly ten minutes, (be careful and not get it too hard,) and put it on tins to bake. Set it where it will be rather cool till light, then bake 30 minutes.

ANOTHER WAY.—When milk is scarce, nearly as good bread may be made in the following manner:—At noon, (for two large loaves,) boil four large potatoes soft; mash them very fine; mix with them enough of the water in which they were boiled to make them as thin as yeast; when cool, add the hop yeast and let it stand till evening; then add more water, and flour to make a sponge. In the morning knead in a piece of butter the size of a butternut.

NICE FRIED CAKES.—Take 1 pint of buttermilk; 1 egg; 1 cup sugar; a piece of butter as large as a hen's egg; a little ginger; 1 teaspoon soda. Knead as soft as you can roll out.

GINGER SNAPS.—1½ cups molasses; ½ cup sugar; ⅔ cup butter; 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in a half-cup of hot water; 1 teaspoon ginger. Mix stiff; roll thin.

EXCELLENT COOKIES.—1 cup sour cream; 1½ cups sugar; a piece of butter nearly as large as a hen's egg; 1 teaspoon soda. Season with caraway seed or nutmeg.—H. H. H., *Perry Center, N. Y.*

EDS. RURAL:—Please accept a young housekeeper's "mite" for the "Domestic Economy" of your valuable paper. The following receipes I *know* to be good:

YEAST.—2 large potatoes; 1 large handful of hops; put the hops in a bag and boil them with the potatoes in two quarts of water; take the potatoes out and mash in an earthen dish; strain the hop water on them; then add 2 tablespoons flour; 1 tablespoon ginger; ½ cup salt; 1 cup sugar or molasses; when cool add the yeast and set in a warm place.

TEA RUSK.—1 cup butter; 1 cup sugar; 1 pint of milk; 2 eggs; 1 teacup yeast.

WINE SAUCE.—Piece of butter the size of an egg; 1 cup of pulverized sugar; 1 wine-glass of wine. Set it on the stove and let it foam.

HOP BEER.—1 gallon of water; 3 handsful of hops; 1½ pints molasses; boil the hops in the water; strain; to one quart of this add the molasses and three tablespoons ginger; boil five minutes and then add the balance; take out a quart and let it cool; add a teacup of yeast; let it stand until it foams; add the rest, and then bottle or put in a keg ready for use next day.

LEMON PIE—THE BEST.—1 cup sugar; 1 egg; 1 cup water; 1 lemon; 1 tablespoon flour; when nearly done spread with the white of an egg well beaten, with a very little sugar.

SNOW CAKE.—Whites of 10 eggs; 1½ goblets sugar; 1 goblet flour; 1 teaspoon cream tartar.

COOKIES.—Two cups butter; 3 cups flour; 4 eggs; ½ teaspoon saleratus; flour to roll thin.

I would thank some of your readers for a good receipe for pie crust. MRS. F. L. P., *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

WHY NOT.—We can see no reason why D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* should not be used in all cases, as it has no superior, and weighs more than other Saleratus.

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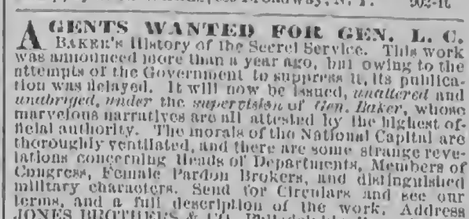

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Ladies' Department.

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE TO A POET.

In 1864, on the 70th birthday of Wm. C. Bryant, a choice company of friends met at his home, each bringing some tribute of poem or song, or fit present for the occasion. A number of contributions came from those unable to be present, and a pleasant volume was made up of these offerings of friendship, of which but a small edition was printed rather for private than for public circulation. A kind friend grants the privilege of selecting therefrom this beautiful poem, than which no purer gem can be found in that cabinet of jewels. It is by Mrs. Mary H. C. Booth, from Wisconsin years ago, but whose last years on earth were spent with a noble German woman, her firm friend, in Switzerland.

The Edelweiss is a rare flower held in well-nigh sacred regard by the Swiss.

TO WILLIAM C. BRYANT,

With a blossom of the Edelweiss, from the Swiss Alps, 11,000 feet above the sea:

Not from the cultured gardens,
And not from the daisied sod
Do I bring my little offering,
But down from the hills of God.

Down from the chrystal mountains
Where never a flower was sown,
Save the flowers that God hath planted,
In sight of the Great White Throne.

From over the nests of the eagles,
And under the Angel's feet,
Where the opal airs of summer,
And the winds of winter meet,

A flower I bring, an offering
From the snow hill's spotless crest,
And leave sweet songs, and silver crowns,
And earth-songs to the rest.

The Alpine hunters tell us
That when a Poet dies
God meets him at the Golden Gate,
Crowned with the Edelweiss.

But only those who worshipped Him
In singing Nature's praise,
And walked beside Him on the hills,
And through life's lonely ways.

Oh! King of Nature's songsters!
And thus I bring to thee
This blossom from the Alpine hills,
The glorious, and the free.

That, when the Angels bid thee pause,
Where oft thy soul hath trod;
To crown thee on the mountain tops
Upon thy way to God—

Thou then may'st recognize the flower
As one, while yet below,
And walking in the earthly ways,
Thou first hadst learned to know.

Thus, from no cultured garden
And not from the daisied sod,
Do I bring my little offering,
But down from the hills of God.

November 5th, 1864.

RHYMES—TEN OHIO GIRLS.

A letter came to the Rural editorial sanctum a few days since, from an Ohio post-office, written in a delicate ladies' hand, on the nicest paper, and in most bewitching style, asking the publication of a poem enclosed therewith.

The fair writer asked in behalf of "ten young ladies—all friends of the Rural." What music of pleasant voices, what ripple of laughter, what flashes and glances of soulful eyes—blue, hazel, and black—what consciousness of the joyful presence of gladsome maidenhood came up in our thoughts!

Dear girls, we are young in spirit yet, thank Heaven! even if older in years than your sweet selves. How *could* such request be refused? How resist a *ten-girl power?* The rhyme, by a young man, was smooth, and in easy and fit language. Its purport was, that on the banks of some beautiful river, with the usual allowance of moonlight, &c., he was accepted by a lovely girl; they parted, with plighted vows, and a year after came a letter saying she had met another whom she *really* loved, that she truly *thought* she loved him, but her heart told her she did not, and asking a release;—from all which he rounds out his last verse by declaring he shall never again put faith in woman!

Well, he wont die. He'll live and learn,—and get married too, we *guess*. The young woman who, without fickleness, but simply true to her own heart, finds that what in girlhood she thought was love, pales before a deeper feeling, and says so frankly to her friend, as in this case, saves both a life of pitiful suffering. If not heartless such word will be painful to say, but how weak to leave it unsaid. He ought to have more faith in woman, not less.

But the letter is lost—of course the rhymes are gone—and their author will be glad of it in due time. Perhaps they would not have been published, for we must look broadly at the needs of our great public, and the quality of what we give them;—its thought and benefit, as well as its easy words. Even this group of girls are few beside the thousands of their sisters, from Maine to California, whose growth to a true womanhood we would fain help. Here's the waste-basket, full of articles, good, bad and indifferent, for which we have no room. With a world of patient care we seek to give the best, impartially, and our ample pages run over constantly.

But come all around us, girls, and hear a word from our venerable chair. We see you standing, all-expectant, with arms twined around each other, and raven curls and sunny ringlets mingling, as you lean your heads, each toward her dearest friend, in that winsome way girls have. It's all well and natural to think and talk of marrying. Earnestly we hope you may all have true and noble husbands, and so live as to hold fast the love you have won. But it is *not* well to make this the one great matter of life, from the day you enter your teens. That dims the beauty and freshness of your souls, and puts affectation and restraint in the place of that natural ease and frankness that should exist in your social intercourse with young men.

Seek first to *be* something and *do* something. Let your education be complete and varied. You can get it in school, and you can drill yourselves to reading and study at home. Many a boy has been a ripe scholar from his study in his chamber or work-room. Why not girls as well? Never fail of your part in the home-work, that perhaps weighs on the falling strength of your good mothers more than you think. Rich or poor, know all about house-work, and be proud and happy in it, as young men (of any sense) are in theirs. If there be any useful occupation by which you can be self-supporting, enter it, for more or less time. It will be a good lesson; will give strength, and command the respect of the best people. The field of occupations which woman can fitly fill is growing broader, which is well.

If you have special wish and taste for Art, Literature, or some fit profession, and circumstances allow, put soul and strength into it, for good brave work, such as will win success. Thus the grace and glory of true womanhood will grow all the richer.

If marriage comes, some manly husband will reverence you all the more; and whatever life may have in store for you, the rich resources of your own natures, called into action by your devoted and resolute efforts, will be equal to your work, and be a means of enjoyment therein, winning the reverent and cordial affection of many loving friends.

Good bye, dear girls; we must turn to our work. Remember the old adage, "The gods help those who help themselves."

WHIPPING CHILDREN.

The great mass of parents have yet to learn that their displeasure with a child is no reason and no excuse for beating it. Nor does the simple fact that it has done wrong give them warrant to subject it to physical torture. Here, for instance, is a child of from five to ten years, who, in the hope thereby of attaining enjoyment or escaping punishment, has told a lie. Can you rationally expect it to love and speak the truth because you have mauled it? Is it not far more likely to hate and loathe you? That child will be a good deal more apt henceforth to tell one lie to hide another than to abhor and shun lying altogether.

"But may not a parent justifiably use force 'to restrain a child from evil-doing?'"

Certainly. If the child insists on throwing the hammer at the looking-glass, or doing any wanton, malicious mischief, the requisite force may be employed to constrain it into better behavior. But to restrain from evil-doing is one thing; to inflict pain because evil has been done, is quite another. Many a child has been hardened into inveterate depravity by chastisements inflicted under the mistaken notion that its evil propensities might thus be subdued and eradicated.

We beg parents prone to beating children to recall the experiences of their own childhood, and consider what were the effects of any and every penal infliction endured. We doubt that so many as one in ten can fairly say that all the parental beating did as much moral good as harm.

We are not pleading for indulgence. Every child should be taught to know the right and do it. What we urge is, that the rod, the whip, the cudgel, are implements of parental discipline which have, on the whole, done far more evil than good—that more children have been confirmed and strengthened in wrong doing than rescued therefrom by the infliction of physical pain. How many have been bludgeoned into idiocy or permanent mental infirmity by misjudging fathers, can never be known till the sea shall give up her dead. There are abundant means whereby a parent may evince his displeasure, or his sorrow in view of the faults of his child, without mauling it. Withdraw or withhold indulgences which you would gladly have accorded, had not your past confidence been abused—let your child realize that your love for it constrains you, most reluctantly, to render it less happy because of its transgressions—but keep the lash for unreasoning brutes, and beware of employing it to defend and disfigure the image of God.

HIGHER GRADE OF SOCIAL RECREATIONS.

The New York Evening Gazette says "in many families, this season, dancing has been discarded. In its place more elegant and intellectual diversions have been given, and with great success. Fine readings and recitations, ending in some cases with delicious suppers, the whole entertainment being over by midnight, have been the novelty. Such entertainments threaten to leave dancing a little in the background for a season or two."

They are cheering proofs, too, of a growth toward a higher social life,—a truer culture, in which there shall be no asceticism, but the recreations shall call into play mental and spiritual qualities now too much neglected.

The fact that costly silver presents to brides are giving way to presents of engravings and paintings, points in the same direction.

Wife Whipping in England.—The London Spectator says that of all the offenses, the one which in England is most difficult to check is that of torturing wives. "What with the reluctance of wives to imprison their bread-winners, the brutality of the population, the blunted feeling of magistrates brought into hourly contact with ruffianism, and the existence of a secret belief that wives must be kept in order somehow, it is safer to beat a wife nearly to death than to steal a hare."

Choice Miscellany.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

The following Poem, by Miss Marie Lacoste, is from a collection of Southern poetry lately published:

"Into a ward of the whitewashed walls,
Where the dead and the dying lay—
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls—
Somebody's darling was borne one day.
Somebody's darling! So young and so brave,
Wearing still on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

"Matted and damp are the curls of gold
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful, blue-veined face
Brush every wandering silken thread;
Cross his hands as a sign of grace—
Somebody's darling is still and dead.

"Kiss him once for *Somebody's* sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low,
One bright curl from the cluster take—
They were somebody's pride you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there:
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in those waves of light?

"God knows best. He was somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away.
Looking so handsome, brave, and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

"Somebody's watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to her heart:
There he lies—with the blue eyes dim,
And smiling, childlike lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at its head—
'*Somebody's darling lies buried here!*'"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOOK WITHOUT.

BY H. BENNING.

The home of Mrs. Archer was in one of those New England villages upon which the sun rose in almost unclouded splendor on the last day of 1865. From Mrs. A., a happy loving wife and mother, that beautiful day received warm greeting, and as she thought of the year dying, her quick mind turned back the leaves written over with so many pleasant words that would soon be sealed away forever. And thinking thus, she determined that the only day of the year still left should be given to serious reflection, and looking into the motives and springs of her religious life, she would seek whether or not it was in all things fit and becoming, and wherein it lacked.

With this resolve she rose at once to perform her usual duties and gain the time she longed for. But the tasks of a busy housewife are never completed, and when Willie's "good morning, mamma," sounded through a hoarse throat, and baby was cross and fretful, the mother's heart asserted itself, and she could give them no less, but even more than usual care.

She could not go to church, but perhaps, bye-and-bye, the little ones would give her quiet. Not so; Willie clamored for the big book with Moses and Samuel in it, and baby opened her great eyes and pointed her tiny finger at those scenes so dear to the hearts of children in all ages. When Mr. A. came from church he told of a sad accident that had laid Bennie B——, the errand boy, upon a bed of suffering, and possible death, and again the kind heart spoke, and wrapping up a few dainty bits, and taking a book, Mrs. A. made her way to the miserable home of suffering Bennie. She moistened his lips with lemonade, spoke kind words of hope, and left him at last, with the book in his hand, and a blessing from lip and eye that she might not soon forget. On her way home she called for a few minutes at the house of a poor blind woman, and read a favorite chapter and sung a hymn.

The short winter's day was fading when she passed her own threshold, and the little ones needed mamma. And so it came to pass, that the day whose closing had fulfilled the morning's promise, was over, and Mrs. A. was too weary in body and mind for connected thought.

As she laid her tired head upon the pillow, her heart grew sad in view of the day she had promised to her own soul given only to the earthly life, yet even as she slept one of the ministering angels brought to her a message of peace and the words were, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The voice of the Divine Master says not alone, "Seek within," but "Look at the fields ready for harvest." Do His work and He will take care of the motive.

AMERICAN BOYS.

Probably in every age since the time of poor Adam and Eve's trouble with their willful son, the world has been supposed to be near its end on account of the naughtiness of boys. We confess that, for ourselves, in moments of wrath at the impish perversity, or sorrow at the precocious wickedness of noted specimens of American boyhood, we have sometimes been tempted to that supposition, and certainly we could not much wonder if Young America furnished more food for the prophet's avenging bears than Young Israel supplied. Yet the world has continued to be so, and generation after generation has risen from petticoats to jackets and trousers, and from jackets and trousers to coats and pantaloons, without any utter extinction of masculine succession. That succession will probably be kept up in this hemisphere, and here, as of old, the folly of youth will, in due time, be subdued by the wisdom of age.

Our daughters are constitutionally more marked by sensibility, and our sons are more marked by willfulness. The consequence is that we are more anxious what will happen to our daughters, and what will happen from our sons—the daughter's sensitiveness exposing her to receive harm, and the son's willfulness exposing him to do harm. We are not wise to quarrel with Nature, and we must expect that boys will be more noisy and mischievous than girls; nay, we may count it a good sign of a lad's force of character if there is a good share of aggressive, fun-loving pluck in his composition. Well managed, his animal spirits will give him all the more manly loyalty, and when true to the right cause, he will be all the more true; because so much living sap has gone up into the fruit of his obedience.

Yet what is more sad than force of will perverted to base uses, and the strength of manhood sunk into the service of base lusts or fiendish passions? What is more sad than the sight presented every day in our streets—the scores of precocious manikins, with the worst vices of men written over features almost infantile in their mould—boys who are hardly old enough to be beyond their mother's watch, now swaggering with all the airs of experienced bloods, and polluting the air of God's heaven with the vocabulary of hell? Where such monstrous excesses are not found, how frequent is the utter repudiation of the proper reverence of age and authority! How many a stripling among us seems to think it the very first proof of manly spirit to break the Divine law which gives the home its blessedness and the State its security, and to be proud to show that he is above all such obsolete notions as giving honor to father or mother.—*Samuel Osgood.*

MISTAKEN DUTY.

Many a noble and useful life is actually wrecked for the sake of some self-created or, at best, strongly exaggerated duty, into which circumstances had drifted the individual, and for which all other duties (including the one, not to man but to God, to preserve for His utmost service the mind and body which He bestowed) are completely neglected. A mother will sacrifice all her children, and herself, upon whom her whole family depends, to save some one child who happens to have more influence over her than the rest; a sister will strip herself of every penny, and perhaps come to subsist upon charity in her old age, to supply the wanton extravagance of some scapegrace brother, for whom a workhouse crust or his own earning would be a salutary lesson; or—though of this evil let us speak with tenderness, for it verges on the noblest good—a daughter will waste her health, her strength, all the lawful enjoyments of her youth, perhaps even sacrifice woman's holiest right, love and marriage—for the sake of some exacting parent or parents, who consider that the mere fact of having given life constitutes the claim to absorb into themselves everything that makes life pleasant or desirable. These are hard words, but they are true words; and though it may be a touching and beautiful sight to see one human life devoted—nay, even sacrificed—to another, woe be to that other—aye, even if it were a parent—who compels the sacrifice!—*Author of "John Halifax."*

Common Tools Noble.—How we prize the relics of exceptional men,—an inkstand of Byron, a pen of Scott, the sword of Cromwell. But the tools which a man works with have a certain sanctity and nobleness; the hoe or hod of the laborer, the smith's hammer, partake of these. A wheelwright's son in England became Archbishop of Canterbury; and in his library he kept a wagon wheel, his own hand had made in his youth—counted it as an honorable escutcheon. He never did a wiser or better thing. The civilized world, with its palaces, libraries, academies of science, and galleries of art, rests on the solid shoulders of farmers and mechanics.—*Parker.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

Beauty lives with order.

A fool's weight is a simple-ton.

Sparrowgrass says that he prefers a quiet Hamlet to a noisy Othello.

Why dost wonder that Zion yields thee no refreshing, when thy cistern is bottomless, and the pitcher of thy faith is much cracked, if not broken in bits?

An Irish gentleman thus accounts for the fact of his countrymen making so many bulls:—"I cannot tell if it is not the effect of the climate. I fancy, if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would make just as many."

An ingenious Parisian has invented a window that will shut by means of a lump of sugar whenever it rains. The rain melts the sugar, which holds a spring while it is hard. It is of no use when there are children in the family.

Dr. Johnson was one day dining at the house of an English lady, when she asked him if he did not think her pudding very good. "Yes," growled the moralist, "it is good enough for hogs." "Shall I help you to another plateful?" was her instant reply.

An Irishman, meeting another just landed from an emigrant ship, shook hands with him, and then, looking him in the face for a moment, exclaimed, "Faith, an' I thought it was you, an' you thought it was me; but, be jabbers, it's naither of us!"

Coventry Patmore gives the following advice:

So let no man, in desperate mood,
Wed a young girl because she's good.

To which one might add:

And let no woman in her plight,
Wed a bad man because he's bright.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHEER UP SAD HEART.

BY R. RAYMOND.

God sends, alike, both sun and rain,
To beautify the earth;
Shall rays of joy and shades of pain,
Leave in our hearts but dearth?
He leads the way, though dark and dim,
He minds us all the day:
And if we fully trust in Him,
We can not lose that way.

Cheer up sad heart, and count it gain,
That many sorrows come.
In patience bear the ceaseless pain
That draws us nearer home.
A brighter day awaits above,
Our night of sorrow here;
Then let us trust a Father's love,
'Till morning shall appear.

May 7th, 1867.

DEATH AND SLEEP.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

With the intimacy of brothers, walked through the earth the angel of sleep and the angel of death. Evening drew near; they laid down upon a hill not far from the dwellings of men. A melancholy stillness reigned around; even the vesper-bell sounded not in the distant village. Still and silent as was their manner, both these beneficent spirits were locked in cordial embrace, and now it was night. Then arose the angel of sleep from his mossy couch, and scattered, with his left hand, the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening wind bore them to the quiet dwelling of the weary peasant. Now, sweet sleep encircled the inhabitants of the rural cottages, from the old man who walks with a staff, to the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot his pain, the mourner his sorrow, the poor their care. All eyes were closed. Now, after finishing his business, the beneficent angel of sleep laid down again with his more serious brother.

When the morning light appeared, he cried out with joyous innocence, "Then will men commend me as their friend and benefactor. O, what joy to do good unseen and privately! How happpy are we, the invisible messengers of the good Spirit! How beautiful our silent vocation!" Thus spake the joyous angel of sleep. Upon him the angel of death looked with silent sadness, and a tear, such as the immortal weep, entered his large, dark eye. "Alas!" said he, "that I cannot, like you, rejoice with joyful thanks. The earth calls me her enemy, and the destroyer of her joy." "O, my brother," replied the angel of sleep, "will not the good, upon awakening, recognize in thee a friend and benefactor, and gratefully bless thee? Are we not brothers and messengers of one father?" This he spake, when the eye of the death-angel glistened, and the fraternal spirits tenderly embraced each other.

COMMUNION WITH CHRIST.

The apostle Paul, who probably never saw Jesus except in the scene of his conversion, who declares that he did not know Him according to the flesh, is, among all the New Testament writers, the one who stands in most constant intimate communion with his Master. How he exhausts language to express the entire union of his soul with that of his Saviour! "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless, I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth within me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God." "Of Him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption." "God hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or peril, or nakedness, or sword?" "I am persuaded that neither life, nor death, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." The apostle Paul, outwardly, was separated from Christ just as we are, by the whole interval between time and eternity. Yet the most intimate friendships of earth pale before the glowing ardor of his love to his Master. Need there be anything essentially different between our relation to Christ and his?—*J. F. Clarke.*

Joy of Faithfulness.—"You know how preachers often speak of the joys of this life. I think they are apt to undervalue them. They make light of success, of riches, of comfort, of the joys of a happy home. I love these joys, and daily would thank God, by a constant cheerfulness, for what of them I have received or won. And yet they may be estimated too high. But the joys of goodness, of charity, of love to man and love to God, that faith which never wavers,—no man ever exaggerated these, or can; as no painter can ever portray the sparkle of a star, or paint the varied beauty of a rose, or the sweet fragrance in a lily's cup; for man's imagination cannot come up to the fact, and his speech delays behind. All this joy comes to men and women from personal faithfulness to God's higher law.—*Selected.*

As a man binds a tender sapling to a stake, that the wind may not wrench it, or throws out an anchor into the boiling sea, that the ship may be held by it, so must we bind our wavering hearts to the support of the Word of God, and stay the storm-tossed ship of our souls with the anchor of hope, that they may not sink.

The Reviewer.

"A WOMAN'S SECRET." By Mrs. C. F. CORBIN. From "Central Publishing House," Chicago, Ill.

THIS is no commmon book, but the fruit of long and earnest purpose to teach, in the guise of story, some lessons of the sanctity of maternity, the mutual reverence of husband and wife, and the base depravity of fashionable sensualism. The heroine, REBECCA MARCH, the daughter of a clergyman, is married, as she believes, to a man of elegant manners and ample wealth. She discovers the marriage was a sham, and that he intends to make her the victim of his selfish passion in the city. Summoning up all her strength she escapes with her child, gets it adopted in a kind family in a country town, follows as a stranger and gets a place as nurse in the home of Mrs. Darrell, the wife of a rich merchant. By her skill and sympathy in the sickness of a child she wins the friendship of Mrs. Darrell, they become like sisters, she reluctantly takes a place in Mr. Darrell's counting room, and goes into society somewhat, although avoiding display and notoriety, and commanding great respect. An eminent lawyer becomes attached to her and they are to marry, as she supposes her betrayer dead or in a distant land. She finds he is a relative of Mr. Gladstone, her affianced, and in an interview full of tender affection, eloquent feeling and sublime strength of self-sacrifice, she tells him they must part, but keeps her "woman's secret" close in her heart. At last Gladstone learns, not from her, the facts, drives the wretch from the country, and marries her.

The story is written with an ease and beauty of style rarely equalled, and is eloquent with the womanly aims of its author. Her ideal of womanhood is nobly beautiful. Her teachings of marriage and maternity are of most religious purity. An intelligent woman calls it the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the questions it treats, and its reading must be of signal benefit, as well as most absorbing interest.

Mrs. CORBIN has been known by a few poems of a high order, and was nurse in the army and freedmen's teacher in the war. For sale by DEWEY.

NED NEVINS, THE NEWS BOY. Rev. HENRY MORGAN, No. 9 Gorton St., Boston, Author and Publisher. Sold only by agents.

A VOLUME of 400 pages well illustrated and of interest not only to young folks, but to older people as well. Its author is the head of a mission enterprise for the poor, and the Boston Journal says, "has devoted himself to the work of reclaiming and benefiting them with great earnestness and much practical wisdom." He has woven *real* incidents and characters met in his eight years work into this eloquent and touching story; written not only with frank naturalness of description, so that the rude speech and quaint ways and earnest pathos of life among the young folks of the neglected and dangerous classes is clearly seen, but with earnest faith in the power of true christian effort in their behalf.

HOMESPUN; OR, FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS AGO. By THOMAS LACKLAND. [Pp. 350.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THE unknown author's *nom de plume* may mean that he lacks land, but cannot that he lacks genius or soul. This is a book full of interest,—a series of sketches of the simple scenes and marked characters of life in the quiet country. The Preface says—"It has fallen to the lot of royal families to have their historians and chroniclers, but to farmers and plain country people never;" and the aim is to help supply this deficiency. "Thresholds, Barn-Life, Town Meeting, Country Store, Farmer's Wives and Daughters, A Day's Work on the Farm," are topics of some of its chapters. Its descriptions are fascinating in their fresh *naturalness;* many a quaint lesson in manners and morals can be found too. Sold by DEWEY.

SORGHUM AND ITS PRODUCTS. By F. L. STEWART. (12mo.—pp. 249.) Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.—1867.

THIS is a neatly printed volume on a subject which is attracting a large share of public attention in the northern, middle and western sections of the Union. The author appears to have well informed himself upon all points connected with the culture and manufacture of sorghum and, if we are not mistaken, has produced a volume that will be eagerly consulted by all interested in the subject of which it treats. It is prefaced with a perspective view of an evaporating range which seems to combine all the essentials of such an aid in the manufacture of sorghum products. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES. Notes of a recent tour through Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Montana, Washington Territory and California. By A. D. RICHARDSON. New York: Beadle & Co.

THE author is a good observer, and tells well of what he sees. He is well known as a Tribune correspondent, and a prisoner for eighteen months in rebel *durance vile*. A great amount of interest and value is packed in the eighty double-column pages of this fifty cent pamphlet. The plates of BRIGHAM YOUNG and of his residence, in the RURAL of May 4th, are samples of the many excellent illustrations which add to its interest.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Illustrated by Wood Engravings and Maps. Parts 117 and 118. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A REPRINT of a useful work by these famed Edinburgh publishers, who have done so much and well to spread information before the people in Great Britain, and our own country also. It is a compedium of knowledge on all subjects, handsomely printed, as well as carefully prepared, and the monthly numbers, of over sixty double-column pages, are sold at 25 cts. The full sett will be most valuable, and probably some dozen numbers more will complete it. Sold by J. RATCLIFFE, No. 9 Smith's Arcade.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Globe Edition. Illustrated from Designs by DARLEY & GILBERT. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

ONE of DICKENS' best stories in new and attractive dress, larger type than the diamond edition from Boston, yet portable and tasteful. Its illustrations are excellent, and the "Globe" style of this enterprising firm of publishers must be wanted by the public. The story is too well known to need comment. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Diamond Edition. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

ONE of DICKENS' charming stories in the fine, clear type and tasteful dress of this "diamond" style. The cost of the plain edition is $1.25; illustrated, $1.50 per volume.

LADY'S ALMANAC, for 1867. Boston: G. Coolidge and Lee & Shepard.

A *bijou* of 100 pages—Croquet, Poems, Stories, Anecdotes, Pictures, and no *trash*. A poem on "Peace" is excellent. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

Educational.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

WOMEN of highest character are asking for a better and broader education, and the demand seems just. The old custom of separate education of the sexes in colleges seems yielding. Indeed, it would be an odd *query* for learned and grave gentlemen to answer, *when* the boy and girl, that studied together in school, with manifest benefit to conduct and manners, and no perceptible injury to their studies, should be separated. Still more difficult, perhaps, to show that while men and women, young and old, meet and mingle in family, travel, business and social life, such meeting in college classes would be a disaster.

Cambridge University, England, old, favored and rich, passed for admission, after due examination, 1,338 young men and 202 young women, but a few weeks ago. A great change, indeed! At Oxford, its great rival, the ablest men are discussing the matter, and giving eloquent reasons for woman's higher education, to help her to self-sustaining and noble success in after life.

The great University of London has a new charter admitting women to degrees in law and medicine, and they are entering for both departments already.

The Regents of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where are over 1,200 young men, in classical, law, medical and engineering departments, with twenty professors, at a late meeting unanimously passed a resolution to examine the question during the coming season; giving as a reason these changes in educational matters in Europe, the petitions of women in their own State for admission, and the passage of this resolution by the Legislature last winter:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature that the high objects for which the University of Michigan was organized will never be fully attained until women are admitted to all its rights and privileges.

The great "Cornell University," now building at Ithaca, on which $1,000,000 is to be spent, is to be opened impartially to men and women.

NEWSPAPERS AS SCHOOL EXERCISES.

B. F. S. GRIFFIN, a teacher in Charlestown, Mass., has adopted, with excellent results, the practice which the Edinboro Journal also suggests, as follows:

If the children in our schools are kept at their lessons every day without any change, the school seems dull, monotonous and lifeless. Something out of the usual round of duties is needed to excite and stimulate the pupils. An exercise from the newspapers has been recommended for this purpose. On some afternoon let the books be quietly laid aside, and the scholars give attention while the teacher takes up the paper and reads some of the items. Perhaps the telegraphic column will be read first. It may be that the loss of the Evening Star will be noticed. The scholars will immediately want to know how large the ship must be to carry three hundred passengers. Where the passengers were going. Why so many persons were going South at this time of year, and how long it takes to make a voyage to New Orleans. They will inquire what a life-boat is, and how it happened that a small boat could reach the land in safety when a large ship was disabled and sunk by the storm. Perhaps the column will be headed, Burning of Quebec. Two thousand five hundred houses burned. They will ask, Where is Quebec? What is a convent? How came there to be convents in Quebec and none in this vicinity? If there is not time to answer all these questions, some of the pupils will take these thoughts home with them and press them there. It will form a topic of interesting conversation, and probably interest the parents in the school.

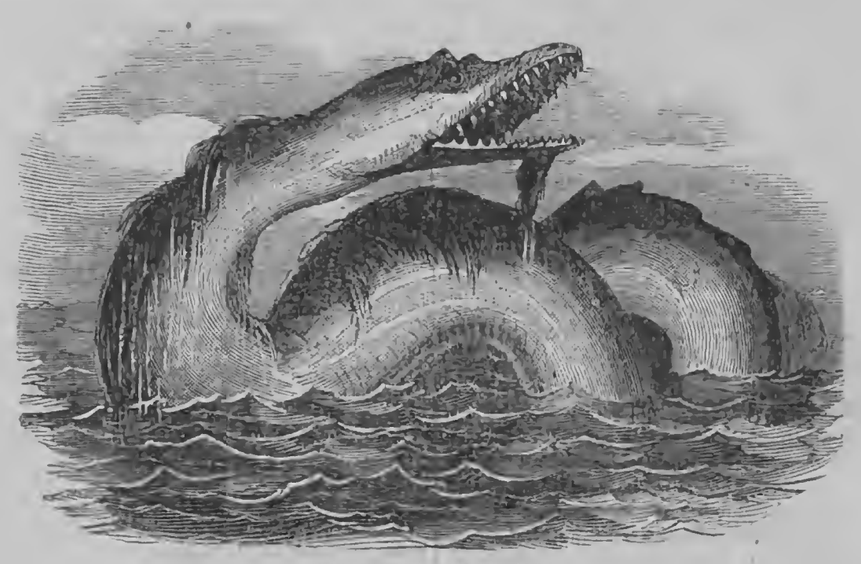
Perhaps next will come a report of a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, and the names of the speakers. The teacher can question the pupils upon the location, size and characteristics of New York, explain the design of the Institute, and the plan of the Cooper Union in connection with it. He can give a brief sketch of the life of some of the speakers, and the difficulties they have overcome. The nature of a mass meeting, and the design of the particular one in question, may form a profitable topic for discussion.

Perhaps he will read some of the advertisements, and the pupils will want to know how the goods are manufactured, and how one man finds it profitable to advertise in all the papers while others do not advertise, or how one man can sell goods cheaper than another, or the signification of the letters at the foot of some of the advertisements, as for example:—D&w6w, deod, 3tos&4tis, my6tf, deod&eotf, oct9*.

Perhaps the teacher will read the shipping list, and the scholars will want to know from what countries and by what route the vessels have come, with what they are loaded and how long they were on the passage. These questions once started will lead to a profitable and most interesting discussion. The pupils will arouse themselves from their stupor, they will take hold of their studies with more earnestness, and carry home a spirit of inquiry which will make the family circle more pleasant. There may be an almost endless number of interesting questions thus stated, and the pupils will feel that they are learning something of value. Such an exercise may be given every morning at or just before the opening of school, and it will have a tendency to make all the scholars prompt at school.

I HOLD that seeking the good of others gives a man tact, and makes him amiable, and fills him with the most exquisite sense of propriety. He knows how to do good in the right way. There is ever so much Scripture against doing good with noise and racket.

TWO VIEWS OF THE GREAT SEA-MONSTER.



THE FIRST APPEARANCE.

A WRITER in Beadle's Monthly, in November last, describes *his own sight* of this monster, and the illustration is engraved from his drawing taken on the spot.

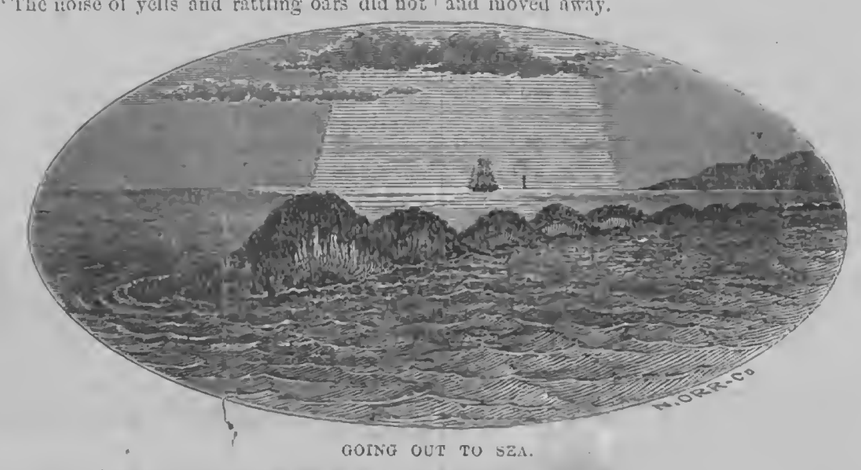
In 1855 he spent some months in Nova Scotia, and at the little village of Green Harbor, on one of the bays of that rough coast, saw what we give his own description of. Standing among the group of men and women on shore, watching the fleet of fishing boats eagerly moving shoreward from some unseen danger, a woman beside him shrieked and pointed to the farthest boat. He says:

"I looked, and sure enough, there was a monster within a stone's throw of that two-masted boat, whose crew of a man and two boys were struggling to escape. I can never forget that horrible sight! Slowly and majestically moved that hideous length of undulating terror, but fast enough to keep pace with the boat. Near what might be a head, rose a hump or crest, crowned with a waving mass of long, pendulous hair, like a mane, while behind, for 40 or 50 feet, slowly rolled the spirals of his immense snake-like body.

"The noise of yells and rattling oars did not disturb him, but he came so near that I believe I could have shot him from where I stood. In a moment he raised his head, from which the water poured in showers, and opening horrid jaws screamed like the hissing sound of steam from a boiler's escape-pipe.

"Although safe, it made me shudder. He turned his head and displayed the jaws, armed with rows of glistening teeth, with a long tuft of hair, like a goat's beard, hanging from the lower jaw. The head and upper portion of the body was a dark, dingy blue, fading to a yellowish white on the belly. Under the mane I could see glittering scales. The head appeared smooth and horny, and perhaps five or six feet long. I could see no fins or gills. Seeing from a moderate distance, I describe thus minutely. The monster turned and moved slowly seaward, in full view for ten minutes, giving ample time for me to take two rough sketches, and slowly sank while moving north."

The next day, when on a boat, he saw him again, by looking over the boat side, some fifteen feet below the surface, and he rose to the top and moved away.



GOING OUT TO SEA.

Various Topics.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MY old friends will expect sometimes to hear from me, although if they could know how little time I get they would not wonder that I write so rarely. If I have my health, and make myself well acquainted with the South, and feel that I can make myself interesting for an evening, it's quite possible they can have me among them next winter. If I fail to interest it will not be for the lack of material, for my mission has been one of very great interest, and a great mass of valuable facts have been gathered. It is astonishing how little of the true condition of the people and of this country is understood by the Northern people. With a genial climate and most fruitful soil, they ought to be prosperous and happy. They are just now starving and suffering. It must be hard when people go for days and weeks without meat, and only a scanty supply of meal, and no prospect for any under at least six weeks. They are anxiously looking forward to the ripening of blackberries to get something to alleviate their hunger, if but in a small degree. From a careful examination of the country from Richmond, via Charleston and Augusta, to this place, and from facts which are reliable that have come to my knowledge, I am satisfied that there are not twenty families in a hundred who are able to eat three full meals a day. Nor do I believe there are ten which are not compelled to scrimp in their food arrangements. In about six weeks the wheat harvest will bring relief for those who can pay for flour, but there are thousands who must suffer till the corn crop begins to mature. It is true some relief will come from the early fruits, and a small amount of good will be done by the distribution of seeds—turnip and cabbage in particular,—but there will be a vast number who will starve, or only keep alive by the most common food in the fields. The sufferers can be counted by millions of both races. Starvation just now has no respect for color. Much has been and is being done, but it falls far short of the actual need.

My mission meets with great favor among the people, while military authorities render me the utmost aid in their power. Both the people and the Department will be under great obligations to the several Department Commanders for their most judicious aid and counsel. So far as I have been able to judge, the country is most fortunate in the selection of its Department Commanders, as well as their subordinates.

But I sat down to write of Atlanta, a marvel of a town,—unlike any other I ever saw. Imagine a tract of hilly land about four miles square, with a town built up with about the regularity of a last year's potato patch when the field had been plowed, and the potatoes harrowed out. A house here, and a block there; streets running everywhere, and nowhere in particular—up hill and down hill,—about as definite as the old nursery rhyme of "Up stairs, down stairs, in my lady's chamber." No main street, no business street, no fashionable street, everybody on his own hook, and the town to match. A busy, thriving population, no water power, no great manufacturing, "no nothing" to make a town—and yet one of the most active and thriving towns, North or South, that can be found. I can only understand its prosperity from the fact that it stands on the dividing line between the cotton and grain regions, with a magnificent system of railroads ramifying over each. Its population is a cross between the active, energetic, wide-awake, young South, and the ingenious, equally active, universal, young North, both bent on making a fortune out of somebody, or one another. It has one of the finest climates in spring, summer and autumn, and the most detestable in winter; and yet if I were a young man with some capital, I do not know a town in the United States, or *its Territories*, that I would sooner settle in. Commend me to Atlanta as the "*livest*" town yet seen.

Atlanta, April 29, 1867. T. C. P.

WHAT IT COSTS TO TELL THE TRUTH IN PARIS.—On the day after the street sale of La Liberte had been prohibited in Paris, M. Girardin published an article headed "What it Costs to Tell the Truth," referring to the costs of his own trial. In the course of his remarks M de Girardin said that, "If you tell a Sovereign how to be great, he will treat you as Louis XIV treated Vauban, or Louis XVI Turgot; he will say you are perverse and a charlatan. But tell him he has never committed a single fault, and he will overwhelm you with favors and repose in you his entire confidence." For these words the Government has commenced fresh actions against La Liberte.

PEAT FOR SMELTING IRON.—The Fishkill Iron Company have used peat in their furnace for eleven weeks, at a saving of about twenty-five per cent. over charcoal or anthracite, and less use of limestone for flux. The Ontario furnace is about to use peat, and in Wisconsin it has been tried with good results. In that State peat is plenty. This success, if permanent, will b of great value.

WE learn, from lately published returns of the new census in the State of New York, the rather startling facts that there are now living in that State 262 mothers, who have each had 18 children and upwards. The number of those who have had 20 children is 39; 10 have had 23 children, while a peerless 6 have contributed 25.

Reading for the Young.

BOYS.

WHAT *lots* of boys read the RURAL—acres of them, if they all stood together! *Ever so many* boys, living on farms all over the country—sturdy, bright, wide-awake little fellows—going to be men one of these days, too. Begin right, boys, and you'll come out right, if you only keep on. You would all like to be first rate men. I don't mean famous and widely-known, for men are sometimes famous and yet not good, but honorable, healthy, capable, brave, gentle and true. That's the kind you want to be, and then it's no great matter whether you're famous or not. Don't make a great bluster and be rough and hard, thinking to be manly. Kick up your heels and have lots of fun out-of-doors, when your work is over, and it's the right time for sport; but be a little quiet in the house, gentle with your little sisters, and not tiring mother with a great noise. Do your work *well* and *in time*, and learn how to do things just right—little things as well as great ones—and that will make your work easier and better all your life.

Don't chew tobacco or smoke, because somebody you like does. If any one else, who may be good in many respects, gets a bad habit, that's no reason why you should. Of course, you won't drink liquor or swear. Pitiful business for men, and worse for boys. Just have a good time, by being good and pure, and you'll find it the best way.

I know all about being a boy, *just how it feels*, for I've not got over being one yet, although I can find gray hairs. But this must stop, for the column is full and the great press will soon be rattling off the RURAL, and the folding machine catching the open sheets in its iron fingers and doubling them all nice for wrapping, and the boys (we have several capital boys working here) will be putting them in wrappers, and the clerks marking them, and the men putting them up in great canvas bags, to go, in wagon loads, to the post-office, and the cars and steamboats and stages will carry them in the mail bags, to your post-offices, and you'll be catching the horses—black, white, roan, and so on—in the pastures, to have a bare-back ride, or a buggy-ride, after your father's mail, and then *such a time*, when you bring home the letters and other matter, and the RURAL.

A BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE CRAFT.

IN the yard attached to the Rensselaer Iron Works, is to be seen a beautiful model of a propeller, of the mosquito class, which has been constructed and is now being fitted up under the personal supervision of Mr. John A. Griswold, Jr. The craft is about twenty feet in length, and six feet beam. An engine, of three-horse power, from Starbuck's establishment, is now being adjusted in her. The craft is to be called the "Monitor"—an appropriate name, certainly—and it is to be used by its owner as a pleasure boat—*Troy Whig*.

The young gentleman to whom the above allusion is made, furnishes a model example to youth. Blessed with the advantages of wealth and leisure, and those opportunities which so many pervert to their ruin, he employs his time and talents with an assiduity that is very remarkable, for self-cultivation and development. Though still in his teens, there are probably few persons in this section better versed in the laws of mechanics. He understands thoroughly every branch of the immense iron works under the management of his father, and has originated, we understand, several marked improvements in machinery. The pleasure craft alluded to was built upon plans all of which were made by himself, and much of it is the work of his own hands.

AN INTELLIGENT HEN.

THE Washington (Ga.) Gazette has the following:

DANBURG, March 28, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—I warrant that I have the most intelligent and peculiar fowl. She is quite a large sized hen, between the common fowl and the Shanghai. My little daughter can take the hen upon her knees and pat her on the back, and say, "Sing, Betsy," and she will sing as requested. She will then say, "Sing loud, Betsy," and she will sing at the top of her voice, which is very loud. She will say, "Sing soft, Betsy," and she will change from the loud tone to a very soft one. And to cap the climax in the way of obeying and pleasing the children, my little niece put Betsy in a chair the other day, and began to pat her on the back, saying at the same time, "Lay me an egg, Betsy." Betsy sung a very short, soft song, and then stood up in the chair, and to the great delight of the children there lay in the chair an egg. She will follow my wife all over the house and yard and garden, just like a pet dog, and will sing or not, as she is directed to do. JAS. W. BARKSDALE.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—At the close of a dull, rainy day a little girl pointed to the west and cried, "Look! O look, papa! the sun's brightening all it can." "So it is," replied her father, "and you can be like the sun if you please, looking happy, smiling, and never letting the tearful rain come into those blue eyes." The next day the music of the child's voice rang through the house from sunrise till dark, and she seemed as happy as she could be. "What makes you so happy?" asked her father. "Why, don't you see I'm the sun, papa! I'm brightening all I can!"

IF you crack jokes at other people's expense, you may get your head cracked at your own.

A YOUNG man, with a pair of fast horses, soon gallops through a fortune.

SPRING CAMPAIGN
OF THE
RURAL BRIGADE!

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL

Began April 6.—a good time for new clubs or additions to old ones to commence, though we can still furnish back numbers from Jan., or subscriptions may date from Feb. or March 1st. March is a good month in which to fill up Premium Clubs already begun, and also to form new ones. There are hundreds of localities in which clubs may yet be organized and Rewards of Merit secured. Our former Premiums are continued, and several new ones added.

ANOTHER SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM!—*Take Your Choice!*—Since our Spring Campaign Premium List was issued we have made an arrangement by which we can give the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE (Cash price $60) for Fifty-Five yearly Subscribers to the RURAL (40 of them being *new*) at our club rate—$2.50 per copy. This offer extends to July 1st, and subscriptions can commence Jan. 1st or July 1st, or any time between those dates. Our offer of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine (price $55) for Fifty Subscribers (40 of them *new*) is still continued.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM!—By request we have added LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE to our list of Premiums. For 65 Yearly Subscribers (at least 50 of them being *new*) at club rate, $2.50 per copy, we will give a Lamb Knitting Machine, the Cash Price of which is $65.00.

MORE YET.—We have also added BOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, price $14, and will give it to every person remitting for 30 subscribers (20 of them *new*,) at club rate;—and the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER, price $9, which we will give for a club of 15 subscribers (10 of them *new*,) at club rate.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 25, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

GEORGE BANCROFT is appointed Minister to Berlin, vice J. A. Wright, deceased.

The Registers of Bankruptcy have not yet been appointed. The intention is to officially inform the Judges of the respective Courts from time to time of the appointments, while withholding the information from the press.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wagons, carts and drays, made to be used for farming or lumbering purposes, and baggage or express wagons made for carrying freight exclusively, and not to be used as pleasure carriages, are, by the act of March 2, 1867, exempt from taxation.

Gen. Grant has ordered that a company of cavalry shall accompany a number of professors from Bloomington, Illinois, on a scientific tour to the west slope of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be gone about three months, and furnished with transportation and subsistence.

John C. Breckenridge and Judge Thomas of Virginia, have not been indicted for treason at Richmond.

The case of the State of Mississippi *vs.* E. M. Stanton, Gen. Grant and Gen. Ord, was decided against that State by the Supreme Court.

The Judges were divided, but their views are not made known. The Court is adjourned until the first Monday of next December.

Western Matters.

A PRODUCE EXCHANGE has been opened in San Francisco, in view of the growing grain exports.

A railroad from Sacramento, Cal., to Stockton, will be finished in ninety days.

At St. Louis, last week, a steamboat Convention with delegates from Louisville, New Orleans, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other cities, met to consider navigation interests.

Marsh's grain dry-house at Chicago was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Loss $80,000, with small insurance.

The Michigan Convention to amend the State Constitution, met at Lansing the 15th. Hon. C. A. Croswell of Adrian, is President.

The St. Louis Democrat correspondent with Gen. Hancock, writes from Fort Hayes that the march has been of 450 miles; the Sioux and Cheyennes, warlike tribes, have been separated from the Kiowas, Arapahoes and Camanches, more peaceful.

Kansas is free of hostile Indians, and Smoky Hill routes well guarded.

Gen. Custar waits at Fort Hayes for grass for his cavalry, and then goes on against the Sioux and Cheyennes.

In the last eleven years the California mines have produced eight hundred millions of dollars in gold. This immense treasure could be compressed into a space 12 by 15 feet, and 12 feet 4 inches high, weighing 1,327 tons.

A letter from Springfield, Illinois, says wheat is growing magnificently,—an immense breadth of land will be planted in corn. Fruit of all kinds will be abundant.

The colored men of Ohio have called a Convention on the 3d of July to help on the work of striking the word "white" from the State Constitution.

Gen. Sherman, just from Kansas, says "we can have Indian war or not, as we choose."

A "Woman's Suffrage Association" has been formed in St. Louis.

From the South.

JEFF. DAVIS' plantation, with that of his brother Joe, have been sold to a former slave of Jeff's for four hundred thousand dollars, on ten years' lease, and the colored man, it is said, will make eighty thousand dollars this year.

A Baptist Convention in Mobile, largely attended, passed resolves in favor of education of freedmen, and preparing fit persons among them for ministers.

The Democratic majority in the late Congressional elections in Kentucky is about 42,000.

A serious riot occurred at Brownville, Tenn., the 14th, charged by some to rebel whites, by others to negroes.

At Mobile the 15th, Judge Kelly of Philadelphia was speaking out of doors to a large audience, when pistols and guns were fired, and two men, one white and one colored, killed, and several men and boys and three policemen wounded. The meeting was broken up. Orderly meetings were held the next day by the whites and blacks.

Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith addressed large audiences at Richmond last week, advising the colored people not to look to confiscation for farms, but to be industrious and earn means to buy them. Riots were discouraged.

Gladstone's Resignation.

THE circumstances of Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the leadership of the English Liberal party are these:—The question of going into Committee of the Whole on the Reform Bill being before the House of Commons, the Liberals introduced an amendment that the Committee at the same time take up the law of rating property holders, upon which, by the proposed bill, the franchise is based, and adopt a standard above which every rate-payer shall vote, the object being a still further extension of the franchise. A fraction of their party, numbering 48, refused to vote for this amendment, and it was withdrawn, greatly to the disgust of the great body of the Liberals in the House. The severe criticism of Mr. Gladstone that followed this, induced his resignation.

He is a man of noble qualities and generous culture, but the habits and feelings of his aristocratic education, for the hour, overcame his sympathy with popular rights, and thus the sturdy Commoner, John Bright, steps naturally into the place of the great leader in the elevation and enfranchisement of the English people.

Foreign Intelligence.

AN imposing Reformers' meeting in St. James Hall, London, in favor of still greater franchise extension, was addressed by John Bright on the 15th inst.

Orders were issued from London the 17th for measures to restrict the rinderpest, which has again appeared.

Omar Pashu has lost 3,000 men in two battles with the Cretes.

The European powers have again asked Turkey to cede the Island of Crete to Greece. The Sultan refuses.

The King of Prussia, at the opening of the Diet, made a speech in favor of the national unity of the South German States as well as those of North Germany, which only are in the Confederation. He was loudly applauded.

Orders from Paris have gone out to disband reserves and stop military preparations. Luxemburg will soon be evacuated.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of Russia, goes to the Paris Exposition.

Fenian prisoners are on trial at Dublin. A vessel has been chartered at Liverpool to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba.

The Russian-American treaty has been ratified at St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK ITEMS.—Rev. F. Young, D. D., of Trinity Church, is chosen Bishop of Florida.

A monument to fallen soldiers of the 7th N. Y. regiment is to be built in Central Park.

The steam ram Dunderburg has been sold to France for $3,000,000.

Jefferson Davis and family passed through the city last week on their way to Canada.

The American Homeopathic Institute has its 20th Annual Session on the 5th of June.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The fund for the erection of a suitable monument to the late President Lincoln, has now reached a sum sufficiently large to warrant the Committee in commencing the work, and they will shortly be prepared to receive plans and specifications for such a monument, from the artists of the country at large. The ample resources of this fund should secure a work which shall stand not alone as a memorial of the illustrious man, sleeping in its shadow, but also as a crowning work of American art, worthy to go down to the ages.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—The travel to Europe from the United States, to visit the Great Exposition, is far less than was expected three months ago. The Great Eastern has been withdrawn, after sinking several thousand dollars in one trip. Other vessels which were chartered have also been withdrawn on account of insufficient passengers. The truth is, the Great Exposition was a sensation before it was opened, but it is not destined to draw as it was expected it would. We think it is fortunate that Americans have determined to remain at home.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—Don Pedro II. has ordered all slaves free in twenty years, and all born after April 1st to be free at birth. With a territory somewhat larger than ours, Brazil has a population of eight millions, one-fourth white; the rest negroes, Indians and mixed. Two millions five hundred thousand are slaves.

IRON-CLADS FOR SALE.—It is reported that Russia may be willing to take iron-clads for her Northwest possessions, and that the Japanese may wish to buy. We have more than are wanted, and have shown the world "how to do it." Let us sell the surplus now.

MEXICO.—Late reports from Mexico state that the Imperialists are hard pressed in the cities of Mexico and Queretaro, and the Liberalists are refusing to entertain proposals of settlement made by Miramon.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE largest paper mill in the world is about to go into operation at Greenville, Conn. It will turn out 35,000 pounds of printing paper per day.

THE exercises of the "Rochester Theological Seminary" have occupied most of three days, the past week, and have been very satisfactory.

IT is proposed to establish union churches in fifty places in New Hampshire, where no one denomination is strong enough alone to support a church.

THE Methodist Church in the United States has upwards of 50,000 German members, more than half of whom have preaching in their own language.

THE protest of the London clergy against ritualistic practices is now complete. It contains 423 signatures, representing 1,101,600 parishioners.

A SCOTCHMAN being asked to say what he thought "real music," answered "Real music! hoot man, 'gin ye wad hear *reel* music, listen to the bag-pipes!"

ONE of the most remarkable things connected with the opening of the canals is the shipment of large quantities of wheat from Albany to Oswego and Rochester.

THE Washington Young Men's Christian Association have bought a lot on the Avenue, for $40,000, and will erect a building, with lecture-hall, reading-room and library.

IN a heavy thunder storm last week, Mr. Warren Stewart's barn at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, was struck by lightning, and a pair of horses valued at $350, were killed.

KOSSUTH still resides in Turin. He has grown prematurely old, and bears in his person the marks of the cruel disappointments and vicissitudes which have marked his life.

THE Eight Hour Law is signed by Governor Fenton, as it has been supposed it would be. Where no agreement is made eight hours is a day's work, but does not apply to farm labor.

THE contribution of New York to the South has thus far reached $175,000; Boston, nearly $44,000; San Francisco, over $40,000 (in gold;) Philadelphia, $38,000; Cincinnati, $7,000.

FIFTY cent stamps are being extensively counterfeited and "shoved" in Philadelphia. The engravings are well executed, but the notes are one-eighth of an inch narrower than the genuine ones.

THE Ellis Locomotive Works at Schenectady are now employing 480 men, and turning out a finished locomotive every week, having a contract for twelve from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay an electric cable between Brest and Halifax, has been promised the support and assistance of the Imperial Government.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT has been at last abolished in France by a vote of 136 to 92 in the *Corps Legislatiff*. A step forward. Let England abolish her law, now greatly modified, but still allowing such imprisonment.

IT is stated that the Erie Railway Company are about doing away with the use of wood on their locomotives, and have commenced selling off the wood they have on hand. This will be good news to those who burn wood, as it will tend to reduce the price.

IT is in contemplation to erect no less than one hundred and twenty-five public drinking fountains in New York during the present season, besides a number of fountains fitted for supplying dogs and other small animals with water, which will be erected by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

ONE of the craters on the surface of the moon situated on the eastern part of the Mare Sereni, tatis, has vanished. The hypothesis is that it has been filled up by an eruption of mud, which would prevent the appearance of the shadows which indicated that there was a crater there. This shows that the surface of the moon is undergoing alterations.

DURING the process of extinguishing the fire in the colliery of Claekmannan, near Stirling, Scotland, in 1851, about 8,000,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas were required to fill the mine, and a continuous stream of impure carbonic acid was kept up night and day for about three weeks. The mine extended over a surface of twenty-six acres, and had been thirty years on fire.

KAUFFMAN of New York, has just finished a picture which represents Abraham Lincoln earning his first dollar. The incident is that which was often told by the late President when he ferried passengers across a river and received a silver dollar for his services. In this picture he is seen in his small flat boat, resting upon his oars, looking earnestly at the silver coin which he holds in the palm of his hand.

DU CHAILLU, the African explorer, will deliver two lectures in New York before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. His subjects will be "The Physical Geography and the Inhabitants of Equatorial Africa," and "The Gorilla, the Chimpanzees, and the Dwarfs." He will also lecture in Brooklyn before the Long Island Historical Society. M. Du Chaillu returns to Europe in June.

THE pendulum experiments connected with the great trigonometrical survey in India have shown that, contrary to previous theory, gravitation is less powerful as we approach the Himalaya Mountains; corroborating the Astronomer Royal's opinion that the strata below the mountains are less dense than those beneath the depressed portions of the surface. Nothing could be more probable than that the upheaved portions of the coast should be the weakest.

FARMERS AND BOOK AGENTS.—Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column addressed to Book Agents. We have examined the Farmer's Journal and do not hesitate to pronounce it just the thing for every farmer. Its simplicity and completeness does away with all the objections and difficulties which farmers find in keeping accounts, and by the use of this book they may save many times its price every year. We learn from the publisher that it meets with a ready sale. This is as it should be.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—The extraordinary success of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin in introducing the Cabinet Organ is based, without doubt, on the excellence of the instrument. They are not content, however, with what they have already accomplished, and with the bushels of testimonials and pecks of medals which they have received, but are constantly investigating what inventors consider improvements, and purchasing and using them if they are found of value.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, May 21, 1867.

THE past week has witnessed no change worthy of note in the financial aspects of the country. The money market is reported to be easy, and the supply of money abundant at 4 to 5 ₩ cent., according to the character of the paper offered. In London on the 18th, equal quietude prevailed. American stocks were without quotable change. The war cloud, having blown over for the present, the fluctuations in the market, which characterized the earlier days of the month, have ceased.

The Banking House of D. W. POWERS of this city, sent forward to-day, by the American Express Company, over half a million of dollars in Compound Interest Notes to the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, New York, for the purpose of conversion into the new Five-Twenty Bonds.

WOOL.—The wool market is without quotable change, but transactions have increased during the past week, the advantage tending to the side of the purchaser.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—These remain without material change, though the tendency, if any thing, seems rather upward.

BEEF.—This has advanced from two to four cents per pound within a few days, and many predict that the apex has not yet been reached. Mutton has also gone up in a corresponding degree. Dressed hogs show no change. A slight advance in salted pork is perceptible. Dairy products remain at about former quotations.

HAY AND STRAW.—These articles have advanced rapidly during the week, and from the appearance of the market the former will be likely to reach $40 per ton before the close of the week. Business on the canal is very dull—the ice in Buffalo harbor still impeding lake operations.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$18,00@18,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	16,00@17,00	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@25,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	62½@87½c
Wheat, red	3,10@ 3,25	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white,	3,50@ 3,55	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,30	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,50@ 1,75	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats,	80@ 85c	Do. unirimmed.	0@ 0
Barley,	1,12@ 1,25	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@24,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	23,50@24,50	Timothy ₩ bu.	$2,50@4,00
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	9,00@10,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	11,00@12,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Peas,	1,25@2,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14½@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton,	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg,	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg,	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	22@ 24c	Do. chestnut,	5,00@0,00
Do. packed	21@ 22	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy,	20@ 21	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	15@ 18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,00@2,25
Lard, tried,	14@ 14½	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops,	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 5¾	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	18@ 18	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13½
Hay ₩ ton	$20,00@35,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, May 18.—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27½@28c. Flour, sales at $10,75@16,10. Wheat, $2,68@3,50. Rye, $1,77@1,78. Barley, $1,25@1,29. Corn, $1,22@1,31. Oats, 86@92c. Pork, new mess, $23,20@23,31; old do. $21,50@22,00; prime, $19,00@19,25. Lard, 12¾@13¾c. Butter, 10@30c. Cheese, 10@18c. Hams, 12¾@14¾c. Shoulders, 8¾@10¾c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, May 18—Flour, sales at $11,75@18,00; rye flour, $9,50@10; corn meal, 2,65@2,77 ₩ 100. Wheat, $3,35; Rye, $1,44@1,82½. Corn, $1,18@1,25; Oats, 91@92c. Barley $1,34. Butter, 20@30c.

Buffalo, May 18.—Flour, sales at $11,50@17,00; Wheat, $3,50@3,53; Corn, $1,05@1,12; Barley, $1,25; Rye, $1,50; Peas, $1,15@1,25; Beans, $2,25@3,25. Provisions—Pork, $23,50; Lard, 13½c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 11c.; Butter, 15@35c; Cheese, 18@20c.

Chicago, May 18.—Flour, $9,00@17,50; Wheat, $2,5; @2,67; Corn, $1,00@1,06; Oats, 62½@70c; Rye, $1,42@1,48 Barley, 85c@$1,30. Pork, mess, $22,50@22,75; Lard, 12¾ @12¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@20c.

Toronto, May 15.—Flour ranges from $9,00@10; Wheat, spring, $1,70@2,00; fall, $2,20@2,30; Oats, 50@53c; Barley, 65@68c; Peas, 72@80c; Rye, $1,08. Pork, mess; $19,00; prime, $14,50@14,75; Bacon, 8@9c; Hams, 9½@11c, Shoulders, 7½c; Lard, 8@10c; Butter, 9@11c; Cheese, 13 @14c; Eggs, 9½@11½c. Hay, $12@20; Straw, $8@9,00.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, May 15.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $15 @18½; Cows and Calves, $60@125; Veal Calves, 6@17c; Sheep and Lambs, $6,00@17,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@ 8,00; light and medium, $0,50@7,25.

Albany, May 16.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@ 11c. Milch Cows, $61@120. Sheep, common to good, 7@ 9½c; Hogs, 7¾@8¼c.

Brighton and Cambridge, May 15—Beeves, sales at 12½@15c, Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $5,00 @6,50 per head. Veal Calves, 6@14c. Shotes—Wholesale, 6½@8¼c; retail 7½@9c. Fat hogs, 7¼@8¼c.

Chicago, May 17—Beeves range at from $4,60@8,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,37@7,75; Hogs, $4,75@6,50.

Toronto, May 15.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6,00@ 6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@ 3,00. Calves, $5@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, MAY 18.—Wool market favors the buyer. Sales 280,000 lbs. at 42@57½c. for domestic fleece; 32@50c for pulled; 28@34c for California; 26@32c for Texas; and 21c for Mexican.

Boston, May 16.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 55@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@55c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@58c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chillian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Married.

IN this city, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. HIRAM POTTER and Miss EMMOGENE LEWIS.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

MOWING MACHINE KNIVES and Sickles complete, or in sections, at wholesale or retail, by 905-7t SWEET, BARNES & CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

BLACK SPANISH HEN'S EGGS—PURE Bred for Setting, by Express, securely packed, at $1 ₩ dozen. Address R. C. TOMPKINS, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

$18.00 A DAY.—Agents Wanted, Male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars Capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 905-13t

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT—CAN BE secured in a business that will pay from $5 to $10 ₩ day, by selling our Aerating Machines. They will sell in every family. For full particulars address 905-tf HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES—Delivered on the New York & Erie Railroad, at the following rates:—Seedling Goodrich, $5 ₩ bbl.; Calico and Gleason, $4 ₩ bbl. R. F. & B. F. McMILLAN. ☞ Early Goodrich all gone. Conesus Center, N. Y., May 13, 1867.

FOR SALE—PURE HAMMOND BUCKS— Warrington 2d, 3 years old, $50; Barney 1st, yearling, $75; Gold Iron 3d, yearling, $75; Young Sweepstakes, 2 years old, $300. One Short-Horn Heifer, 2 years old; one Archbishop South-Down Buck and 5 Ewes, and 3 pairs Brahma Fowls. For particulars, pedigrees, &c., address L. NICHOLS, Jr., Claremont, N. H.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED—$100. Male and female, to introduce our New Patent, Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address 905-13t W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

SCHOOL TEACHERS Everywhere should have ATWATER'S NEW SCHOOL CIRCULAR. It contains lists and prices of many articles useful in every school-room. Books for Teachers, Speakers, &c., &c. Also a full description of Atwater's System of School Government, which is now in use in thousands of schools with most satisfactory results. Send for the Circular with stamp. Address J. ATWATER, Box 2,083 Chicago, Illinois.

BOOK AGENTS!

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS CAN MAKE LARGE SALARIES CANVASSING FOR

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

A Book that sells rapidly among the farmers everywhere. It is a complete and simple Account Book—containing printed blanks for keeping all the accounts of the Farm and Family. Will last the largest farmers from three to five years, and a school-boy can keep it as well as an experienced book-keeper. RETAIL PRICE, $3,50. ☞ A Liberal Commission allowed to agents. Sample copy sent free on receipt of retail price, and the commission deducted on receipt of future orders. Send for sample. A. DELANCEY BRIGHAM, 905-tf Post-Office Box 909, Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES W. IDELL,

COMMISSION DEALER

IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,

WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c. [Established 1818.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

TODD'S PATENT STAMPS FOR MARKING

SHEEP

Now is the time to form clubs or send single orders for Stamps and Randall's Practical Shepherd. Stamps sent by Express, charges paid, at the following prices, one set of figures, $2,25; two set, $4; four set, $7; six set, $9. Initials 25 cents per set additional. Parties ordering the Practical Shepherd may deduct 25 cents from the stamps for each book contained in the order. One set of figures and the Practical Shepherd, $4; one set and two Practical Shepherd's, $5,75. Toe clips in same order, $1,75 additional. See advertisement in RURAL of March 9th, page 83, of Stamps and Practical Shepherd. Agents Wanted. Address A. TODD, Jr., Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST,

A POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED,

Monthly Magazine of Natural History,

Published by the

ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, MASS.

Terms: $3 a Year. Single Numbers 25 cts.

From the appreciative notices of the press, and letters received from eminent teachers and practical scientific men, as well as persons of general culture, the Editors feel assured that the publication of the American Naturalist, which covers a new field in this country, will be a decided success.

The circulation of the first number of the Naturalist has already reached two thousand during the first month of its existence, and is rapidly increasing, showing the demand for a popular Natural History Journal adapted both for family reading, and as a medium of interchange between all lovers of Nature, who already can be counted by thousands in our country.

For the small subscription price of $3,00 we give a handsomely printed yearly volume of *over six hundred* pages with upwards of fifteen *full page illustrations* and many wood cuts, illustrating the Animals, Plants and Geology of our Country. It thus affords a rich fund of facts about the Haunts and Habits of the Inhabitants of our Fields, Woodlands and Waters; with timely warnings of the attack of Animals injurious to crops, and practical hints regarding Fish Culture and Bee-keeping, thus embodying facts of interest to every Farmer, Physician and Teacher, and all others wishing to keep informed of the latest discoveries in Natural History.

☞ Send for Information and a Prospectus. See our List of Contributors, which embraces the best scientific talent of the country.

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE.—This machine, which has now been in use for more than ten years, and over 200 have been sold and distributed in various States of the Union, South America and the far West, is being manufactured at Rochester, N. Y., under the supervision of the patentee. It possesses almost unlimited power, and is so simple in construction that should any portion or part be broken, it can readily be repaired by a common blacksmith or carpenter.

With one span of horses or oxen, it will extract the largest stumps—standing green trees—large rocks and boulders, and move the largest buildings; it also operates on side hills, as well as on level ground, which no other machine can do that I have seen. It is so simple and compact that the whole apparatus can be loaded on a wagon in 10 minutes and set to work again in the same period of time. The usual amount of work is about 10 tumps per hour, and with a sufficient length of chain and rods, can clear an acre without moving the machine. It is about the only machine that drops the earth and removes the stump from its bed and turns it over.

It is the true Archemedian lever, and its power irresistable and only limited by the strength of the chains and rods. The patentee has a large number of certificates of its performances, from various persons, testifying to its powers in all its uses; among which is one stating, that at Ogdensburgh, with his small machine, five men without a team of any kind, drew out a pine stump 3½ feet in diameter in 8 minutes, and with the large one, drew 11 pine stumps, mostly large ones, in 37 minutes, which will be shown, together with a machine to all inquirers. Holland Gay of Orange, (Mass.,) pulled 56 large stumps in a single day without any one to aid him in the work.

It becomes a profitable investment, for an energetic person to travel and job the country with. Mr. WILLIS manufactures his machines at South River, N. J.; Orange, Mass., and Rochester, N. Y. Letters, asking information, should enclose a stamp. Any person wishing to see this machine work can do so by calling on Mr. WILLIS, Rochester, N. Y. For further particulars as to sale of rights and machines, apply to the undersigned at Rochester, N. Y. W. W. WILLIS.

$150 Agents Wanted to sell new articles just out. Address, with stamp, 904-2t FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.
The American Naturalist.
Patent Stamp for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
The Farm Journal—A DeLancey Brigham.
American Basket Company.
Parker's Patent Fruit Gatherer—Holden & Howard.
Agents Wanted—W G Wilson & Co.
Stock for Sale—L Nichols, Jr.
Ladies and Gentlemen Employed—Manson Lang.
Mowing Machine Knives, &c—Sweet, Barnes & Co.
Agents Wanted—W A Henderson & Co.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—R F & B F McMillan.
Honorable Employment—Hale & Co.
Black Spanish Hen's Eggs—R C Tompkins.
School Teachers Everywhere—J Atwater.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gold Medal Thrashing Machine—R & M Harder.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— London has 8,000 policemen.

— 23 London theatres seat 38,000 people.

— Bierstadt, the painter, goes to Europe.

— A new paper mill is going up at Elmira.

— There are 130,000 people in Washington.

— Much building is going on at Grand Rapids.

— 1,993 emigrants landed in New York the 10th.

— Buffalo has 1,253 liquor shops, but 740 licensed.

— Garabaldi is writing a history of his public life.

— Wheat sold in Cleveland, O., at $3 50, its highest mark.

— Hon. J. W. Forney has taken the temperance pledge.

— Harriet Beecher Stowe has joined the Episcopal Church.

— A railroad from Dunkirk to Warren, Pa., is talked of.

— Iron is bought for a railroad from Owneso to Bay City, Mich.

— Trinity Church, N. Y., is to be made double its present size.

— Great call for carpenters and masons at Marquette, Mich.

— A monument to D. S. Dickinson is proposed at Binghamton.

— Sheep are dying of "grub in the head" in Clinton Co., Mich.

— Milburn the blind preacher is abroad and hopes to get his sight.

— Bohemia wants an independent government as well as Hungary.

— In Grand River Valley, Mich., wheat and fruit give great promise.

— 105,571 barrels of oil were sent from Petroleum Center in one week.

— Frederick Douglass' income last year was $7,116, mostly from lectures.

— Two farmers in Gratoit Co., Mich., made 2,700 pounds of maple sugar.

— Cyrus Morrill of Derby, Vt., made 1,450 pounds of sugar from 850 trees.

— Florida lemons grow over a foot in circumference and weigh a pound.

— The Boston Recorder goes to New York as organ of the Congregationalists.

— 250 dogs killed in Milwaukee in one day, and the *dogmatic* work still goes on!

— Appleton & Co. of New York gave 150,000 school books for freedmen's schools.

— The scene of Ward Beecher's new story is laid in Litchfield, Ct., his old home.

— 175 car loads of live stock passed Binghamton, on N. Y. & Erie R. R., in one day.

— A National Convention of railroad car makers met in Springfield, Mass., the 15th.

— Mr. Bird of Ellicottville, N. Y., recently shot an eagle 5 feet 7 inches across the wings.

— The Oswego starch works support 2,500 people and make 12,000,000 pounds this year.

— The strike in the Wyandotte, Mich., iron mills is over and work goes on at old prices.

— Families from Red Creek, Wolcott and Sterling, N. Y., go to Missouri to found a colony.

— A man, near Bangor, taking down his old barn found his gold watch stolen 12 years ago.

— A Michigan Ladies' Soldiers' Monument Association in Detroit is to extend over the State.

— Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, are home in North Carolina after a paying Northern tour.

— Two vessels sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, April 10th, with 2,736,023 pounds of cotton, worth $753,332.15.

Special Notices.

Do not Neglect that Cough to wear and tear the constitution through the Summer months. Nothing is more emaciating than a cough in hot weather. Coe's Cough Balsam is a cheap and speedy cure.

GOLD MEDAL THRASHING MACHINE.

Persons intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for Circulars and Judge's Report of the Machine awarded Two Gold Medals at the Great National Trial, Auburn, July, 1866, manufactured by R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's Rural.

SOMETHING NEW!

The Union Telegraph Institute, Oberlin, Ohio, has an order to supply a New Telegraph Line with Operators.

Paying Offices are guaranteed by written contracts, to graduates. Salaries from $50.00 to $125.00 per month will be paid to beginners. This is a *rare opportunity* for young and middle-aged men to find *permanent* situations, both *agreeable* and *profitable*. With our *unequaled* facilities for teaching the art, students readily acquire it. There is in connection with the College an Actual Telegraph Line, 37 miles long, which is operated solely by students. For full particulars address C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Established, 1861,

Is endorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Orange Judd, Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

EVANGELIST, New York City. Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City. Edward Bright, Editor.

INDEPENDENT, New York City. Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

THE METHODIST,—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

TRIBUNE, New York City. Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY became fully convinced, several years ago, that consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Extract from the commercial column of the New York Daily World of May 9, 1867:

Teas.—The ship George Shotten, which arrived at this port recently from Foochow, brought 12,831 packages of Tea to the Great American Tea Company.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,

Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 461 EIGHTH AVE., north corner 34th street.
No. 299 SPRING STREET.
No. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord St.
No. 123 GRAND STREET, Williamsburg.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collection delivery.*"

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to us.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name. The numbers of our Houses are advertised above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES,
699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

$25 GENUINE **Bartlett Sewing Machine.** **$25**

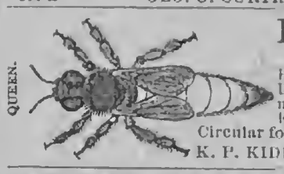
Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp, and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 634 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 221 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Sews with single or double thread.—*Scientific Am.*

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.

☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address

808-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.



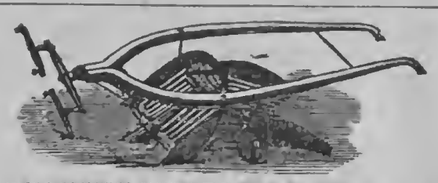
Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management, Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Elisha Harmon, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of Milford Harmon at Medina, Oscar Folsom at Buffalo, or

894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.



CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER—This great improvement, patented March 12, 1867, is now offered to the public. For State, County and Town Rights or machine, address H. J. KINTZ, Patentee, Rochester, N Y

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED

Mower and Reaper and Standard Mower,

Without Cog-Gearing—The Lightest of Draft.

The most simple, strong and durable; perfect in its work, cheap and economical. Agents and dealers supplied at a liberal discount. Manufactured by

899-6t RUSSELL & TUBMAIN, Manlius, N. Y.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS, Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 886-tf

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

AGENTS and all Seeking Profitable Employment should secure at once the agency for J. T. Headley's latest and best work. Farragut and our Naval Commanders. Just out; very popular; selling rapidly; no competition. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y. 901-4t-c3w

6,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL 6 new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cts. and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.

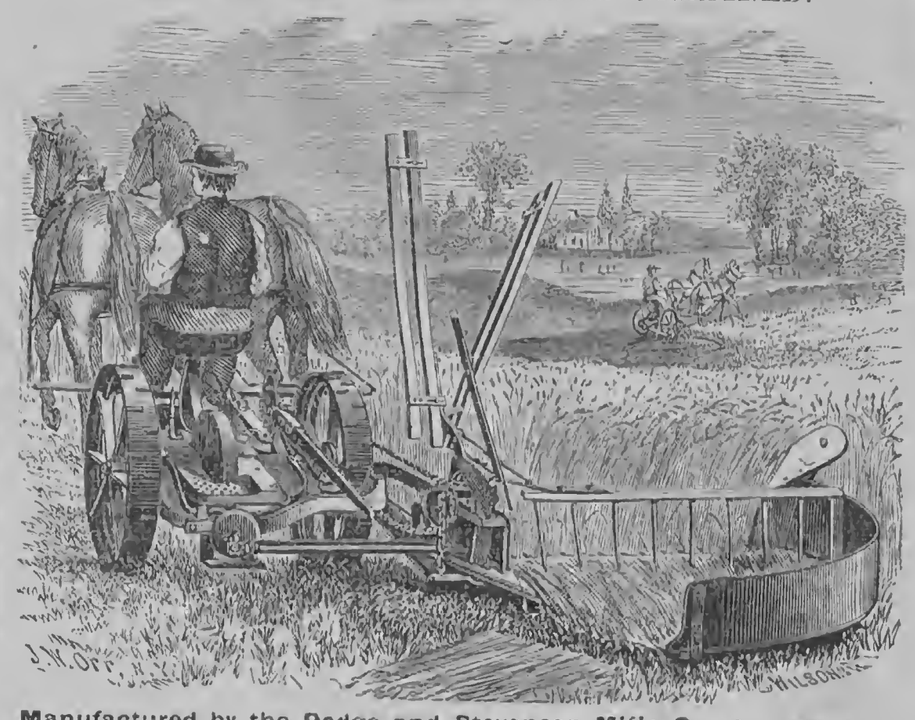
900-13t EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,

AND SELF-RAKER,

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:

L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

This Machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a Revolving Rake, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a Perfect Separation, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a Gold Medal, as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some Great Improvements for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly forty years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by Wm. Sansom, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. Easten, Chicago, Ills., Richard Cromwell, Baltimore, Md., Jones & Hewlett, Stockton, Cal., and Wm. Lyne, San Francisco, Cal.

899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY. 1,000 Tests—Not one Failure.

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Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. John Johnston.

One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. Maxwell & Bors.

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This Machine has been selected, by the Advisory Committee, for J. C. Derby, U. S. Agent, as the best in America, and sent to Paris to the Universal Exposition. Has also taken the first premium at the New York State Fair in 1866—the Committee pronouncing it the *best Corn Sheller they ever saw.* It shells, separates and cleanses, rapidly and easily, at one operation, as fast as the ears can be put in the hopper. For territory or agencies in Pennsylvania and Maryland, address

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DASH CHURN.

First Put'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Put'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

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Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

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Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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$25 A DAY!—FIFTEEN New Articles for Agents. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

THE LESSON OF THE WATER-MILL.

LISTEN to the water-mill
Through the live-long day.
How the clicking of its wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the field the reapers sing,
Binding up their sheaves.
And a proverb haunts my mind
As a spell is cast—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Autumn winds revive no more
Leaves that once are shed;
And the sickle cannot reap
Corn once gathered.
And the ruffled stream flows on,
Tranquil, deep, and still,
Never gilding back again
To the water-mill.
Truly speaks the proverb old,
With a meaning vast—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving heart, and true!
Golden years are fleeting by,
Youth is passing too.
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring thee back
Chances thrown away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Work while the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will!
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon thy way;
All that thou can'st call thine own
Lives in thy "to-day."
Power, and intellect, and health
May not always last—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Oh, the wasted hours of life
That have drifted by!
Oh, the good *that might have been*,
Lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned;
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take, and hold it fast—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

The Story Teller.

Written for MooreRural New-Yorker.

MR. WEST'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Moore—Why, how are you, neighbor West, and when did you return from New York?

West—Good evening Mr. MOORE, walk in, glad to see you, take a chair. Well sir, I got home yesterday, safe and sound.

M.—How did you find the markets, as well as all of your friends?

W.—Well sir, I found butter and cheese extremely low, and that made me feel so dull that I did not make any inquiry about fruit or produce.

M.—I suppose you saw many interesting sights during your visit.

W.—Yes sir; the fact is there is so much to see that a man forgets what he has seen, and you know that a stranger don't always know where to go to see the most interesting objects.

M.—That has always been my difficulty when I went to New York, I did not know where to go, and my friends were so busy that they could not go with me, consequently I never enjoyed myself.

W.—That's so, friend MOORE, and there is another difficulty in a countryman going to the city, the confounded sharpers that are always loafing around to swindle everybody they can, making believe they are so very kind to show you all around and then rob you.

M.—Yes. That just reminds me of a story I heard of an adventure that you met with; do tell me about it, for I confess I cannot understand it.

W.—A story you heard about me? Guess not. What do you mean?

M.—Why, something about your buying a pocket book.

W.—Well, if that don't beat the nation: how under the sun did that get out?

M.—I don't know, indeed; but it did seem curious that a man of your shrewdness could have been so deceived.

W.—Well, you see Mr. MOORE, I don't like to say much about that adventure, for some folks would say that I was green to be fooled so completely. What bothers me the most is to know who told about it.

M.—Never mind about that—give us the true version.

W.—Well, you see neighbor MOORE it is not always advisable to tell the truth, particularly when the truth concerns only yourself; but I guess I will tell you all about it. You see, one day as I was walking up West street—that's the street on the west side of the city next to the water, and just on the corner of Dey street, I felt something strike my leg, and in an instant a fellow picked up a pocket book just at my feet, and off he went. Well, before I had time to think, a well dressed man stepped up to me and said, "that man has got your pocket book." "Oh no, said I, I guess not," for you see I clapped my hand on my pocket book immediately and found it was safe. "Yes he has," said the man, and he insisted upon it. So thought I, he is an honest man and I will humor him. I said where did he go? Said he, "come with me and I will find him, and make him give it up." So off we started and found the dropper only a few feet off behind a country market wagon. My friend walked right up to him and seized him by the collar, and said he, "give me that pocket book, it belongs to this gentleman for I saw him drop it." "No you did'nt," said the dropper; "its mine, for I found it." "That's played out," said my friend, "and if you will give it up this gentleman will reward you." "How much will you give," said the dropper. Now, you see Mr. MOORE, I knew it wan't mine, but I thought I might just as well have it as him, and if it should be advertised get the reward, for you see as I came up to the fellow he had the book open and I could see lots of bills in it: I thought about two thousand dollars' worth; so I offered him twenty-five dollars for it and he refused that, and at last I gave him fifty dollars and off he went, and I thought I had made a big thing.

M.—How much money did it contain?

W.—Well, sir, not one dollar. You see the bills that I got a peep at proved to be all counterfeit, and the inside of the rolls was only waste paper. When I found that out I guess I was wrathy. There was my good fifty dollars gone in the pockets of those miserable scoundrels.

M.—Why did you not go back and have them arrested and recover you money?

W.—Well, I did go back with that intention, but when I got there I thought I would just step over to one of those market stands and make some inquiry in regard to them before I began. I had no sooner got there than sure enough there were the identical rascals at work at another countryman; and during the forenoon that I remained there I should think they tried over twenty persons, and in many cases their victims went off with them.

M.—Where were the police all this time? Most certainly they did not stand quietly by and see it going on.

W.—Well, sir, they did—and did not offer to interfere with them, and I was told that the cause of it was, that when a dropper made a good haul the policeman could always find out the amount from their victim, and make the dropper give him a portion of it, or arrest him. One policeman, whose beat included Washington Market, was offered thirty dollars per week to let those scamps operate on his beat, but being an honorable man he refused the offer.

M.—How many of these men operate in the locality you speak of?

W.—Well, sir, I counted six, one of them being an old gray headed man—I should think over sixty years of age; the others are young men.

M.—Then you did not try to recover your money?

W.—No sir. I found it was no use. The money was gone, and I had paid well for my experience; but I don't care as much about loosing the money as I do to know how the story leaked out.

M.—Do these men make money at this business?

M.—Make money! I should think so from what I saw and heard. Why, sir, that evening while sitting in the Hotel talking to a gentleman that looked kind of domestic like, I happened to speak of these villians, and said he, "have the pocket book droppers been at you too?" Said I, "I guess they have." Said he, "shake hands brother, that's my case exactly." "What kind of a game did they play on you?" said I. "I will tell you," said he: "As I was standing on the corner of Fulton and West streets, looking at old Washington Market, I felt something strike my leg. I looked down and saw an old gray headed man pick up a pocket book and off he went. Almost instantly a man stepped up to me and said he, 'stranger have you seen anything of a pocket book laying around here?' Says I, 'yes, I just saw a man pick one up and go down the street.' Says he, 'I wish you would go with me and show me the man.' 'I will do so,' said I; and off we went: so just as we got to the corner of Dey street I saw the fellow going across the street, and we put after him and caught him on the dock. The stranger said to him, 'where is my pocket book?' 'I hain't got your pocket book,' said he. Said I, 'you have got it, it, for I saw you pick it up.' 'What kind of a book was it,' said the dropper. 'Why, so and so,' says the stranger, giving a description of it. Still the dropper denied having it. 'You have got it and I will make you give it up mighty soon,' says the stranger, seizing the dropper by the throat. Well, that was rather rough play for him, so said he, 'what reward will you give me if I will give it up.' Said the stranger, 'I will give you one hundred dollars.' 'Well,' said he, 'give me the money and you shall have it.' So the stranger said to me, 'my friend I find that all the money I have with me is in that pocket book, and that's five one thousand dollar bills, and if you will lend me the money to pay this man you can take the book and take it up to the Hotel, and then I will get one of the bills changed and you take your pay out and give the balance to me.' Well, you see, I thought I was all safe. So I pulled out the greenbacks and gave the dropper a one hundred dollar bill, receiving the pocket book in return. We then went up to the Hotel, and the stranger said, 'take a drink?' Said I, 'I don't care if I do;' and just as our drinks were handed to us, said the stranger, 'excuse me a moment, I see a friend in the hall that I wish to speak to.' 'Certainly,' said I; and took a drink and sat down to wait for the stranger; but I soon got tired and went to my room; and I thought while there I would just look at the thousand dollar bills, for its not every day I get a peep at them. So I opened the book, but will you believe me sir, there was not one dollar there, only some blank paper rolled up to make the book look large."

West—Well, what did you do about it?

Stranger—Why, I went right down to the bar and inquired of the bar keeper if he noticed the man that came up to take a drink with me and left before drinking. 'O, yes,' said he, 'but I don't know him.' Well, thinks I, that beats all creation. I have often heard the various modes of swindling here in New York, but I never dreamed that was one of them.

West—I don't wonder the New York Legislature makes laws for this city, and I wish they would make a law to hang every pocket book dropper in it. NOW AND THEN.

New York, May, 1867.

AN OLD STORY.

MANY years ago a celebrated Italian artist was walking along the streets of his native city, perplexed and desponding in consequence of some irritating circumstance or misfortune, when he beheld a little boy of such surprising and surpassing beauty that he forgot his own trouble and gloom in looking upon the almost angel face before him.

"That face I must have," said the artist, "for my studio. Will you come to my room and sit for a picture, my little man?"

The little boy was glad to go and see the pictures, and pencils, and curious things in the artist's room; and he was still more pleased when he saw what seemed to be another boy looking just like himself smiling from the artist's canvas.

The artist took a great deal of pleasure in looking at that sweet, innocent face. When he was troubled, or irritated, or perplexed, he lifted his eyes to that lovely image on the wall, and its beautiful, hopeful features and expression calmed his heart and made him happy again. Many a visitor to his studio wished to purchase that lovely face; but, though poor, and often in want of money to buy food and clothes, he would not sell his good angel, as he called this portrait.

So the years went on. Oftentimes as he looked up to the face on the glowing canvas he wondered what had become of that boy.

"How I should like to see how he looks now! I wonder if I should know him? Is he a good man and true, or wicked and abandoned? Or has he died and gone to a better land?"

One day the artist was strolling down one of the fine walks of the city, when he beheld a young man whose face and mien were so vicious, so depraved, so almost fiend-like, that he involuntarily stopped and gazed at him.

"What a spectacle! I should like to paint that figure, and hang it in my studio opposite the angel-boy," said the artist to himself.

The young man asked the painter for money, for he was a beggar as well as a thief.

"Come to my room and let me paint your portrait and I will give all you ask," said the artist.

The young man followed the painter, and sat for a sketch. When it was finished, and he had received a few coins for his trouble, he turned to go; but his eye rested upon the picture of the boy; he looked at it, turned pale, and then burst into tears.

"What troubles you, man?" said the painter.

It was long before the young man could speak; he sobbed aloud, and seemed pierced with agony. At last he pointed up to the picture on the wall, and, in broken tones which seemed to come from a broken heart, said:

"Twenty years ago you asked me to come up here and sit for a picture, and that angel-face is the portrait. Behold me now, a ruined man; so bloated, so hideous, that women and children turn away their faces from me; so fiend-like that you wanted my picture to show how ugly a man could look. Ah! I see now what vice and crime have done for me."

The artist was amazed. He could scarcely believe his own eyes and ears. "How did this happen?" he asked.

The young man then told him his sad and dreadful history; how, being an only son and very beautiful, his parents petted and spoiled him; how he went with bad boys, and learned all their bad habits and vices and came to love them; how, having plenty of money, he was enticed to wicked places till all was lost, and then, unable to work and ashamed to beg, he began to steal, was caught and imprisoned with the worst criminals; came out still more depraved to commit worse crimes than before; how every bad deed he performed seemed to drive him to commit a worse one, till it seemed to him that he could not stop till brought to the gallows.

It was a fearful tale, and brought tears into the artist's eyes. He besought the young man to stop, offered to help him, and tried his best to save him. But, alas! it was too late. Disease, contracted by dissipation, soon prostrated the young man, and he died before he could reform. The painter hung his portait opposite that of the beautiful boy; and when visitors asked him why he allowed such a hideous looking face to be there, he told them the story, saying as he closed, "Between the angel and the demon there is only twenty years of vice."

The lesson of this tale is in the tale itself. You who read it can tell what it is. Think of it often, and heed it always.

WASHINGTON'S HAIR.—Among the curiosities to be disposed of at the Charity Fair at Union Square, New York, for the benefit of the Protectorate for Homeless Little Girls, is a lock of hair of George Washington, set in a velvet and carved oak frame. The following letter accompanied the relic:

"MY DEAR MRS. WHITE:—I send you in the interest of the noble work you have in hand, a lock of General Washington's hair. It is in wood which was grown at Mount Vernon. You may rely on both hair and wood being genuine. I hope they may prove of some interest or value at your table, and wishing every success to your generous efforts, I am, very sincerely yours,

"P. G. WASHINGTON."

WIT AND HUMOR.

MRS. K., after expressing her love for the young children, added, tenderly, "And how do you like babies, Mr. Lamb?" His answer, immediate, almost precipitate was, "Boi-boi-boiled, madam."

MRS. CHIBBLES has great ideas of her husband's military powers. "For two years," says she, "he was a lieutenant in the horse-marines, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sapheads and minors."

A SUBSCRIBER to the Manitowoc Pilot stopped his paper, but soon after sent the following note to the publisher:

"*Dear Sir*:—I received a severe curtain lecture for stopping the Pilot. Please continue sending it, and oblige, Yours truly."

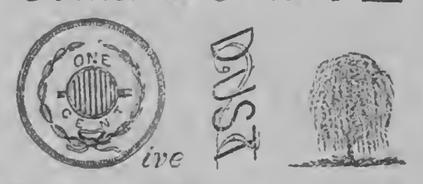
"SIR," said an indignant husband to his reckless friend, "you have abused my hospitality, you have kicked me down stairs, and you have kissed my wife before my face. Beware, sir! A few more such outrages, and, by Jove, you'll rouse the British lion!"

AT an evening party, Foote, the humorist, was reminded by the master of the house that his handkerchief was hanging out from his coat pocket. "I thank you, sir," said the humorist, as he thrust the embroidered cambric out of sight, "you know the company better than I do."

A GENIUS living in California made a nerve and bone all-healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dogs's tail and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 37 letters.
My 23, 35, 8, 1, 31, 2 is an isthmus.
My 13, 10, 33, 26, 9, 25, 35 is one of the United States.
My 32, 4, 9, 28, 37, 7, 19 is a river in California.
My 12, 30, 20, 29 is a lake in North America.
My 15, 16, 24, 35, 25, 14, 16, 35, 25 is a range of mountains in Asia.
My 31, 27, 24, 31 is one of the United States.
My 18, 31, 30, 3, 31, 30, 26, 11, 31 is one of the West Indies.
My 21, 22, 5, 6, 37, 13, 27 is a city in Tennessee.
My 36, 37, 9, 23, 17, 14 is a river in Connecticut.
My whole is one of Dr. FRANKLIN'S maxims.

Timber Run, Ohio. M. SMITH.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

EWNH file sa cnopgin udbs si ewise,
Dan dognel pohse het irtepi regte.
Dna uyhot paresepr shi yjso ot mete,
Alsa I who adrh ti si ot ide.

West Hamburg, KATIE B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 903.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Hope ne'er can leave the human heart.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Honor thy father and thy mother.

Answer to Anagram:

The course of evil
Begins so slowly and from such slight source
An infant's hand might stem the breach with clay.
But let the stream get deeper, and philosophy,
Aye, and religion too, shall strive in vain
To turn the headlong current.

We have received several solutions of the Arithmetical Problem, but have only room for the following from H. L. WOODWORTH of Huntley, Ill.:—Fore quarters, 140.39 lbs. at 3.5616 cts. per lb. Hind quarters, 109.61 lbs. at 4.5616 cts. per lb.

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☞ The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time for those who wish to preserve the paper for binding, reference, etc. ☞ A new Quarter begins April 6th, a good time for club or single subscriptions to commence. See head of News page.

The Best Way to obtain subscribers for the RURAL is to *show the paper*. Take a number in your pocket when you go visiting, or to the store, mill, etc.

Remit by Draft.—Club Agents are requested to remit by Draft or P. O. Orders, whenever they can be obtained, and either can be sent at our risk.

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Ruralists and Others!

THE following works on AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other Books on *RURAL AFFAIRS*, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices—and shall add new works as published.

Allen's American Farm Book	$1,50
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	1,00
American Pomology (280 Illustrations)	3,00
American Sharp Shooter (Telescopic Rifle)	50
American Bird Fancier	30
American Fruit Grower's Guide (Elliott)	1,50
American Rose Culturist	30
American Horticultural Annual	50
American Agricultural Annual	50
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Annual Register of Rural Affairs (120 Engravings)	30
Architecture (Cummings & Miller,) 332 designs and 74 Illustrations	10,00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1,50
Beautiful Leaved Plants (London Edition) 60 colored Illustrations	2,00
Bement's Poulterer's Companion (120) Illustrations	2,00
Bommer's Method of Making Manure	25
Browne's Field Book of Manures	1,50
Breck's Book on Flowers	1,75
Buist's Flower Garden	1,50
Carpenters' Hand-Book (new edition)	75
Chemical Field Lectures	1,50
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco	30
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cultivation of Native Grapes and Manufacture of American Wine	1,50
Dana's Muck Manual	1,50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1,50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1,50
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers	1,50
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Downing's Cottage Residences	2,50
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	75
Everybody his own Lawyer	1,25
Farm Drainage, by H. F. French	1,50
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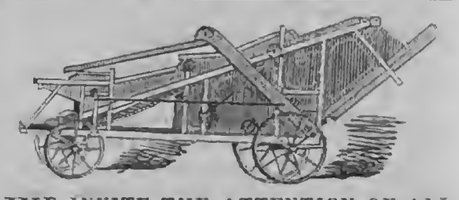

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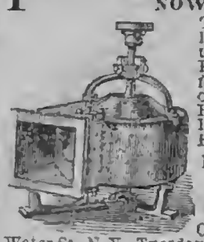

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 22.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 906.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.
HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.
GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Roots.—Turnips, sugar beets, carrots, etc., may all be sown this month; the beets and carrots should have been planted earlier, but a good crop may yet be grown.

Potatoes.—Work in these as soon as the rows can be followed. Throw fresh dirt over the young plants with the cultivator as soon as they break through and cover them; this is the easiest way of hoeing them. They will break through again in a day or two with increased vigor, and the first hoeing will be done. With land in the proper condition, good tools and horses, and skill, the hand hoe has little business in the potato field.

Corn.—Keep the cultivator going. After the heavy spring rains the soil is compacted and needs much stirring. From three to five bushels of corn per acre ride on your cultivator and are added to the yield each time you faithfully use it over the field. Plant missing hills with early varieties. Plaster pays on corn, ashes also.

The Compost Heap—Should be made this month. The stock yards should be cleaned; sods from fence corners and road sides mixed with the manure; muck and rotten leaves hauled, and ashes and plaster sprinkled in. The compost heap will make wheat when nothing else will, and wheat brings $3.50 per bushel.

Implements.—Look to the rakes, forks, mowing and reaping machines. Put the wagons and the racks in repair. Clean out the sheds and barns.

Stacking.—If lack of barn room imposes the necessity of stacking, select the sites for each one before commencing the harvest, being careful to prepare all the materials necessary to the stacking process. If judiciously built, stacks may be made to play an important part in the sheltering of stock from the rigors of winter. This point is worthy of consideration.

Haying—Should be begun this month in the clover fields. Cut clover *before* it is in full blossom rather than *after*. Clover needs less curing than timothy or red-top, in the same stage of ripeness, to make it fit for the stack or mow. Far more damage is done from over-drying clover for hay than from not curing it enough.

Working Roads.—Sometimes the highways are made worse rather than better by the way they are worked. We have seen hills made higher by turnpiking them on the top, and hard, firm tracks softened by hauling in mucky earth. Although more work, yet better roads could be made on hills by scraping the track until smooth, and deepening the side ditches by removing the earth to the bottom of the hill.

Pastures—Are flush this month. There is plenty of fragrant grass for the stock; but there may not be in August. If you are likely to be pinched, sow corn in drills to be cut and fed to stock on their pastures when the "dry spell" comes on.

Cabbage.—Plant an acre to cabbage for late, fall and winter feed.

Weeds.—Finish weeding the wheat and pull the thistles from the spring grain. Keep weeds from seeding.

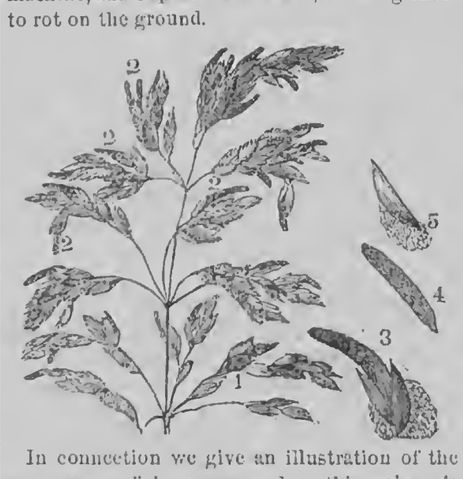
Summer Fallow.—Plow under as heavy a growth of clover or grass as you can get. That is the gain of summer-fallowing; it is a cheap and good way of manuring land. Plow well and harrow quickly and thoroughly; harrow and gang-plow as much as possible until the 25th of August, then plow again deeper than at first. Spread on fine manure and cultivate for seeding. The first plowing should be done between the 10th of June and 1st of July.

Poultry.—Chickens fit for the spit will bring a good price this month. Very young chickens and turkeys need good care and shelter in rainy weather. It is cheaper to confine the poultry in a yard and feed, than to allow them to help themselves in the grain fields.

ERGOT IN JUNE GRASS.

THAT ergot is produced on many varieties of grass is a well proved fact, and in moist climates and seasons it is generally found most abundant. How serious the effect it may have on stock, grazing infested pastures, is a mooted question, though some attribute abortions in cows chiefly to its influence. It has also been asserted to be the cause of disease in the feet of cattle, causing them to freeze and rot away, in consequence of its lowering the circulation of the blood, and thus lessening the vital heat in the extremities.

The formation of seed is essential to the production of ergot, and in pastures this is most likely to take place in the common June grass. A moist season predisposes the seed to favor the development of ergot. If, at the proper season, the grass in the pasture should be extensively ergotised, it would be well for the graziers to take precautions against injurious effects therefrom. Breeding stock should be removed to other pasture, and we think it would be well to pass over the infected grass with the mowing machine, and clip the seed stalks, allowing them to rot on the ground.



In connection we give an illustration of the appearance of June grass when this poison is prevalent. The engraving represents a head of *Poa pratensis*, natural size, infected with ergot. 1, spikelets in natural condition: 2, 2, 2, 2, ergotised spikelets; 3, ergot magnified, surrounded with the glumes at the base; 4, ergot detached from the glumes; 5, glume with cottony substance attached, which is doubtless fungoid.

WHAT TO PLANT AND SOW.

OWING to the remarkable character of the present season, its low temperature and humidity, much ground designed for barley, oats and corn, is yet unprepared for the seed. Oats may do yet, though the chances for a remunerative yield are, to say the least, rather dubious, while those of barley are still worse. Corn has a better chance of success than either, should warm, dry weather commence soon and continue till September, as the general impression seems to be that it will. But the variety to be planted is a matter of much importance, as on this may depend a matured crop, or a partial and non-remunerating one. It would be hazardous to plant, at this late day, any of the slow maturing varieties, for, though they might succeed by the aid of a favorable autumn, the chances are that they would not.

The alternative then is to grow no corn or to plant the old fashioned eight-rowed variety which matures several weeks earlier than those of stronger growth, but of tardy maturity. With an ordinarily warm season the eight-rowed yellow will mature by the last of August, though the planting be delayed till the first of June. This we have seen verified in several instances. In one case, on new ground, the crop ripened, though the planting was not done till the third day of July. There is a chance for corn yet, and it should be improved where practicable.

Assuming that oats and barley, not yet in the ground, are pretty much out of the question, potatoes, peas, beans and buckwheat will do to fall back upon, with a fair prospect of remunerative results. Though some people have an antipathy to beans equal to that of the celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH towards sheep, still, they are a profitable crop to raise, either for the household or stock purposes, and should be liberally planted as a substitute for other products less likely to mature. Peas, too, are in time, and may be found a great help in carrying the farmer through the coming winter. Buckwheat makes good winter food, and may well occupy ground designed for oats and barley, where these have failed to be got in seasonably. The potato, small as is its proportion of pabulum compared with its bulk, is a family necessity, and should be liberally planted, because it will mature, though got in late, if suitable varieties for seed are selected. In a word: if too late to sow and plant what was designed for certain fields or portions of the farm, substitute something else that is in season, that the requisite volume of food for man and beast may crown the *labors* of the summer.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

STRICTLY speaking, to farm scientifically implies such a knowledge of chemistry as enables the cultivator to analyze his soil and determine the relative force and quantities of the materials comprising it. The ability to do this is restricted to comparatively few of those engaged in cultivating the soil, but this deficiency is measurably supplied by practical knowledge, obtained from experience in farm management, on the part of the many. They know, by the appearance of growing crops whether under-draining is needful to secure more ample returns; whether sub-soiling will enhance productiveness, or the application of clay to soils apparently rich enough is desirable. It is experience, systematized, which governs such farmers in their operations, and this is, at least, as near scientific farming as a first consinship. It is science in a crude form, and valuable for the result flowing from it. If the ability and time are at command, to secure a nearer relationship to scientific farming, use them by all means; but if not, husband well the resources in possession and add to the store as experience and observation shall supply the materials. Much useful information may be gained in this way, though the possessor of it may be at a loss how to give it a scientific designation.

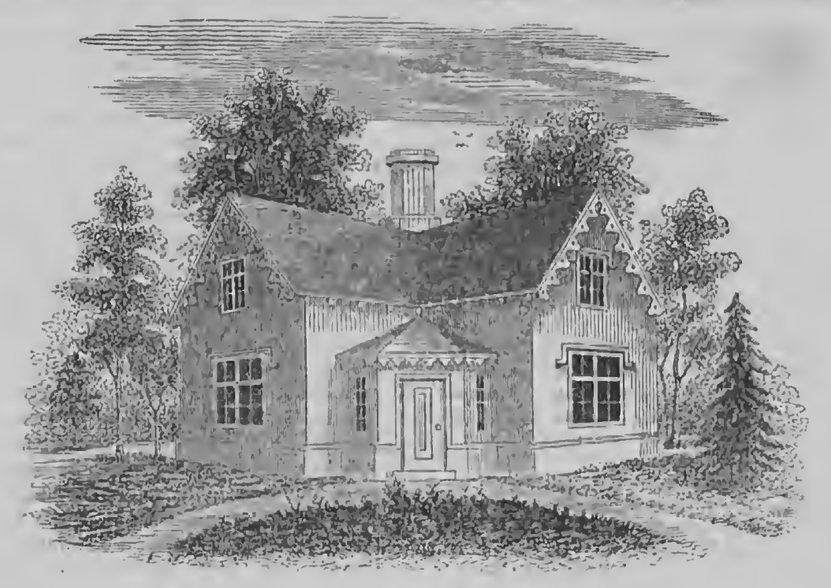
LOSSES INCIDENTAL TO BAD FARMING.

EDS. RURAL:—Last fall a farmer, who has now removed to Virginia to better his fortune, brought me a load of clover hay that was cut after wheat harvest, although he denied it. It was a dark brown mass of stalks and decomposed leaves, but some of the blossoms were intact and contained seed; and the hay, poor and wasting as it was, evidently contained more soluble matter than straw, and would do well to feed with roots and bran, as it would support combustion in cold weather. I gave him $8 a ton for it—had it only been cut in June and cured in small cocks, it would have been worth double. What a pity this *soi disant* farmer is going to poor old effete Virginia, where, instead of having the benefit of good example, he will only add one more to the genus of shiftless farmers, and help to put the day of regenerate farming there still further off.

Last week I paid $15 a ton for clover hay when I was offered timothy at the same price. It was fine, early-cut clover, the blossoms still red, cured, but not overheated, in cock. This man knew how to save a crop after it was grown. He said farming was too hard work to lose its profits by neglect. His cows were as sleek as though they had been slopped, but they had only been fed clover hay. When my cow made what the experts call an approximate analysis of this last hay, I was convinced that I paid too much for the first; instead of throwing it about in the manger to get the best parts, and wasting both stalks and decayed blossoms, she eats it quietly, and licks up the last mouthful—there is no waste to it, and it dispenses with much messing without decreasing the yield of milk.

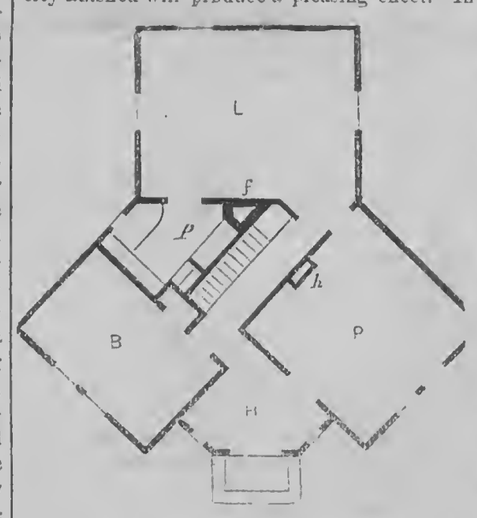
How often we see a farmer so ambitious of a large field of corn that he plants twice as much land to get the same crop, if all the manure and little more than half the labor was applied to half the land. As bad a season as the last was, even the Ohio dent corn ripened well under the best manuring and culture. 'Tis true that a good season helps a slack farmer more than it does a thorough one; hence it is that so many trust to the season for a crop, and if it fails the season bears the blame. I have never seen Indian corn fail in the garden since the year of the great eclipse.

There would probably be as many bad mechanics as there are bad farmers, if they could only live by their trades. As a slovenly farmer lives chiefly on his own products, he need not quite starve; but the mechanic who depends on his customers, must do his work well or starve for want of an employer. I once knew a wagon-maker who undertook to make a very nice covered sleigh for a man in a western city; he was so great a botch that the sleigh, when finished, tipped down forward so that a man had to set on the back seat to keep the sleigh on even keel. The result was, that when he took it to its destination, the man gave him $40 to take it back, and he then sold it at a great sacrifice and returned home; he is now a farmer in the Peninsular State. LXXVI.

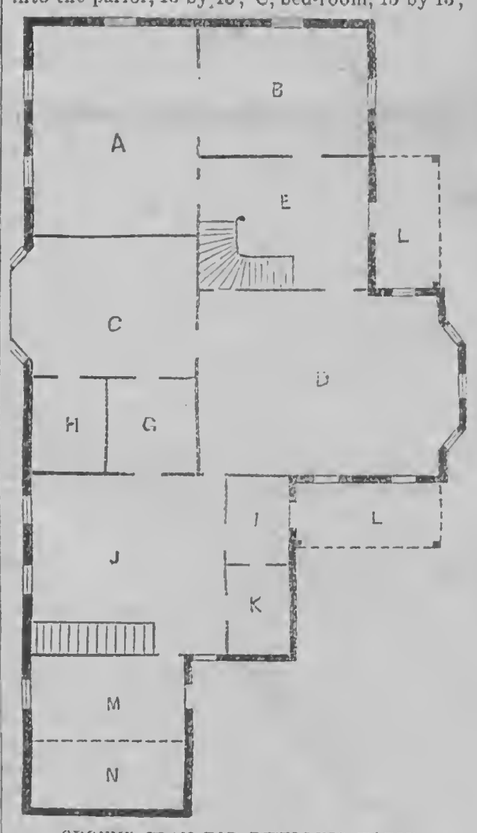


PLAN OF A FARM COTTAGE.

THE accompanying plan of a farm or suburban cottage is somewhat novel, and presents a neat appearance for the amount it costs; but neat, cheap, well-arranged cottages are in greater demand than costly, palace-like dwellings. The arrangement is odd, yet convenient, and if properly finished will produce a pleasing effect. In this design the parlor, P, is 13½ feet square; the kitchen, L, 13½ by 16½; the bed-room, B, which has a small closet, 13½ by 9; the pantry, P, 6½ by 8½; the hall, H, 7½ by 7½. The bed-rooms in the second story are of the same size as the three lower rooms, and directly over them. The space over the pantry affords room for two good-sized closets. The rear gable is of the same height as the two front ones, but the roof is less steep, inasmuch as the back part is wider than the front.



We also give herewith the ground plan of a dwelling which may furnish some practical hints to those who need such. It was furnished by a friend in this city and seems well adapted to city, village or farm. Its apartments are, A, parlor, 15 by 20; B, library with sliding doors opening into the parlor, 15 by 13; C, bed-room, 15 by 13;



GROUND PLAN FOR DWELLING HOUSE.

D, living-room, 21 by 17; E, hall, 12 by 15; G, bath-room, 9 by 7½; H, closet, 9 by 7½; I and K, pantry and china closet; J, kitchen, 14 by 19; L, L, verandas; M, wood house.

PLOWS—BETTER WORK NEEDED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I want to inquire through your columns why it is that some of the good plows, we frequently hear and read of, do not find their way to this part of the country. Within the past sixteen months I have tried *six* plows, each and every one of which was "warranted to scour," and so they did while I had them in the sand patch, but as soon as I took them to my field the case was very different. I almost despair of getting a plow that will do its work perfectly, and yet it seems to me such can be made as will operate satisfactorily. The pattern and build of the plows tried were all that could be desired, the main thing lacking being *hardness of all the wearing parts.* In each case this was the prime cause of failure. Some of the plows were what I term "surface-hardened," that is, on the outside they are at first so hard that a file will not scratch them, but after from one to four or five days use this hard surface wears off, and exposes a plate of soft steel that can easily be marked with a common knife.

Now, what we need is a plow made of the best steel, the mold-board and land-side as hard as possible all through, and the lay, or share, but a little lower tempered. It seems to me that American artisans are fully equal to this. There may be difficulties in the way that my not being an expert prevents me from seeing, but I do know that once in a while such a plow is found, and then it works to the satisfaction of all concerned. I hope that some of your readers who are engaged in the plow business will get up a few suited to the soil of Central Iowa, and send them out here. If they "fill the bill" he is sure of a "good thing." We have to pay from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars for a stubble plow, and it seems that for so much money we ought to get a good article. GOPHER.

Story Co., Iowa, May 14, 1867.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

INFANTADO RAM "GOLD FINDER."

JOHN L. BUTTOLPH, Middlebury, Vt., writes us: — My ram teg Gold Finder was got by Col. E. S. STOWELL'S Golden Fleece out of a ewe bred by Mr. HAMMOND and got by his Sweepstakes. In 1859 I purchased twelve ewes of J. T. & V. RICH, and in 1860 and 1861, fourteen ewes of HENRY HAMMOND. I used Mr. HAMMOND'S stock rams until 1863, when I commenced using Col. STOWELL'S. These I have used to this time, (Oct., 1866,) and am now relying on Gold Finder. I have thus bred my Infantado stock pure, and my Paular stock has been crossed with it. My present flock of ewes numbers forty-five.

MR. RANDALL ABSENT.—Mr. RANDALL has been absent a few days in Boston, discharging his duty as Chairman of the Wool Growers' Committee authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the samples of wool, hair, &c., which under the provisions of the new wool tariff are to be placed as standards in the Custom Houses,—and he did not return home in time to furnish us editorial matter for his department this week.

RECENT LOCAL SHEEP SHEARINGS.

SHEEP SHOW AND SHEARING AT CANADICE, N. Y.—The Second Annual Sheep Show of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of the town of Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., came off on Saturday, May 18th, at Canadice Center. The principal exhibitors were Jas. Hoagland, A. B. Norton, H. McCrossen, B. P. Hoppough, Hoagland & Ogden, Andruss & Eldridge, D. Knowles, Seneca Swan, Jno. R. Hicks, Isaac Struble, Milo Thorp, A. Leach and Nathan Short. A Committee, consisting of B. M. Morris, A. Wheaton and B. Wetmore, were appointed to award on weight of carcass after shearing, weight of fleece and breeding qualities combined, and reported as follows:

Three year old Rams.—1st, Thos. Eldridge, Geo. Andruss—Weight of carcass, 102 lbs.; weight of fleece, 19¼ lbs. 2d, H. McCrossen—Weight of carcass, 125 lbs.; weight of fleece, 17¼ lbs. 3d, B. P. Hoppough—Weight of carcass, 106 lbs.; weight of fleece, 14 lbs.

Two year old Rams.—1st, John R. Hicks—Weight of carcass, 95 lbs.; weight of fleece, 15¾ lbs.

Yearling Rams.—1st, Seneca Swan—Weight of carcass, 84 lbs.; weight, of fleece, 15 lbs.

Two year old Ewes.—1st, B. P. Hoppough—Weight of carcass, 71 lbs.; weight of fleece, 12¾ lbs.

Yearling Ewes.—1st, A. B. Norton—weight of carcass, 62 lbs; weight of fleece, 13¼ lbs. 2d, Isaac Struble—Weight of carcass 49 lbs.; weight of fleece, 8¾ lbs.

On sheep not shorn—breeding qualities:

Two year old Ewes.—Henry McCrossen. 2d, James Hoagland. 3d, A. B. Nortou.

Yearling Ewes.—1st, Ogden & Hoagland. 2d, H. McCrossen. 3d, Milo Thorp.

Sheep specially noticed from other towns were, a 3 year old, a 2 year old, and a yearling ram, by A. Leach of Richmond, and a yearling ram and yearling ewe, by Nathan Short of Livonia.

A committee consisting of D. B. Hoppough, John Parcel and N. S. Gould, reported on shearers—time and quality of work considered—as follows:

Sisco, best on a 3 year old ram	—time,	57	minutes.
Marratt, " 1 " ram	— "	58	"
Persons, " ewes,	"	47	"

The weather was cold and disagreeable, but we had a fair turn-out, with a good proportion of ladies to arrange the dinner table, which was well arranged and amply furnished.

The officers of the Society are JOSHUA SWAN, President; B. H. BURCH, Secretary, JOSEPH TAGUE, Treasurer; and D. B. WAITE, *Cor. Secy.*

SHEEP SHEARING AT HONEOYE, N. Y.—Inclosed please find report of a Shearing Festival, held at this place on Wednesday, May 15th, participated in by a large number of towns in this vicinity—quite a number of the names of which do not appear in the report, owing to the fact that the weather was so cold and rainy they dared not have their sheep shorn. Although the report is not as large as the one I sent you last year, still the shearing was quite a success, and the report compares very favorably with any yet published from Vermont, both as to weight of fleeces and their proportion to weight of carcass. The nucleus of a Union Wool Growers' Association has been formed here, which will embrace the principal wool growing towns of Ontario and Livingston counties, and will doubtless prove in a few years a large auxiliary to the Annual State Exhibitions.

Encouraged by the favor shown last year in the publication of our report in the columns of your valuable paper, we send you this, hoping it may be thought worthy of notice and prove interesting to many readers. E. W. GILBERT, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Honeoye, N. Y., May 25, 1867.

Owner's Name.	Sex.	Age of Sheep. yrs.	Age of Fleece. m. d.	Wt. of Carcass. lbs.	Wt. of Fleece. lbs. oz.
Steph. Francis,	E	1	14	82	15 8
Levi Noble, Jr.,	R	2	11 18	95	15 2
S. D. Short,	E	4	11 26	76	14 11
Gidic Pitts,	E	1	13 25	63¼	13 8
Nathan Short,	E	1	13 15	71	14 12
Levi Noble, Jr.,	R	2	11 18	88¼	17 14
J. C. & S. T. Short,	R	2	11 9	128¾	17 13
Josephus Hicks,	E	1	14	67¾	14 9
John P. Ray,	R	1	14	82	15 12
Nathan Short,	E	1	13 15	76	14 1
D. L. Hamilton,	R	4	11 8	131¾	17 10
H. H. Reed,	E	1	13 3	55	15 2
J. A. & H. H. Reed,	R	3	11 26	110¾	16 4
Gilbert & Stevens,	R	2	11 26	124	24 6
H. H. Reed,	R	4	11 26	127¾	23 6
Stephen Francis,	E	1	14	73	11 13
A. C. Bishop,	R	2	11 7	128	13 8
Nathan Short,	R	1	13 10	104	16 6
Nathan Short,	R	1	13 15	109¾	17 12

TUSCARAWAS CO. (O.) SHEEP SHEARING.—At the barn of W. C. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, May 11th, 1867:

Names.	Sex.	Age. yrs.	Wt. of Carcass. lb. oz.	Wt. of Fleece. lb. oz.	Age of Fleece. days.	Per Cent.
W. C. Deardorff,	E	4	82	10 11	368	7¾
" "	E	2	62	10 10	368	5 4-5
" "	E	2	63	11 8	368	5⅞
" "	E	2	55	8 3	365	6⅜
" "	E	1	47 9	8 7	410	5 3-5
" "	R	1	80	9 15½	410	8
G. B. Deardorff,	E	1	17 10	9 9	—	5
" "	R	1	55	9 15½	—	5½
J. B. Deardorff,	E	3	73 8	10	368	7 2-5
" "	E	4	90	9 10	368	9¼
" "	R	1	68	8 7	—	8

Your Committee, to whom was referred the weighing of the above named Sheep and Wool, would report that the weather having been cool before the shearing, but little oil was up in the fleeces, and the wool was of a very superior quality.

N. HAYDEN,
B. D. DOWNEY,
J. M. WORCESTER,
Committee.

MR. BUTTOLPH'S INFANTADO RAM "GOLD FINDER."

Dairy Department.

WHAT WAS THE DISEASE?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As almost every one is putting their complaints and troubles into your paper, I thought I would join in too. In the first place, I am engaged in dairying, and have recently lost a valuable cow, and want to see if any of your readers can tell me what ailed her. She wintered in very fine order, and previous to dropping her calf gave promise of doing great things in the milk line. Her bag was so large and full of milk that I was afraid it would cake, and let a calf suck her once a day for a week previous to her coming in. She did well, and the first time I milked her, (which was immediately after she came in,) I found her left hind teat perefectly closed—could not get a drop of milk from it, and that quarter of her bag appeared to be very sore. I took a large knitting-needle and inserted it into the teat, and found the passage entirely obstructed at the roots. I applied some force to the needle and it went through into the udder, and on withdrawing it a little blood followed. I then milked the teat, but could get only a very small stream. From that time that quarter of her bag kept on swelling until it reached clear up to the roots of her tail, and completely absorbing all the rest of her bag. She appeared to be in great pain, and walked as though her limbs were stiff and sore. The third day after calving she refused to eat, but would drink some water. Her milk almost ceased to flow, and she would groan and moan dreadfully. I gave her saltpetre and blood root, poulticed her bag with everything I could hear of that was cooling, but all to no avail. She kept on getting worse, and in seven days after calving died. A day or two previous to her death, her neck and one fore leg swelled considerably and there appeared canker-sores in her nostrils from which came a very bad smell. On examination after death there was found to be large quantities of yellow, clear looking water accumulated under the skin, on all parts of her body that were swelled. Did any one ever lose a cow in that way before, and can any one tell how to cure another. WM. H. MACOMBER.

Potsdam, May 6, 1867.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Rather too Late.—We thank Mrs. E. L. A., Coventryville, N. Y., for her communication. By reference to the Dairy Department in the RURAL of May 18th, she will see that others had anticipated her with reference to butter making. With respect to the other matter spoken of, we hope she may prove successful.

Salt for Butter.—It would be well for farmers, at the commencement of the season, to provide themselves with salt suited to the preservation of butter. A cheap article, such as is produced from the saline springs of the country generally, is not suited to making butter designed for the Atlantic markets. The best Ashton salt, though more costly, will more than make up the difference in price by its superior preservative power, and the enhanced value it will give to this dairy product.

Adulteration of Milk.—The Eighth Annual Report of the Boston Milk Inspector has been published. The number of samples of milk inspected during the year was 1,851. Thirty cases were analyzed by a chemist, and an average adulteration of 31.40 detected. The largest adulteration was by water being 51.17 in 100 parts. The least was 6.98. Several convictions, under the laws against adulteration, have been secured, and others are still before the courts. Such swindling is so important an article ought to be severely punished.

Cows—Treatment.—A. W. T., Troy, writes concerning the treatment of cows at the season of parturition, with special reference to the after-birth. He says he has kept from fifteen to twenty cows for the last fifteen years, and never lost one, and adds:—"I would say never, without *special* reasons, disturb the cow after she has selected her place for calving, nor for some three hours afterward, except to see that nothing serious is happening to her,—avoiding her observation as far as practicable. If she does not get rid of the after-birth in that time, she will usually go some seven or ten days before all will be right. If anything is given to expedite matters, try a tablespoonful of saltpetre once a day, in her first feeds, three or four times. By all means give the value of what you would have to pay a 'farrier,' for forcing it away, in extra feed, not of course *immediately* after calving."

Dairy Stock—Holland.—It is recommended to farmers, in some quarters, to try the Dutch breed of cows for dairying purposes, in consequence of their imputed superiority as milkers. A statement, emanating from the Royal Academy of Agriculture in Prussia, gives the milk yield of nine Dutch cows for the season of 1865, showing an average of more than 4,500 quarts—or 42,870 quarts for the whole. These cows were stall-fed, and the manner of feeding as follows: In the winter clover hay, &c., with roots,—occasionally potatoes. In the summer they are supplied with green clover and the like, oil cake, and from eight to ten pounds of rye bran daily—the latter in a dry state. The annual expense per cow, for feeding, was $30 by this mode, and her products about $76. The average product of cheese per cow was 800 pounds, or one pound of cheese to 9½ quarts of milk. These were doubtless an exceptional lot of cows—the best probably that could be found—still the results do not warrant the assumption of superiority claimed for them. Quite as good returns are frequently made from cows that never saw Holland.

A Milk Suit at Herkimer.—A rather novel case, as we learn from the Utica Herald, was recently tried before the Circuit Court at Herkimer. The suit was instituted by the Treasurer of the Frankfort Cheese Factory against one of its patrons for the penalty attaching to the adulteration of milk by the addition of water. The article delivered, when tested by the hydrometer and cream gauges, indicated from 12 to 15 per cent. less specific gravity than pure milk—hence the inference of an infusion of water, on which the suit was based. The prosecution relied on the tests made by the lactometer: the defense—not disputing the accuracy of the testing instruments—on the variance there was in milk, tested in the same way, where no chance of deterioration, by extraneous infusions, was possible.

The trial excited much interest, and attracted a large crowd to witness it, during the two days of its continuance. Both sides were represented by the best legal talent in that section of the State, and the examination was of a searching character—resulting in a verdict for the defendant. This was not from want of accuracy in the measuring instruments used, but rather in consequence of their conceded reliability in proving, in twelve distinct instances, a variance of from two to ten per cent. in milk, where no possible chance of adulteration existed. This difference in quality may be imputed to a variance in the breed of cows; their food and the manner of its preparation; the quantity given; the health of the animals, or to a combination of all the circumstances likely to affect the purity and value of milk.

Communications, Etc.

PLOWING FOR CORN.

EDS. RURAL:—In your issue of May 4th were some very interesting remarks about the corn crop, which induced me to give you a description of the way that the farmers here plow their land for corn. Take for example a field twenty rods wide and forty rods long. Pace off ten rods from each end in the center of the field lengthwise, and set a stake at each place. Then commence at each corner and turn a double furrow to the nearest stake; then turn a double furrow between the stakes, and continue to back-furrow until your field is plowed.

The advantages are that there are no dead furrows or corner furrows in the field, and the horses do not step on the plowed ground.

Cayuga Co., N. Y. D. M. BACON.

"RECLAIMING WORN OUT LAND."

EDS. RURAL.—A writer in the Country Gent., No. 737, asks:—"Am I correct in saying 'worn out [land]'?" I answer in the affirmative. He says:—"A *thing* is worn out when it is past repair." To this I demur. It may be true of furniture, clothes or implements, but not of land. Land may be entirely worn out by continued tillage, and washed into gullies by the action of rains, and yet not past repair. On the subject of repairing land see Am. F. Ency., pp. 454 and 824. The writer says that he "has seen some [land] that was *pretty poor*." This grade of poverty in the soil is defined as—"the soil was *merely* exhausted of a portion of the elements necessary to the support of vegetation." "Pretty poor" soil is *merely* deficient of a portion of the inorganic food of plants. It may be a slight matter to our friend, but a serious one to those that have such land to do with. The profit of crops depends on the fertility of the soil on which they are grown. When that soil declines in fertility it is a very serious matter. Reflect upon Egypt as it was in contrast to what it is. See Rel. Ency., p. 491. According to the ratio of impoverishment of the soil, so is the annihilation of the community hastened.

He says:—"That there is a considerable quantity of land that has become exhausted of plant food because adequate returns have not been made in the shape of fertilizers." This is true beyond all question. Our friend says:—"How to RECLAIM such lands and *make them productive* is the question with many who own such." *Reclaim* what? *Unproductive* lands. How became they unproductive? By a continued course of tillage with persistent indifference to the renewal system. What is this but wearing out the soil? And when it ceases to yield it is worn out. If in the course of a few years some pines should spring up, it is no proof that the land was not worn out, any more than a worn out coat being suitable for shoddy is proof that it was fit to wear in "good" society.

There is a difference between barren lands and worn out lands, though both may be unproductive. Much land is barren because it contains qualities or mineral ingredients that are injurious to vegetation. Some barren land contains all the elements of fertility, and yet is unsuitable for cultivation. They contain iron-rust concretions. Humic acid combines with those concretions and forms a compound that renders the absorbent quality of clay nugatory for tillage. Such lands can be reclaimed. Others, barren, can only be reclaimed at vast expense, and only by men of like grit with ARTHUR YOUNG. It is a misnomer to speak of *reclaiming* worn out lands. To reclaim is to reform—to correct. To renovate is to renew. Some barren lands can be reclaimed, by removing the injurious qualties by draining or by mixing the soil, like the go-ahead vinters of Vineland, N. J. They are reclaimers of soil. Worn out land must be renovated. That is, *renewed*, with similar elements of fertility to that which it lost by cropping. We shall never feel guilty—with our present light on the subject—of a misnomer in calling lands worn out that have been exhausted by the wear and tear of the plow, after many years of tillage.

GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

West Tennessee, March, 1867.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Farming.

A WRITER in the "Farmers' Advertiser" says that those who know little or nothing of farming invest it with a kind of halo. They think that on a farm—

"Everything is lovely,
And the goose hangs high."

but it is only by peering through deceptive glasses that such a coloring is imparted to the drudgery of farming life. "A farmer, to thrive," he adds, "must be up at work early, very early. He must work hard and late; not eight hours, not ten, but twelve to fifteen except in winter," and even then there is no poetic leisure for him. This is all true, but it is a consolation to know that the farmers "goose" is ready when wanted for the spit.

Horses—Fast and Farm.

COMMENTING on the mania for fast horses, the Farmer's Advertiser counsels its farming readers to turn their attention to raising those "that are of some use, large enough and strong enough to do the work of the farm, and fast enough to carry the produce to market or the family to church." This is sensible advice, and seasonable withal, since the clearing up of the country has rendered the use of oxen less common and necessary than was formerly the case. Serviceable horses should be the main consideration with farmers, unless they breed expressly for other than farm purposes. It is not expected that fast horses or fast men will become obsolete very soon, but it should be the aim of the mass of farmers to prevent the strong and useful race of horses from becoming so.

Hogs—Crisping of the Bristle.

SINCE the subject of diseased hogs has been under discussion, increased attention has been paid to their appearance when suffering from disease. It has been supposed that when the hair or bristles of an ailing hog crisp or curl up it is an indication of the presence of trichinæ in the animal. A case of this kind is reported in the Wisconsin Farmer where three of a litter of shoats were taken sick — grew stiff in the legs and scarcely able to walk. Previous to the lameness the hair became crisped over their entire bodies. The owner killed one of the lot and took portions of muscular fiber from the surloin and ham, and submitted them to the scrutiny of Dr. CARR of the Madison University, for examination. No traces of trichinæ were discoverable in either. Curling or crisping hair, therefore, is no indication of the existence of this swine pest.

North—South—Wheat.

JUDGE ROBINSON of Louisiana, having stated that the South is a better wheat country than the Northwest, and that the former will yet supply the latter with wheat, draws from the Wisconsin Farmer rather a sarcastic retort. It refers to the destitute situation of the Southern population; to the meager yield of wheat in the South generally, and the little chance there is of improvement in the growing of this cereal in that direction. The Farmer closes its comments thus:—"Let the South stick to her trade of raising cotton, rice and sugar, and we Yankees will have to knock under in spite of sorghum and sugar beets. Louisiana can raise a barrel of sugar cheaper than she can a barrel of flour, and Wisconsin can raise a barrel of flour a good deal cheaper than a barrel of sugar. Let each raise that which it can the easiest and in the greatest abundance, and then dicker and they will do much towards settling each other's stomachs." This is sensible and timely advice, and if followed on both sides there can be no doubt that the result will be reciprocally advantageous.

FREQUENT mowing makes the green, smooth lawn. Common farm scythes are hardly fit for lawn use; short, broad scythes are best.

Rural Notes and Items.

"AT HOME," AGAIN.—After a prolonged absence the Editor hereof returned last week, and gladly greets RURAL readers again. During our trip we passed through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.; and, though in pursuit of health and recreation, neither eyes nor ears were closed to the condition of the country and people, and we saw and heard much that was novel and interesting—concerning which some notes may be given ere long. Meantime we desire to gratefully acknowledge the cordiality and courtesy of many whom we had the pleasure of visiting, with the assurance that their hospitality and kindness to a comparative stranger will long be appreciatively remembered. We return to our northern home with many former prejudices removed, opinions modified, and, we trust, a juster appreciation of the people of the South, their condition, prospects and ultimate destiny,—for, though our sojourn among them was brief, by meeting if not intimately mingling with all classes, we had opportunities of learning much that is little known or understood by the masses at the North.

As already stated in the RURAL the crops throughout the South are generally promising, and the people *of all classes* seem earnestly endeavoring to reconstruct and augment the industry and productiveness of the country. Indeed, the crop prospects are generally favorable in all of the fifteen States through which we passed, though in each we saw evidences or heard complaints of the severe winter and backward spring.

—For the information of personal friends, and others interested, we may add that our recent vacation and recreation has proved somewhat beneficial,—but we do not anticipate a speedy restoration from a debility caused by years of uninterrupted labor and overwork.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—REPORT.—We have received from the Secretary, GARDNER B. WEEKS, Esq., the second Annual Report of the American Dairymen's Association — embracing its doings for the year 1866, to which is appended that of the Ohio Association for the same time. These reports contain a great amount of well digested matter of interest to farmers and the public, of which we shall avail ourselves as opportunity offers. Full reports are furnished from forty-two factories, having an aggregate of 19,779 cows, from which were produced 6,256,412 pounds of cheese. The average quantity of milk for one pound of cured cheese was 9.86 pounds. The average price of cheese sold during the season, 17.02 cents per pound.

The "Third Annual Report" of the Ohio Dairymen's Association shows the progress of the Factory system in that State, the capital invested in products there, and the increasing interest attaching to this department of agricultural industry.

HAY RAKE SWINDLERS.—The Orange County Press issues an extra, headed, "Hay Rake Swindlers Come to Grief," detailing some of their operations in that and adjoining counties, and the arrest of a portion of the gang of swindlers and their incarceration in jail. Before the gang was broken up they had swindled parties in a single county to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. They show a model of the hay rake and sell a right for $100 cash—if they can get it—if not, a note for the amount is taken, with the assurance that nothing will be required till the party purchasing shall have sold rights to the vale of $200. The note secured, it is speedily disposed of and other dupes sought out. The swindle has probably received a quietus, for a time at least.

CATTLE RAISING IN FLORIDA.—It is stated, by those cognizant of the facts, that a considerable portion of the population of Florida is of an migratory character. They are herdsmen, and pay particular attention to the raising of cattle. The savannas there afford a wide range of rich grass ground, and when one section is pretty well fed down the herds are removed to a new location, and so on till the beasts are ready for market. There is a tinge of the patriarchal about this system, and, considering the salubrity of the climate—a perpetual spring and summer — the life of a herdsman must be dreamy rather than exciting.

CAST IRON PATENT CHIMNEY.—J. T. BUSH, East Durham, N. Y., writes us concerning cast iron patent chimneys, which parties in his section are vending. He says they have proved a great damage where tried that the use of them is "very dangerous" to the dwellings in which they are used, and that insurance companies decline to take risks on buildings to which they are attached. The writer has tried this patent affair and pronounces it a nuisance.

N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the "List of Premiums and Regulations for the 27th Annual Fair, to be held at the City of Buffalo, Oct., 1, 2, 3, 4, 1867." So far as observed from a cursory examination, the Premiums and Regulations are about the same as those of preceding years. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Albany, N. Y.

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE.—In last week's RURAL there was an advertisement of this machine, to which we intended to direct the attention of the public, but inadvertently omitted to do so. We will say now that the machine is probably the most effective of its class, and admirably adapted to the work of removing stumps, trees, rocks and buildings.

MASSACHUSETTS AG'L COLLEGE.—At a recent annual meeting of the Trustees of this College the following officers were chosen: *Pres't*—ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK. *Vice Pres't*—Paul A. Chadbourne. *Sec'y*—Charles L. Flint. *Treas.*—Nathan Durfee. *Auditor*—D. Waldo Lincoln. *Executive Com.*—Messrs. Chadbourne, Durfee, Lincoln, Hills and Washburn.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of this Institution that is to be, have accepted the proposition of Champaign county, and the Industrial University will be located in the town of the same name. The vote in favor of this was unanimous.

WOODCHUCK SKINS.—C. M. G., Savona, is informed that woodchuck skins are deemed to be good for tanning about the commencement of summer. For the process of tanning the skins of "chucks" see a communication in the RURAL of last week.

A SHEEP SHOW and general Agricultural Exhibition is announced by the Thorn Hill Farmers' Club, to be held at Thorn Hill, Onondaga Co., on Thursday next, June 6th. It will be the 5th annual show of the Club.

BARREN CO. (KY.) AG. SOCIETY FAIR.—The 3d annual Fair of this Society will be held on their grounds near Glasgow on the 14th and 15th days of June.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE SEASON—FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.

GARDENERS and fruit growers find their operations as much delayed by the wet, cold season as the farmers. Vegetables out of doors come forward very slowly. Asparagus has hardly afforded one good cutting; the earliest peas are but five or six inches high, and other spring-planted vegetables, except lettuce, are yet mostly below ground.

At this date, May 25th, no fruit trees hereabouts are yet fully in leaf; apples show no blossoms; cherries come out feeble and slowly; pears are just opening, and of peaches we have not yet seen a blossom in the orchards, though here and there a tree may be found, sheltered in city yards, that shows a few. The peach orchards look as bare and dead as a forest of oak trees in March. In Western New York, at least, there will be few peaches, but from the larger portion of the peach-growing localities in the country the reports are favorable.

Strawberries are struggling slowly into blossom, and were it not for the half swollen buds grape vines would look as dormant as in the dead of winter.

Much rain, cloudy skies, and persistent cool weather do not bring flowers into rich and profuse bloom, but may prolong their season. The spring flowering bulbs are showing well; the gorgeous magnolias are opening and the pansies and many of the early spring flowers are in the height of bloom.

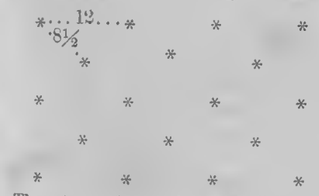
DWARF PEAR TREES—MANAGEMENT.

B. T., Burlington, Iowa, writing the Country Gentleman about the management of dwarf pear trees, says:—"I would not allow a branch to grow nearer the ground than 18 inches. When planted out I would see that all the limbs, if there were any, were symmetrical and proportioned to the tree. I would watch carefully that no one branch monopolized more than its share of nutriment, or grew too rapidly, or got ahead of the others, and each limb should be made to grow exactly where it was wanted, and nowhere else. I would not allow the tree to grow too far out of reach. It is not a good plan to allow these trees to shoot up 18 or 20 feet high. They are much better half that height."

With reference to grafting the pear on white thorn the same correspondent says:—"The slips or quicks of the thorn are taken off in autumn and buried in the ground. In the spring they are set out in rows and cultivated one season. The next spring are set out to remain, and summer-grafted or budded, very close to the ground, with a shoot containing two or three buds, after growth has fairly commenced, say in June or July. The thorn is headed down after the pear graft has properly taken, and the result is not a very handsome or thrifty tree, but one remarkably prolific, and bearing fruit of extraordinary size and beauty, much exceeding that on quince bottoms."

TRELLISING GRAPE VINES.

DEAR RURAL:—Being somewhat interested in grape raising, I always look for something on the subject in your columns; but if all would look, and never give their views as I have done, there would be nothing to be seen. I have a plan for laying out ground for trellis, and if you deem it worthy of a place in your paper you are welcome to it. If not there will be no harm done. My vines are 12 ft. apart in the rows and the rows 6 ft. apart. Allowing the trellis to be six feet high, we have as much ground for the roots as trellis for the vines. And the vines are so situated as to be 8½ ft. from each other, thus taking strength from the ground all alike.



The stars show the direction of the trellis, which is across the column, and the relative position of the vines in the rows. The advantage of this plan over others can be seen at once. If planted in the ordinary way the vines would be within 6 ft. of each other. If trellis run diagonally it would have to be 8½ ft. high to give the same amount of surface—taking longer and stronger posts, beside the inconvenience of gathering grapes, &c. DAVID WAUGH.

Wellsburg, W. Va.

THE INSECTS ON RASPBERRIES.

EDS. RURAL:—The insect mentioned by Dr. GUIWITS as perforating and destroying his raspberry vines is the *acanthus nivous*, or climbing cricket. It is very generally diffused, and for several years has been very destructive in Northern Ohio, and quite numerous here in the West. The male of this species is of a white color, slightly tinged with green, except on the front of the head and the first joint of the attennæ which are of a yellowish color. The female is larger than the male, wing-covers narrow, and color much darker, approaching a dusky brown. There are three dark stripes on the head and thorax. They remain hid during the day and on the approach of evening they can be seen, and known by a shrill, incessant chirping of the male, produced by the friction of his wings. The body is nearly half an inch in length, and from the head to the end of the wing-covers about three-fourths of an inch. They may be found from midsummer until autumn on shrubbery and vegetation in which their eggs are deposited and hatched about the middle of July. A solution of chloride of lime has been recommended as a good application, but as yet I have found no effectual remedy.

Grinnell, Iowa. DR. C. A. PERDUE.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.

THIS apple is of Russian origin, and is attracting considerable attention on account of its ability to withstand the severe winters of the most Northern climates in which apples are grown. The tree grows upright, is vigorous and healthy, the young shoots are dark colored, and the leaves broad, dark-green, and coarsely serrated. It bears well, the fruit being valuable for marketing or cooking. The tree flourishes in a variety of soils and situations.

The size of the fruit is medium to large; its form roundish, flattened; the skin is smooth, with light, bluish bloom; the color is light and deep, rich red, striped and splashed on a yellow ground; flesh nearly white, sharp, sub-acid, juicy and well ripened, pretty rich; stem short; basin deep, wide, even and regular; calyx large, nearly closed. Season for ripening, August and September, keeping till October and November.

PEACHES IN NEW JERSEY.

EDS. RURAL:—On May 16th I visited the White House, Henderson Co., N. J., to look among the peach orchards. This county is one of the best for peach growing in that State. I found the trees loaded with blossoms, with every prospect of a fine crop of fruit, and during a ride of of thirty miles did not find one orchard that was injured. This county has a fine rolling surface, and in many parts of it the soil is composed of a red shale, which proves to be the most valuable for peaches. There are many very fine orchards which have proved very profitable to their owners.

One of the best that I visited was owned by S. WEARTS, Esq. This gentleman spends more time and money on his orchard than any other man in the county. He has some peculiar views in regard to the pruning and cultivation of trees. His orchard at present contains 3,000 trees planted on 20 acres. He makes use of bone dust entirely to stimulate his trees, using four tons each year, about the first of June, sowing it broadcast. He was pruning his trees when I visited him, and the plan he adopts is this: Always cut a trifle beyond the joint or seam next to the body of the tree. This, he says, permits the sap to continue its course directly upwards, and prevents bleeding, and the wound soon closes. To illustrate the use of frequent plowing and good cultivation, he showed me one row of trees planted next to a stone wall, on which side he could not plow, the other side receiving the same cultivation as the rest of the orchard, and the headland the same amount of bone-dust. This row was about one-third in size less at the trunk, and the top about half the size, and not so prolific in proportion.

In each corner of this orchard, next the road, I noticed that a number of the trees were dead, and inquired the cause, when he informed me that for a number of years previous to the planting of his orchard those places were used for potatoes, which caused the trees to die very soon after planting. He thinks planting potatoes in young orchards very injurious.

I questioned him in regard to the yield of the different varieties, when he gave the following statement: The Early Reds he found to be the most profitable of all. The Mary's Choice was one of the poorest bearers in his orchard, never averaging one basket to a tree. At the age of six years, his Early Crawfords had not yielded him one basket to a tree, while the Old Mixon in the fourth year yielded him three, and the fifth year four baskets. His other varieties were all good bearers. His soil is a chestnut sandy loam with a clay bottom. The orchard has a northern exposure.

He has his peaches picked in pails, then carts them to his barn, where the women select and basket them. The baskets are all filled rounding full, and contain three pecks. The fruit is of a beautiful color, and always commands ready sale at the highest market price.

NOW AND THEN.

New York City, May 10, 1867.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.—A Horticultural Fair is to be held at Bloomington, Indiana, on the 7th and 8th days of June. It is attracting general attention in that section and promises to be well attended. An address by Dr. BLAND of the Northwestern Farmer, on the occasion, is expected.

PLOWING UP OLD ORCHARDS.

A QUESTION frequently arises as to the best course to be pursued with an old neglected orchard, which has become covered with a dense sod of grass, and thus often of an inferior character, and full of disagreeable weeds. Orchards that have been widely planted, and which have gaps from the decay of trees, especially when these have been trimmed up with high stems and long, naked branches, do not cast sufficient shade upon the ground to prevent the growth of grass and weeds. These intruders occupy the surface soil to the disadvantage of the roots of the fruit trees, and we may wonderfully improve the health of such orchard by plowing the ground, and at the same time severely pruning the branches and cleansing the bark of these old trees. These good results may be continued by shallow culture of the soil, with suitable applications of manure where needed. By giving a dose of lime, or marl and ashes, we shall infuse a new life and growth and productiveness that will astonish and delight us, and reward us for our labors and outlay.

It may be urged as an objection to breaking up the sod, that the most careful plowman will unavoidably damage some of the roots that approach the surface, but this is an injury that must be submitted to; and after all, it is not such a serious affair, and is overbalanced by the advantages of renewing the productiveness of the exhausted orchard.—*Warder's American Pomology.*

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

A Shrub—Name Wanted.—"H. F., BERGEN, N. Y." The twig and flowers forwarded by you is known by the name of *Amelanchior Canadiensis*. Popularly, as "Shad berry, June berry, and Wild Service berry."

Kentucky Horticultural Society.—This Society, with its headquarters at Louisville, seems to be a live institution. Arrangements have been made for holding weekly exhibitions of fruit and flowers during the season. These displays will take place every Saturday in the Masonic Temple building.

Fruit Killed.—The Terre Haute (Ill.) Express states that a severe frost occurred in that section on the 7th of May doing great damage to all kinds of fruit. The loss in that county alone is estimated at $100,000. Further south the reports are still favorable.

Too Much Vegetable.—At a vegetable exhibition in California there was a mangel-wurtzel which weighed 118 lbs., a cabbage 53 lbs., a turnip 26 lbs., a sweet potato 15 lbs., and a carrot 10 lbs. This is rather crowding business in the vegetable line.

Cut Worms.—These pests are a great annoyance anywhere, but especially offensive in the garden. They may be headed off by encircling plants with refuse tin cups, basins and and the like, or by white birch bark where this is available. Press these circlets into the ground and the worms will not be able to surmount the barrier. They will not seek access to plants by mining, very often, if at all.

A Winter Apple.—At a recent gathering of pomologists in Jefferson county, Ky., on the 8th of May, samples of the Maxey apple were exhibited in a state of excellent preservation. The Tasting Committee decided them to be a good sub-acid fruit, and worthy to occupy the place made by the failure of the Pryor's Red.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

BUCK-THORN FOR HEDGES.—A correspondent wants to know the best time and mode of planting the Buck-thorn for hedges. Will some one posted in the business respond to the inquiry?

WORMS ON CURRANT BUSHES.—A friend states that air-slaked lime, sprinkled over currant bushes, will prove a perfect preventive to the ravages of the currant worm. It is certain, effective and cheap.

FLOWERS.—Annuals should be transplanted before they are too large; a dull, showery day should be chosen for the work. If the weather is dry give the plants a good soaking after they are set. The watering pot without the rose jet answers admirably for this. Remove as much soil as possible with the roots of the plants.

PEAR BLIGHT—THE SECKEL.—In the RURAL of May 18th the Editor, writing from the South, asked if any of the readers of the RURAL had observed blight in the Seckel in their localities. An affirmative answer comes from G. S. CONOVER, Esq., West Fayette, Seneca Co. He says:—"Of some 150 varieties which I have the Seckel has suffered as bad as any other, and 1 fine tree, seven or eight years planted, growing and bearing fruit, died outright in spite of all the doctoring I could do for it."

GRAND STRAWBERRY AND GRAPE EXHIBITION—The Managers of the American Institute announce that an attractive exhibition of Strawberries and Hot House Grapes will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, New York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18th and 19th. Liberal premiums are offered, in amounts from $2 to $50. For premium list, etc., address JOHN W. CHAMBERS, No. 22 Cooper Building, New York.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

BUTTERNUT PIE.—Take 1 cup of pulverized meats, 1 cup of sugar and 1 egg, and beat well together; then pour in 1 pint of milk, ½ a teaspoonful of cinnamon. N. B. The meats should have (if dried) boiling water poured over them, and stand fifteen or twenty minutes, when they can be easily peeled; then mash with a knife or rolling pin.

LEMON PIE.—Take 1 large sized lemon, peel and slice it; add 2 cups of sugar and stew fifteen minutes; when cool, put in 1 beaten egg and 4 spoonsful of cream. Stir it up, and put into a tin lined with paste. Two crusts may be used.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take 3 eggs; 2 cups of sugar—beat together; ½ cup buttermilk; ½ cup sour cream; 1 teaspoon of saleratus; 3 cups of flour.

GOOD VINEGAR.—Take 1 gallon molasses; 3 gallons of soft water (warm;) when dissolved, pour in a keg, and put in a piece of clean white paper, and set in a warm place. Cider is very good mixed with it.

TO MAKE BEER.—Take ½ lb. of the inside bark of pine; ½ lb. of spruce bows; the same of Princes Pine; 4 oz. of wintergreens; the same of hops; 2 oz. of burdock; 1 lb. of bran. Boil four hours; then strain, and when temperate put in a cup of yeast and 2 lbs. sugar. Set undisturbed till it works. This will make three gallons.

TO MAKE BLUE INK.—Take 1 box of bluing (price 5 cents,) and mix with 1 pint of soft water.—MRS. S. A. EAMES.

WINDOW SHADES.—M. L. C., Mendon Center, N. Y., says:—The Botanical Transparency is easy to make, and requires only taste in arranging the flowers and leaves. First, procure some well pressed, handsome flowers or bright autumn leaves. If varnished, they will be more beautiful. Select corresponding colors. These prepared, take a piece of white, unruled letter paper, the size of a window pane; arrange the flowers or leaves in a bouquet or wreath, and stitch neatly on the paper. Take a piece of thin Bristol board the same size; mark, either in oblong or round form, the size of the bouquet; cut out neatly with a sharp pen-knife on glass. Place thin turletan or fine lace over the hole, and fasten with thin mucilage. Lay over the flowers; stitch the edges nicely together, and bind with ribbon. Make a loop in the center to suspend from. The effect of this little affair, when completed, compensates for the trouble in preparing it.

VEAL CAKE.—Boil six or eight eggs hard; cut the yolks in two, and lay some of the pieces in the bottom of the pot; shake in a little chopped parsley; some slices of veal and ham, and then eggs again; shaking in after each some chopped parsley, with pepper and salt, till the pot is full; then put it in water enough to cover it, and lay on it about an ounce of butter; tie it over with a double paper, and bake it about an hour; then press it down together with a spoon, and let it stand till cold. It may be put into a small mould, and then it will turn out beautifully for a supper or side-dish.

GOOD BROWN BREAD.—Take hot water, not scalding, and stir in corn meal until half thick enough for batter; cool it with cold water; put in Graham flour to make a thick batter; then stir it all; put in pans two or three inches deep; let it stand an hour or two, and bake in a hot oven two and a-half hours. Cool under thick cloths an hour or two when taken out, and it is good,—hot or cold,—light, moist and sweet.

GRAHAM PUDDING.—Sprinkle Graham flour, from the hand, into fast-boiling water, and stir slowly enough to make a thin pudding. Boil five or ten minutes, and it is done. Set from the fire just before taking up, and it will easily cleave from the kettle. Much depends on care in making,—when well done it is very nice and wholesome. Let what is left cool for next meal, or it can be dissolved in water for the next pudding, or browned in slices on a griddle.—*Health Cook Book.*

CHINESE MOTH TINCTURE.—The season fast approaches when it will become necessary to lay furs aside and preserve them from their ravishers—the moths. The following hints may be useful to our readers:—One ounce of gum camphor and one ounce of powdered shell of red pepper are macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for seven days, and then strained. With this tincture the furs and cloths are sprinkled over and rolled up in sheets. This remedy is used in Russia, under the name of "Chinese Tincture for Moths," and is found very effective.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—Good diet makes healthy children and healthy adults. Good Saleratus helps to make nutritious, healthy diet. Hence use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, as it is perfectly pure, and better than Soda for all purposes.

"THE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL."—The many kinds of common Saleratus found in market are weak, impure and unhealthy, and defraud the purchaser of his money. Pyle's Saleratus is entirely free from all those objections. Its great sale proves its popularity. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

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SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST.

By Andrew S. Fuller,

PRACTICAL HORTICULTURIST, RIDGEWOOD, BERGEN CO., N. J.

A new work, and the only one devoted to Small Fruits. Special treatises of this kind have the advantage that the author can more thoroughly discuss his subject, and go into greater detail, than in a work embracing both large and small fruits. The work covers the whole ground of Propagation, Culture, Varieties, Packing for Market, etc.

We predict that this work will bring Mr. Fuller many enemies, as he has given his opinion about varieties without reserve. On the other hand it will the more strongly endear him to all true lovers of horticulture, as these wish to have the merits of fruit given without reference to the persons who introduce them.

While very full on all the small fruits, the Currants and Raspberries have been more carefully elaborated than ever before, and in this important part of his book, the author has had the invaluable counsel of Charles Downing. The chapter on gathering and packing fruit is a valuable one, and in it are figured all the baskets and boxes now in common use. The book is very finely and thoroughly illustrated, and makes an admirable companion to his Grape Culturist.

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AMERICAN POMOLOGY.

APPLES.

BY DOCT. JOHN A. WARDER,

PRESIDENT OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

202 ILLUSTRATIONS.

To pomologists a work by Dr. Warder will need no commendation. Though a citizen of Ohio, he is so sure to be at any pomological gathering, be it East or West, that the whole country claims him, and if any one has a right to entitle his work *American Pomology* it is certainly Dr. Warder. In this work the author has attempted the difficult task of bringing apples into something like order.

This volume has about 750 pages, the first 375 of which are devoted to the discussion of the general subjects of propagation, nursery culture, selection and planting, cultivation of orchards, care of fruit, insects, and the like; the remainder is occupied with descriptions of apples. With the richness of material at hand, the trouble was to decide what to leave out. It will be found that while the old and standard varieties are not neglected, the new and promising sorts, especially those of the South and West, have prominence. A list of selections for different localities by eminent orchardists is a valuable portion of the volume, while the Analytical Index or *Catalogue Raisonne*, as the French would say, is the most extended American fruit list ever published, and gives evidence of a fearful amount of labor.

CONTENTS: I. Introductory.—II. History of the Apple. III. Propagation, Buds and Cuttings, Grafting, Budding, The Nursery.—IV. Dwarfing. V. Diseases.—VI. The Site for an Orchard.—VII. Preparation of the Soil for an Orchard.—VIII. Selection and Planting.—IX. Culture, etc.—X. Philosophy of Pruning.—XI. Thinning.—XII. Ripening and Preserving Fruits.—XIII. and XIV. Insects.—XV. Characters of Fruits and Their Value—Terms Used.—XVI. Classification. Necessity for, Basis of, Characters, Shape, Its Regularity, Flavor, Color, Their Several Values, etc., Description of Apples.—XVII. Fruit Lists—Catalogue and Index of Apples.

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Ladies' Olio.

A SUBLIME LESSON.

A LESSON in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no note of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto-words a dial bore,
And wisdom never preaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches;
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grave on earth's broad chart,
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely;
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All bodeless phantoms scorning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side
And bless the gracious Giver;
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

THE CROQUET GROUNDS AND GAME.

Our illustration, for which we are indebted to Madame Demorest's Magazine, gives the best ideal of a space of smoothly kept grass, in a yard or lawn,—an oblong of one hundred by sixty-five feet, in which this cheerful game, for ladies and gentlemen, or children, can be played. There may be gravel walks and shrubbery around it, if desired. A sloping bank of a foot high is well, yet not necessary.

Balls and mallets can be bought, or made from samples found in every town, the balls about 3¼ inches in diameter, and mallets in due proportion. The hoops or arches should be of round three-eighths inch wire, standing a foot or a little over, above the ground, and ten inches across. They show plainer, if painted white.

The arrangement of the arches, their number and distance apart, as shown in the diagram, is the best. Of course all can be varied, with size of ground, &c. Not over eight persons should play at a time, and four or six is best. If there be but two, each can use two balls.

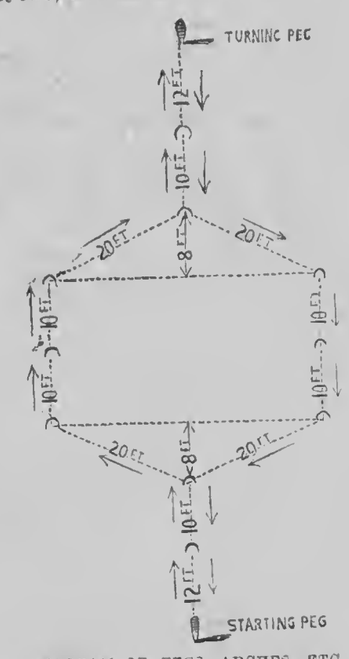


DIAGRAM OF PEGS, ARCHES, ETC.

The game consists in striking the balls from the starting peg through all the hoops to the peg at the other end, which must be struck. This is called "pegging." The balls are then driven back to the starting peg; as shown in the plan, by the direction of the arrows.

When all the balls on one side have gone around and hit the starting peg, that side has won. It is a light, active, and social recreation, combining good exercise with much enjoyment, both to actors and spectators, and is much in vogue.

FIG. 1.—SIDE STROKE.

Our figure, No. 1, gives the attitude in what is called the "side stroke." The "straight stroke" is given in figure 2.

FIG. 2.—STRAIGHT STROKE.

Both strokes are allowed. The rules of this cheery game, so beneficial in our deficiency of good out-of-door amusements, can easily be learned.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

It's a mysterious familiarity, this domestic unity. Study closely as we may, its hidden things are not revealed to us when we fancy ourselves most familiar therewith.

When the close companionship of wedded life begins, there begins also this familiarity,—mysterious not alone to the world, but to those thus intimately connected. Long years of domestic unity may fail to reveal the real character, and some new phase of life bring to light strange revelations. This could hardly be different, when each day brought new conflicts and cares, and consequently new discipline. Is it any wonder, then, that domestic life while bringing in the closest unity two beings, should at the same time admit of this great and fathomless distance?

To-day we may dine with a friend. The serene and sunny atmosphere of affection makes every one happy, and we say this is indeed a model home. Another day finds us with our friends again; we miss at once the sunlight of love, and see instead clouds; the brow of both husband and wife overshadowed, and no attempt we make at conversation or pleasantry can wholly dissipate the gloom. We discover, too, a spirit of strife (guarded by courtesy,) and study closely as we may, we cannot learn the cause of this sad change. The same evening we meet our friends at a social gathering, and they are happy as ever.

Mysterious life, bringing happiness one moment and wretchedness the next; and stranger still, five minutes conference made the clouds scatter and the sunlight of love look out again! Perhaps the words were simple that wrought this change. They might have been, "Forgive me—I spoke so hastily it has made us both wretched;" or some mysterious action may have been explained,—no matter, if to the purpose. This is but one trifling instance of domestic variance, yet the peace of hundreds is destroyed for nothing more.

There are days together when the curtain of gloom is drawn over aching hearts, concealing from the world this pain, or betraying most plainly their abiding grief. Sensitive hearts find in looks, words and actions a change from affection to coldness; and those closely united, and bearing the name of husband and wife, may be as far from knowing the cause of such estrangements as though they had never met. How sad to see families growing indifferent to all that makes life blessed, and becoming strangers in everything but form, and getting further and further away, until the frank and fearless confession—easily given at the first—becomes an insurmountable barrier. People living thus can hardly be expected to appear themselves, and how many are cruelly censured by observers for the cold and heartless words they speak, and the actions they commit, under the bondage of absorbing grief. With thought intent on one thing—trying to solve the mysteries of domestic infelicity—how can they appear natural? We are often thrown into the company of just such persons, and should we hasten to pronounce them disagreeable and selfish and churlish, when they are so wretched they scarcely heed anything? Let us meet the same persons a week hence and how different our opinion,—as different, indeed, as their prospects. The mystery of which they were so long ignorant is explained at last: *right* triumphed, and the husband and wife are saved untold misery by a few words of frank open-heartedness. How sad that the sacred relations of husband and wife should so often be subject to unfathomable mystery. Nothing but constant frankness can ever reveal what both should know to make them, even after long years of domestic unity, thoroughly acquainted.

Canandaigua, May, 1867.

WHEN a lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life a dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live.

OUR SPICE BOX.

WHY are good husbands like dough? Because women need them.

WHEN is a lady's neck not a neck? When it is a little bear (bare.)

WHY are old maids and doubtful propositions alike? Because they are neither of them a parent (apparent) to anybody.

"AM I not a little pale?" inquired a lady, who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub!" was the blunt reply.

A FEMALE school-teacher, in her advertisement, stated that she was "complete mistress of her own tongue." "If that's the case," said a caustic old bachelor, "she can't ask too much for her services."

A CYNICAL journalist says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war is that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enlist in matrimony as the next thing to war.

THE Lorain (Ohio) News says that the young ladies of that place walk on their tip-toes, and can't help it, as their waterfalls on the top of their heads draw up their back hair so tightly that they can't put their heels down squarely without great pain.

IN Massachusetts there is a place called Sanberry, where Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry married Miss Susan Elderberry, a niece of Deacon Dusenberry of Danberry. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Cranberry, at the house of Mr. Huckleberry.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE RIGHT PATH.

Too often do we see lads and young men walking our streets with the swing and utter abandon of the professed loafer, or passing in and out of the low grog-shops, which, alas! are much too prevalent now-a-days. And what a lesson it ought to be to parents, to try and guide the children given them in the right path.

The young child stands at the parting of two ways and can, with its simple faith and purity, be moulded to suit our minds. Youth comes, with all its freshness, its ambitions and its ready confidence in the goodness of all, and if guided aright these gala days of our lives will glide peacefuly into manhood, where golden opportunities are spread out before us, inviting *onward* and *upward*. To be sure, it is not for all to reach the goal of their ambition. But they can live a pure, noble and exalted life, and scatter such bright and lasting gems along the path that the journey of many a poor and sorrowing one may be smoother and more easy, while the thorns that seemed to pierce them at every step may be passed over without a murmur.

Meanwhile we swiftly pass the mid-day of life, and slowly descend the slope toward age; every day growing richer in the love of the good and true, and far more precious in the love of our families. We can, in memory, live over again the sunny day of childhood, can review our happy youth and earnest manhood, with a blessing on those who first guided us in the path of right.

There are great and noble works to be performed, and we should seek to be able and willing to perform them. There are millions to be trained to a higher life; there are duties we owe to society. We can not, we should not, shun responsibility or question the influence of a wise and loving life, which may be felt long after you and I, dear reader, have looked our last upon the green fields and wood-crowned hills of earth.

O! would all could understand the poet's meaning:

"Sculptors of life are we, as we stand
With our souls uncarved before us,
Waiting the hour, when at God's command
Our life-dream passes o'er us."

Crawford Co., Pa. E. H.

THE NATURAL WORLD.

This natural world is "a cupboard of food and a cabinet of pleasure," as the old poet quaintly puts it. All sorts of things are therein stored up for present and future use. On the lower shelves, which the savage man can reach to, are the rudest things,—acorns, roots, berries, wild apples, fish and flesh. Higher up there are corn, salt, wool, stones with fire to be beaten out by striking together; then live animals of various sorts; next metals, iron, copper, silver, gold, and the like, where he can reach up to them and take them down. A little further up are things to adorn the body,—ochre to paint the cheeks, feathers to trim the head, rubies and diamonds and many a twisted shell, still more to ornament the world; all sorts of finery for the Nootka Sound female and the Parisian woman. Still higher up are laid the winds to grind man's corn, waters to sift his meal; and above these are coals, waiting to become fire, and to be made the force of oxen, winds, rivers and men. Yet higher up lie the gases, which are to light a city, or take away the grief of a wound and make a man invulnerable and invincible to pain. Higher still are things which no man has yet climbed up to and looked at. There they lie, shelf above shelf, gallery above gallery, and the ceiling is far out of the telescopic sight of the farthest-sighted man.

A short savage, like KING PHILIP of Pokanoket, looks on the lower shelves and takes what he wants,—a club, a stone chip, shells or ears of corn,—and is content and thanks GOD for the world we live in. But the civilized man, who has grown as tall as ERICSSON, reaches higher and takes down wind power, steam power, lightning power, and hands them to us smaller boys who cannot yet reach so high. Some of the tallest-minded men stand on tip-toe and look up as high as they can see, and then report to us the great machinery and astronomical wheelwork which keep sun and moon in place, or report of the nice chemical and electrical gearing which holds the atoms of a pebble together, and whereby the great world grows grass for oxen, and corn for men.—*Selected.*

TENNYSON'S GARDEN.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in his last letter, says:—"At Farringford, Mr. Tennyson has two specimens of the ilex, which, for luxuriant beauty of form, I have never seen surpassed in Italy. Among his trees I also found a splendid *magnolia grandiflora*, the Italian umbrella pine, cypress, and a variety of the araucaria. The fan-palm of China (*chamerops excelsa*) has been planted in the Queen's gardens at Osborne, and has grown, thus far, without requiring any protection during the winter.

"Mr. Tennyson's *sequoia* (the giant of California,) which was planted by the hand of Garibaldi, is now thriving vigorously. His gardener was obliged to protect it by a wire cage, and, I suspect, is still a little nervous whenever a stranger approaches the illustrous tree. In all the sheltered nooks of the park, snowdrops, cowslips and daffodils are blooming, and one rhododendron already lit up with rosy fires the dark green of the 'dry-tongued laurel.' I shall not offend the Lares of Farringford by any details of the life they guard; but the many friends of the poet, beyond the Atlantic, will be satisfied to know that not one inch of his six feet of stature has yet been beat by time. He is still erect, vigorous and full of creative life. Many a golden note will yet flow from that full-voiced fountain of song."

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.

BLESSED be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment, as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off one of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

PERHAPS angels are less blessed than man from being able to remember no childhood.

Sabbath Reading.

THE OTHER WORLD.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It lies around us like a cloud,
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek;
Amid our worldly cares,
Its gentle voices whisper love.
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And palpitates the veil between
With breathings almost heard.

The silence, awful, sweet, and calm,
They have no power to break;
For mortal words are not for them
To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet they glide,
So near to press they seem.
They lull us gently to our rest,
They melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring,
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be;—

To close the eye, and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss.
And, gently drawn in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this—

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are.
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us! watch us still:
Press nearer to our side:
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helpings glide.

Let death between us be as naught,
A dried and vanished stream;
Your joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

ROWLAND HILL'S LAST SERMON.

I HEARD poor old Rowland Hill's last sermon on Sunday morning. It was very affecting when he used the painful word "Farewell." He reminded all those who were the true followers of Christ that their separation was but temporary—that they should all meet again in heaven. The sobs in the church could then be heard, and they were very general. There was a magnificent sermon in the evening, in allusion to the last sermon of their venerable pastor in the morning. The text was very applicable—our Saviour's words to the apostles when He was about to quit this earth—"I will not leave you comfortless." The good old man used this remarkable sentence in the morning:—"I do think," said he, "a young, idle clergyman to be numbered among the most wicked upon earth; and to tell you the truth, I should have been ashamed to live so long (eighty-eight years) if I had not worked hard and done my utmost, and used all my strength in God's service. I am now in the valley; but in all my travels I could never see the top of the mountains until I got into the valley."—*My Note Book.*

"FEAR NOTHING BUT SIN."

A GROUP had gathered around the couch of a dying mother. In an hour least expected, the summons had come, bidding her depart to the spirit land. She had but a moment to think—to say farewell to the loved ones of her household. Hastily calling them together, they were only in time to hear her dying message—"Fear nothing but sin." It was all that she could say. Upon the sound of the last word, the cord of life snapped, and "she was not; for God took her." The children were motherless, but what a legacy she had left them! In that single moment of her life she had given them advice of a priceless nature. Through all their days it might remain with them, and serve as a safe guide on life's pilgrimage.

Few indeed are they who improve their last moments as did that pious mother. Had she been permitted to speak for hours, she could not have said more, or more to the purpose, than she said in that single moment. Surely, "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

HOW TO DO GOOD.

DR. JOHNSON wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal at once, will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovel of dirt after another; one shovel at a time. Thus, drops make the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never wait to do a great deal of good at once. If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first thing we can, and the next, and then the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

WHY should'st thou think hardly of thy barrenness and punishment of conscience, when thou art hugging many wedges of gold and dross with thee, and trying to keep the favor of Israel as well?

How long may it take a man to embrace CHRIST as his Saviour? As long as it takes a drowning man to let go a straw and lay hold of an offered rope.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

BESSEMER STEEL.

A COMPANY of gentlemen visited the works of WINSLOW & GRISWOLD, at Troy, a few days since, to see the process of making steel direct from pig iron, and were greatly pleased with both process and result—the economy of the first, and the excellence of the last. This invention of a Prussian—BESSEMER—is in use in England, and several kindred processes have been devised in this country, the owners of which have adjusted their conflicting claims, and chosen an agent to sell the right to manufacture.

At Troy the work is beginning on a large scale; also at the great Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., at Wyandotte, Mich., and perhaps at some other places.

An article, excellent for railroad bars, and even for edged-tools, can be made at a cost less than double that of iron. Steel rails are used in England, and their use is beginning here. It is thought they will last more than five times as long as iron, and are safer from breakage. This is to be a vast business in this country, and of great benefit.

A few years ago, cast steel, for which we had always relied on England, was made of equal excellence in Pittsburg, just in time to save us from foreign dependence through the war. And the making it in this country reduced the price, and saved us millions of dollars during that great struggle. The mills have made about a third of what we use, and could supply our whole consumption; and here comes another great invention, by which we trust both inventors and the people will be large gainers.

SENSIBILITY OF FLAME.

A LECTURE on the sensibility between a flame under certain conditions, and certain sounds, was recently delivered at the Royal Institute of Great Britain. Illustrating these phenomena, Prof. Tyndall said:

"Some of these flames are of marvelous sensibility; one such is at present burning before you. It is nearly twenty inches long; but the slightest tap on a distant anvil knocks it down to eight. I shake this bunch of keys, or these few copper coins, in my hand; the flame responds to every tinkle. I may stand at a distance of twenty yards from this flame; the dropping of a sixpence from a height of a couple of inches into a hand already containing coin, knocks the flame down. I cannot walk across the floor without affecting the flame. The creaking of my boots sets it in a violent commotion. The crumpling of a bit of paper, or the rustle of a silk dress, does the same. It is startled by the plashing of a rain-drop. I speak to the flame, repeating a few lines of poetry; the flame jumps at intervals, apparently picking certain sounds from my utterance to which it can respond, while it is unaffected by others."

THE ANILINE DYES.

A NEW red has been obtained by Coupier, by a combination of two of the hydro-carbine bases of coal tar, which he has decided to be incapable of yielding a color in their separate condition. It is named Toluen Red, and is pronounced the richest red yet known. The so-called aniline dyes are among the most beautiful results of chemistry. The series already includes and rivals the colors of the rainbow, and Coupier's analysis promises indefinite varieties of beauties to come. Beginning with the admired varieties of purple and red, such as mauve, magenta, etc., additions like that above named have followed, including the splendid green called verdine, unchanged by candle light, a blue as clear as opal or the Italian sky, a good yellow, and a fair black. The intensity of these colors is shown in the fact that one grain of magenta in a million of water gives a good red, one in ten millions a rose-pink, one in twenty millions gives a blush to the water, and one in fifty millions a reddish glow.

DEODORIZERS.

THE following list of cheap and valuable disinfectants has heretofore appeared in print, but its republication may be productive of good at this season of the year:

Two pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water, and poured into a vault, will prevent the formation of sulphureted hydrogen gas for some time, and will generally be sufficient to remove all nuisance.

A layer of charcoal dust will prevent the escape of all offensive odor from any decomposed substance.

One pound of nitrate of lead dissolved in a pailful of water, is excellent for sinks, sink drains and vaults.

If other things fail, chloride of lime is always effectual, and may be freely used in vaults and upon other collections of filth, but is considered unhealthy to be used in dwellings, where its odors are inhaled during sleep.

COPPER alloyed so as to come under the term bronze has been made hard enough to receive and retain an edge so as to be used for cutting instruments, yet it is softened by being heated and plunged in cold water, while iron and steel are hardened by precisely the same process.

PURE paraffine is a good preservative for the polished surface of iron and steel. The paraffine should be warmed, rubbed on, and then wiped off with a woolen rag. It will not change the color, whether bright or blue, and will protect the surface better than any varnish.

CURIOUS PROPERTY OF IRON.

IN 1850, Mr. Marsh, an able chemist of the royal arsenal, England, discovered that it is invariable with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red-hot, and ignite any substance with which it comes in contact. This he found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the origin of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron, brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagration and the loss of many lives. The tendency of molstened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the French chemist, Lemary, as far back as 1670.

VEGETABLE SILK.—The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru, of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is inclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed small and easily separated from the fiber. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fiber, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy is said to be unsurpassed.

FIRE-PROOF WASH FOR SHINGLES.—A wash, composed of lime, salt, and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-washing, renders the roof fifty per cent. more secure against taking fire from falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing up the space between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent it from warping.—*Mirror & Farmer.*

CEMENT FOR KNIFE HANDLES.—1. Lay a piece of alum on the stove, and when melted roll the knife shank in it, and immediately thrust it firmly into the handle. It will soon be ready for use.

2. Fine brick dust stirred into melted rosin and used hot will fix knife and fork handles very firmly.

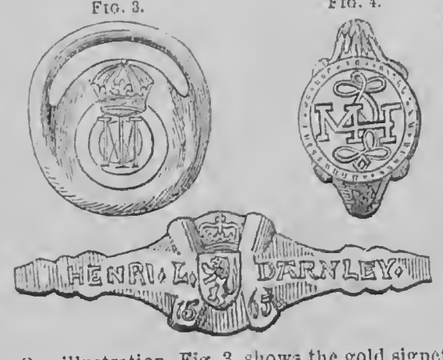
3. Mix equal parts of wood ashes and common salt with water enough to make a mortar. Fill the handle with this, and then drive in the shank and let it dry. I also fixed a stove spud in this way and it is very tight.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Various Topics.

HISTORIC SIGNET RINGS.

THE finger-ring has long been worn, by both men and women, and in Europe are choice collections of *antiques*, even from the days of old Rome, and the times of CHARLEMAGNE and Queen ELIZABETH. Signet rings, with the "mark" of the owner, were used by royalty, nobility, and leading tradesmen, and are often curious and rich in their devices.

FIG. 3. FIG. 4.



Our illustration, Fig. 3, shows the gold signet ring of MARY Queen of Scots, now in the British museum. On the face is engraved the royal arms of Scotland, the motto, IN DEFENS, and her initials, M. R. The cut shows the inner side—a crowned monogram formed of the letters M and A, for MARY and the Duke of Albany, Lord DARNLEY—her unfortunate husband. Sir HENRY ALLIS thinks this ring was sent to ELIZABETH, who was much opposed to the DARNLEY marriage.

The Waterton collection has the ring of HENRY, Lord DARNLEY, the husband of Queen MARY; of which Fig. 4, shows the face, with M. & H. (MARY and HENRY,) joined by a lover's knot; and the cut below is the inner side of the ring. We give also another of sad interest;—the signet ring given by Queen ELIZABETH to her favorite, the Earl of Essex. The Queen, when passionately attached to him, gave him the ring with the earnest assurance that she would pardon any fault, or save from any peril, whenever he sent it to her.

Years after he was judged guilty of treason, she signed his death warrant with great agony, but expected the ring would reach her so that she could grant a pardon. It did not come, and in pitiful despair she heard, in her palace, the cannon that announced his death on the block. Essex had sent the ring by the Countess of Nottingham, wife of the Lord Admiral, who was an enemy to the unfortunate Earl, and compelled her to secrete it. On her death bed, the Countess sent for her royal mistress, "and humbly implored mercy from GOD and forgiveness from her earthly sovereign, who did not only refuse to give it, but having shook her, as she laid in bed, sent her with most awful curses, to a higher tribunal."

Such is FRANCIS OSBORNE'S account of this terrible scene. Dr. BIRCH says ELIZABETH'S words were "GOD may forgive you but I never can." The Queen soon died, melancholy and broken-hearted.

It is but a few days since we saw, and heard, and can never forget, the wonderful and life-like rendering of this scene by the great RISTORI. The cameo head of ELIZABETH (Fig. 5,) is cut in onyx with great accuracy and excellence.

FIGURE 5.

We give also a seal ring found by a laborer's wife in the mill near Stratford-on-Avon church yard, in 1810, now in the collection of Shakspearean relics of that town. (Fig. 6.) It is of gold, weighs 12 dwts., and bears the initials, W. S,—doubtless the poet's ring.

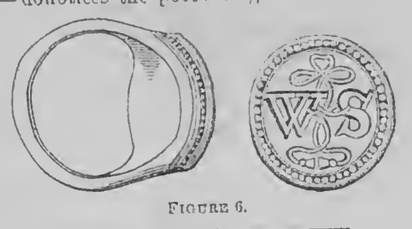


FIGURE 6.

THE SOUTH—ITS RESOURCES.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—WHAT CAN BE.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is devoted to the discussion of the best modes of farming, and the pursuits connected therewith, and to the giving such mental and moral food, such aid and suggestion in the wise conduct of life, as may help to a higher standard of manhood and womanhood, and make country life cheerful and healthful. Intimately interlinked as are all industrial pursuits, we devote some share of attention to the great world of inventive genius, and skill, and labor, in workshops, and mills, and factories, in which so many of the people live. All these sink or swim together, and we should be broad enough of vision to see that there is no real antagonism of interests, but that all should thrive, for the common weal. The interests of labor are one all over the land; and, with our growing home demand, and extended commerce, there will be ample call for all the products of our soil from Maine to California.

A word, in this catholic spirit, on the resources of the South—premising that word by an expression of belief that the industrial triumph which her people can achieve, in developing the wealth of soil, and mine, and forest, and putting farm and factory side by side, will be the opening way to concord, unity and enjoyment. Let us see what has been done, and surely still more can be accomplished. Of rice, from 1850 to 1860, some 200,000,000 pounds was the yearly product, and experiments have proved that it can be raised on a wider area; not only on the irrigated fields of South Carolina and Georgia, but in other regions. In 1860, the yield of sugar was 221,726,000 pounds, or about a third of our importation. As the cane can be grown, not alone in Louisiana, but in parts of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas; this can be largely increased. The 5,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each, of cotton raised in 1860 can be largely added to, over the wide range of the nine States that produce this great staple. The experiments in India seem to indicate that taking quantity and quality together, we have the vantage ground, which is of vast importance in the world's great marts. The long staple cotton, like the high priced Sea Island variety, can be grown in extensive districts, too. Years ago our Government was officially informed by our Consul at Naples, that Italian cotton lands yielding less than ours, were held at $450 per acre. Tobacco has been, and can be, grown in great quantities.

But our Northern products flourish South also, in every State, more or less. Tennessee is a great corn granary; the wheat of Virginia is abundant and of fine quality; fine fruits, apples, peaches, &c., can be produced far more than in the past. The product of food, per head, in 1860 was larger than in New England, or even the Middle States, or any part of the world save the North-Western States. In 1860, 230,000,000 bushels of corn, 26,000,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000,000 bushels of oats, 5,500,000 bushels of potatoes, and 48,000,000 pounds of butter were the fruits of Southern industry.

The mild winters make stock raising advantageous, and the 1,500,000 horses, 700,000 mules, 10,000,000 cattle, 4,000,000 sheep, and 13,000,000 swine, all valued at some $331,567,176 in 1860, made up a larger supply per head, than in any part of our country except on the Pacific.

These are but glimpses of past results, and all these while a careless system, quaintly described by a Southern orator, HENRY A. WISE of Virginia, in a speech at a political meeting in his own State in 1855, was far too prevalent. He said:—"Commerce has long ago spread her sails and sailed away from you. You have not, as yet, dug more than coal enough to warm yourselves at your own hearths; you have set no tilt hammer of Vulcan to strike blows worthy of gods in your own iron foundries; you have not yet spun more than coarse cotton enough, in the way of manufacture, to clothe your own slaves. You have had no commerce, no mining, no manufactures. You have relied on the single power of agriculture. Your sedge patches outshine the sun. Your inattention to your only source of wealth has scared the very bosom of mother earth. Instead of having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, you have had to chase the stump-tailed steer through the sedge patches to procure a tough beef steak."

All this can and will be changed, in the fast-coming future, and it is the noble task of Southern men of ability, intelligence, breadth of views and leading influence, to accept this golden opportunity for carrying *on* and *up* the condition of the people. Whatever the RURAL can do in this shall be cheerfully undertaken, and in all fraternity of spirit we would say to the men wise and strong enough to enter this rich field, in the words of GERALD MASSEY, the poet of England's workmen:

"Work, Brothers mine; work hand and brain;
We'll win the Golden Age again,
And Love's Millenial morn shall rise
In happy hearts and blessed eyes.
Hurrah! Hurrah! true Knights are we
In Labor's lordlier chivalry."

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

THE Belgian war office having instituted an inquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained:

FRANCE.—480,000 Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the greatest portion to be finished before the first of March, 1868.

PRUSSIA.—The needle gun and rifled cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufactories are very busy in completing the stores for the arsenals; 1,100,000 breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.—The alteration of 600,000 guns on the Wanzl principle; 300,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

SOUTH GERMANY.—Bavaria, Wertemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifled cannon is preferred, and large orders are in course of execution.

ENGLAND.—150,000 Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle; 350,000 guns of the same kind will be ready in the course of the year; 1,000 guns are being converted every day in the government factories; 426 rifled cannon of various calibre will be manufactured by the end of the year.

RUSSIA.—600,000 guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle gun.) 300,000 will be ready by the beginning of next year. Nine hundred breech-loading cannon are in the course of construction to complete the field batteries.

DENMARK.—The Chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon.

HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Snider principle.

ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE.—The breech-loading gun adopted. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. Krupp of Essen, in Prussia.

BELGIUM.—Will continue the use of the rifled Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breech-loading small arm.

WELL DESCRIBED.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Philadelphia paper describes the Paris Exposition building as follows:—Take a round of gingerbread with a hole in the middle. The hole represents a garden. Around the hole describe, with a knife, eight or ten circles; each of these is an aisle running quite round the Exhibition. Across these concentric circles draw, from the hole to the circumference of your gingerbread, 30 or 40 straight lines or radii. These separate the nations. Now, if you want to look at machinery, being a machinist yourself, begin with the great outer ring or circle, and you will pass, in their order, the machineries of every nation. The second interior ring is devoted entirely to furniture. Go round it and you can study the upholstery of mankind. The third ring is devoted to clothing. Follow this round and all the fashions of the world and the wearers will be demonstrated.

GOLD AND SILVER FOR 1866.—Well-informed persons estimate the product as follows:—California, $25,000,000; Montana, $18,000,000; Idaho, $17,000,000; Colorado, $17,000,000; Nevada, $16,000,000; Oregon, $8,000,000; Other sources, $5,000,000. Total, $106,000,000. This is four times as great as the total product of the world less than thirty years ago. For the last thirteen years the yield of gold in California has been decreasing, but the yield of the quartz mines on the Pacific coast is increasing slowly. But it drifts away to Europe and leaves us—even with our rich mines—poor in specie. We must produce and make more at home, and buy less abroad.

A MODEL ADVERTISEMENT.—The following, posted on the outside of a house in Chicago, is a specimen of terse, direct and comprehensive advertising:

"This house is $40 per month—two parlors, dining-room and kitchen below; above, four bedrooms, with closets. The whole in a wretched condition; the paint worn off, the paper in the parlors torn and smoky, that of the dining-room entirely falling off. The landlord makes no repairs, not even a pane of glass. No gas; very cold in winter. A back way for fuel but none for groceries. This is to prevent questions and bell pulling. No one shown through the house."

POLITICIANS by trade should be confined to unseasoned food, for they don't earn their salt.

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES

NUMBER SIX.

FLORIDA.

FLORIDA was named by JUAN PONCE DE LEON, its Spanish discoverer, in 1512, from *Pasqua, Florida*, the Catholic Palm Sunday. In 1763, the Spanish ceded it to England, in 1783 it was ceded back to Spain, and in 1821 it was made over to the United States by Spain.

The territory reached west to the Mississippi; but the western part is now included in Alabama and the States west. Florida is a peninsula reaching South between the Atlantic on the east and the Gulf of Mexico west, 400 miles, and some 140 miles wide, with an extent of 50,000 square miles. Its shores are flat and sandy; inland we find barrens of large extent, covered with pitch and yellow pine, wiry grass which is food for cattle, and interspersed with hummocks or hills, on which cane, cotton and indigo can be easily raised.

The river swamps yield rice, and often the best cotton. Its forest trees—pines, palms, cedars and live oaks, grow to great size, and the flowering shrubs are magnificent.

The great *Magnolia, Grandiflora* grows 100 feet high, its glossy green leaves showing off the beautiful flowers, often eight inches in diameter, with their delicate white petals and rich fragrance filling the air for a mile around—a marvel of glorious beauty. Olives, oranges and lemons grow abundantly. Sick people from the North often spend the winters on the coast where the air is very mild and even.

St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States. Population of the State in 1860, 140,424.

Its Seal has the thirteen stars for the original States, the eagle, with laurel, arrows, and the *cactus*, and, on either side, the everglades, an Indian and a soldier.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi was settled by the French, who founded Natchez in 1716; but was ceded to the English in 1763, made a Territory of the United States in 1798, and a State in 1817.

Along the Mississippi River, which is its western boundary, are swamps, often flooded by the river, in which the singular Spanish moss hangs from the branches of great cypress trees, giving all a gloomy aspect.

Bluffs reach to the river occasionally, and the interior is rolling land, hills and bluffs, with heavy forests, and soil yielding large crops of cotton, and in which figs, peaches, plums, sweet potatoes and corn can be raised abundantly.

Its extent is 45,700 square miles, and the population in 1860, 791,305.

Its Seal has the eagle in its center, and on either side the cotton press, mailed soldiers and Indians.

ALABAMA.

In 1800 the country including Alabama and Mississippi was taken from Georgia and made a Territory. In 1819 Alabama was made a State, with its present limits.

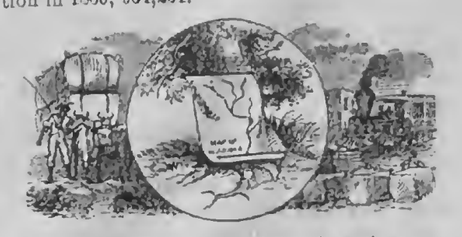
Its southern part bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, for 50 miles, is low and level, with pine and cypress trees on the sandy and light soil. The middle of the State is hilly, with fine prairies and level plains, some open and some heavily timbered, with black oak, post oak, hickory, &c., and a rich, deep soil.

Along the rivers are swamps and cane bottoms, some of which are very rich.

The northern region is mountainous, yet rich where not too broken. The Alleghany mountains touch the north-east front. Its growth in population has been rapid,—the fine soil and healthy climate of the interior being attractive.

Cotton is the great staple, but wheat, corn, rice and oats grow abundantly.

It has 51,000 square miles, and is over three hundred miles long, North and South. Population in 1860, 964,201.



Its Seal is simply the live oak and a map, with cotton bales, workmen and railroad cars on either side.

"JUST A FEW WORDS to fill up this corner."—So say the printers, and they must be obeyed. Cant find anything short enough. Plenty of "long yarns," but just a little short piece is wanted. Boys and girls, it *is* some trouble to get the RURAL just right. But then, it's some trouble, if you choose to fret about it, to do anything. Take things quietly, and do the best we can, and the trouble goes as a cloud passes from the sky. This just fills the corner, and its all done.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From New York.

THE Nicaragua steamship Santiago de Cuba was wrecked near Atlantic City, N. J., with 400 persons on board. Only seven were lost.

Whiskey is so keenly hunted for by revenue officers that but few distilleries are in operation in the city.

The adjourned conference of the friends of American industry was held at the Astor House. Peter Cooper, Esq., was in the chair, and a good representation of the various industrial interests of the country.

After the adoption of the Constitution the following list of officers was accepted, the names of Secretaries omitted, to be filled by Executive Council. Temporary officers:

President—Peter Cooper. Vice-Presidents—E. B. Ward, Michigan; D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Judge Cauldwell, Tennessee; Gov. Pierpont, Virginia; J. M. Edmonds, Texas; Gov. Davis, Georgia; John B. Walker, Georgia; Gov. Holden, North Carolina; Gen. Johnson, Arkansas; Judge Smith, Alabama; Judge Field, Mississippi; Judge H. L. Bond, Maryland; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord, New York, and John Nazro, Wisconsin. Treasurer—Fisher Howe, New York. An Executive Council has also been formed of gentlemen from every section of the country.

On the 16th of May $2,831,500 in specie went to Europe from New York.

Ristori has sailed to Europe.

Presbyterian N. S. General Assembly.

THIS large and influential assemblage closed its sessions of almost two weeks at the Brick Church in this city, this week. Two hundred and thirty delegates, clergy and laymen, were present from New England to California—*one more* than ever met before.

H. A. NELSON, D. D., of St. Louis, acted as Moderator. Rev. JOHN HALL and JAMES DENHAM, D. D., were delegates from Ireland, and Rev. JAMES WELLS and P. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., of Glasgow, represented the Free Church of Scotland.

Reports on various subjects, meetings for business, prayer, and the presentation of various subjects, filled three sessions each day.

From the large number present, most of the addresses were brief, yet all the more of interest and ability, such as reach an audience, was packed into them. Home and Foreign Missions, Education, Sabbath Schools, Publications, and Church Erection, were leading subjects; and the proposed union of the Old and New Schools was discussed, with a strong feeling in favor of such step.

The audiences were large and the interest unabated.

From the West.

DETROIT sends $5,000 to the poor of the Southern States.

Temperance petitions against licenses are going into the Constitutional Convention at Lansing, Michigan, numerously.

Mining stocks in San Francisco are active, and rich gold leads are reported, found around Nevada.

One hundred and twelve thousand and twenty-seven acres of public lands were disposed of at the Ionia (Mich.) office in April, and twelve thousand acres in March, at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Indian troubles on the plains still continue, but the Sioux are divided—some for peace, some for war—and there seems some prospects of settlement, yet no certainty. The military forces are active.

A party of eastern capitalists and railroad men, W. B. Astor, Peter Cooper, Isaac Hinckley of Philadelphia, &c., have been to St. Joseph and St. Louis, Mo., and a part of them to Leavenworth, and the end of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Losses of cattle by cold and want of food have been great in Texas and parts of Nebraska, reaching to a tenth of all the stock. Much of this could have been avoided by care and foresight.

Latest European News.

THE famous Derby race, near London the 22d of May, was won by Hermit. There were 250,000 spectators, and the stakes were $40,000.

Flood and Duffy, Fenians, were sentenced at Dublin to hard labor for life in prison.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 will be all right again in a fortnight.

At midnight, May 20th, the House of Commons voted on an amendment to the Reform Bill, granting woman suffrage, rejecting it by 123 majority.

Earl Derby says the American question will be amicably settled.

Frazer Trenholm & Co., cotton dealers in Liverpool, failed with large debts.

They were rebel government agents in the war, and our Government has claims against them, which, however, are secured.

BERLIN, May 21st.—A plot at Hanover to assassinate King William and Bismarck has been discovered and several arrests were made.

LONDON, May 21.—Earl Derby says, officially, that the Fenian Burke is to be hung, but it is thought he will not.

Luxemburg is to remain in the Zoll-Verein. The Czar of Russia, King William of Prussia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Sultan of Turkey, will be in Paris about the 8th of June. Denmark complains that Prussia disregards the Schleswig treaty of 1865.

In a Fenian riot at Kilkenny 13 policemen were stoned and badly hurt, but the turmoil was subdued.

The Cretans seem not to fear the heavy Turkish preparations against them. Reports come of terrible cruelties against women and children by the Turks.

From the South.

GEN. POPE has removed the Mayor and Chief of Police at Mobile, and put other men in their places.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that notes given for slaves sold before the war are worthless. This affects at least $100,000,000 worth of paper.

Divorces in New Orleans are ten times more frequent than before the war—mostly of those married during or after the struggle.

The leading manufacturing city of the South, by next fall, will be Columbus, Ga., as the cotton mills burned there are rebuilding.

The Richmond Enquirer says that it has made careful examination of its exchanges from all parts of Virginia, and has come to the conclusion that the wheat crop promises to be an unusual success, and it feels encouraged to hope that oats, corn and tobacco will be at least equal to the average.

A gentleman who has lately passed over the inundated country between the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya, thinks that not less than five thousand cattle, horses and mules have been drowned this year in that region of country, besides large numbers of hogs and sheep.

MEXICO.—The city of Mexico is still closely besieged, and it is said Miramon and Maximilian will be shot if captured. Miramon was repulsed with heavy loss by the Liberals, and driven back into Queretaro.

LATER.—A telegram dated San Luis Potosi, May 15th, has been received at the State Department at Washington, as follows:—"Queretaro has fallen this morning at eight o'clock. Maximillian, Mejia, Costello, and Miramon are prisoners." We learn by telegraph that President Juarez has ordered the prisoners to be shot.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—There are now in England between two thousand and three thousand shareholders in companies founded upon the principle of uniting the interests of the capitalists with the interests of the workers, and at least eight thousand to ten thousand work people are employed by these companies. These numbers are daily increasing. In view of the frequency of "strikes" with us, their bad influence on all, and the discussions as to hours of labor, these signs from over the ocean are of special interest.

TRADE WITH RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The San Francisco papers, in noticing the steam communication with the new American territory, state that New Archangel is the center of a fur trade that employs some fifty vessels, and gives the Russians a profit of $500,000 annually, whilst with Victoria a trade of $50,000 yearly profit is had by the inhabitants of New Archangel. The harbor of that city is a fine one.

CANADA.—The "Dominion of Canada," by the Queen's proclamation, is made up by the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The N. Y. Herald has reports of 30,000 Fenians to concentrate on the borders in June, of arms stored at St. Albans, and guns being largely made in New York. The Canadians are awake and preparing, it is said.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Judiciary Committee are sitting five or six hours a day on various subjects, and expect to close early this month. Gen. Fullerton, and the Washington agent of the N. Y. Associated Press, were examined, the latter about the last year's Presidential Excursion. Internal revenue receipts from June 1st, 1866, to May 25th, $240,798,808.

"THE AMERICA"—A locomotive from the Grant Company, Patterson, N. J., had the first prize at the Paris Exposition. There were some twenty or thirty others of French, Austrian, Russian and English make, and the Committee were hardly able to decide, but the candor of an Englishman, one of the members, turned the scale in favor of the "America."

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—A Washton dispatch says, statements of the public debt for some time to come will show an increase. The coin and currency needed to meet interest due in May, June and July will be large. This is probably owing to interest on some species of bonds due just now and will be temporary.

HAYTI.—Intelligence from Hayti is to the effect that another attempt at revolution had been made at Jacmel. Salnave was everywhere accepted as Dictator General, but the council of Generals who elected him were each one of them aiming to start a revolution in his own interest.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A bridge to start from the American side, just below the falls, and reach Canada near the Clifton House, is soon to be built, and will be a great convenience to pleasure tourists and to others.

THE CABINET ORGAN.—The single house of Mason & Hamlin has succeeded in so far outstripping its rivals that the question, "Who makes the best reed organs?" is no longer an open one. Of the excellence of these instruments we have, for our own part, become perfectly satisfied by frequent personal trials of the Mason & Hamlin instruments, and of various others. It is patent and undeniable.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The News Condenser.

— Chili and Peru have settled their disputes.

— Wheat in Kansas has sold at $3 per bushel.

— California has 398 saw-mills costing $2,500,000.

— "Blind Tom" is concerting in Paris with great success.

— "Idlewild," the home of the late N. P. Willis, is for sale.

— Ex-Confederate P. M. General Reagan is a lawyer, in Texas.

— A railroad direct from Buffalo to Washington is talked of.

— There are 300 women physicians in the country, doing well.

— Massachusetts clears $20,000 from the State Prison this year.

— Gen. Hooker and wife sail for Europe the 1st for his health.

— The Great Eastern lost $80,000 by her last trip to New York.

— 725,000 one cent pieces are held by a New York ferry company.

— A $100,000 union school house is talked of in Jackson, Mich.

— 300 pairs of carpet slippers are made each day in a Boston factory.

— Geo. Peabody gave away $4,000,000 in his year's stay in this country.

— 13,106,000 letters passed through the Post Office at Cincinnati in 1866.

— Queretaro seems about the "last ditch" of Maximilian and his army.

— 27,619 emigrants reached New York in three months up to April 1st.

— Geraldine Hooper, 25 years old is preaching with great effect in England.

— 1,000 men are to work on a canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior.

— Hon. W. E. Dodge of N. Y., has given $30,000 to Williams College, Mass.

— The May-day movings in New York cost $200,000 in breakages and cartage.

— John Brown, Jr., cultivates grapes on Put-in-Bay Island, near Sandusky, O.

— Seneca Lake rose 16 inches on the 15th ult., and is higher than for 25 years.

— The assessed value of Chicago is $86,000,000: income from taxes $1,700,000.

— 93,907,682 passengers went over the street car lines in New York last year.

— Miss Sylvia Hardy of Wilton, Maine, is 7 feet high, and weighs 350 pounds.

— $18,000 was stolen from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury at Washington.

— Parepa Rosa is to sing at Dr. Tyng's Church, in New York, for $3,000—yearly.

— Ossian E. Dodge, vocalist and humorist, is married to Miss Pratt of St. Paul.

— The Mannys, mower and reaper makers, Rockford, Ill., return 59,181 income.

— 425 applications for patents were filed at the Washington office in one week.

— 5,500,000 passengers traveled by cars in Connecticut last year, and but six killed.

— A journeyman blacksmith says he has struck for hire wages 25 years with success.

— Mayne Reid, the boy story teller, has started a paper in London—the Little Times.

— J. M. Vromans of Switzerland Co., Ind., sheared 78 pounds from six Cotswold sheep.

— Gen. Howard has a farm near Washington to be sold at cost in small lots to freedmen.

— 670 persons joined the Congregational Churches in Massachusetts one Sunday in May.

— Thousands of children, under 15, are trained to theft in New York; so says the Post.

— 100 feet depth of snow laid in a ravine on Thos. Bryant's farm in Worthington, Mass.

— Reports of the massacre of people on the steamer Miner on Missouri river are untrue.

— Seventeen newly married couples were at the International Hotel, Niagara, May 10th.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—Among the many things for which New York Merchants are famous, is the magnitude of their enterprises, and the far-reaching character of their ventures. The operations of the present day throw those of a few years past quite into the shade, and often equal those of a similar kind in the commercial marts of the Old World. The recent large operations by THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY have taken the trade by surprise, and are rather a novelty in this market. The taking up of two cargoes within a week, comprising 15,331 packages Black, and 22,849 packages of Japan, for immediate consumption, at a cost of about a million and a half of dollars, indicates the extensive nature of the Company's business, and deserves a passing notice at our hands. The consumption of Tea in this Country is largely on the increase.—*Shipping and Commercial List, New York, May 15, 1867.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, May 28, 1867.

THE money market at the East is without material change. For a few days last week there was a tendency to increased rates of interest, and first-class collaterals were only acceptable. Domestic exchange is still largely in favor of New York, and money continues to flow to that point from country institutions. At Chicago, Cincinnati and other large towns West, the market is close, and in some places exceedingly tight, in consequence of the prevailing dullness in business. Money is very scarce at the South, and planters are paying in some instances 10 per cent. a month, and see no way of relief until the proceeds of their growing crops are available.

The great Liverpool cotton merchants, Frazier, Trenholm & Co., failed last week. This firm was well known during the progress of the Rebellion as the aiders and abettors of the Confederacy. Their liabilities are reported at £4,000,000, or about $20,000,000. At New York, and at the South, their bills were extensively held. This failure had some effect on the price of gold, which advanced. The shipments of gold last week were unusually large. Government sold gold freely during the week, putting from two to three hundred thousand dollars on the market daily.

Since the first of January the exports of specie from New York have been something over $15,000,000. The receipts of gold from California continue large. The receipts at New York since January 1st amount to over $35,000,000—being some $10,000,000 over the receipts for the corresponding time last year.

All the leading stocks continue depressed. The "good time coming" for brokers and stock operators does not seem to arrive yet.

The Western Railroads, notwithstanding the reported dullness in trade, seem to be doing a good business. The aggregate receipts of seventeen of the leading Western Roads, for the month of April, were over $1,500,000 in excess of the amount received for the corresponding time in 1866.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The prices of wheat and flour continue high, and the supply does not increase. All accounts concur in representing the prospects of the growing wheat crop as very promising. The crop in Kentucky and Tennessee will be unusually large this season, and the cutting will commence by the first of June.

WOOL.—The market at the East continues dull, and manufacturers are buying sparingly. It is uncertain yet what will be the opening price for the new clip.

DRY GOODS.—For the last ten days there has been very great anxiety on the part of eastern jobbers to press sales, and prices have declined. Manufacturers have large stocks of goods on hand, and they will probably be compelled to dispose of them at prices much less than the cost of production.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$18,00@18,50	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	16,00@17,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	9@ 10c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@25,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,00@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	62½@87½c
Wheat, red	3,25@ 3,50	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white,	3,50@ 3,75	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,30	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,50@ 1,75	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats,	80@ 85c	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 0
Barley,	1,12@ 1,25	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@24,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess,	21,00@25,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Peas,	1,30@1 40
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	**Sundries.**	
Hams,	14½@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	90@ 99	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	20@ 22c	Do. chestnut	5,50@0,00
Do. packed	15@ 18	Do. soft	3,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	18@ 20	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	15@ 18	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Wool, ₩ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	10@ 11	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13¼
Hay ₩ ton	$20,00@25,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, May 25.—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 26½@27c. Flour, sales at $10,35@15,30. Wheat, $2,68@3,10. Rye, $1,72@1,80. Barley, $1,25@1,28. Corn, $1,22@1,29. Oats, 87@92c. Pork, new mess, $23,30@23,37; old do. $21,50@22,00; prime, $19,00@19,25. Beef, new plain mess, $14,50@21,00; new extra mess, $19,50@23,75; tierces, prime mess, $22,50@23,50; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $41,00@45,00. Pork hams, 12¼@14¼c. Shoulders, 8¾@10¾c. Lard, 12½@12¾c. Butter, 10@29c. Cheese, 9@13¾c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, May 25—Flour, sales at $11,75@17,50; rye flour, $9,50@9,75; corn meal, 2,65@2,77 ₩ 100. Wheat, $3,15; Rye, $1,84@1,84½. Corn, $1,21@1,30; Oats, 80@89c. Barley $1,28. Butter, 20@30c.

Buffalo, May 25.—Flour, sales at $13,50@17,00; Wheat, $3,30@3,35; Corn, $1,00@1,15; Barley, $1,18@1,21; Rye, $1,70@1,75. Provisions—Pork, $23,50; Lard, 13¾@13¾c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 11c.; Butter, 15@30c; Cheese, 18@20c.

Chicago, May 25.—Flour, $9,00@14,50; Wheat, no sales; Corn, 96c@$1,08; Oats, 77@79c; Rye, $1,50@1,51; Barley, 90c@$1,20. Pork, mess, $22,50@22,50; Lard, 12¾@12¾c; Butter, 26@30c; Cheese, 14@22c.

Toronto, May 23.—Flour ranges from $9,00@9,75; Wheat, spring, $1,99@2,00; fall, $2,20@2,30; Oats, 32@34c; Barley, 60@68c; Peas, 70@71c; Rye, $1,08. Pork, mess, $19,00; prime, $11,50@15,00; Bacon, 8@9c; Hams, 9@11½c. Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 8@10½c; Butter, 9@14c; Cheese, 13@14c; Eggs, 9@10½c. Hay, $15@16; Straw, $8@11. Dried apples, 10¾@11c. Potatoes, 40@50c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, May 21.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $14@18; Cows and Calves, $60@150; Veal Calves, —@17c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@7,50; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@8,25; light and medium, $6,50@7,25.

Albany, May 23.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@11½c. Milch Cows, $60@100. Sheep, common to good, 7@9¾c; Hogs, 7¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, May 23—Beeves, sales at 12½@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@10c; in lots, $5,00@6,50 per head. Veal Calves, 6@14c. Sholes—Wholesale, 8½@9½c; retail 9½@10c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8¾c.

Chicago, May 25—Beeves range at from $6,25@8,70; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,37@7,15; Hogs, $6,00@6,80.

Toronto, May 23.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6,00@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $5@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Wool, market is dull.—Sales 150,000 lbs. at 47½@65c. for domestic fleece; 37½@55c for extra pulled; 28@34c for California; 37@32c for Texas; and 38@41c for Cape.

Boston, May 23.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania.—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 53@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 50@53c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 48@52c; California, 25@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@63c; superfine 45@48c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chillan, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, May 23—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

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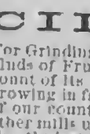

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Stump Machines again—W W Willis.
Normal Academy of Music—N Coe Stewart.
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Special Notices.

THE STUMP MACHINES AGAIN—ANOTHER TRIAL PROPOSED.

THE subscriber having, as he considers, beaten the several stump machines brought in competition with his, single-handed on two occasions, now proposes to attempt beating them in the aggregate or in combination. For this purpose he will, on any day named within two weeks from the date of this notice, meet his competitors, the owners of the Glover, the Empire and the Parish machines, on the grounds of the late trial near Wayland—three men to each machine, and work from four to six hours, as may be agreed upon by the parties interested, in pulling stumps. If, in this time, he does not pull out and turn down, ready for handling, more stumps than the three machines combined can do, he will pay them severally ten dollars by way of remuneration for their labor. If he does pull more they shall remunerate him in a like amount. As an umpire in the business he proposes a committee of three or five persons, members of the "Institute Farmers' Club of New York," several of whom are resident at or near the place proposed for the trial. Any of these gentlemen, not interested in a machine, will be acceptable to him.

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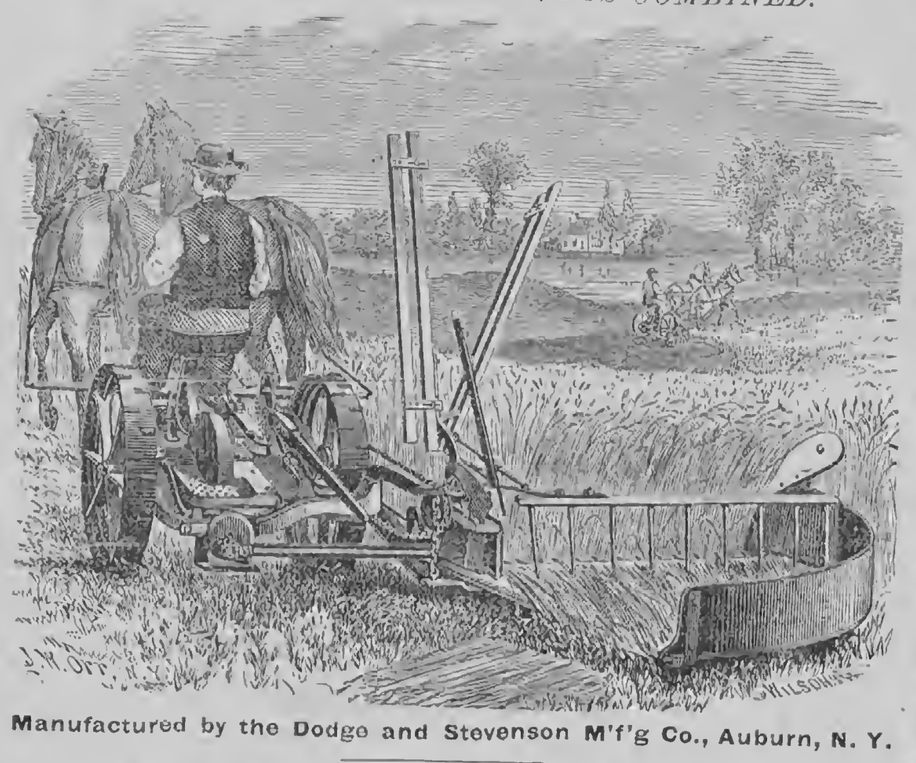

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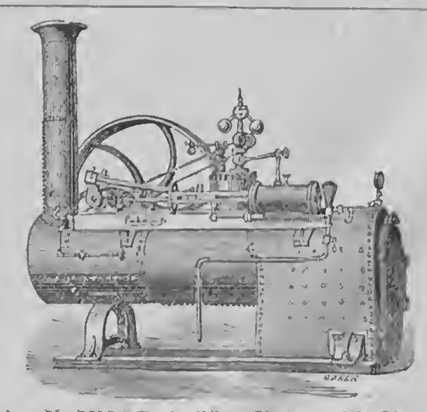

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For baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $35. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers. INGERSOLL & DOUBERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. 1869-12tom

TOIL AND PARADISE.

No more beautiful lesson has been taught by a modern poet than in these stanzas by WHITTIER.

ADAM and EVE exiled from the Garden, had sat down disconsolate on the outer side of the wall of Paradise, and there an angel found them bewailing their fate. Thereupon the radiant presence spoke:

"ADAM," he said, "why look behind
When hope is all before.
And patient hand and willing mind.
Your loss may yet restore?

"I leave with you a spell whose powers
Can make the desert glad,
And call around you fruit and flowers
As fair as Eden had.

"I clothe your hands with power to lift
The curse from off your soil,
Your very doom shall seem a gift,
Your loss a gain, through TOIL.

"Go, cheerful as your humming bees,
To labor as to play."
While gleaming over Eden's trees
The angel passed away.

The pilgrims of the world went forth
Obedient to the word,
And found, where'er they tilled the earth,
A garden of the Lord.

Once more, oh white-winged Angel, stand
Where man still pines and grieves,
And lead, through Toil, to Eden-land,
New Adams and new Eves!

The Story Teller.

WHAT AN ENGINEER TOLD.

I AM an engineer. Ever since the C. road was laid, I've traveled over it every day, or nearly every day of my life.

For a good while I've had the same engine in charge—the San Francisco—the prettiest engine on the road, and as well managed, if I say it, as the best.

It was a southwestern road, running, we will say, from A. to Z. At A. my good old mother lived; at Z. I had the sweetest little wife under the sun, and a baby; and I always had a dollar or two put by for a rainy day. I was an odd kind of a man. Being shut up with the engine, watching with all your eyes and heart and soul, inside and out, don't make a man talkative.

My wife's name was Josephene, and I called her Joe. Some people called me unsociable, and couldn't understand how a man could feel friendly without saying ten words an hour. So, though I had a few old friends—dear ones, too—I did not have so many acquaintances as most people, and did not care to have. The house which held my wife and baby was the dearest place on earth to me, except the old house which held my mother up in A.

I never belonged to a club, or mixed myself up with strangers in any such way, and never should if it had not been for Granby. You see, Granby was one of the shareholders, a handsome, showy fellow. I liked to talk with him, and we were friends. He often rode from Z. to A., and back again, and once he said:

"You ought to belong to the Scientific Club, Gueldon."

"Never heard of it," said I.

"I am a member," said he. "We meet once a fortnight, and have a jolly good time. We want thinking men like you. We have some among us now. I'll propose you, if you like."

I was fond of such things, and I had ideas that I fancied might be worth something. But then, an engineer don't have nights and days to himself, and the club would have one evening in a fortnight from Joe. I said:

"I'll ask her. If she likes it, yes."

"Ask whom?" said he.

"Joe," said I.

"If every man had asked his wife, every man's wife would have said, 'can't spare you, my dear,' and we should have had no club at all," said Granby.

But I made no answer. At home I told Joe. She said:—"Then if Granby belongs to it they must be superior men."

"No doubt," said I.

"It isn't everybody who could be made a member," said Joe. "Why, of course, you must say yes."

So I said yes, and Granby proposed me. Thursday, fortnight, I went with him to the rooms. There were some men there with brains, and some without. The real business of the evening was the supper; and so it was every evening.

I'd always been a temperate man. I actually did not know what effect wine would have upon me; but coming to drink more of it than I ever had, at the club-table, I found it put the steam on. After so many glasses, I wanted to talk; after so many more, I did.

I seemed like somebody else, the words were so ready. My little ideas came out and were listened to; I made sharp hits; I indulged in repartee; I told stories; I even came to puns. I heard one say to Granby:

"By George, that's a man worth knowing. I thought him dull at first."

Yet I knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden, with his ten words an hour, than the wine-made wit I was.

I was sure of it when, three hours after, I stumbled up stairs to find Joe waiting for me, with her babe on her breast.

"You've been deceiving me," said Joe. "I suspected it, but I wasn't sure. A scientific club couldn't smell like a bar-room."

"Which means I do," said I, waving in the middle of the room, like a signal flag at a station, and seeing two Joes.

"And look like one," said Joe; and she went and locked herself and the baby up in the spare bed-room together.

"Ned," said she, "do you think a thing so much like a bottled-up and strapped-down demon as steam is, is fit to put into the hands of a drunken man? And some day, mark my words, the time will come when not only Thursday night, but all the days of the week will be the same. I've often heard you wonder what the feelings of an engineer who has about the same as murdered a train full of people must be, and you will know if you don't stop where you are. A steady hand and a clear head have been your blessings all these years. Don't throw them away, Ned. If you don't care for my love, don't ruin yourself."

My little Joe! She spoke from her heart, and I bent over and kissed her.

One club night, as I was dressed to go, Joe stood before me.

"Ned," said she, "I never had a fault to find with you before. You've been kind, and good, and loving, always; but I shall be sorry we ever met if you go on in this way. Don't ask me what I mean? You know."

"Joe," said I, "it's only one club night."

"It will grow," said she.

Then she put her arms around my neck.

"Don't be afraid, child. I'll never pain you so again."

And I meant it; but at 12 o'clock that night I felt that I had forgotten my promise and my resolution.

I couldn't go home to Joe. I made up my mind to sleep on the club sofa and leave the place for good next day. Already I felt my brain reel as I never had before. In an hour I was in a land of stupor.

It was morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my coat. I saw a grin upon his face. My head seemed ready to burst; my hand trembled! I looked at my watch; I saw that I had only five minutes left to reach the depot!

Joe's words came to my mind. Was I fit to take charge of an engine? I was not fit to answer. I ought to have asked some sober man. As it was, I only caught up my hat and rushed away. I was just in time.

The San Francisco glittered in the morning sun. The cars were filling rapidly. From my post I could hear the talking—bidding each other good-by, promising to write and come again. Among them was an old gentleman I knew by sight—one of the shareholders; he was bidding two timid girls adieu.

"Good-by Kitty—good-by Lue," I heard him say, "don't be nervous. The San Francisco is the safest engine on the line, and Guelden the most careful engineer. I wouldn't be afraid to trust every mortal I love in a batch to their keeping. Nothing could happen wrong with the two together."

I said, "I'll get through it somehow, and Joe shall never talk to me again." After all, it was easy enough. I reeled as I spoke. I heard the signal. We were off.

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back. On the last I should be myself again, I knew. I saw a red flutter, and never guessed what it was until we were past the down train at the wrong place. Two minutes more and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me I laughed. I heard him say respectfully:

"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what you are about?"

Then I was alone, and wondering whether I should go slower or faster, I did something, and the cars rushed on at a fearful rate.

The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard some questions.

How many miles an hour were we making? I did not know.

Rattle, rattle, rattle. I was trying to slacken the speed of the San Francisco. I could not remember what I should do. Was it this or that? Faster—only faster. I was playing with the engine like a child.

Suddenly there was a horrible roar—a crash; I flung somewhere. It was into the water. By a miricle I was only sobered—not hurt. I gained the shore. I stood upon the ground between the track and the river's edge, and there gazed at my own work.

The engine was in fragments, the cars in splinters; dead, dying and wounded were strewn around—men, women and children, old age and tender youth. There were groans and shrieks of despair. The maimed cried out in pain; the uninjured bewailed their dead; and a voice, unheard by any other, was in my ear, whispering "Murderer."

The news had gone back to A., and people came thronging down to find their lost ones. Searching for an old man's daughter, I came to a place under the trees, and five bodies were lying there in all their rigid horror—an old woman, a young one, a baby and two little children. It was fancy—it was pure fancy, born to my anguish—they looked like—oh! great Heaven!—there were my old mother, my wife, my children! all cold and dead.

How did they come on the train? What chance had brought this about? I gazed on the good old face of her who had given me birth, on the lovely features of my wife, on the innocent children. I called them by name; there was no answer. There never could be—there never would be. And as I comprehended this, onward up the track thundered another train. Its red eye glared on me; I flung myself before it; I felt it crush me to atoms!

"His head is very hot," said somebody.

I opened my eyes and saw my wife.

"How do you feel?" she said, "a little better?"

I was so rejoiced and astonished by the sight of her that I could not speak at first. She repeated the question.

"I must be crushed to pieces," said I, for the train went over me; but I feel no pain."

"There he goes about the train again," remarked my wife. "Why Ned!"

I tried to move; there was something the matter with me; I sat up. I was in my own room, opposite the crib in which two children were asleep.

My wife and children were safe?—Was I delirious, or could it be—?

"Joe," cried I, "tell me what has happened."

"It's 9 o'clock," said Joe. "You came home in such a dreadful state from the club that I couldn't wake you. You were not fit to manage steam and risk people's lives. The *San Francisco* is half way to A., I suppose, and you have been frightening me to death with your dreadful talk."

And Joe began to cry.

It was a dream—only an awful dream. But I had lived through it all as though it was reality.

"Is there a Bible in the house, Joe?" said I.

"Are we heathens?" said Joe.

"Give it to me this moment, Joe."

She brought it, and I put my hand on it and took an oath, (too solemn to be repeated here,) that what had happened never should occur again. It never has. And if the San Francisco ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be, as it ought to be so often—*the engineer got drunk.*

Wit and Humor.

ACCIDENTS OF SPEECH.

PAT has long labored under the imputation of making more "accidents" with the tongue than any of his fellow mortals, but it can be very readily shown that the "bull" is not necessarily indigenous to Irish soil.

A Frenchman named Callon, who died in Paris not many years ago, was remarkable for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence as follows:—"My dear friend: I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, Callon. P. S. Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read:—"You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible."

It is said of this same character that on one occasion he took a lighted taper to find his way down stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark as at first.

A lady once asked the Abbe de Matignon how old he was. "Why, I am only thirty-two," said he, "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was and died, evidently keeping me back a whole year by accident."

It was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time.

It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife."

At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire, a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow.

At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself."

An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening, "Parents, you have children, or if you have not, your daughters may have."

A Western editor once wrote:—"A correspondent asks whether the battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We answer it did."

Those two observing men, one of whom said he had always noticed that when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

THE Utica Observer says that the young lady who does us the honor to preside over things domestic in our kitchen anticipates but one result of the trouble between Greece and Turkey. In her dominions, she says, grease *bastes* the turkey, and so it will be over the water. It appears that the girl's mind has a *range* outside the kitchen.

"DICK," inquired a maid, "have you been after that saleratus?" "No, I hain't." "If you don't go quick, I'll tell your mistress." "Well, tell mistress as soon as you please. I don't know Sally Ratus, and won't go near her. You know I am engaged to Deb."

TOUCHING.—A love-born poet writes:

"When Sally's arms her dog imprison
Oh! don't I wish my neck was his'n;
And when she kisses Towser's nose,
Oh! don't I wish that I was those!"

A LITTLE boy asked his mother what blood relations meant. She explained that it meant near relatives, etc. After thinking a moment, he said, "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got."

AN Irish servant being asked whether his master was within, replied, "No." "When will he return?" "Oh, when master gives orders to say that he is not at home, we never know when he will come in."

PREJUDICES are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't get out at all.

TOPERS should bear in mind that what they quaff from the goblet afterwards appears in the "mug."

A CHARLESTON paper thinks all the rights the South obtained by the war were funeral rites.

BE temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

IF twenty grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

WHAT is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

A CALM man is like a schoolmaster because he keeps cool.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 20, 14, 3, 9, 10, 11 was buried under the temple of Dagon.
My 1, 18, 16, 6, 17, 2 was a Judge of Israel that sacrificed a daughter.
My 14, 6, 17, 4, 11, 5 was a city that contended for Homer's birth.
My 1, 18, 5, 19, 20 retired to a desert in Peraea.
My 3, 8, 5, 20, 18, 11, 4 was a city built by Epaminondas.
My 1, 12, 11, 2, 7 visited Ninevah in 825.
My 6, 17, 2, 15, 18, 5 was a Philosopher of Miletus.
My 9, 12, 13, 2, 15, 14 was where Solomon obtained gold and stone.
My whole was a chosen disciple.

P. N. STORY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

THURT dan sujciet rea rentesl,
Norb hitw voclileens nad hilgt;
Screte growns halsl veern rosprep.
Hilew reeth si a ynenn thirg.
Odg, shoew drowl-dreah coive is ginsgin,
Donbnales vole ot ouy adn em,
Kings porpsesnoi thiw sit sittle,
As bet bepeleb in eth eas.

Watervliet, Mich. J. B. R.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

THERE are four numbers in geometrical progression whose sum is 203, and the sum of their squares 18589. What are the numbers? C. CHURCH.

Neenah, Wis.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 904.

Answer to Poetical Enigma:
All that you do, do with your might;
Things done by halves are never done right.

Answer to Anagram:
Sweetly as rolls the placid stream
Amid the meadows gay,
When lighted by the moon's pale beam,
It ripples on the way—
May life's smooth tide roll on with thee,
Home to a blest eternity.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—8 ft. 3 inches.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time for those who wish to preserve the paper for binding, reference, etc. ☞ A new Quarter begins April 6th, a good time for club or single subscriptions to commence. See head of News page.

The Best Way to obtain subscribers for the RURAL is to *show the paper.* Take a number in your pocket when you go visiting, or to the store, mill, etc.

Remit by Draft.—Club Agents are requested to remit by Draft or P. O. Orders, whenever they can be obtained, and either can be sent at our risk.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street.

These Teas by the ship Golden State were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation, the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these Teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,

The Ship George Shotton
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
Of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship George Shotton is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea district in China.) These are the "*finest first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh, and full-flavored.

The receiving of these two large cargoes by the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY for their own trade is acknowledged by the mercantile community as the largest transactions ever made in this country. They were deemed of so much importance, that the fact was telegraphed to all the principal commercial papers in the country by their correspondents here, and thus appeared as an important news item throughout the United States at the same time.

The importance of these transactions in this market is thus noticed by the oldest and most respectable commercial paper in this city—the *N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List*—which says:—"The Trade have again been startled by the arrival of two large cargoes of Teas to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY—the ship Golden State, from Japan, with 22,000 half chests; and the ship George Shotton, from Foochow, with 12,000 packages." And in another place it says:—"The recent large operations of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY have taken the Trade by surprise, and are rather a novelty in this market. The taking up of two cargoes within a week, comprising 12,331 packages of Black and 22,819 packages Japan, for immediate consumption, at a cost of about a million and a half of dollars, indicates the extensive nature of the Company's business, and deserves a passing notice at our hands."

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (previous to the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 20 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₩ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₩ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York City. Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.
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We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

CLUB ORDER.

ST. CHARLES, WINONA CO., MINN., March 22, 1867.
TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.

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Truly yours, in behalf of Tea-drinkers,
SAMUEL S. BEMAN.

4	lb.	best Uncolored Japan, Joseph Dewy, at $1,25	$5,00
4		best Green, C B Randall, at $1,25	5,00
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2		do Uncolored Japan, Henry Hall, at $1,25	2,50
2		Gunpowder, A Brown, at $1,50	3,00
1		best English Breakfast, N H Swift, at $1,20	1,20
2		Green, Wm Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2		do Geo Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2		Young Hyson, John L Downing, at $1,25	2,50
2		best Oolong, James Roan, at $1	2,00
4		Uncolored Japan, Jacob Beman, at $1,25	5,00
4		best Oolong, H Talbot, at $1	4,00
2		do Mixed, A Turner, at $1	2,00
2		Green, Geo Watson, at $1,25	2,50
2		best Oolong, G B Pratt, at $1	2,00
2		Green, Charles Grube, at $1,25	2,50
4		do A W Bingham, at $1,25	5,00
1		best Gunpowder, H C Parrott, at $1,50	1,50
1		English Breakfast, do at $1,20	1,20
1		Young Hyson, do at $1	1,00
		Total	$61,90

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TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 23.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 907.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Yield of Corn.

G. F. W., Muscatine, Iowa, writes:—"In the RURAL of May 11th, is an article on growing corn, by a "Western Pennsylvania Farmer." He mentions raising 200 bushels of ears of corn per acre. In Iowa three heaping half bushels are counted equivalent to 70 lbs., or one bushel of shelled corn. I wish to ascertain the number of bushels of shelled corn which is equivalent to his measurement of ear corn."

Best Horses for Farm Use.

J. H. L., Shortsville, N. Y., discusses the relative merits of light and heavy horses for farm work in this wise:—"The hardest work on the farm for horses is breaking up sod which certainly is not one-eighth of the whole work. Light horses, weighing 1,100 or 1,200 are best for most of the other work; they are best on the road, and before the harrow, (not before the mower and reaper, we think.) At cross-plowing and harrowing a coach horse will do one-fourth more than a heavy draft horse. Beside it costs much more to keep the heavy horse, and on sandy, or wet soil, he sinks so much as to worry him. For all uses which the farmer has for horses, the medium-sized or coach horses are the best."

Remedy for Cut-Worm—Bells on Sheep.

E. R. D., Ontario Co., N. Y., writes that "an acquaintance informs me that last year he used kerosene on part of his seed with perfect success against the cut-worms. The corn from the seed not thus treated was much injured." It may be well to try this remedy, but it should be tried very cautiously, or the seed might be injured. We should have more faith in the application of the kerosene to the hill, before the corn came up.

Our correspondent also suggests that "It will pay every owner of a flock of sheep to put a bell on one of them, that can be heard on any part of the farm as they will be sure to run and rattle the bell if disturbed by dogs, I have never had a sheep killed by dogs when there was a bell on one of the flock; a sheep-killing dog does his mischief when all is still."

Cheap Paint.

C. S., Darien, N. Y., writes that he has "tried water lime and milk as a cheap paint, and though it may answer very well for some old fence or rough outbuilding, yet it should not be used on buildings that have once been painted as it soon flakes off and reminds one of the appearance of a flock of sheep that have the scab in the spring."

We think crude petroleum, thickened with some mineral paint, will be found as good a preservative for wood as can be had at the same rate of cost. The use of crude petroleum in its pure state as a paint or wash for the preservation of timber is the subject of a patent, and the "rights" thereof are being extensively sold. There are many patents issued that are wholly invalid when tested by the courts, though they answer the purposes of the patentees very well, which is to get all the money they can for "rights." This patent on the use of crude petroleum may or may not be legal; we would not give much for a State right and run the risk of an adverse decision if brought to the test. And if we thought it advisable to use crude petroleum as a preservative for fence stakes or barn boards, and made a compound by adding some other ingredient, we don't see how the patent would be infringed, though it be as legal as lawyers can make it.

Items for Plowmen.

"PLOW-MAKER" sends us the following sensible hints:

1. While plowing always carry a wrench along that will fit every nut in your plow. In order to do this take the leather from an old boot leg and tack it on the handle of your plow so as to make a pocket just large enough to admit the wrench.

2. When you put on a new point don't lay out your whole strength in screwing up the nut. It only wants to be snug. A hard point may be strained so as to break when it strikes the first stone.

3. A long evener makes a plow take more land than a short one.

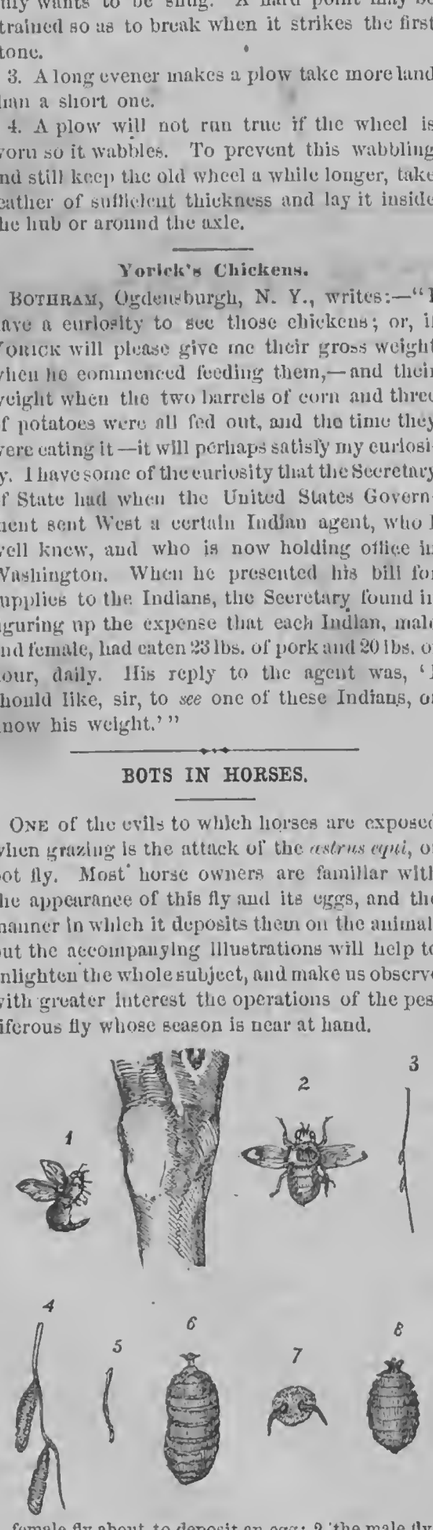
4. A plow will not run true if the wheel is worn so it wabbles. To prevent this wabbling and still keep the old wheel a while longer, take leather of sufficient thickness and lay it inside the hub or around the axle.

Yorick's Chickens.

BOTHRAM, Ogdensburgh, N. Y., writes:—"I have a curiosity to see those chickens; or, if YORICK will please give me their gross weight when he commenced feeding them,—and their weight when the two barrels of corn and three of potatoes were all fed out, and the time they were eating it—it will perhaps satisfy my curiosity. I have some of the curiosity that the Secretary of State had when the United States Government sent West a certain Indian agent, who I well knew, and who is now holding office in Washington. When he presented his bill for supplies to the Indians, the Secretary found in figuring up the expense that each Indian, male and female, had eaten 23 lbs. of pork and 20 lbs. of flour, daily. His reply to the agent was, 'I should like, sir, to *see* one of these Indians, or know his weight.'"

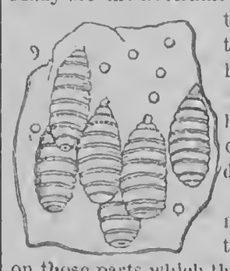
BOTS IN HORSES.

ONE of the evils to which horses are exposed when grazing is the attack of the *œstrus equi*, or bot fly. Most horse owners are familiar with the appearance of this fly and its eggs, and the manner in which it deposits them on the animal, but the accompanying illustrations will help to enlighten the whole subject, and make us observe with greater interest the operations of the pestiferous fly whose season is near at hand.



1, female fly about to deposit an egg; 2, the male fly; 3, the egg, natural size; 4, the egg magnified; 5, the newly hatched bot; 6, the bot full grown; 7, the head of a bot magnified; 8, the chrysalis; 9, bots adhering to the stomach by their hooked mouths.

The egg of the bot is made to adhere to the hair of the horse by means of a glutinous fluid secreted with it, and it becomes so firmly glued as to require considerable force to detach it. It is generally supposed that in licking himself the horse loosens the eggs and conveys them to his stomach; but the fact is, that after remaining a few days on the hair the eggs become ripe, so to speak, and the slightest application of warmth and moisture brings forth the larva. Thus when the tongue of the horse touches the egg it bursts open, a small, active worm is produced, which clings to the tongue and is thus conveyed to the stomach. Here they fasten themselves and maintain their hold very strongly by means of two dark-brown hooks as the engraving shows. Many are the nostrums administered to remove



the bot, but no medicine that is innoxious to the horse will expedite their removal; some doubtless have found that it is easier to kill the animal than detach the parasite.

The bot fly possesses an instinct which leads it to deposit its eggs mostly on those parts which the horse is accustomed to lick, and which are easily accessible to the animal's tongue; and the great and apparently causeless irritability which the horse exhibits when beset by its tormentor seems to spring from an intuitive knowledge of its nature.

THE USES OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY TO AGRICULTURE.

MANY believe, and some *soi disant* professors of chemistry have asserted that they could, by analyzing a part of the soil, find out its manurial deficiencies so as to prescribe the the mineral and organic elements it needs to make it productive.

To show the fallacy of such bold pretension, it is only necessary to state the fact that 100 lbs. of phosphoric acid applied to an acre of land has increased the yield of turnips more than nine tons over the yield of an acre in like condition without the phosphate.

As an acre of soil six inches deep weighs about two thousand tons, 100 lbs. of super-phosphate, mixed with it would be less than one part in twenty thousand, and such minute quantity is far beyond the limits of chemical analysis. A chemist in determining the amount of phosphoric acid in the material he analyzes, feels well satisfied if a duplicate analysis agrees within one part in a thousand. BOUSSINGAULT has well said that soil analysis "was more curious than useful."*

But when we come to the analysis of manures, the simple elements of plant food being there in smaller compass and almost free from the sand and clay of the soil, analysis can now come near enough to the exact quantity of the manurial elements to determine the real commercial value of the article. Hence it is that the venders of commercial manures in England, guano, super-phosphate of lime, &c., are under the necessity of having an analysis made of it in order that their farmer customers may know what they buy. A few years ago, an analysis was made of the fertile soil of the Sclota bottoms, which have been so long successfully tilled without manuring. The result was that the elements of fertility were so sparsely and generally distributed throughout the finely pulverized soil, that the chemist found them to be too minute to come within the reach of quantitative analysis. He therefore decided that its fertility was due to the "extreme fineness of its particles," which gave it a mechanical structure of great absorptive power. This soil being of alluvial formation, is, of course, very rich in every kind of soluble plant food, and its absorptiveness enables it to hold water by capillary attraction to supply the growing crop through the droughts of summer.

It is said that, on hearing of the above experiment, HORACE GREELEY bought him a quartz crusher, to reduce the rocky soil of his Westchester farm to powder. But I vouch not for the tale. S. W.

* "Plus bizarre que utile."

SOILING WHEN PASTURE IS SHORT.

HOWEVER much farmers may cling to their good old habits and look with suspicious distrust upon all new and untried systems of feeding, which would turn all their pasture into corn, or grain fields, or meadows; still they have found, by experience, that a thrifty patch of green corn fodder is a great help in August, September, and even October, when pastures are short and cows shrink their milk. Since dairying has become so important a part of our agriculture, greater attention is paid to giving the cow a more uniform feed through the season, than the pastures alone furnish. Few localities are blessed with pastures that yield a uniformly abundant feed through the whole season, and unless cows get other food, their general product will not enrich the feeder.

When cows shrink their milk from deficiency of food in a dry season, it is not easy again to recover the full flow of milk. It often happens that a deficiency of food for only a few weeks, reduces the yield of milk through the season so materially as to render the result of the year a failure instead of a success. The cardinal principle of the dairyman should be to supply his cows, at all seasons, with an abundant, nutricious and milk-producing diet. There should be no departure from this rule. Any want of liberality here will be punished, seven-fold, in the balance-sheet at the end of the year.

It is now time for all dairymen to make provision for this contingency. The best crop for early soiling is clover; and every farmer should have a small piece of ground near the barn, in clover, to be used for this purpose, if needed; if not it will make excellent winter food. One acre of good clover fed green is equal to four and sometimes even six acres of pasture. But corn, sown for fodder, will meet the most usual necessity of the dairyman—food for a dry August and September. This may be sown, say the 20th of May and the 10th of June. Sow early, so as to be used in August and the remainder for use at any time in the fall. And it should not be looked upon as an additional expense in keeping the dairy, for it is the greatest economy in feeding.

One acre of good corn fodder is equal to from six to to ten acres of pasture, and worth much more fed green than dry. If any one thinks the last figure extravagrant, let him measure off forty square rods of ground in heavy corn fodder, and feed it to his cows, noting the length of time it will keep them, and compare this with two and a half acres of pasture. Some large crops of corn fodder have been weighed green, and found to yield at the rate of sixty tons to the acre, equal to about seven tons of dry fodder. This is, no doubt, a large crop, but it demonstrates that corn is one of the cheapest foods for the cow. It would be the best economy for farmers to reduce their pastures and increase their green clover and corn to be fed instead. They would soon find their farms too large for their stock, and their profit in increasing their stock and not their land.

About one acre to eight or ten cows will be sufficient to help out the pasture in a dry time. It will also well repay the dairyman to feed small quantities of pea meal, oil meal and bran during the summer to his cows. It will more than pay back the outlay in milk, besides the better condition of the cow. The great study should be to keep the greatest number of animals on the smallest quantity of land. Every additional animal, well kept, will, by increasing the manure, enlarge the capacity to keep more. E. A. S.

MADAGASCAR, OR LOP-EARED RABBITS.

THESE beautiful animals we consider the most profitable and desirable of all pets; and, as we have had some experience in the rearing and management of them, propose giving a little information on the subject.

They are of several different colors—black, blue, fawn, yellow, grey and white, and the various mixtures of these colors. Where attention is paid to rearing them for exhibition, great regard is had for a proper admixture of colors, and first-class "markings," and size, and length of ears also being important considerations. They are hardy, easily reared, and thrive well in the limited quarters generally assigned them by fanciers. They carry their young one month, and the young ones are weaned when two or three months old. Their principal food is good hay and oats, with a variety of food in *small* quantities, clover, plantain leaves, dandelion, cabbage, and the various root crops, especially turnips, for winter food. Skimmed milk is a valuable addition to their daily fare. We lost ten very fine young "lops" last summer by an immoderate quantity of green food. Hay, oats and milk will keep them in the finest condition. They are easily confined, and we have kept them in pens made of lath of hard wood (beech) without any difficulty from their gnawing. Soft wood they soon destroy. They will do well in any out-building, with a good roof and floor; as they should be kept from the damp ground. They are generally kept in hutches or cages, described in books as rabbit rooks. An old dry-goods box makes a roomy hutch for a breeding doe or for two bucks. Each breeding rabbit should be kept alone to prevent fighting. The young ones may run together until six months old, when they begin to show their belligerent propensities, and should be separated.

We purchased three fine animals in New York City in July last, which were shipped during the excessively hot weather of that month, and all died on the passage. They were perhaps improperly exposed to the heat, although they appear to be affected more by excessively hot than by severely cold weather.

They produce from five to ten at one litter, but generally raise only from three to six, and the less the number the better they thrive. They are much larger than common rabbits, weighing from 9 to 12 lbs.—and occasionally heavier. Their ears being long and pendulous give them a peculiar appearance. The ears of my best buck measure 18 inches from tip to tip.

They are quite an ornament to any homestead, and are one of the many little additions which may be made to render home more pleasant for the younger inmates; and even older persons find much to interest and amuse in their various characteristics and management generally. Rabbit keeping in England is quite a business—and indulged in by the wealthy for amusement. We have none for sale, but simply offer these remarks upon a subject as deserving as the keeping of poultry or canaries. ROCKPORT.

Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.—The Southern Cultivator is of the opinion that the cause of the fever in cattle from Texas is owing solely or mainly to a change of climate. Cattle taken from the upland regions to low ones, will generally have the fever and die, while those bred and reared there will not be affected by the fever but rarely if at all. Cattle taken from a warm section to a cold one would be likely to suffer in the same way.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE TARIFF WOOL SAMPLES.

A CORRESPONDENCE, it will be remembered, was published a few weeks since in these columns, in which the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the appointment of committees on the part of the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to examine the samples of wool, hair, &c., provided for by the Tariff Act of March 2d, 1867.

The committee appointed to represent the National Wool Growers' Association consisted of the following persons:—HENRY S. RANDALL of New York, Hon. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND of Ohio, Hon. EDWIN HAMMOND of Vermont, SAMUEL THORNE, Esq. of New York, A. M. GARLAND, Esq. of Illinois, BURDETT LOOMIS, Esq. of Connecticut, and JOSHUA WRIGHT, Esq. of Pennsylvania.

The Committees met, by the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Boston, May 22d. The Wool Growers' Committee were present with the exception of Messrs. THORNE and WRIGHT. The former was detained at home by necessary business, and the latter unfortunately did not, owing to a delay in the mails, receive his appointment in time to attend. The Manufacturers' Committee consisted of Hon. J. WILEY EDMANDS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, N. KINGSBURY, Esq. of Connecticut, and JOHN L. HAYS, Esq. of Massachusetts. Neither of these gentlemen had previously seen the samples. The Government was represented by AUGUSTUS EDWARDS, Esq. of the Treasury Department, who was accompanied by Messrs. BAUSH and RICE, appraisers in the Custom Houses of New York and Boston.

The samples were found to be put up with great neatness, and in a mode highly convenient for use in the Custom Houses. Each is contained in a cylinder of glass something over a foot long and four or five inches in diameter, holding say half a pound of wool. Each end of the cylinders is numbered and marked with the name of the wool and the class in which it falls according to the provisions of the tariff. A movable India rubber cover at one end of each, allows it to be readily opened for a more minute examination of its contents. Each set of samples is placed horizontally in pigeon holes in a substantial cabinet which has a door and lock. On opening this, the name, classification, etc., of every sample is seen at a glance. No better arrangement could, we think, be devised.

The number of the varieties of wool thus classified is eighty-four. Mr. BOND stated that he had collected as many varieties as he could find now properly represented in our markets, but there were still numerous deficiencies in the list, especially in the wools imported from France, Spain, Germany, and portions of Africa. But of those wools which chiefly compete with American ones, and particularly those which are near the dividing line between the tariff classifications, the collection is quite full—sufficiently so probably for any present exigency.

On motion of Mr. EDMANDS, Mr. RANDALL was appointed chairman of the joint committees. The members of the committees and the Government officers then took their places round a table, and the samples marked with the same name and number were taken from all the cabinets and placed together before them. Having disposed of these, another set was brought on, and so on to the end. Each person examined the samples as long as he chose. Whether they truly represented the class and variety marked on them, and whether each corresponded accurately with all the rest of the same designation and number, were naturally the first subjects of examination. More or less of the covers were removed in every instance, and when a shade of doubt arose the cylinders were emptied and the wool carefully inspected lock by lock. When information was requested in regard to where and under what circumstances each sample was obtained, Mr. BOND furnished the most explicit information. Members of the Growers' Committee had provided themselves with numerous specimens of American wools for comparison. Wool staplers and manufacturers were in some instances called in to give information—not so much to settle any real doubts as to render assurance doubly sure on the points under investigation. On all these points, and especially in obtaining an undoubted identification of varieties, the testimony of Mr. BAUSH, based on long experience and given with obvious frankness and impartiality, was particularly valuable.

In a great majority of cases, there was no room left for doubt that Mr. BOND had discharged his duty, in selecting the samples, with the greatest accuracy. In only one instance was there found any appreciable difference in the samples of the same designation and number, and this variation from the standard was found in only one sample. This error was immediately conceded and rectified. In a very few instances small locks of a character different from the body of the sample, but which obviously had been imported in it, were, with his equally ready assent, thrown out. In but a single case was his classification regarded as erroneous—but this chanced to occur in respect to a kind of wool the true indentification of which was all important because, as Mr. BOND himself stated, it more nearly than any other variety touched the dividing line between two classes on which the highest and lowest duties are imposed. Mr. BOND frankly declared that his opportunities for selection in this variety had not been very good, and after some discussion, informed the committees that he had just received some imported bales of wool of the same designation, and that, if it was desired, he would bring specimens of it for examination. This was done, and the new bales furnished samples, in the judgment of the committees, decidedly more characteristic and better calculated to mark the distinction between the classes in danger of being confounded with each other, than those previously selected. Mr. BOND assented to this conclusion, and the exchange of samples was decided on.

We state these facts because they belong to a full and fair history of the proceedings. It is, however, but just to say that if any member of the Growers' Committee entered upon the examination of the samples prepared by Mr. BOND with any doubts of his intention to discharge his trust with strict impartiality, all those doubts had vanished when the examination closed. His task was a difficult one. Considering the opportunities within his reach, and the time given him to complete his duties, he exhibited great diligence and skill in his selections. There are very few persons who, under the same circumstances, would not have committed far greater errors.

Throughout the entire proceeding the two committees and the Government officers acted in the most perfect harmony. In everything pertaining to the adoption of the samples, there was not in a single instance a difference of opinion expressed. And in some collateral discussions raised about the proper construction of the law, Mr. EDWARDS evinced a spirit which, if it reflects that of the Treasury Department—of which there is no reasonable doubt—the wool tariff will, so far as that Department is concerned, be justly interpreted and faithfully executed.

After the close of the examinations, the following resolution was offered by Mr. TOWNSHEND of Ohio:

Resolved, By the committees of the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, convened in Boston, May 22d, 1867, under the authority of the Hon'ble the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the samples of wool, hair, &c., collected and prepared by Mr. GEORGE W. BOND to be used as standards of comparison in the Custom Houses of the United States under the provisions of the Act of March 2d, 1867, that they have carefully examined and compared all the said samples now prepared, and that, as finally agreed on, they are suitable for the objects for which they are intended.

The resolution passed unanimously, the signatures of both committees were attached to it, and it was forwarded by the chairman to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE COMMITTEE ON TARIFF SAMPLES.

THE subjoined letter discloses facts the publication of which we consider alike due to the writer of it and to ourselves:

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning Co., Ohio,
May 2, 1867.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL—SIR: Your letter of the 26th, appointing me one of the Committee to inspect "Samples of Wool," under the new tariff is before me. I fully appreciate the importance of this work, under the form which the subject has now assumed, and I am not insensible to the honor conferred by such an appointment. Did I not know that there were names of other gentlemen on your list, entirely competent to the task, I would not feel at liberty to decline, but knowing this, and feeling that the writers attention to the subject has left a gap in my private affairs, which I must hasten to fill, I beg to be relieved from this present responsibility. Yours, very truly,
R. M. MONTGOMERY.

Communications, Etc.

WHEAT GROWING ON THE PRAIRIES.

IN my last, under the above title, I was, perhaps, too fast in attributing the good effects of burned straw on a worn prairie soil to the exhaustion of the potash and the mineral elements in the earth, as the nitrogen of such a soil is exhausted by cropping long before its mineral elements fail. I am inclined to believe that the fertilizing effect of the ashes from so large a pile of straw on such a soil, was mainly due to the action of the potash of the ashes, which it is said has power to decompose the atmosphere and form nitrate of potash (saltpetre) in the soil; and that it was this organic nitric acid, and not the inorganic potash that added to the growth of the next crop of wheat.

It is said among the pioneer farmers of Western New York, that wherever old asheries and large piles of poorly leached ashes have stood the soil is still remarkably fertile. A few miles east of Aurora, Cayuga Co., you will see even at this day a very luxuriant spot of growing grain, where an old ashery stood fifty years ago; and it is said that the older the pile of ashes the better was its manurial effect on the soil. This I think shows conclusively that the potash of the ashes had year after year fixed a portion of the nitrogen of the air into the nitrate of potash. Although the composition of the atmosphere is four-fifths nitrogen, yet this element is so opposed to chemical reactions, that very little of it has thus far been made available for the wants of growing plants.

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PLASTER—WHEN TO SOW IT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. American Institute Farmer's Club, writes to that *grave* body, that "plaster should not be sown after the sun has risen sufficiently to produce strong evaporation of the night dews, as then a large per centage of the fertilizing properties of the plaster is carried off in the air!" He also suggests that "the best time to sow it is probably after sunset, on a still evening, when the dew is falling fast."

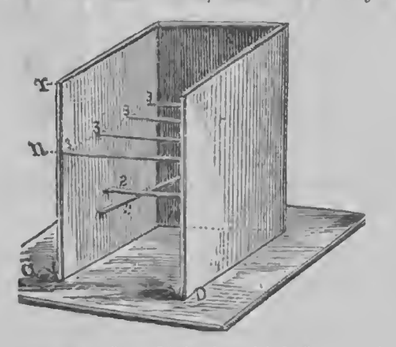
Now it is very possible that the wag of a Secretary, when he read the article, substituted *plaster* for Peruvian *guano*, for the mischievous purpose of finding out whether there was an individual present who could detect the interpolation; and it seems there was not!

Plaster is a mineral substance, composed of lime and sulphur, and only soluble by four hundred times its weight of water; hence the impossibility of losing any of its fertilizing matter by the evaporation of the dews of a single night; it cannot, like an organic substance, be converted into a volatile gas and go off in the air; its office is rather to combine with organic matter and hold it to the soil for plant food. LIEBIG is of the opinion that plaster collects ammonia from the atmosphere, by which it is converted into the sulphate of ammonia in the soil, an insoluble salt which is again slowly converted into a carbonate by the carbonate of lime in the soil, which is taken up by the roots of plants. BOUSSINGAULT, on the other hand, without disputing LIEBIG's theory, gives great importance to the lime of the gypsum, which he says is in a soluble state, very necessary even to grapes and leguminous plants on a limestone soil when the lime is in an insoluble state. He says as the result of many experiments:—"It appears highly probable that calcareous matter is chiefly beneficial from the particular action it exercises on the fixed amononiacal salts of the manure, transferring these successively, slowly, and as they may be wanted, into carbonate of ammonia! In corroboration of BOUSSINGAULT's theory, it may be proper to state that a crop of clover which is so much benefited by an application of plaster, takes 70 lbs. of lime from an acre of soil, while wheat takes but 16 lbs., and oats only 6 lbs.

LXXVI.

BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The objection I have to LANGSTROTH'S, MEDCALF'S and some other hives is, that the lid of the hive is taken off on a level with the honey-board which leaves a crack for the cold air to come in directly over where the bees cluster in cold winter weather. This destroys many that might otherwise be saved. The accompanying sketch represents a hive as I now make them, and in which my bees



do very well. It is 21 inches high from *a*, to *r*, 6 inches from *n* to *r*, and 14 inches from *a* to *d*, outside and inside 12 inches each way, giving a space for the hive proper of 12 by 12 and 15 inches high. The drawing represents the hive with one side taken out. On the slats, 3, 3, 3, 3, are placed the honey boxes with the bottoms nearly cut out. 2, 2, are strips put across to hold up the combs. The reader will readily perceive that this arrangement leaves the bees in the center of the hive where they ought to be in cold winter weather. There is no honey board but the strips 3, 3, 3, 3. At the approach of winter take out the honey boxes and fill up the space with dry corn cobs; these can be removed in spring, and the honey boxes replaced. For a lid to this hive take a board 18 inches each way, lay it on the hive, then nail 4 cleets on the underside to keep it in place. For further protection against cold make a box large enough to slip down over the outside of the hive, put on the lid and your bees will be safe.

Grand Rapids, Mich., 1867. E. M. BULLARD.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Plaster and its Uses.

AT a meeting of the Herkimer Farmers' Club, May 10th, the subject of "Plaster and its uses" was discussed. One member said he had tried plaster—a spoonful to a hill of corn—and found a marked difference between the hills thus served and those to which none was applied. It was a question, among farmers, whether the effect was produced from the air or by the absorption of the soil. It was generally supposed that the gas or ammonia, originating from the decomposition of vegetable or other substances, floated in the air, and that the plaster took up these gases and conducted them to the grain or grasses to which it was applied. A mixture of leached ashes and plaster produced a good effect on vegetation. The experience of the other members of the Club, with respect to plaster and ashes, was of a like character. Some thought the use of plaster on low lands was not of much benefit, but on uplands the advantage was readily perceptible. Early spring sowing—about one hundred pounds to the acre—was deemed about right, but applied to corn in the hill, in small quantities, will pay well.

The Potato—Its History.

AN English paper states that a Mr. CRAWFORD recently read a paper before the Ethnological Society in London, which embraced a history of the potato as far as known. It was cultivated by the Indians before the arrival of Europeans in America, but was a very small tuber. It was taken to Ireland in 1656, and to Spain and Portugal some years previously. It is said to be a well authenticated fact that Col. MURE of Caldwell, in the west of Scotland, within the present century, had some indurated clay soil, taken from a coal pit being sunk on his estate, forty feet beneath the surface, which he carefully treated so as to prevent its being impregnated by any floating germs of seed; and that from this piece of clay several exotic plants unknown to the local botany came up, and also one which turned out to be a species of the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato. The produce of that plant (which in four years after its discovery bore large white potatoes) is now cultivated extensively in the west of Scotland.

Improved Condition of Farmers.

As a rule, there is undeniably, says a contemporary, more education, intelligence and refinement among farmers than existed a generation since. These, of course, call for the enjoyment of a greater measure of the luxuries of life—in fact, the two go hand in hand, the enhanced means affording facilities for better education, and the increase of intelligence and refinement calling for a style of living different from that which satisfied the uneducated mind. Be this as it may, the farmers, as a class, have (with many exceptions of course) a thousand fold more of the comforts and luxuries of life than were enjoyed by their fathers. They live in better houses, with better furniture—they ride in better carriages, wear better clothing, go more regularly to church, enjoy more social intercourse, exhibit a greater degree of intelligence and more refined manners—in short, come nearer the standard of gentlemen, than did their ancestors, as a class, thirty years ago.—*Ex.*

Diminution of Productiveness.

A WRITER in the Cultivator asks:—"What are the reasons why our lands produce less than formerly, and what is to be the probable result?" This reminds us of another query, to wit:—"Why a gallon of water, in a pail, will weigh no more with a two-pound live fish in it than without?" These questions may be disposed of by asking another:—"Are either of the statements true?" If the first is, all crops taken into the account, it is a poor compliment to "scientific farming," and the advancement claimed to have been made in the cultivation of the soil within the last quarter of a century. Except the potato, we do not know of crop that has diminished in yield, while many of the cultivated ones have increased in quantity. If there is a falling off anywhere, it must be in consequence of not making reparation to the land, in the shape of manure, for what is taken from it in the shape of crops. Give back what is taken, and there will be no diminution in production.

Foot-Rot in Cows—Cure.

AT a recent meeting of the Herkimer Co. Farmers' Club, a member, Mr. WHITMAN, said he had found out a certain and speedy cure for that pest to dairy-herds, foot-rot. It is reputed to be very damaging to cows, causing a loss of flesh and a partial and sometimes an entire cessation of the flow of milk. An ointment made of lard and red precipitate, in the proportion of one to four, mixed and applied to the sore, will prove effectual. He usually melts a quarter of a pound of lard and lets it cool until it begins to thicken, and then adds an ounce of precipitate and mixes thoroughly. Apply to the parts affected, and rub in well twice or three times, and a cure will be the result. Before making the application, clean the feet well with soap and soft water. Sometimes it is necessary to draw a rope between the claws—a hair one, if attainable, is the best.

Plaster and Ashes on Barley.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canada Farmer, remarking on the sowing and management of barley, says:—"I have experimented more or less on sowing plaster and unleached ashes on barley, after it was about two inches out of the ground, sowing broadcast, following after with the roller to press it down. It is my opinion that if there are any wire-worms attacking it at the time, the roller alone will drive them down a peg or two, but the ashes and plaster will set them back further yet." As barley is very late this year, time will be afforded to test the efficacy of this treatment where wire-worms are found at work on this grain.

Fodder for Stock.

IT is probable that considerable land designed for corn the present spring will fail to be planted on account of the prevalence of wet weather. In such cases it would be a good plan to sow corn for fodder purposes. Good land will produce a heavy burthen of this kind of food for cattle. It is especially good for dairy stock, and may be fed in a green or in a dry state. The sweet variety is considered the best, as it is richer and eaten more readily than any other. What is not used in a green state may be cut and dried for winter use. It may be fed whole, or cut up and mixed with something else, as circumstances shall dictate.

Old Cows—When to Kill.

IT is a question, among farmers, as to what age cows can be properly used for dairy purposes, and when it is best to dispose of them on account of age. This will depend somewhat on the breed of the animals, and the usage they have received. As a general rule, when a cow has entered her teens she has approximated closely the limit of her usefulness in the dairy line. A good farmer once remarked that a cow was never worn out so long as there was room on her horns for a new wrinkle!

Saving the Honey.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wisconsin Farmer, giving his experience in bee management, refers to various kinds of hives, and among them the one denominated the "Pirate." He had a good swarm of bees in one in the fall, with a full stock of honey for winter keeping. In January he examined the hive, and was surprised to find about twenty-five pounds of excellent honey and four quarts of dead bees!

SLOW PREMIUM.—The young farmers of Carroll Co., Ill., propose a premium of $25 for the slowest mule, to be awarded at the time of the County Fair.

Rural Notes and Items.

PROSPECTS IMPROVING.—May was a wet and generally cold month—rain being the rule and sunshine the exception. June, the first summer month according to the almanac, came in more favorably—far less lacrymose than its immediate predecessor. There is a decided improvement, as the descending showers are less nearly allied to ice than were those supplied during the preceding month. The air feels balmy and affords promise that the farmer may yet have a chance to plant his ground, if he is wide awake and not disheartened by the long quarantine to which he has been subjected by an adverse season. Faith and works, acting promptly and harmoniously together, may yet produce remunerative farm results. The confidence implied in the phrase, "Never say die," has rarely been more necessary to the farmer than now. Plow, plant, sow, live and hope, should be the motto on the flag of every farmer.

CROP PROSPECTS SOUTH.—The Augusta Sentinel, (Ga.,) of the 29th ult., condenses from the journals in that section, an account of crop prospects there. In Laurens county cotton promises well—a large breadth of land is planted. Corn enough for home consumption is expected. Pike county—cotton less promising, but corn and potatoes doing well; oats looking sorry. Berrien county presents the same aspects—cotton poor; corn good. In Cobb and adjoining counties wheat never looked better and other crops promise well. A hail storm swept over Calhoun county recently, destroying both corn and cotton. Corn is being replanted there on both grounds. The Monroe Advertiser, May 21st, states that the wheat in that section is about ready to harvest and promises a bountiful yield.

COFFEE OR WHAT?—We recently received from L. A. R., Wyoming, a box containing sundry pods grown from seed said to have been procured in the East by the wife of a Missionary some years since. It was reputed to be pure Java coffee, and our correspondent wants to know what we think about it. That it is not any of the varieties of coffee, known to commerce, is evident from its appearance, and we presume a taste would not indicate any nearer relationship. It manifestly belongs to the pea or bean family which is its nearest approximation to the coffee mentioned.

AS to the other inquiry, about newspapers, we would say that we do not know of any publication containing the full information sought.

FILM ON THE EYE—REMOVAL.—At a meeting of the Institute Farmers' Club, a member mentioned a successful process for removing film from the eyes of cattle and horses. A small quantity of melted butter should be poured into the ear of the beast, opposite the eye affected. If the head of the animal is properly turned up the application of the melted butter will be an easy operation. The butter should not be so hot as to render the animal uncomfortable. After an interval of a few days repeat the operation. Three applications will be ample for a cure in most if not in all cases.

STARVATION OF STOCK.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for April says the loss of stock from actual starvation and exposure the past winter has been extraordinary. In Texas the loss has been heavy, one-tenth of the stock dying. In the Territories similar losses are reported. In Nebraska and Arkansas many perished. In Minnesota fodder was short and stock died. It has been a severe winter in all North America, and the aggregate loss of stock from exposure and want of feed is immense. This might have been avoided by foresight and industry.

SHEEP SHEARING AT ALEXANDER.—There was a large gathering of sheep breeders at Alexander, on the 24th ult., to participate in a sheep shearing festival. A participant, writing to the Attica Atlas, refers to the sheep sheared in this wise:—"They were, in no sense, *white as wool*, but black as an Ethiop, looking for all the world like sacks moving along without any *apparent* means of locomotion." It is hardly necessary to add that these "sacks" were the real Vermont Merinos. The average weight of wool on the sheep shorn, was 1 lb. to 3 13-16 lbs. of carcass.

BUFFALO CLIMATOLOGY FOR MAY.—From a record kept at the Library of the Young Men's Association, Buffalo, for the month of May, we obtain the results following:—The coldest day was on the 2d—the mean being 33°; entire clear days, 5; entirely cloudy days, 15; number of days on which rain fell, 15; amount of rain, 4.25 inches. The temperature for the month was 3½ degrees below the mean for the same time for the last nine years.

HORSE FAIR AT BUFFALO.—A meeting of parties interested in holding a second Annual Horse Fair at Buffalo was held in that city last week. A complete programme for the occasion was agreed upon. The officers are:—*Pres't*—HON. J. C. WELLS; *Treas.*—C. J. HAMLIN; *Sec'y*—H. MILLARD. The Fair will open August 13th and continue four days. The premiums offered aggregate $12,000

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Our friends who send notices of Agricultural and other Fairs to be held the coming autumn must not think themselves slighted if their favors do not appear at once in the RURAL. They will be published, in due time, in a regular list which will be prepared for that purpose. Send us the particulars, about the Fairs, that our list may be as complete as possible when it appears.

MINNESOTA—ADVANTAGES.—We are under obligations to M. F. JAMES Esq., St. Paul, Minnesota for a pamphlet setting forth the peculiar advantages which Minnesota offers to the emigrant who may be seeking a home in the west. A succinct description of the soil, climate, facilities for travel, manufacturing development is given, coupled with remarks on the future prospects of the State.

SORGHUM IN ONEIDA COUNTY.—It is stated in the Utica Herald that several parties in Oneida county, in the region of Paris Hill and Clinton, are engaged in preparations for sorghum planting. They deem that section well adapted to the business and indulge in sanguine hopes of a profitable result to their enterprise.

NEW JERSEY HORSE FAIR.—A National Horse Fair is to be held on the grounds of the Central Agricultural Society, N. J., near Trenton, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of June. The premiums are quite large, and the competition is expected to be quite animated.

STOCK RAISING.—Many of the Southern people are changing, it is said, from cotton to stock raising, as being more certain and profitable.

HORTICULTURAL.

REPLY TO "PENN YAN."—GRAPES, WINE, &C.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I am always sorry to see in your excellent journal—the cheapest and best agricultural paper we have — an unfair article. Such I cannot but regard "Penn Yan's," in your issue of May 27th. I dread to see a writer like "Reuben" of the Horticulturist, and "Talks About the Farm," No. 39, or 69, or 109, of the Agriculturist. They are like a picture in Harper's Magazine of a spider, fastened by a forked board, and a reel pulling his spider-threads out of the *tail*, not *brain*, of the unfortunate insect. Now the position is not a very graceful one, nor very healthy, and the process may be good for spiders, but a contemptible one for a writer; even if he has not the good sense to see it. So "Penn Yan," poor hanger-on to dead committees, like "Reuben," and that other —— near Rochester "on a farm," doles out over a column; relieved only now and then by a line of common sense, and a few independent thoughts.

Now, I do not like to talk in this way, but how shall we correct old offenders without some plain words. The truth is, committees and business meetings, often make the best men "man-monkies," like several in Boston; but the public moves on regardless of them. Skillful advertising may sell to raw beginners poor grapes, but soon we leave advertisements and committees in the forgotten past.

The remarks on Dr. JACKSON'S analysis are very unjust. For example we did not know till Dr. J., in 1859 determined it, what acid we had in our grapes. That was a step onward, that *poor* "Penn Yan" does not appreciate. Again, in 1859 we knew nothing of the real reasons of the value of Catawba, that "Penn Yan," who does not give his own name, but stabs in the dark better men than himself, says has "made good wine."

Now, examine the analysis of Dr. J., p. 45, Report, 1859, of Catawba. It is: specific gravity 1.0715, pg. 57, acid 1 per cent. Now, to the common wine maker this is all Chinese or Hebrew, as it seems to be to "Penn Yan." Let us translate it. BEAUME'S hydrometer is one any person may use, and get everywhere. By this the 1.0715, translated in rough language, means, *Catawba juice, as ordinarily ripened, stands, by Beaume's hydrometer, at ten degrees.* This I have myself verified by at least fifty samples from various parts of the country. And it is not precisely accurate, but is near enough to guide any man. Next—any half-witted man, in the use of wine-testing instruments, knows that no wine, such as Americans will use can be made without grape sugar enough to have the hydrometer referred to stand *at fifteen degrees.* Now, "Penn Yan" can get one eye open if he has half an eye for wine. But pg. 57 says the acids are 10 lbs. in 1,000 lbs. of juice, or one per cent. Now, "Penn Yan," look, and open your other dull eye. You know, or if you do not you ought not to write on wine, *that only four to six pounds of acid in one thousand pounds of juice can be allowed, and good wine be made of any grape. Call it five pounds in one thousand, or one-half of one per cent.*

My own tests of Catawba, in 50 specimens as above, give nearer 14 lbs. in 1,000 of juice than the 10 lbs. of Dr. JACKSON. And on that I make my Catawba wine. I bring these facts together by reducing the acids to 5 lbs. in 1000, and sugar to fifteen degrees BEAUME, and good wine always is made. I rather think Dr. JACKSON, though full of the silly "Bostonese" of unfortunate Boston, did do some good, even if "Penn Yan" is so stupid as not to know or value it. For had he used it, he would have been a wine maker and a good one, too. So I might translate Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Concord, and other grapes in the repudiated analysis, and show "Penn Yan" and others too lazy to understand what they read, that no wine can be made that was not made in accordance with the very facts of these analyses of Dr. JACKSON, and I would do so, if it were not too long and too simple a story.

But "Penn Yan," with his eyes even half open, says, "Delaware has made true wine." Now, is not that "right smart," as self-wise Southerner would say? Tell us when and where? I have tasted over 100 samples, and made Delaware scores of times, and never yet saw the "true" in any Delaware wine. And the best judges say Delaware is good only to sweeten other wines. I can make a beverage with a woody, leafy taste of Delaware, but nothing else. I have in my cellar samples of Delaware, made by some of our best wine makers, and they are no better. The reason is apparent: and is, that while the acid is about right, the sugar is less than is usually reputed to be in the grape, and the *aroma is insignificant.* The *aroma* of the Catawba is *three times* that necessary, and hence its great value. The truth is, Delaware has been like a petted girl, decked out in all the extravagance possible, and has proven to be unworthy the name she had, grapes, wine and all.

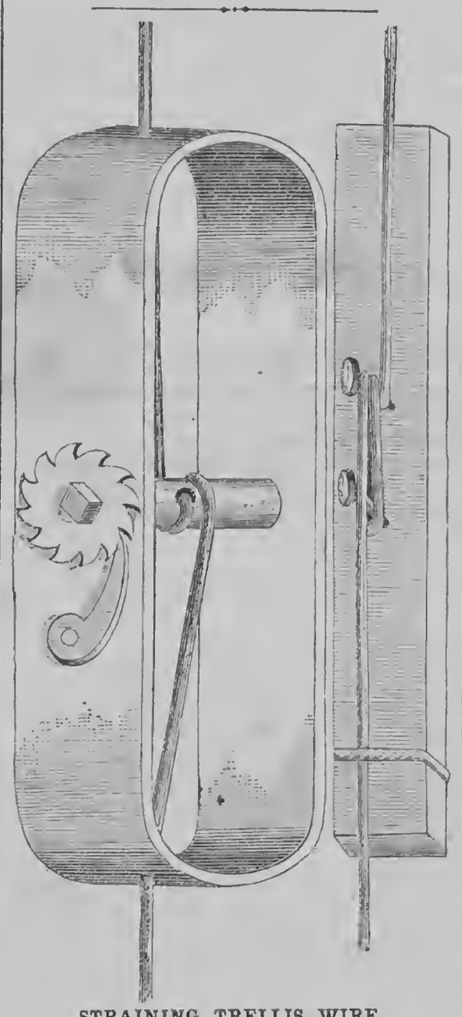
After this random way of "Penn Yan," it need be no surprise that Norton's Virginia wine is condemned by him. I have tasted of three samples of that wine and have some of it in my cellar now, made by myself, and by GEORGE HUSSMAN of Missouri. It is a fine wine, without a particle of foxy taste or smell, and a delightful aroma, that remains long in ones mouth. Yet the Jesuitical "Penn Yan" says "But just try Norton's Virginia (pure and unadulterated) for yourself, Mr. Editor, and excuse me from speaking about it." I say so, Mr. Editor! He dare not come out and declare that Norton's Virginia wine is poor, but he meanly insinuates the falsehood he dare not speak out plainly. Such a writer is beneath ones contempt, were it not that he may do much hurt.

As to Ives' Seedling wine, I cannot speak personally as I have never tasted it. But those who have, tell me that it has no improper smell; and it is too well known to be shaken by any such unsound writer as "Penn Yan." The fact is, it is very unsafe for a man to speak of wines he evidently never saw or tasted. There is more justice in his insinuating that Concord wine is not the best in flavor, for though I have tasted good Concord wine, and made it often, yet I never have seen any that did not give me its peculiar aroma, as if the wine had been scalded. Evidently we shall never make any progress if we have no writers more candid than "Penn Yan."

While on wine, let me say that it is only nine years since any well-founded facts were known on American wines, and it is not strange that we cannot yet have with certainty good wines. Before 1859 we tried making it on SOLON ROBINSON'S hopeless plan, to put grape juice in a cask, with or without sugar, and hoped that by the "Farmers' Club" hocus-pocus, some fortunate scamp would get the luck to make good wine. The plan was as reasonable as to fill a cask with sand and hope to tap it three or four years after and draw out gold dollars. SOLON ROBINSON says, by chance somebody did get good wine. So by chance he might gold dollars—but I don't believe it. Now, our wine making is daily growing better. It takes years for the leaven of wine truth to work, but it is clearing out all trash, and will in the end refine us nice wines everywhere. He is a poor thinker who don't see the way our German friends make wine *without* sugar, when they do use sugar. He is not fit to taste wine in our Agricultural Fairs, "*without sugar,*" "*absolutely pure,*" who cannot taste the etherial spirit (not oil) engendered by that peculiar process, simple as it is. Now, I do not call a German wine, made with sugar—*that is all fermented out of it, so that it has none left in it*—the best wine, and it never will be a popular wine with Americans, I fear. But a wine, made by the hints I have given in this letter, and with a small quantity of free sugar in it, will be the popular American wine, our German friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

The day for wine has dawned, and though I cannot in this letter give a book on wine, yet I have indicated, I hope, the path of our progress.

Yours, &c., S. J. PARKER, M. D.
Ithaca, N. Y., 1867.



STRAINING TRELLIS WIRE.

GRAPE growers are often seriously troubled to strain the trellis wires sufficiently to be firm in supporting the vine, and to make a neat appearance. The wires are generally strained at the end posts, and on long strings of trellis it must be imperfectly done. We herewith illustrate two simple devices for tightening the trellis wires. The larger implement is made wholly of iron and may be put on the wire any where along its length. The wire is seen passing through the ends and through the axle in the center. By applying a wrench to the square head of the axle the wire is strained to any extent and the ratchet-wheel and pawl keep up the tension. The smaller device is simply a bar of hard wood with two spikes driven into one side. In using it the wire is brought between the spikes and the bar twisted over and over—a strong leverage being gained—and when the wire is strained enough the bar of wood is tied to it, as shown, which prevents its loosening.

ROSES.

TO PROPAGATE BY LAYERS OR CUTTINGS.

IN reply to a query by your correspondent, it may be observed that the propagation of the rose is somewhat difficult when shoots do not spring up from the roots. To try *layering*, cut half through a shoot, putting a twig between the separated parts; then peg down the divided joint in the soil. A branch wounded may also be surrounded by moist earth, which is kept in its place by a small oyster keg, having a hole in the center below large enough to admit the branch or shoot. Pitched cloth has answered instead of the keg, a ring of bark having been taken from the plant. Cut off the branch below, when rooted, and pot it.

For *cuttings*, take vigorous branches near the ground; cut them off smoothly, and insert them in flower-pots, so that the ends of the cuttings will touch the side or bottom of the vessel. The two or three inches of soil in the pot should be covered with sand. Bury the cuttings to the second joint, and leave two or three with leaves above the sand. Cover with a large glass tumbler. Some place the cuttings in the shade; (one, who was quite successful, generally placed them in the sun.) The application of "bottom heat," in a bottle, is advisable. Some say, plunge the cutting in a piece of potato, and in this condition plant it. A thorough trial should be given to this singular method. G. H.
Walton, N. Y., May 29.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Fruit Prospects.—The Illinois journals generally concur in the opinion that fruit will be quite abundant in Central and Southern Illinois.

Planting Trees Late.—A writer in the Germantown Telegraph is of opinion that trees may be successfully planted after they have leaved out if the expanded leaves are carefully removed before transplanting the body. If the trees are promptly removed and placed in the ground they will grow quite as readily as if transplanted before the buds expanded into leaves.

How to Raise Plums.—COLMAN'S Rural World states that many people have an impression that it is a very difficult matter to raise plums when it is not so if the right course is pursued. A few trees—a dozen or so—will only supply the plums necessary to feed the curculio, but increase the number of trees to fifty or one hundred on a farm and there will be plenty of plums, both for domestic use and for market. The rule is that large plum orchards are certain to pay well, while a few trees produce little or nothing beyond supplying the plum pests with their fruit.

Disease of Pear Leaves.—A correspondent of the Cultivator suggests that the cause of the blighting and dying of the leaves of the pear tree, frequently noticeable, is owing to the character of the article used for mulching the trees. He mulched some two years ago with bogasse, which was followed by disease of the leaves—blistering and drying up. Last year he treated a portion of them in the same way with a like result. Those not mulched were not injured at all. If cane, thus used, will affect the trees adversely, may it not be true also that mulching with corn-stalks, and kindred refuse stuff, will prove deleterious? At all events it is best to be sure of the effect of mulching material before making a liberal use of it among trees so sensitive as are many varieties of the pear.

Fruit Preserving House.—The N. E. Farmer states that a company in Cambridge, under the Presidency of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, have erected a building for the preservation of fruits, vegetables, fresh meats, fish and the like, which promises to become popular with the public. It is built on a principle suggested by Prof. NYCE of Cleveland, Ohio. The building is two stories high, walls three feet thick, cased inside and out with sheets of galvanized iron, between which and the wall is a packing of wood shavings. The second story is the ice-room, separated from the fruit-room by a floor of galvanized iron, made water-tight and so inclined as to allow the water from the ice to flow off. The floor of the fruit-room is also of galvanized iron, underlaid with shavings and the like, to prevent the entrance of moisture. The floor is also covered with a compost of some patentable matter for absorbing moisture and infecting the air—securing a uniform dryness and coldness of temperature, the exclusion of light and as far as possible the oxygen of the air. The success of this plan of preservation is deemed to be beyond question.

Where to Plant Orchards.—Colman's Rural World considers the question of orchard planting in a variety of aspects, and comes to the conclusion that an elevated position, with a northern exposure is best for fruit trees. The trees, in such a position, are kept back in the spring from early flowering and not exposed to late spring frosts so much as they would be with a southern exposure and a less elevated position. In the spring-time, when frosts are predominant, they are found to be heaviest on low grounds—the warm air rising and investing the summit of the hills, and preventing the accumulation of frost in such positions. Hence it is inferred that elevated ground is the best for orchard planting. Yet it is but just to say that low planted orchards sometimes do better than elevated ones. This is especially true with regard to the peach in some places the present year, but these may be only exceptions which are said to substantiate the correctness of the general rule. If we were to plant on both high and low ground, success would seem to be certain with one or the other.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

TEXAS HORTICULTURALLY.—WM. WATSON writes us from Brenham, Wash. Co., Texas, under date of May 21st, that "We have had sweet corn, squashes, beans, cucumbers, etc., on our tables long ago; and as for planting Dahlias, I have some now 5 feet high with over a dozen full-blown flowers. Gladiolas also in bloom. Grapes as large as buck-shot. We will have a short crop of peaches, but a fair one of grapes; the Concord and Delaware look best so far."

HOW TO GROW CUCUMBERS.—"Yorick" tells us how to raise a large crop on a small territory. Spade up a plot ten or twelve feet in diameter, as near the back door as practicable; take an old barrel, both heads out, and sink one end of it six inches in the center of the plot; fill the barrel nearly full of yard manure, any kind, pound it in well; plant a row of seed six inches from and quite around it, and direct the kitchen girl to empty her dish-water, at least once a day, into said barrel, and you will soon have cucumbers at wholesale. No bugs, hum or other, about this.

A GOOD FRUIT PACKER.—A local of the Milwaukee Sentinel describes a fruit packing arrangement which goes far towards the annihilation of space. The writer says that by using this fruit packer eighty quarts of fruit can be transported in a space but little larger than a bushel basket. The boxes are pint ones, hence one hundred and sixty of them would be necessary for the eighty quarts. How these are to be compressed in the space of thirty-two quarts, or a bushel, is a puzzle to the editor of the Wisconsin Farmer.

THE GARDEN SOIL.—Constantly improve this: endeavor to reach the point where its productive power cannot be improved. You will be astonished at the result, and think the land round about you little better than a desert. Sods from old grass land, piled with leaf mould or stable manure and leached ashes, make a compost that will improve any soil. But if the soil be clay add sharp sand also. This is the season to make the compost heap.

CELERY PLANTS should be pricked out in rich beds. Celery for late fall and winter use should not be set in the trenches or rows until July. If the tops are likely to get too large, most of the growth may be cut off once or twice.

STIR THE SOIL frequently in the garden when it gets dry; it will require a good deal of work to get it light and mellow after the heavy spring rains. But the soil must be stirred and air admitted or your garden will fail.

CUCUMBERS.—M. SUTTON, Irondequoit, has furnished us a fine sample of cucumbers, grown under glass, on his premises. They are well developed and have a promising look.

THIN OUT such plants as stand too thick; all plants more than have ample room are no better than weeds, and should be treated as such.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

BEING interested in the Domestic Economy column, I thought perhaps a few of my recipes might not come amiss, if you think them worthy of a place in your most excellent paper:

CURRANT CAKE.—1 cup of butter; 2 of sugar; 3 eggs; 1 cup of water or milk; ½ teaspoonful of saleratus; a little grated nutmeg, and 1 cup of currants; flour to make a thick batter.

OCEAN CAKE.—2 cups of powdered sugar; ½ cup of butter; whites of 5 eggs; 1 cup of sweet milk; 3 cups of flour; 2 teaspoonsful of cream tartar; 1 of soda; flour to the taste.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—One cup each of corn starch, flour and butter, rubbed to a cream; the whites of 7 eggs beat to a froth; mix in 1½ cups of white sugar, and flavor. Stir all thoroughly together.

CALIFORNIA SPONGE CAKE.—1 cup of sweet milk; 1 cup of sugar; 1 egg; 1 spoonful sour cream; 2 teaspoonsful cream tartar; 1 of soda; flour to make a thick batter. Season if you like, and bake twenty minutes.

Will some of the RURAL readers please inform me how to color scarlet red for making flannel; also how to make Corn Starch Cookies, and oblige a—FARMER'S WIFE, *Racine, Wis.*

EDITORS RURAL:—I too am disappointed when I find no Domestic Column in the RURAL; and in company with "M. N. P." most earnestly exhort good housekeepers to forward recipes, as well as practical hints for housekeeping in general.

SPONGE CAKE.—Five eggs; 1 heaping cup of sugar; 1 level cup of flour; beat the yolks and sugar together; then add the whites thoroughly beaten. Bake in long narrow tins.

CUSTARD.—The yolks of 10 eggs; 2 qts. sweet milk; sweeten and flavor to suit the taste; beat the sugar and eggs thoroughly together, then add the milk. These ingredients should be beaten thoroughly in a tin pail, which must be placed in a kettle of boiling water and allowed to cook slightly; stir while cooking. When cool, place in deep dishes, and turn on the whites, having first beaten them to a stiff froth. This is rather pretty dotted over with red sugar sand just before placing upon the table.

INQUIRIES.—Who will send to the RURAL a recipe for making good rolls, nice corn-starch cake, and Tapioca pudding.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

WASHING FLUID.—A "Farmer's Wife," Cascade, Mich., referring to washing fluid, writes: "Take 1 lb. soda ash—not sal soda; ¼ do. lime to 4 gals. rain water; boil 30 minutes, then cool it off and put it into jugs or bottles. When preparing to wash fill the boiler half full of water; put in one teacupful of the fluid; soap the clothes the same as if they had been washed; put them in the water while cold. Raise to the boiling point, and continue from twenty to thirty minutes. Take the clothes from the suds and rinse and place on the line to dry. Flannels and calicoes may be cleansed in the same suds by scalding them as above, rendering them clean and pliable and not injuring them in the least. A pound of soda ash costs but little, and will last a family of six or eight persons three months. Try it.

BLEACHING COMMON BEESWAX.—In a late number of the RURAL, a "Reader" asked information for bleaching common beeswax. As I have seen no reply, I will tell her how I do it: I put my wax into a pail or kettle, adding water enough to nearly fill the vessel. When the wax is melted, I wash a pane of glass with suds, and dip it in the wax and get two thin sheets. I then wash and dip the glass again; continuing this process till the wax is all dipped off. I then spread these sheets on boards in the sun near a window. In a short time I have nice, white wax, much better than any I can buy. Bleaching with acid impairs the strength of the the wax.—H. H. H., *Perry Center.*

REPUDIATION ALREADY BEGUN.—The ladies everywhere are repudiating the common yellow soaps, and substituting Pyle's economical, labor-saving, O K Soap, much to the chagrin of grocers that have large stocks of other kinds. Keep on, ladies, and your wardrobe will sustain you.

THE ADVANTAGE.—The advantages in buying D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* are numerous. Among them are full weights and perfect goods.

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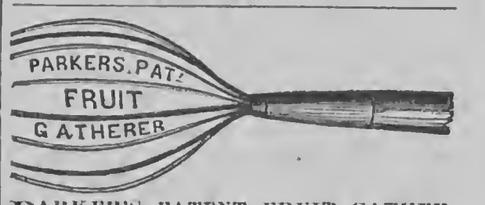

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Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
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One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BORS.
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Ladies' Department.

THE FIRE ON THE HEARTH.

BY MRS. FRANCES DANA GAGE.

THERE is luxury rare in the carpet of Brussels,
And splendor in pictures that hang on the wall.
And grace in the curtain, with rainbow-hued tassels,
And brilliance in gas-light, that flashes o'er all;
But give me the glow of the bright-blazing fire,
That sparkles and snaps as it echoes your mirth,
And leaps, in its joy, up the chimney still higher,
When the cold winds without make us draw near the hearth;
The old-fashioned fire, the cheerful wood fire,
The maple-wood fire that burns on the hearth.

As I feel its warm glow, I remember my childhood,
And the circle of loved ones that drew round our board;
The winter eve sports, with the nuts from the wild-wood.
The apples and cider from cellars well stored;
I hear in its roar the wild shout of my brothers,
And the laugh of my sisters, in innocent mirth,
And the voice of my sire, as he reads to my mother,
Who knits by the firelight that glows from the hearth;
The old open fire, the health-giving fire,
The home-cheering fire, that glows on the hearth.

Like the strong and true-hearted, it warms its surroundings,
The jamb and the mantle, the hearth-stone and wall,
And over the household gives out its aboundings,
Till a rose-tinted radiance is spread over all.
If you lay on the fuel, it ever burns brightly,
Till the day's work is done, and we lay by our mirth;
Then we gather the embers and bury them lightly,
At morn to renew the fresh fire on the hearth—
The old-fashined fire, the life-giving fire,
The broad-glowing fire, that burns on the hearth.

It reminds us of friends that we draw to the nearer,
When winds of misfortune blow heavy and chill,
And feel, with each blast, they are warmer and dearer,
And ready to help us and comfort us still—
Friends that never grow cold till the long day is ended,
And the ashes are laid to their rest in the earth,
And the spirit, still glowing, to God hath ascended,
To rekindle new fires, like the coal on the hearth.
Then give me the fire, the fresh-glowing fire,
The bright, open fire, that burns on the hearth.

You will tell me a *stove* heats a room in a minute,
Expels the cold air, and I know it is so;
But open a door, is there anything in it?
Your warmth is all gone—there's not even a glow;
Just like modern friends, one is every day meeting,
All professions and smiles, as the impulse gives birth,
But as black and as cold, at the next hour of greeting
As your stove that has banished the fire from the hearth;
Then give me the fire, the old-fashioned fire,
The bright-glowing fire, that burns on the hearth.

THOROUGH CULTURE AND WORK.

WE are not about to charge all the superficiality and half-doing to women. There are smatterers enough, and persons enough who never do things deftly and well among men. But we venture to suggest that a want of thoroughness is a great fault in woman's education;—using that word not alone as limited to the school or to books, but in its wider range of home and society, and the life-work which is before us all.

Girls jingle at the piano: how many comprehend or call out its wondrous range of expression? Ladies sing pleasantly and sweetly: how many know the wealth of beauty and wondrous feeling in that instrument of widest range and most varied utterance, the human voice? We have French in nice phrases, half spoken, botany in minute skimmings, history in a few bald facts, and so on. Much ground spread over but very thin, and no depth anywhere.

Of course, no one can be an encyclopedia. "Concentrate thyself" was the wise advice of the great GŒTHE. And it is well, no doubt, to look over a wide field, even if it be not very thoroughly explored; but somewhere, in the direction where the mind reaches out instinctively, there should be such depth and thoroughness of culture as shall redeem the whole intellect from all shallowness.

A boy reads by pine knots and makes a sawmill or a noisy work shop his study, building an invisible wall of his own thoughts, within which he sits in quiet seclusion, and works on until he masters the depth of the matter that absorbs him. We remember the psychological differences of the sexes, the intuitions of woman, quick and clear, which are instead of man's slower and more labored research, and would allow for all these; yet some such persistent strength would be a great help to girls.

A young man goes onto his farm, into a workshop, or to some business or profession, masters principles and details thoroughly, (if he *be a man*, that is,) and is proud of his mastery and of his power to work in his chosen field. Are his sisters equally thorough in their field, equally at ease in details and principles, and justly willing to entertain a modest pride in their capacity for useful work, in the house, or wherever it may be?

We know it may be said that if women *are* thoroughly educated they have no scope for their capacities; but the field is widening,—occupations fit for woman, and in which she can and does win eminent success and self-support, are increasing, and a great change in the world's thought is going on about these matters. And there is the rich, wide field of home, where woman is ever to be the influence to harmonize, to ennoble, to refine, to spiritualize. Let all shallowness of mind and heart be banished from those sacred precincts, and more perfect culture, more depth of character, more womanly earnestness take their place.

Conversation is the charm that *lasts* and *grows;* there can be only idle prattle, unless there be breadth of views, and depth of feeling, as well as cheerfulness and grace. Men of sense do *not* dread, but are filled with reverent delight by the talk of women who have soul and sense and thorough information, and a woman need not study surely to please shallow fools clad in pantaloons.

INTERESTING TO DRESS-MAKERS.

THE London Dress-making Company, a coöperative establishment, is thus described by Frances Cobbe, in the London Times:

The hapless girls whose fate suggested Hood's "Song of the Shirt" and "Bridge of Sighs" were martyrs who suffered for all their tribe; and, in like manner, the poor young woman who died three years ago at a fashionable milliner's, served many hundred of her fellow-workers by arousing the care of ladies for their sanitary and moral condition—a care which did not stop even when it became known that in her special case disease, and not hardship, was the cause of death.

It was a good work that ladies then undertook. Two years have since elapsed, and the third report of the "London Dress-making Company," which they established, is before me. The directors are justified in boasting that "the object for which the Company was started—namely, the improvement of the condition of the work-women of London—has been kept steadily in view; the limitation of the hours of work has been strictly observed, and the system adopted by this Company is being gradually carried out by the best houses in the West-End trade." In other words, a sort of normal shop has been set up, whereby it has been demonstrated that well-made bonnets have no inevitable connection with pulmonary consumption, nor graceful ball dresses with rapid decline, and that the principles of commerce and humanity are not severed beyond reconciliation.

How far these various tasks, from the high art of fitting a bodice to the humble mechanism of hemming a seam, were adequately fulfilled, I shall not presume to decide, but one remark I may fearlessly make. The young workers looked as healthy as so many country girls, and were certainly chattering as cheerfully as so many magpies. The peculiar physiognomy which some experience of over-worked girls has taught me to associate with needlewomen, the large bright eye, the thickened skin, a certain degeneration of nose and upper lip, were nowhere to be seen. There were no tokens of sitting fourteen hours a day at a task which, from its nature, can give neither play to the muscles nor thought to the brain, but only monotonous irritation of nerves and ruinous wearing out of eyesight. The young women in Clifford street were visibly leading a life as healthy (perhaps a good deal healthier) than that of ladies whose robes they were manufacturing. I was assured they never work after 8 of an evening, or before 8:30 of a morning, and that they have an hour and a half of leisure for the wholesome meals of the day, and, of course, the Sunday for exercise and rest. In the spare time so secured, their friends, the directors of the Company, and the cheerful, kindly superintendents, have provided for them, at their option, several healthful amusements—singing classes, calisthenic lessons, and abundance of pleasant books."

Above the workrooms I saw the bedrooms of the girls, clean and airy chambers of reasonable size, with white curtains dividing each of the four or five beds, with their dressing tables, one from another.

Assuredly it must be admitted that, compared with what has commonly been the lot of milliners' apprentices hitherto, the unventilated, half-poisonous rooms, the midnight work, the nerve-destroying green tea and coffee in lieu of wholesome food, (and even these fatal stimulants taken at the work-table without a moment for rest)—compared with this lot, the destiny of the young women of the Dress-makers' Company is fortunate indeed.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN PARIS.—Speaking of the Imperial ball, in Paris, the Court Journal remarks:—"One strange novelty was, however, observed—the preponderance of beauty among the American ladies. The English beauties who were wont to carry away the palm of perfection are effaced, this year, by the peculiar style and delicate carnation of the Americans." After acknowledging the fact, the editor tries to account for it in this way:—"The fact has been accounted for in many ways; the supposition that the manner of dress adopted this year harmonizes better with the startled, inquiring expression of the American ladies, than with the calm, pensive melancholy of their English sisters, may be the right one, after all."

FASHIONS IN HAIR.—The Home Journal says: The hair is not worn as high as it was a few weeks ago, and is somewhat relieved by curls or braids being worn underneath the *chignon*. Some ladies are wearing very long braids down the back, tied with ribbon, to match the bonnet. This is odd, yet pretty, although it is a fashion not suited to everybody. Ladies should have more regard to what is becoming, rather than for what is fashion. The present fashion of wearing the hair curled or frizzed over the forehead so as to hide the parting, is very becoming to a full face, but to a delicate, thin face it gives a long, lank expression.

EQUAL RIGHTS.—At the late Equal Rights' Convention in New York, Mrs. E. C. STANTON said:

"With the coming of woman into that higher sphere of influence would come the dawn of the new day when politics would be lifted up into the world of morals and religion; when the polling places would be beautiful temples surrounded by fountains and flowers and triumphal arches, through which young men and maidens would go up in joyful procession to ballot for justice and freedom; when elections would be like the holy feasts of the Jews at Jerusalem."

Whether prophetic or not, this is eloquent.

Choice Miscellany.

THE GREAT ENCHANTER.

SLEEP makes us all Pashas.—*Bedouin Proverb.*

SLEEP is the poor man's warmest cloak;
His treasurer to dispense
His lavish alms, and turn to gold
His scanty pence.

He heals the sick man in a dream,
And sets the fettered free;
He calls the beggar from his den,
To golden luxury.

He crowns the hounded exile-king,
Reverses Fate's decrees;
And bids the briefless pleader rise
Judge of the Common Pleas.

Sleep joins the parted lover's hands;
Wreathes the starved poet's brow;
And calls the hero still unknown,
From lonely village plow.

Sleep holds the resurrection keys,
And from his shadowy plain,
Down Memory's long and cloudy vaults,
The dead come back again.

Sleep comes, like death, alike to all—
Divine equality!
Blesses the monach in his state,
The slave upon the sea.

Sleep brings our childhood back again,
The only Golden Age;
Sleep! O thou blessed alchemist,
Thou holy Archimage.

[*Chamber's Journal.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MYTHOLOGY AND THE ANCIENTS.

BY CECIL GREY.

WE think it well for our pagan friends who lived when Troy was, and VIRGIL sang of "arms and heroes," that their dominions were not more extensive. If they had been, their imaginative and inventive genius must have been severely taxed, or else their tutelary gods and goddesses would have had their divine hands more than full. Well, indeed, for the deities themselves, that their empire did not extend over all the now known world; for they might have been reduced to the common lot of hard-working mortals.

Had any of the ancient nations lived in the shadow of the Green Mountains, their vivid imaginations would have peopled every glade and glen with sylvan nymphs; and every one of our bright clear streams would have been placed under the care of some guardian deity from the time it burst up from its mountain bed, holding the reins as it dashed wildly over ledges, and finally sobering it down to a steady river, winding its way quietly and properly through green lowlands to the sea. Or, if their domains had extended farther to the west and north, POLYPHEMUS might have dwelt unmolested in the Mammoth Cave, while the forests of the Californian shore would have furnished him with walking sticks in abundance.

And as for the other Cyclops, surely volcanoes enough might have been found, had the country been scoured for that purpose, to set them up in business this side of the Atlantic. Fancy the smoke of a pagan sacrifice going up from some of the numerous *tumuli* in our vicinity, or a boat-race, *a la* VIRGIL, on one of our lakes, or along our coasts, where, by great and heroic deeds, or, perchance a semi-divine origin, the victor had won apotheosis.

What an advantage it must have been, by-the-by, to some of those old-time heroes to have descended from the gods. What an inestimable convenience to some struggling warrior when he found the odds of the strife sadly against him—simply to stretch out his hands and invoke the aid of some deified brother, with the full assurance of immediate victory. Whether the contest was for life, or for a silver cup, it was all the same,—an apotheosized brother ever stood ready to aid his guardian friend.

I wonder if our ancient friends appreciated their advantages in this respect. After all, in what were they so widely different from ourselves? When due allowance has been made for the onward march of civilization and the growth of a higher religious life in these later days, what inconsistencies do we find that may not be overlooked? They, too, saw the action of something beyond chance in the surroundings, and forthwith a Jupiter came forward to meet the demand for a controlling power. They perceived the magnitude of the work and divided it among their divinities. Exalting their chief deity to the highest conceivable station they thought it beneath his dignity to tinge a leaf, or gild the grain, and gave it to a Ceres to guide the plow in its mission and bless the harvest. The god of the heavens must not stoop to mingle in the affairs of men, and a Mars must watch the battle.

It was the task of a Venus to school the heart in love's witcheries—and, as Jupiter could not lay aside his thunder bolts to attend weddings, Juno must preside at the nuptials. The nymphs and naiads were but the predecessors of the fairies of a later day, and although we acknowledge them as myths of the past, the idea still clings to us, and we love to people our favorite rural haunts with these fairy creatures of the imagination. The still beautiful idea of guardian angels finds its parallel in the watchful care of a deified friend or brother over a less fortunate or gifted mortal.

The ancients, like ourselves, knew that finite power could not always prevail, and that there is a limit to human calculations; so, when their own strength and skill failed, where and to what could they turn but to their gods? The traditions and creeds of ages closed about them, until the people knew no other way than to follow in the footsteps of their fathers and go on multiplying demi-gods and traditions till their number was like the stars of heaven or the sand of the sea shore. Now and then a SOCRATES would arise, to whom seemed given a philosophy approaching inspiration, who would thread his way out of the intricate maze of paganism *almost* to the truth. But the world then, as now, scouting theories which have not had the test of ages, and forgetting that everything must some time have been new, stopped the ears of reason with the fingers of unbelief, and drifted on hopelessly to the end. And the end came. The nations that boasted themselves at the head of the world fell from their proud height. But we have the lives of these grand old heroes left us; some of them, in their simple-heartedness and noble sincerity of purpose, reminding us that mankind, in whatever age or clime, forms one grand chain of brotherhood, no links of which may be broken or entirely discarded, though they may trail, but half remembered in the dusky shadows of the Past.

OLD KNAPSACKS.

THE following beautiful extract is from a letter of "a woman in Washington," to the New York Independent:

"I saw a pile of knapsacks the other evening at the cottage on Fourth street; knapsacks and haversacks left behind for safe-keeping by the boys who went to the front and never came back. The eloquence of these worm-eaten and moulded bags cannot be written. Here was a piece of stony bread uneaten, the little paper of coffee, the smoked tin cup in which it had been boiled so often over the hasty fire on the eve of battle. There was the letter, sealed, directed and never sent; for the soldiers could not always get a stamp. Here a letter, half written, commencing, "Dear Wife:—How I want to see you," "Dear Mother:—My time is nearly out." The rusty pen, just as it was laid down on the half-filled sheet by the gallant and loving hand which hoped so soon to finish it. Here tinted with red, white and blue. Here were photographs of the favorite Generals, and photographs of the dear ones at home. Here were letters of heart-breaking love, and loyalty to duty, and holy faith and cheer, written at home; and here was the Testament given him by the woman he loved best, soiled and worn.

For the American soldier, if he rarely reads it, still would carry his Testament as a dear talisman to save him from harm. Here were those mementoes of the brave, living, loving life gone out. They never came back! The mourners at home do not all know where they fell, or whether they were buried. To one unfamiliar with the soldier's life, these relics might mean little. To me they mean all love, all suffering, all heroism. I look on them, and again seem to see the long lines of marching men file past, dust-covered and warm, on their way to battle. I see the roads of Virginia, simmering in the white heat, lined with exhausted men lying down to sleep and to die, after the last defeat; hear the cry of the wounded, the moan of the dying, see the half-filled grave, the unburied dead. All the awful reality of war comes back. So, too, do knightly days and dauntless men. Peace walks amid the May-time flowers, and already our soldiers seem almost forgotten. Days of war and deeds of valor seem like dreams gone by."

THE BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.

MEN and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man who "was uglier than he had any business to be;" and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking or the the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion is eternally at work.

Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men, and of white and pink maidens. There is a slow growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter smiles upon a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventeen. There is the beauty of youth, and there is also the beauty of holiness—a beauty much more seldom met, and more frequently found in the arm-chair by the fire, with the grandchildren round its knees, than in the ball-room or promenade.

Husband and wife, who have fought the world side by side, who have made common stock of joy and sorrow, and grown aged together, are not unfrequently, even curiously alike in personal appearance, and in pitch and tone of voice,—just as twin pebbles on the beach, exposed to the same tidal influences, are each other's second self. He has gained a feminine something, which brings his manhood into full relief. She has gained a masculine something, which acts as a foil to her womanhood.

OLD AGE.

"THE soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light, through chinks that Time hath made.
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home,
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new."

[*Edmund Waller, England, about* 1680.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be reserved, says William Penn, but not sour; grave, but not formal; bold but not rash; humble, but not servile; patient, but not insensible; constant, but not obstinate; cheerful, but not light; rather be sweet-tempered than familiar; familiar rather than intimate, and intimate with very few and upon good grounds.

IT were far better we should not exist than that we should guiltily disappoint the purposes of existence.

Sabbath Reading.

LIFE.

BY R. M. MILNES.

So should we live, that every hour
Should die, as dies a natural flower—
A self-reviving thing of power;

That every thought and every deed,
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good, and future meed;

Esteeming sorrows—whose employ
Is to *develop*, not *destroy*—
Far better than a barren joy.

"WE live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.

He most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best;
And he whose heart beats quickest, lives the longest;
Lives in one hour more than in years do some,
Whose blood sleeps as it slips along their veins."

[*T. J. Bailey.*

THE WRITING ON THE ROCK.

AGES upon ages ago the tide was out, and the muddy beach lay smooth as this sheet of paper before me. A cloud passed over the sky, and a shower of big rain or hail came down and pitted the mud as thick as leaves on trees. A strong wind drove the drops so that the impressions were a little one-sided. They had written their short history as plain as my pen can write; and even the direction from which the wind blew was recorded. Some great frogs and lizards which used to live there, came hopping over the mud, and left their tracks also deeply printed on the shore. By-and-by the great waves came softly stealing up, and covered the whole surface with fine sand, and so the tracks were seen no more for ages upon ages. The clay hardened into solid rock, and so did the sand; and after these thousands of years had passed away, some masons came upon the curious inscription.

Men of science, who are skilled in reading these stony leaves of GOD'S great book, read as plainly as if they had been present the story of that passing shower. It had been written on the softest clay, but it was read on solid rock. So your hearts to-day are like the soft clay. Everything stamps them, but the stamps are not so easy to remove. They will be there when you are grown up to be a man or woman. O, what deep, dark prints the bad words of evil associates make! But how lovely it will be to recall the record which kind and loving actions make upon the soul! There is another place, where all our actions are written down, which we should never forget. It is the book GOD keeps in heaven. We can never bear to meet that record unless we have JESUS CHRIST for our Saviour. Then we shall know that nothing there will appear to condemn us. We shall rejoice when GOD calls us to come and appear before Him.—*Presbyterian.*

THE COBBLER'S PRAYER.

I BELIEVE I never heard a more effective praying man than a cobbler. He had not the grammar, had not the style, nor the many words, but every sentence from the start was a blow in the right place, and drove in the nail. The people loved to hear him pray, and it made a tear start to my eye when I listened to him—he moved the assembly by his fervent prayer. Notwithstanding his want of advantages in other matters, he could still ask, though in feeble words, yet with mighty spirit, for his desires, and could carry the people with him. And why was it? Because he prayed like the publican—straight to the point, without any unnecessary preliminaries of pains-taking to get around it. He said just what he intended to say, and then passed on and said something else. He asked for just those things that his soul needed, and spoke likewise for other souls.

He prayed fervently and pointedly, and with his whole heart opened. He did not make any speech, nor cover all the praying ground; nor yet make a Sabbath morning prayer, (save us from your fine prayers, they are like statues—beautiful, possibly wonderful, but cold as a rock,) but he just *prayed*, and you felt that he was praying and you were praying with him, for he was in earnest and asked as if he wanted an answer, just as your child asks when he wants anything very much. And then, best of all, when he got through praying, he did not go off into exhortation, but stopped. That is half the power of prayer, to stop when you get done.

APPLIED RELIGION.

IT is a shallow and unworthy view of religion, that would so etherealize and spiritualize it, as to dissever it from all interference with a man's secular trade, his political activities, or his very amusements. Plow, and keel, and anvil, and plane, and anger, the child's go-cart, and the grandsire's rocking-chair, are to move under the ken of the Judge above, under the shadow of the Elder Brother's redeeming cross, and in the beaming splendors of the Redeemer's riven tomb. And thus the immaterial, the infinite, and the eternal, take hold on the things of sense and time—the every-day assiduities of common life—the worry and the repose of the nursery, the kitchen, the quarter-deck, the shop and the highway.—*Dr. Williams' Madison Avenue Lecture.*

I WILL gladden the human circle in which I live. I will open my heart to the gospel of life. I will seize on the good the moments bring. No friendly glance, no friendly breeze, shall pass me unenjoyed or unacknowledged. Out of every flower will I suck a drop of honey, and out of every moment a drop of eternal life.—*Selected.*

The Reviewer.

"BACKBONE:" Photographed from "The Scalpel." By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., New York [400 pp.] Published by R. M. De Witt, 13 Frankfort-st., N. Y.

HERE is a *live work*, by a physician of ability, large practice, and large independence. He paddles his own canoe, criticises all humbugs of all schools of medical practice, tells incidents of his experience in a spicy, earnest, instructive way, and gives a world of clear common sense on diet, habits, diseases, &c. "A Ride on the Physiological Buffalo,—The Faculty and Scalpel,—Scenes in Western City and Village Practice,—Sabbath in the Country,—An Artist's Reverie.—A Leap with the Dead,—Abortionism.—Watching Your Dignity,—Tobacco,—Nature as Physician,—A Medical Vampire,"—are titles of some of its chapters, gathered from his "Scalpel," a monthly journal, vigorously edited. None will sleep over this book, and much food for thought can be found therein. A portrait of the author is given as frontispiece.

THE SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By A. S. FULLER. Ridgewood, N. J. O Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y. Publishers.

A GOOD book and much needed. The preface says, "With the extended cultivation of small fruits in the past few years has arisen a demand for practical information. Every one who owns a rod of ground in city or country, wishes to know how to cultivate it and what to plant for market or home. No work devoted wholly to this has yet appeared." He gathers up the views of others, and gives his own large experience and skill, on the propagating, culture, best kinds, gathering, marketing, &c., &c., in various places and climates, of Barberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dwarf Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry, Cranberry, &c.,—all in the way a man writes who has something to say, and in 270 pages he says a great deal.

THE HEALTH REFORMER'S COOK BOOK; or How to Prepare Food from Grain, Fruits and Vegetables. By Mrs. M. L. JACKSON. Published by F. W. Hurd & Co., office of "Laws of Life," Dansville, N. Y.

LET no one put aside this pamphlet of 70 pages with a sneer at "Graham diet." It is of high importance that bread, &c., and cooked vegetables and fruits, should be healthful and palatable, and to that end this work should be read in every home. It is filled with recipes in a great variety, and with *reasons why* this or that should be prepared as directed,—largely the results of practical housekeeping at the famed water cure of Dr. JACKSON, where they *do* set a fine table of food, *physically healthful*, as well as palatable.

'MAGA" SOCIAL PAPERS. TUCKERMAN'S PAPERS ABOUT PARIS. G. P. Putnam & Son, and American News Co., N. Y., Publishers.

HERE are two of "Putnam's Railway Classics"—nice books of some 250 pages each, in paper covers, intended for railroad and home reading, which shall be food as well as recreation. The best English Magazines, and the admirable Putnam's, (now ceased,) are levied on for choice matter. In "Maga" we find "Are we a Good-looking People?—Boarding Schools,—About Babies," &c., and the Papers About Paris, are full of charming interest. For sale at DEWEY'S.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Ladies Literary Companion and Mirror of Fashion.

THIS beautiful work is not only unrivaled as a "Mirror of Fashion," with its fine plates of costumes, patterns, &c., but it has the choicest music and engravings, poems and stories by the best writers, with topics of interest and value for kitchen and nursery, as well as parlor. It is brilliant, yet not flashy, but sensible, and reflects credit on the womanly tact, and the genial feelings and taste of Madame DEMOREST, who has large share in its management. Published at 473 Broadway, New York, at $3 per year.

UNIVERSAL PATH-FINDER, and Business Man's Pocket Companion. By M. N. OLMSTEAD. J. Miller, 522 Broadway, Publisher.

LOOKING along the 180 pages of this compact volume we find a great deal. The U. S. Constitution, list of naval vessels, army leaders, events of the war, size of cities on both continents, valuation of the States, &c., &c. A "Vocabulary of Business" is a valuable matter,—pages of definitions of business terms,—for instance:—"*Assets*, Funds of one in business," &c. It is just what its name indicates—a pocketful of information.

MISS RAVENEL'S CONVERSION FROM SECESSION TO LOYALTY. By J. N. DE FOREST. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS story of 500 pages will be read, for it deals with events and thoughts fresh in millions of minds and hearts, and is eloquent and vivid in description, piquant yet not shallow, but full of feeling, and healthy in tone. The heroine is a New Orleans girl, and the incidents reach up the Red River and enter the North; with characters and habits such as we are familiar with in the varied phases of life brought before us in the five eventful years just closed. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

BENEDICITE. Illustrations of the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of GOD, as Manifest is His Works. By G. C. CHILD, M. D. G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, Publishers.

A BEAUTIFUL reprint of an English work, the scope of which is explained by its title,—easy in style, accurate in description, broadly catholic in spirit and of much value to the intellect by its scientific information touching the wondrous phenomenon of Nature, and to the spiritual wants by its recognition of the Great Soul of Things.

THE GALAXY. N. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, N. Y., Publishers.

THIS brilliant monthly comes for June with its usual life fully kept up. An excellent biography of BISMARCK, with portrait,—The German Cotillion,—A Norse Love Story,—American Painters,—Drunkenness Among English Women,—are among its articles of most signal value, and the whole 125 pages are well filled.

SOWING THE WIND. By E. LYNN LINTON. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A REPRINT of an English story in a pamphlet of 150 pages. It has the classic finish and graceful ease of the cultured writers of the mother country, and such style gives promise of characters and *morale* of the better type. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

NATURE'S BEE BOOK. A manual for rearing and Managing the Italian and Native Bee; the result of fifteen years experience. By W. A. FLANDERS, A. M., of Shelby, Ohio.

A PAMPHLET of 70 pages, with cuts of bees, honey, and hives of the author's invention, for which many premiums have been given. Its style is *straight to the mark*, and therefore of value in detail and suggestion.

The Traveler.

NEW ORLEANS.

HOW I GOT THERE, AND SOME THINGS I SAW.

THE events of the last four days have been so varied, the sights so strange, and the sensations created so new, that my mind has hardly yet digested them enough to make a letter as interesting as it might otherwise be to a far off reader.

My business required that I should visit the headquarters of Gen. ORD at Vicksburg, on my way to Gen. SHERIDAN'S at New Orleans. I therefore took the route via Chattanooga to Memphis. At Atlanta the peculiar topography of the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge range, as well as the soil, and forests is first reached, and it continues most of the way to Chattanooga—growing more mountainous till you finally pass through into the valley of the Tennessee, and into the Alleghanian system. After crossing, the Yonah limestone appears, and through the "Cherokee country," all the good qualities of limestone land are manifest. Fields of wheat, red clover, the grasses in fine pastures, well developed stock, and often alongside of a wheat field a field of cotton might be seen, just planted. Some day the upper and southwestern portions of Georgia will rival even the Genesee Valley in extent and variety of products.

This "Cherokee country" is a marvelous tract of land, extending from the upper part of Georgia across Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and into Texas at least. As a farming region probably it has no superior, or even equal in the union—and if the same people who settled Western New York, and from thence the Western States, could have opened it up under the same free institutions it would now be the marvel of the world. The time may come when it will be safe for Northern men to seek these lands; when it does, let the emigrant look at the "Cherokee lands," in this State and Alabama, or further east on either side of the river, before he locates. The time has not yet come when the prejudices and passions of the secession element in the people has got sufficiently calmed to make the residence of a Northern man among them desirable. It will come, however. Let a man who wants to see how good lands can look drop in on Huntsville, Alabama.

I struck the Mississippi River at Memphis. After dinner I walked at once to the bluff near the hotel, and for the first time in my life looked upon the great river. It is full banks now, and spreading destruction over all the lower country. For a long distance on the river the country is submerged from 30 to 40 miles on each side, and for nearly or quite a thousand miles to the Gulf, a tract of country, averaging sixty miles in width, is covered by the waters of this stream. The magnitude of the river is not comprehened at the first view. Like its kindred wonder, Niagara, it will bear acquaintance. Imagine a body of water flowing, when in its banks, at least a mile wide and from 90 to 150 feet deep, and at the rate of from 5 to 7 miles per hour—noiseless as the tread of death, and as irresistible as time, nowhere smooth and placid, but a series of whirls and and eddies, ever pressing on, bearing in its turgid bosom the debris from half a Continent. It is the largest and longest river in the world. The Amazon is often called so, but measured by the surface drained, the volume of water discharged, and the extent of navigable waters drained into its channel, the Mississippi has no equal on the globe. After gazing a long time I turned away tolerably well satisfied that man was rather a small animal in the presence of the mighty river, though he had at times fixed bounds to his vagabond waters, and would have to do so again or the vast country now covered by them would cease to be of value.

There not being any boat at the time which was going below, I sauntered about the town. Memphis looked to me very much like a town built upon Mississippi mud that had got a little ways out of the river and was making a very sickly attempt at hardening. They had some street railroads, but the cars were drawn by hippopotamil, who came to the surface at stated times to snort. The ties were laid on negroes' shoulders, and their heads stuck out along the mud holes which are made in the streets by the amphibious animals and vehicles that ooze around the town. Ladies do their shopping on stilts, and the length generally determines the social status of the wearer. Still, the muddy denizens of this sedimentary town think they have a "right smart" city, and I am inclined to agree with them.

I was just going to bed when a servant gave the word that there was a good boat at the landing going down to New Orleans. I was soon on board, and the boat was coughing and wheezing down the river. It was a clear starlight night, and after enjoying the quiet grandeur of the scene—ever the same, and yet ever changing,—I turned into my state-room, laid myself out on a shelf and slept, dreaming of sailing on a sea of muddy chocolate slate.

The third night I was landed at Vicksburg. On going to my window in the morning I looked out upon the same wide expanse of waters that I had seen during the trip. The little town opposite was submerged. Some of the houses had floated away, others seemed getting ready, and altogether I thought I had some idea of the feelings of a rat which was floating in a huge mud-puddle on a shingle. I had a decided moist *feel*, and did not really enjoy dry land until on the cars for Jackson.

I never had my ideas of a town so completely upset as they have been in regard to New Orleans. I expected to find a dirty, disagreeable town, the principal business of the inhabitants drinking mint juleps, gambling, fighting, and cursing, undertakers about as common as truckmen in other cities, and the business of hackmen to supply teams to attend funerals. It was late when I got to the City Hotel, (which by the way I specially recommend.) I was up early in the morning and took a walk to see the mud holes, and funeral processions. A few steps brought me to Canal street. I rubbed my eyes to be sure I was not dreaming. A broad avenue, handsomely paved and well kept, a beautiful, shaded street, in its center used for a horse-car railroad, and stretching from the river to a long way towards the rear of the city, was the first wonder. No other city has a street that compares with Canal street, New Orleans. It must be seen to be appreciated. In my subsequent rides and walks, I found the business portions of the city well paved, and kept scrupulously clean. No tidy housewife keeps the broom in motion more than the street cleaner, and in this respect it is at least a model town. The little intercourse I had with the people was most friendly and pleasant, and I only regretted that my arrangements would not allow a longer stay. I console myself, however, with the hope of being able to visit the city again when the great Annual Fair of their Agricultural and Mechanical Association is held, in November. Northern men and western men will do well to avail themselves of that occasion to exhibit their machines and implements, for the Fair will be a big thing. Upwards of $20,000 will be offered in premiums, and their accommodations will not be exceeded or equaled in the Union. It will probably be advertised in the RURAL.

T. C. P.

May, 1867.

TROUTING.

OFF before your mother
Fairly knows you're out—
Goodness! ain't it jolly
Tramping after trout!
Tripping over mosses,
Slipping over stones,
Creeping through morasses,
Chill'd through blood and bones;
"Dipping" into spring-holes,
Ripping *something* out—
Goodness! but 'tis pleasant,
Whipping after trout.
Stumbling over saw-logs,
Where they've made a jam;
No one can say *this* stream
Isn't worth a dam:
Water, "cold as *blazes*"
Foams your feet about;
Catch your death of—"Whist man!
Did you see that trout?"
Ply him gently—kindly—
Horse-hair is but frail:
"*There's* a speckled "beauty!"
Crook's hooks never fail.
Twenty ounces, plump, Sirs,
(Heft him if you doubt;)
Silver, gold, and garnets—
What can match a trout?
Lightly drops the "hackle,"
Lithely sings the stream,
Brightly burst the foam-bells
Like a poet's dream.
Splash! There goes a "hummer!"
Whir! and he is out!
What school is so charming
As a school of trout?
Rattle-snakes! and 'sketers!—
Wet feet and burnt faces!—
Who says anglers' *lines* are
"Cast in pleasant places?"
Try it in "*Green*" River;
But, before you trout it,
Just ask Mr. Editor
What *he* thinks about it!

Various Topics.

"EARLY TO BED—EARLY TO RISE."

THIS is the motto of Nature, carolled forth in the glad song of birds at early dawn. All Nature gives and takes, and thus keeps the balance. All life is positive and negative by turns, throwing off and taking in vital force.

In his waking and working hours man overflows with positive vitality. Mental and spiritual forces glow and radiate from the brain, vital powers pulse and thrill through the nerves, and the corded muscles swell with vigor for their fit work. As night comes, the system changes its condition, takes in vitality, absorbs magnetic power from without, is negative and receptive, and in sleep this gathering in of vital forces is most perfect.

Delicate experiments by RIECHENBACH, an able German chemist, show that this positive power of the human system culminates about mid-day, and dwindles lowest near midnight. Thus we see that sleep should be at an early hour, that habit may accord with these subtle vital processes, so delicate yet so indispensable to best health. Thus, too, we see why *early sleep rests us most*, coming when the vital powers need to draw into the interior. We need most sleep in winter, because greater vitality is needed and expended in resisting the cold and surmounting the rude obstacles in the way of labor and travel in frigid seasons.

Wakefulness, long protracted, is an undue giving out of vitality, a keeping up of the positive condition so long that the balance is destroyed, and nervousness or insanity follow. Sleep is that negative condition in which body and spirit renew themselves. Fitly did the poet utter his intuitive perception of this,—

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Thus, too, we see why brain muscle and stomach should be at ease, with no work on hand to prevent their becoming negative and receptive. Tax either, by hard study, or thought at night, by late labor, or late hearty meals, and you demand work, when Nature's command is, *rest, retire, recuperate for to-morrow's work*. You cannot overreach Nature. For a time all may *seem* to go well, especially with powerful constitutions; but the draft must be paid, sometime, in waning power, in pain and shortened life.

The lesson is:—Read, think, work, or eat, little at evening; rather recreate so far as possible, and thus be ready to follow Nature's promptings, that your early sleep may be balmy indeed. To working men and women this is important, for thus can you prolong and increase the power of labor, with hand or brain. If you fail to sleep well, *find out why*—or you are in peril.

Much might be said of the absurdity of turning night into day, by keeping up amusements until very late hours by young folks. Suffice it to say, it is all needless and wrong, and the flush will fade from paled cheeks, the light fade from glassy eyes, and the decay of premature old age be felt, for *none can escape or cheat the eternal laws*.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, EYES AND EARS.—In the Paris Exposition the Americans, in the department of dentistry, are beyond all competition. The display of artificial teeth, the perfect imitation of nature in gums and palate are wonderful. But the French are equally great in artificial eyes and ears. The eyes are life itself. They not only supply an eye that is lost, but cover a shrunken or injured eye-ball with a shell that perfectly matches the other eye. The ears of delicately rosy gutta-percha are very pretty. If one has an ear cut off, bitten off, frozen off, or eaten away, here is a light and elegant substitute. It is said that ladies with large ears cover them up with their hair, natural or acquired, and annex these pretty little artificial ears, of course with handsome ear-rings.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF "NEWSPAPERS."—In old times, (between the year 1595 and 1730,) it was the prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the compass, thus:

N
W — | — E
S

importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe: and from this practice is derived the term "newspapers." — *Exchange.*

A VALUABLE addition to the State Geological Rooms at Albany—known as the Gould collection of shells—has just arrived from Boston. The collection consists of 60,000 shells, American and European, marine, fresh water and land. They cost the State $6,000.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BIRD-SONG.

AT early morn, before the light
Has quite dispelled the shades of night,
Delightful music greets my ear—
It is the bird-song, sweet and clear.

O, beauteous birds! your joyful song
Is ne'er for me too loud or long;
Though at my door you oft appear,
You'll ever find a welcome here.

You sing of Spring, of flowrets wild,
Of sunny skies, of air so mild,
Of verdant fields, of shady wood—
Your lays all tell me GOD is good.

Welcome, sweet songsters at my door!
Sing me your cheerful song once more,
I'll learn a lesson from your lay,
And praise my Maker every day.

New Jersey, 1867. S. R. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

TAKE a common tin tunnel of medium size, (say six inches in length.) Immerse the wide end in a vessel of water, at the bottom of which a coin has been placed, the water being deep enough to admit the tunnel being entirely covered with it.

Holding the tunnel by the spout push it down slowly until the water nearly covers the conical part. Holding it thus steadily, bring the right eye close to the spout, and through it look down at the coin, and admitting the light in the proper direction, notice which side of the coin is up. With a quick movement of the hand, suddenly push the tunnel downward to the bottom. A comical change in the appearance of the coin will be the effect; and although the effect on different persons is not the same, all will admit that the illusion is perfect and pleasing.

It is better that a second person hold and operate the tunnel, as the observer may not be able to hold it so steadily, and at the proper depth, and at the same time be ready to push it down suddenly, upon which the success of the experiment very much depends.

Will the young folks, through the RURAL, give their experience with this "Optical Illusion?"

Williamsville, N. Y., 1867. A. B. W.

DOG STORIES.

A GENTLEMAN of Staffordshire, England, used to go twice a year to London on horseback, accompanied by a dog—a terrier; but, for fear of losing it in the metropolis, he always left it in the care of his landlady at St. Albans. Once, however, the large house-dog of the inn and the terrier having a quarrel, the terrier was so much overmatched that it was with difficulty he could crawl. He went silently away out of the yard, and for a week no one knew what had become of him. He then returned, and brought with him a dog both larger and stronger than the one by which he had been beaten, and they both fell upon the inn dog and beat him most unmercifully, leaving him half dead. The terrier and his friend then disappeared; and when the gentleman, on his return from London, called at the inn for his dog and heard an account of the fight, he gave him up for lost. On reaching home, however, he found the terrier safe, and learned that he had come from St. Albans and coaxed away the great house-dog, and then proceeded with him to avenge the injuries he had received; after which he came home in quiet with his companion.

A gentleman who once lived in New London, had a large dog named Jack, which had been a great favorite in the family, but which had lived to such a great age as to be nearly helpless and very troublesome. One morning, as the family were seated at the breakfast table, the gentleman said to one of his sons, "We really must get rid of Jack, and I wish you would take him after breakfast and get some one to kill him."

The dog was lying by the fire when the gentleman spoke, but he immediately got up, limped to the door, and whined to be let out. As soon as the door was opened, he went out, and from that time he was never seen or heard of by the family. No one knew what became of him; but the gentleman always believed that he managed to get away into the country, and died there.

A REMARKABLE FISH STORY.

IN a recent lecture by Prof. Agassiz, on the aquatic animals of the Amazon, he described one fish, of which he said:—"This fish is remarkable for the faculty it enjoys of leaving the water and walking a considerable distance over the land. Sometimes it is found three, four and five miles from the water, and specimens have been brought to me which I have left on the ground for a day, and afterward, when put back into the water, they were as lively as if they had not been disturbed. That fish has another peculiarity: it builds a large nest, about the size of a man's hat, with a hole leading to the interior, in which it deposits its eggs; and it is not only capable of creeping on even land, but it can creep on an inclined plain, and I have been told by very trustworthy persons that they are frequently found many feet above the water, on stumps of trees which have fallen down, the trunks of which are so inclined that the fish has reached the branches of the tree to such a height that the bird and the fish have more than once been brought down by the same shot."

A MAN proves himself fit to go higher, who shows that he is faithful where he is. A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit neither to be where he is nor yet above it.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE Brazilian minister informs Mr. Seward that he has no notice of emancipation by the Emperor, but thinks the matter in progress, yet not finished.

Surratt's trial is postponed to June 10th.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler will soon resign for his health, but Secretary M'Culloch will leave the vacancy open, hoping for his return, as he is a valuable and honorable officer.

Persons from Louisiana are presenting charges against Gov. Wells, and seeking Gen. Sheridan's removal.

Two hundred and twenty-one patents were issued the week ending the 1st inst.

It is understood that the Judiciary Committee are opposed to the impeachment project.

From New York.

A HERALD dispatch says contraband trade with Indians on the Northern frontier is carried on by respectable persons in Northern New York and New England.

Subscriptions to buy a home in the South for Davis, are going on.

A Times special says the Japanese have bought the rebel ram Stonewall for $400,000.

The Coast Wrecking Company only wait good weather to raise the Santiago de Cuba.

The telegraph to Cuba is to be opened by July.

News from Hayti says that Salnava is made Provisional President, and will probably be made Geffrard's successor. Later reports show that Salnava is Dictator.

Dexter beat Lady Thorne at the great trotting match for $2,000. Time for a mile, 2:24 and 2:22.

The Yearly meeting of Friends are discussing the holding of Government offices by members of the Society—some opposing and others disinclined to desert State affairs for bad men to manage.

From the Far West.

NEWS at St. Louis, from Montana, reports Sioux Indians warlike and depredating in Gallatin Valley.

Troops are called out. Omaha reports tell of more troubles near Fort Kearney. Five deserters from Fort Hays, Kansas, were scalped. Troops are on the move.

A dispatch from Montana says Gen. Meagher had raised 1,000 men, and has taken the field against the Indians. A small party of troops had been driven back by the Indians while crossing from Ft. Canning to Ft. McKea, New Mexico.

Five thousand Camanches are reported on the war-path in Arkansas.

The St. Louis street car managers decide to carry colored people.

A fight between railroad workmen and Indians in Omaha resulted in the death of one white man and six Indians.

Grass on the plains is six weeks later than usual.

A fire in Idaho City burned 442 houses. Loss $1,000,000.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The Senatorial excursion party left here for Chicago and Omaha at 8:30 o'clock this evening. The party consists of Senators Wade, Trumbull, Yates, Cattell, Howe, Harlan, Cresswell, Thayer, Chandler, Tipton, Gen. Anson Stager, Col. Seymour, Hon. John Covode, several newspaper correspondents and ladies. The excursion will extend over the main stem of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha and may possibly reach Denver City, Colorado.

From the South.

AN attempt in Texas to collect taxes levied in the war, in Confederate currency, has been stopped by Gen. Griffin.

Judge Reeves, in the 9th Texas District, decides that negroes are not witnesses against white men.

It is reported in Vicksburg that General Ord intends to remove the Mayor and Council as not legally competent. He informs the Mayor of Jackson that the military are ready, if needed, to help collect taxes, as the law must be obeyed.

The North Carolina Episcopal Convention resolve in favor of educating freedmen, and of colored ministers for their own race.

A Republican meeting in the open air at New Orleans was largely attended by colored men and others, in good order.

From Canada.

JEFF. DAVIS keeps secluded in Montreal. At Kingston a crowd were on the wharf to see him as the boat stopped on the way to Toronto.

There is yet great distress from loss of stock and grain east of Montreal, along the gulf and river. Government aid is asked.

Rumors of Fenian raids are not credited at Montreal, but are reported in New York, as from St. Albans.

D'Arcy M'Gee was heartily received at Ottawa in token of approval of his efforts to harmonize all classes, and bring about the Confederation.

From Mexico.

A LETTER from our Consul at Monterey comes to New Orleans, and confirms Maximilian's capture. Juarez justifies previous executions and refuses to promise safety to Maximilian.

Vera Cruz is still besieged. A Herald correspondent from Havana says the Imperial Consul there is still shipping military stores and enlisting men for Maximilian.

President Juarez's Generals protest against any mercy being shown to the fallen Emperor.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE French Government is reducing the standing army.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be increased.

YOKAHAMA, JAPAN, April 26.—The French, English, Dutch and American ministers visit the Tycoon at Osoca by his invitation, for social and not political purposes.

A fire has destroyed a Japanese Bible just translated by four years' labor.

The Colorado takes over to San Francisco a party of Japanese of high rank, who go for education.

At Cork, (Ireland,) O'Brien was sentenced to death, but it is thought none of the Fenians will die, and the matter is warmly discussed.

Our minister Adams, at London, favors commutation.

Changes in the English Cabinet not yet completed.

At Liverpool, a fine gold chronometer was presented on behalf of the President of the United States, to Capt. Hayes of the British ship Victoria, for rescuing 31 persons from the American ship Aquila.

The cattle plague is again virulent in London.

Victoria's birthday was celebrated by illuminations, &c.

The clause of the Reform Bill for more liberal extension of the franchise passed the House of Commons.

It is denied that Prussia is strengthening the armament of Rastadt.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the King of Greece is betrothed to the Grand Dutchess Constantinovina.

The Turkish question demands attention, and efforts will be made by leading European powers for its final solution.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch from Berlin today, reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding on the Eastern Question, and that the policy of either Government in the East will hereafter be identical.

PARIS, June 1.—Alexander, the Czar of Russia, arrived this afternoon from Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation extending a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.

LONDON, June 2.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Sublime Porte has consented to entrust the solution of the Cretan question to a commission of the European Governments.

Lake Steamers.

THE amount of business done by lake steamers at Buffalo, is surprising. The following figures show the number of steamers engaged:—The Western Transportation Company will run, this season, twelve screw steamers of an aggregate tonnage of nearly 10,000 tons, between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine. The Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago line will run eleven steamers, of about 8,400 tons, between Buffalo, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine and Cleveland. The Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky line will run thirteen steamers of about 9,800 tons, between Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit and Green Bay. Evans' line will run six steamers, of about 4,000 tons, between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Detroit. Charles W. Ensign will run two new vessels, of 1,200 tons each, between Chicago and Buffalo.

The arrivals at Buffalo number in each season between six and seven thousand, including sail and steam. The inward tonnage is about 3,500,000 tons, and the outward tonnage about the same. There are on all the north-western lakes upwards of 1,800 vessels. Of the business done in each season nearly 50 per cent., destined for tide-water, centers at Buffalo.

REV. JOEL LINDSLEY,—Who was tried at Albion, N. Y., a few months since for whipping his child to death, and sentenced to the State Prison, had a new trial last week, which must have resulted to the satisfaction of the prisoner if not of the public. The jury failed to agree, standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction. They were discharged, and Lindsley then plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $250.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—ALBANY, June 3.—The Constitutional Convention will meet to-morrow at the Capitol. Charles J. Folger, Ira Harris and William A. Wheeler, are spoken of for President, and James Terwilliger and Luther Caldwell are candidates for Clerk. Some of the members are in favor of adjourning the Convention to Saratoga.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro advices of May 9, say that the mediation of the United States has been declined by the Brazilian Government. Cholera prevailed in the allied camp. The revolt in the Argentine provinces is reported to be ended.

SILVER MINE IN ALLEGANY.—It is stated that silver ore has been found—near Cuba, Allegany county, which produced $200 worth of silver to a ton of ore. A company is formed or forming for the "development" of this matter.

LARGE FIRE AT PETROLEUM CENTER.—A dispatch from Petroleum Center the 2d inst., says a terrible fire was then raging in the upper end of the town, and 35 or 40 buildings had been burned. The loss had already been very heavy.

ANNIVERSARY TEMPERANCE MEETING.—BOSTON, May 25.—The Anniversary Meeting of the various Temperance organizations of Massachusetts, was held this evening in Tremont Temple. Henry Wilson presided.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR of the very finest quality, is now being sold in this city (Rochester) for a less sum than that made from the best of Genesee wheat.

JEFFERSON DAVIS (the telegraph says) is at Montreal, at his wife's mother's. It is reported that he has bought a residence at St. Catharines, C. W.

MENOMONEE, an Indian chief, 90 years old, who fought with Tecumseh and at the seige of Fort Mackinaw in 1811, is catching muskrats for a living at Windsor, C. W.

THE Russian Commissioners, Col. Garloff and Capt. Hunnins, sent by the Czar to travel, observe and report on this country, were entertained in New Haven last week.

A PARTY of Pennsylvania capitalists, representing $40,000,000, have made a tour in Virginia to examine coal deposites, manufacturing sites, &c., and are pleased with their observations.

THERE is a domestic paradise in Worcester, Mass. It is a one-story house. In that house two Irish families reside, happy and contented, with twenty-four hogs, twenty-five hens, five ducks and one cow.

STEWART & Co. of New York, have created a stir in trade and feminine circles by going into the bonnet business, and proposing to sell Paris "hats," that the milliners have charged $30 and $40 for, at $10 to $15.

MUCH excitement exists in Springfield, Mass., over the cases of alleged undue severity in corporeal punishment of pupils in the public schools. An indignation meeting of the citizens has been called to take action in the matter.

THE "Quarter" so frequently mentioned in British trade returns in their reports of the movements and consumption of grain, weighs 560 pounds, and is made up of eight bushels of 70 pounds each. It is equivalent to 5 cwt.

THE Chinese Government is about to establish a School of Science at Pekin to the end that the Chinese may not be behind the rest of the world in the construction of machinery, steamers, railroads and fire-arms. The professors are to be imported.

LOMBARD STREET is the "Wall street" of London. Of course property on it is costly. A site for one house was recently let for $23,000 a year; it was sold for a premium of $350,000 and the rental, and there is now building on it a house expected to cost $350,000, and to let for $110,000 a year.

THE Pittsfield manufacturers support a club-room, which is furnished with the best newspapers in the country, billiard saloons, and other means of recreation. They also maintain a fine trotting park. They propose the erection of a massive stone dam for the accommodation of their works.

THE sword which General Putnam carried through the Revolutionary war, is in the possession of Deacon Jonathan Kingsbury of Livonia Station, Livingston county. The deacon has owned it for the last forty years. His father-in-law, Moses Clark of Brooklyn, Conn., bought it of Gen. Putnam.

THE British Anti-Tobacco Society offers £50 for the best approved essay on the history and properties of tobacco, and on its physical action on the human body through its various modes of employment; and £50 for the best approved essay on the moral, social and economical results of the use of tobacco.

IN Chicago real estate is out of the reach of any but the rich. Four or five miles south of the business center of the city real estate is selling at from $30 to $50 per foot. At Hyde Park, six miles south, small two-story houses on small lots sell from $6,000 to 10,000, and rent from $400 to $800 a year.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, June 4, 1867.

MONEY is fairly easy, produce still brings a high price, and yet the business of the country generally is dull. There is more universal suspension of business activity and hesitancy to enter into new engagements than has been known in twenty years, unless during a monetary panic. The shrewdest business men have been aware for some time that the condition of things was peculiar; there might be such a sudden tumbling down of prices as to create a panic, and then no one could predict the result. They have, therefore, been cautious, and few have felt disposed to enter into new engagements. This pause and suspension of business, it is believed, has served mainly to ward off the evils anticipated, and will in the end be productive of great good.

The price of gold dropped down somewhat last week. Sales yesterday were made at 136¾. Five-twenties have recently advanced in the London market. The closing sales on Saturday were made at 73¼. Yesterday's quotations were 73¼.

The Bank of England, it is thought, will soon make another reduction in its rate of interest. Money is very abundant, and rates low, not only in England but on the continent. Foreigners, therefore, are not active in withdrawing their balances from this side when they can get 6@7 per cent. for the use of it, and only 2½ in London. The total shipment of specie from New York last week was $777,143.

The whole number of railroad and miscellaneous stocks sold at the several Stock Exchange Boards in New York, during the month of May, was 1,682,322; total number of shares sold in April, 2,070,632; decrease in May, 388,310 shares. The total number of shares sold during the month of May, 1866, was 2,514,451. The decrease in the amount of business done, and in prices as well, has not been encouraging to the Wall street brokers.

Secretary McCulloch has written a letter to some Boston gentlemen on the financial condition of the country. He does not seem to see the return to specie payments quite as near as predicted in his former letters and reports. The Journal of Commerce says the letter "contains some sensible things, but appears to contradict itself in several particulars, and also to charge upon Congress or the public at large the responsibility of results which have come legitimately from his own action."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The exceedingly favorable reports of the condition of the growing wheat crop are having a decided effect upon the prices of wheat and flour. Farmers see no prospect of higher prices, and are disposing of the surplus on hand. These causes, with the unexpectedly large receipts of wheat from California, have caused a decline, particularly in the medium grades of flour. A Boston paper of Saturday says the eastern flour market is "badly demoralized," and that sales are effected with difficulty, even at a material reduction in rates.

During the month of May the grain markets at the West were greatly excited, and wheat sold at higher figures in Chicago, than at any time since its incorporation as a city. On the first of May, No. 2 spring wheat opened at $2,67; on the 18th it sold at $2,86, and on the 30th of May at $2,25. During the month the fluctuation in flour was from $3 to $4 per barrel.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the prices of corn and oats. A good deal of this has been owing to the gambling operations of the Chicago produce dealers. On the 29th ult., oats under a "corner" sold at 90c.; the day following at 71c.—a decline of 19c. in one day. The changes in the price of corn have not been as great, though considerable.

WOOL.—At New York there is a fair inquiry for small lots of fine fleece, though at reduced prices. In Boston, during the week ending May 31, the sales were fair, amounting to 625,000 lbs., at a range of 15@80c. per lb. for fleece, and 32@60c. for the various grades of pulled.

The wool clip this year will be rather late in coming to market, in consequence of the cold, wet weather during the month of May. The shearing has been actively going on in the Southwestern States for the last week, and we shall very soon see what views buyers entertain at Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The wool clip was large last year, and it is expected to be much larger the present season. At the West, particularly, farmers are much in want of the avails of their wool, and will doubtless sell early, if anything like a fair price is offered.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$17,25@17,75
Do. red wheat	16,00@16,50
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75
Wheat, red	3,20@ 3,30
Best white	3,40@ 3,50
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,25@ 1,30
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25
Rye	1,50@ 1,75
Oats	80@ 85c
Barley	1,10@ 1,15
Beans	1,50@ 1,75
Meats.	
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50
Beef	13,00@14,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c
Hams	14½@ 15
Shoulders	11@ 11
Chickens	15@ 18
Turkeys	18@ 20
Geese, each	00@ 00
Dairy, Etc.	
Butter, choice roll	20@ 22c
Do. packed	15@ 18
Cheese, dairy	18@ 20
Do. factory	15@ 18
Lard, tried	12½@ 13
Do. rough	12@ 11
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9½
Do. rough	6@ 6½
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18
Forage.	
Hay ₱ ton	$20,00@35,00
Straw	$10,00@12,00

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Apples, green	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. dried, ₱ lb.	9@ 10c
Peaches	30@ 33
Cherries	30@ 35
Plums	20@ 25
Blackberries	00@ 00
Potatoes, ₱ bu.	75@ 80c
Onions	50@ 62½
Turnips	00@ 00
Carrots	40@ 40
Hides and Skins.	
Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Green calfskins	16@ 18
Sheep pelts, each	50c@ 3,00
Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Seeds.	
Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Do. large	9,00@10,00
Peas	1,30@1 40
Flax	1,60@2,00
Sundries.	
Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Do. char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Wool, ₱ lb.	15@ 50c
Hops	50@ 65
Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	6,75@7,00
Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 30c
Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. extra	11@ 15
Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, JUNE 1.—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27½@28c. Flour, sales at $9,50@15,00. Wheat, $2,23@2,40. Rye, $1,70@1,71. Barley, $1,25@1,25. Corn, $1,17@1,28. Oats, 80@87c. Pork, new mess, $23,20@23,35; old do. $22,00@22,00; prime, $19,00@19,25. Beef, new plain mess, $14,50@21,00; new extra mess, $19,50@23,75; tierces, prime mess, $27,50@33,50; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $11,00@42,50. Pork hams, 12@14 cents. Shoulders, 8½@10cts. Lard, 12¼@13½c. Butter, 10@29c. Cheese, 8@17c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, June 1—Flour, sales at $11,75@17,50; rye flour, $9,50@9,75; corn meal, 2,60@2,72 ₱ 100. Wheat, $3,00; Rye, $1,80@1,80½. Corn, $1,22@1,23; Oats, 80@83c. Barley $1,25. Butter, 20@30c. Lard, 14@15c. Cheese, 17@19c.

Chicago, June 1.—Flour, $9,00@14,50; Wheat, $2,18@2,95; Corn, 88c@$1,04½; Oats, 6c@71c; Rye, $1,36@1,37; Barley, 90c@$1,20. Pork, mess, $22,25@22,25; Lard, 12½@12½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@20c.

Toronto, May 30.—Flour ranges from $8,00@9,45; Wheat, spring, $1,80@2,00; fall, $2,20@2,30; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 60@85c; Peas, 65@74c; Rye, $1,08. Pork, mess, $19,00; prime, $14,50@14,75; Bacon, 8@10c; Hams, 9@11½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 8½@10c; Butter, 9@12c; Cheese, 13@14c; Eggs, 9@10½c. Hay, $13@18; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10½@11c. Potatoes, 55@60c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, May 28.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $14@19; Cows and Calves, $50@125; Veal Calves, 8@17c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@7,50; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,50@7,75; light and medium, $6,50@7,25.

Albany, May 30.—Beeves, prices ranging from 6½@11c. Milch Cows, $60@100. Sheep, common to good, 7@8½c; Hogs, 7@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, May 30—Beeves, sales at 12@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 7@9cts; extra, 9½@9¾c; in lots, $5,00@8,00 per head. Veal Calves, 6@13c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@9c; retail 10@12c. Fat hogs, 7½@8½c.

Chicago, June 1—Beeves range at from $6,25@9,25; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $6,37@7,50; Hogs, $5,50@6,00.

Toronto, May 30.—Beef, 1st class, $8@10; 2d, $6,00@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $8@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.—Wool, market is steady but not very active. Sales 330,000 lbs. at 47@65c. for domestic fleece; 10@50c for extra pulled; 25@30c for California; 18@33c for Texas; 29c for Cape, and 35@36c for Mestiza.

Boston, May 30.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 63@70c; medium, 58@62c; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@63c; fine, 58@60; medium, 54@57c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@55c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@48c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 55@65c; superfine 45@60c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, May 29—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

Died.

AT Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 19th May, ALMIRA, wife of MARVIN G. ALGER, aged 38 years.

"But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars
Beyond where splendid shines the orb of day,
And weeping angels lead her to those bowers,
Where endless pleasures virtue's deeds repay."

New Advertisements.

☞ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1; Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

STENCIL Tools and Stock—Cheapest and best. M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Boston, Mass.

$150 Male or Female Agents Wanted. Address, with stamp, FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—To those coming East, this coming season for *pure blooded sheep*, we would say that we shall have a few Ewes and Rams to sell at fair figures. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y., on Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. 907-4teo.

SHORT-HORN BULL—BRED BY C. K. Ward, two years old, recorded in Herd Book, for sale by SYLVESTER LEHMAN, Sharon Center, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given, or money refunded in every case. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $25,000 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD IN ALL ITS BRANCHES BY GEO. FRAUENBERGER, NO. 50 ARCADE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞Sole Agent for C. KUDER'S PATENT "CLOTHES STICK," and A. S. ATKINS' PATENT IMPROVED WEATHER STRIP. Several other valuable Patents for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AMY DENBROOK: A LIFE DRAMA.

By the author of "Women and Marriage," "Smiles and Frowns," "My Cogitations," &c., &c.

12mo. Cloth Binding, 500 pages. Price, $1.75.

If the concurrent testimony of our most impartial reviewers be worth anything, then this book has rarely had a peer. The story is one of engrossing interest, the characters natural and graphically portrayed, the language pure, strong and eloquent. No person, young or old, can fail to have his or her sympathies deeply engaged by this entrancing tale, and to rise from its perusal wiser and better. For sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price by JAMES O'KANE & CO., Publishers, 484 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT

IOWA AND THE WEST!

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

IOWA STATE REGISTER!

PRICE: WEEKLEY $2, DAILY $10 PER ANNUM.

The REGISTER is the Official State Paper, Radically Republican; is a mammoth 40 column sheet; has a circulation in every county in the State, and makes Iowa, and North-Western news a specialty. It is now publishing a series of articles accurately describing the different Counties of the State, with their business prospects, prices and quality of land, &c., &c.

☞Manufacturers, Agricultural Implement makers, Wholesale Merchants, Book Publishers, and others desiring Western trade, will find the REGISTER the *best* advertising medium in the West.

Send P. O. money orders, or greenbacks. Specimen copies sent free. Address, IOWA STATE REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa. 907-2t

BODINE'S JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL, combining great economy in the use of water, simplicity, durability, and general adaptation to all positions in which water can be used as a motive power.

The undersigned manufacturers of the above wheel are prepared to furnish and warrant the same to give more power than any over-shot or other turbine wheel made using the same amount of water. These wheels have been tested with all the wheels of note in the country, and have never failed to prove their superiority. We therefore propose to put them in for any responsible party, warranting them to work up to our representations, failing in which we will take them out at our own expense. The attention of millwrights is invited to this wheel. Agents wanted in every county in the United States and Canadas. Send for descriptive Circular. J. H. BODINE & CO., Mount Morris, New York. 907-tf

CRAWFORD'S GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

Machinery Applied to Horticulture!

RELIEF AT LAST TO THE GARDENER!

This is an entirely new Garden Implement. It has attachments for plowing, cultivating, harrowing, raking, cutting strawberry runners, etc., is easily propelled by hand, and enables one man to do the work of four to six. Recommended by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, several of its members having them in use. Send for descriptive circular. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, O., Manufacturers of *Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporator, Drag Saws, Church and Plantation Bells, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Horse Hay Forks, Hand Corn Planters, etc.* 907-2t

THE NEW TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New York, 363 Broadway, May 27, 1867.

Notice.—The Trustees of this Company have the satisfaction of announcing that **over Three-quarters** of its Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS has been applied for, and over $400,000 of the same formally subscribed during the last four days. The rapidity with which the Stock has been taken up renders it certain that the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions will be able to close the Books in a very few days.

Before doing so, however, they wish to afford further opportunity for investors, particularly SMALL Ones, to obtain some of the Stock.

The Charter is considered exceedingly valuable; there having been but one Trust Company Charter granted during the past five years, and the existing organizations (only four in number) are doing a profitable business,—the stock of all of them selling very much above par. The Company will furnish by mail, or personally, to all applicants full particulars of the nature of the business of this Company, its prospects and the names of its officers and trustees which includes many of the leading Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Capitalists of City and State of New York.

The Company can loan its Deposits only on United States or State Stocks, or those of Cities and Towns of the State of New York. It cannot loan on business paper, or other personal security, neither can any Trustee borrow any of its funds, making the investment of money unusually safe.

This probabilities are that its Stock will pay liberal dividends besides annually enhancing in value.

OFFICERS.

President—JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
1st. Vice-President—HENRY C. CARTER.
2d Vice-President—BARNET L. SOLOMON.

TRUSTEES.—A Board of Trustees, consisting of Thirty-Nine Stockholders, of not less than $5,000 each,—a list of whom appears in the Circulars of the Company.

☞The Books are still open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin St.

DEVONS—TWO YOUNG BULLS AND several Bull Calves, descended from sweepstake animals, and believed by the subscriber to be superior to any in this country. 906-3t] WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

AGENTS and all Seeking Profitable Employment should secure at once the agency for J. T. Headley's latest and best work, FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS. Just out; very popular; selling rapidly; no competition. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y. 901-4t-e3w

TODD'S PATENT STAMPS FOR MARKING

SHEEP

Now is the time to form clubs or send single orders for Stamps and Randall's Practical Shepherd. Stamps sent by Express, charges paid, at the following prices, one set of figures, $2,25; two set, $4; four set, $7; six set, $9. Initials 25 cents per set additional. Parties ordering the Practical Shepherd may deduct 25 cents from the stamps for each book contained in the order. One set of figures and the Practical Shepherd, $4; one set and two Practical Sheperd's, $5,75. Toe clips in same order, $1,75 additional. See advertisement in RURAL of March 9th, page 83, of Stamps and Practical Shepherd. Agents Wanted. Address A. TODD, Jr., Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The New York Trust Company—Joseph U Orvis.
Crawford's Garden Cultivator—Blymyer, Norton & Co.
Housekeeping Made Easy—James O'Kane & Co.
Amy Denbrook—James O'Kane & Co.
Iowa State Register.
Gold!—M A Jaggers.
Agents Wanted—I T Johnson.
Short-Horn Bull—Sylvester Lehman.
Agents Wanted—Foot & Clark.
Bodine's Jonval Turbine Water-Wheel—J H Bodine & Co
Agents Wanted—Garlord Watson.
Spanish Merino Sheep—Baker & Harrigan.
Stencil Tools and Stock—M J Metcalf & Son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Patent Stump Extractor.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— A paper bonnet for $1 is the rage.

— Much building is going on at Fredonia.

— Hops are largely planted in Wisconsin.

— Florida crops much better than last year.

— Trout and perch abound near Skaneateles.

— In Canada flour is $8 60, here $18 per barrel.

— Watkins is the County Seat of Schuyler Co.

— Flour from California still comes to New York.

— 364,298 marriages in the United States last year.

— 15,000 Chinese coolies are afloat for Havana, Cuba.

— One divorce to ten marriages in Connecticut last year.

— 2,726 licensed, and 400 unlicensed liquor shops in Chicago.

— "Old Col. Vaughn" is a leading editor at Leavenworth.

— New York and New England emigrants are going to Florida.

— Milwaukee had 2,000 population in 1842, and 70,000 in 1866.

— New Hampshire has $15,674,000 in horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

— Mr. Conway, ex-M. C. from Kansas, is U. S. Consul at Marseilles.

— W. B. Pike of Salem, Mass., is writing a life of Hawthorne, the author.

— $50,000 has been raised by Vermont Universalists for an Academy at Barre.

— 900 barrels western whiskey, not branded, were lately seized in New York.

— Gen. Fremont has bought the home of the late Gen. Webb, on the Hudson.

— H. Clay Pate of "border ruffian" notoriety was killed in confederate service.

— One Frenchman sent 8,000 dozen eggs from Redan to England in eight days.

— Harriet Beecher Stowe has returned from Florida to her home in Hartford, Ct.

— 2,956,000 bushels of grain at Chicago against 4,010,089 last year, at same date.

— In Onondaga Co. a liquor license costs $100 in Syracuse and $50 in the country.

— Neal Dow has a silver tea-service from temperance people in Bursiem, England.

— 150 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre is the yield of some Texas farmers.

— A Frenchman has invented a paper for instant stoppage of hemorrhage from wounds.

— Hereafter no tobacco chewer or smoker can be a member of the M. E. Church in Vermont.

Special Notices.

Instantly.—Any trouble occasioned by eating cucumbers or unripe fruit will disappear instanter if the sufferer will take one swallow of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is perfectly harmless.

WILLIS'S PATENT STUMP EXTRACTOR.

Extracts of Letters from G. K. Trask.

An Engine 30 Tons wt. Raised from the Mud.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25th, 1859.

FRIEND WILLIS:—As the Express Train was going out of Indianapolis, on thirty miles speed, the locomotive left the track and plunged down an embankment into the mud, up to the name on the boiler. The railroad posse, about twenty men, spent the better part of two days and nights in righting the passenger cars, which, as they had broken connection, were only jostled from the track, regarding the locomotive "as a forlorn hope," as it lay imbedded in mud, as a duck in water.

My machine was called for. I got it from a distance of four miles, and with little trouble and delay placed it on the track; and in four hours and a half from the first, the engine was high and dry on the track!

I had the aid of four men. Hundreds of men witnessed the admirable working of the machine—many calling it the seventh wonder of the world! It is as good to move houses, massive rocks and locomotives from the mud, as to move stumps; which is saying enough in its praise.

2d EXT.—I have pulled stumps which had six or seven tap roots, which run seven or eight feet into the earth.

3d EXT.—I have not pulled any green stumps as yet; but I have pulled some six feet walnuts, as sound as they ever were. I put up a fifteen feet pair of shears, and had a pair of strong horses. They did their best—up came the stumps, and the Hoosiers were satisfied.

Musical.—*The Normal Academy of Music* at Painesville, Ohio, commences its next session July 2, 1867. *Rare advantages* are offered to teachers and students to spend the summer months at this DELIGHTFUL RESORT. For circular, address

N. COE STEWART, Cleveland, O.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNION TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has an order to supply a NEW TELEGRAPH LINE with Operators.

Paying Offices are guaranteed by written contracts, to graduates. Salaries from $50.00 to $125.00 per month will be paid to beginners. This is a *rare opportunity* for young and middle-aged men to find *permanent* situations, both *agreeable* and *profitable*. With our *unequaled* facilities for teaching the art, students readily acquire it. There is in connection with the College an Actual Telegraph Line, 37 miles long, which is operated solely by students. For full particulars address C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

New Advertisements.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street.

These Teas by the ship Golden State were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation, the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these Teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,

The Ship George Shotton
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
Of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship George Shotton is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea district in China.) These are the "*finest first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh, and full-flavored.

The receiving of these two large cargoes by the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY for their own trade is acknowledged by the mercantile community as the largest transactions ever made in this country. They were deemed of so much importance, that the fact was telegraphed to all the principal commercial papers in the country by their correspondents here, and thus appeared as an important news item throughout the United States at the same time.

The importance of these transactions in this market is thus noticed by the oldest and most respectable commercial paper in this city—the *N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List*—which says:—"The Trade have again been startled by the arrival of two large cargoes of Teas to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY—the ship Golden State, from Japan, with 22,000 half chests; and the ship George Shotton, from Foochow, with 12,000 packages." And in another place it says:—"The recent large operations of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY have taken the Trade by surprise, and are rather a novelty in this market. The taking up of two cargoes within a week, comprising 12,331 packages of Black and 22,849 packages Japan, for immediate consumption, at a cost of about a million and a half of dollars, indicates the extensive nature of the Company's business, and deserves a passing notice at our hands."

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (previous to the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

The GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, N. Y. City.
Orange Judd, Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York, City.
Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
E. S. Porter, D.D., Editors.

EVANGELIST, New York City.
Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City.
Edward Bright, Editor.

INDEPENDENT, New York City.
Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, Rochester, N. Y. **D. D. T. Moore**, Editor and Proprietor.

THE METHODIST.—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.

TRIBUNE, New York City.
Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

CLUB ORDER.

ST. CHARLES, WINONA CO., MINN., March 28, 1867.
To THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.

I send you a fifth order for Tea. My neighbors think I have "learned the road," and insist on my doing the business for them. I will simply say that all kinds of Tea received from your company have given complete satisfaction. Your Teas are fresh—well flavored—strong. The Merchants can furnish for $2,25 to $2,50 per pound no better article than you give us at $1,25.

Truly yours, in behalf of Tea-drinkers,
SAMUEL S. BEMAN.

4	lb. best Uncolored Japan, Joseph Dewy, at $1,25..	$5,00
1	best Green, C B Randall, at $1,25	5,00
4	do do Andrew Main, at $1,25	5,00
4	do do Wm H D, at $1,25	5,00
2	do Uncolored Japan, Henry Hall, at $1,25	2,50
3	Gunpowder, A Brown, at $1,50	3,00
1	best English Breakfast, N H Swift, at $1,20	1,20
2	Green, Wm Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2	do Geo Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2	Young Hyson, John L Dowling, at $1,25	2,50
2	best Oolong, James Roan, at $1	2,00
4	Uncolored Japan, Jacob Beman, at $1,25	5,00
3	best Oolong, H Talbot, at $1	3,00
2	do Mixed, A Turner, at $1	2,00
2	Green, Geo Watson, at $1,25	2,50
2	best Oolong, C B Pratt, at $1	2,00
1	Green, Charles Grube, at $1,25	2,50
4	do A W Bingham, at $1,25	5,00
1	best Gunpowder, H C Parrott, at $1,50	1,50
1	English Breakfast, do at $1,20	1,20
1	Young Hyson, do at $1	1,00
	Total	$61,20

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES,
699 Broadway, N. Y.
For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES
Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

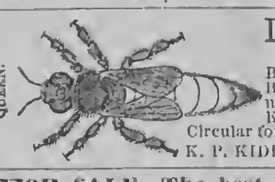
These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.



Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
904-39t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER, No labor-saving machine, devoted to agriculture, at all comparable to it!

Saves the Labor of Twelve Men!

Makes its own furrow, on any ground that can be plowed,—cuts, drops and covers potatoes as fast as a horse can walk,—and does it better, because with greater regularity, than possible by the hand method. Rights and machines for sale. Send for Circulars. Address J. L. TRUE, 30 Exchange St., Portland, Me., P. O. Box 1,883.

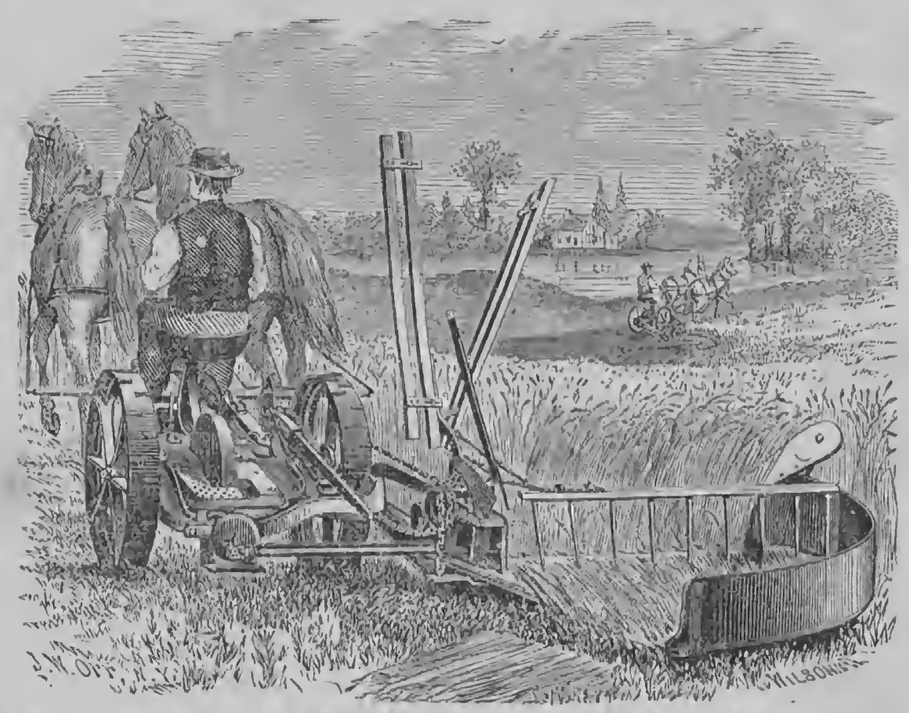
THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 300 pairs can be made with case by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-12t

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd**, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Ponghkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

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1867.
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☞ Descriptive Circulars of the Genuine Buckeye and Synopsis of the Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.

Manufacturers.—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (City Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & CO., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORE, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 901-m18-je15

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DASH CHURN.

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H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

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☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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UP IN THE BARN.

BY THOS. LACKLAND, IN "HOMESPUN."

OLD Farmer Joe steps through the doors
As wide to him as gates of Thebes;
And thoughtful walks about the floors
Whereon are piled his winter stores,
And counts the profit of his glebes.

Ten tons of timothy up there,
And four of clover in the bay;
Red-top that's cut, well, middlin' fair,
And bins of roots, oblong and square,
To help eke out the crops of hay.

A dozen head of cattle stand
Reflective in the leaf strewn yard;
And stalks are stacked on every hand,
The latest offering of the land
To labor long maintained, and hard.

Cart-loads of pumpkins yonder lie—
The horse is feeding in his stall;
The oats are hauled scaffold-high,
And peas and beans are heaped hard by,
As if there were some festival.

At length Old Farmer Joe sits down,
A patch across each of his knees;
He crowds his hat back on his crown,
Then clasps his hands—so hard and brown—
And like a farmer, takes his ease.

"How fast the years do go!" says he;
"It seems, in fact, but yesterday,
That in this very barn we three—
David, Ezekiel, and me—
Pitched in the summer loads of hay!

David—he sails in his clipper now;
'Ziekel died in Mexico—
Some one must stay and ride the plow,
Get up the horse and milk the cow—
And who, of course, but little Joe?

I might have been—I can't tell what!
Who knows about it till he tries?
I might have settled in some spot
Where money is more easy got:
Perhaps beneath Pacific skies.

I might have preached, like Parson Jones;
Or got a living at the law;
I might have gone to Congreess, sure;
I might have kept a Water Cure;
I might have gone and been—oh, pshaw!

Far better is it as it is;
What future waits him, no man knows;
What he has got, that sure is his;
It makes no odds if stocks have riz,
Or politicians come to blows!

Content is rich, and something more—
I think I've heard somebody say;
If it rains, it's apt to pour;
And I am rich on the barn floor,
Where all is mine that I can raise.

I've plowed and mowed this dear old farm,
'Till not a rod but what I know;
I've kept the old folks snug and warm—
And lived without a twinge of harm—
I don't care how the storm might blow.

And on this same old farm I'll stay,
And raise my cattle and my corn;
Here shall these hairs turn wholly gray;
These feet shall never learn to stray:
But I will die where I was born!"

And Farmer Joe pulled down his hat,
And stood upon his feet once more;
He would not argue, after that,
But, like a born aristocrat,
Kept on his walk about the floor.

The Story Teller.

VAN DYCK'S MADONNA.

IN one of the splendidly decorated saloons of St. James was assembled a group of young and lovely girls, whose delicate fingers were busily employed in different kinds of ornamental needle-work, which under their skillful arrangement, formed bouquets which rivalled nature in the brilliancy of their colors and accuracy of shades. They were the Queen's maids of honor, and between their gay chattering and busy fingers employed the time while waiting for her rising. The only grave person in the assembly was the Dowager Duchess d'Alby, the chief of the ladies of honor.

Among the blooming group, the youngest was remarkable for the simplicity of dress and the quiet modesty of her whole appearance. Her attire was a dress of black velvet, closed to the throat, but of which the skirt, open in front, disclosed an under-dress of white satin; the sleeves came just below the elbow, and coquettishly disclosed an arm and hand of the most dazzling whiteness. A plaited tucker encircled her graceful neck, on which hung a chain, to which was attached a large cross, and luxuriant hair, simply parted on the forehead, and confined behind by a lace scarf, completed her costume. This was the daughter of one of the most illustrous families of Scotland: her father, Lord Ruthven, united to a princely fortune, a pedigree of which he was more proud than of his wealth. Lucy, his daughter, had secretly arrived at the English Court, on her appointment to a post in the Queen's household—there to complete the education which had been carefully guided by her father. Retired and simple in her tastes, her mind instinctively sought the sublime in the works of Nature and art. She excelled in painting, and her genius had created a world of her own, in the daily contemplation of the productions of the best masters, which adorned the galleries of her father. Paul Veronese, Guido, Rubens, were of the number of her friends, and she vowed them eternal gratitude, for the light their talents had shed on her solitude.

The habits and manners of Lucy contrasted strongly with those of her companions, who had been habituated to more independence and liberty. Gentle and timid to excess, she scarcely attempted to answer the sportive and often mischievous sallies of her companions. The large clock in the saloon chimed the hour of ten; all eyes were directed to it, and several voices exclaimed:—"He's very late!" just as a domestic announced the painter, Van Dyck. The announcement caused a general agitation among the smiling group. Each one changed her position on her velvet seat, rearranged her dress, and, composing he countenance, sought to give additional grace to her aspect. The young pupil of Ruben's, albeit accustomed to the sight of beauty, could not suppress a murmur of admiration at finding himself in the midst of this brilliant circle.

The old Duchess, supposing the young painter's embarrassment to be caused by her own imposing appearance, to encourage him, addressed him in these words:—"I am told you have talent, young man."

"Those who have so informed you do me too much honor, madam; doubtless they judge me by my intentions, but I have, as yet, produced nothing worthy of attention."

There was as much confidence and noble pride in the reply of the painter, as there had been arrogance and impertinence in the address of the noble dame.

Lucy, who possessed the high spirit of her country, was shocked at the insolent tone of the Duchess, and now blushed with pleasure at the reply of Van Dyck. As her soft eyes rested approvingly on his face, he understood her feelings, and thanked her, by a look, for her generous sympathy.

"Well, we shall see. Her Majesty wishes to renew the ornaments of her chapel, so you will be fully employed. A residence will be assigned you in yonder monastery. There you will copy undisturbed. In summer, also, you shall have a fit residence, beside a pension from Government. This, I think, is paying an artist pretty well."

"Art cannot be paid for, my lady Duchess, and, if I possessed the talents to which I aspire, the favor which you boast could not purchase them."

"This is all very well; you are proud and we are noble; but, nevertheless, those honors are conditional—you will be chosen painter to the Queen if you succeed in gaining the prize which is offered for the most perfect head of the Madonna."

"Ah, madam, if the patronage of Her Majesty is offered me only on these conditions, I fear I shall not obtain it."

"And why not?"

"Because I shall not gain the prize," replied he, with an expression of sadness, which was instantly reflected on the face of Lucy.

"Why do you refuse this honor—do you fear to fail?"

"No, madam; but how shall I represent, as she should be represented, the mother of the Saviour? Where shall I find a model?"

As he pronounced these words, his eyes rested on the angelic face of Lucy.

"I have hitherto sought in vain the combination of mildness, sweetness and candor, which should characterize the Virgin."

The fire of genius which illuminated the handsome countenance of Van Dyck elicited the admiration of all observers.

"But I should imagine that there would be no difficulty in obtaining models for painters."

"The models which can be obtained for hire, are undoubtedly beautiful. I have sought in vain for the dignity and purity, which I have never seen united but in a noble lady, who would disdain to sit to a poor artist."

The animated and ardent glance of Van Dyck much embarrassed Lucy; it told her he had at last found the object his fancy had depicted. The Duchess, however, had not observed it, and asked:

"Who is this noble lady?"

"The Virgin herself, madam!" Bowing profoundly, and giving a parting glance at Lucy, he added:—"If I gain the prize, you shall see me again, madam; if not, I leave England."

He took immediate possession of his apartments, where he could, at the same time, paint his Madonna, and copy the frescoes for the chapel. With his mind full of the celestial face he had just seen, he seized his pencil, and endeavored to trace her lineaments. But the extreme sensibility, so useful to art when time has calmed it, was now his chief obstacle. He felt too deeply to succeed in expressing the idea which filled his soul. The day passed in fruitless attempt, and the night surprised him, dissatisfied and desponding.

In the meantime Lucy had suffered severely for the preference shown her by Van Dyck. The envy and jealousy of her companions found vent in impertinent sarcasms; so that, on separating for the night, her mind was filled with his idea, and, after her nightly prayer, his name was the last on her lips.

It was midnight, the heavens shone with a thousand sparkling stars, and a soft light spread itself on the old abbey, which stood solitary and alone among its ruins.

A window of the palace opened, and a shadow passed slowly along the balcony and grand staircase, crossed along the court, and reached the monastery.

It would be difficult to say how this figure had left the palace and penetrated so far; but she must have been well acquainted with all the turnings, for, in a short time, she crossed the long avenues, and, arriving at one of the galleries of the chapel, she found herself in the painter's workroom, and, passing lightly on, seated herself, without looking around her, immediately in front of his easel.

Oh, surprise! oh, joy! this being, so calm, so beautiful, is Lucy! The desponding artist who had been unable to retrace her features on his canvas, now beheld a living model before his eyes.

What could have induced her to come? What idea could have given her the courage and resolution? He threw himself on his knees before her, but Lucy, motioning him to rise, pointed to his pencil. Her look penetrated him with a flame so pure, that he forgot the reality of his vision; his astonishment seemed to him a want of faith. Transported by his imagination to an ethereal sphere, he seemed above the earth, and, in the midst of the sublime concerts of angels, he beheld Mary, environed by divine rays. He was no longer the powerless artist, who had just thrown at his feet his unsuccessful pencil; the artist had replaced the man. Mute and breathless, inspired by mysterious strength, he seized his *palette*. His colors gave the form, and his soul the life—in a few hours he created the most beautiful and most pure of virgins.

When the young girl saw that after tracing her features he was occupied in imparting to his picture the soul which animated him, she rose silently, and, with a calm and assured step left the monastery by the same road she had come.

Van Dyck, with wondering eyes and oppressed breathing, made not the slightest effort to detain her. In his eyes, she was no longer mortal, and, in her departure, he thought he saw the Madonna returning to her native skies. Enchanted by his excention and excitement, he fell asleep in his arm-chair. On awaking, his first thought was to examine his canvas. Transported with joy at his success, he thanked, on his knees, the angel or woman who had so favored him. In vain he endeavored again to impart the ideality which existed in his imagination. He had so combined the thoughts of the Madonna and of Lucy, that he determined to discover the truth, and wrote the following *billet* to the young girl:

"Tell me if you are, indeed, an angel, if you do not wish to deprive of his senses, the poor artist to whom you have condescended to appear this night. Tell me if you are the Virgin or a mortal!"

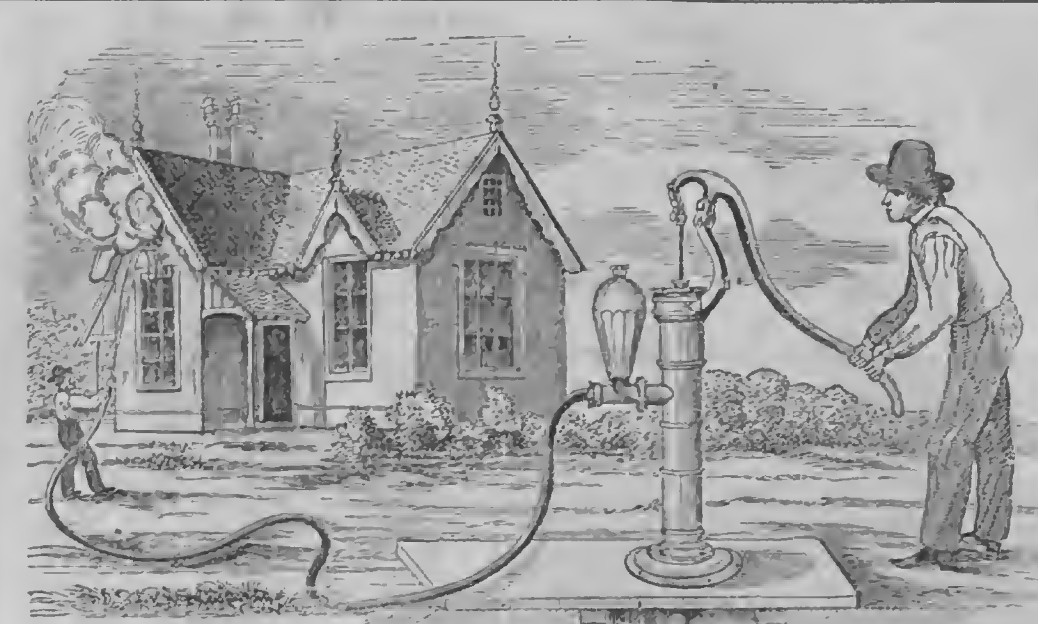
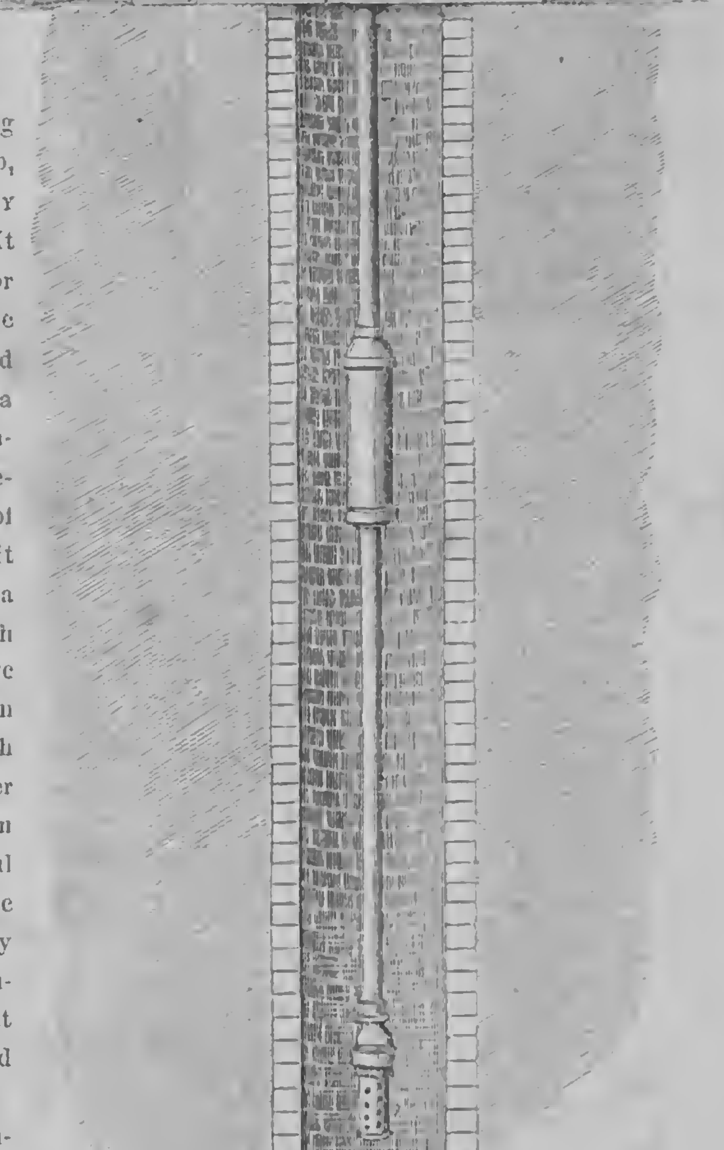
It was a part of the duty of the Dowager Duchess to open the *billets* addressed to the young ladies confided to her charge. What was her astonishment on reading this epistle! "Horror!" cried she, "a child of high family thus to violate her duty, in seeking a painter at midnight." She rung, and sent for the guilty one; but her rage redoubled when Lucy, with her customary gentleness, denied all knowledge of the cause of her reproaches. The Duchess, who expected to witness in her great confusion or a candid avowal, would listen to nothing. The alarm was given in the palace, and it was decided that Lucy, disgraced, should be sent home to her father.

Her prayers were of no avail; a single night of respite was alone accorded her, and she was commanded to sleep in the apartment of the Duchess to avold further scandal.

At midnight, Lucy rose as before. The Duchess was roused from her unquiet sleep, and called all the ladies to witness the confirmation of her suspicions. With lighted flambeaux, the Duchess, attended by a numerous *suite*, followed Lucy, who traversed again the great hall, the long passages, and arrived at the door of the monastery. Her culpability could be no longer doubted, but they followed her even to the painting room, where she was already seated before the easel. The noise around her, and the brilliancy of the lights, awoke her in affright. She was a somnambulist!

Thus, unconsciously had she served as model to an artist, who fully repaid, in love, what she had given him in renown. He obtained the prize, and was loaded at the court with honors and riches.

A few days afterward, there was celebrated at St. Paul's, the union of Van Dyck and Lucy the daughter of the noble Count Ruthven de Gorry.

ENGINE WELL PUMP.

THE accompanying engraving represents an Engine Well Pump, manufactured by Messrs. RUMSEY & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It is designed for either cisterns or wells, and is thus described by the manufacturers:—"It is adapted not only to the ordinary uses of a Well Pump, but also to the washing of windows, buildings and vehicles, and the extinguishing of fires. Having an Air-Chamber, it combines all the principles of a Double-Acting Fire Engine. With three feet of hose and discharge pipe, water can be easily thrown over a two-story building, and with sufficient hose can be carried over the entire premises. This we deem one of the most practical and useful improvements of the day, since every house in town or country may have, not only the convenience of a good Well Pump, but at the same time be always supplied with a first-rate Fire Engine."

For circular containing particulars, prices, etc., address the manufacturers as above.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 10, 3, 6, 15, 8, 20 is a kind of meat.
My 16, 19, 10, 18, 8, 4, 12 is found on ships.
My 14, 13, 17, 2 is the germ.
My 11, 14, 7, 5 is one of the grand divisions.
My 9, 1, 4, 12 is part of the body.
My whole is an old saying.
Italy, N. Y. W. H. HAYES.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

LUFL nanfy a emg fo rusept yra eresen,
Teh arkd nutafmoh'd vacse fo eacno reab;
Llfu amyn a lofwre sl norb ot sublh snnene,
Dan swet sit wsetesnes no cht resedt rai.
Plessis, N. Y. MASTER JOHN H. SCOTT.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

TAKE the nine digits from the nine digits and have the nine digits for a remainder S. D. H.
Greenwich, N. Y.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 905.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Competence is the great incentive to industry.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Intemperance is the prime minister of death.

Answer to Anagram:
When life as opening buds is sweet,
And golden hopes the spirit greet,
And youth prepares his joys to meet,
Alas! how hard it is to die!

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time for those who wish to preserve the paper for binding, reference, etc. ☞ A new Quarter begins April 6th, a good time for club or single subscriptions to commence. See head of News page.

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THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
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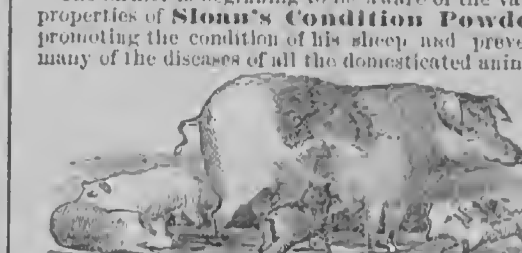

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AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVIII. NO. 24.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. {WHOLE NO. 908.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF HOED CROPS.

FARMERS have learned to depend much on the cultivator and but little on the hand hoe, not only to stir and mellow the soil in which their corn and potatoes grow, but also to destroy the grass and weeds in the immediate vicinity of the hills. With the smooth fields and improved implements of the present day the labor of producing a hundred bushels of corn or potatoes is small to that necessary a quarter of a century ago. And we think no farmer should be satisfied with his method of cultivating until he has reached the point where his hoed crops are made clean and the soil mellow without touching a hand hoe to the work. In most instances this can be attained, but success in a great measure depends on the kind of farming to which the field has been subjected for some years previous. The rule with the farmer should be to cultivate every crop thoroughly, fight the weeds on all occasions, and always leave the surface of the land in a smooth condition when the crop is taken from it. This course is not only the best one for the immediate crop, but it is likewise most favorable for the one succeeding.

How would we manage a potato field? Let us see. Suppose it was a crisp, clover sward, well set, clean, smooth and not hilly. First, plow well, using a jointer, and laying the furrows even, and without "balks;" next, harrow fine and mark straight. Do this work as immediately preceding planting as possible. The soil will remain in good condition, and the weeds and grass will only just start—get in the best condition for the cultivator to kill them—by the time the young potato plants can be seen along the rows. Now put in the cultivators and mellow up the soil, throwing little ridges of dirt close along the hills. Where the cultivators stop there will yet be a space around each hill, and among the plants untouched; the weeds will be there, and the rain-formed crust. Your father would, in his time, have taken his hoe and toiled day after day, giving the crop the first hoeing. You can do better. The young potatoes are not tender; they like fresh dirt; so you must contrive some plan to cover them slightly. If the cultivating has been skillfully done, and the fresh dirt ridged up somewhat along the rows, then a good brush harrow drawn by two lively horses will do the work. A harrow might be cheaply made especially designed for this work. The requisites are lightness, and short and thickly set teeth. If, when the work is done, the potatoes are covered out of sight, it is just as well; they will reappear in a day or two fresh and vigorous from contact with mother earth; but the weeds, not so strong rooted, will not appear so quick. Keep the cultivator at work in the field until the vines are tall enough to hill up, and then we have many cultivators, (thanks to the inventors even if they do dabble in patent rights,) that will do the hilling and leave not a weed in sight. After this the crop grows rapidly, the vines lop over and cover the ground, and the cultivation is ended. But towards autumn it is well enough to go over the field and pull out any intruding plants whose vitality has withstood the cultivator.

The corn crop may be managed the same way, only it will not do to use the brush harrow on it. For this reason—the tenderness of the young plant—a crop of potatoes can be kept clean with less trouble than one of corn. You must be careful of the young corn; it is tender and will not flourish if bruised and handled roughly. But it has a different habit of growth from the potato, and soon gets tall enough to allow dirt to be thrown around the base of the stalks. When this time arrives the farmer must be active with the cultivator. He runs a race with the weeds. But riding on his two-horse sulky cultivator which rolls the dirt to the corn rows and screens away the lumps and stone, he wins the race and the corn is clean, without the slashing of a hoe blade around a single hill.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY.

THE following plan to aid in preventing injury to grain and hay crops from storms during harvest, is offered by A. WATSON of Washington, D. C., for the consideration of farmers, county officials, telegraph companies, boards of trade, agricultural societies, the press, and the public generally. The idea, or plan, is not original, as a similar one was proposed and discussed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER several years ago, by an accomplished Meteorologist—M. F. MAURY, then Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington. In a series of able articles on the subject of *Meteorology for Farmers*, he invited, through the pages of this journal, the co-operation of farmers and Agricultural Societies in aiding to extend to the Lakes and the Land the beautiful and valuable system of physical research which was proving so beneficial upon the Sea,—and promised the rural population results which should be as valuable to the industrial pursuits on shore as those already obtained had proved to be to commerce and navigation. Connected with this plan of Lieut. M., was a system of *Telegraphic Meteorology*, which has since been adopted to a greater or less extent in other countries. In an article entitled "Meteorology for the Lakes and the Lake Region," published in the RURAL of Feb. 20, 1858, Lieut. MAURY expressed the opinion that, "by a proper use of the magnetic telegraph as a meteorological appliance, warning of the approaching storm might be given to the shipping in port and the laborer in the field, several hours in advance, and quite in time to save annually to the farmer, merchant and mariner, life and property not a little." And in the same article Lieut. M. averred that "with a proper system of *daily weather reports* through the telegraph, the people and the shipping of this country might have *timely warning of every storm that visits our shores.*"

As we believed the subject an important one at that time, and gave its discussion the most prominent position in the RURAL, we are glad to have it again brought before the public, and commend the suggestions of Mr. WATSON to the consideration (with a view to future action,) of the great mass of people who are interested. Though the plan cannot be fully tested the present season—the harvest having already commenced in some regions—a beginning may be made, sufficient to test its utility, preparatory to its more general adoption (in case it proves valuable) throughout the principal rural districts of a country which should be first on the globe in Agricultural Production and Wealth. But to Mr. WATSON'S article, which is entitled

STORM SIGNALS DURING HARVEST.

It is estimated that one-third of the grain and hay crops are on an average injured annually by storms during harvest. Large quantities are cut down, and then a storm comes on suddenly, or as a settled rain, and they get wet to a degree that they are damaged materially, the labor of a year often being lost by a single heavy rain. These storms when of considerable duration generally commence in the Northwest, and frequently extend over several States to the ocean.

If farmers had *warning* of these approaching storms in time to get their grain or hay under cover, or in a situation to shut out the rain, much of this injury would be prevented. By adopting the following general plan it is believed that this may be effected:

When a storm commences in any part of the country and is travelling in a certain direction or is spreading in several directions, the first telegraph station over which it passes is to send the news immediately to all the telegraph stations at county seats, hundreds of miles in advance, in the direction that the storm is travelling. At each county seat a cannon is to be kept ready by the officials, at the Court House, as soon as the news is received of a coming storm it is to be fired *three* times; at intervals of *one* minute if a hurricane is approaching, at intervals of *three* minutes if the storm is traveling rapidly, and at intervals of *six* minutes if it is traveling slowly. And even a *fourth* gun ought to be fired, the interval from the third in *seconds*, giving the distance that the storm is off, *seconds* for *miles*; but this last may not be deemed important. If a county seat has no telegraph, the firing can often be by sound from the next county seat.

As a good sized cannon can be heard distinctly from fifteen to twenty miles in all directions, or over a space of from thirty to forty miles square, (1,600 square miles,) by firing one at each county seat the farmers for hundreds of miles over the whole country could be *warned* in time to get their grain or hay under cover, or in a situation to shut out the rain. And this *warning* would not only aid in preventing damage to hay, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, and many other products, but it would also be useful in drying or curing fodder, tobacco and cotton, and in drying brick and many other products and manufactures too numerous to mention. It would be useful in seeding time, spring and fall, as well as in harvest, and might even be useful in winter. It would also be useful to commerce on our extended coasts, and particularly on our numerous bays, rivers and lakes, and especially in severe storms and hurricanes, by *warning* vessels to seek places of safety or prepare for the coming storm. And, finally, it would be useful in all seasons, and to every business, city or country, and to every individual in the entire community.

It may be remarked that this plan is in direct imitation of nature as exhibited in storms during summer, the thunder being often heard long before the clouds are even seen. The telegraph represents the lightning, and the cannon the thunder, but nature is vastly surpassed in time and extent, as the flash will be understood, and the roar will be heard at the same moment, hundreds of miles in advance of the real lightning and the thunder.

The cost of the plan will be trifling compared to the advantage gained. Many county seats own cannon which can be fired by some of the officials or employees round the court house. The actual expense will only be the cost of a short telegram from the next county seat about once a week for three or four months during summer, and the additional cost of a few kegs of powder. The whole cost to each county will not be more than fifty dollars annually, while from this trifling outlay tens of thousands will be saved to each county, millions of dollars to each of the larger grain and grass growing States, and perhaps one hundred million of dollars annually to the whole United States.

As every county seat does not own a cannon suitable for a *storm gun*, and as the State and National arsenals have a great abundance of any size desired, all deficiencies may be supplied from these sources, and thus these cannon now lying idle will be put to a useful purpose, and these destructive engines of war will be converted into implements of husbandry by being used to imitate thunder to give *warning* of approaching storms many hours in advance of the real thunder or the rain.

If this plan should meet with general approval arrangements should be made to carry it into operation in time for the coming harvest, not only in our own country but also in Canada, and throughout Europe. Such arrangement may be made between the county officials and a telegraph company, or some telegraph company may make arrangements by circular with the county officials in several of the States. Then if all the newspapers would publish the storm signals to be posted in every house over the whole country the plan would be complete, and in a short time the storm guns would commence to roar, giving warning of approaching storms and hurricanes over vast extents of country hundreds of miles in advance of the actual thunder or the storm.

SUGAR BEET—SOIL, CULTIVATION.

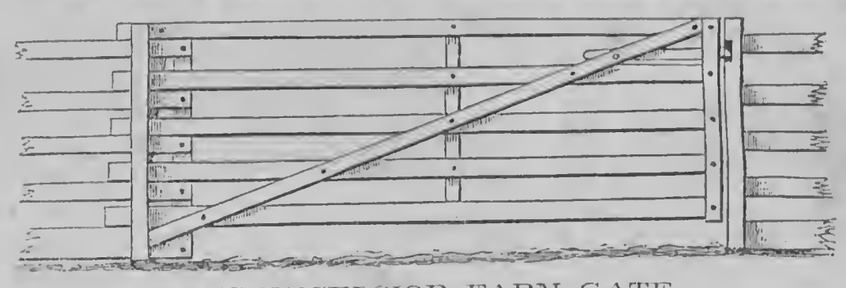
THE cultivation of the beet for sugar purposes, though carried on extensively in France and several other of the Continental States, has excited little attention here till a comparatively recent period. Experiments, to be sure, have been made, at various points, in beet culture, but they have been spasmodic—limited in number, in pecuniary resources and the experience essential to success. The increasing demand for sugar here, the restricted limits of the cane-growing region, the comparative failure in its cultivation, owing to the rigors of the season, the increasing success of the beet sugar manufacture in Europe, have conspired to renew the interest in beet culture in the United States. It is too late in the season to seed for a crop for fall use, but it is early enough to consider the matter with reference to the future, and to commence a preparation of the ground for that purpose. Assuming that some of our readers may feel an interest in the subject, we have condensed from a book recently published and noticed elsewhere, a few hints with reference to the soil requisite to success in beet culture, the manner of preparing it for the seed and the cultivation of the crop.

The ground should be mellow, warm, fertile, free from saline and alkaline constituents, not sour, and of a nature not likely to suffer materially from drought; easy to work late in autumn and early in spring, with a permeable subsoil readily penetrable by the tap-root of the beet; affording natural, or a chance for artificial drainage, enabling it to be worked soon after rains. All lands, suited to growing grain, will answer for the beet, but more especially those having a depth of from twelve to fifteen inches of rich vegetable mold. Fine, sandy, alluvial bottom lands, overflowed in winter and spring, are favorable for the beet, as they need no artificial manures—the inundation supplying all that is necessary. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated, and the sod, if any, entirely rotted. Newly broken up land should be cropped with oats one season as a preparation for the beet. If the soil is good and well cultivated, two crops of beets in succession may be raised before changing to something else. If the soil is plowed sufficiently deep the root of the beet will not rise much above the surface, which is better, as more sugar is thereby produced. Deep plowing, therefore, should be a prime consideration.

It is customary in France to plow and harrow the land thoroughly in the fall—first applying manure if any is needed. In the spring it is plowed and harrowed again. Some throw it into ridges while others leave a plane surface. If ridges are made they are flattened down by a roller and the seed sown in drills upon them by machinery—the rows being from 18 to 20 inches apart.

If the season be favorable planting may be commenced the latter part of April. The seed should be rubbed between two boards for the purpose of toning down its asperities, thus allowing it to filter freely and evenly through the seeding drill. When thus rubbed and cleaned, a solution of the sulphate of potash and an equal one of that of lime, using warm water first and afterwards cold, should be prepared sufficient to cover and soak the seed. This will take about six hours. It should then be mixed well with slaked lime, wood ashes or plaster of Paris till coated over. When dried it will pass readily through the seeding machine, which should be gauged so as to plant from an inch and a half to two inches deep according to the quality of the soil.

As the plants are finally to stand about one foot apart in the drills, seed enough should be sown to allow of a liberal thinning, if necessary, and to supply vacant places where the seed, from any cause, fails to germinate. From nine to thirteen pounds to the acre is the customary rule of seeding. The drills should be as straight as possible, as it greatly facilitates cultivation. When the seeding is done a roller should be passed over the surface, as it hastens germination. As soon as the plants appear and weeds come with them, the cultivator should be put in motion, destroying the latter and loosening up the ground around the former. Where vacant places appear, fill them up by transplanting from other parts having a surplus. It is all important to keep the crop clear of weeds, hence

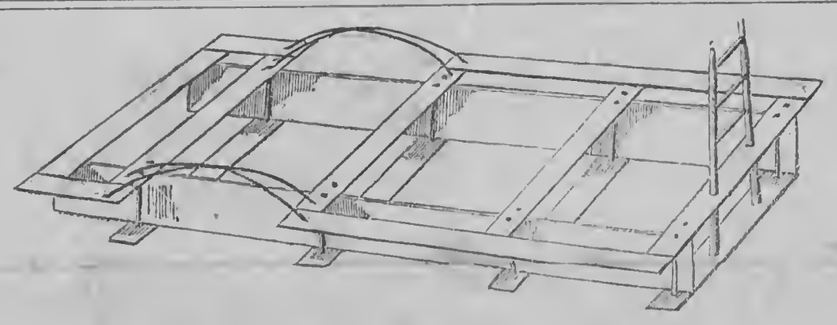


THE EXCELSIOR FARM GATE.

THE farm gate herewith illustrated was patented May 8th, 1866, by A. G. BARNARD of Ohio, and is claimed to be the cheapest and best for the purpose designed, yet offered to the public. Its points of excellence are:

1st, It is entirely free from the objections to farm gates on the score of cost, complication in construction and is said not to be liable to get out of working order or be impeded in its action by snow. 2d, It is so constructed as to lock in with and form part of a board fence in such manner as to make a firm and durable hinge without an extra post, hence costing little more than a panel of plain fence—only 25 cents, the inventor claims. If desirable it may be made self-shutting.

For further information, address H. B. NORTON, No. 10 Baker's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



CONVENIENT HAY OR GRAIN RACK.

A CORRESPONDENT, "A. M.," from Youngsville, Pa., sends us the accompanying sketch and descriptions of a rack for hauling hay or grain, the advantages of which, he says, "are lightness and ease of construction—two men being able to place it easily upon a wagon—and cheapness and durability."

"The largest stuff in it is one-inch boards. It consists of two boards 16 feet long and about 14 inches wide for the sides; four boards 4 feet 3 inches long and about 8 inches wide notched into the bottom edge of the side boards, also four boards 6½ feet long, and the same width, notched into the upper edge of the side boards, directly over the four bottom boards. Bore a one-inch auger hole through the top and bottom boards so that a one-inch pin will just pass the outside of the side boards; again, bore a hole through both boards so that a second pin will just pass the side board on the inside and you have the way of making the rack. Make the wooden pins with a head on the under side, and wedge them on the top; it will take 16 pins for the rack. Or the pins may be made of half-inch rod iron with a nut on the top, having pieces of hoop iron, two holes in each, to go over both rods as a washer. The rack should be made just wide enough for the side boards to fit within the upright stakes of the wagon, which usually is about 3 feet 2 or 3 inches. The short ladder at the forward end, should be about 4 feet high; it is made by boring two 2-inch holes through the top and bottom boards, which give it a firm hold. In the cut the hind wheels are represented as covered with hoops; it may be made without them by placing 4 by 4-inch scantling on the wagon bolsters, and having wider boards for the sides to raise the rack, so that two boards 16 feet long and 8 inches wide will go the whole length on top; then hoops will not be needed."

the cultivator and hoe should be freely used when necessary. Early in July the leaves will have become so much developed that the cultivator cannot be used, since marring them is very prejudicial to the crop. After this period reliance must be placed on the hands for the removal of such weeds as may damage the yield.

The beet matures in September and the process of manufacturing sugar therefrom may commence in October, and be continued through the winter if necessary. In storing the beets it is essential that the temperature of the storing place should be sufficiently high to prevent freezing.

As to the yield per acre, much will depend on the suitableness of the soil, the manner of cultivation and the character of the season. In France the ordinary yield per acre is about 20 tons, though 35 to 40 tons have sometimes been produced. The variety of beet most popular with sugar makers is the white Silesian. The price per ton there, in 1865, ranged from two dollars to three and a half. The per centage of sugar refined, is never under seven, and the cost per pound for land, cultivation and manufacturing rarely exceeds five cents, and is often below it. From this it will be seen that, at the present price of sugar, an enormous profit would result, even allowing that the cost of raising and manufacturing the sugar here should equal seven cents per pound. Aside from this there is from two to three per cent. of molasses worth at least twenty-five cents per gallon, while the pulp furnishes excellent food for farm stock—especially cattle and sheep. By the aid of this these can be greatly multiplied on a given quantity of land, affording increased returns in dairy products, beef, wool and mutton. There will be a consequent increase in the volume of manurial agencies for keeping up and increasing the productive power of the land on which beets are made one of the series of crops. So certain are these results as shown in France, Germany and other States, that it is safe to assume that the culture of the beet, with reference to the production of sugar, will become a prominent feature in the agricultural operations of a considerable section of the American Union. Though much of the alluvial land of the Eastern and Central States is adapted to this department of Agriculture, its greatest development is likely to be made on the vast prairies of the West. There the soil is of the right texture—free from the impediments to cultivation found in more easterly sections—so deep as to meet all the requirements of a vegetable which goes low down in the earth in search of that nourishment essential to its perfect development.

MR. GLEASON'S INFANTADO RAM.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. GLEASON'S INFANTADO RAM.

Mr. Rollin Gleason, Benson, Vt., thus writes:—"My four year old ram was bred by myself; got by Mr. E. Hammond's Silver Mine; grand sire bred by Mr. Hammond, and got by his ram Sweepstakes. Dam bred by myself and got by Sweepstakes, as above; grand dam purchased of W. R. Sanford and got by Hammond's Wooster. He sheared 26 lbs. of wool this spring.

LAMB DROP IN ILLINOIS—DEATH OF TEGS.

We clip the following from a letter to us (April 27,) from Samuel P. Boardman, Esq., Lincoln, Illinois. He is one of the best shepherds and ablest writers on sheep husbandry in our country:

"My own lamb drop has been very satisfactory this spring—more so than for two or three years past. Very few unripe, immature lambs have dropped. Generally they are good and strong, and, so far, we have raised a large per cent.

"On the other hand I have been suffering from an unusual and, to me, mysterious, loss in yearlings—tegs. My tegs, ever since weaning time, have been fed and handled better than any other of my flocks; have had the use of two large sheds, 90x26 feet, and have had timothy hay in racks, and corn, either shock-corn or in troughs, constantly by them; and, in fact, have been in splendid condition. Notwithstanding, ever since about March 15th, have been dropping off; even now, although out on good grass, (tame grass,) in a 140-acre pasture, peg out at the rate of two or three per week.

"Had they ever been on short keep at any time—from the time they were dropped, or in any way have ever had a "backset,"—I should have charged their loss to that account.

"Those dying now have what *is called* blind staggers, viz: run around blindly by themselves two or three days previous to kicking the bucket. Among my other sheep I have met with only about the usual loss. From what I hear, however, I think that generally, in Central Illinois, men have lost more sheep this spring and during last winter than usual."

[We are convinced, from the accounts which continue to reach us, that the mortality among tegs has been unusually large throughout the country. Some of the best flock masters in New York have met with very severe losses. The dividing line between under-keeping and over-keeping is a narrow one, and it is equally dangerous to deviate from it in either direction.—Ed.]

RECENT LOCAL SHEEP SHEARINGS, &c.

Lake Co. (Ill.) Sheep Shearing.—This took place at the barn of J. L. Williams, in Benton, May 15th, under the supervision of appropriate committees. A sumptuous dinner was provided, at the house of DeLong Williams, by the numerous ladies present. About 100 sheep were exhibited.

Competitors.	Sex.	Age of Sheep. y.	m.	d.	Wt. of carcass. lb.	oz.	Age of fleece. y.	m.	d.	Wt. of fleece. lb.	oz.
E. D. Ferry,	E	1			61			9	8	1	
"	E	2			74			9	6	11	5
"	E	2			86			12	12	10	20
"	B	3			123	8	20	4	1	12	
"	E	2			92			10	8	10	20
"	E	3			93			9	12	10	20
J. W. & A. B. Sanders,	E	3			75	8	11		1		
"	E	3			76		8	4	1		
"	E	3			83		10		1		
"	E	1			45		6	12	1		
"	B	2			109		18	4	1	5	
"	E	1			46		7	12	1		
"	E	1			43		7	4	1		
"	E	3			70	8	11	12	1		
J. H. Eddy,	E	2			44		10		1		
"	E	3			81	8	10	4	1		
"	E	3			96		12	12	1		
"	E	11			48		7	8		11	
"	B	2			80		17	12	1		
"	E	2			80		15		1		
"	B	2			97		16	8	1		
"	E	3			85	8	15	4	1		
W. & O. Howe,	E	3			87		8		1		
"	E	3			83		9	12	1		
"	E	3			72		10		1		
"	E	1			52	8	8		1		
"	B	1			60		10	4	1		
"	E	3			70		9		1		
"	E	3			68	8	10	8	1		
D. Williams,	E	4			101	8	12	4	1		
"	E	5			86		10		1		
"	E	1			47	8	9	8	1		
"	B	7			108		15		1		12
"	E	3			64		10		1		
"	E	1			57	8	9	8	1		
"	E	1			53		8	4	1		
"	E	1			48		9	12	1		
Thos. Clark,*	E	4			92		9		1		
" *	B	2			102	8	11	12	1		
" *	E	3			79	8	9	4	1		
" *	E	2			72		9	8	1		
Eben Ware,*	E	4			97		9	12	1		
" *	E	1	2		61		11	4	1	2	
" *	B	1	2	25	77	8	13	12	1	2	25
N. O. Brown,*	B	3			105		13	9	1		
A. R. Nichols,*	E	3			77		8	4		11	
J. L. Annan,	B	1	22		118		16	12	1	22	

* Those marked with a star the committee found were properly tagged.

Some of the ewes in the above table were suckling lambs, while others were dry; but in the hurry a full and correct account was not kept.

The committee report that one lot—that of J. H. Eddy—was "in a somewhat wet and dirty condition," which, so far, rendered the competition unequal. The officers of the Society are—E. D. Ferry, Pres't; DeLong Williams, Sec'y.

Hopewell, Phelps and Seneca (N. Y.) Sheep Shearing Festival.—This was held at the house of L. A. & J. Page, in Seneca, Ontario Co., May 18th. The accommodations were excellent. The day was cold and uninviting, so that not half the sheep on exhibition were shorn. Many ladies were in attendance, and they prepared a sumptuous dinner for all present, numbering about two hundred persons. The following were the results of the shearing:

Competitors.	Sex.	Age of Sheep. y.	m.	d.	Age of fleece. y.	m.	d.	Wt. of carcass. lb.	oz.	Wt. of fleece. lb.	oz.
J. Childs,	E	1	1		1	1		62	8	9	8
B. Childs,	E	1	1		1	1		56	8	8	13
"	E	1			1			57		10	8½
"	E	1	1		1	1		60		12	4½
"	E	1		10	1		10	61		13	3
"	E	1	1		1	1		54		10	8
"	E	1			1			52		8	14½
L. A. & J. Page,	E	2			1			67		11	6
"	E	2			1			62		11	6½
"	E	2			1			56	8	11	9
"	E	2			1			61		12	3
"	E	3			1			68	8	12	15
V. L. Runyan,	E	1	2	22	1	2	22	63		11	5½
"	E	1	3	18	1	3	18	50		10	6
Wm. Buehan,	E	3			11	15		69		12	13
"	E	3			1			91	8	11	8
W. A. Reed,	E	1	1		1	1		56	8	9	4
"	E	2			1			60		12	8
G. W. Freshour,	E	2			1			75	8	8	13
"	E	2			1			74		6	3½
C. Bray,	E	3			1			79	8	11	10½
"	E	11	15		11	15		89		9	2½
W. E. Childs,	E	2			11			59		8	2
P. May,	E	1	1		1	1		64		11	½
H. Arnold,	B	2			1			113		20	1
B. Childs,	B	2			1			105		20	8
J. B. Gardner,	B	4			1		10	132		22	3
S. P. Ottley,	B	2			1			122		17	4
C. P. Whitney,	B	2			1			84	8	16	4
L. A. & J. Page,	B	7			1			107		19	5½
E. D. Pierson,	B	3			1			95	8	15	7
T. R. Parks,	B	1			1			87		11	9
J. Childs,	B	1	1		1	1		80	8	11	11½
J. B. Benham,	B	1	1	15	1	1	15	96		15	14½
L. Gates,	B	1	1	15	1	1	15	98		15	1
P. May,	B	1	1	15	1	1	15	97	8	13	10½

Horace Arnold, *Pres't.*

Murray Benham, *Sec'y.*

Washington Co. (N. Y.) Sheep Show.—The exhibition was largely attended; there were about two hundred sheep shown, and about thirty sheared publicly on the grounds. Time of growth of fleece was considered, but weight of carcass was not. The premiums were awarded as follows on shearing:

Heaviest fleece from ram lamb to E. L. Campbell,—weight 18½ lbs.; 11 mos. growth.

Heaviest fleece from ewe lamb to H. W. Beckwith,—weight 13¾ lbs.; time of growth 1 yr. 15 days.

Heaviest fleece from two year old ewe to O. Collis, (no competion)—weight 14½ lbs.; time of growth 11 mos. 26 days.

Heaviest fleece from two year old ram to Baker & Harrigan,—weight 20¾ lbs.; time of growth 11 mos. 26 days.

The classification is as follows:—Div. A, as regards quality of wool; B, quantity of wool; C, quantity and quality combined with symmetry of carcass.

In Div. A premiums were awarded on ram lambs to H. W. Beckwith; on two year old ram to H. C. Rice; on ewe lambs to E. P. Hardin. In Div. B premiums were awarded on ram lambs to Gen. Kingsley; on rams two years old to C. G. Mason; on yearling ewes to Baker & Harrigan. In Div. C (this is the highest division, and the premiums double that in A and B, and a second premium is added,) 1st premium on ram lambs to Baker & Harrigan; 2d to Fred'k Braymer. 1st on two year old rams to Hotchkiss & Stoddard; 2d to Wm. Lyons. 1st on ewe lambs to E. L. Campbell; 2d to Fred'k Braymer. 1st on yearling ewes to Baker & Harrigan; 2d to Wm. Lyons. 1st on breeding ewes to Fred'k Braymer; 2d to Baker & Harrigan. The ram "Sweepstakes" premium to I. Davy of Vermont. The ewe "Sweepstakes" premium to Wm. Root of Vermont.

The entries were largest on ram lambs. The get of Stowell's "Golden Fleece," Sheldon's "Don Pedro," Hammond's "Green Mountain," and Baker & Harrigan's "Young Gold Drop" competed. The prize was carried off by "Cashier," the get of Hammond's "Green Mountain," and the property of Baker & Harrigan.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

Samples.—We have received a number of these, which will receive attention in our next issue.

Garget.—"S.," Pittsford, Vt. The disease you mention is doubtless Garget. For remedies see Practical Shepherd, pp. 158, 330.

Gold Mine.—L. J. Burgess of North Hoosick, N. Y., has purchased the interest of D. W. Percey in this celebrated ram, and is now his sole owner.

Pale Disease.—J. S. & S. R. Elder, Elder's Mill, Beaver Co., Pa. The disease you describe in your tegs is what is known under the name of Pale Disease. No adequate remedy for it has been discovered.

Inflammation of the Lungs.—W. A. Ferris, Millport, N. Y. As you describe the disease among your sheep we judge it to be inflammation of the lungs. For treatment see Practical Shepherd, pages 325 and 326.

Sore Eyes.—"S.," Pittsford, Vt., writes that some of his lambs were taken at a week old with sore eyes, which rapidly grew worse; "that he washed them with green osier (a decoction we presume) with very satisfactory results."

Large Fleeces.—F. H. Dean, West Cornwall, Vt., writes us that his old ram, "Little Wrinkly," sheared 29¾ lbs.; weight of carcass, 113 lbs.; age of fleece, 9 days less than a year. A yearling ram sheared 18¾ lbs.; carcass, 87½ lbs. He was dropped April 12th, 1866, and sheared May 1st, 1867.

Castrating Rams.—S. Herrington, Garrattsville, ——, writes that for twenty years he has practiced castrating old rams and lambs, by using sticks, as is done in the castration of horses; that he has never lost one, and entirely prefers this mode to any other. We would give his process, but several of the words are too illegibly written to enable us to make them out with certainty.

Docking Lambs.—"S. L.," West Millgrove, Wood Co., Ohio, asks, "1st. Is it right to dock lambs? Were they not made right? 2d. Is it necessary? Does it improve their looks or make them more comfortable, or have a tendency to keep them cleaner? (The last our correspondent does not admit.) 3d. Is it profitable, so long as it causes the loss of two to four ounces of wool?" We have given *our* opinion on the subject in the Practical Shepherd, p. 161.

Selling Wool.—J. W. Zigler, Rolling Prairie, Idiana complains that the local wool buyers in that region do not do justice to the growers, and he asks what the latter should do to get a fair price for their wool. If the fair market price *cannot* be obtained of local buyers, put up your wool clean, sack it nicely, put that of same quality in each bale, and forward it to a wool merchant or broker of character in New York or Boston, to be sold for you. If your lot is not large enough for this, unite with your neighbors in sending.

Inflammation of the Brain.—H. H. Antriss, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, mentions the death of some of his sheep, which were apparently healthy and in good condition, by a sudden attack of "spasms and high fever." He thus describes one case:—"I found her in spasms or fits, and not able to rise. If I put her on her feet she would stand and throw or draw back her head almost over on her back—her eyes glistened, and she appeared to be as unconscious as a person in a fit. She shook as if in ague, grated her teeth and frothed at the mouth. She had perhaps fifty fits, and died in twenty hours. I gave her quinine for the fever, lard, and lard and vinegar, and thinking of poison gave her all the warm milk I could pour down, which she appeared to swallow with difficulty." This certainly looks like a case of poison, but we cannot form any definite opinion without knowing to what poisons the sheep could have been exposed, and without a knowledge of the post mortem appearances. If not the result of poison, it was doubtless a severe affection of the brain—very likely inflammation of the brain. We think the sheep should have been bled very freely from the head (at the *supra orbital foramina*) or jugular vein, at the middle of the neck, and a dose of epsom salts at once given, and followed by an additional dose in five or six hours, until the bowels were opened.

Dairy Department.

"WHAT WAS THE DISEASE?"

Eds. Rural:—I noticed the article in the Rural of the first inst., under the above caption. Mr. Macomber does not reveal to us a very thorough post-mortem examination. Yet judging from what he does reveal, it is my opinion the disease was in the commencement simply inflammation of a portion of the udder, (caused by obstruction in the teat, perhaps,) which terminated in gangrene, (incipient mortification.) The swelling upon the back part of the udder, extending up to the tail, was of course effused serum. If I am correct in my opinion that gangrene or mortification did occur, then the rational inference would be that the immediate cause of death was from the absorption of the *putrid* or decomposed fluids. Putrient absorption would of course poison all the circulating fluids, and thus derange the absorbent system—hence the effusion of serum upon different parts of the the body and the formation of sores upon the mucous membranes. The forcing of a knitting-needle into the teat aggravated the disease. Whenever it is decided to force an opening into a teat it ought not to be done with anything more harsh than a small, flexible *bougie*, within which a wire may be inserted if necessary. The treatment should have commenced in the first place with an active purgative. The indication to be fulfilled at this critical juncture is to reduce the quantity of circulating fluids, in order to make room for the suppressed lacteal secretions. This, common sense teaches us, can best be accomplished by the use of active purgatives, which will of course more effectually and safely than anything else carry fluids from the system.

The treatment in such cases may properly be called *vicarious*. We call upon the bowels to remove a portion of the fluids which the udder in its diseased condition is unable to do. After the operation of the purgative, diuretics should be resorted to for the same purpose. As to local treatment, fomentations, &c., are the best.

Lyons, N. Y., 1867. E. Mink, V. S.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Cheese Vats, Coolers, &c.—M. W. M., Des Moines, Iowa, intends going into the cheese manufacturing business, and wants to know where he can get a vat, cooler and heater for the purpose. He will probably get the information from some of the Cheese Associations in Illinois. We have none near here from which to obtain the knowledge sought for.

Milk Dairying in Maryland.—One of the editors of the Cultivator, writing to that paper from Baltimore, gives the results of the dairy farm of Ross Winans, Esq. of that city, for the year ending April 30th, 1867. The milk sales for that period amounted to $37,630 71. Stock sold during the same time, added to the milk sales, made an aggregate of $49,616 79.

Making Cows Run.—Boys, in the busy season, are generally sent to the pasture to drive up the cows. Often they have an adjourned game at ball to play, or a fish to catch, hence, if not specially cautioned and watched will "put the cows through on the double-quick." This is a bad practice. It injures the health of the animals, vitiates their milk, and diminishes the flow of it. Cows in warm weather, and with distended udders, should never be hurried in this way.

Cows as Milkers.—A communication in the Vermont Farmer sums up briefly what the writer considers the main points of excellence or defect in several breeds of cattle. The Durham Short-horn gets the preference, on the whole, for milking and beef-making purposes. The Devons are beautiful, but rather too small—milk from the cows rich, but limited in quantity. The Ayrshires about the same size, but better milkers. Herefords poor for the dairy, but good for work and beef. Alderney and Kerry not fit for a grazing region or general farm purposes. The Dutch are not as symmetrical as the Durhams, but fully their equals at the milk pail.

Hints about Butter.—The warm weather having come, farmers should pay extra attention to the subject of butter making. The first requisite is of course good cows, but whether good or indifferent, it is important in the next place to have everything pertaining to making butter *clean* and sweet. The milker must be cleanly as well as the pails, pans and churn. If otherwise, to make good butter—an article fit to be eaten—will be out of the question. But there is something else wanting to insure success. The butter, when taken from the churn, must not be slighted—left half worked, with globules of watery matter exuding from it. This must be got out, for if left in but a short time will elapse before the butter will become sour and rancid, and not fit for table use, nor indeed any other. Work clean, salt judiciously and evenly, and good butter can hardly fail to be the result.

Rural Notes and Items.

The Season, Crops, &c.—The weather is at last *seasonable*—warm, settled, sunshiny and summer-like. For the past ten days vegetation has made rapid progress upward and outward, and Nature is rampant and radiant in garden, orchard, field—everywhere that flowers, plants, vegetables, grass, grains, etc., can grow. After a nine months' reign fires and overcoats are out of fashion, and we reckon linen coats and straw hats may be used again, for at least a brief season, in this region, yet there is little danger that woolen clothing will ever prove a drug in this latitude—whence we infer that the new clip of wool will ere long *fetch* more than it will now *bring!* Judging from the past, coal monopolists and dealers in fuel generally, may also "hope on," though their occupation is temporarily gone.

Though the season is remarkably late, farmers have much cause to "rejoice and take courage"—for by persistent and well-directed efforts they may yet reap bountiful harvests of most crops, even in regions where the prospects were very disheartening a month ago. Good crops of grass and grain are almost assured over a great portion of our widely-extended country, while fruit and other crops promise a full average. Taking the whole country, and all kinds of crops, into the account, our facts and reports in regard to the growing crops, and crop prospects generally, are more favorable on this tenth day of June than we have had at the same period in a decade of years. We therefore congratulate producers upon the great change in their prospects—from despondency to rejoicing, or cause therefor—and the country and consumers upon the probability that plenty (as well as peace) is likely to prevail.

The Wool Market—Will open at low figures compared with prices a year ago; so commercial journals and dealers say, and with reason, this time. But we beg growers to remember that the journals which favor manufacturers and speculators annually, about this season, prophesy low prices for the new clip, while buyers as uniformly "play off," paying the lowest possible figures on the start. Hence, though prices may rule low through the season, those who have good merchantable wool are not advised to hurry its sale, as prices will be more likely to advance than recede after the opening of the market. Good wool in good condition may not prove a bad article to keep awhile,—yet growers must be guided to a great extent by their own judgment and circumstances.

Items from Michigan.—"P. C. D." writes us from Hillsdale, Mich., June 3d, that the "season there is one of unusual occurrence, being cold, wet and backward. Considerable corn was planted three weeks ago and is but just coming out of the ground. Much seed has rotted; some not yet planted; and this on the light soils, where in order to have the Dent corn mature it is thought planting must be done by the 15th of May. A Sheep Shearing Fair was held at Hillsdale, June 1st, and as fine sheep shorn as any section can boast of. Fine rams are owned about here which cost their owners from $150 to $5,000. Mortality among sheep has not been as great as one year ago, when they died by scores. Wheat crop promises well though somewhat injured by the heavy rains for a month past. We badly need a good wheat crop, as that of last year was a total failure, and the year before the wet spoiled it. The prospect of a fruit crop of all kinds is very promising, though the blossoms are late in making their appearance.

Sheep Now and Last Year.—The question is mooted as to whether there are, or will be, as many or more sheep this year than during the past one. A step in the direction of solving the problem is made by the Ohio Farmer. A reliable correspondent of that paper states that the number of sheep returned to the auditor of the county of Portage, 1866, was 137,633; while the number for 1867 is but 124,427, showing a falling off in a single county of 13,427. A like decrease over the State would show a loss of one million of sheep in Ohio alone.

Dogwood and Planting.—"The Practical Farmer" concludes, and no doubt correctly, that much labor and expense might be saved were farmers to be guided in their planting operations by the blossoming of certain trees. The late J. R Poinsett of South Carolina, stated that when the "dogwood" came into bloom it was time to plant corn. As this shrub is common to all the States it would be a good indicator for the purpose mentioned. Had this guide been followed the present year, much replanting of corn ground would have been avoided.

Rain-Falls.—The average fall of rain in the State of New York, during the months of April and May the present year, was 8 and 96-100 inches. Last year the aggregate for the same time was 3 and 63-100 inches. In 1863 the fall was 8 and 47-100, in '37, 7 and 34-100; in 1838, 7 and 45-100; and in 1848, 8 and 11-100 inches. It will be seen that 1848 was but a trifle behind 1867 on the score of vernal rains.

Death on Rats.—"Agricola," in the Masachusetts Ploughman, thinks the best way to kill rats in a cellar is to put sulphur in a kettle, place it in a barrel with one head out, set fire to the sulphur after placing a slazy cloth over the top of the barrel. The quantity of the sulphur should be small, else the fumes from its ignition will drive out the occupants of the house as well as the rats.

Fruit Items From Ohio.—"An Old Subscriber," Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, writes:—"Here cherry, pear and peach trees were all in full bloom the 10th of May, apples on the 20th. We now have cherries and strawberries as large as peas, although it is the most backward season known by the *oldest inhabitant*. Last season, cherries and peaches were in full bloom April 29th—apples on May 9th."

Flour and Wheat.—Wheat from California, which recently sold in New York for $3.60 per bushel, is down to $3 there now, with a downward tendency. Flour, of course, has an inclination in the same direction. Those who have wheat to sell may groan; those who want to buy, and have little money to do it with, will feel like giving their beavers an airing.

Horse Fair—Seneca Falls.—A Horse Fair is to be held at Seneca Falls on the Fourth of July. They have a fine coursing ground, and as the track is being put in good order the inference is that fast horses are expected there on "Independence Day."

Wheat in Georgia.—The wheat harvest has commenced in Georgia and the yield and quality are said to be of a superior character.

HORTICULTURAL.

UNFRUITFUL ORCHARDS.

We know of many young apple orchards in Western New York which are of sufficient age, and the trees are of sufficient size, to bear remunerative crops of fruit; yet the owners and cultivators of them, as yet, have received no adequate return for the labor and expense incurred in establishing them. What is the reason? Is it because the varieties cultivated are of unfruitful habit until they arrive at mature age? or has the growth of wood, induced by the fertility of the soil and the system of pruning adopted, been so great as to preclude the bearing of fruit? Doubtless to some extent both reasons are good, but chiefly, we think, the excessive growth of wood precludes the attainment of fair crops of fruit.

Our cultivators, as a class, practice but little that system of pruning which is adapted to bring a tree into a bearing condition. They are usually content when the orchard makes a good growth of wood and apples healthy and vigorous, thinking that in the future the reward will come in proportion to the amount of wood grown. If the trees are large, they must at some time produce large quantities of fruit. Perhaps so; but it is weary waiting, and "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush." and we think a majority would much prefer moderate crops of fruit as soon as the trees attain sufficient size to support their weight without injury; and we think, also, if such crops can be grown, it will be better for the interest of the fruit grower, and no detriment to his orchard. We do not advise over-cropping in any case, if it is possible, but reasonable and moderate production.

Now, it is a fact that apple trees may be forced into moderate bearing at a very early stage of their growth, by pruning, and we advise owners of thrifty young orchards to avail themselves of this art, and cause them to produce some fruit. "Prune in the winter for wood and in the summer for fruit," is an axiom, and let us act upon it. Pinch the growing shoots on a tree in the summer, bend down the branches, thrust down the sharp spade into the ground and sever the roots—in short, aim to check the circulation of sap, making the growth less vigorous, and fruit buds and spurs will be produced and fruit will grow. Aim at the life of the tree, and straightway it produces fruit and seed that its kind may not perish from the earth. This is care, and not hard labor; the work must be done in the summer, when other farming operations demand much attention, but the orchardist who does it faithfully and understandingly will find his reward.

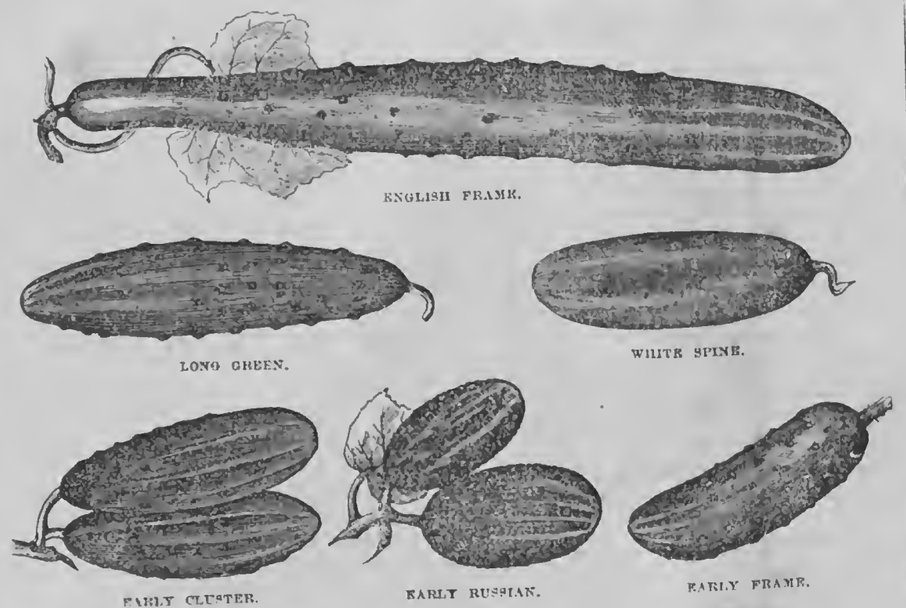
FRUIT-DRYING HOUSE.

H. M. M., of Augusta, Washtenaw Co., Mich., writes us for a plan for a fruit-drying house, as "a permanent institution," on the farm. We saw a model of one recently which seemed to combine all the points desirable for the purpose of fruit-drying. It was in the form of a house—or rather roofed like one — but its internal arrangements are not remembered with sufficient distinctness to make a description intelligible. The nearest approach to it is an outline of such a house, published in the RURAL of September last. The dimensions can be varied to suit the wants or taste of the party interested. "It is a house in miniature, about as large as an ordinary bureau, containing eight slat-bottomed drawers—each holding half a bushel of fruit. A sheet-iron cylinder, about two feet in length and ten inches in diameter, is put under the house, in which fuel is placed for heating. A pipe is connected with the cylinder and passes up by several angles through the drying house, terminating in a small chimney at the top. By means of ventilators the temperature can be ganged with entire accuracy.

CARE OF LAWNS.

Keep the walks clean and tidy. That gives a finish to their general appearance which is indispensable to a favorable impression on the beholder. Weed them, for weeds *will* appear on the best kept lawns. Perseverence in this on those newly seeded will soon give them the finish of old lawns. If moss appears, apply a dressing of lime and manure. Mow often: we know a gentleman who practiced feeding off his lawn with sheep with good success. The flock was kept in the barn-yard over night and turned onto the lawn in the morning; their appetites were sharp and the grass was soon reduced to a proper height. The shrubs, flowers, &c., were protected. A dressing of salt in the fore part of summer is often productive of good results to the lawn; put on one pound to the square rod just before a rain.

Plant Again.—Many persons who do business on a systematic plan will probably find that, in following out the rule this year, they have missed a figure or two. Especially will this be the case with those who planted their gardens early, as the seed will in many cases be found to have rotted in the ground instead of springing up and growing as was expected. In such cases the only remedy is to do the work over again as soon as possible. The season is so far advanced now that warm weather will seem to be a matter of necessity. A few days of it will suffice to bring up a second planting with a promise of maturity between this and autumn. Therefore, if the first planting of the garden has failed, as in some instances we know it has, try again and trust to providence and good tillage for remunerative results. The old adage, "better late than never," applies here without forcing.



CUCUMBERS—IN FIELD AND GARDEN.

This vegetable has become a somewhat extensively cultivated field crop for the purpose of supplying the market with pickles, and it is generally a remunerative one to the grower. We give illustrations of some of the best varieties. Early Frame, Early Cluster and Early Russian, are valuable to grow for pickling. They are of small or medium size, usually grow in pairs, and are productive. The English Frame, White Spine and Long Green, are esteemed for the table and market purposes. The White Spine is a great favorite in the New York market.

Regarding the cultivation of cucumbers as a field crop a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer writes sensibly as follows:

"There are but few farmers who have not some land that will grow cucumbers for pickles more profitably than anything else. New land, planted once or twice, is the very best for the crop, being comparatively free from weeds, and needing no manure. The ground should be dry or well drained, so that no water can stand on it, as the vines are easily scalded by letting water stand close to them; or drowned by having too much water on the roots.

The best time to plow the ground is about the 5th of June, just before planting; this does away completely with the first crop of weeds, and gives the cucumber a good start before the new growth of weeds commences. The best time to plant is from the 8th to the 15th of June; by that time the striped bugs, the cucumber vine's worst enemy, are gone, and you are free from their ravages.

The best way to plow the land is in narrow lands, about twelve feet wide, plowing so as to throw each bed as high as possible in the center, and leave the dead furrows as deep as possible for drainage. After harrowing go over the ground again and plow out your dead furrows well; and if you intend manuring the crop, use the one-horse plow and make a furrow about three inches deep in the middle of the ridge or bed, and drop a pint of well-rotted horse manure every three feet each side of the first furrow, and drop your manure every six feet in the side rows; then you are ready to plant. Cover your manure two inches deep, and plant your seeds over it, covering them one inch deep. When you plow the side furrows, plow so as to throw the soil always to the center of the bed; use from seven to ten seeds to the hill; this will use about one and a quarter pounds to the acre.

By planting in this way, you leave plenty of room for the pickers to get at the vines, without trampling on them, and at the same time, it allows the vines to grow and run together, which keeps them from being blown into winrows, which is often the case when planted six feet each way. When hoeing, thin them out, leaving four of the best plants in a hill, and when there are but two plants left in the hill, add seed again; hill up the vines as much as you can when hoeing. Those having plenty of manure can use it broadcast; but manuring in the hill alone requires only one-tenth of the amount otherwise requisite, and at the same time is equally beneficial.

One hand can attend to picking two acres by picking all the time, and should pick from seven to ten bushels a day. I have my crop picked by the bushel, and pay 12½ cents per bushel for picking; use baskets, and have the cucumbers salted as soon as possible after being picked; do not cut the cucumber from the vine, but break off the stem with your fore-finger and thumb, close up to the cucumber. A good crop yields from 150 to 250 bushels to the acre, or if sold by the thousand, when they will be picked smaller, will often yield 150,000 to the acre. The best variety of cucumbers for pickles are the Short Green and the Early Frame."

A GOOD PLANTING IMPLEMENT.

Eds. Rural:—Being a good deal old-maidish about having my garden plants make their appearance like a military company on dress-parade, I have made a little implement with which I plant the seeds in a line as straight as a string, at equal distances apart and of any required depth.

I took an old broom handle, sharpened the end, and at two inches from the end fastened a circular piece of tin, three inches in diameter. Pressing this into the soil I have a hole an inch at the top, a quarter of an inch at the bottom, and just two inches deep. The tin leaves an impression which tells me where to make the next hole. A row of holes thus made, by the side of a straight drawn garden line, drop a seed in each, and a *shove* of the hoe lightly over will fill them. Thus have I planted my late peas and early beans, and expect in time to see them come up uniformly. A similar implement may be easily made to test shallow or deep covering; instead of the tin put on a wooden collar, with as many points as you desire to plant (corn, for instance,) in a hill, making the pegs or points of such length as desired. With such an implement any one may experiment with the satisfaction of knowing (not guessing) how deep he does plant.

I do not claim that this implement is of any utility in field planting, but for experimenting and gardening it may seem of use to some of your readers who may be unfortunately as old-maidish as YORICK.

AN ENEMY OF THE TOMATO PLANT.

For several years I have observed that my tomato plants had a fever and ague look for some time after setting out, but failed to find any adequate cause. This year, and within two or three days past, a closer examination revealed the fact that they were being devoured by the common snails, and that some of the plants were wholly destroyed by them. So as they had become the enemy of my friend, I became theirs, and in this short period near one hundred and fifty have had a cessation of hostilities on my few plants. They also exhibit the same voracity on my cabbage plants and cauliflowers. A dissection gave token of aldermanic corporosity, filled as their stomachs were with the green herbage they had lately gathered. As fifty quit the business night before last, and only ten last night, I infer there is a chance that their mission may prove a failure.

Syracuse, N. Y., May, 1867. S. N. HOLMES.

Fruit in the West.—Reports from the West, the region of St. Louis, state that the frost early in May did considerable damage to strawberries, currants, and the like, but the larger fruits were not injured, and the prospect of a fine yield was never better.

Horticultural Notes and Queries

Strawberry Fair.—The Hammontonians, N. J., are to have a Strawberry Fair and Festival at Hammonton on the 18th of June. The "Culturist" of that place says the strawberry vines there are literally burthened with fruit.

Flower Named.—(H. R. S., Akron, Ill.) The plant or flower forwarded by you for a name is known botanically as *Cypripedium Candidum;* familiarly as Lady-slipper. The specimen is one of the rarest of the family, and most prized by florists.

Horticultural Exhibition.—The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania is making extensive preparations for a grand floral display in their new hall at Philadelphia, commencing Wednesday, June 29th, and continuing ten days. In extent and magnificence the display is expected to surpass any thing of the kind hitherto attempted in this country. The avails of the show are to be applied to the completion of this Floral Temple.

A Great Show of Flowers.—For the past two weeks the lovers of flowers in this vicinity have been immensely delighted with the exhibition of tulips on Mr. Vick's grounds in this city. The like of it is not, and probably never has been in this country. Fifty thousand gorgeous and various colored tulips in blossom at once and in one garden, are worth making a journey from the Atlantic to see. On one part of the grounds we noticed a bed of German pansies in which was a complete variety of colors and single flowers of rare excellence. Mr. Vick is planting out a very large area to annuals and other flowers, and his grounds will become widely celebrated for their floral beauty.

Bugs on Currants.—A Correspondent, U. H., Highland, Ill., sends us some bugs which he thinks destroyed his currant crop last year, and is fearful, from the number on his bushes, that they will repeat the operation the present one. The bug is known to Entomologists as the *Coccinella;* more familiarly as Lady-bird, Lady-bug, Lady-cow and Lady-fly. They are supposed not to feed on the currant bushes but on a minute insect, the Aphis, of which they are an active enemy. We are acquainted with no depredator on the currant but a worm of that name which feeds upon the leaves, thereby destroying the organ of circulation through which the sap flows for the sustenance of the plant, the remedy for which is sprinkling the bushes with air-slaked lime or the powder of white Hellebore. Either of these will prove effective.

Plums—Curculio.—Mrs. C. D. Sailsbuy, Coventry, Chenango Co., N. Y., states that by applying a thick coating of whitewash made of lime slaked with water, with a broom, from the roots of a tree to the limbs, when in blossom or soon after, will protect the fruit of the plum from the ravages of the curculio. She adds:—"It was by accident that I found it out,—happening to whitewash a small plum tree while performing the operation on some other trees. Being surprised with fruit where none had ever ripened before, I was led to try it again. I have used it three years, leaving one tree and whitewashing the rest to see whether it was in the lime or the season. Every time the whitewashed trees were laden with fruit, while the one left without whitewashing never ripened a plum. A neighbor has tried it with the same result."

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—1 qt. sweet milk; 1 pt. corn meal. Heat half the milk, scald the meal, thin and cool with the rest. Add 4 well-beaten eggs, salt, fruit—dried or fresh, or raisins, to your taste. Boil in a bag three hours; have the water boiling when put in. Eat with cream and sugar.

To Keep Lemons Moist, for Weeks, in Warm Weather.—Cover with buttermilk or sour milk. I have lemons fresh and nice for lemonade, one year old, that I sliced into a can and covered with plenty of white sugar. If one is sick in winter, they are so nice.

To Clean and Polish the Teeth.—Prepared chalk, or chalk ball, is the best of anything I ever tried, used with a brush. Why won't every one clean their teeth, or keep at proper distance.—Lucy, *Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y.*

Wholesome Summer Drink.—"A Practical Farmer," in the Germantown Telegraph, proposes for a summer beverage, the following: Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root, carefully bruised, two ounces; cream tartar, one ounce; water, six quarts, to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and again place it over the fire; keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, into which you have previously put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a very refreshing and wholesome beverage, and one which may be largely partaken of without unpleasant results, even in the hottest weather.

Egg Mince Pies.—Boil six eggs hard, shred them small, shred double the quantity of suet; then put currants, washed and picked, one pound or more if the eggs were large; the peel of one lemon shred very fine, and the juice, six spoonsful of sweet wine, mace, nutmeg, sugar, and a very little suet; orange, lemon, and citron candied.

Graham Biscuit.—Stir with a spoon tepid water into Graham flour until the dough is as soft as can be kneaded; knead and roll out, and cut into cakes three-quarters of an inch thick. Lay them on baking pans, so as not to touch, and bake quick, brown and crisp, in some 25 minutes. Put on a grate to cool.

Graham Gems.—2 eggs; 1 quart milk; 5 teacups flour. Bake quick, and as soon as made, in iron pans; make into small biscuits not to touch each other. They are excellent.

Good Ginger Cake.—One cup molasses; 10 tablespoons hot water; 6 do. melted shortening; ½ do. soda; ½ do. ginger. Bake in bread-tins.

Cheap Soap.—Not that which costs the least per pound, but that which lasts the longest, removes the dirt the easiest, and bleaches the whitest. Experience has shown that Pyle's O K Soap is the article; and being free from impurities, is equally good for bath and toilet. Send to the grocers and give it a trial.

To Consumers.—It costs you no more to buy a full pound of D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* than it does other kinds that only weigh 14 or 15 ounces.

New Advertisements.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street.

These Teas by the ship Golden State were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation, the Great American Tea Company put these Teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,

The Ship George Shotton
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
Of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship George Shotton is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea district in China.) These are the "*finest first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh, and full-flavored.

The receiving of these two large cargoes by the Great American Tea Company for their own trade is acknowledged by the mercantile community as the largest transactions ever made in this country. They were deemed of so much importance, that the fact was telegraphed to all the principal commercial papers in the country by their correspondents here, and thus appeared as an important news item throughout the United States at the same time.

The importance of these transactions in this market is thus noticed by the oldest and most respectable commercial paper in this city—the *N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List*—which says:—"The Trade have again been startled by the arrival of two large cargoes of Teas to the Great American Tea Company—the ship Golden State, from Japan, with 22,000 half chests; and the ship George Shotton, from Foochow, with 12,000 packages." And in another place it says:—"The recent large operations of the Great American Tea Company have taken the Trade by surprise, and are rather a novelty in this market. The taking up of two cargoes within a week, comprising 12,831 packages of Black and 22,349 packages Japan, for immediate consumption, at a cost of about a million and a half of dollars, indicates the extensive nature of the Company's business, and deserves a passing notice at our hands."

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Tea.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of Clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-Office drafts, or money with their orders, to save the expense of collecting by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ ℔.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 ₱ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ ℔.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ ℔.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ ℔.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ ℔.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ ℔.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

The Great American Tea Company (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, N. Y City. Orange Judd, Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New York, City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.
EVANGELIST, New York City. Dr. H. M. Field & J. G. Craighead, Editors.
EXAMINER and CHRONICLE, New York City. Edward Bright, Editor.
INDEPENDENT, New York City. Wm. C. Bowen, Publisher.
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, Rochester, N. Y. D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.
THE METHODIST,—Geo. R. Crooks, Editor.
TRIBUNE, New York City. Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guaranty of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

CLUB ORDER.

St. Charles, Winona Co., Minn., March 28, 1867.
To the Great American Tea Co.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.

I send you a fifth order for Tea. My neighbors think I have "learned the road," and insist on my doing the business for them. I will simply say that all kinds of Tea received from your company have given complete satisfaction. Your Teas are fresh—well flavored—strong. The Merchants can furnish for $2,25 to $2,50 per pound no better article than you give us at $1,25.

Truly yours, in behalf of Tea-drinkers,
SAMUEL S. BEMAN.

4	℔. best Uncolored Japan,	Joseph Dewy, at $1,25..	$5,00
4	best Green,	C B Randall, at $1,25	5,00
4	do do	Andrew Main, at $1,25	5,00
4	do do	Wm H D, at $1,25	5,00
2	do Uncolored Japan,	Henry Hall, at $1,25	2,50
2	Gunpowder,	A Brown, at $1,50	3,00
1	best English Breakfast,	N H Swift, at $1,20	1,20
2	Green,	Wm Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2	do	Geo Smith, at $1,25	2,50
2	Young Hyson,	John L Downing, at $1,25	2,50
2	best Oolong,	James Ross, at $1	2,00
4	Uncolored Japan,	Jacob Beman, at $1,25	5,00
3	best Oolong,	H Talbot, at $1	3,00
2	do Mixed,	A Turner, at $1	2,00
2	Green,	Geo Watson, at $1,25	2,50
2	best Oolong,	G B Pratt, at $1	2,00
1	Green,	Charles Grube, at $1,25	2,50
4	do	A W Bingham, at $1,25	5,00
1	best Gunpowder,	H C Parrott, at $1,50	1,50
1	English Breakfast,	do at $1,20	1,20
1	Young Hyson,	do at $1	1,00
	Total		$61,90

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SEED TIME.

When the Summer time begins
Farmers dip their plumpest seed
Out of spacious granary bins,
To supply the sower's need.

And, o'er the dark furrowed field
Broadcast strews he to the wind—
Praying for a bounteous yield
For the reaper's hand to bind.

On the planters swiftly tread
Hiding kernels bright as gold—
That shall rise from their deep bed
To reward them fifty-fold.

And while sun-browned farmers till
To supply the nation's need,
Smaller hands, by the door-sill
Fit the soil for finer seed.

Thus together they shall blend
Useful toil, and beauty too;
Thus together to the end
Shall walk men and women true.

Seed time;—Aye and every hand
Soweth either wheat or tares!
They shall reap a victory grand
Who discern and share earth's cares.

Home, May, 1867. ERIE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DRESS.

BY I—— BUCKBEE.

Eve, was created in beauty, walked hourly amid the gorgeous hues of tropic plants, viewing her own loveliness reflected in sparkling fountains. What wonder that there should spring up in the woman's soul a laudable desire to clothe herself like the lily, and adorn herself in the waxen purity of the tiny nodding "innocence?" What better could her hands find to do than constitute herself a member of so goodly an assemblage? The tinted corolla of that lily might have been like her vital blood and juices, colorless; but an artist, whose pencil is beauty, willed it otherwise. He formed the flowers, in their very uniqueness, so varied that the individuality of each shall never be lost; then touched them with colorings which earth's artists have not. And there they stand! His work! Are you going to call them abominations? Did He not place them in the arid sands of your life?

Thus Divine Wisdom says—"A tintless sky, a barren sand, is a weariness to the soul; beauty and adornment are compatible with all innocence and charity." Why then judge woman culpable for answering the desire which the Great Artist has implanted in her being for furthering His design, by beautifying whatever her life passes over? Are you not ready and proud enough that she beautify your parlor with pictures, and all the little trickeries of ornamental handiwork, which enliven the tone of your home and give you a certain consequence in the eyes of visitors? Would not the husband have the clothing of his household lily as decorous and tasteful?

Many husbands, to their glory be it said, would and do; but there are those whose purse strings are their vital breath, touching which, be it but the value of a gingham apron, and they agonize. The wife of such a husband may ask where is her new merino to come from for 1867? Where is the three dollars which is to "do over," her five-year-old bonnet? What will Marianne do for a *basquine*, which all the girls had, long ago? And so the wife's love spoils.

But possibly the wife is an extremist, and an exacting vanity pulls pitilessly upon the *willing* purse strings. The *Queen* of beauty could scarce expect to "find favor in her husband's eyes," whose adornment was made up of his very life-blood.

The extravagance of American wives is proverbial; but we believe there are few women who would wantonly feed their vanity on illegitimate spoil. Are not you, the good American husband, *indiscreetly* indulgent? Do you credit your partner with a business understanding respectably proportionate to your own? Actual administrator of your internal affairs as she is, is she even kept in knowledge of balance? Is the alarming deficit of the ledger kept to yourself, or promptly told to the partner, that she may help to balance ere it is too late? How should she know that the costly shawl she buys, in keeping with the other wardrobe you bought her the other day, is going to ruin you, unless you warn her in time.

Dress is an early agent of civilization, and the laws of supply and demand, the levers which move the world. When the French Empress causes revolution by determining to wear skirts plain, in place of those exquisitely embroidered, the world doesn't pause to note the ominously unproductive silence of the Provencial loom, or cast a pitying glance at the hordes of working men thus suddenly become non-producers, but gives a superficial laugh and jogs on. The child who buys a toy is unconsciously increasing the possibilities of that industrious mechanic on the far off Rhine, who keeps his floor littered and his brain racked, day and night, in the manufacture of his life-supporting wares.

But would not men live without the necessity of all this wear and tear of finery? Doubtless savages do, not civilized nations. While the lilies of the field are clothed in russet brown, imperial purple, royal blue, and dazzling scarlet, they are not over-dressed. The violet is individual in her empurpled beauty. She is not complicated in a bewildering network of rose and lily, which obscure and enfeeble her identity. Simplicity is the law of nature — consistency, a *necessity*. An impoverished soil may not produce the Bignonia, but some modest flower will thrive and be a thing of beauty.

Follow nature. Be consistent enough to compass your possibilities and circumstances. Learn the faculty of devising, managing, making the most of everything, and you can *afford* an economy which can be both utilitarian and becoming.

WOMEN AS SCULPTORS.

Prosperzia di Rossi, Maria Dominica, Anna Maria Schurmann, Maria Von Steinbach, Felicia de Faveau, and, in our own time and country, Miss Lander, Harriet Hosmer and Miss Stebbins, are among those who have proved woman's ability to succeed in sculpture. Sculptors, it should be understood, seldom if ever work with the chisel. They prepare models of clay or wax, and superintend the imitation of these in marble.

Sculpture is the chastest imitation of nature, and the highest expression of the form and spirit of beauty known to art; and with woman's fine sensibility and exquisite perception, there is no reason why she should not succeed in it. M. Lagrange, in urging the forming of Government Schools of Design in France, says:—"Painting, engraving and sculpture, encouraged as music and dancing are, promise equal success; they provide a more assured support, a more substantial renown, and especially a calmer and chaster existence. It is her *works* as artist that claim the public eye. Her person is sacred. A young girl, chaste and pure, she may watch by the fireside; a wife and mother, she may educate her children under an honored name. Praise, if she deserve it, will so reach her as to be accepted without a blush." Miss Lander, Miss Hosmer and Miss Stebbins find their art lucrative. Modeling is the inventive part, that requires genius: copying is but mechanical.—*Employments of Women.*

FASHIONS IN HAIR.

Celia Logan, in a recent letter to the New York Citizen, presents some very excellent ideas about female fashions. Here is what she says about "Waterfalls" and "Coils:"

Should waterfalls be placed on the top of the head? No; they would have a prettier effect if worn on the tip of the nose, like the black pudding in the fairy tale.

What is a coil? It was known to the ancients, *vide* "Romeo and Juliet." Juliet places her hand on the back of the nurse's head and says, "Here's such a coil," thinking by this little flattery to coax the old grumbler into telling her what her young man said.

"Snapps, and snails,
And puppy dogs' tails,
And that's what big coils are made of, made of."

What do they most resemble? A decomposed door-knob smashed on the crown of the head, or rolled into three sausages somewhat lower down; frizzled hair looks like a door-mat in a fit.

We agree with Celia.

A PLEA FOR WOMEN.

A foreign writer asserts that the only way to discriminate clearly what practical careers women are and are not fitted for, is free permission to try. We have no doubt of the real and substantial distinction between the real powers of men and women, but we have a very strong opinion that in the very many fields of both thought and practice hitherto denied to women, provinces specially adapted to their powers will be discovered, which would never be discovered until the attempt of women to fit themselves for these fields of exertion had been practically tried. We have heard the opinion of one of the most eminent of our living physicians that one of the new lady physicians is doing, in the most admirable manner, a work which medical men would never even have the chance of doing. Mothers bring their children to her in hundreds to consult on really important points, on which they freely admit that they would never have thought of taking advice at all had she not been accessible to them.

A TRUE LADY.

I was once walking a short distance behind a very handsomely dressed young girl, and thinking, as I looked at her beautiful clothes, "I wonder if she takes half as much pains with her heart as she does with her body?"

A poor old man was coming up the walk, with a loaded wheelbarrow, and just before he reached us he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house; but the gate was heavy, and would swing back before he could get through.

"Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward, "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate until he passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile, as she went on.

"She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought, "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast."—*Little Corporal.*

A curious legend was told by the Rev. C. W. Bingham to that portion of the party which, at the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute in Dorset, was fortunate in visiting the little Norman chapel of St. Catherine, at Milton Abbey. The legend was that on a certain day in the year the young women of Abbotsbury used to go up to St. Catherine's Chapel, where they made use of the following prayer:—"A husband, St. Catharine; a handsome one, St. Catherine; a rich one, St. Catherine; and soon, St. Catherine." Mr. Beresford Hope, who at these gatherings is always equal to any emergency, modestly proposed that all gentlemen and married ladies should retire from the church, so as to afford the young ladies present the opportunity of using so desirable a prayer.

A novel and commendable feature of a recent fair in Canada consisted of two essays by young ladies on the qualifications of a farmer's wife.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SPRING.

The tardy Spring has come at last,
The waiting Earth to bless;
And Earth, forgiving the delay,
Responds to her caress.

The loving breezes whisper low,
The listening branches hear,
The trusting buds unfold, and shed
Their perfume far and near.

The meadows don their robes of green,
The cherries dress in white—
The peaches, blushing, strive to hide
Their naked limbs from sight.

The birds sing soft as lovers speak,
And drowsy hum the bees;
God's fragrant promissory notes
Are hung on all the trees.

Earth, like a perfumed altar, breathes
Its incense on the air,
And Nature's voices all unite
In melody and prayer.

Carlton, N. Y., May 30, 1867. L. G. T.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DRIFT-WOOD AND DRIFTING.

Spring has come, the freshet is here. Let us stand on the bank of the river. The ice king's hands are unloosed. See the drift-wood coming down the stream,—whirling, eddying, now back, now forward, one stick jostles against the other, one partially sinks, the others rush on and crowd it down.

How like a crowd of human beings rushing to see a fire. The selfish feeling predominant; no matter who is hurt if I only get a place. Or like an honest man, unfortunate in business; if his creditors would give him time he might pay them all; but the same feeling is with them. I'll get my pay whether any one else does or not, and the poor man is harrassed until his means are exhausted, his family beggars, and he perhaps ends his days in misery. If the Golden Rule had been more faithfully observed all would have been well.

Let us look again at the drift-wood; still it comes, large and small, crooked and straight, limbs and body-wood, logs and rails, sticks, poles, whole tree-tops, roots, old boxes, some useful and some good for naught, but all drifting at the mercy of the current. See that tree-top caught in the eddy—I see those smaller ones in its wake, fairly caught, no power of their own to get away; there they lodge till some human hand draws them out or breaks the barrier. How like some phases of human life. Look at that young man, who has thrown off parental restraint, and is being carried down the stream of dissipation, with course as aimless as the drift-wood, following in the wake of other and older ones. But mark, he will be caught in the eddy of destruction with them, and cannot be saved without the help of some mightier power.

Oh! this aimless drifting of men and women, or, if there be any aim, only to know who shall be greatest,—not in the kingdom of heaven, but here on earth. Man can sort and cull the drift-wood. If he only sort and cull his thoughts and wishes, choosing the good, casting away the evil. If he would have an aim, and that aim be to live for others as well as himself, and not drift on till death overtakes him, how much better.

Let us learn another lesson from the river. "Still waters run the deepest." It is not those that make the most noise and greatest show in the world that are the best or wisest. Where the water is shallow you can see the wake of every rock and stick, but it requires a great deal of skill to steer clear of them. If we are drifting aimless and unheeding, we shall surely be caught, but if we use the oar of perseverance, we may possibly escape.

In the deep water, what is at the bottom makes no ripple on the surface. So with man; if he have a firm and implicit reliance on the Divine Power he will not be moved by every wind that blows. His life is not aimless, he has a motive power, is not drifting down the stream,— but can row up or across at his will. Instead of bending to circumstances he can make them bend to him. He realizes that this world is indeed the ante-room wherein we may strive to put on the heavenly regalia. Una.

Clay, N. Y., May, 1867.

ENGLISH ELOQUENCE.

There is a very general impression in America that English eloquence is of the slow and stolid kind—a mixture of stammering, coughing and torpor. If, indeed, a traveler might take the style of speaking prevalent in the House of Commons, and still more prevalent in the House of Lords, as representative of English Eloquence, this impression would be very just. It is almost unparliamentary to be fluent; it is rather derogatory to one's credit for statesmanly moderation to speak straight on without hemming and hacking; and it is quite unlordly, because smelling of a professional aptitude, to march through a long sentence without losing the way—without stumbling over Lindley Murray, and possibly the queen herself—without the speaker coming out of the sentence at last nearly where he went in.

But popular eloquence in England — the eloquence of the platform and the pulpit — is a very different thing. The most distinguished preachers of the metropolis—Newman Hall, Spurgeon, Noel, Capel Molyneaux, Dr. Cumming—speak not only without note but without hesitation, and display an instantaneous command of varied and fitting diction that would be remarkable even in nations more celebrated for their fluency. The same is true of the political orators and popular lecturers of England. The successful ones do not read; they speak. That eloquence which goes on paper crutches — that eloquence which cannot swim without the bladders of manuscript—is not much esteemed here; and the men who sway English audiences do so by a marvelous facility in extemporaneous speech; by sentences that rush like a torrent; by a manner quite as impassioned as any to be seen among the fiery children of the young Republic.—*Independent.*

YOUNG MAN, YOU ARE WANTED.

A lady-writer, under this heading, hits off the young men as follows;—"A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married. Marry while you are young, and struggle up together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide her affections with a cigar-spittoon or whisky-jug. Neither does she want you if you don't take care of her and the 'little afterthoughts' which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be — an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter-section of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally.

She wants you for her companion, a helpmate; she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetites and passions; in short, the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action, as you require her to be, and without which inward purity neither of you are fit for husband and wife; if you love virtue and abhor vice; if you are gentlemanly, forbearing and kind, and not loud-talking, exacting and brutal — young man, that woman wants you; that modest, fair, cheerful, right-looking, frank-spoken woman, we mean, who fills your idea of maiden and wife. It is she that wants you; marry her when you like, whether she is rich or poor; we'll trust you both, on the above conditions, without any further security.

INTEREST OF BIOGRAPHY.

Parton, in an unpublished letter gives the following interesting account of the beginning of his "biographical" career:—"From early in life I have wondered why such men as Dickens and Thackeray should choose to expend themselves upon fiction, when they could find true stories to tell so much more interesting; and I often used to say, some day a man will come along and create a new branch of the fine arts—Biography. But it never crossed my mind that I should ever attempt anything of the kind, for I knew very well that to make a real and vivid biography would require an amount and minuteness of investigation which could never be repaid in money, nor done without money. One day, while I was employed in the Home Journal, I dined at a restaurant with the Mason Brothers, publishers, and the conversation fell upon books. I happened to say:—'What an interesting story might be made out of the life of Horace Greeley, if a person could only get at the facts.' One of them said: 'Why don't you do it?' I replied that it would require an expensive journey and a year of labor, and I could not afford it. A few days after, they offered to advance the money requisite; and so the book was done. In New Hampshire and Vermont, I went from house to house making inquiries. The book sold thirty thousand copies, and yielded me $2,000 above the cost of producing. Upon that most insufficient capital I had the temerity to set up in business as a book-maker."

ELEGANCE DOES NOT MAKE A HOME.

I never saw a garment too fine for man or maid; there was never a chair too good for a cobbler, a cooper or king to sit in, never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us—the gorgeous sky, the imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools of housekeeping a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we would bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than to consume all of myself before I got to a home, and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was hollow as an empty nut.

Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garments, house and furniture, is a very tawdry ornament compared with domestic love. All the world's elegance will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of hearty love than for ship-loads of furniture, and all the gorgeousness that all the upholsterers in the world could gather together.—*Selected.*

Uses of Adversity.—You wear out your old clothes.

You are not troubled with many visitors.
You are exonerated from making calls.
Bores do not bore you.
Sponges do not haunt your table.
Impostors know it is useless to bleed you.
You practice temperance.
You swallow infinitely less poison than others.
You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache.
And, lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure, in a very short space of time to learn it.

The last meal of the day should be taken at least four or five hours before retiring to rest, and perhaps six would be preferable.—*Alcott.*

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHO ARE THE BLEST?

"Who are the blest?" said a little child,—
A creature so fair that the angels smiled,—
As he knelt him down, with an artless grace,
And a holy light on his meek young face.
When the dreamy shades of the twilight dim
Had hushed his voice to a low, glad hymn,
And stilled the gush of his childish glee,
To say his prayer by his mother's knee.

"Who are the blest?" and the earnest eyes,
In the tender glow of the twilight skies,
In the holy hush of that Sabbath night,
Grew deeper still, with a wondrous light;
And he looked away through the pensive gloom
That settled down o'er the cottage room,
Till his glance beamed bright with a strange unrest,
The yearning gaze of the early blest.

"The blest, my boy?" and the mother smiled,
As her heart went out to her sinless child;
And her eye grew dim, and her voice grew low,
As she pushed the curls from the fair young brow;
For she thought of his sweet and quiet ways,
And turned away from the questioning gaze,
And the answer fell from the lips apart,
"The blest, my boy, are the pure in heart."

Closer she folded the little one,
And talked to him long in a quiet tone,
Of the glorious light of the City of God;
Of the golden streets, and the pavements broad,
Till the long lids drooped o'er the wondering eyes,
And shut out the light of their soft surprise,
And he slept on her bosom, and dreamed the rest
Of the beautiful story about the blest.

'Tis Sabbath eve—through the open door
The moonbeams fall on the cottage floor;
In the dreamy hush of the silver light
The mother is sitting alone to-night.
Her meek heart bows as she lifts her eyes,
And looks away to the burning skies;
And a deep joy steals to her tranquil breast,
For the child she hath loved is with the blest.

H. M. G.

THE DIVINE LAWS.

Men are watchful, sagacious and persistent in managing affairs pertaining directly to external life; on the farm, in the workshop, the counting-room, or wherever their work is, they seek to know and obey the natural laws of agriculture, mechanism, trade, or whatever realm they work in.

This is right and wise, and success in all these things is commendable; for they are good in their place, helps to culture and enjoyment, means to noble ends. Well, said Paul, "The love of money is the root of all evil,"—meaning thereby that when these material riches were made finalities, and the means made ends, then came spiritual death and poverty, the senses overlaid the soul, and the transient hid the permanent. Mark the Apostle's sagacity; for he does not condemn material wealth *of itself*—only that blind love thereof, which perverts and dwarfs our lives.

But amidst the work of the fields, the hum of busy mechanism, the bustle of the shop, and the reaching over the wide sea for rich cargoes from foreign lands, men forget that there are other laws, natural, yet spiritual and divine, to be known and obeyed, that the soul may be fuller freighted than the ship, the heart bloom as a garden, the "still, small voice" of conscience be heard, thus the inner life be healthy and the gates of the eternal world stand in sight.

More lasting than the granite rock is the law of justice; when the fine gold shall become dim the law of liberty shall shine with perfect luster, and when the riches of this solid earth shall fade away and be forgotten, the wealth of the immortal life shall still increase.

Blazing out in the mighty words of the Prophets, breathed in the sweet speech of the Nazarene, speaking from historic pages, pulsing in the very air and whispered by the "voice within," comes the one great lesson, that man or nation, for true greatness, for safety, for highest success, for *being* and *doing* most and best, must obey the Divine Laws, and that without such obedience wealth and power and pleasure are as "apples of Sodom," pleasant to the eye, but bitter as ashes to the taste.

Blessed are the Meek.—When misunderstandings and constrained intercourse arise between friends or the members of a family, they seldom pass away without a crisis or an explanation; but these are dangerous periods of revolution, and for once the thorn is extracted, it is three times driven deeper. Ah, why then is it so difficult thoroughly to forgive, thoroughly to forget? We cherish the memory of the wrong that we have suffered, we brood over it, we demand satisfaction, we desire to be revenged, and thus we warm serpent eggs in our bosoms. Blessed are the peace makers! Blessed are the good that forget and forgive without thinking at the same time, "forgive."—*Fredrica Bremer.*

Prayer by the Alphabet.— A devout, ignorant, Spanish Papist felt the need of adding private prayers of his own to the pater nosters; but he did not know how to do it. So every morning, humbly bending his knees, and lifting his eyes and hands to heaven, he would devoutly repeat the alphabet, and then add, "O Good God! put the letters together to spell syllables, to spell words, to make such sense as may be most to Thy glory and my good."

The Mainspring.—Here is one of Spurgeon's best sayings, illustrating the fact that there may be morality without religion, but cannot be religion without morality:—"Teaching men morals is as though I had a clock that would not go, and I turned round one of the cog wheels; but faith takes the key and winds up the mainspring, and the whole thing runs on readily."

Educational.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

An "Alumnus Subscriber" writes us from Hamilton College, that "practical common sense must rest (not rust) in the people," and the lack of this in our schools is their great deficiency. The first object of education is to fit young men and women for the practicabilities of life, and abstract or theoretical knowledge is good only as a means to that end. A teacher must be a practical man, and a patient, trusting friend to his pupils; able to control himself, and thus to control others. He urges less of routine without thought and theory divorced from practice, and says:

"I remember—it was years ago—a rebuke I received from my Professor for not committing to memory a certain theoretical principle I could not understand. I was told that it was my business to commit the words first, and let the understanding follow. I well remember, too, the indignation with which I received the unjust rebuke—a feeling I cannot now cease to cherish towards all similar assertions. The mind is a mental workshop, and it is not by a mere acquaintance with the identity and use of its various machinery that I can at once work intelligently and effectively. I must first get myself accustomed to the handling and disposition of the various parts of the machinery, then I can prepare for actual service. Strive to unite the practical with the theoretical, in whatever system of education you may adopt. It is time enough for students to grapple with the theoretical and metaphysical departments when they have learned first to think, and then to act according to their thoughts."

MICHIGAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

At a State meeting of County School Superintendents, at Jackson, Michigan, the following resolves were passed:

That County Superintendents hold, before the commencement of the winter schools, one Institute in as central a place as possible for the whole county, to continue four or five days, or longer, if expedient.

That instruction in such Institutes be made as practical as possible in its character, and be confined mostly to modes of teaching and to the branches taught in the common district schools, and that the instruction be given for the most part in the form of class recitation and teaching.

That, in addition to the Central Institute, the superintendents meet the teachers of each township for one day at least, to give them such instruction and advice as the peculiar condition and needs of the schools in each township may require.

That examinations of teachers be held at the close of the Central Institutes, and that attendance at such Institutes be taken into account in estimating the qualifications of teachers, especially for receiving certificates for the first and second grades.

That where county teachers' associations do not exist, superintendents aid and encourage the formation of such associations in connection with the Institutes.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

Let the teacher provide himself with a convenient box or drawer to contain the curiosities, and invite the children to bring to school everything they can of this nature. The teacher may himself bring specimens of all the kinds of fruit within his reach. He must take pains to bring all the tropical and foreign productions which he can obtain. He can easily procure cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, coffee, dates, figs, prunes, lemons, oranges, pineapples, &c. These he may exhibit, one at a time, from morning to morning, and in answer to the inquiries of his scholars, he will inform them where they grow and how they grow; will describe the climate, soil and people of the countries in which they grow; the methods of culture, of gathering, of preparing for market, and the value in the countries where produced.

If skillful at drawing, he will draw upon the board the plant as it appears at different stages of its growth. He will, when talking about all the native grain and fruits, give the geographical limit of successful cultivation, and explain their value to the people who raise and use them.—*The Normal.*

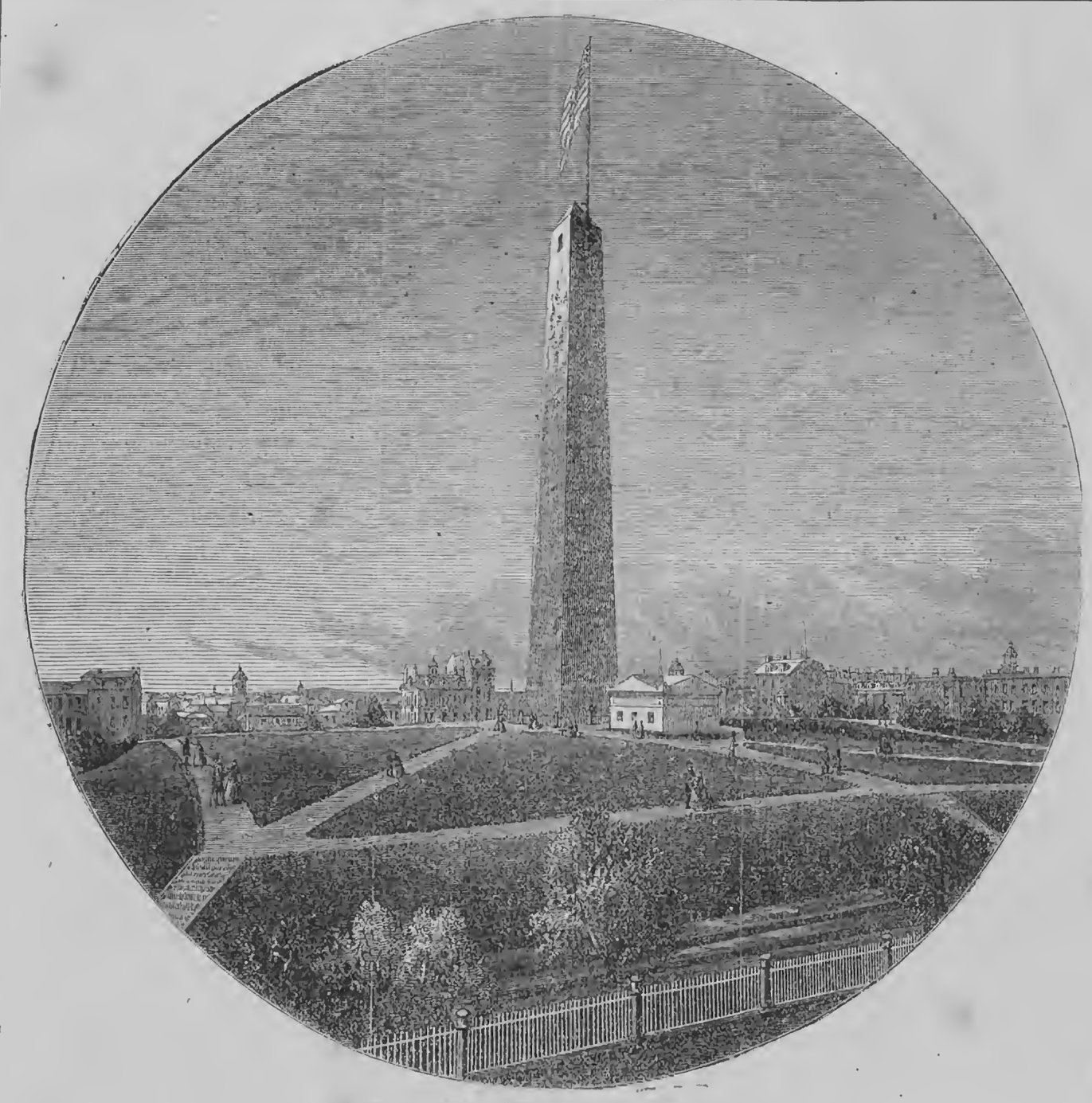
FIRM KINDNESS.

Professor Owen says in a recently published letter:

"The result of that experience induces me unhesitatingly to assert that the law of kindness is infinitely more powerful than the law of force or fear, and that in the few cases where the former fails it would actually be best for the school to be rid of the boy, and the army to be rid of the man. Whenever a youth is doing an injury by his precepts and example to fellow students, and injuring an institution more than the institution is benefitting him, then I think it becomes a duty, after fair warning and admonition, to separate him by suspension, dismissal or expulsion. Whenever a soldier is creating insubordination among others, and various admonitions have failed to correct him, it is better to have him court-martialed and drummed out of the regiment, if practicable, rather than to risk his contamination.

The great majority on leaving the schools cease to improve, because improvement is not within their reach without laborious study.

The Lyceum of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, held its public exercises, May 18th, with great interest.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

As this number of the Rural dates so near the 17th of June, the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, we fitly give a view of the monument.

On that battle-day 2,000 British soldiers crossed the narrow neck of water from Boston to Charlestown, to drive off Col. Prescott, who had taken position, in the night, on Breed's Hill, which commanded the city, with 1,000 patriot soldiers. The attacking officers had an aristocratic contempt for these vulgar "rebels," and the regular soldiers little dreamed that raw militia could stand their onset. Neither understood the firm resolve of men determined to be free, and the British leaders saw their men recoil and retreat from that fatal breastwork time after time with amazement. At last, the loss of ammunition compelled the defenders to retreat, but the British loss was 1,060 men, while their own was less than half that number, and the enemy learned to respect and fear the brave "Continentals."

The real Bunker Hill is close by and connected by a ridge with Breed's Hill, an eminence 75 feet above the water on which stands the monument, in the ground once enclosed by that famed breastwork. It is a square shaft of gray Quincy granite, 221 feet high, 31 feet across at the base, and 15 feet at the top. A winding stairway inside, leads up to a chamber just below the summit, from the windows of which is a noble view of the great city, the hills and fields westward, the harbor with its forest of masts, and the broad Atlantic reaching far eastward.

In 1825 the corner stone was laid, on the 17th June, in the presence of Lafayette, and a host of spectators. It was seventeen years in building, at a cost of $150,000. The architect and overseer seated himself on the great cap-stone, as it was swung up in mid-air and safely landed on the lofty summit, amid the cheers of the assembled crowd.

June 17th, 1843, Daniel Webster gave an address at its dedication, the President and Cabinet, and a vast audience being present.

Various Topics.

STREET SIGNS IN PARIS.

Paris takes good care of her military renown. The room in which I write fronts on the Rue de Rivoli, a name emblazoned on the flags of Napoleon's battallons. Leading from the Rue de Rivoli is the Rue Castiglione, another Italian battlefield. So also Wagram, Austerlitz, Eylau, Moscow, and other battlefields won by the troops of the first Napoleon are kept in remembrance. Nor are the deeds of valor of the troops of the present Emperor forgotten, but their record of glory is kept before the people in the boulevard Sebastopol, Inkermann, the point d'Alma, and point d'Solferino.

One would think, judging from street signs alone, that the people of Paris were very religious, and so they are in the matter of signs. There are nearly 200 streets which are named after the Saints. What an array of saintly names the street directory presents! Besides those commonly known we have Saint Eloi, Saint Andrew of the Arts, Saint Good and Saint Opportunity. In addition to the streets of the Saints, we may walk through the "Road of the Cross of the Evangelist," the "Cross of the Little Camp," the "Cross of the Wooden Wainscoting," or the street of "David's Small Tower." Names most sacred and names profane are indiscriminately used—names which it is almost a sacrilege to mention—the "Street of the Holy Spirit," and the "Street of Hell!"

Not only are such names given to the streets, but looking from my window I can see a sign over a store door with this inscription:—"The Shop of the Child Jesus." Further up the street the proprietor throws out in glaring letters the name of his establishment—"The Good Devil"—and to impress it upon you he has a pictured representation of his guardian spirit—an imp with a horned head carrying a carpet bag! Another proprietor has put up the sign of the "Poor Devil." It would require much space to give the curious nomenclature adopted by the Parisian shop-keepers; the above will suffice for examples.

But in our ramblings we may pass through the "Street of Ancient Comedy," "Street of the Beautiful Girls," "Street of the Little Shelf," the "Bouquet of the Camps," the "Basin of Copernicus," "Good News of the Miracles," "Street of St. Genevieve's Almond Trees," "Street of Woman Without a Head."

But with all this and much more of sentimentality, we come upon streets which bear such honored names as these:—"Rue Beethoven," "Rue Bellini," "Rue Auber," "Rue Rossini," "Rue Berauger," "Rue Franklin," "Rue Petrarch," "Rue Laplace." Generals, statesmen, poets, painters—great names in science, literature, art and jurisprudence—not only of France, but of all lands, are thus honored.

It is thus that we see along the streets, in the very signs which have been put up, the peculiar features of French character—sense and nonsense, wisdom and wit, seriousness and soberness—a strange mixture which defies analysis. —"*Carleton*," *of Boston Journal.*

TAKING COMFORT—BEASTS OR MEN?

A Western journal says:—A fellow at St. Peter, calling himself Joe. Waggoner, advertises to bet $25 that he can drink more of Veith's lager beer in two hours' time without getting drunk, than any man in Minnesota.

We see a notice of a cock-fight at Brighton between Syracuse and Rochester parties, in which $100 were spent, the feathered and spurred bipeds badly scratched, and the equally enlightened but less *plucky* bipeds looking on greatly delighted.

Whittier tells of finding a man lying flat on his stomach, in the Merrimac woods, unable to roll over from drinking villainous liquor. He shook the poor fellow and asked, "What are you doing?" Half awake, he grumbled, "Taking comfort."

Tastes differ, but we can only say, the higher up we get the richer and nobler these comforts. It's a long way from a pig to Humboldt. Every creature after its kind, but which do you like best?

THE OLDEST RELIC OF HUMANITY.

The oldest remnant of mortality extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs encased in its original burial robes and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited, about eighteen or twenty months ago, in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of all its archæological treasures. The lid of the coffin, which contained the royal mummy, was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerinus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the Great Pyramid about twenty-two centuries before Christ. Only think of it; the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the curiosity and wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Abraham was born, and only about two centuries or so after Mizraim, the grandson of old Father Noah and first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the tide-marks of the deluge would scarce have been obliterated, or the gopher-wood knee-timbers of the Ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world, lived, moved and had his being. His flesh and blood were contemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch; his bones and shrivelled skin are contemporary with the nineteenth century; and the date of the Crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

What a gulf of time is bridged, as it were, by those mouldering relics! Of all the resurrections effected by the archæologists, that of Pharaoh Mykerinus is undoubtedly the most extraordinary and interesting. When he flourished "remote antiquity" had jurs begun.

A Relic.—We were shown, a few days ago, by Mr. William Inscho of Jefferson township, Noble county, Indiana, a relic of "the olden times," in the shape of a pioneer powder-horn, upon which is rudely cut the following. We give it *verbatim:*

"I powder, with my brother Ball,
A Hero like, do conquer all.

JOHN CALL HIS HORN WOODSTOCK MASS: MARCH 21st 1758."

Several scenes suggestive of the then primitive condition of our country are also cut upon its surface. It is held in high estimation by Mr. Inscho, to whom it was presented by 'Squire Call, a descendant of the former owner.—*Ligonier Banner.*

Mr. Beecher's Novel.—The N. Y. Ledger announces that it will begin the publication of Henry Ward Beecher's novel in the next number. The title of Mr. Beecher's novel is "Norwood; or Village Life in New England." The Ledger remarks:—"It is said that on one occasion during Mr. Beecher's residence at the West, a committee from the church where he preached, called upon him to remonstrate against his saying so many witty things in his sermons. He replied to them, "Brethren, if you only knew how much I keep back you would never think of finding fault with me for what I say." In this story Mr. Beecher keeps back nothing. In it he gives full scope to all his faculties." "Norwood" is said to be Northampton, Mass.

An autograph of Oliver Cromwell, bearing his signature, "Oliver, P.," was recently sold in London. It was attached to a treasury warrant, dated December 20, 1665, for the payment of £500, for the benefit of the person named therein, "for his continued attention to the service of the Commonwealth."

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

KINDNESS.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

A cheerful voice
Bids all rejoice,
Oft making cheerful and jocose
The melancholy and morose.

A friendly glance
Will oft enhance
Enjoyments of associates,
Increasing confidence in mates.

A kindly tone
Has power alone,
To drive much bitterness away,
Which else in human hearts would stay.

A helping deed
In time of need,
Makes such impression on the heart
As time can never make depart.

Greene, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUIS ARCHER'S TEMPTATION.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

"Halloa, there, Henry Brown! What are you hurrying home so for? Stop a minute, I want to tell you about the spelling school tomorrow night."

"Father and mother have gone to Uncle Harper's to spend the night; so I'm in a hurry, Louis, as I have all the chores to do at the barn. Father says cattle and sheep ought to be well cared for this cold weather; and I'll not let them suffer when he's away. Run along with me, Louis, and we can talk on the way."

"You know, Henry, I mean to choose sides with Erastus Sibley. Everybody knows he is a first-rate speller,—one of the sure kind,—has not missed a word in the spelling book for two winters. Those hard words Mr. Barton finds in the dictionary puzzle him sometimes; but he hunts them up before he leaves the school house. I believe the fellow couldn't sleep a wink, after hearing a word he didn't know how to spell, until he learned it. I expect he will be an editor like Greeley or Raymond down in New York one of these days. Unless I study hard I shall cut a poor figure spelling against him. Of course his side will beat, but we must spell our best. I'll choose you first, and he intends to choose Simon Golden. Mr. Barton told us the pages from which he will give most of the words, and I want you to come over to our house to-night and study them with me."

"But Louis, as father is away, I cannot leave home. Come and stay all night with me and we'll master the lesson."

The boys separated, each going to his home, and early in the evening were together in Mr. Brown's sitting-room, busy with their spelling books. All the hard words were given to each other, and many more were sought in the dictionary. Louis Archer went home before daylight to help his brother fodder the cattle, and joined Henry on his way to school.

"Spell 'mnemonics,'" shouted Henry, as Louis approached. The word was promptly spelled, and a dozen more in rapid succession.

"I wish this was Saturday, and I'd ask father to let me go out fox-hunting with Mr. Colman," Louis said. "He always goes a hunting after such a light fall of snow as this. I like to hear him tell stories about that hunting trip he took out West last fall. He killed three bears and lots of small game besides."

"What are you doing out there in the snow, Henry; tracking a fox?" Henry saw a little piece of paper fluttering in the wind by the fence, and stepped from the path to get it. "Hurrah, Louis! Here's Mr. Barton's list of hard words all written down, ready for the spelling school."

"Good," cried Louis, "now we'll beat Erastus!"

The boys hurriedly read the carefully selected list and spelled them several times before reaching the school house. Mr. Barton sat near his desk reading a newspaper, unconscious of his loss. Louis and Henry were too much excited to attend to their ordinary duties. They copied the words from the paper on their slates and committed them. Louis meant to keep the list until noon, and then drop it unobserved into the teacher's desk. At recitation in arithmetic, Henry failed in his usual accuracy; his figures were poorly made, as his mind was not at ease. Conscience whispered, "Tell Mr. Barton you found his list of words." But he thought, "I dare not; for Louis will be angry. He is so anxious to win that he sees no harm in keeping it to ourselves." At recess, Henry told his thoughts to his friend, who resolutely said, "No, indeed! I won't be so foolish as that! I'll put the paper into his desk, and he'll never know anything about it."

"But he will suspect us if we spell those words so promptly."

"I don't care. I mean my side shall beat Sibley's; and you are not going to be so mean as to tell and spoil the fun. I won't speak to you again this winter if you do!"

Henry felt that it would be useless to say more, and went slowly into the school house. He saw the path of duty; but to walk therein would make Louis his enemy. Before noon he wisely resolved to do right, at whatever cost. When school was dismissed he walked out into the calm winter air. To his surprise Louis joined him and remarked, "I have been thinking the matter over, Henry, and find you are right. We *will* tell Mr. Barton the whole truth about it." The two boys went in, and Louis handed the paper to Mr. Barton. "Oh, sir, I was sorely tempted to keep that, but I knew it would be wrong."

"You have done nobly, Louis, in not yielding to temptation. My dear boys, if you would prosper, always scorn deceit and speak the truth. From the experience of a life that has numbered more years than yours, I assure you that the path of duty is alone the path of safety."

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From New York.

THE Orthodox Friends Yearly Meeting has delegates from New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Addresses by Deborah Thomas, R. E. Douglass and others, with large attendance.

The Homœopathists' Convention is attended by delegates from all parts of the the Union.

Three tobacco factories in Keyport, New Jersey, have been seized by revenue officers.

Gen. Strain, Mexican agent, was serenaded at Staten Island, and said Mexicans demanded retaliation for the barbarous decree of Maximillian, and Juarez could not save him.

The imports of wool into New York for 1866 were 36,713,112 pounds; for nearly five months of 1867, 9,960,324 pounds.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State commenced its session in New York the 4th inst. The attendance was larger than usual. Resolutions were passed condemning all gift and lottery schemes pretending to be for Masonic benefit. The Lodge adjourned the 8th.

The Inman line of emigrant steamers propose to stop at Newport, R. I., instead of New York, as they thus save $2.50 a head of port dues, and many of their passengers settle in New England.

From Washington.

THE House Judiciary Committee has adjourned to the 26th inst. Their vote on impeachment stood Boutwell, Williams, Thomas and Lawrence, for; Woodbridge, Eldridge, Marshall and Churchill, against. A resolve declaring the President's acts merit the condemnation of the people passed 7 to 2—Eldridge and Marshall voted nay.

White and colored voted peaceably at the city election on the 2d inst.

The public debt shows a decrease of $5,170,159.

The President has returned from his tour in the South.

From the West.

WADE'S Senatorial party were at the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, 361 miles west of Omaha, the 4th, at Gen. Augur's camp. Two and a quarter miles of track was laid that day. Gen. Sherman started the 5th with Augur's command to look after the Indians along the stage route.

Eighteen inches of snow, and a heavy rain at Denver, from the 15th to the 20th May.

The Indians have Spencer rifles, and mean mischief.

The Christian Commission held a large meeting at St. Louis the 2d, on city evangelization.

The National Baptist Anniversaries at Chicago called together 3,000 strangers.

The ship Seminole cleared from San Francisco for New York with 14,000 barrels of flour.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal, one-and-a-half miles long, will connect Lake Michigan with Green Bay. A patent for 199,600 acres of land has been granted by the General Government to aid in the construction. This canal will shorten the distance between Green Bay and Chicago about one hundred and fifty miles.

Several wealthy citizens of San Francisco have organized a company with a capital of $5,000,000, with the object of encouraging and aiding immigration to the State by disseminating information about it in Europe. They also propose to establish manufactories.

Mr. Winchell, Geological Professor in the Michigan State University, with a number of the students, have gone to Lake Superior—geologizing.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is now a city of 30,000 inhabitants; Lawrence, 8,000 or 10,000; Topeka, the Capitol, 3,000; Ossawatamie is a mere village; Lecompton is at a stand still; Manhattan is a thriving village, and Salina is the termination of the Pacific Railroad. The population of Kansas is estimated to be about 250,000.

The Prairie du Chien Union says 20,000 bushels of wheat arrive there daily, and there must be more wheat in Minnesota and Iowa than speculators say.

From the South.

GOV. WELLS is preparing a protest against his removal by Gen. Sheridan, and his friends hope he may be restored.

The press and public at New Orleans are satisfied with the removal—the large majority.

Thomas J. Durant, a Louisianian now in Washington, was offered Gov. Wells' position by Gen. Sheridan, but declines.

At the decorating of graves of Confederate dead at Richmond, Va., by the ladies, 10,000 persons were present.

Gen. Thomas is called to Washington that the President may learn as to the true condition of Tennessee.

President Johnson, Secretaries Seward and Randall and others were at Raleigh the 4th, and were met by a large number of people, white and black. The best feeling was manifested. The monument to his father was dedicated with fit ceremonies, and the party left for Chapel Hill.

Gen. Pope disapproves of the action of a military officer at Mobile, in suppressing a newspaper for uttering alleged treason.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for instruction of Boards of Registration in Virginia, based on Stanberry's opinion on the Reconstruction Act.

Gen. Longstreet publishes a letter advising the acceptance of the military bill and amendments.

Gen. Flanders has taken his place as Governor of Louisiana, Gov. Wells yielding to a military order of Gen. Sheridan. This action is approved at Washington by Stanton and Grant.

Latest European News.

IT is semi-officially known that Prussia will not be pledged against the future arming of Rastadt.

The plan for a Zollverein (customs union) for South and North Germany has been decided.

Czar Alexander is in Paris, and will visit London. Bismarck has asked release from office after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States, and the King assents to it.

Victor Emanuel and the Viceroy of Egypt will visit Paris.

Twenty-five Fenians were arrested at Dungarran (Ireland) and are in jail.

The Japanese ports of Yeddo, Osoca and Negota are open to Europe after January 1st.

The Sultan visits Queen Victoria in July.

A Pole named Beregouskoi, last week, shot at Czar Alexander in the streets of Paris while in his carriage. The ball struck the head of the horse of one of the Imperial grooms beside the carriage, who saw the assassin and urged his horse forward between the pistol and the Czar. The Pole was arrested while attempting to fire a second time.

Emperor Joseph of Austria, was crowned King of Hungary at Pesth the 8th inst.

The London Daily News says almost all the Government opposed in the Reform Bill is carried, and about all the Liberals asked, for popular rights, is gained, so far.

A MURDERER'S BRAIN.—Lemaire, a young Frenchman, murdered a girl his father was to marry, and showed no remorse to the last, seeming to regard himself as an anomaly of nature, and asking that his brain might be examined. The medical *savans* made the examination at the *Ecole de Medicine*, and found the brain well developed, showing extraordinary intelligence, but large in the regions of the destructive propensity. They gave it as their opinion that his sanguinary passion had been transmitted, and was transmissible like diseases of the body or blood—a decision which has a deep moral in favor of purity, virtue and harmony of character.

WOOL.—The growth and manufacture of wool has grown immensely during the last four years in the United States. Both in the quality of the wool and the excellence of the articles made, the manufactures of this country will compare favorably with a large portion of foreign importations, and it is reasonable to expect that ere long they will be able to rival the finest foreign fabrics. During the year 1866 the wool growth in the United States amounted to 137,000,000 pounds. We have sixteen hundred woolen mills, capable of working up 170,000,000 pounds of raw material.

THE ROTHSCHILDS TO OWN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rothschilds, in 1865, loaned the Pope ten million dollars, receiving therefor security on the property of the Church. The next year, five millions more were advanced, and a second security taken at a higher rate of interest. This year the vacuum in the Pontifical treasury is six millions, and it must be filled in the same way. Thus the Jew is rapidly getting the available property of the Church under his control. The final ownership of the property is therefore a very interesting question.

A SIX WEEKS' OLD CITY.—The Union Pacific Railroad now runs three hundred miles west of Omaha to a station called North Platte. Six weeks ago there was not a house in that place; now, it is a flourishing town of six hundred inhabitants, and has a daily transient population of as many more. A $20,000 hotel has been erected, and is doing a "land office" business. The town, like all frontier towns, is said to be a fast one—supporting billiard halls, (one with six tables,) faro, monte and keno banks, and the usual "concomitants."

AMERICAN IRON IN 1866.—In the last year 939,956 tons of pig iron were made in this country. Pennsylvania produced the most, yet less than a fourth. Ohio came next, and the whole West made 162,000 tons. Of rails, new and rerolled 339,764 tons; of bars and rods 207,000 tons; and hand, hoop and sheet iron 142,000 tons were turned out, and also large quantities of castings. The western manufactures are growing in importance, but the importations are yet heavy, although our mines could supply the world.

TRAGEDY AT ALBANY.—On the 4th inst. Hon. L. H. Hiscock of Syracuse, member of the Constitutional Convention, was shot dead in the public room of Stanwix Hall, by Gen. G. W. Cole of Syracuse, who had suspicion of repeated dishonorable conduct by Mr. H. towards his wife. Gen. Cole made no effort to escape, and is in jail. He is a brother of Senator Cole of California, and had served in the war. Both have borne high character.

WEST INDIES.—The Cuban sugar crop will be ten per cent. short of an average.

A royal order has reached Havana reducing the value of slaves, which is considered a step towards abolition.

A rich coal mine has been found at San Christobel, in St. Domingo.

MEXICO.—Maximilian and his 15,000 men were betrayed and handed over to the Liberals by Lopez, a pretended intimate friend. He gave up his sword and asked for the treatment usual to prisoners of war, but wished to be the first shot if any one was to be. He is yet unhurt.

CANADA.—Thirty thousand Snyder Enfield rifles go to Canada for the volunteers.

Lord Monck will soon arrive from England. The Montreal officials are fully posted on the Fenian plans.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A RAILROAD from Dunkirk to Warren and Pittsburg is talked of, to reach coal and oil by a feasible route by Jamestown.

IN London there is a baker's journal, and exclusive newspapers published for the benefit of the grocer, the oilman, the draper, the ironmonger, the chemist and druggist.

THE abolition of capital punishment is being agitated in Sweden. The Lower House passed a bill to that effect by a majority of 103 to 53. The Upper House rejected it, 39 to 38.

THE Bombay cotton crop for 1866-7 is reported to amount to fifteen million pounds sterling in value. Great improvement has been made by the natives in cultivation, cleaning and packing.

ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOTT, well known as the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," eloped with a merchant's daughter from Poughkeepsie. They were married at Newburgh. They are each nineteen years of age.

A TURTLE was exhibited in Norfolk, a few days ago, which the Journal says will make steak for the Board of Aldermen for some time. It weighed over 400 pounds, and measured 36 inches across by six feet long. It was caught on the North Carolina coast.

REV. MR. ALLISON of Milwaukee, has a lecture on the "Home of Evangeline," which is said by the local papers to be an exceedingly fine and interesting piece of composition. Mr. Allison is a native of Acadia, and is well prepared to write intelligibly of "Evangeline's" early home.

AT a freedmen's meeting in Greenville, Ala., a colored man defined his platform thus:—"I am in favor of all hands going to work and making plenty to eat, and keep less noise, then all will come right. I tell you the South is the greatest country in the world. I now propose three cheers for the South."

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, June 11, 1867.

AN active demand for loans is reported in New York, and rates of interest for some days have rather tended upward. The Banks are not discounting largely, and 7½@8 ₱ cent. is the ruling price on prime notes.

The price of gold has changed very little during the past week. Sales were made yesterday at 137. Government securities are very firm; the new sixty-fives were sold on Saturday at 105¾; sixty-two's at 106¾; June and July seven-thirties at 105¾. The New York Sub-Treasury purchased on Saturday $2,000,000 seven-thirties.

Yesterday (June 10,) 8,000,000 of compounds matured; June 14, 10,000,000 seven-thirty interest falls due; July 15, 12,000,000 more of compounds are to be provided for, and July 15, 5,000,000 more seven-thirty interest. Including the interest upon the compounds there are early maturing obligations to be provided for, amounting to about $40,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped buying August 7-30s. He now receives them only in the way of immediate conversion of 5-20s of '65. He continues to buy the second and third series of the 7-30s. The June statement of the public debt shows a decrease since the May report of over $1,000,000.

WOOL.—The sales in Boston last week foot up 650,000 lbs., at a range of 42@75c ₱ lb. for fleece, and 30@62c for the various grades of pulled. The Journal of Commerce of Saturday reports sales of 200,000 lbs. fleece at 44@68c. for poor State to very good Ohio. Some small lots of this year's clip have reached New York. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of the 3th says:

"As regards the new clip, there is very little speculation and no anxiety on the part of buyers. It will not be wanted and hence will not be bought up in a hurry. Manufacturers are not in a condition, financially or commercially, to enter the field as purchasers; and speculators have the recollection of past losses too vividly impressed upon their minds to repeat the errors of the last wool season. From present appearances there will be very little competition among country buyers, at least during the early stages of the season, and the market must evidently open at low rates in order to attract customers—probably at a range of 40@50c ₱ lb., or an average of 20 ₱ cent. below last year's prices."

Some lots of Ohio have been sent east on growers account, but there is really no movement yet to determine what prices will be paid for the new clip.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The prices of wheat and flour have been steadily falling during the past week. The average daily decline in flour in the Eastern market has been about 20c per barrel.

The harvest has commenced in the Southern States, and as far North as Ohio the crop is considered entirely out of danger—and the yield will be large and of most excellent quality. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th says there is every prospect that wheat will escape all danger in that section.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't,	$15.00@16,00	Apples, green,	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat,	14,50@14,75	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 33
Do. buckwheat, ₱ cr.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	75@ 80c
Wheat, red	2,40@ 2,50	Onions	50@ 62½
Best white	3,40@ 3,00	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,20@ 1,20	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye,	1,50@ 1,75	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats,	30@ 35c	Do. untrimmed.	6@ 0
Barley,	1,10@ 1,15	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each,	50@@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess.	$21,00@21,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess.	24,00@25,00	Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Beef	3,00@14,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14½@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₱ tun.	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Butter, choice rol,	20@ 22c	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Do. packed	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	15@ 18	Do. char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. factory	18@ 20	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Wool, ₱ lb.	45@ 50c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	18@ 19	Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13¼
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@24,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, JUNE 8.—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8.75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@27¼c. Flour, sales at $8,00@14,50. Wheat, $2,25@3,60. Rye, $1,50@1,55. Barley, $1,25@1,25. Corn, $1,00@1,14. Oats, 78@80c. Pork, new mess, $22 20@22,50; old do $21,00@21,75; prime, $14,75@15,00. Beef, new plain mess, $11,50@21,00; new extra mess, $19,50@23,75; tierces, prime mess, $33,50@33,50; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $30,00@40,50. Pork hams, 12@14 cents. Shoulders, 8½@10cts. Lard, 12½@13¾c. Butter, 10@30c. Cheese, 8@16c. Hops, 30@35c. Peas, $1,15.

Albany, June 8—Flour, sales at $11,75@16,50; rye flour, $9,00@9,25; corn meal, 2,40@2,52 ₱ 100. Wheat, none; Rye, $1,50@1,50½. Corn, $1,10@1,10; Oats, 78@80c. Barley $1,28. Butter, 26@30c. Lard, 14@15c. Cheese, 16@18c.

Buffalo, June 8—Flour, sales at $11,00@15,00; Wheat, $2,03@2,03; Corn, 90@95 cts; Barley, $1,08@1,12; Rye, $1,50@1,50. Provisions—Pork, $22,75; Lard, 13½@13½c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 11c.; Butter, 15@26c; Cheese, 15@18c.

Chicago, June 8.—Flour, $9,00@13,50; Wheat, $1,97@2,00; Corn, 76@85 cents; Oats, 50@50c; Rye, $1,00@1,15; Barley, 90c@$1,00. Pork, mess, $21,25@21,75; Lard, 11¼@11¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, June 7.—Flour ranges from $8,25@9,50; Wheat, spring, $1,30@1,90; fall, $1,87@2,88; Oats, 48@52c; Barley, 50@65c; Peas, 60@65c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $19,50; prime, $14,50@14,75; Bacon, 8@10c; Hams, 9@11½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 8½@10c; Butter, 9@12c; Cheese, 11@11c; Eggs, 9½@10c. Hay, $12@18; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10½@11c. Potatoes, 45@50c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, June 4.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $14@50; Cows and Calves, $50@125; Veal Calves, 8@11c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@7,50; Swine—Corn-fed, $8.00@8,75; light and medium, $6,00@6,75.

Albany, June 6.—Beeves, prices ranging from 6½@11c. Milch Cows, $60@100. Sheep, common to good, 6@7¾c; Hogs, 6½@7c.

Brighton and Cambridge, June 6—Beeves, sales at 14@16c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $17@270 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@118; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 6@9cts; extra, 9½@9¾c; in lots, $4,00@7,00 per head. Veal Calves, 5@10c. Shoats—Wholesale, 8@9c; retail 11@12c. Fat hogs, 7½@8c.

Chicago, June 8—Beeves range at from $6,25@9,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $4,75@6,50; Hogs, $4,20@6,10.

Toronto, June 7.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $3@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8.—Wool, market is firm for prime, and dull and drooping for common grades. Sales 315,000 lbs. at 44@60c. for domestic fleece; 45@57c for extra pulled; 20@29c for California; 22½@33c for Texas; 29@29c for Cape, and Mestiza on p. t.

Boston, June 8.—The following are the Advertiser's notations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 55@65c; medium, 56@60c; coarse, 48@53c. Michigan, fine, 55@65c. New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@61c; fine, 58@59. New York and Michigan, coarse, 45@50c. Other Western—Fine, medium, 53@56c; coarse, common, 45@48c; California 56@58c; medium, 52@55c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 48@53c; Canada, 45@55c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 52@55c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@33c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Peruvian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@32c.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

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A VINELAND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, or exchange, for a good farm in Central or Western New York, consisting of 12 acres of land, one and one-eighth miles from P. O., &c., 5 acres in fruit upon which is a good two story house. Price, $5,000. The house and five acres in fruit will be sold separate if desired. Terms of payment reasonable. Address
908-2t J. D. BENTLEY, Vineland, N. J.

THOROUGH BRED AND IMPORTED STOCK.—The Famous Improved Olio Chester Hogs, Merino Sheep Cashmere Goats, Cattle, and a variety of choice Fowls—a part of which is the White Holland Turkey, Java and Crevecoeur Fowls. Send stamp for Catalogue. L. B. SILVER, Salem, O.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS BY DR. ORDWAY.—Somebody's Darling Slumbers Here, Song and Chorus. Suggested by a visit to Gettysburg. 30 cts. Still He Kept Thinking. Song and Chorus, founded on an incident at the Battle of the Wilderness. 30 cts. Come, Darling, Come to the Spirit Land; Song and Chorus, 30 cts. Something Sweet to Think of; Song and Chorus, 30 cts. These are all new and popular. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—A Scientific School for the Professional Education of Mechanical, Civil and Mining Engineers, Practical Chemists, Builders and Architects, and for the general education of young men for business life. Instruction given in Mathematics and the Physical Sciences, Modern Languages and English Studies. Students received on special studies. Examinations for admission OCTOBER 3, at the New Institute Building, Boylston street, Boston. For Catalogues apply to Prof. W. P. ATKINSON, Secretary of the Faculty.
903-9teo WM. B. ROGERS, President.

TROTTING COLTS FOR SALE.—One five year old horse in May, that has trotted his mile, on a circular six hundred yard track, in three minutes and ten seconds. Sired by the celebrated old "Sir Thomas." One two-year-old stallion in May, that has made his mile, on the same track, in three minutes and forty seconds. Sired by "Major Anderson," one of the best blooded Togan's in Ohio. Their dam was a Gallilan mare, and made her mile, when three years old, in two minutes and forty seconds. These horses are splendidly made, fine style and powerfully muscled; have had but little handling, and in the hands of experienced trainers would soon make their mark in the annals of the turf. For further particulars, inquire of
JAMES EWING, Lancaster, Ohio.

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MY FARM OF EDGWOOD.
Just Published by C. SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York.

RURAL STUDIES,
With Practical Hints for Country Places, by D. G. MITCHELL, (IK MARVEL.) One Vol. Price, $1,75.

The author has sought to demonstrate:
1st. *Why a man should go, if at all, into the country.*
2d. *What sort of a homestead he should seek there.*
3d. *What he should do when in possession of it.*

"I have especially sought to excite the ambition of those holders of humble estates who believe that nothing can be done in the way of adornment of country property except under the eye of accomplished gardeners. I have endeavored steadily to show, that the proper appliance of small means will produce effects whose charms must in their way stand unrivalled."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

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HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.
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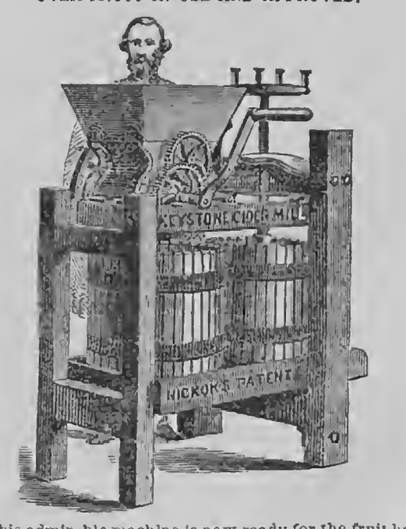
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.



This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO HAY MAKERS.

[WORKING POSITION.]

Warner's Revolving Sulky Rake!

Combines all the advantages of both the Sulky and Old Revolving Rakes. By means of the lever with its cams and slops, the driver has more perfect control over the Rake than can possibly be had over the old fashioned Revolver. It does not dust the hay as wire teeth usually do; is easily handled by a boy, and the inclination of the teeth is easily regulated so as to pass over any obstacle, or dip into a swale. The draw-bars are jointed, so that the rake can be folded up, upon the sulky, and thus be easily transported.

THE RAKE,

Can be detached from the Sulky in a moment, should the operator wish a light vehicle for running upon errands. The Sulky being well built and with a good Spring Seat, will, by placing a box upon it, be exceedingly useful for light work all the year round.

☞ Send for Circular to BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, O., or to BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporator, Drag Saws, Church and Plantation Bells, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Horse Hay Forks, Hand Corn Planters, Garden Cultivators, etc.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, ... **$1,000,000.**
Shares, ... **$100 Each.**

The Subscription Books to the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York are now open at the

Ninth National Bank,
263 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st., New York,

and will remain open until the whole amount of the Capital Stock of $1,000,000 shall be subscribed.

☞ INASMUCH AS THE LARGER PORTION OF THE CAPITAL HAS ALREADY BEEN APPLIED FOR, IMMEDIATE APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE BY PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE STOCK. ☜

The payments will be as follows:

10 per cent. on subscribing	$100,000
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent	150,000
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent	150,000
August 1, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
September 2, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
October 1, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
January 10, 1868, 15 per cent	150,000
February 10, 1868, 15 per cent	150,000

The average date of the above payments is September 12th, 1867.

After the 22d of May, inst., Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the day of payment to September 12th, 1867, that being the average day of the payment of the calls.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

☞ Applications for Circulars or Stock, by mail, promptly attended to.

What is a Trust Company.

A TRUST COMPANY IS THE SAFEST AND MOST CONSERVATIVE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. A careful perusal of the following paragraphs will amply substantiate this proposition.

Trust Powers.

To receive money from individuals and corporations, and allow such interest as may be agreed upon.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

To accept and execute all Trusts, in reference to both real and personal estate, committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Record, or by any Surrogate, &c., &c.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial center of the country.

To act as Agent for foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New York.

Guarantees.

Among the Guarantees afforded by the Charter of this Company, are the following:

Every Director or Trustee must be a citizen of this State, and be a stockholder in the Company to the amount of five thousand dollars, at least.

No loan shall be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer, or employee of said Corporation.

It is not permitted to discount or deal in Commercial or Business Paper.

On what Security may this Company Loan its Deposits?

The National Trust Company can only invest the funds entrusted to it in United States Stocks, or Stocks of the State of New York, or other States, or of any City incorporated by the State of New York.

Therefore, it is adapted for the investment of funds which the public desire very safe investments for. Its Stock will probably pay dividends equal to, or greater than the interest on Government Securities, and deposits made in this Company will earn as liberal a rate of interest as is possible, taking into consideration the great security.

COUPON Government Bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury says he will pay to any holder, whether stolen or not; therefore is it not wise to sell those COUPON Bonds and take the Stock in the National Trust Company, which will have its permanent investments in REGISTERED United States Bonds, State Stocks, and Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State?

General Remarks.

The success of other Trust Companies and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the Stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the Stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the Stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds, and the dividends quite EQUAL to, if they do not EXCEED the interest of such Bonds.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that he will pay COUPON Government Bonds to the holders whenever presented, without reference to any disputed ownership, will lead, in many cases, to the sale of such Bonds. This Company will take in exchange of its Stock any United States Bonds, 7-30 Treasury Notes, or Compound Interest Notes, at the market price on the day of transfer.

OFFICERS FOR FIRST YEAR:
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, 1st Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, 2d Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
GEORGE STEVENSON, Attorney and Counsel.

MOWING MACHINE KNIVES and Sickles complete, or in sections, at wholesale or retail, by
905-7t SWEET, BARNES & CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT—CAN BE secured in a business that will pay from $5 to $10 ₱ day, by selling our Aerating Machines. They will sell in every family. For full particulars address
905-tf HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY.
1,000 TESTS—NOT ONE FAILURE.

Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.

One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BORS.
Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April 16, 1867.

The best cure I have ever used. ROB'T J. SWAN.
Geneva, April 16, 1867.

I cured 50 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. BENNETT.
Geneva, April 9, 1867.

I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. JOHN E. BOOTHE.
Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.

Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1 ₱ bottle. C. REMINGTON, Agent, Manufacturer, Geneva, N. Y. 902-9t
DEMAS, BARNES & CO., Agents, New York.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The National Trust Company—Joseph U Orvis.
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill—W O Hickok.
Important to Hay Makers—Blymyer, Day & Co.
New Books—C Scribner & Co.
The Indelible Pencil Company.
Trotting Colts for Sale—Jas Ewing.
A Vineland Fruit Farm—J D Bentley.
New and Beautiful Songs—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Wanted, Salesmen—G W Crowell & Co.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Wm B Rogers.
Thorough Bred and Imported Stock—S B Silver.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dodge's Patent Reaper and Mower.—Caution.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

The News Condenser.

— Iowa has five lady editors.

— J. G. Bennett's income is $119.967.

— Maximillian's fizzle cost $300,000,000.

— 3,241 German newspapers in Europe.

— Allison, the English historian, is dead.

— Excellent fruit promise in North Iowa.

— Street cars are talked of in Davenport, Iowa.

— A darning machine is a late English invention.

— Valuable plaster beds are found near Saltville, Va.

— Fifty car-loads of freight reached Omaha in one day.

— Milk fever has been fatal to cows in Branch Co., Mich.

— The Mercantile Library in New York has 88,210 books.

— 75,000,000 brick will be made in Nashville this season.

— Twenty miles more of the Pacific Railroad is finished.

— A child weighing 21½ pounds was born in Cleveland, O , in May.

— Troy makes 10.000 tons of iron yearly into stoves worth $2,000 000.

— It is reported Prussian agents are coming here to buy iron-clads.

— A cold snap has killed the grasshoppers that threatened Texas.

— A paper boat, light and strong, has been tested successfully at Troy.

— Des Moines. Iowa, and Newton are soon to be united by a railroad.

— A skeleton over seven feet long was dug up near Richmond, Va., lately.

— Santa Anna is 70 years old, worth a million, and lives on Staten Island.

— A factory at Granville, N. C., makes 120,000 yards of cotton cloth a week.

— G. H. Stuart of Philadelphia is President of the State Temperance Society.

— Imports at New York for the week ending May 17th $3,933,315. Too much.

— 2,900 cattle were killed in Holland, the last week in April, to stop the plague.

— The Sandwich Islands have 63,000 inhabitants,—9,000 less than six years ago

— 25,000 men have been killed by explosions in English coal mines since 1820.

— A Troy wife died and left her husband $5,000 saved without his knowledge.

Special Notices.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement;* that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 907-tf.

The first Dose convinces that COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is just the thing for any disorder of the Stomach. It is not necessary to try half a dozen bottles; the first dose will stop distress after eating in ten minutes.

GOLD MEDAL THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for Circulars and Judge's Report of the Machine awarded Two GOLD MEDALS at the Great National Trial, Auburn, July, 1866, manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y. See their advertisement in Rural of June 1.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNION TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has an order to supply a NEW TELEGRAPH LINE with Operators.

Paying Offices are guaranteed by written contracts, to graduates. Salaries from $50.00 to $125.00 per month will be paid to beginners. This is a *rare opportunity* for young and middle-aged men to find *permanent* situations, both *agreeable* and *profitable.* With our *unequaled* facilities for teaching the art, students readily acquire it. There is in connection with the College an Actual Telegraph Line, 37 miles long, which is operated solely by students. For full particulars address C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

New Advertisements.

STENCIL Tools and Stock—Cheapest and best. M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Boston, Mass.

$150 Male or Female Agents Wanted. Address, with stamp, FOOT & CLARK, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 316 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

AGENTS WANTED—In every County of the United States, to sell the New Double Maps of the UNITED STATES and WORLD. Showing Russian America, Pacific RR., Atlantic Cable, and population of every county in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue giving full particulars and terms. Address
GAYLORD WATSON,
No. 16 Beekman Street, New York, or,
A. B. CLOSSON, JR., 28 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT
IOWA AND THE WEST!
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
IOWA STATE REGISTER!

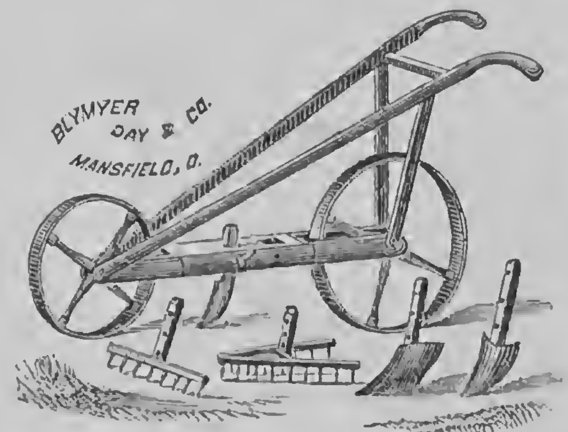
PRICE: WEEKLEY $2, DAILY $10 PER ANNUM.

The REGISTER is the Official State Paper, Radically Republican; is a mammoth 40 column sheet; has a circulation in every county in the State, and makes Iowa, and North-Western news a specialty. It is now publishing a series of articles accurately describing the different Counties of the State, with their business prospects, prices and quality of land, &c., &c

☞ Manufacturers, Agricultural Implement makers, Wholesale Merchants, Book Publishers, and others desiring Western trade, will find the REGISTER the *best* advertising medium in the West.

Send P. O. money orders, or greenbacks. Specimen copies sent free. Address, IOWA STATE REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa. 907-2t

CRAWFORD'S GARDEN CULTIVATOR.



Machinery Applied to Horticulture!
RELIEF AT LAST TO THE GARDENER!

This is an entirely new Garden Implement. It has attachments for plowing, cultivating, harrowing, raking, cutting strawberry runners, etc., is easily propelled by hand, and enables one man to do the work of four to six. Recommended by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, several of its members having them in use. Send for descriptive circular. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, O., Manufacturers of *Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporator, Drag Saws, Church and Plantation Bells, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Horse Hay Forks, Hand Corn Planters, etc.* 907-2t

DEVONS—TWO YOUNG BULLS AND several Bull Calves, descended from sweepstake animals, and believed by the subscriber to be superior to any in this country.
906-3t] WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

GARDEN VASES—Fountains, Statuary, Settees, &c. JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
906-4t Corner Reade Center and Elm Sts., New York.

The Cheapest and Best Ventilating Basket for Marketing Strawberries, &c.
Illustrated Circulars sent free

PARKER'S PATENT FRUIT GATHERER. Send for Circulars. HOLDEN & HOWARD, Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y. 905-tf

BOOK AGENTS!

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS CAN MAKE LARGE SALARIES CANVASSING FOR

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

A Book that sells rapidly among the farmers everywhere. It is a complete and simple Account Book—containing printed blanks for keeping all the accounts of the Farm and Family. Will last the largest farmers from three to five years, and a school-boy can keep it as well as an experienced book-keeper. RETAIL PRICE, $3,50.

☞ A Liberal Commission allowed to agents. Sample copy sent free on receipt of retail price, and the commission deducted on receipt of future orders. Send for sample. A. DELANCEY BRIGHAM,
905-tf Post-Office Box 909, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per Month, male and female, to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Address
906-4t SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXURIANT growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

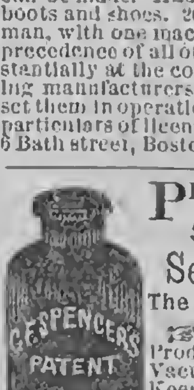
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
904-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER. No labor-saving machine, devoted to agriculture, at all comparable to it!

Saves the Labor of Twelve Men!

Makes its own furrow, on any ground that can be plowed,—cuts, drops and covers potatoes as fast as a horse can walk,—and does it better, because with greater regularity, than possible by the hand method. Rights and machines for sale. Send for Circulars. Address J. L. TRUE, 30 Exchange St., Portland, Me., P. O. Box 1,858.

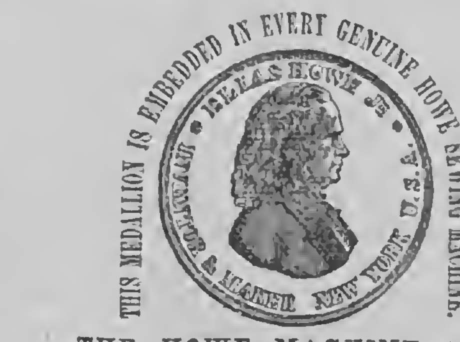
THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t



PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, FRACKELTON & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & Co., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & Co., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t



THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES,
699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original Inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

Italian Queens

Best Hive for Bees.—Best Book for their management. Bee-Keepers' Almanac and Circular for 1867 sent free.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

1867.
The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS [illegible] CELEBRATED
HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 28 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal.
899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

A CARD TO AGENTS AND ALL WHO want a good paying business; secure at once the agency for the People's Edition of Irving's great work, THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON; five volumes complete in one, at less than half the former price. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!
BUCKEYE
MOWER & REAPER

Extract from Official Report of Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, in July, 1866:—"The record of the Buckeye is interesting in view of the fact that it was the pioneer in the path of the great improvements which have popularized Mowing Machines and made them an absolute necessity of every farmer. It took the prize at the Great National Trial of Mowers and Reapers, at Syracuse, (in 1857,) and at once sprang into a great popularity. In the hands of Mr. J. P. ADRIANCE it met with an enormous sale. The result of this trial clearly shows that it still keeps the forward rank which it won at Syracuse, and at many other subsequent trials, and that it is still as worthy the patronage and confidence of the public as it has been in any preceding portion of its history."

Beware of mongrel machines, which attempt to steal the reputation of the Buckeye to cover their own imperfections. Descriptive Circulars and Synopsis of Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.

Manufacturers—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & Co., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 903-m11-je15

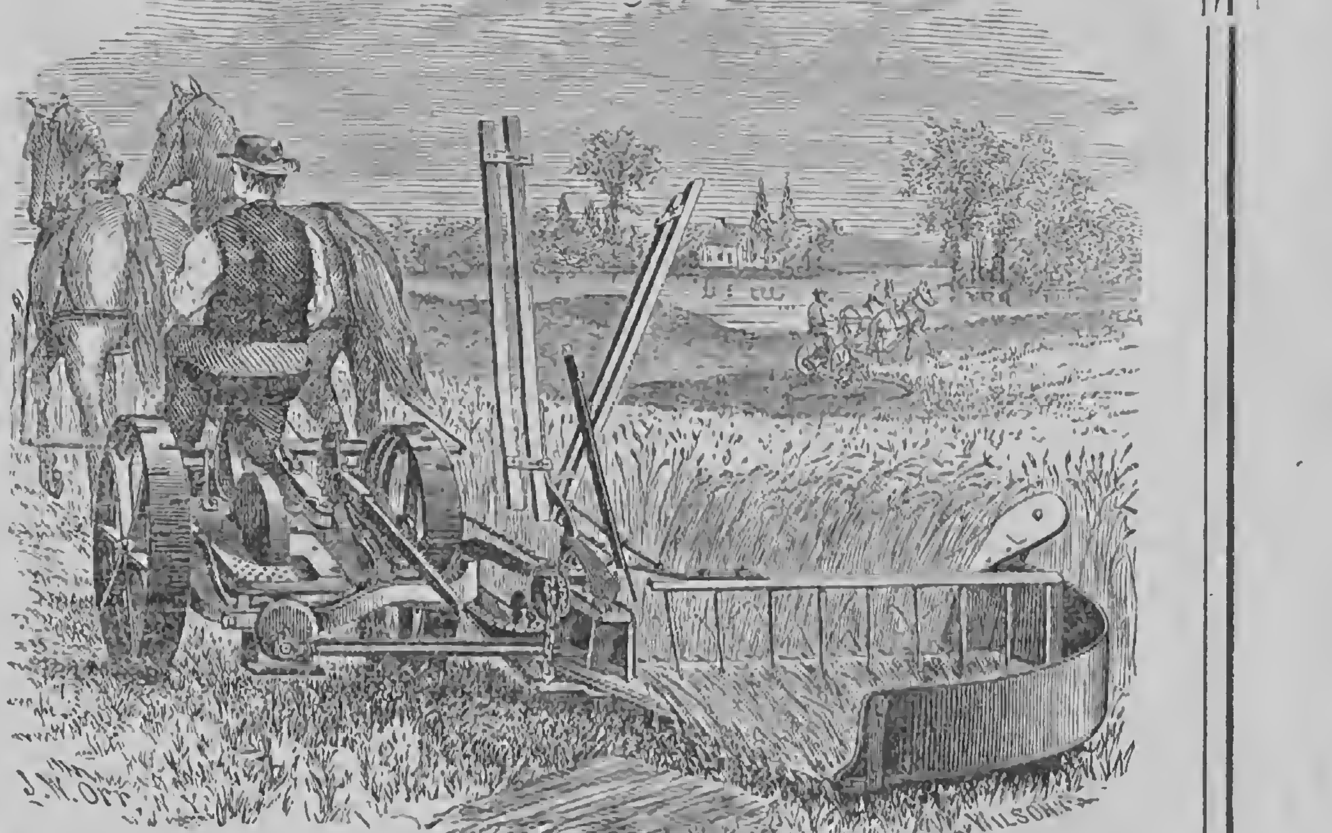
MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Sothern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 907-tf

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd**, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:
L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
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IT WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WOOL.
IT KILLS TICKS ON SHEEP.
IT CURES SCAB ON SHEEP.
IT CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ON ANIMALS.
IT KILLS ALL VERMIN THAT INFEST ANIMALS, TREES, PLANTS AND VINES.

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THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said,
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon:
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Norah's eyes are dim
For a singer, dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing!
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MILLY'S LETTERS.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

I.

BRIER HILL, Sept. 8th.

DEAR MADGE:—You will scarcely understand, at first, why I am writing to you from this little out-of-the-way place, when only three weeks ago you knew that I intended going to New York to graduate at Mrs. LARCOM'S next summer. But so it is; things change so fast in this world that it is not much wonder if we occasionally change with them. Heigho! I wonder what the next variation will sound like, for I cannot fancy much in the way of music in this quiet village. You know where I am, and yet you do not know, inasmuch as you have never been here yourself. I hear you say over to yourself, half thoughtfully, "Brier Hill," and puzzle your wise head over the why and the wherefore that could have induced MILLY FRANKLIN to settle there. Of course you remember the place where little NANNIE READ used to live, and how she used to describe it as the most beautiful spot in the wide world; so it is beautiful, in one sense of the word,—it is quiet, and that was just the type of rare beauty to suit our NANNIE; but for me it doesn't answer at all. It is all hill, and very steep at that, with great patches of piney woods growing on the sides half way down, dotting the light green meadow-land; only up here are any visible signs of cultivation; the village is a very small one, yet the society is good, partaking somewhat of a kind of quaint refinement that you would expect to find in such a latitude. We have not more than a dozen neighbors; the rest of the people whom we meet occasionally come from some of the surrounding hills; whether these, too, are *Brier Hills*, I know not, for, as yet, I have not explored further than the first pine wood, where, in spite of myself, I actually sat down and enjoyed near half a day. Staying away from school too, and that brings me right to the heart of the matter. You know CLAIRE AUBREY, my charming cousin, she who was the belle for two seasons in our gay city. You admired her I know as much as one beautiful woman can admire another, and you will sigh and say "how unfortunate," when I tell you that her uncle, old SIMON AUBREY, first failed, and then quite considerately died, so that CLAIRE has no one to support but herself. So what does she do but discard two of her lovers, who were true to her despite her poverty, and packing up her reduced wardrobe start for Brier Hill, to become assistant teacher in this queer old school. I asked her the other day why she chose this place of all others, and she told me because it suited her best to be as far away from her old home as possible. Dear old CLAIRE! I always call her old, though that is only my pet term of endearment for any one I love dearly; she is just two years older than I, though no one ever seems to believe that *I* have arrived at years of discretion.

Well, when we found that she *would* be quite independent of us all, and had made up her mind to teach, I persuaded father to send me here with her as pupil, telling him I could just as well go to Mrs. LARCOM'S next year as this, and then mamma put in a few words about my being more mature in another twelve-months, and so better capable of appreciating the advantages of her far-famed Seminary, which decided my fate, and so here I am. It isn't an *uncomfortable* place to be in, either; there are two or three real nice girls who come over to the school from a neighboring village, with whom I have already established a firm friendship, never to be broken, as you and I used to say; and then there are some pleasant walks about here, where CLAIRE and I make the most of our hours of recreation. We leave school in time to get our supper,—for you must know the inhabitants of this part of the world dine at twelve and sup at half-past five,—and get off on the shady side of the hill, in some nook by ourselves, where we can watch the sun set. How CLAIRE does enjoy that hour! I declare, MADGE, you wouldn't know her, she is so altered from the CLAIRE AUBREY you used to know. She was a little bit of a coquette in those old days, we used to think—very gay, and with not much time on her hands to inaugurate thoughtful hours; but that is all past now, and she makes the most demure, devoted and sensible school-mistress you ever saw. The girls all love her, and she makes them *learn*, too. She has had a splendid education, and it is being put in good practice now, I assure you. LILY FORBES says they have never had any kind of a lady teacher here before. Old Mr. REGULUS, as I call him, (only his name is JOHN BOWEN, but I cannot help calling him "REGULUS," and did so once right to his face, because he looks so like that description of the uncouth pedagogue in "Ernest Linwood,") has taught here for nearly six years, twice having an assistant for a few months, but they proved to be ignorant young women who wanted husbands, and each concluded to take Mr. BOWEN, but as JOHN BOWEN is, after all, a sensible man, he refused to be taken, and the disconsolate damsels left to search for those other "fish in the sea," that people describe as so plenty. But it's rather different now; our CLAIRE don't think about *such* things, and the whole school love her so dearly that they would sooner dismiss JOHN BOWEN himself than my sweet cousin, I verily believe, if the alternative were before them.

I read, and write compositions under CLAIRE'S supervision, and I begin to enjoy SHAKSPEARE and MILTON, though I do not much fancy the sharp criticisms I meet; and my compositions, Mr. BOWEN says, are quite sparkling and original. *Original* I grant them to be, for I never could do *anything* like any other "dacint body," as our NORAH used to say, but as for that other quality, I don't see where he finds it; but it is some comfort to write to father, and tell him of the compliment. Dear old father! he don't seem to think it at all strange, but then he is so partial to his loving little MILLY that he cannot see but that I am just as talented as the best of my companions.

But the supper bell is ringing, and I must seal up this first letter, with a promise of plenty more of the same sort if I stay here this long year. It looks as though it would be just the least bit dull, but I shall impose half my troubles on you, darling, and I trust you'll do the same by

Your loving MILLY.

II.

BRIER HILL, Oct. 17.

DEAR MADGIE:—It is the most delightful morning you ever found anywhere, and here I am seated by my writing-desk, at five o'clock, to write you of my welfare. I have not heard a word from you yet, but then I shall have the pleasure of anticipation until your first letter arrives, as I feel quite sure it will this week, for it is now only Monday morning.

What has happened since I left home? Do not imagine I have grown so selfish as not to care about your incomings and outgoings, even if I am so isolated from the busy world of which you and I used to form such a contented part. Are you as contented without your troublesome MILLY as with her, or do you sometimes long for one of the good old talks that two people can't have quite in perfection on paper! It is some cure for a restless heart to know one's self not forgotten, and so I indulge my fancy by picturing you growing pale and sad over my absence, wishing me back as earnestly as I wish myself there. I wouldn't write a word of this home, for it would grieve my kind mother so to feel that I was not perfectly happy, and I would not bring a shadow of pain across her dear face for the world; no, not even for the comfort of her sweet sympathy. But, dear MADGE, I must not give you such a letter, and only the second one, too!

I wish I could paint now, and you should have a lasting record in blue and gold and crimson of this perfect October day. What a genial day it is! The air is fresh and cool, blowing the few fallen leaves about the yard, and bringing hints of delicious fragrance somewhere near me. The golden-rod lifts its bright head for recognition, for you must remember I have commenced my favorite study of Botany again, and nnnumbered other flowers stand out in the meadow and woodpath, in the full glory of a clear autumn daylight. I can hear the patter of the dropping nuts just back of the house, and I am school-girl enough to be glad that little BENNY STOKES is my faithful friend, and knows just where the largest and ripest ones lie. Over on the meadow, under the shadow of a graceful elm, cattle are grazing; once in a while standing still, looking as if, out of their great, tender, brown eyes, they could discern the change on the face of the earth. What precious records of GOD'S loving kindness are these visions of bloom and fruition! The old gray earth, that a short nine months ago looked so cheerless and gloomy, seems to me now like a rare-bound volume, each leaf hiding within its bright borders some fair picture of harvest-life, some quaint little poem of love and duty, or, it may be, some familiar scene that brings up the very cheeriest of memories and the brightest of hopes. True, dear MADGE, some of the hopes were blighted almost at their birth, and left us for the time very desolate; some true friend may have been snatched from our side, and the love that seemed so surely ours taken from us,—yet let us be faithful still, for the burden must some day be dropped, the gates of Paradise opened, and our lost loves greet us in the light and radiance of a shadowless day beyond the stars. After all the sad days and the sober ones of this life are few seen in the blessed light of Eternity, and the bloom of Eden does not seem all lost.

The first thing that met my eyes this morning, when I awoke, was a tiny bird, perched on my window-sill, singing away in the merriest trill in the world. What would you have given to have heard the song? It was better than many an *aria* I have heard from our favorite singers. I acknowledge, MADGE, that I am fast learning to love the country, and I have even had serious thoughts of staying among the hills, and teaching school myself. But I had forgotten! The all-important thing is that you must know enough yourself to teach others, and as yet I am only a "receptive faculty," as our learned Professor SCHMIDT used to say, "embodied in a very enticing little form!" I wonder if he ever knew how we used to laugh at him, and more than all at his high-flown speeches.

How forgetful I am this morning! I have not told you a word of CLAIRE, although she wanted me to send her kind regards to you when I wrote. I wonder at her, as I sit and look at her in school oftentimes, and try to imagine her as she was last year this time. She has not lost her identity; the same soul shines out of her blue eyes, but intensified, it seems to me, in its power; the same kindly phrases drop from her lips, but with an added grace in their bestowal; the very same warm, cheerful smile greets me daily, yet I fancy she somehow feels the warmth and cheerfulness of it *herself* more than she was wont to do. In plain language, dear MADGE, I believe our CLAIRE AUBREY is happier as the poor school-mistress than she was as the rich heiress; though why she should be continues to be a marvel to me; she had always seemed born to such a different station in life, wedded to such different ways. Why, darling, you have no idea how plain and unsophisticated the manners of these people are, but then there is real genuine honesty about them, and that is the great charm for me. They don't say you are beautiful when you are not, nor talented when you are not, nor bewitching when you know there is none of the gentle witchpower about you; but they overlook all one's deficiencies or never seem to notice them, lose sight of one's occasional awkward remarks, and put you at your ease before you have been with them a week.

Little BENNY, that's Mrs. STOKES' youngest boy, sat opposite me at the table last night, and I noticed that he was watching me very intently, and finally I said, "What makes you look at me, BENNY? do you think mine is a pretty face?" Of course, I did not know what he would say, but I half expected some childish compliment from the earnest look of his dark eye, but it was no such thing. The dimples deepened in his round cheeks as he replied, "Not exactly, Miss MILLY; I was thinking what a lot of bread and butter you can eat." There's an honest speech for you! His mother did not reprove him either for telling the truth, only told him when *he* went to school he would be apt to get pretty hungry too.

Mr. BOWEN was here last night, as CLAIRE and he had some essays to look over, and when their work was done, they talked. The evening passed twice as quickly as usual, and I must say I had no idea he was such a cultivated man as he proves to be. Why, do you know, MADGE, he has actually traveled over half Europe, and the ideas he has stored in that wonderful brain of his about travel and foreign lands and curious things in nature would astonish you. He is a real live nobleman, too; not one of your titled ones, but one stamped with the seal royal; his broad, high forehead bears GOD'S own mark upon it, or I am much mistaken. He is too tall by a couple of inches; too lean, if I may use a term more expressive than any other—scraggy *you* would say; he wears his clothes as if he had not much idea of fitness, and rubs his hands together continually, though CLAIRE says that is because he is nervous; she always has some excuse for everybody's failing, but he really deserves it at her hands. You could scarce help being surprised to see the deference with which he approaches her,—as if she were a very queen, and he dare not come too near unless she first graciously extend her scepter, though it *is* only made of common wood. CLAIRE seems quite unconscious of this half-homage herself, but all the rest of us notice it. Last Friday morning I went over to the school house very early to get a book, and as I passed the window, glancing in I saw our quiet, reserved teacher standing by CLAIRE'S table, and I had sufficient curiosity to see what he was about to do. He took a paper from his great overcoat pocket, and brought out a delicate bunch of ferns, with some curious scarlet-blossomed plant bound up with it, and placed it in the little vase that always stands there. Wasn't that a real compliment to CLAIRE? when we all know how dearly she loves the simplest flower! I was going to tell her all about it, but when school commenced, she said, "Some little fingers have been busy in my behalf, this morning, and I am *very* much delighted with the gift. GOD'S best gift to us all, the dainty, fresh flowers, are always welcome." I thought she looked around a little anxiously, as she lifted it lightly to her lips, as if she half-wondered who among us had such exquisite taste, but she did not see JOHN BOWEN'S deep blush, for he stood half behind her, at the other side of the table, and I thought I wouldn't tell her then, for it might make *her* nervous, perhaps.

There's BENNY under the window, with his hands full of nuts; so adieu for the present. I only wish you could sit down and enjoy them with Your loving MILLY.

[Continued next week.]

MEN are like wagons; they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE following, supposed to have been written by an "old toper," hits the point:

TO A BOTTLE.

"'Tis very strange that you and I
Together cannot pull:
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full."

"JENNIE," said a Puritan to his daughter, who was asking consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar, "Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it is a great deal solemner not to."

"WHAT a fine head your boy has?" said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block, ain't you sonny?" "I guess so daddy, 'cause teacher said I was a young blockhead."

THE first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer, the latter said to him:—"Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I have all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone; then—run. I'm a little lame and I'll start now."

A POET intended to say, "See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire," instead of which the printer made him say, "See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire."

AT what time of a man's life does his horse most desire to devour him? Why, in the heyday of his existence, to be sure.

SAID a young fellow indignantly when called a boy,—"Don't you call *me* a boy; I've chewed tobacco these six years."

BURY your troubles, but don't linger around the grave-yard conjuring up their ghosts to haunt you.

Why should there be no free seats in a church? Because you ought not to be made *good for nothing*.

"Pride goeth before a fall." Sometimes before a water-fall.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 15 letters.
My 2, 14, 1, 8 is a point of the compass.
My 3, 2, 2, 4, 15, 10 is used by tailors.
My 9, 6, 11, 1, 10 is a useful animal.
My 5, 6, 12, 7 is a number.
My 14, 13, 8, 9, 12, 13 is a celebrated Author.
My whole is good advice to give your neighbors.

Utica, Penn. S. G. R.

☞ ANSWER in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Hoytu si het mite ew owuld cb elbts
Hitw GOD'S areeplni felsm,
Het mite eth toms vapedpor nda estb
Ot realn ihs leosvgure lwil.

Romulus, N. Y. NATHANIEL BALEY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF LAKES.

Can see, A rot in O,
At sop, Lamp chain,
Is a cat, R. G. ate salve,
Or rise up, I a pet mad eat.

Seneca county, N. Y. A. M. TOWNSEND.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 906.

Answer to Historical Enigma:—James the son of Alpheus.

Answer to Anagram:

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—The numbers are 8, 20, 50 and 125.

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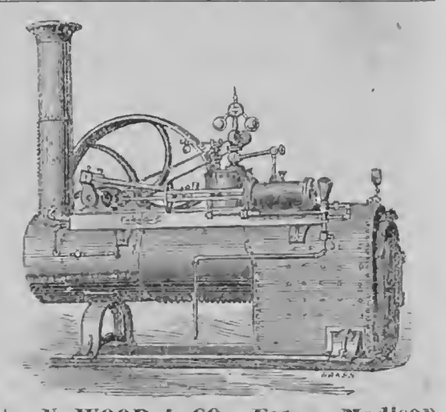

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

BENEFIT OF FORESTS AND GROVES.

"A stitch in time saves nine," is a wise and homely old saying. When that stitch depends on one person only—a thrifty housewife, for instance—with prudent forethought she takes it, sagacious economist as she is, but when the stitch—the step, the plan, or work, of whatever nature,—needs unity and concert of action among many, over wide distances, the promptness is wanting, and too often the nine after-stitches must be taken to make all whole.

This is true in the highly important matter of forests and groves. It is not yet wholly too late, and much labor and loss can be saved by wise and prompt action. To a pioneer in the forest a tree was an enemy to be smitten down and burned on the blazing pile, as a sort of guilty usurper who had put knotty roots and tough wood where the fine fibers of wheat or corn roots ought to spread their meshes, and had raised a leafy barrier to keep out the fertilizing sunlight that so greatly helps corn to grow. So the first work was—girdle, cut, root out, burn—make room for seed and plow and sunshine. All right in its time, but we are passing the pioneer stage over much of the forest-clad part of this country, and thus can look over the broad field and see what change in climate and products has been wrought by the pioneer's ax, and even judge what limits should be put to its use in the great forests that have never yet echoed to its strokes.

It is beginning to be seen that a region denuded of its forests and without groves, suffers from the sweep of cold winds, freezing out the very roots of the tender wheat, and is liable also to deluging rains and fatal droughts, by turns,—to sharper and more trying changes of climate than a more sheltered region. The Western prairies are subject to rains and droughts, both so severe as to be drawbacks at times on their great fertility; and they are shelterless, swept by winds rushing from the icy poles and the blazing tropics, by turns. Awful storms rush over the great plains beyond the Mississippi, where the wind has nothing to check its mad career.

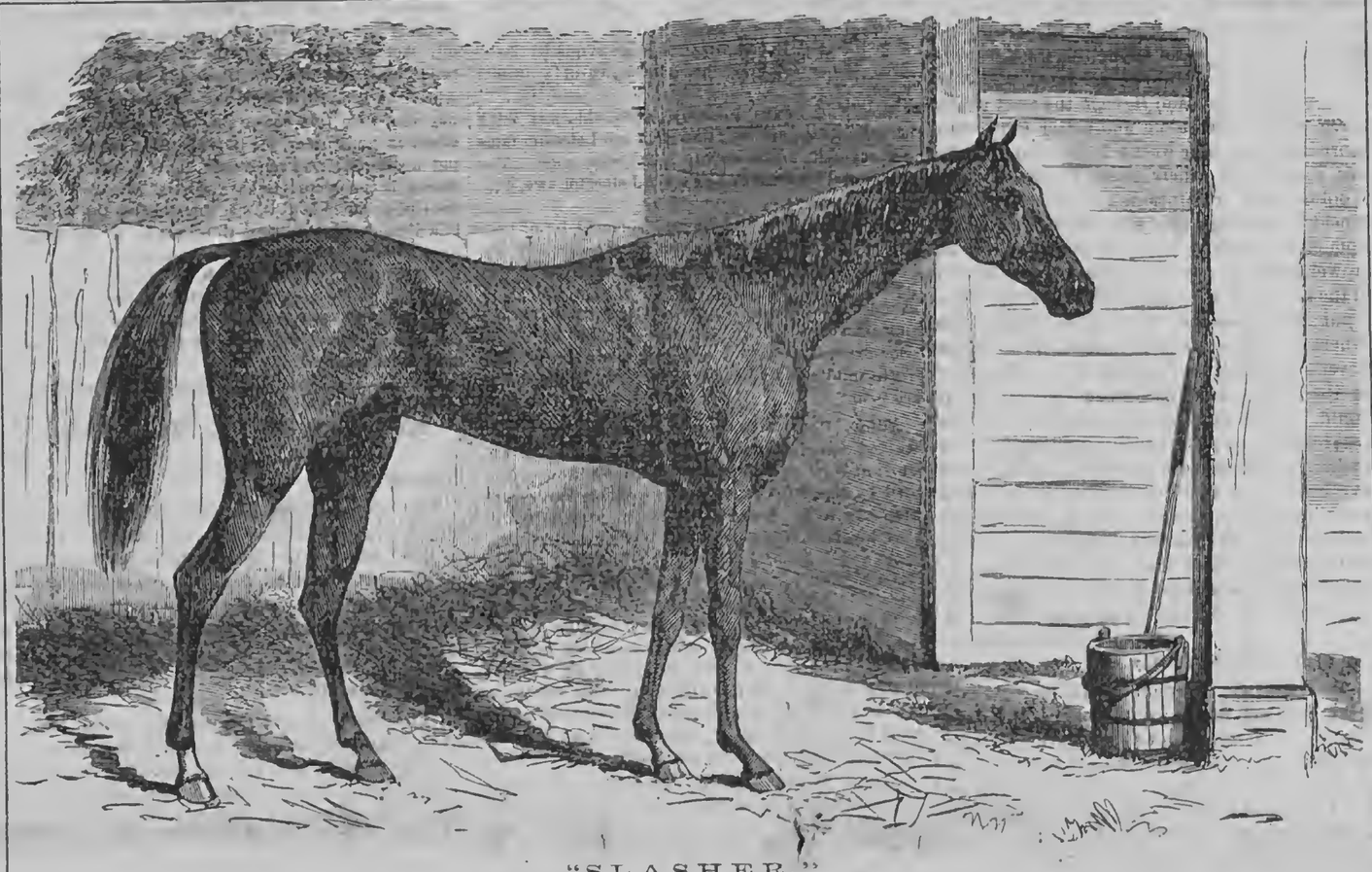
New York, Ohio and Michigan are exposed to the sweep of lake winds; other regions have dangerous exposures, if there be no safeguard interposed. Take away Nature's kindly shield of leaves and limbs and sturdy trunks and there is nothing to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," or the growing crop, shorn also of its full richness. Signs of this are plainly manifest now, if we will but be wise in time. An intelligent observer, who has traveled over Michigan in different years, has noted the fact that, in the Northern portion of the farming country, in the Grand River Valley and vicinity, where there is still forest shelter, the wheat is better and more abundant than in the southern part, where the trees of the "oak openings" have been cleaned away. On soils of like native kind and fertility, where a belt of timber skirted the northwest sides the wheat would be green and abundant; while fields, open to the cutting winter's blast, would show but a meager covering, brown and sickly. From these extended observations, he judges the loss, even now, from want of forest shelter to be great. How much greater in a few years if this prodigal destruction of trees goes on? And this, of course, is not limited to that region, but applies all over the land with more or less force.

In Germany, Government takes this matter in hand, and officials are chosen to see that forests are preserved and groves planted with a view to shelter and amelioration of climate by decreasing the excess of drought and tempests of rain. In this country Government cannot act thus, save in the Territories, and private sagacity and enterprise must do the work.

Hon. I. DONELLY, M. C. of Iowa, offered a valuable report and draft of a bill or resolutions on this matter in his place in Congress a year or more ago. His proposal was, that Government should see to the preservation of forests and the planting of large groves on the slopes of land best adapted therefor on the great western plains, yet unsurveyed and unsold. His report gave facts of great value and interest to show the need of such a step. Dr. KEDZIE of Eaton county, Michigan, made a similar report from a Committee of the Legislature at Lansing last winter, urging like measures in that State, and giving sound, practical reasons and facts to justify and demand such a plan.

Farmers, think of this matter *soon*. On every farm of a hundred acres five or ten acres of trees, in right places to save the rake of cold winds, and for shade to retain some moisture in the air, would make the farm more valuable and productive than if every tree were gone and every foot tilled. Neighbors, school districts, towns and counties can unite in plans to plant rows and clumps of trees on either side of every road, and most freely on such spots as would help most toward the ends sought. In pasture fields, too, how grateful the shade to animals, and how preservative to sweet grass the moisture that lingers around the woodlands. Every Fair in town, county and State, should have this matter up for discussion and for reports by able and practical men, and thus awaken a wise and timely sentiment, and organize for speedy and practical work.

We should have said, in speaking of the prairies, that in Illinois and Wisconsin, and even further west, the planting of groves and orchards has wrought already the best results in the direction we have spoken of, and has added greatly to the beauty of prairie farms and homes. Indeed, were there no other and weightily practical reasons, the added beauty of trees along the road-sides and elsewhere would pay for the labor needed in their planting and nurture, in any part of the country,—but beyond these serious and calamitous results, great and disastrous changes in climate are before us soon, unless we take timely hold in united action in this important work.



"SLASHER."

BRED AND OWNED BY FRANCIS MORRIS, ESQ., OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

OUR illustration is a fine portrait of the thorough-bred stallion "Slasher." In an article on "Cavalry Horses in America," given in the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1863, the owner thus gives his pedigree:

"Slasher is a bay, 16¼ hands, foaled 1854, by Childe Harold, by Imported Sovereign by Emilius, out of Sarah Washington, the celebrated dam of Inspector, Sue Washington, Fanny Washington, Bonita, &c., &c. Slasher's numerous races, at every distance, but especially his four-mile victories at Ashland, Petersburg and New York, are too recent to require more mention. The dam of Slasher, Sarah Washington, has been very remarkable for the production of very superior colts. She brought nothing but celebrated racers, with one exception, when the foal was injured by a fall while very young.

"Arguing from the facts and principles laid down in the foregoing article, we may conclude with all safety that Slasher, with such a pedigree, must possess in an eminent degree the power of nicking and reproducing his own best qualities in his offspring. So far his colts give every evidence of verifying this conclusion, although none of them have as yet made a debut upon the turf. In appearance Slasher, as may be seen, is a handsome horse; color bright bay, black mane, tail and legs, and stands sixteen hands high. As a racer he was a winner at all distances against the best horses of the day. He is a good trotter, and might to the superficial observer pass for a coach-horse of the highest type."

STABLE-FEEDING vs. PASTURING.

WHO does not remember when the grain regions were considered the "Eldorados" of Agriculture?—when grass lands were tolerated only because all could not have grain lands. The condition of the poor farmer, who could spend his time only in keeping cows and sheep and raising young cattle, was commiserated, while the waving fields of golden grain were the theme of exultation. Commercially, dairy products made a small figure twenty-five years ago. The Census of 1840 gives the value of the whole dairy products of New York at $10,496,021, and of all the States at $33,787,000. But these poor commiserated dairy farmers have become a power in commercial affairs.

The mere butter products of New York were over $60,000,000 in 1865. This class of American farmers, then, no longer need sympathy, but they will be glad of any information which shall enable them to go on enlarging their capacity for feeding the world with its best butter and cheese.

Land has been so cheap and plenty that little effort has been made to economise it, and too little attention given to increasing the yield of the cow. But these things must come in due time, and we should avail ourselves of all the careful experiments made in Europe. It is only there we can expect, as yet, to find long continued or patient experimenting.

Dr. RHODE-ELDENA, of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Prussia, has written an interesting account of experiments on the comparative yield of milk from cows by pasturing and stable-feeding or soiling, continued through seven years of each system. The pasturing experiment began in 1853 and continued to the end of 1859, and the stable-feeding began in 1860 and ended with 1866. From 40 to 70 cows were pastured each year. The lowest average per cow is 1,385 quarts in in 1855, where 70 cows were kept, and the highest 1,941 quarts in 1859, when 40 cows were kept; and the greatest quantity given by one cow during any year was 2,938 quarts. The average increased for the last four years from 1,400 to 1,941 quarts. In the stable-feeding experiment, from 29 to 38 cows were kept; and the lowest average per cow is 2,930 quarts in 1862, where 38 cows were kept, and the highest average 4,600 quarts in 1866, with thirty-five cows, and the highest quantity given by one cow is 5,110 quarts in 1866. The average, per cow, for the whole seven years in pasturing, was 1,583 quarts, while the average per cow for the whole seven years of stabling, was 3,442 quarts. This shows a little more than double the product of milk from stable-feeding than pasturing.

This result is very remarkable, and were it not supported by such high authority, would be almost incredible. The explanation is to be found, perhaps, in the facts that the owner of the stabled herd, Mr. HERMON, in 1860 began to discard the poorest milkers and to substitute those of the best Dutch breed; that his cows were fed, in summer, besides a full supply of green clover, vetches, &c., a small portion of oil-cake and rye bran; that they were also fed highly in winter with oil-cake, bran and sometimes potatoes, in addition to hay. The yield of the same cow is compared for different years. As a sample, take cow No. 24. She gave in 1860, 3,293 quarts; in 1863, 4,483 quarts; in 1865, 4,800 quarts. And generally, they show a like increase from year to year. Mr. HERMON thinks he has not yet reached the highest point in feeding, and, of course, not the highest yield of milk. This statement is condensed from the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for March. This regular increase in milk indicates high feeding, and is most encouraging to the dairyman who is ambitious of improving his herd. It is most important in another respect; it shows that the highest results in dairying are probably yet to be attained by stable-feeding or soiling. We find the same cow fed in stable through seven years, and increasing her product from year to year, proving it congenial to her health as well as condition.

The advantages of stable-feeding are, that the feeder may give, at all times, an abundant diet, may increase the quantity of milk, may keep the cow in a condition to be ready for the butcher if not a satisfactory milker, may save all the manure to enrich his acres, may keep her through the summer on one-fourth of the land used for pasture, and lastly, may "put money in his purse." E. W. S.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

S. D. R. sends us some suggestions which are worthy the consideration of such of our readers as are active managers or supporters of Agricultural Societies, Fairs, &c. He writes:

"The present system of Agricultural Fairs has a great many objections. They do not accomplish as much good as they might if managed differently. Now they gather produce, stock, machines, &c., from all parts of the country,—but merely looking at the thing exhibited benefits the visitors very little. You see some very nice looking machines, painted and fixed up for show and appearing very grand. Now, it is not *the machine* that the farmer wishes to see, but *the work it can do*, so that he may examine and judge for himself which is the best for his use—for machines that work well on some lands will do nothing at all on others. Of late years the fairs have been gradually turning to the fancy notions rather than for the practical benefit of the farming community. The largest premiums are given to the fast trotting horses, which are not and never will be noted as rapid advancers of Agriculture. The owners of fast horses may claim that fairs would not amount to "shucks" without them. They will certainly not arrive at the end desired if they devote most of the time and proceeds of the Society to fast nags. Animals exhibited for stock-growing purposes should be accompanied by specimens of stock from which they descended, or some of their progeny, for some fine looking animals have poor descendents. If each Society had ten or twenty acres of land, or even less, near its grounds upon which to conduct experiments, and try the machines exhibited, beginning with plows and plowmen, then harrows, drills, &c., the merits of various machines could be determined, and everybody that desired could see each machine work and judge whether it would be of benefit to himself. The extent of these trials could be lengthened to the application of artificial manures, and otherwise enlarged at pleasure. But commence on a small scale and firm basis, then "go-ahead," and I predict a rapid improvement in Agriculture and also Agriculturists. Until something of this kind is adopted, Agricultural Fairs will amount to little, or no more than a pleasant holiday to those who attend them."

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Blacksburg, Va., asks for a cure for gapes in chickens; also a preventive of the disease. BEMENT, in his Poultry Manual, recommends spirits of turpentine, passed down the windpipe by means of the tip of a feather or quill, saturated with it. Also boxing up the fowls, with a bed of shavings sprinkled with the turpentine, to rest upon. By being thus confined they will inhale the vapor arising from the shavings, by which they are sometimes cured. The chances of success, with any kind of treatment, are not generally very flattering. As a preventive the following, communicated to the Practical Farmer, may prove as good as anything. Thus:—"I adopted a system several years ago that has proved very successful with me, and I take great pleasure in giving the benefit of my experience. It is simply this:—give the poultry no wet feed, but place clean water in a convenient position for use by the fowls. I feed wheat screenings to chickens just from the shell; they feed on broken grains until they are large enough to swallow whole ones. In the absence of wheat screenings, I presume that cracked corn, such as is used for hominy, would answer as well. Since I adopted this mode of feeding I have had no difficulty in raising chickens."

CORN RE-PLANTED.—The Whiteside Sentinel (Ill.) of the 25th ult., is of the opinion that much of the corn ground will require re-planting, as in many instances the seed is found to be already rotted. Another poor corn season is deemed inevitable. Wheat and grass look promising, but are nearly four weeks later than they were last year at a corresponding date.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

HOW TO GET HEAVY FLEECES, &c.

JOHN W. ZIGLER, Rolling Prairie, Ia., asks the following questions:—"What is the mode of obtaining the heaviest fleeces, and at what age do Merinos yield their heaviest fleeces?"

The first step to get the heaviest *unwashed* fleeces is to breed from rams and ewes which have that combination of wool and yolk which weighs most; secondly, to promote the growth of wool and the secretion of yolk to the greatest practicable extent by high keep; and thirdly, to prevent any portion of the yolk from being washed out of the wool by rain or snow, or dried out by strong drying winds.

To get a teg's fleece to brag of in the newspapers, he should be dropped early in winter (say January,) receive what grain, &c., he will eat in addition to his dam's milk until weaning—through the summer, in addition to good pasturage—through the fall—through the ensuing winter and up to the time of shearing. He must be carefully watched and tended to see that he is never fed enough to cloy his appetite, but he must be given as much as he will safely bear. If a drop of rain promises to fall, his owner should leave hay or grain to be spoiled in the fields, or if in meeting leave in the middle of the sermon and run his horse home, rather than allow an ounce of yolk to be washed from the fleece. He should be kept near the house for greater convenience in this respect, and if business calls the owner away a few hours, he should strictly charge the women and children to rush out and "get in the rain" if a sprinkle is threatened. In winter he should never be let out of the stable, unless led out or kept under the eye of an attendant—for if he lies down on the snow even, it will subtract some of the precious yolk.

As to feed, it should be of the best. The hay should be without dust and as green as a leek. He should be allowed to pick off the fine tops and the nicest leaves, but never should be allowed to exert himself sufficiently to consume any other portion of it. By no means give him light oats or any kind of grain not of the choicest quality. It is said that oil cake and certain other feeds are great on producing yolk. We do not know how this is. Perhaps Professor AGASSIZ or some other learned gentleman can inform you.

When shorn, all the "sweat balls" from the belly, inside the legs, and scrotum, should be carefully put inside the fleece. Half a peck of these black rounded knobs of grease and dirt—from the size of ounce bullets down to peas—add to the weight of the fleece "beautifully." Use twine freely. A quarter of a pound is not too much, if used judiciously. It can be taken off afterwards if necessary. If you weigh with an old pair of farm steelyards, not tested within the last twenty-five years, be pretty sure that they don't weight too light, and don't give too quick weight.

If you start with a tolerable heavy wooled and yolky fleeced teg, and follow these directions closely, Mr. ZIGLER, you will be likely, if your teg does not happen to die before shearing, to beat your neighbors all hollow, who have lambs come at the ordinary time and treat them in the ordinary way. And the merits of the system are conclusively proved by the fact, that you will thus utterly beat sheep worth twice as much as your own, and which would easily beat yours in weight of fleece under the same management. Your teg will shear at least twice as much unwashed wool as he would do if dropped at the usual time and treated in the common way. You can sell him for from four to six or even ten times as much—especially to new-beginners who expect to get rich by ram-selling in five years.

It is true that the system requires some risks. High fed and summer-grained tegs sometimes die off unaccountably in winter. The forcing system renders them far more subject to diseases than merely *well* kept sheep—especially in large flocks;—and sometimes without the appearance of any positive disease, they get off their feed and come into the spring no larger and not half so strong as they entered the winter. The forcing system requires an experienced practitioner, a quick eye, and constant care. He should be able to pick out a teg that has missed a single feed. He should be ever on the watch.

There is no doubt that forcing impairs the constitution. If not continued the second year, the "brag fleece" is lost. If kept up, the animal, especially if a ram and worked pretty hard, is quite likely to die. We doubt whether fifty per cent. of the high-priced rams of the country survive their fourth year.

Now to your second question. Under the common, old-fashioned treatment the third or fourth fleece was usually the heaviest one. Now it depends upon the special circumstances of the case. If very early dropped and forced the first year, a teg sometimes shears more than it ever will afterwards if put under common treatment. If the forcing, however, is kept up, it will shear more the second year, and sometimes an additional amount the third year. Afterwards the amount will materially dwindle.

WASHING SHEEP.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL:—Last year I tried the experiment of shearing my sheep (570) without washing. Although I had a few heavy fleeces, yet the flock, taken together, were not very yolky; and I learned, first, that the expense of shearing such sheep that had been well littered through the winter and well tagged in the spring, was only about the same as when washed in the usual manner. My shearers thought they could shear as many within one

PAULER RAM TEG,

THE PROPERTY OF M. NORTH, OF SHOREHAM, VERMONT.

or two per day. I also learned that the unwashed fleeces from such sheep will weigh but about one-sixth more than when washed in the usual way. And as I was not obliged to wait for the water to become warm enough to wash, I sheared the first week in June, and I am satisfied that my sheep went *into* and *through* the next winter much more comfortable and better than when shorn three or four weeks later; and it is for this reason and others given in the RURAL'S Wool Growers' resolutions of May 25th, that I consider washing sheep equivalent to a tax of from eight to twelve cents per head on the wool grower, without any real corresponding benefit to the manufacturer. But lastly, I learned when I put my unwashed wool in Boston market (where it has remained unsold for the last eleven months,) that instead of its being sold on its merits, as I had reason to suppose it would be, the customary one-third deduction was insisted on; so, unless shearing without washing becomes more general, I see no other way but what I must again reluctantly return to washing sheep, and continue to, until manufacturers will buy unwashed wool on its own merits, instead of on that *miserable, unjust,* arbitrary rule of one-third deduction on about all unwashed wool without regard to its condition.

SOLOMON HITCHCOCK.

Conesus Center, N. Y., May, 1867.

[We think Mr. HITCHCOCK was unfortunate in the selection of his wool broker. We *know* that unwashed wool can be sold in New York on its supposed merits, without any reference to an arbitrary rate of deduction, and we have no doubt the same is true in Boston. We propose to investigate this subject, and furnish a list of the wool houses which do, and those which do not, insist on the one-third rate of deduction on unwashed wool.—ED.]

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WOOL SAMPLES.—We have received from the growers named below the following samples of wool. Some of them were forwarded to be used at Boston by the Committee authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the tariff samples:

Long Wools.—JOHN D. WING, Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., from his imported Cotswold ram, "Golden Fleece." 2 years old, which received the first prize on long wool rams at the State Sheep Fair at Auburn, May 10, 1867. Sheared on the ground; weight of fleece 19 lbs. 4½ ozs.; age of fleece 381 days. Length of wool 9¾ inches—quality of luster, excellent. Ram teg, also sheared on the ground; fleece, 18 lbs. 9 ozs.; age of fleece 381 days; length 14 inches; quality good.

L. CONVERSE, Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio. No. 1, Cotswold ram teg, 13 mos. old; fleece 10¾ lbs.; length 10¾ in.; quality and luster good. No. 2, Oxfordshire ewe teg; 13 mos; weight unshorn 125 lbs.; estimated to shear from 6 to 7 lbs.; length 9 in.; quality and luster good. No. 3, same blood and age; quality equal; length same. No 4, Oxfordshire ewe, 26 mos. old, with sucking lamb, side and thigh specimens; wool 5 in. long, of good quality and luster. No's 5 and 6, ¾ blood ewes, 5 and 6 years old, good quality and luster, but crimp rather fine for combing.

J. J. DODGE, New Lyme, Ohio. No. 1, imported Cotswold ram, 4 years old; wool 9¾ in. long. No. 2, imp. Cotswold ram; wool 9 in. long. No's 3 and 4, imp. Cotswold ewes; wool 10 and 9 in. long. No. 5, five imported Cotswold ewes, "corresponding in quality with most of the full blood flock;" wool 9 in. long. No. 6, five ewes, bred by Mr. CONVERSE, mostly a cross between Cotswold and Leicester; wool about 6 in. long. The quality and luster of all the full bloods, good; those of the mixed bloods about the same with most of the combing wool grown in Ashtabula county and its vicinity.

Hon. SAMUEL CAMPBELL and R. GIBBON, New York Mills, Oneida Co., New York, fifteen samples, (sent May 8th.) No's 1 to 3 from imported Lincoln ewes, from 2 to 3 years old; wool 8 to 8½ inches long. No's 4 to 7 imported two-years-old Lincoln ewes, which received the first prize at the great Yorkshire show in England in 1866; wool 8½ to 9 inches long. All the preceding ewes were sheared last year, May 14. No. 8, imported Lincoln ram, 2 years old, *washed* fleece this year 17½ lbs., last year 18 lbs.; sheared last year May 4; wool 10½ in. long. No. 9, imported Lincoln ram, 2 years old, *washed* fleece 15¾ lbs., last year 18 lbs.; sheared last year May 4; carcass 310 lbs. No's 10 and 11 imported Lincoln ewes, 5 years old, the other older; length of wool 6 in. and 5½ in. No. 12, 2 years old Leicester ewe; wool 6½ in. No. 13, Leicester ewe teg; wool 9 in. long. No. 14, Canadian Leicester ram, 2 years old; wool 9 in. long. No. 15, Leicester ewe teg; wool 9 inches long. Mr. GIBBON thinks that the recent rough passage of the Lincolns from England, and then inadequate feed, somewhat shortened the staple, and that the luster of the wool was deadened by being soaked with salt water. But we think we never saw samples coming from a single lot of sheep which exhibited better if equal luster, and the quality we judge to be about right for the best uses of "luster wool." The Leicester samples also are unusually bright.

ISAAC AIKEN, Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., six samples of Cotswold wool. No's 1, 2 and 3, from ewes, wool of 12 mos. growth, and respectively 13½, 12, 10½ in. long. No. 4, wool 11 mos. growth, 10½ in. long. No. 5, wool 10 mos. growth, 11½ in. long. No. 6, wool 10 mos. growth, 11 in. long. The above were intended to comprise the range of quality in the flock. They are good, bright samples of Cotswold wool.

Hon. T. C. JONES, Delaware, Ohio, side and thigh samples from pure bred Cotswold and Leicester rams—about 7 in. long—quality and luster good. Also from cross bred South Down and Leicester ewe, 4 in. long.

We have received a large and splendid lot of long wool samples, unaccompanied by the name of the grower. We wish they might be identified. The peckage contained two bunches of side and thigh samples—tied respectively with black silk thread and small cotton cord. All that we can make out by the post mark is that they are from the State of New York, and that two last letters of name of post office are "on."

Middle Wool.—Hon. J. WENTWORTH, Chicago, Ill., washed sample from a ram from the flock of the Duke of New Castle, unwashed sample from a ram bred by the Duke of Richmond. These rams were presented to Mr. WENTWORTH by the Prince of Wales after his visit to this country. Unwashed sample, about 4 in. long, of good quality, bright and strong. Washed sample, perhaps a trifle shorter, fine, soft, bright and strong. These rams being selected for Mr. W. with more especial reference to fattening properties, he selected a ram to cross upon their progeny with reference to wool, from the flock of Mr. TAYLOR of New Jersey. The sire and dam of this ram were bred by JONAS WEBB of England. The sample of his wool forwarded is 4¼ in. long; indicates a heavy fleece, is excellent in every particular.

SAMUEL THORNE, Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y., numerous samples from his stock, selected from or descendants of the flocks of Mr. WEBB and other eminent breeders in England. The samples are not separately described. They average about 4 in. in length, and are of the nicest quality in every respect.

Merino Wool.—A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Michigan, samples from 5 ewes that were awarded the first prize at the State Sheep Fair held at Jackson. No. 1, was sheared at the Fair, (May 8th,) the other four by the same shearer next day. The weights of the fleeces were as follows: 20 lbs., 16 lbs., 15¾ lbs., 15¾ lbs., 15½ lbs. Mr. MOON states that the wool lacked about 10 days of a year's growth—and the samples are from 2¾ to nearly 3 in. in length. The wool is of good style and quality, with bright, golden-tinted yolk.

E. E. BROWN, New Hope, Cayuga Co., N. Y., samples from 5 two-years-old ewes that received the first prize at N. Y. State Sheep Fair at Auburn, May 10, 1867, and also sweepstakes prize. Weights of fleeces 11 lbs. 12 ozs., (carcass 60¾ lbs.,) 12 lbs. 4 ozs., (carcass 58 lbs.,) 13 lbs. 4 ozs. 13 lbs 14 ozs., 14 lbs 13 ozs. Wool 4 days less than a year's growth, and from 2½ to 3 in. in length—of superior style and quality—yolk golden-tinted and bright We saw these ewes at the Fair, and judged that at maturity they would shear very heavy fleeces.

MARRINER & BRONSON, East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., three samples from ewes got by Infantado ram of HARLOW BROS., Darien, N. Y., and Poplar ewes, bred by D. E. ROBINSON, Vt.; weight of fleeces 14 lbs. 2 ozs., 15 lbs. 10 ozs., 17 lbs. 10½ ozs.; wool 3 in. long; quality and style good; yolk of same tint, with preceding lot. The sheep possess great compactness and constitution, and show the excellence of this cross. M. and B's. ram teg shown at State Fair sheared 17 lbs.

MATTHEW SIMPSON, Ithaca, N. Y., eight samples. No's 1 and 2 from ewes, 11 mos. growth, 2¾ in. long, fine quality and style. No. 3, yearling ewe, 12 mos. growth, 3 in. long, fine quality; weight of fleece 9 lbs.; carcass 50 lbs. No. 4, yearling ewe's fleece, 3 in. long; style not quite so good. No. 5, ram teg, 10¾ lb. fleece; carcass 60 lbs.; wool nearly 9 in. long, sufficiently fine, but lacks style and luster. No. 6, two-years-old ram, wool eleven months' growth, about 2 inches long, of good quality and abundant yolk, but wool too short for a breeding ram. No. 7, wether. No. 8, ram teg, 10¾ lb, fleece; carcass 50 lbs.; wool fine and of good style, 2½ in. long. This is not long enough for teg's wool to meet the views of the present day, and the sample is too destitute of yolk.

A. M. GARLAND, Chatham, Ill., samples (5 days less than a year's growth) from 5 four-years-old rams. No. 1, got by HAMMOND'S Gold Drop; No. 3, by HAMMOND'S Silver Mine; No. 9, by same; No. 17, by HAMMOND'S Sweepstakes; dams owned by Mr. HARRIS of Shoreham, Vt. No. 31, bred bo J. T. & V. RICH, Vt; quality and style of all good and particularly of No. 17. No's 1, 3 and 17, very heavily charged with yolk, No. 9 a little less so and No. 31 less still. All have the bright golden tint. The first have heavy black gum on the outer end; No. 31, not so much. The samples averaged 2¾ inches long. These rams were obviously selected with much judgment to cross with long, open, dry fleeced western ewes.

J. W. ZIGLER, Rolling Prairie, La Porte Co., Iowa, sample of ram teg's wool—of fine quality, but quite too short (2 in.) for a teg's fleece. The whole complexion of it indicates a light, and what is often termed a "ewe's fleece."

DUDLEY T. CHASE, Claremont, N. H., samples unwashed, and scoured, of one year's growth, from two-years-old ram "Bunter." Weight of fleece 21¾ lbs., carcass 108 lbs. Scoured wool 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. Scoured by Monadnock Mills Co., Claremont. Unwashed sample 2¾ in. long; quality middling.

DEATH OF SHEEP AND LAMBS.—WM. H. NORTON, Springwater, N. Y., writes that he fed 75 ewes timothy, cut in full blossom and cured without rain, until Februry, then began to feed them half a bushel of corn and oats with a little wheat screenings mixed. They had free access to pure spring water and to a well ventilated room 16 + 40. His lambs came very small and weak, unable to get up and showing no inclination to suck when aided. He raised but 25. The ewes became very thin and eight of them died, as Mr. N. judged, by "grub in the head." We have no confidence in this solution. No facts are given which warrant it. The lambs certainly did not die of that malady. We are told nothing of the run the sheep had and their amount of exercise. We are not told whether they received any *green* feed. Pregnant ewes must have both to winter well and bring forth strong lambs with any great degree of certainty. We confess, too, we have a strong suspicion of wheat screenings, unless certain that they contain no ergot or other unhealthy substances. Nor is entire timothy hay the best hay for sheep—particularly if dried too much in curing. Mr. N. says that most of the farmers in his region have met with the same mortality among their sheep and lambs—losing from five to one hundred each.

REMARKABLE MORTALITY.—The Waukegan Gazette, (May 25th,) Lake county, Illinois, says that it is estimated that from six to seven thousand sheep have died in that county during the last six months. The editor adds:—"In answer to numerous inquiries we find that our intelligent sheep breeders are almost unanimous in attributing the strange mortality to the nature of the feed during the past two seasons, particularly last year when the weather was so continually wet as to give the grass an unusual rankness, rendering it far less nutritious and wholesome than when the growth is slow and the season dry. The hay, too, from this cause and the wet fall, was not saved in good order, the larger portion having been put up in very bad condition. This combination of causes is considered to have worked seriously upon the sheep, the bulk of which, commencing the winter in a dilapidated condition, were unable to stem the current of adverse circumstances against them, and many were obliged to succumb. Rank, unnutritious grass had produced 'scours' during the fall, seriously weakening the sheep and unfitting them to withstand the winter, especially upon the poor quality of the hay that was saved."

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Burning Locusts.

A JACKSON COUNTY farmer, says the Kansas City Journal, scattered hay around his wheat field last fall, and the locusts gathering into the hay at night, he set fire to it in the morning, and by repeating the process saved twenty-five out of thirty acres, and the wheat is now looking fine.

Corn—Cultivation.

THE editor of the Farmer, Richmond, Va., says:—The work done in June is perhaps more decisive than in any summer month. As the hoeing season closes, much benefit may be derived from running a subsoil plow deeply between the rows of corn and alternate rows of root crops. To neglect work now or to do it carelessly and in a slovenly manner, is to trifle with the most serious and important interests.

Farmers' Anvils.

THE Maine Farmer tells how to get an anvil for farm use, the editor having seen one recently which just met the requirements of the case. A section of a T rail, about seven inches long, from a railroad, will answer. It is easily moved, and convenient. An old rail taken to a smith's shop could be readily made into sections enough to supply a neighborhood.

A Cheese Factory.

THE Hornellsville Tribune says a building for a cheese factory at Greenwood, in that county, is nearly completed. It is 28 feet wide and 120 feet long. It will be ready for operation soon, and will manufacture the milk of 300 cows the present season. The price charged for making cheese is two cents per pound.

Wheat in the Northwest.

THE St. Paul Press says the supposition that there has been any general scarcity of wheat for seeding in Minnesota, or less breadth of ground sown to wheat there than usual, is a mistaken one. There will be a large increase in the wheat area this year, compared with that of the last. If the vernal promise is made good at harvest, the wheat crop will be immensely larger than ever. The Milwaukee News predicts the same for Wisconsin.

Wheat Scarce out West—Reasons.

Two reasons are given by the western papers for the comparative scarcity of wheat in some sections there, which explains the mystery. High prices induced close selling in the fall, is one of them. The other is found in the unlooked-for volume of the wave of immigration which has rolled over that region during the last half-year. This was wholly unexpected, and consequently unprovided for. A recurrence of this scarcity is not likely soon to occur again.

Management of Sick Animals.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph is of the opinion that more farm stock is lost or injured by hasty and ill-advised attempts to counteract real or supposed ailments, than by a failure to administer anything for the purpose of cure. He says:—When your animal has a fever all stimulating articles are to be avoided. Bleeding to reduce the circulation; purging for removing irritating substances from the bowels; cooling drinks to allay thirst and supply decreased secretions; rest and quiet to tone down the system, are what common sense would seem to dictate, and what nature would seem to require. This is safer than to cram the animal with a multiplicity of cures, without regard to anything except the fact that something is the matter. We trust farmers and owners of animals will heed the admonition here given.

Rural Notes and Items.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—We have a number of excellent articles from contributors and correspondents on file for publication in practical and other departments—and many awaiting examination. Friends who are anxious to see their productions in print must exercise that cardinal virtue, Patience—as we are constantly obliged to do, the limits of the RURAL precluding us, every week, from giving what we desire.

THE GROWING CROPS.—The past week has been one of great promise to the farmer. Rarely has it happened that vegetation has taken such onward strides in a given length of time. Corn, potatoes, wheat, grass, and, in fact, everything green has gone forward at railroad speed. This seems to be general over the States—North, South, East and West—and should the weather prove favorable for harvesting, and the autumn mild, the yield of wheat and corn will be greater than ever before. In the extreme South the wheat harvest is nearly over—in some sections entirely so—and all accounts concur in placing the yield in advance of that of any previous year. From present indications the apple crop also will be much more abundant than for several years past.

STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.—A Subscriber, Blossvale, Oneida Co., writes as follows:—"I would like to know, through your columns, if there are any among your readers who practice cutting and steaming feed for stock. If there are any will they please let their light shine by communicating the results of their experience—their *modus operandi*—for the benefit of the rest of the RURAL readers." He is also anxious to know whether E. W. STEWART, who wrote on this subject in the RURAL in 1859—60, now feels confirmed in the practice of steaming food for stock, as then recommended by him. We do not know whether the views of Mr. S. on this subject have been modified by time or not, but we presume he will take pleasure in answering, thereby enlightening our correspondent, and perhaps benefiting many other readers at the same time.

THE BEST KIND OF STABLE FLOOR.—"A," of Grattan, Mich., asks:—"Which is best? Plank, or grouted with gravel and lime like a concrete house, or paved with hard head stone like a street pavement, and how large stone, and should any lime mortar be used; or should they be imbedded in sand or clay? We cannot get quarry stone here, and brick are very costly. I wish some one who has had experience with paved stable floors, would tell me through the RURAL how to make the very best kind of floor for horses or cattle, where the material to be had is pine plank, sand, gravel, hard head stone of any size, quick lime and water lime. An early reply would probably oblige many who are building this summer, and certainly one who wishes to do everything in the best way." Come, friends, drop your hoes long enough to answer this. Experience is wanted, and it is your duty to give it.

SHOW OF THORN HILL FARMERS' CLUB.—Writing us of the fifth Annual Exhibition of the Thorn Hill (Onondaga Co.) Farmers' Club, held June 6, a correspondent says:—"The attendance was large, (though in consequence of the backwardness of the season and farm work, not as large as at some previous exhibitions,) and the Exhibition may be considered a success. The show of horses was very fine. The splendid matched horses of Messrs. ALVORD BROTHERS of Marcellus, PLATT, CONOVER and SMITH of Skaneateles, and WELLS of Otisco, excited general admiration. The sheep exhibited were fully equal to those of any former exhibition. Among the most noticeable were the rams of W. S. BRIGGS and GEO. CLARK of Skaneateles, P. HOLMES, S. A. WRIGHT, E. F. OLMSTED and D. CHURCH of Marcellus, and P. BURNS of Spafford, and ewes of A. WRIGHT of Elbridge and G. F. KNAPP of Skaneateles. Some of these are recent importations from celebrated flocks of Vermont, and fully justify the most extravagant expectations. The show of implements was also good."

GOOD SHEEP.—Pearl Creek, Wyoming Co., N. Y., is celebrated for *white beans* and *Merino sheep*. Several breeders of thorough-breds live in this neighborhood, and persons wishing to purchase choice sheep resort here from distant places. The sheep men keep right along improving their flocks, and have no notion of giving up their business for dairying or any other popular employment. Among the prominent sheep men are the Messrs. GORTON, and I had the pleasure of seeing several very fine ewes, shorn the other day, belonging to SAMUEL and JACKSON GORTON. The wool was in such fine condition and the sheep not having been over-fed, and many of them having lambs, I thought they might demand a place in the great Sheep Register, the RURAL.

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
No. 1	12		No. 9	11	
" 2	11	8	" 10	10	8
" 3	10	12	" 11	12	12
" 4	10	8	" 12	10	12
" 5	13	4	" 13	14	
" 6	10	8	" 15	9	8
" 7	10	12	" 16	9	3
" 8	10	8			

The last two were ewe tegs of remarkable beauty, weighing 47 lbs. each. You could scarcely tell them apart.

We also claim the honor of having a ram very hard to beat, the property of JOHN C. DOTY. Little Chief (ought we to apply to the Legislature and have it called Big Chief?) sheared this spring 28 lbs. of wool; one year's growth. He is from the Farnsworth Ram of Vt., and a Cutting ewe—four years old, and boasts over five hundred descendants. Such a sheep has not lived in vain, however it may be with some folks.—H. T. S.

UNION AG'L SOCIETY—BROCKPORT.—The summer exhibition of this Society took place at Brockport on Saturday the 15th instant, and was quite numerously attended. The implement show is reported to have been large, and in quality excellent. There were plows, mowers, reapers, potato diggers, improved gates, knitting machines, portable fences. The show of horses was good and the usual trials of speed were made. An address was delivered by HORACE GREELEY, which contained many sensible and seasonable hints, tersely expressed.

"EXCELSIOR FARM GATE."—Farmers and others wanting gates for carriage ways are referred to an advertisement of the "Excelsior." It is simple in construction, cheaply made and readily adjusted to any fence desired There are no hinges about it to get broken or out of repair. For farm purposes we think it especially desirable. One can be seen on Fitzhugh street, adjoining Baker's Block, this city.

HORSE FAIR AT GENESEO.—The officers of the Livingston county Agricultural Society announce a Horse Fair at Geneseo on the 4th of July. A lively time is expected.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES.

LATITUDINAL AND MERIDIONAL INFLUENCES.

In a late number of the Maine Farmer—an excellent journal by the way—was an article on the subject of nursery stock. Its purport was to dissuade people in Maine from purchasing New York nursery stocks, not on account of any defect in them, but because of non-adaptation to the climate and soil of a section so far north as Maine. The argument is that stock, from the New York nurseries, will not, except in rare instances, survive the process of acclimation. If this is true, the objection is insuperable, and New York nursery stock will, and ought to be, excluded from the markets in Maine, and, perhaps, from those of all the New England States—though some of them are on the same latitudinal range with the ostracised State. But the material point—the only one of consequence—is this:—Is the conclusion of the Maine Farmer derived from facts, or from a theory sectional and without adequate foundation to support it?

We are not prepared to assert positively that our Maine contemporary is in error on this point, though our conviction is strong that it is so. That certain products are influenced, and rendered more or less affluent and perfect, by climate and soil, is unquestionably true, but equally certain is it that that there are others which find a common and congenial home in sections widely remote in point, both of latitude and longitude. Among these the apple holds a prominent place, and has hitherto vindicated its claims to a kind of cosmopolitan reputation. For years the nurseries of Western New York—a section hitherto unrivalled for the extent and variety of its nursery stock—have sent forth North, South, East and West myriads of fruit trees, both in spring and autumn. This has been going on for more than a quarter of a century, and hence it is fair to presume that, were the stock not suited to sections of country on either side of their parallels of latitude and longitude, this trade would have ceased long ago or rather never have commenced. That it will decline, from this onward, we deem to be as certain as the westward set of empire, but not because of non-adaptation to climate and soil. This change will occur as certainly and for the same reason that the West and South will purchase less and less of their manufactured goods at the East than formerly. They can manufacture for themselves and will do it; they can produce their own nursery stock and will do that also—not specially because of climatic influences, but in consequence of a feeling of local independence and the accumulation of means and leisure to produce at home that which, in the earlier stages of their progress, they deemed it cheaper to procure from a distance. This tendency to localization is one of the concomitants of human progress, and is influenced but incidentally, if at all, by parallels of latitude or of longitude, either with respect to nursery stock or any other commodity. What is true of the West is likely to be of the East. The Orient will not fall behind the Occident in this respect, and between the local pride and rivalry of these longitudinal extremes, the central section—the home of the nursery traffic for a long series of years—will be compelled to repose on and find consolation in the triumphs of the past.

THE APPLE CROP OF THE WEST.

In the February number of the Magazine of Horticulture is an article concerning the last year's apple crop in Northern Ohio, which is said to have been "in quality superior to any which has been produced in that region for a series of years." A gradual decrease in quantity and a deterioration in the quality of the apple have been observed in that section for a long time past. This retrogression is imputed to the operations of the curculio, codling-moth and fungus incrustations, by which the yield of fruit is diminished, its form impaired, its quality deteriorated, and a tendency to early decay induced. The last season witnessed, there, a pleasing and beneficent change—one imputed to the heavy rains which prevailed early in June by which the earth, about the apple trees, was kept moist during a critical period for the apple; to the cold storm in the same month by which myriads of the curculio and codling-moth were destroyed before a chance was given them to commence their summer depredations upon the apple trees. The consequence was a greatly improved crop of apples, both as to quantity and quality of the fruit produced. It is added that "coincident with the storm" which depopulated the colonies of apple tree pests, "a blight attacked, extensively, the ends of the branches of the apple trees, and apparently diminished one-half the quantity of fruit."

The vicissitudes, to which the apple, pear, peach and plum orchards have been subjected for a series of years, are disheartening in the extreme to fruit growers. But perseverance should be the motto of such, trusting that, at no distant day, a new cycle will commence which shall restore fruit growing to its former certainty and profitableness.

Striped Bugs.—An exchange paper says the best way to manage these pests of the young melon and cucumber vines is to supply them with food which they like better. When planting the melons and cucumbers, sow around the hills a few radish seed, which will come up about the same time with the former, and supply food for the bugs preferable to the other. With this precaution taken, the vines will not be molested by the bugs. The recommendation is worthy of a trial at least.

PEARS—ROOT PROPAGATION.

In a late number of the Magazine of Horticulture was a communication on the propagation of the pear from Dr. Van Mono of Belgium. We quote a paragraph:

"I now propagate for myself and intimate friends the most choice varieties of pears, which I obtain by means of the roots. Not a single one fails in this new process. It is immaterial in what manner they are set out. This method I discovered accidentally, in consequence of some roots on which I intended to graft other kinds of pears, being thrown on the ground and covered with a little earth, to preserve them until used for that purpose, and which were lost sight of and forgotten until the next spring, when all of them sent up stalks, which, in the autumn, were as tall as those raised from the seed of two years' growth. They can be set out in the spring as well as autumn. Such roots should be selected as have one or more terminal fibers, and those that are often cut off or left in the earth when a tree is transplanted, succeed well. They cannot be too small, but should not be larger than the finger. The wounds at the large ends of the roots should be covered with the same composition to protect, as in grafting. They must be set obliquely."

SLAUGHTER OF THE COMMITTEE-MEN.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—I feel it my duty to call your correspondent, Penn Yan, to an account for his communication in your paper of March 27th. If I were a resident of your State I would have him indicted for the crime of Committee-man slaughter; and at any rate I must insist on his retracting the offensive article or else adducing proof of justifiable homicide, and making due apology to the bereaved friends.

I am happy, however, in being able to prove an *alibi* on the part of one of the accused persons named by Penn Yan. (The others are abundantly able to defend themselves.) The veteran of Iona did not serve on the Cleveland Wine Committee, as supposed by P. Y., and did not "stultify himself" by signing the report; so his numerous friends may hope it will be a long time before his name will appear in the lists of necrology. It is true that the name of Dr. Grant was appended to the report, as published in the Ohio Farmer, and the Ohio Pomological Report, but this was an error; and as soon as noticed by the Doctor he wrote me a letter, as Secretary of the Pomological Society and Grape Growers' Association, designing to express his dissent from some of the sentiments of that report, especially the commendation of the Ives' and Norton's Virginia Wine, and the seeming approval of the analyses of Prof. Jackson. This letter was published in the Ohio Farmer, but doubtless was not seen by Penn Yan. The error occurred by the inadvertence of Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the Wine Committee. In writing out the report for publication he forgot that Dr. Grant, though appointed on the Committee, was called away from the meeting before the wines were inspected, and he did not hear or read the report, as the others did, before it appeared in print. His name was omitted from the report in the published transactions of the Grape Growers' Association.

Painesville, Ohio, May, 1867. M. B. Bateham.

In justice to Mr. B. it is proper to state that the above article should have appeared a month ago.

GROUND VINERIES.

I find the best method of cultivating fruits under these vineries is as follows:—At one end of the vinery a hole, two feet square and about two feet deep, is dug and filled with a compost of good loam, rotten dung, and a little road-sand. These should be well incorporated together, previously throwing in about a peck and a half of bones, merely bruised, to afford drainage to the mass, also to feed the vines during hot weather, or when the heat is so great as to rob the plant of its natural moisture. The bones will likewise absorb the fluids passing down to them the more readily by being bruised. All being thus prepared, the vine is turned out about the middle of March, providing the weather is open and mild, the cane being introduced and pegged down. Air should be admitted about 10 o'clock, A. M., by raising slightly the lights; this, with the additional air from the bottom of the frames, will serve to check the vines from making too quick and premature a growth before the season is sufficiently forward to assist and facilitate the young growth. The cases should be closed again about 2, P. M., if possible, securing a little atmospheric warmth. The vines should be at this period slightly syringed. The moisture will aid the expansion of bark, and the bursting of the young buds and leaves. This process should be continued until the flowers are expanded, when syringing must be entirely suspended, and air admitted upon every opportunity.

As soon as the flowers are set, I find moisture applied in the form of vapour highly beneficial. This can be obtained by pouring tepid water upon the slates. Atmospheric warmth is generated throughout the day, and causes the moisture to evaporate, thus charging the interaal air with an agent highly beneficial. As soon as the grapes have got to the size of sweet peas the bunches should be thinned, taking out all ill-shaped and deformed berries; also all those which are in immediate contact with others, taking care not to take out all the interior berries, or the bunches will be loose and ill-shaped. At this period the structures should be kept close, and as much warmth secured as possible, as the critical time of stoning will have arrived, and a check at this period would prove highly injurious

As soon as coloring commences, as much air as possible should be admitted, consistent with safety from chilling; and the vinery must be closed sufficiently early to secure, as before stated, as much natural warmth as possible. If this course is pursued, I feel confident every success will attend the operator, and will repay him for the pains he may bestow. The weight and quality of the fruit will equal, if not surpass, that which is grown in extensive vine-houses.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

WEIGELA ROSEA.

Among the shrubs which are now coming into bloom the rose-colored Weigela holds a prominent place in the estimation of florists. The preceding illustration presents a branch in bloom, and will give a pretty good idea of the richness and beauty of this flowering shrub.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Layering Vines, Shrubbery, &c.—The Germantown Telegraph reminds its readers that they can successfully *layer* vines and shrubbery during the present and the ensuing month. It adds that in the fruit line, the grape and the raspberry that do not propagate themselves readily, like the Catawissa and American Purple and some red varieties, can be extensively increased in this way.

New Method of Grafting.—The Horticulturalist gives an account of a new mode of grafting the vine, as practiced by Auguste Buisselst of Nantes, France. He cleaves the stock at the point of intersection of two branches by pressing them apart, and inserts the graft, fashioned as for the cleaving process. It is bound up with grafting wax and left to grow till the following autumn, when the two branches are cut off and the strength of the main stem thrown into the graft. If the graft fails the branches will grow on, and nothing is lost by the operation except a partial retardation of growth be so considered.

Keeping Fruit back in the Spring.—A Chester Co. farmer communicates to the Germantown Telegraph his experience in apple raising. He became impressed with the idea that the trees were allowed to blossom too early in the spring, and cast about for the means of keeping them back. In putting his theory to the test he procured the refuse cane from a sugar mill and tramped it around or about half his apple trees, leaving the balance without any. This cane offal froze solidly about the trees and retained the frost in the ground several days after it had disappeared from that devoid of this covering. The consequence was quite a week's difference in the time of blossoming of the trees and, what was better still, a fine crop of apples on the trees held in check, and none on the others.

Peach Borer—Killing.—It is stated on authority deemed reliable that to exterminate the peach borer it is only necessary to pour a small quantity of common sperm oil on the bark of the trees, close to the roots, without disturbing the earth. If the scaly bug infests the bark of your trees, rub them with an oiled swab and it will be destroyed also. Oil is the most effectual poison for all insects. It closes their spiracles, or breathing holes, on the side of the body. Essential oils, such as camphor and turpentine, kill or drive away insects for the same reason, and not because their odor is pungent.

Thinning Out Fruit Trees.—On this subject the Horticulturist remarks:—"If large and choice well-flavored fruit is wanted of any kind, it must be thinned out, removing a few at a time from every part of the tree, so as to leave the residue pretty evenly distributed. The work can not be all performed at once, and it therefore should be commenced early in the season, the operator going over his trees, bushes, or vines from time to time, removing now one here, now one there, as the eye meets it, and the evidence appears of the advantage obtained by its removal. Early thinning, before the strength of the tree or vine is taxed in the stoning or seeding, will avail much more than the same course afterward."

Influence of Timber on Fruit.—Proofs are accumulating as to the beneficial influence of forest trees in the preservation of the more susceptible fruits from the rigors of our northern and western winters. We have noted this frequently in years gone by—a fact corroborated by an Illinoian in a letter of recent date to the "Institute Farmers' Club." He writes from the southern section of the State, and says:—"Here, on the edge of the timber belt, peaches have not failed for nine years." On the open prairies they are killed almost annually—the present year proving no exception.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

A New and Promising Strawberry.—Having observed in European catalogues notices of a new and valuable strawberry, which originated in France, and learning that Messrs. Frost & Co. of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, this city, had plants of the same which they obtained in the spring of 1866, we recently called and examined them. We found that from five plants that survived had been produced, with ordinary culture out of doors, four hundred strong vines. The plant apparently possesses excellent characteristics, being very hardy and having magnificent glossy foliage;—nearly one hundred plants set out in September last, were in full fruit and showing very large berries. The flowers are really a curiosity, some of them being 1⅛ inches in diameter. One of the original imported plants produced 41 plants, and then the runners stopped and the plant last week had 141 berries already set.

From present indications we think this strawberry will prove a valuable acquisition; it certainly is very promising. The following is an extract from Dauvesse's Catalogue, Orleans, France, referring to it: "*Strawberry Doctor Nicaise:* Fruit enormous and early weighing more than 50 grammes (1¾ oz., 9 to the lb.;) bright red and vermillion; flesh white and of first quality. This variety was obtained by Dr. Nicaise, who gave it to his gardener, Joseph Riffaud, who put it in commerce on the first of August, 1864, at three francs per set."

Bark Lice—Apple Trees.—T. W. R., Tully, N. Y. The bark louse is a difficult thing to dislodge from an orchard, as there are usually so many sections of the tree affected with this pest. As safe a thing for killing them as we know of is leaf tobacco boiled down to a pulp, with soft soap, made cold, and mixed to the consistency of paint. Apply with a brush to the affected limbs and twigs. It is a tiresome process, but is said to be effectual in killing the lice. What will prevent their reappearance is more than we can tell unless it be to wash the trees every spring with the material used for killing them.

Western New York Fruit Growers' Society—Summer Meeting.—By a notice, signed by H. E. Hooker, President of the Society, a summer meeting is announced to be held at the Court House in the City of Rochester on Thursday the 27th day of June. The President adds:—"It is expected that a more general display of fruits and flowers will be made than usual, and trusts that all will come prepared with specimens of their productions."

Salt For Fruit Trees.—It is the opinion of some fruit growers that salt is an excellent fertilizer for fruit trees, adding to their productiveness while shielding them from the attacks of insects. It is claimed to be especially beneficial to the pear in preserving it from blight.

Catching Insects.—A. S. P., Parishville. It is probable you can quiet the insects you mention by an effusion of kerosene. The trouble will be to keep the winged ones still long enough to make the application. With a large scoop net you might secure them and serve them out with ignited sulphur, as is done with bees sometimes when their stores are wanted. You can probably find out about the isinglass at some stove mounting establishment.

Bolster the Tomatoes.—Tomatoes will grow and yield a tolerable crop even if allowed to sprawl over the ground, but the fruit is not so good and savory as that derived from supported vines. Three or four staves of an old barrel, or sticks of any kind, placed in a circle around a plant with a hoop thrown over them near the top will furnish a good and cheap support.

Horticultural Pencil.—Among the novelties of the day is the "Horticultural Indelible Pencil for marking on wood," manufactured in Northampton, Mass. It is a good thing. See advertisement in another part of this paper.

Plowing Near Trees.—C. R. E., Bridgeton, N. J. We have no knowledge of any implement, patented or otherwise, which will meet your views regarding plowing in orchards.

Floral Exhibition at Buffalo.—There is to be a grand Floral display by the Society of Natural Sciences in Buffalo on the 25th and 26th of the present month.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Eds. Rural:—The following recipes I know to be good and will please all who will try them:

Lemon Pies.—Stir together a piece of butter the size of an egg, and sugar to your taste; after beating well, add the yolks of 6 eggs; the grated peel of 2 lemons; tablespoonful of flour; add the juice of the 2 lemons and beaten whites of 6 eggs; 1 quart sweet cream; bake in deep plates.

Wine Jelly.—Soak one paper gelatine in a pint of cold water half an hour, then add 1 pint wine; (Madeira is better than Sherry,) ½ lb. granulated sugar; cut up 3 lemons; then pour on 3 pints of boiling water; boil 10 minutes; then strain through a bag; the dish and bag should not be moved while draining.

Tapioca Pudding.—1 cup taipoca; 4 eggs; 1 quart milk.

Breakfast Puffs.—1½ pints new milk; 2 eggs; 1 lb. 3 oz. flour; a little salt. Bake in tins about half an hour; grease the tins well with lard.

Chocolate Cake.—1 cup butter; 2 of sugar; 3½ of flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 2 cream tartar; 4 eggs; 1 cup sweet milk. Flavor with the grated rind of a fresh lemon, or pounded bitter almond; white of six eggs; grate the chocolate with sugar and make as stiff as frosting; put between the cake when cold.—M. O. R., *Batavia.*

Eds. Rural:—I send my method of making bread, and, though it is one of the simplest, I do not think it by any means the poorest.

Salt Rising.—Take a pint of water nearly scalding hot, and a heaping teaspoon of salt; stir thick with flour and set the dish in a kettle of warm water; stir occasionally till it rises; be sure and keep it warm. As soon as it rises, take nearly a quart of scalding water, pour it on your flour, then add ½ pint cold water and stir it up; then your yeast; stir thick and set under the stove to rise. When it rises knead, let it rise again and bake. This will make 3 large loaves.

Brown Bread.—One pint sour milk; ½ teacup molasses; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon saleratus; 1 of salt; 1 heaping tablespoon flour; then add the meal. Make thin enough to pour out.

How to Cook Asparagus.—Take 5 or 6 stalks; cut in small pieces rejecting all which are not very tender. Put on the stove in a dish containing a pint of hot water, let it simmer till done; then add 1 tablespoon of flour stirred with 2 of sweet cream and a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg; a little salt and pepper; stir all in while boiling and take off immediately.—A. E. H., *Porter, N. Y.*

Why Potatoes Should be Pared Thin.—A scientific writer says:—"The fact is, almost the sole value of the potato is near the surface; so near that a very thick peel would take the largest part of the nutriment. This is at once made obvious by examining a thin slice of potato with a microscope, when the starch granules will be found lying in great numbers in a belt just under the skin, and decreasing towards the center. They are placed here for the nourishment of the young sprout, which springs from the "eye," and which being like beauty, "only skin deep," is required to go no deeper for its food during the germinating process. This starch is, for all practical purposes, the entire nutriment which the potato contains—there being only 2 per cent. of gluten, while 75 per cent. is clear water. If it is worth while to eat the potato at all, it is obviously foolish to throw away the nutriment and save only the water cells."

Indian Bread.—Take 2 quarts new milk; 2 of Indian meal; ½ a teacup molasses; a teaspoon saleratus, and 1 of salt. Bake 3 hours. Ladies try it, and if you have anything better, send it to the Rural.—C. D. S.

Housekeepers—When you buy D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* you will find every paper weighs a pound. Can you say the same about other Saleratus?

One-Egg Cake.—Two cups of sugar, 1 pint of flour, 1 egg, and lump of butter as large as an egg, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, and 2 of cream of tartar.

Ladies' Department.

THE MOTHER'S DAY-DREAM.

A mother sat at her sewing,
But her brow was full of thought:
The little one playing beside her
Her own sweet mischief wrought.
A book on a chair lay near her:
'Twas open, I strove to see,
At the old Greek artist's story,
"I paint for eternity."

So I fancied all her dreaming;
I watched her serious eye
As the 'broidery dropped from her fingers,
And she heaved a heartfelt sigh.
She drew the little one nearer,
And looked on the sunny face,
Swept the bright curls from the open brow,
And kissed it with loving grace.

And she thought, "I, too, am an artist;
My lifework here I see.
This sweet, dear face, my hand must trace,
I must paint for eternity.
But how shall I blend the colors,
How mingle the light and shade,
Or arrange the weird surroundings
The future has arrayed?

For hand and heart together,
Some grace shall add each day;
And, thus, shall her face grow lustrous,
With beauty that cannot decay.
My darling! God guide my pencil
And grant me the vision to see
In the light of His love, without blemish or stain,
In the coming eternity."

Then the mother awoke from her day-dream,
Her face grew bright again,
And I knew her faith was strengthened
By more than angel's ken.
Her fingers flew the faster
As she sang a soft, low song:
It seemed like a prayer, for the child so fair
As it thrilled the air along. [*Observer.*

FASHIONS.

"As well be out of the world as out of fashion," is a worldly saying which but overstates a truth. Avoiding extremes, it is imperative to know somewhat of prevailing modes, that they may be adapted to person and purse, with such modifications as good taste and fit economy may suggest.

Our poor skill would fail to give a good view of the kaleidoscopic colors, the delicate shapes, the fabrics of substantial richness or gossamer lightness, the "trifles, light as air," of lace and feathered ornament which fill this realm of dainty and ever changing device. We turn for help to the great *modistes* and give Madame Demorest's summing up of summer styles, beside which any stiff essay of our own were poor indeed:

"The metropolis presents a brilliant appearance at the present time, dressed in all the gayety of the new spring and summer fashions. The windows are bright with beautiful muslins and light summer silks, and the streets are thronged with ladies abroad as well as at home, who have come to air their new clothes and pretty Easter bonnets in the sunshine of Broadway.

The prettiest costumes to be seen as yet upon the streets are the summer silk suits, chene, or striped in narrow line in two colors. A white and lilac stripe, for instance, dress and sack, is trimmed with bands of silk in the contrasting color, and worn over a white mohair petticoat, trimmed with three rows of purple silk braid.

Another very pretty suit is composed of mouse-colored chene silk, dotted with white and trimmed with rouleaux or narrow folds of mouse-colored satin, dotted with white opaque beads. This is worn over a fluted skirt.

There is a delicate chene poplin, and a very silky material, made of silk and linen, both of which are introduced for traveling dress purposes; but though very pretty, they are not equal for service to the pure mohair, which will stand all sorts of weather without shrinking.

The new muslins are very gay, and in very large patterns; they are softened, however, by the delicate and beautiful shading of the designs. An organdie muslin, moreover, needs a large pattern to be effective. Small figures are absorbed by the fine transparent groundwork of the tissue, and serve only to give a misty, uncertain tint to the entire fabric.

Robes in organdie have been revived this season; some made with a single flounce round the bottom of the skirt, others with an upper skirt, with flowered bands, which descend upon it, and form a sort of fan-shaped tunic.

White toilets promise to be very fashionable again this season for young ladies; although they certainly require great neatness and exquisite attention to detail to be attractive. The finest and nicest of skirts and hose, white shoes, (unless the trimmings of the dress are black, and then black satin slippers may be worn,) spotless gloves, and a very careful coiffure, are all indispensable to a white dress; it is not therefore an economical toilet.

The new Paisley shawls have black centers and black fringe; they are considered very distinguished. A great many ladies are having their old white centers cut out and the black ones put in. A great business is done in this way in the alteration of India shawls.

A novelty in summer black silk cloaks and sacks is the introduction of color into the trimming.

"Reins" are now as fashionable as ever, but they are all worn without loops, and quite frequently simulated by an embroidery at the back of the garment, the edges of which are finished with fringe.

Short dresses are great conveniences for country wear, and ladies are adopting them universally for this purpose and for traveling. Nothing so comfortable or convenient has been invented before for a long time.

It is decided now that the summer bonnets will be very small; the bonnets for dress and reception purposes are really smaller than ever, very generally of the fanchon shape. They are merely little triangles of lace or white crape, laid in fine folds, and trimmed with a mauve or blue velvet bandeau, a little fine blonde, a white rosebud, and two or three small bronze leaves.

Dresses are still cut very narrow, and with long trains; four yards and a half is considered sufficiently wide round the bottom for a trained dress, and three and a half for a short dress.

Dresses, not full gored, are gathered at the back. We have said several times, and repeat again, the underskirt must either be gored or made very narrow at the top, and with a deep flounce at the bottom; this is essential to the good appearance of the dress."

WOMEN EYES ON WOMEN.

The eyeing of women by women is one of the most offensive manifestations of superciliousness now to be met with in society. Few observant persons can have failed to notice the manner in which one woman, who is not perfectly well-bred or perfectly kind-hearted, will eye over another woman who she thinks is not in such good society, and above all not at the time being in so costly a dress as she herself is in. It is done everywhere; at parties, at church, in the street. It is done by women in all conditions of life. The very servant girls learn it of their mistresses. It is done in an instant. Who cannot recall hundreds of instances of that sweep of the eye which takes in at a glance the whole woman and what she has on, from top-knot to shoe-tie? It cannot be a new fashion of behavior; but the daily increasing preference of people to superiority, because they can afford to spend more money upon their backs than others can, makes it at once more common and more remarkable even than it was ten or fifteen years ago.

Men are never guilty of it, or with such extreme rarity, and then in such feeble and small-souled specimens of their sex, that it may be set down as a sin not masculine, or at least epicene. But women of some sense, of some breeding, and even of some kindliness of nature, will thus endeavor to assert a superiority upon the meanest of all pretences, and inflict a wound in a manner the most cowardly, because it cannot be resented, and admits of no retort. If they but knew how unlovely, how positively offensive they make themselves in so doing, not only to their silent victims, but to every generous-hearted man who observes the manœuver, they would give up a triumph at once so mean and so cruel, which is obtained at such sacrifice on their part. No other evidence than this eyeing is needed, that a woman, whatever be her birth or breeding, has a small and vulgar soul.—*The Galaxy.*

OLD MAIDS.

Never be afraid of becoming an old maid, fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife, and "single blessedness" is greatly superior in point of happiness to wedded life without love. "Fall not in love, dear girls—beware!" says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall in love with a virtuous and amiable woman. What could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial? No: fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home," or a "husband;" never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be "an old maid," if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and though the witless may sneer and the jester may laugh, you still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.—*Phrenological Journal.*

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

The imitative propensities of Young America are nearly equal to those of the monkey tribe.

Willie, a three-year old, was at dinner with the rest of the family, which included an aunt on a visit.

"Aunt Ellen," asked Willie, "do you ever say devil?"

"Why no, Willie; what makes you ask such a question?" replied the lady.

"Because Pa says so. Pa, what made you say devil the other day, when you were looking for the hammer and could'nt find it?"

"Oh," said his Pa, rather cornered, "did I? Well so as to find it easier, I suppose."

Here the discussion ended, the explanation being considered as good as could be given under the circumstances—but Willie's retentive memory treasured it up.

A few days after Willie's cap got somehow out of place, and he forgot where he left it. His mother told him to look till he found it.

Off he started, up stairs, and down stairs, and soon his treble voice rang through the halls, crying out, Devil! *Devil!* Devil!

"Willie, my son!" called out his frightened mother, "what in the world do you mean by using this wicked word?"

"So as to find my cap easy," cried the boy. "Pa says devil when he can't find things, don't he, Ma?"

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AFTER THE STORM.

Oh, golden glorious sunset!
Your rays, as they fall to-night,
Can never know a fairer scene
Than these fields so fresh and bright.

Oh, golden glorious sunset!
You come with peace to me,
But with darkness your glory will soon be met,—
Are shadows again in my heart to be?

Oh, golden glorious sunset!
You are fading *even now*,
But you carry sorrow with you
And ease an aching brow.

Oh, amber clouds of sunset
Your glory now has gone.
But you leave in place the twilight,
And a heart free of sorrow and wrong.

A. M. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUNSET.—JUNE 6TH.

It seemed as though the gates of heaven
Were opened in the West,
And all the angels looking out,
In shining garments drest.

Their radiant forms went flitting past
The gateway of the blest,
Then in a chariot of flame
They took the sun to rest. H. M. L.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

"What has George been doing?" I asked, one day, of Mr. Brown, whom I had overheard scolding his son, a boy of twelve years.

"The little rascal has been making a bow and arrow—fooling away his time when he had better be doing something else?"

How many boys, like George, have been scolded for making a bow and arrow, or doing some other little thing equally harmless; and how are the joys of their young being saddened by this thoughtless scolding of parents. Think of the pain it gives them, when their pleasures are thus nipped in the bud, the object of their joyous activity torn away, and their eager minds left an aching void. The trial is quite as severe to them as heavier sorrows are to the stronger powers of manhood. This scolding is not only cruel but thoughtless. Many parents seem to see no difference between youth and age, but think to apply the same rules to the restless activity of the one and the dull declining of the other. They forget that this onward moving world of ours would stagnate and decline but for that same vigorous activity, that boundless and elastic hope they every day reprove in their children. It is the law of nature to their young being, which parents should neither amend nor repeal.

Yes, father, let your boy enjoy himself as best he may. If he wants to go a nutting, fishing or hunting, why not let him go? It is a world of pleasure to him, and let him enjoy it. The time may come when joys will not scatter so thickly around him to cheer and make life pleasant.

If you would be a wise father do all you can to make your boy happy. Your kindness can go further than getting him a new coat. Let him enjoy every pleasure he can that has no harm in it. Do not be too ready to think, either, that he is wasting his time and growing up in idleness. Making bows and arrows, or wooden guns, is better for the boy than studying Greek or Latin. You will see the proof of this in future life, if you will watch and wait. You will see, too, the sad folly of forcing premature thought and study on the youth, and drawing him away from the world of perception. And so, parents, let nature have her course. Give your boy tools to work with, and let him make and build. By so doing you will give sunshine to his days, tone and vigor to his mind and body, and develop his life into strength and manliness, the best inheritance you can leave him. G.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOMETHING TO DO, SOMETHING TO LOVE, SOMETHING TO HOPE FOR.

Among the first feelings which stir the mind in infancy is the desire for something to do. The child, as he runs about the floor, feels the need of motion; as he grows older, although he may have no taste for continuous labor, idleness is misery and activity is happiness. When he is older still this want for something to do is not lessened, and even when he totters down the western slope of life it continues. Why does the criminal so dread solitary confinement? It is not alone the terrible loss of intercourse with his fellows, but it is the extreme wretchedness of want of occupation for body and mind.

It is not man alone that shows this trait; all the universe manifests it. The lower animals, and even the murmuring brook and the waving grain, whisper action. If we could look into the bright abode beyond the sky we should there find still more earnest action.

"An angel's wing would droop if long at rest,
And God himself, inactive, were no longer blest."

Our Father above, in giving us this great desire for something to do, gave each also "a work which no other can do." When our fathers left their home across the seas and came to this beautiful New World, they did their work nobly, and bequeathed to us the priceless boon of a free country and a goodly name, which it is ours to preserve untarnished.

This want of something to do is not more general than that of something to love. From infancy to the grave this law of affection rules all mankind. Almost the first impulse of a child is love for mother and father, and others who are kind to him, and the sentiment increases with his growth. Whether the object be a toy, a book, or a friend, he loves it. The miser loves gold, and gives up everything else that he may possess the shining treasure. The true scholar loves his books, and spends many a happy hour with them. The lover of Nature spends hours of uninterrupted pleasure and delight amid flowers which his kind mother has strewn around him, and at autumn walks far away in the forest, "as the leaves, all stained with crimson, golden-flecked, and trimmed with purple," fall in rich profusion, each has for him a lesson. We love our friends, and we shed bitter tears when we see them suffer, and our hearts are torn with anguish when we lose them by death, or when they turn coldly from us. If these earthly ties are so strong, may they not be types of the greater love which we should bear to the Giver of all good.

Something to hope for is another imperative want, and a source of strength and persistence. Each one of us is looking for some good to come. The student looks forward to the time when he shall be called one of earth's learned men. The aspirant after fame is working and waiting for the time when he shall have won a name that shall be known and honored by future ages, and it is the hope of victory that enables the soldier to stand at his post in times of the greatest danger. Hope is the golden band that keeps the heart from breaking, the power that keeps the soul from sinking when for an instant the dark waters of despair sweep over it; the anchor that stays us from floating far out into the regions of darkness.

More of happiness is derived from anticipation than realization. When our life's journey is ended and we pause wearily on the bank of death's shadowy river, to look back over the path we have traveled, if we have fulfilled the true end of life, Hope will not leave us, but will point across the stream at our feet to the bright fields of the "promised land," and whisper of the joys that await us beyond "the pearly gates of the heavenly city." M. M.

Caroline, N. Y., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

BY MINA MILLER.

We think the list of adages would be incomplete without one something like this:—"He who has a beautiful heart has a beautiful hand." Beautiful are the hands engaged in helping the needy, wiping away the mourner's tears, and scattering happiness over the earth. Worthy of praise were the hands that framed the Constitution of our country. The slave sees beauty in the hand that unbinds his chains. Therefore, beautiful were his who wrote the emancipation proclamation—beautiful even while pointing to the dark cloud which, for weary years, hung over our land; for it pointed also to the silver lining with assurances that the morning of peace would dawn. Beautiful, howsoever sun-browned and rough they might be, were the hands of those who fought to save the country, or when administering to the sick in camp or hospital, holding to their lips the needed food or medicine, bathing their fevered brows, supporting their weary heads, or gently covering the sleeping dust with earth, writing their names above the graves and sending to friends the last "good bye." Beautiful are the hands of the teacher held forth to assist those who would climb the hill of science. The records of the great and good of earth are the holding up of their hands to show us the way to wisdom, greatness and purity. Beautiful were the hands of Jesus, placed on the eyes of the blind, resting on the heads of children in blessing, or raised to heaven in prayer.

May we do such deeds that when we come down to death our hands may be free from stains, and we become inheritors of the promise, "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart shall ascend into the hill of the Lord, shall stand in His holy place."

East Gaines, N. Y., 1867.

THE WILL TO BE TRAINED—NOT BROKEN.

Men often speak of breaking the will of a child; but it seems to me they had better break its neck. The will needs regulating, not destroying. I should as soon think of breaking the legs of a horse in training him, as a child's will. I never yet heard of a will in itself too strong, more than of an arm too mighty, or a mind too comprehensive in its grasp, or too powerful in its hold. I would discipline and develop the will into harmonious proportions. The instruction of a child should be such as to animate, inspire and train, but not to hew, cut and carve; for I could always treat a child as a live tree, which was to be helped to grow, never as dry, dead timber to be carved into this or that shape, and have certain grooves cut in it. A living tree, and not dead timber, is every little child.—*Selected.*

Nature's Periodic Lessons.—The flow and action of vital currents and forces is like the vibration of the electric current from positive to negative; hence the heart-beating; the regular breathing, the air inspired and expired; the periodic craving for food; the desire to sleep at night, to wake at morning. As mother Earth has her periods of spring-time and all the seasons, so we find our vital processes and wants periodic. Hence regular habits are but obedience to Nature's periodic laws.

Forces are invisible, but the phenomena, or facts caused by them, are visible; force is permanent, ever acting in ever-varied ways, therefore phenomena or facts constantly occur; and science, which is the knowledge of forces and facts, has a field ever rich and new.

Sabbath Reading.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

Earth has each year her resurrection-day,
When the spring stirs within her, and the powers
Of life revive; the quiet autumn hours,
Ere the rough winter drives their warmth away,
Wear pleasant likeness of returning May;
Oft in the soul, where all was dry and bare,
Founts of fresh joy spring up, and heavenly air
Plays round it, while along its desert way
Blossoms bright flowers of hope, and dull despair
Melts like a cloud;—and our dear Christ has said,
There is a resurrection of the dead;
Then may th' immortal spirit yet repair
The freshness and the grace that here had fled,
And in new strength and beauty flourish there.

But as a ship, when all the winds are gone,
Hangs idly in mid-ocean, so the soul
Helplessly drifting hears the waters roll,
While in the heaven the breeze of hope dies down,
And memory darkens round, and from the lone
Vast sea dim shapes arise, and shadowy fears
Cling like damp mists, and the long track of years
(Where once the brightness of the morning shone)
Lies strewn with wrecks of that rich argosy
With which the bark sailed freighted to explore
The unknown deep, and distant gleaming shore—
Keen, soaring hopes and aspirations high,
Pure thoughts, and sunny fancies, and the store
Of priceless gems from God's own treasury.

But the still depths of the unreturning past
Have buried more than blessings, nor alone
Grief and regret blend with the wild waves' moan
Infinite yet not hopeless. In its vast
And healing waters kindly Time hath cast
Sorrows and sins, where in th' eternal tide
Heaves the full heart of God, and we confide,
Not comfortless, to Him the First and Last,
The secrets of our being.—Lo! the face
Of ocean, kissed by the descending breeze,
Breaks into smiles, and long-lost melodies
Vibrate from earth to heaven, and a fresh grace,
New-born of hope, lies on the breathing seas—
The far-off isles shine in the golden space.

[*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CLARKE'S TOKEN OF RESPECT.

I have met with no individual who so highly appreciated the talents of Wesley, or was so affectionately attached to him, as Adam Clarke. When he heard of his death he was overwhelmed with grief, and wrote with the point of a diamond the following inscription on a pane of glass in his study window in Manchester. I frequently gazed on it with deep interest during the three years that I occupied the adjoining parsonage:

"Good men need not marble: I dare trust glass with the memory of John Wesley, A. M., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, who, with indefatigable zeal and perseverance, traveled through these kingdoms, preaching Jesus for more than half a century. By his unparalleled labors and writings, he revived and spread Scriptural Christianity wherever he went, for God was with him; but having finished his work, by keeping, preaching, and defending the faith, he ceased to live among mortals March 2d, MDCCXCI, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. As a small token of continued filial respect, this inscription is humbly dedicated to the memory of the above by his affectionate son in the gospel, Adam Clarke."

Wesley was an accurate judge of character. Clarke had been but a short time in the ministry when the founder of Methodism wrote, "Adam Clarke is doubtless an extraordinary young man, and capable of doing much good." In his will he appointed him one of the seven trustees of all his literary property, and Adam never put his father to shame.

TO WHAT END IS OUR LIFE?

At the end of natural life we gather up the things we have accumulated in this world, they are added to our soul, and we carry them out of the world with us. Then no man will ever be sorry that in his youth he bowed his head to God in prayer; none will be sorry that he clasped his hands in the instant of his resolution and swore he would reverence the dreams of his youth, and keep his conscience undefiled, and honor his God with a great life. This is sacramental and holy. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; but remember into what littleness men may make their lives taper off and vanish away. Remember, too, what an eternal joy a man may gather from a small field of life, and go home with the sheaves in his bosom to be welcomed by God's smile.

Of old, the rock slumbered in the mountain, and Michael Angelo reached out his hand and took it, and gathered the stones from the field, and built them into that awful pile of St. Peter's, covering acres of ground and reaching its mighty dome toward heaven. So, brothers and sisters, out of common events, and the passions God has put in your hearts, you may paint on the walls of your life the fairest figures of angels and prophets, and, from the common stones of your daily work, build a temple which shall shelter from all harm, and bring down the inspirations of God.—*Parker.*

Do You Love Christ?—Brethren, is your life hid with Christ in God? Do you hate sin heartily, and strive to subdue it? Do you love Jesus entirely, and strive to imitate Him? Do you seek to do good to all men, and to win them to Christ? Do you live as you pray, or only pray as you live? Do you make every cross to be a crown, and out of weakness grow strong in the power of your God? If so, then are you indeed Christ's "peculiar people, zealous of good works."

The golden days of June are full of promise of ripe harvest; so let your life be, golden to-day, and promising more to-morrow.

The Paris Exposition.

[Correspondence of Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MOWING MACHINE TRIAL AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 26th, 1867.

As the pleasure of attending the Great International Trial of Mowing Machines at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 did not fall to the lot of but one individual of each million of American citizens, and as the RURAL NEW-YORKER has not, probably, a special correspondent on the ground, it is possible that a few notes from a non-professional reporter will be acceptable.

GOING TO THE TRIAL—A SNOW STORM.

A notice posted in the Agricultural *annexe* informed those who could read it, and were on the look out, that the trial of Mowing Machines would take place on the Emperor's farm near St. Cloud, on the 23d, 24th and 25th insts., commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. A small party of us under the guidance of GRIFFIN, (the European agent of MCCORMICK) who understood the road and ropes, left the Exposition building early in the morning, taking the *Chemin de fer Americaine* (American railway) to St. Cloud. The weather was cold and dreary—so cold, in fact, that before we finished the two or three miles walk to the farm we were treated to a good sharp squall of snow. A mowing match in a snow storm is a thing we could not do every year, even in America.

THE EMPEROR'S FARM BUILDINGS, COWS, ETC.

Our arrival in advance of the appointed time, and the delay usual on such trials, gave us an opportunity to examine the Emperor's farm buildings, and the various machines sent out for trial. Among the latter were some twenty mowing machines in about equal proportions of English, French and American manufacture. Some half dozen English hay-makers, as they call machines for spreading hay, and one of HERRINGS hay-tedders for the same purpose, as well as about a half dozen English steel-tined horse-rakes, I noticed. The farm buildings consisted of but three independent structures arranged like the body and two arms of the letter E. The center building on one side of the central archway was used for a cow-stable in which there were at the time some thirty mouse-colored cows of no ordinary breed. In fact the lofty, well-kept room, and the clean and uniform grade of cows, made it appear the best cow-stable I had ever seen. Over the archway is raised a low tower with a clock that keeps time. On the opposite side from the stable is the dwelling for the family and a stable for six horses.

The two side buildings appear to be used for thrashing, storing hay and grain, and housing the various tools belonging to the farm, which latter, by reason of purchase and presentation, have become very numerous. There is a large water basin or pond in the center of the yard, and the fish pond, serpentine walks, gardens and fancy summer houses scattered about, make it rather a pleasant place. A portion of one of the barns had been cleaned out, tables set and provisions provided for those who wished. As the French breakfast hour is from 11 to 12 A. M., this private Restaurant was pretty well patronized, and the proprietor seemed to understand the old adage, "make hay while the sun shines," or thought it was *harvest* time. At any rate a small quantity of provisions cost a deal of money as I know to my sorrow.

THE TRIAL AS WITNESSED.

Hitching up the teams, getting into position, the examination of machines by the juries, &c., &c., so took up the time that it was after twelve o'clock before the first six teams were ordered to go. WALTER A. WOOD'S was, I believe, the only American machine of the six, and it was quite apparent from the very start that they had no ordinary job before them. Every machine was clogged before crossing the field once and some of them in going the first five rods. The WOOD machine made the first complete journey before either of the others got across; but even it had to stop six or eight times to be cleaned out. It was said that there was in each piece about two acres, but I doubt it. The field itself was an excellent one for the purpose, but the grass seemed to be a tough combination of something a little like swamp grass and clover, with a damaging *accent* of French weeds. The surface of the ground was very rough, as if left from the plow without harrow or roller, or else terribly disturbed by the frost without being rolled down in the spring as it should have been. So, in fact, the machines had to mow dirt and gravel as well as grass and weeds, and it was almost too much for them. The WOOD machine was the only one of the six that finished its piece, which it did in one hour and thirty-six minutes. All the other machines, except HOWARD'S of England, withdrew voluntarily, and it received a hint from the jury that it might as well be withdrawn as the piece was scarcely more than half done when that of the WOOD'S was completed.

Of the remaining seven or eight machines, I believe but six actually started, and among them was the MCCORMICK Mower (a machine of only two years standing, and of the two-wheel rear-bar style, possessing all the good features of machines of that class;) the PERRY Mower of Boston; a one-horse Clipper; a SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN, arranged as a reaper, cutting a five-foot swath; and a counterfeit WOOD Machine from Canada.

At the completion of the first round the Perry machine stood ahead, but unfortunately on turning across the starting end, which was done in the field road, the track-cleaner was swung into a rut and broken off. Thus crippled the machine continued to work, but evidently at such a disadvantage that the jury promised the proprietor an opportunity to bring in his other machine the next day, and it was stopped.

When near the end of its third round the MCCORMICK machine met with an accident. One of the stakes used to mark out the field had been thrown out into the swath and got into the working parts of the machine and bent the "pitman," which delayed it nearly half an hour. In the mean time one of the other machines had withdrawn. The Clipper was working along remarkably well, but evidently too much for one horse. The SEYMOUR & MORGAN, with its enormous swath, was fast reducing the width of its section, but doing shocking bad work. At about this time, say three-quarters of an hour after the start of the machines now spoken of, it commenced to rain, and continued to do so through the rest of the day's trial. At the end of an hour and a quarter the SEYMOUR & MORGAN machine appeared to be the only one able to rival the WOOD machine in point of time, it having then only one "bout" to make a finish,—all the other machines at this time being off, except the Clipper and MCCORMICK. The Clipper soon after withdrew. The SEYMOUR & MORGAN, by some mischance, got swamped at the last swath, leaving the MCCORMICK as the only one of the lot to finish its piece, which it did in two hours and fifteen minutes. This result plainly left the Americans masters of the situation, with WOOD 1st, MCCORMICK 2d, and PERRY 3d,—but whether these positions were to remain so was left for the morrow to decide.

The morrow came and so did the machines, and the men, and the Jury; and, what was worse, so did the rain, which so disarranged affairs that it was decided to do no more until harvest time in July. This determination cannot be regarded in any other light than unfortunate for all parties, except the friends of the WOOD machine. The Clipper managers cannot complain after trying a one-horse machine when they had a two-horse one at hand. The SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN people failed by trying to do with a five-foot bar, work that was too much for a four-foot one. But the breaking of the PERRY machine was certainly unfortunate, for at that time it was ahead, and it is useless to say, as some do, that breaking off the track-clearer did not affect the working of the machine, for if track-clearers were of no use they would not be used. The test as between the WOOD and MCCORMICK machines is not a perfectly fair one. Though the amount of ground mowed over was without doubt equal, it was not equal in any other respect, as the MCCORMICK piece was much the longest and the extra length was up and down hill, while WOOD'S field was nearly level. Besides, the MCCORMICK machine finished its work in the rain, and though it is contended by some that that didn't make any difference, the rain was severe enough to wet a man to the skin through overcoat and all, if he had no umbrella, as I know to my own extreme personal discomfort from experience.

THE PERRY MACHINE DESCRIBED.

The recent origin and novel construction of the new candidate for public honors, "The Perry Machine," entitles it to a brief description. It is of the two-wheel, double-driver class, with one wheel made very large in the hub—so large, in fact, that the supporting piece of the finger-bar and the pitman both pass through it, thus bringing the finger-bar in line with the wheels, which is no doubt a very desirable place to have it. The machine is in other respects generally well designed, having I believe a less number of parts than any other first-class machine. It also possesses some refinements, such as silent clutches, &c., but it is defective in one point, the same as the early Buckeyes. I refer to the cutter-bar dropping down when the finger-bar is elevated for the road.

THE "SHOW" MACHINES, WITH EXTRA DISPLAY.

Each of the leading firms have machines beside those put in the field, fitted up for show and exhibited in an *annexe* to the main building. The one shown by WALTER A. WOOD is very expensively gotten up and displays a great amount of taste, (whether good or bad I won't pretend to decide.) One thing however, perhaps with a single exception, is the worst display I have ever seen attempted. The pole, as in many of the other machines, has been cut off down near the frame of the machine, and instead of leaving it direct from the saw, so as to show the fact in the plainest possible way, the carver, so proud of his skill, has not left even this end *unfinished*, but attempted to embellish it with all the elegant quirks at his command. An eagle's head is a nice thing in its way, and one that a man may well be proud to successfully imitate, but that it is a good design to put on the handle end of a tilting lever is at least questionable.

RESULT OF THE TRIAL—AMERICA AHEAD.

The result of this trial has proved some things, and among the rest that NAPOLEON had a very large field of very hard mowing; also, that the American machines were the only ones equal to the task; but it has not proved that the WOOD machine is superior to the MCCORMICK, the PERRY, the Clipper, or any other of our first class machines unrepresented. However, as the prizes are to be awarded on the 1st of July, and the next trial is not to take place until some time during the month of July, the Jury will have to base their opinions on the evidence already at hand, and the classification will no doubt be as I have assigned it above. We Americans have come out in mowing just about as the English did in the plowing match—that is, they swept everything clean. Every one will ask, "Were there any American plows and plowmen?" No, but it would have made no difference if there had been, except that, in not trying, we avoided being outdone. The English would excel us, as they did the French, for three very good reasons: We cannot compete with them either in plows, teams or plowmen—all necessary elements in a plowing match. This will be perfectly understood and acknowledged by all who have seen England and taken the least notice of plowing there, but will not be by those who have not. I do not contend that the time and force expended by the English plowman is any more remunerative than with us, but when you come to the doing of a nice job, such as is expected at a plowing match, we cannot come up to their ordinary work. However bitter this pill may be to some of our "crack" plowmen, plowmakers and horsemen, they had better take it and it will do them a vast deal of good.

J. E. S.

Biographical.

COUNT BISMARCK.

WE give the portrait of this man who now commands the attention, and gains the admiration of the world, more than any crowned king of the whole Continent; and thus illustrates the truth of EMERSON'S pithy saying:—"there's nothing succeeds like success." The features show that power, audacity and promptness which have marked his career, and make him seem, in his field, like a Western man in our country, who would tunnel mountains, bind the Continents with iron rails, send steamships to Japan, find gold, or do anything else, with a sublime indifference to obstacles that seems like recklessness, yet with a capacity to wait for the hour to strike, and a power and swiftness to make the blows tell, and win the end sought.

In his youth BISMARCK was a law student and an active intriguer siding with the opposers of popular rights, but with his off-hand word for either party by turns. When King WILLIAM came back to Prussia, after the revolution of 1848, he was elected deputy, and ridiculed the Liberals, showing meanwhile small reverence for King or Constitution, and begun to be known, and to gain influence, as a devoted worker for the growth of the power of Prussia. As ambassador to St. Petersburgh he gained the good will of Prussia, and soon sought to foster disputes with Austria.

In 1864 the Schleswig-Holstein dispute with Denmark opened the way for differences between Prussia and Austria as to the control of that territory, and BISMARCK, with his usual skill and audacity, pushed matters on until the war came, the great battle of Sadowa was fought, (July 3d, 1866,) Germany united with Prussia at the head, and the Austrian power over Germany broken. He is tall, soldierly in bearing, a fine horseman, usually wears uniform, and has the light hair and blue eyes of the Teutonic race.

A German paper thus describes his appearance in the North German Parliament:—"He usually enters the Chamber a short time after the debates have opened, bows shortly to the president, and then sits down on the ministerial bench, where he occupies the first place. His neighbors on the right, who are mostly Generals, nobles, and high officials, rise when he comes to take his seat, but their example is scarcely ever followed by the Poles and Catholics, who sit on his left. His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression in his style, which go far to redeem his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far-reaching political insight and of statesmanlike views. His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its slashing effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been suffering from his present nervous disorder."

Although worn by the vast labors of the two past years he has yet,—at 54 years of age—great recuperative powers, and years of active life are probably before him. He asks relief from official duties, but cannot long be out of public position, and meanwhile will exert great influence. The greatness of Prussia, as linked with his own greatness, is his leading aim; but, although not despotic or tyrannical in character, he has little sympathy with, or faith in, the elevation and freedom of the people.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT BUILDER.—John Fitch built a steamboat which ran five miles an hour, on the Delaware, in 1798, but its mechanism gave way; he was poor and thought crazy, and died on the Ohio river. He left a sealed packet in a Philadelphia library, to be opened in fifty years, in which he said the steamboat would then be on every navigable river of the continent. His prophesy was verified. Fulton knew him and his invention, improved it greatly, and had the money of the Livingstons to help him.

Various Topics.

TALK ON WORK, HEAT AND HEALTH.

WORKERS in the fields—strong men and sturdy boys, toiling beneath a blazing sun, and exposed to rain and chill—let's have a talk together about work and health. Not a *fussy* talk, like a set of fidgetty nervous fellows, afraid to stand up square lest some of the inside works give out; but just a word of practical common sense. (Common sense, by the way, is rather *un*common.)

There's a good deal of work to be done in the six months ahead that can't be got round, or pushed aside, unless you like sheriffs and red flags. If the old farm is to be kept, and to gain in value, this work ahead must be met and done up. For three months we shall have some *awful* hot days, with burning sun and sultry air, "muggy," as they used to say, "down East." Thunder storms will come up sudden, wetting you to the skin, and with raw winds that check perspiration sooner than is healthy; and a damp, chill day now and then, in between these *scorchers*, to say say nothing of fogs and dews. But this work is to be put through, blow high or low, and it's a good plan to start and go on in such fashion as to hold out strong and come through sound and bright.

It may be well to "take an account of stock," as merchants say,—we mean stock of bone and muscle, and nerve, and will-power. Every sensible man knows about what he can do, and not break or weaken his powers; settle that, and then *don't over-do*. Many a man (and more boys) just wrecks himself needlessly in ten minutes, and is never the man again he was before. When you feel you are up to your highest mark, *stop*; and stop before you get there, save in rare emergencies. It's well to feel that you have a reserve force, and could "let out another link."

Look out for the sun. He's a fiery fellow, and sometime when your system may lack positiveness from overwork, he'll send a hot shaft right through you. Don't be careless or foolhardy, that's all. The "boys in blue" all say that the best soldiers took no useless risks, and were therefore fresh and right when the sharp work was to be done.

If you have a feeling come over you that the heat is *going through*, take to the shade without any foolish shame, for the hardiest sometimes falter, and far better one hour's care than months or years of weakness from sun-stroke—*coup de soleil*, as the French say. Keep a firm will, for that has great power over the body, and keep the system in a positive condition, with an overplus of vital force to meet and master heat, or cold, or work, by rational care in your habits: but, when you feel that the vital forces are too weak, or too much taxed, yield for the moment and recuperate.

Don't drink too much, no matter what it is, but rather a little, often, and slow, rinsing the mouth well. Be careful about ice-water. Some ginger and sugar or molasses is good in your water. Home-brewed ale of the best sort may help. As for spirits, it's too fiery, in whatever shape, gets up too much fever, too high pressure and makes the boiler burst. We've worked in hay fields when sealing wax would be soft as putty, and mowed away hay under the barn roof where it was hotter than any spot on this earth, and went through it without the *ardent*.

Beware of getting hot and tired and standing in a chill draft of air, especially if it comes on your back. That heat and work has lessened your vitality, and put you in negative condition, so that outer forces control you easier, perspiration is checked and sad mischief done before you think. Keep your face to the wind when you stop to rest, for the resistant vital forces emanate from the front more than the rear, and he is a wise as well as a brave man who faces exposure as well as danger.

Don't bolt a hearty meal in hot haste and rush out to your work, but get a little rested, then eat moderately, yet enough, and go to work fresh. Dyspepsia and its kindred horrors come often from eating full meals with the system overtaxed and heated, and no vital power left for digestion. Keep cool; the more to be done the more need of self-possession, that you may be master of the situation.

Don't eat heaps of meat and drink gallons of rank coffee and strong tea with a blind notion that you must have hearty food. Your bread or beans, pound for pound, has more nutriment than your beef, and the water don't clog up the system like this black coffee, or rack the nerves like strong tea.

Meat has more stimulus than bread, and a share of this is well, but not in excess. Eat meat, vegetables, fruits, &c., and drink moderately. Keep the system open and all evacuations easy and natural, and save fevers and congestions. Take less meat in very hot weather. Judge for yourselves, but keep all firm, and trim, and cool, and open, in the internal department, and you'll be fit for a good, long pull.

Bathe often, *but never when hot or tired*. At night a hand-bath all over, if not too tired, and in the morning you are fresh, and it is always safe. It helps greatly through the heated season.

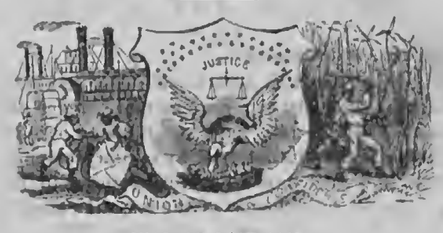
All this, and much more in the same way that you will all think of, can be done, and avoided, sensibly, quietly, and without fidgeting, and, rely on it, will help through all the exposure, make work a welcome task, and land most of you, strong in body and clear in mind, on the cool edge of next winter's snow banks.

THE coal production of the following countries in the year 1865, was as follows:—Great Britain, 98,150,587 tons; Austria, 4,161,698 tons; Belgium, 11,840,703 tons; Bavaria, 260,600 tons; France, 11,061,948 tons; Prussia, 21,197,266 tons; Russia, 128,571 tons; Spain, 418,827 tons; United States, 22,906,939 tons; and the Zollverein, 22,350,000 tons.

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES

NUMBER SEVEN.



SEAL OF LOUISIANA.

THE French first settled Louisiana in 1699, and for a long time the territory now embraced in this State and that embraced in Arkansas and the region east of Louisiana was the subject of dispute between France, Spain and England, its possession passing from one to the other. At last, in 1803, it was bought by our government for $15,000,000, a great object being not only to gain the territory, but to have entire navigation of the Mississippi. In 1812 it was made a State. The southern part is a vast range of swamp, bayou, river and level fields of great fertility, and some 10,000 square miles are liable to inundation, although not half that space is yearly under water. Levees, or broad solid banks built up with great labor, prevent overflows, and the land near the Mississippi and other streams is higher than at a distance, and wonderfully fertile. The central and northern portion is higher and more undulating, and the apple, peach, orange, fig, grape and pomegranate grow finely. New Orleans is a city of great business, and many of its most wealthy and refined people are descendants of the French, and still speak the language and retain the elegant manners, peculiar customs, and religion of France. Sugar is largely produced, and cotton and rice yield well. There are 48,220 square miles in the State, and its population, in 1860, was 376,206.

Its seal is the pelican feeding her young, with the negro working in the corn field, on one side, and boats and cotton bales on the levee, on the other.

SEAL OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas was originally a part of Louisiana Territory, but was made separate, with its present name in 1819, and admitted as a State of the Union in 1836. The Arkansas river, a broad stream, navigable some 800 miles for a part of the year, flows through its center eastward toward the Mississippi, and other fine streams traverse it. The land between the Ozark mountains and the Mississippi is level, somewhat liable to inundations, and very rich along the rivers and bayous. Northwest of these mountains are broad open prairies, with soil rich, near some rivers, and sterile in higher portions, with water rather scarce. Cotton and corn yield well and cattle are easily raised. Iron, coal, lead and salt are found and will doubtless be sources of future wealth. It has 45,000 square miles, and a population, in 1860, of 324,335.

Its seal has, on a central shield, the steamboat, the plow and the bee-hive, emblamatic of industry and intercourse with the world, with eagles supporting it and the motto, "Reignant Populi,—let the people reign.

SEAL OF TEXAS.

The first Europeans in Texas were a company under command of LA SALLE, a famed discoverer, who intended to go up the Mississippi, but landed in Matagorda bay, erecting Fort St. Louis. LA SALLE was killed by his own men, and the Spanish took the place. The not exactly known limits of Louisiana made Texas a field of dispute between Spain and France; the first power holding, and the few settlers being mostly Spanish. It became a part of Mexico and Americans settled there until, in 1835, they declared their independence, and after a short and bloody war, cut away from Mexican rule. In 1845 it was admitted into the Union as a State. Its area is 237,504 square miles, or nearly six times as large as Pennsylvania. The portion near the coast is level, and much of it fertile, the middle part more rolling and the northwest section elevated table lands reaching up toward the central mountains in Colorado, and rising some 3,000 feet above the sea. There is much rich soil in all parts, and it will at some future day, sustain a large population, as the climate, save on the low coast, is healthy. In 1860 its population was 421,169. Cotton and grain yield largely, and cattle are raised with ease.

The seal has the famed "Lone Star" on the center, and flocks and herds, and the wild buffalo hunter on either side.

WEAK doses of wash-board are recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of wood-saw. Early rising and open-air exercise may be used very beneficially in conjunction with the above remedies.

PERSONS good for apologies are commonly good for nothing else.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 22, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

It appears that Attorney-General Stanberry thinks that district commanders, under the reconstruction law, have no right to remove civil officers without trial by military commission, and then only when found guilty of impeding the enforcement of the law. As most of the Cabinet agree with this, Gov. Wells and others may be re-instated or tried by military commission.

President Johnson goes to Boston the 21st inst., for a few days.

A letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that only 450,000 persons in the United States, or about one in seventy, returned an income for 1866, above the amount exempted by law.

David A. Wells, Revenue Commissioner, has gone to Europe to investigate the condition of manufacturing in England and Belgium. He is also instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the English method of collecting revenue by stamps, the methods of supervising distilleries, and the practical operation of the British custom laws.

Surratt's trial is again resumed.

From the West.

The revenue cutter Joe Lane left San Francisco the 1st, to take possession of an island, 20 miles long, lately discovered just in the route of vessels to Japan and China, and to map its position.

The revenue cutter Lincoln is to report at San Francisco, to carry out proper officers to assume the goverment of Russian America.

Idaho advices report Indians attacking stages and stealing horses and cattle.

The eight-hour labor system was quietly inaugurated in San Francisco, by a large procession of the Trades' Union.

Gen. Sherman is ordered to guard the Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward, and thinks he can clear the Platte Valley in two weeks. A fight between nine passengers and twenty Indians took place near Moor's Fort. One man was killed and one wounded; two Indians killed and five wounded. The Governor of Colorado narrowly escaped.

Gen. Sherman thinks the war can be stopped this summer. Grant, Sherman and Stanton agree on sharp and strong measures. Cavalry and volunteers will be used.

Twenty men have been killed in Gen. Augur's region in a week, and stock taken.

The Indians about Cottonwood are reported very hostile.

Parties from Montana report that more gold than ever will be mined there this season.

Gen. Smith is going to Fort Kearney with several hundred recruits.

The Chairman of the Indian Committee, Senator Henderson, who has been on the Plains with Gen. Hancock, reports that many accounts of Indian hostilities are false, and got up to make money out of the Government.

From the South.

Gov. WELLS at New Orleans, hears nothing from Washington, and Gov. Flanders fills his place. Gen. Sheridan will issue a proclamation to insure peaceful exercise of the rights of all parties in the State campaign.

After conference among the different classes of Virginia Republicans, a joint Convention is to be held at Richmond August 1—the call being signed by the State Committee, Gov. Pierpont, J. M. Botts and three hundred others.

A Conservative Convention for Fulton and De Kalb counties, Ga., met in Atlanta the 6th, and denounced the Sherman Reconstruction Bill as infamous. The Atlanta newspapers express no sympathy with the movement.

The Georgia wheat harvest has begun, with great promise.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina, advocates the acceptance of the Reconstruction Bill, the cultivation of good feeling between the whites and blacks, and the forming no alliance with either of the great political parties.

Some of the old members of the Mobile city government refuse re-appointment from General Pope, and their places are to be filled by negroes.

A Railroad Convention at Petersburg, Va., are consulting as to concerted action, for time-tables, &c., by Southern roads.

The Georgia cotton crop, it is thought, may be some four or five hundred thousand bales, or double that of last year.

One hundred and twenty thousand bales of cotton, or more than before the war, have reached Norfolk, Va., this season.

From Mexico.

MENDEZ was executed the 16th ult., by order of Escobedo, and died firmly.

Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo, and said:—: "I surrender yon my sword owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands."

His trial by court martial was fixed for the 29th ult. He issued the following proclamation:

COUNTRYMEN:—After the valor and patriotism of the Republican forces who have destroyed my scepter in this place, of which a tenacious defence was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race, after the bloody siege in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in abrogation and boldness, I will explain myself. Countrymen, I came to Mexico not only animated with the best faith of insuring felicity of all and each of us, but was called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon the Third. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me cowardly and infamously by the demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure, and shed the blood of her sons and your own.

When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe all monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleonic dynasty an account of my blood, and of the German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will Napoleon the Third be covered with shame from head to foot.

To-day he has already seen his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government and with the crown on my head torn in pieces.

Countrymen, here are my last words. I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico and serve as a warning to all ambitious and incautious princes, and that you will act with prudence and truthfulness, and may Providence save you and make you worthy of myself.

MAXIMILIAN.

Latest European News.

REPORT says that Napoleon and the Empress intend to visit St. Petersburg and Berlin in the autumn.

A simultaneous reduction of the military forces of all the leading European powers is much talked of and meets with favor among the rulers and high officials now in Paris.

The Emperor of Austria makes known his intention to proclaim universal amnesty to all imprisoned Austrian subjects, and all liable for political offenses prior to his coronation.

All the powers in diplomatic relations with Austria, save America, will be represented at Pesth at the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary.

The Turks are badly and constantly defeated in Crete.

Great rejoicings in London over the Czar's escape from the assassin. The Poles repudiate the crime.

The sentences of all the Fenians convicted are commuted by the British Government.

RECEIPTS.—The reported receipts from all sources of the various Societies whose anniversaries were held in New York, in May, show an increase upon those of former years. The following is a synoptic view:

American Female Guardian Society	$87,768 00
" Seamen's Friend	57,190 00
" Missionary Association	253,900 00
" Tract Society, New York	544,151 50
" Tract Society, Boston	135,466 22
" Foreign Christian Union	110,000 00
" Bible Society	734,089 14
" Board of Missions	446,942 00
" National Temperance Society	8,632 49
Total	$2,377,239 85

THE PANAMA RAILWAY.—Since the construction of this road across the Isthmus it has carried nearly 400,000 passengers and $675,000,000 of treasure, the latter from the Pacific to the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The silver shipments are gradually declining, and most of the silver transported is from the Pacific coast of South America. Of freight the road has transported 614,535 tons, but this year it is estimated the traffic will amount to 150,000 tons. America now controls the road, which runs through the territory of New Grenada, but England is making great exertions to get possession of it.

CHRISTIANITY A CAPITAL OFFENCE.—Rev. Paul Bagley, Missionary to Japan, China, India, &c., lately addressed a note to Secretary Seward, referring to the ancient unrepealed edict making christianity a capital offence in Japan; to which Acting Secretary F. W. Seward on June 4th replied:—"The subject has already been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government." The old law, from late signs, will doubtless be repealed. It grew out of troubles with the Portuguese, who albeit professed Christians, had decided filibustering tendencies in olden times.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—A delegation from the leading men of New England, among whom were Gov. Washburn and Mayor Stevens of Portland, Maine, Gov. Dillingham and Ex-Gov. Smith, Judge Poland and Hon. W. C. Smith of Vermont, were at Oswego, N. Y., the 6th inst., on railroad business of great importance. The project is to build a railroad from Portland, connecting at Montpelier with the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg line. It is proposed to make such connections as will form an unbroken railroad route from Portland to the Far West.

A WISE AND GOOD WORK.—Mr. S. B. Halliday, Superintendent of the New York House of Industry, has projected, and is now engaged in preparing, at a cost of $140,000, a "House for Working Women." It is intended to provide furnished apartments, with board, for five hundred women, and the whole cost not more than $3.50 for each per week. It will have reading-rooms and libraries, a ladies' gymnasium, bathing-rooms, and the two great requisitions are cleanliness and good deportment.

A SOURCE OF DISEASE IN WASHINGTON.—It has been discovered that back of the building used as a medical museum in Washington during the war a large number of human bodies had been deposited in sunken hogsheads. Physicians attribute the existing unhealthiness of the locality to this cause. The remains will be speedily removed.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT AT DETROIT.—Arrangements for a grand trial in that city for prizes of $1,200, are going on for August 15th, open to all Uncle Sam's boys, and the Canadians also. About that time the farmer's boys will be making the tallest kind of *hits* and *runs* in the harvest fields, and $1,200—broken shins thrown in—will be small potatoes.

A LARGE MICROSCOPE.—The Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., has just added to its apparatus the most powerful microscope in the West, at least. The performance of the instrument is as beautiful as its appearance. Its greatest magnifying power equal 1,300 diameters, or nearly 1,700,000 superficies.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT HARLEM.—The new suspension bridge over the East River at Harlem is finished, and a public opening will soon be made. About 35,000 tons of iron have been used in its construction, and it is said it will sustain a weight of one hundred tons to the square foot.

NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—This important body is in session at Albany, and now organizing for its work. Nineteen Standing Committees on the leading questions are proposed: for instance, Bill of Rights, Judiciary, Legislative, Executive, Suffrage, &c.

A NORFOLK, (Va.,) paper argues that money can be made by building wooden-ware factories in the edge of the Dismal Swamp. The swamp men are crippled for want of money, yet they are doing something. There are now a large number of cypress and juniper logs waiting for transportation. The business amounts to between $75,000 and $100,000 a year, and the supply of timber shows no sign of exhaustion.

SOME idea may be formed of the immense oyster trade of Norfolk, Va., from the fact that one firm in that city sent north, from September last to within a few days ago, 104,685 bushels. The firm had, during the busiest part of the season, no less than forty-seven vessels, transporting oysters, fish, terrapins, &c.

The News Condenser.

— There are 250,000 Jews in America.

— 100 buildings are going up in Meriden, Ct.

— Bonner of the Ledger reports $201,000 income.

— The plumbers in Boston are trying co-operation.

— Life insurance doubles in two years in this State.

— Hail stones large as hen's eggs lately fell in Missouri.

— The Fredonia Horse Fair is to be July 1st, 2d and 3d.

— The St. Louis high school building and site cost $75,000.

— Four hundred deaths last year from kerosene explosions.

— Nearly 2,000 buildings will go up at Toledo, O., this season.

— $4,432,500 worth of books on the war sold from Hartford, Ct.

— Jarvis Langdon, an Elmira coal dealer, reports $81,000 income.

— The London Times thinks Mexico needs guardianship by us.

— $1,000,000 worth of Florida cedar is sold yearly for lead pencils.

— The body of Artemus Ward has been brought to Maine for burial.

— The Canadian gold yield for the past three months has been $690,955.

— Cambridge, Vt., made 300 tons of butter last year worth $228,000.

— July 1st will be a Canadian holiday, as the Confederation begins then

— A new court house and jail are building at Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co.

— The French Free Masons have addressed their German brothers for peace.

— The town of You Bet, Cal., has voted to keep Sunday. Yuba Dam has not.

— Thaddeus Stevens was the founder of the Pennsylvania Free School System.

— The English and American departments at the Paris Exposition keep Sunday.

— Maj. B. Perley Poore of the Boston Journal is partially blind and in poor health.

— The Schenectady Locomotive Works run 8 hours daily, with 20 per cent. less wages.

— A Ladies' Tailoring Co-operative Association soon begins its work in Baltimore.

— A full-grown owl, embedded in the heart of a white oak log, came out at Salisbury, N. H.

— L. M. Sargeant, a well-known author, died the 2d at West Roxbury, Mass, aged 81 years.

— The heiress of Stephen Smith of Boston, at Pond Village, covers two acres, and cost $8,000.

— At a "tin wedding" in Vermont the bride eloped with a man and all the "tin" she could get.

— By a law passed last winter, a person seen on Sunday with gun or fish-rod can be arrested.

— The New York Co-operative Building Society numbers 183 workmen, with $650,000 capital.

— Alexandra is a name suggested for Russian America,—a feminine compliment to the Czar.

— 50,000,000 feet of lumber are left above St. Anthony Falls, Minn., by a fall of the Mississippi.

— There are 200 drinking clubs in Boston, each member using his own key and helping himself.

— The Annual Meeting of the New York State Teacher's Association is to be at Auburn July 23d.

— 10,000 boxes of candles worth $30,000 were melted into a grease spot by a recent fire in Cincinnati.

— A New Hampshire paper says Geo. Peabody once sawed wood to pay for a night's lodging in Concord.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, June 18, 1867.

OUR local money market is easy. For some time the amount of good paper offering at the banks has not been equal to the supply of funds. In a few days, when the wool market fairly opens, there will be more call for money. Millers are using very little currency, and will not do much business until new wheat is in market.

Money in New York is easier than last week, and rates of interest are lower. In Boston the market is easy. The Bulletin says:—"The banks are discounting long paper at 6 per cent., and are very glad to obtain the right stamp of notes and acceptances at this rate." At Cincinnati and Chicago money is rather close. The heavy failures at the latter point, in consequence of the decline in corn, wheat and flour, has tended to create a temporary stringency, and the banks are very shy of produce paper unless the margins are decidedly large.

Gold still rules unexpectedly high. Sales at the New York Board yesterday were made at 137¼. The U. S. Treasury at present is not selling gold. Sterling exchange has recently advanced. At the close of last week sight drafts sold as high as 110⅝.

On Saturday (June 15) the interest on the June issue of seven-thirties becomes payable. These notes are very widely distributed, and holders present their coupons to the nearest National Bank, as they have occasion to use the money. These payments will have no material effect upon financial matters generally.

The payment of the coupons of the July '65s will bring upon the market about $8,000,000 in gold. The balance in the Sub-Treasury at New York increased about three millions last week. The "bulls" at that point claim to control about forty millions in gold—probably half that sum is a large estimate—and therefore they successfully manipulate the market. Ere long they may be as much taken aback as the grain gamblers were at Chicago recently.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Our local Dry Goods trade this season has been better than was anticipated early in the spring. Dealers, however, have been obliged to be content with very small profits. They have been selling most articles upon a declining and exceedingly variable market. Eastern jobbers report the trade "flat, stale and unprofitable." Country merchants who wish to "sort up" can purchase some descriptions of goods at almost their own prices, just now, in New York and Boston. There will be no activity at the East until the commencement of the fall trade.

WOOL.—There has been very little wool of this year's clip offered for sale in Western New York thus far. Some small lots have been taken in this city, and in the villages in this and adjoining counties, at 40@45c. The latter price is the highest figure offered for the best quality. The sales in Boston last week were less than in any previous week for many months, footing up only about 400,000 lbs. Prices were low, and ranged, for domestic fleece, at 2@60c., and 41@57c. for the various grades of pulled. Many of the eastern woolen mills have stopped; others are running on half-time.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:

This condition of things is neither strange nor unexpected. It is the natural result of an over-stocked goods market, rigidly curtailed production, and the prospect of a large wool crop about to come upon the market at low prices. The present exigencies of consumption are very limited and easily satisfied. Manufacturers, in their present condition of incertitude touching the future course of trade, will not buy any more staple than is needed for present use, and even this they must get at low prices. They have no assurance that their products, now selling at unremunerative rates, will not fall still lower before the year is at an end, and they cannot afford to pile up more goods at a risk.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The new crop of wheat from Georgia is beginning to reach New York. The first lot of white wheat that arrived was sold at four dollars per bushel.

The prices of wheat and flour, both at the East and West, are declining. The fall has not been so rapid the past week as for the week ending June 8. The receipts of wheat at Milwaukee, last week, were 150,309 bushels, against 443,876 for the corresponding week last year. Eastern millers are buying some at Chicago and Milwaukee, but they are very cautious purchasers. They are grinding a little to supply local trade, but evidently see no money in flour at present prices for wheat.

CORN.—There has been a very large decline in corn in the last two weeks. Prices have rallied somewhat in the last few days, and sales were made at Chicago 10 to 15c. per bu. higher than on the 10th. Corn fell in sympathy with wheat, but the supply in the country would not seem to indicate continued low prices.

THE GROWING CROPS.—The weather in this region is exceedingly favorable for the growing crops. Winter wheat is looking remarkably well. Reports in regard to crop prospects from the West could not well be more flattering, particularly in regard to winter and spring wheat. Corn, though backward, in most localities is growing well. There was a good deal of late planting, but with a favorable fall there is time enough for the crop to mature.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15,00@16,00	Apples, green	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. red wheat	14,50@14,75	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,25@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@ 65c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	3,00@ 3,00	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@ 1,20	Carrots	40@ 40
Do. new	1,20@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,50@ 1,75	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Oats	80@ 85c	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Barley	1,10@ 1,15	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Sheep pelts, each	50c@ 3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,00@3,50
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14½@ 15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@ 11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@6,92
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. small egg	0,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Butter, choice roll	18@ 20c	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Do. packed	13@ 14	Do. soft	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. factory	18@ 20	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Wool, ₩ lb.	40@ 45c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Hops	50@ 65
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	21@ 21	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13½
Hay ₩ ton	$11,00@22,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, JUNE 15—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@27c. Flour, sales at $7,75@13,50. Wheat, $2,10@2,85. Rye, $1,30@1,40. Barley, $1,15@1,15. Corn, $0,90@1,13. Oats, 75@85c. Pork, new mess, $21,00@21,25; old do. $20,75@21,00; prime, $18,50@18,75. Beef, new plain mess, $14,50@22,00; new extra mess, $23,00@27,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $39,00@40,50. Pork hams, 12@13½ cts. Shoulders, 8½@8¾cts. Lard, 12@13 cts. Butter, 10@25c. Cheese, 7@16c. Hops, 30@65c. Peas, $1,15.

Albany, June 15—Flour, sales at $11,75@15,50; rye flour, $9,00@9,25; corn meal, 2,25@2,37 ₩ 100. Wheat, none; Rye, $1,30@1,35. Corn, $1,08@1,15; Oats, 76@85c. Barley $1,23. Butter, 20@20c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 15@17c.

Buffalo, June 15—Flour, sales at $11,00@12,00; Wheat, $2,30@2,35; Corn, 90@100cts; Barley, $1,08@1,18; Rye, $1,30@1,40. Provisions—Pork, $22,25; Lard, 13¾@13¾c; Hams, 15c; Shoulders, 11c.; Butter, 20@25c; Cheese, 12@16c.

Chicago, June 15—Flour, $10,25@11,75; Wheat, $1,72@2,03; Corn, 56@85 cents; Oats, 65@71c; Rye, $1,00@1,01; Barley, 90c@$1,09. Pork, mess, $21,00@21,00; Lard, 11½@11¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, June 14.—Flour ranges from $7,25@7,75; Wheat, spring, $1,60@1,70; fall, $1,70@1,85; Oats, 42@45c; Barley, 50@55c; Peas, 61@65c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $19,50; prime, $14,50@14,75; Bacon, 8@10c; Hams, 9½@11c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 8½@9½c; Butter, 9@15c; Cheese, 11@14c; Eggs, 9½@10c. Hay, $13@16; Straw, $6@7. Dried apples, 10½@11c. Potatoes, 45@50c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, June 11.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@19½; Cows and Calves, $50@150; Veal Calves, 6@13c; Sheep and Lambs, $6,00@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,00@7,75; light and medium, $7,00@7,25.

Albany, June 13—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@10½c. Milch Cows, $50@80. Sheep, common to good, 7@8½c; Hogs, 6½@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, June 13—Beeves, sales at 11@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@113; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 6@8cts; extra, 8½@8¾c; in lots, $4,00@8,00 per head. Veal Calves, 5@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8c; retail 9@10c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, June 15—Beeves range at from $5,00@7,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $4,75@6,50; Hogs, $4,75@6,25.

Toronto, June 14.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $3@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15.—Wool, market is active at previous prices. Sales 400,000 lbs. at 48@50c. for domestic fleece; 70@74c for picklocks; 40@52½c for extra pulled; 22@29c for California; 22½@32c for Texas; 42½c for Cape, and 16c for East India.

Cincinnati, June 13—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Ohio and Indiana—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 48@50c. Tub-washed, 45@48c.

Boston, June 13—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 5@75c; fine, 62@63c; medium, 56@60c; coarse, 48@53c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 59@61c; fine, 58@59; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 47@50c. Other Western—Fine, 50@52c; medium, 52@55c; common, 43@48c; California, 18@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 52@55c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@34c; Cape Good Hope, 33@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@35c; East India, 18@52c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

EXCELSIOR FARM GATE.—THE BEST and cheapest gate made! Agents wanted to sell town and farm rights. Send for Circular to H. B. NORTON, No. 10 Baker's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND ALL FAMILIES.—A new "Invention"—thousands of dollars can be made yearly by its use, in every home. For sample and instructions address
909 2t E. W. ATWOOD, Box 2,133, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE SPORTING MANS EMPORIUM.—Send your address on a stamped envelope for our mammoth Catalogue of Points, Books and Fancy Articles of every description. Address
WM. H. DYKE & CO., Box 189, Troy, N. Y.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in 21 days. Satisfaction given, or money refunded. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents a package. Address
E. H. COLVIN, Hadley Station, Ills.

ANY ONE OF THE TENS of THOUSANDS who gives the Rural a glad welcome is liable to suffer, or perhaps, is suffering with Neuralgia. We mail to any address the NEW-NEURALGIA SPECIFIC on receipt of 25 cts. *A sure cure in all cases.* Dealers send for wholesale rates to the proprietors.
909-2t UPJOHN & TYLER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER, 5 Years established—richest and raciest paper published—3 pages, 32 columns, illustrated. Valuable Gift to every subscriber. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only 50 cts. a year. Specimen, 10 cts. Send 50 cts. and receive gift and paper for a whole year. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H. 909-2

25,000 MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED to sell the most salable article of the age. Agents can easily clear $20 per day. Sample and Circular sent free. Can be done at home or traveling. For further particulars address
GEORGE KUHN & CO.,
No. 480 Broadway, New York.
N. B.—This is no Humbug or Gift Enterprise.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₩ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₩ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names of clubs, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

STENCIL Tools and Stock—Cheapest and best. M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Boston, Mass.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company,
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
Mead's Grape Culture—Harper & Brothers.
Sheep Farmers this Way—H Thompson.
Catarrh—Wm R Prince.
Star Spangled Banner.
Neuralgia Specific—Upjohn & Tyler.
Markham's Excelsior Croquet—D M Dewey.
The Sporting Man's Emporium—Wm H Dyke & Co.
Golden Compound—E H Colvin.
Excelsior Farm Gate—H B Norton.
Pipe Wells—Pierce Brothers.
Male and Female Agents Wanted—Geo Kuhn & Co.
Important to Farmers—E W Atwood.
The Way to Make Money—Dixon & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All about Mowing and Reaping Machines.
Willis' Stump Machine.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Special Notices.

All About Mowing and Reaping Machines.

FRAUD AND HUMBUG EXPOSED.

THERE has been, and is now, such an amount of misrepresentation in reference to the trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines at Auburn, N. Y., last July by a committee of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society, accompanied with such gross libels upon us and our machines, that "*Forbearance* has ceased to be a virtue" indeed.

Some unscrupulous manufacturers and their agents for their own selfish and greedy purposes have published in newspapers, pamphlets and circulars, what purports to be the Report, or *extracts* from the Report of the Committee. These publications are *false and garbled* and "*made up*" to suit eastern machines and cast odium upon others. They ALL claim having received *the first* premium or medal, leaving it *to be inferred* that there was but *one first premium*; whereas, in truth there were *Eleven Premiums and Medals*, awarded to as many different styles and makers of mowing machines, and would have been more if fair play and honor had been observed. These *garbled and false* publications make certain machines stand higher than others by taking the highest credit marks of *their* machines and the lowest ones of *ours*. Now by this rule we find in the COMMITTEE'S PUBLISHED REPORT, that DODGE'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER, Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined, made by Dodge, Stevenson & Co., was THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER at the trial; that it had THE LEAST SIDE DRAFT; that it was marked for quality of work two higher than Buckeye, and nearly double that of the Walter A. Wood Mowers on the most *difficult* piece of work during the trial, viz., Lodged Clover and Weeds in the Leach lot.

Here are the figures of the principal machines as published by the Committee. The No. 40 represents perfection:

Name of Machine,	Qual. work. Mow'g	Qual. work. Reap'g	Side draft.	Direct draft.
Columbian; Am. Ag. Works,	26	31	8¼	270
Walter A. Wood's Mower,	19	32	7½	247
Marsh; Wm. A. Halladay,	28	not giv'n	7½	272
Cayuga Chief,	30	28	6	291
Kirby; D. M. Osborne & Co.,	32	32	8	250
Buckeye; Adriance, Platt & Co	30	31	5	220
Dodge's Patent; Dodge, Stevenson & Co.,	37	37	2¼	213

Our machine *was awarded the preference* in Class 5 as a *Mower, Hand or Self-Raker, as preferred*, in the same machine, and the above clearly shows that it was entitled to it. HIRAM CURTIS of Albion, N. Y., who manufactures a machine he calls the Buckeye, did not have any machines at the trial, and for his gross libels upon us and our machines we have appealed to the courts for redress.

We have no objection to *fair competition*, be it ever so spirited, but when downright lying and malicious falsehoods are resorted to we shall defend ourselves in a proper manner against any and all such.

The immense popularity and sale of our machines has caused alarm amongst the *old concerns*, relying on reputations earned years ago; hence the fluttering, which is good evidence that *somebody is hurt*.

FARMERS! READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS. YOU CAN RELY ON THEIR TRUTHFULNESS.

909-4t DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.
Auburn, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE.

DURING the recent civil war a division of the "Boys in Blue," camped on the premises of W. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., familiarly known as "Extra Billy Smith," and cut over some sixty acres of his wood land. The stumps were there and in the way. Being on a visit to this section, he saw WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE, and ordered one. Having tested its capacity, he writes a flattering letter to Mr. W. in commendation of the Machine which has proved to possess all the power claimed for it in the removal of stumps from the soil. He regards the Machine as a great acquisition.

Look out for the Children. Many deaths occur from eating unripe fruit. Every family should have COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE at hand in case of emergency. It will speedily correct the stomach in cases of Cholera Morbus, if taken in season.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement*; that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 907-tf.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

New Advertisements.

PIPE WELLS.—The Subscribers having purchased the right of the United States, will sell territory for the same. Address,
909-2t PIERCE BROTHERS, Romer, N. Y.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY—And how to keep it,—mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. Address DIXON & CO.,
909-4t No. 58 Vandam St., New York.

CATARRH! Bronchitis! Scrofula of every kind! Positive Cures!—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for 40 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, having discovered the Remedial Plants which eradicate forever these fatal Diseases, which the pretenders have never cured in any case, he guarantees the success of his Sovereign Remedies. Explanatory Circular one stamp. Treatise on all Diseases, 20 cts. and stamp.

SHEEP FARMERS THIS WAY.—THE LATEST THING OUT; THOMPSON'S PATENT COMBINATION STAMPS for marking and numbering sheep. Uses a combination of any letters or figures at once. Independent fastening's. Letters are as easily and rapidly changed as picked up with the fingers. Sent by Express, charges paid, at following prices:—Letter stamp, $3; Figure stamp, combination handle full set numerals, $3,50, both $6; two letter stamps, $5,50; three do, $8; five do, $18; ten do, $23; fifteen do, $30. Figure stamps, two, $6,50; three do, $9,50; five do, $15; ten do, $27; fifteen do, $35. Sent promptly on receipt of price; same deduction made if part of each are ordered. AGENTS WANTED. Address
H. THOMPSON, Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

MEAD'S GRAPE CULTURE.—

American Grape Culture & Wine-Making.

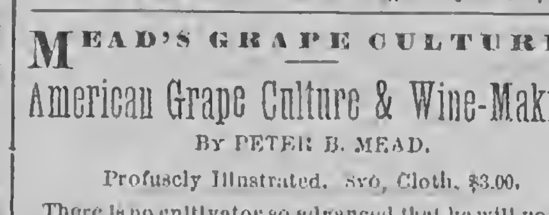
BY PETER B. MEAD.

Profusely Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $3.00.

There is no cultivator so advanced that he will not find his own ideas quickened into greater clearness and accuracy by reading it, and beginners will find it a thorough and safe guide in all that relates to the vine.—*From Letter of Dr. Grant.*

It is the best book on the subject that we have seen.—*Evening Post.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of $3,00.



MARKHAM'S EXCELSIOR CROQUET.—Best and cheapest—sold for half the price charged last year. ☞ A perfect fine set with book of the game in case—well made. Sent Express charges paid on receipt of $7. ☞ Croquet books describing the game mailed on receipt of 10 cts. ☞ Every Female Seminary, School House, or Private Lawn should have a sett of croquet—especially for Young Ladies' out door recreation.
Address D. M. DEWEY, Agent,
Bookseller, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Was the only machine which received the unqualified praise of the Judges at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, in July last. It was awarded the

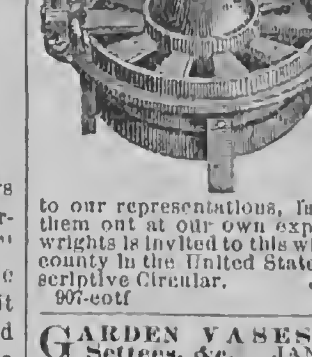
Grand Gold Medal in Class One,

For superiority over all competitors in lightness of draft, freedom from side-draft, portability, facility of management, perfection of mechanical construction, strength and durability. It was the only machine which received the mark for perfect work in all kinds of grass. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by inferior machines, which are offered as something combined with a Buckeye, as they only attempt to *steal the reputation* of the Buckeye to cover their own defects.

☞ Descriptive Circulars of the Genuine Buckeye and Synopsis of the Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.

Manufacturers.—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & Co., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 909-1t

BODINE'S JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL, combining great economy in the use of water, simplicity, durability, and general adaptation to all positions in which water can be used as a motive power.



The undersigned manufacturers of the above wheel are prepared to furnish and warrant the same to give more power than any overshot or other turbine wheel made using the same amount of water. These wheels have been tested with all the wheels of note in the country, and have never failed to prove their superiority. We therefore propose to put them in for any responsible party, warranting them to work up to our representations, failing in which we will take them out at our own expense. The attention of millwrights is invited to this wheel. Agents wanted in every county in the United States and Canadas. Send for descriptive Circular. J. H. BODINE & CO.,
907-eotf Mount Morris, New York.

GARDEN VASES—Fountains, Statuary, Settees, &c. JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
906-4t Corner Reade Center and Elm Sts., New York.

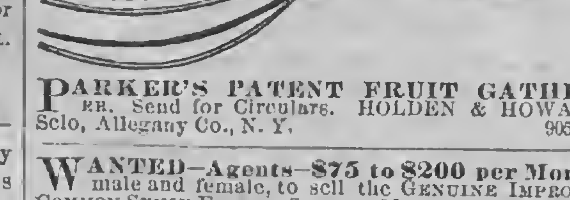
A VINELAND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, or exchange, for a good farm in Central or Western New York, consisting of 12 acres of land, one and one-eighth miles from P. O., &c.; 5 acres in fruit upon which is a good two story house. Price, $5,000. The house and five acres in fruit will be sold separate if desired. Terms of payment reasonable. Address
908-2t J. D. BENTLEY, Vineland, N. J.

MOWING MACHINE KNIVES and Sickles complete, or in sections, at wholesale or retail, by
905-7t SWEET, BARNES & CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT—CAN BE secured in a business that will pay from $5 to $10 ⅌ day, by selling our Aerating Machines. They will sell in every family. For full particulars address
905-tf HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY. 1,000 TESTS—NOT ONE FAILURE.
Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.
One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS.
Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April 16, 1867.
The best cure I have ever used. ROB'T J. SWAN.
Geneva, April 16, 1867.
I cured 50 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. BENNETT.
Geneva, April 6, 1867.
I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. JOHN E. BOOTHE.
Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.
Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1 ⅌ bottle. C. REMINGTON, Agent, Manufacturer, Geneva, N. Y. 902-9t
DEMAS, BARNES & CO., Agents, New York.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.



PARKER'S PATENT FRUIT GATHERER. Send for Circulars. HOLDEN & HOWARD, Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y. 905-tf

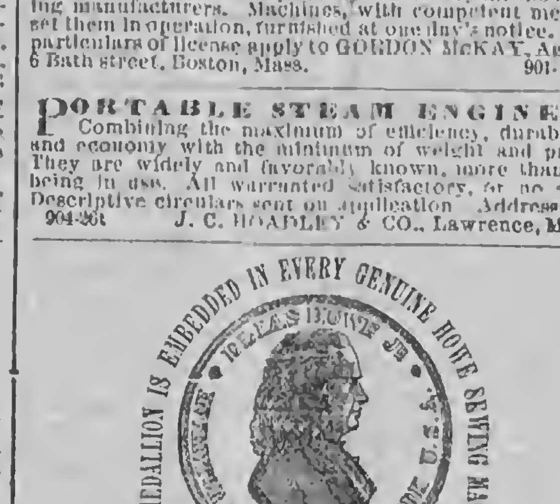
WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per Month, male and female, to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Address
906-4t SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples.
I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

AGENTS WANTED—In every County of the United States, to sell the New Double Maps of the UNITED STATES and WORLD. Showing Russian America, Pacific RR, Atlantic Cable, and population of every county in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue giving full particulars and terms. Address
GAYLORD WATSON,
No. 16 Beekman Street, New York, or,
A. B. CLOSSON, JR., 38 West 4th St, Cincinnati, O.

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
904-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.



THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES,

699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 100 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
894-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal.
899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXURIANT growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.

SPENCER'S PATENT

Self-Sealing Fruit Jars,

The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your Interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.

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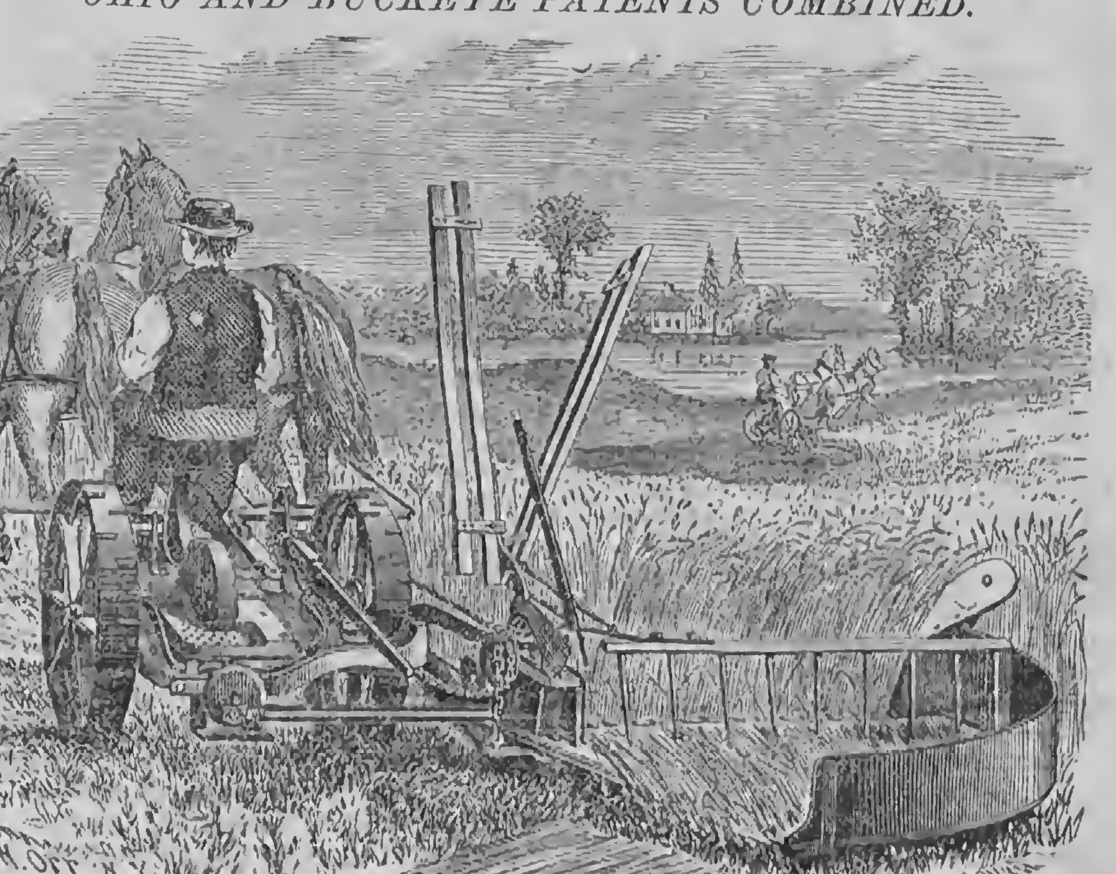

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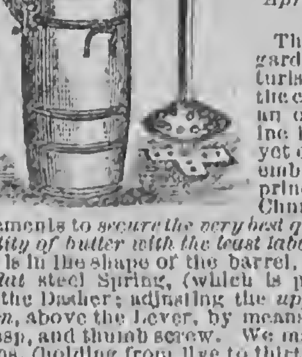

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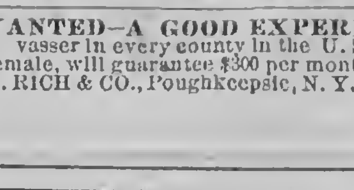

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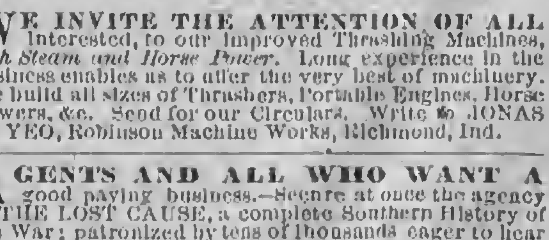

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A JUNE MORNING.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

The dew is in the daisy and the bird is in her nest.
And the lily, the white lily, is in bloom;
A honey-bee is rocking like a baby on her breast,
And the soft air is delicious with its freshness and perfume.

There's a humming in the clover, there's a rustle in the trees,
There's a laughter of the children on the lea;
For June is but a holiday to natures such as these,
The blameless and the pure of heart, the simple and the free.

The blue without a cloudlet is an opal of rich dye,
The earth a mighty emerald below;
And clouds, when any clouds are, make lovelier the sky,
Like a flock of sheep from washing, all moving white and slow.

A soft illusive purple is over the wide sea,
And where the sun has touched it is a dance,
As if a million Nalads, unseen of you and me,
Were dinting with their tiny feet the undulant expanse.

The very air exhilarates our senses and our soul,
We drink the true elixir at its spring;
The life that overmantles the jeweled sapphire bowl
Where the earth' floats like a bubble within its beaded ring.

I have quaffed the breath of lilies, I have sipped the rose's wine,
And my nerves have caught the joyance of the dew:
All the birds have set my pulses to a melody as fine
As their own, and theirs articulates the tone of every hue.

Oh! the beauty of the morning in the redolence of June,
Is a draught to thrill and gladden all the blood;
To warm us to thanksgiving as it wakes the birds to tune,
Till dance our hearts as David danced before the ark of God.

The wine-cup of the spoils has not a draught like this,
That thrills us without burning, without loss;
Life leaps to nobler issues, as if a mother's kiss
Had strengthened us for action, to strive or bear the cross! [*From the Advocate.*

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MILLY'S LETTERS.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

[Continued from page 196, last number.]

III.

BRIER HILL, Dec. 23.

DEAR MADGE:—Three letters from your precious self lie here just under my hand, unanswered, and I am just as surprised myself as you can well be at my long silence; the worst of it is that I have not the least shadow of an excuse. Did you ever see a robin perched among the pink blooms of an old apple tree, looking around as if too happy to sing? Did you ever see a humming-bird flitting through the garden, alight on a dozen different flowers in a minute, and finally coming to a simple clover blossom that had found its way to the very edge of the grass, drop down upon it, losing all desire, apparently, to try its wings again? There, you need not laugh! I didn't mean to compare myself either to a robin or a humming-bird, but their ease is mine. I have been literally too happy to sing aloud, though my heart has been full of songs! I have been too satisfied with my one little red clover to let my gaze wander! Do you ask what all this means? Well, it's a long story, but, if you have time to read a long letter, I will begin at the beginning.

The same week that your first letter came, indeed, he brought it up in his own hand, ROBERT GREEN came home. Now, MADGIE, please call up to your mind half-a-dozen quotations to prove that "the rose by any other name," etc., and don't laugh at his name. He is Mrs. STOKES younger brother, some like her in his gentle ways and kindly manners, but more refined. You *will* laugh, I know, so laugh away and may it do your heart good! ROBERT—he will not have me call him anything else now—was at college when his sister SUSIE was married to Farmer STOKES, and directly after went to Germany, where he has spent most of his time studying, so that they have not seen each other for five long years. Ah! dear, if you only knew how much they all love him, and how well he deserves it! It seems strange enough to think he should have seen anything to fancy in me, for, you know, my face is one of the plainest, and there is nothing pleasant or sunny about me unless it be my temper. I positively do not ever remember to have been angry in my life,—but then that is only a negative quality, after all.

Only two months since I saw him first, and already he has won my poor little heart all to himself; yet I do not love you the less, dear MADGIE—indeed, I think I love all my other friends the more. Well, he came up to the house that evening with my letter in his hand, and that served as an introduction, for when I heard him read the superscription, I almost snatched it out of his hand, and he laughed at me so heartily that I was obliged to laugh myself, and we have been friends from that minute. Then Mrs. STOKES had heard his voice, and came to the door and took him in her arms and kissed him a hundred times, I should think, all the while calling him her "dearest ROB." Maybe he was *then*, but he is mine now! She was going to introduce him to me at the tea-table, but he declared he had had a sufficient introduction. No one could look in his frank, manly face and not like him; no! not even you, MADGE, though you do call yourself a stoic.

He stayed for a month then, and we had rides and walks and picnics innumerable, and long quiet evenings at home, and then—he went away. Two long weeks I had in which to find out that life did not seem so much of a holiday without him, nor yet such earnest living; so, when he came back, I could not help greeting him just as cordially as if we had been friends for half a life-time; and he told me, night before last, that my actual daily presence was all he needed to make life bright and happy, and asked me to be his wife. And that isn't all he told me, MADGE, darling; you would never guess it, he is so cheerful and jol—; there! I had almost said *jolly*, but he isn't *that* you know, only it *does* seem queer that he should be a minister! He is good enough for one, I am sure, but I am very much afraid that MILLY FRANKLIN isn't half good enough for a minister's wife.

He is coming on here to see his *sister* in the spring, and then he will come home with me to ask my dear father and mother to give him their only child. But, MADGE, I must stop all this chit-chat about myself, or I shall have no room left to tell you of CLAIRE. Do you remember CHARLIE WILSON? Yes! I see you smile! It is the same handsome CHARLIE whom we thought CLAIRE would marry before her uncle's failure, and now he is only just started in business for himself, and came up here to Brier Hill to see MISS AUBRAY, and persuade her to sit down in his pleasant little home as its mistress. And CLAIRE! what do you suppose she did? Why, she refused him, and sent him home so lonely and despairing. Oh! I shall never forget the white face he wore when he went down the hill. Never! Well, I took CLAIRE to task, and told her she must be crazy to give up an honest man's love for the sake of being independent; and then I told her of my own happiness and content, and said I was *so* sorry for her, but she only smiled a half-sad smile as she said "I, too, am content, MILLY."

To-night, I said to her, as we were coming back from the post-office, where I had been to get ROBERT'S letter, that I did not see how she could live without some one to love as *I* love my own noble ROBERT. "Why," said I, "if I had no one to love already, CLAIRE, I believe I should actually try to induce old REGULUS, himself, to fall in love with me." You should have seen how CLAIRE looked at me; her eyes fairly flashed as she gave me a very just rebuke for my levity. Dear cousin CLAIRE! how good and pure she is! She sees good in everybody, and always labors to hide their defects, even when they must be apparent to her own eyes. But then she always was better than any one else I knew, even when she seemed so gay and careless. But to think of her taking JOHN BOWEN'S part! Could he have heard, he surely would have loved her for it!

The moon is shining in upon me as I write, and I long to put out the light and draw up the curtains. I can lie here on the bed and look out at the deep blue of the sky and watch the stars as they shine down upon me with such a tender light; a light tenderer far than they *used* to yield to MILLY FRANKLIN'S tired vision.

Good night, MADGE.

Your happy MILLY.

IV.

BRIER HILL, Dec. 31.

THE last day of the dear old year, MADGE; the day that you and I were to have spent together, and now the nearest approach to it is sitting down to my desk and talking to you. How oddly things happen, darling, and how little as we mean they shall: yet all is for the *best*; of this we are certain, because He holds our lives in His hands, and guards and guides us with a *Father's* ever-watchful care.

Christmas came and went joyously enough, for all it was the very first holiday I have ever spent away from home; but these people, with whom we are domesticated, have a peculiar faculty of making every one feel at home, and it was almost dusk before I began to realize that I was just the least bit homesick. I missed my father, with his genial smile and cheerful repartee; mother, with her ready caress, and you too, my more than sister! Yes, I missed you all, and I would have given a good deal to have been able to steal away by myself and just indulge in a good, hearty cry; but I think they all suspected me, for I could find no chance of escape.

JOHN BOWEN came in before the evening was over, and he and the children had a real old-fashioned game of romps! We laughed, CLAIRE and I, to see how he seemed to enjoy it, entering into it with all the free abandon of boyhood, and BENNY himself could not laugh more heartily or shout with more eagerness than he did, seemingly. I suppose it was all to please them, though CLAIRE did say there were some people of just that nature, who could, at the proper season, throw aside their usual manner, and show their hearts as GOD made them—full of rapture. I asked her if she did not think it a little undignified for Mr. BOWEN to make himself so thoroughly one of them, but she only said, with a queer little smile playing about her lips, "certainly not," and I couldn't say another word.

We had a grand Christmas tree, full of twinkling lights and precious gifts; precious for the sake of those whose love dictated their bestowal, as well as for their intrinsic value. BENNY was loaded down with toys of all kinds, while the older ones had each their share. Father had sent me a box of things from home, but in CLAIRE'S care, so that I knew nothing of it until, one after another, the gifts were taken down and passed to me with the familiar names attached. Father sent me an exquisite little pin of diamonds and emeralds in a tiny cluster, (I wonder if I shall ever dare wear it when I am a minister's wife?) and mother sent me a very pretty gold watch and chain. Your face looked out at me from that little casket where it lay nestled so snugly, and I could almost fancy the lips were parting for a real home-chat.

I was beginning to think I had the heart-ache, but all these testimonials of a triple love roused me from that selfish wanting to grieve, and I was as glad and happy as the *rest* of the children.

CLAIRE seemed a new creature that night. I don't know what spirit had entered in and taken possession of her quiet self, for quiet she *has* been for the past few months; but she seemed fairly brimming over with gladness. As I looked at her I thought of that sweet line of a poem you and I have read so often—

"The world that knows itself too sad, is proud to keep some faces glad."

Hers wore a more perfect look of happiness than I ever knew it to do before. In every mood CLAIRE is beautiful! I have seen her when her heart was as tender as a little child's over the grief of another, and I have seen her calm and still over her own; tearful over the desolation that had fallen into some other young life, yet cheerful when her own looked dark and stern. I wondered at her for a good, long hour, and finally, when we were together in our room, I said, only half-seriously, "What gift have you had, CLAIRE, to make your face such a revelation of joy?" What do you suppose she did? Why, came and laid her head down on my shoulder and burst into tears. What could I do or say? But I soon found I had no need to comfort her, for hers were tears of joy. Our dear CLAIRE *loves and is beloved.* You will look inquiries, as I did, and it may be that you will be as heartily surprised when you know that JOHN BOWEN is the fortunate man. I must look at him through different eyes hereafter, and so must you, dear. Perhaps I have prejudiced you; if so, forget it, for has he not made CLAIRE as happy as a woman can be?

So our Christmas ended in a joyful surprise, and the bells that rang out at midnight rung in a happy future, and tolled a requiem over past possibilities of sorrow.

Your affectionate MILLY FRANKLIN.

V.

BRIER HILL, Feb. 16.

MY DEAR MADGE:—If the lines do not run straight and the words do not flow smoothly, blame my love, not me! To-morrow he is coming! He is coming! And the day clothes itself in a happier light, and the sweetest of songs rhyme on in my heart!

Do you remember that exquisite little poem of TENNYSON'S on the approach of the loved one? How the flowers listened and greeted her in their own quaint language? I could make it all seem real now, those beautiful conceits; but summer is yet far off with her buds and blossoms, and the chill wind sobs and sighs through the windows of the night; but with it all there is no sense of dreariness in my heart. All is joy and exultation; sweet anticipations of what will be yet sweeter realities! So the evening wears on, and night is almost here, and I will slumber till the "dawn of the glad day."

Somehow I can never lie down and watch the stars on these clear, still winter nights without thinking of that quaintest of eastern legends, which some among the wandering tribes of the desert hold for truth,—that the beautiful far-off stars we watch with such delight are torches carried in the hands of our own loved ones who have crossed the river, to light with hope and love the footsteps of the living over the rough and uncertain ways of life. Isn't it a pleasant thought for those who wait? Little AMY, my baby-sister, is the one friend I have lost hitherto; yet not *lost*, for I know I shall greet her again when those pearly gates of life are opened to me. She died in the summer, you know, and that was all the thought I had then to comfort me—that she would be laid under the warm, green sod, where violets would bud and bloom, and the starry myrtle cling. I think I should never wish to die in winter. A grave seems so solitary then, so shut off from the world of life and sunshine!

How glad I shall be when the spring finds her cheerful way to this hillside! CLAIRE says all seasons are alike when one is near the beloved one; but do you believe it? It makes a wide difference, I acknowledge, but my birth-place, you must remember, was in a valley, and I love the warm, genial atmosphere, and yearn for the returning flight of birds. The influences which surrounded my life all those early days cling to me still. When May-day comes I rejoice with the merriest child that—

The glad, bright summer is coming, dear,
The fields will be full of flowers,
The soft winds laugh in their merry glee,
And toy with the sunny hours!

You asked me, in your last letter, how I liked my *studies* thus far. I really think I like them better every day; for its own sake first—and then you know there are so many little things I shall need to know as a minister's wife, that I am glad of this long winter in which to learn. I have taken up a *new* branch of study lately, with good Mrs. STOKES for instructor; and you would laugh, no doubt, could you step into her neat little kitchen, every Saturday morning, and see me, with my sleeves rolled up, a big apron tied on, and my hands—that *used* to be skilled only in running over the keys of my Erard, and in dainty embroidery—immersed in *flour*. Yes, flour! You should have seen the two loaves of bread I baked the other day, and the pies! You might have held up your hands in astonishment, but you would, I am quite sure, have relished a taste.

CLAIRE said she could not understand it, and wanted to know who had been taking me to task for my ignorance. But no one has said a word to me of my failings, only since I have thought of being really mistress in a home of my own, I have grown ambitions to have it *not excelled*. That is all; and I really think, MADGE, that we ought to know all these plain duties that make home so much more a place of comfort and content. I knew I should never be allowed to go near the kitchen at home, so I just concluded to learn here.

I have been studying German, too, with JOHN BOWEN, out of school hours, for it is ROBERT'S favorite language, and he will be so happily disappointed when he finds I can read with him. Ah! it's worth one's while to go through a good deal of trouble, toil and vexation to win a real proud, glad smile from the one you love best on earth.

Only wait a year or two, MADGE, and see if you don't say so, too?

CLAIRE is out for a walk. They insisted on my going, too, but I told them I had letters to write, and I scarcely think they missed me when they were once out of sight. It is real pleasant to watch and see how even the younger scholars have become conscious of this new tie between their beloved teachers, and at the same time how carefully they refrain from any hint toward such an understanding. I don't know what they will do when they have to accept a *new* teacher, but I hope a good and kind one—and one, withal, as *patient* as CLAIRE—may fall to their lot.

I must write a letter to mother before I sleep; so good night, and all good angels guard you.

Your true and loving MILLY FRANKLIN.

[Concluded next week.]

MISS GARRETT, the celebrated London female physician, is described as a slender, golden-haired young lady, dressed with a taste which few English women possess. It was curious to hear the girlish little creature in white silk talk of her practice, her office, and the daily work she did. As a patient was waiting for her at the time, the observer had only a brief interview.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 42 letters.
My 9, 40, 36, 19, 8, 42, 5, 21 was a celebrated King of Sparta.
My 30, 5, 32, 6, 26, 11, 36, 19 was a temple at Rome.
My 37, 36, 36, 7 was a Commodore in the American Navy.
My 38, 27, 38, 35, 10, 36, 19 was an ancient city.
My 30, 1, 15, 20, 8, 41, 16 was a very noted sculptor of Athens.
My 23, 33, 19, 2 was a Queen of England.
My 34, 5, 35, 17, 36, 39 was a President of the United States.
My 30, 18, 39, 3, 22, 32, 19, 36, 33 was a temple sacred to Minerva.
My 4, 29, 33, 39, 35, 28, 5, 19, 2 was a Governor of Massachusetts.
My 39, 23, 30, 13, 5, 2, 24 was a distinguished Painter.
My 30, 25, 18, 12, 26 was a noted Athenean Philosopher.
My 14, 8, 31, 9 was a Confederate General in the late rebellion.
My whole is a proverb of Solomon.

Gainesville, N. Y. J. M. BRAINERN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

TAFOL NO! TOALF NO! GUHRTHO HTE ZRUEA DTEI,
HO! IFITNABUE NOMO, TATH MTECE'C OT DEIGL
ELKIYRIAF TBOA, HWTI YTH VLIERS IAST,
GONIWO HET THERAB FO HTE GISNIR IGEA;
OLFAT NO! AFOLT NO! NI YTH INEFRCAG TEAST,
DAN RBAE OT STI NHAVE YHT CSITMY GIEHTRF.

Bethlehem, N. Y. E. VAN ALLEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

QUESTION.

WHAT number is that which being divided by 11 leaves a remainder of 3; divided by 19 leaves a remainder of 5; and divided by 29 shall leave a remainder of 10?

New London, N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 907.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Education makes the man.

Answer to Anagram:
Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Answer to puzzle:—9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8 6 4 1 9 7 5 3 2

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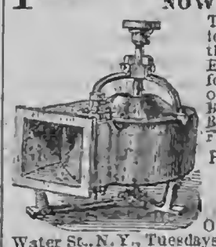
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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—DEATH OF COMMISSIONER NEWTON.

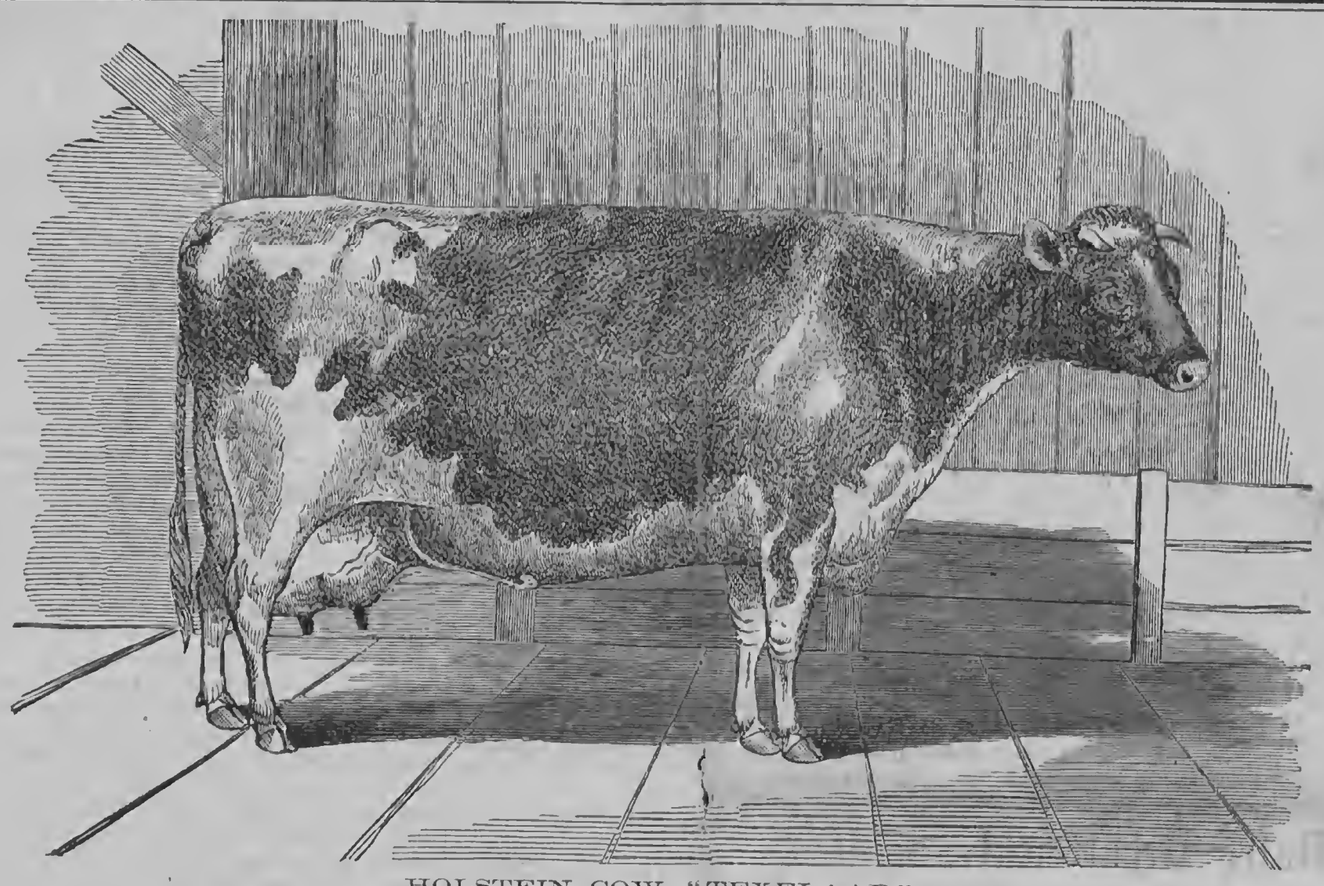
DURING a recent visit to Washington we had opportunity to learn somewhat concerning the Agricultural Department, and the men by whom its principal operations are conducted. We then purposed giving an article containing our impressions in regard to the workings of the Department, and the competency of the Commissioner and his principal co-laborers, but causes beyond our control precluded us, while at the South, and since our return, from fulfilling the purpose,—and now we learn that ISAAC NEWTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has departed this life. This event induces us to say, hurriedly and briefly, some things which we intended to have expressed in a deliberate and extended article.

It is proper to state that our first visit to the Department, and acquaintance with Mr. NEWTON and his principal aids, was over two years ago—in March, 1865,—and that some of our opinions concerning the Commissioner and Department were modified, and certain prejudices removed. We found Mr. NEWTON a more competent man, especially in practical knowledge and executive ability, than had been represented, though we did not believe him qualified for the important position he occupied. Among his aids or superintendents were several gentlemen of decided ability—particularly JAMES S. GRINNELL, then Chief Clerk, J. R. DODGE, Statistician, TOWNEND GLOVER, Entomologist, and WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens. From what we then saw and learned of the operations of the Department, and the heads of its various branches, we hoped for beneficial results; and as there was little or no probability that any effort to remove the Commissioner would prove successful, we concluded to refrain from making or joining in further complaints or criticisms and await the progress of events.

At the time of our recent visit—two months ago this week—we found the various branches of the Department in a much better condition than formerly, some of them exhibiting marked evidences of progress and improvement in the right direction. This was especially true of the Cabinet or Museum so long and ably managed by Prof. GLOVER,—the Botanical Garden, superintended by Mr. SAUNDERS,—the Experimental Grounds or Farm, then in charge of ISAAC NEWTON, Jr.,—and last, but by no means least, the important branch of Statistics, Correspondence, etc., presided over by Mr. DODGE. In each of these branches we saw or ascertained much worthy of commendation, and believe that if the plans inaugurated were properly carried out great benefit would redound to the agricultural public. And we wish to say here, that, whoever may succeed Mr. NEWTON as Commissioner, such competent gentlemen for their positions as Messrs. DODGE, GLOVER and SAUNDERS should by all means be retained—for their peculiar qualifications, and long experience, render their services of paramount value to the Department and the Country.

Of the deceased Commissioner we can truthfully say he possessed some admirable qualities, and had he not it would have been impossible for him to so long retain, against much opposition, a position so important and responsible. Though lacking the education, scientific requirements, and that knowledge and comprehensiveness of mind relative to the agriculture and rural needs of the whole country requisite for the position, he was practical, observing, affable and a rare judge of human nature. Our purpose is not, however, to write an obituary or eulogy, but simply to speak of the Department and the Commissioner as we saw and judged of them during our visit. Some matters pertaining to the branches already mentioned, of which we have notes and facts, may be recurred to in a future number.

The death of Mr. NEWTON occasions a vacancy in a branch of the Government which should be rendered one of the most important. Our own idea is that the head of the Department of Agriculture should be a member of the Cabinet, and the man occupying the position possess superior attainments and ability. But even if the rank of the Department is not, at present, what it ought to be in justice to the Rural Population of Agricultural America, it is still important that an eminently competent man should be placed at its head—one who understands and comprehends the Agriculture of the whole country, its peculiarities, needs and paramount importance,—and we sincerely trust that such a man will be selected, regardless of his location or political antecedents.



HOLSTEIN COW "TEXELAAR,"

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY WINTHROP W. CHENERY, BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS.

OUR engraving portrays the Holstein or Dutch cow "Texelaar," from a drawing taken when she was five years old. At the time this portrait was taken (1864) Texelaar weighed 1,265 lbs., her height was 4 feet 4 inches, length 7 feet 5½ inches, and girth 6 feet 3½ inches. In June, 1863, a careful record was kept of the milk produced by this cow, and showed a result of *seventeen hundred and four and one-half pounds*, or an average of 56 81-100 pounds per day for thirty successive days. The first six days in the month she gave an average of 59 4-100 pounds daily, and on four subsequent days 60½ lbs. per day. Texelaar was then only four years old, and had been in calf about two months—having dropped her calf on the 2d day of the previous April. In the following year her milking quality was again tested, and showed a result in seven days (from May 27 to June 2, inclusive,) of 512 2-16 pounds, or an average of 73 9-56 pounds per day. Her calf, dropped May 15, weighed at birth 101 pounds.

The above facts are derived from an article on Holstein Cattle, contributed to the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1864, by Mr. CHENERY, the owner of Texelaar and other superior imported cows of the same breed. The article referred to gives an interesting account of the Dutch or Holstein breed of cattle, their antiquity, early importation into England and this country, and great excellence for the dairy. Those of our readers interested in the subject of dairy stock will find the article worthy of perusal.

PERIODICITY IN THE SEASONS.

REMARKING on agricultural periodicity, the Maryland Farmer observes:—"It has been for many years a favorite theory of some observers, that seasons, very similar to each other, recur at stated intervals, whilst others have gone so far as to contend that they move in regular cycles, changing gradually from rainy to dry and from hot to cool summers, and from moderate to severe winters, and at the completion of the cycle reversing the phenomena year by year, from dry to rainy, and from cool to hot summers, and from severe to moderate winters. The terms usually alloted are seven and fourteen years, but thus far no meteorological laws have been discovered to justify this theory of atmospheric changes, or to furnish data upon which such changes may be confidently predicted."

This conclusion, all things considered, seems a legitimate one and accordant with facts as they transpire from year to year without reference to any particular series.

That the seasons should possess a general family resemblance seems a matter of necessity, so long as the sun is the great source of light and heat and the earth continues to make its annual circuit around it with uniform velocity. But there are influences at work *on* the earth, which tend to change or considerably modify the character of the seasons in particular localities—substituting comparative aridity for excessive moisture in summer, and increased wind and diminished snow in the winter. These changes will scarcely have escaped the notice of those who pitched their tents in a wooded country with but here and there a log cabin for many miles, and remained there till the ax, in brawny hands, had let in the sun and wind upon what before was comparatively perpetual shade and oppressive stillness. Then, the summers were noted for the almost daily occurrence of showers and the winters for the depth of snow which covered the earth. But, as the forest trees fell before the ax and their severed trunks melted away in glowing heaps, the summer showers became less frequent, the winters less prodigal in snow, but increasingly affluent in winds, searching and pungent in their character. These climatic modifications bore no perceptible relation to any particular cycloid of years, but were seemingly wholly, or mainly, dependent upon the velocity and pertinacity with which the ax performed its office. These changes, too, have been followed by consequences, to the farmer, little thought of at the time the onslaught was being made on the primeval forest. The woodman then, but agriculturist now, saw in each forest tree an enemy to be slain, and he went forward like a destroying angel, sparing none. The stately tree which had breasted the storms of a thousand ages and the modest sapling reposing beneath its sheltering branches, met a common fate. "A clean sweep" was the word, and the consequence now is that the blasts of winter repeat it as they course over fields without check or hinderance.

In thus denuding his land for long distances of any forest shelter, the farmer made a mistake as he removed what, in suitable places, should have been left to protect his own domicil and the fruit orchards which are essential to and give finish to every well regulated farm. Regrets for the hasty action of the past will not repair the evil done, but they may induce an attempt to modify its effects by interposing new forest barriers in such places as will best serve as shields to the dwelling, stock barns and the fruit orchards. It is true, the parties most in fault may be stricken in years now, with no prospect of profiting by a late atonement, but they have descendants who will appreciate the comforts supplied by a change of policy and hold in grateful remembrance those to whom they will be indebted for them. Plant trees then, to modify the rigors of the seasons, protect your homes and their surroundings, without reference to the question as to whether the seasons are cyclodial or the reverse.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

THERE is much diversity of practice among farmers in the preparation of their grounds for the crops designed for each section. Some do this systematically—having a well defined plan with respect to their several fields—while others are rather mixed or confused in their plan of operations, if plan that can be called which is without system or order. A dim perception may be had of what is to be done on a given day, but when that day arrives a change takes place and something else is attempted and the line of consecutive labor is broken. These sudden changes of purpose are as hazardous to the success of the farmer, as is a change of front on the part of an army while in the midst of a hotly contested battle. The change may secure an improved position—a better application of force—but the chances are many to one that an adverse result will be the consequence.

This mutability of purpose in farming operations occasions loss of time, delays the proper preparation of the ground, and necessitates a slovenly mode of doing it. To make up for lost time the "cut and cover" system is resorted to, and the result is that not more than two-thirds of the soil is disturbed by the plow—reliance being placed on nature to perform that which the farmer, from lack of system and a useless expenditure of time, finds himself unable to accomplish. A field may be rapidly gone over in this way—may present an appearance of cultivation, but when harvest time comes the cheat will be exposed by the paucity of the returns made. It is a subject of congratulation to reflect that there is less of this slip-shod farming observable now than in years gone by. Those who expect remunerative returns from their farms must manure well, plow thoroughly, cultivate seasonably, ignore the "cut and cover" system, and then if they fail of securing a return they will have the satisfaction of reflecting that they deserved success, though failing, from causes beyond their control, of its attainment.

ANOTHER CORN PEST.

L. V. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y., sends us specimens of the snout beetle family which made their appearance in that section, for the first time, last season. He adds that they have "increased to an enormous quantity this year, and are very troublesome in the corn fields. The one, from which the specimens sent were procured, furnished from six to twenty beetles to each hill. They have proved very destructive. This insect seems not to have been known to SAY, MELSHEIMER, HARRIS, or FITCH, as it is not catalogued by either of them. Dr. LE CONTE calls it *Sphœophorus antiqua*—a beetle about which nothing has been known till within a comparatively recent period.

Our correspondent is anxious to know how to destroy these troublesome and destructive insects, as well he may be, considering their numbers and rapacity. Of course killing them, by any ordinary means, over the surface of a large field, would be next to an impossibility, but a sure and available substitute, for hand killing, does not readily suggest itself. The books are silent on this subject, while the old and experienced among the farmers are equally reticent. We have an idea that an application of hellebore would prove effectual, based on its acknowledged efficacy in destroying or expelling other insects from plants and shrubbery. If any of our readers are posted with reference to this new corn beetle and the best means of getting rid of it, we should be pleased to give the information they may supply the benefit of our circulation.

HOW GRAIN GROWING MAY BE MADE TO IMPROVE THE SOIL.

IT is a common saying among farmers, even in fertile Western New York, that grain growing impoverishes the soil; yet 1,000 lbs. of wheat takes from it only about 16 lbs. of mineral elements, nearly one-half of which is phosphoric acid, which can easily be replaced by the bones of the meat consumed on the farm. The potash, only about 5 lbs., is easily replaced in the farmyard manure, that also supplies the nitrogen and the balance of the mineral elements of plant food, including phosphoric acid itself. 'Tis true that the wheat straw from the same soil contains 53 lbs. of mineral elements, but this every good farmer returns to the soil as nitrogenous stable manure; and it is the waste of this straw, and the neglect of farmers to save the urine of their animals, that makes the manure heap so poor in ammonia salts that it fails to keep up the fertility of the wheat fallow.

In England, where animals are fed with reference to the richness of the manure they make, they now grow one-third more wheat to the acre than they did a hundred years ago on the same farms. True, turnip culture there and commercial manures have done much to produce this improvement of the soil, but if we cannot grow turnips and feed them out on the soil in winter as they do in England, we can grow clover, which so often fails in England, and as Indian corn is indigenous here we can grow and fatten more hogs and stock and make more manure.

By alternating crops, plowing in green clover, or even a clover sod, besides returning all the hay and straw of the farm to the grain fields in the shape of all saved stall manure, the soil of those fields will grow richer instead of poorer. Then, good tillage and underdraining adds continually to the fertility of the soil, as it makes slowly soluble the inert plant food, so long locked up insoluble in the soil. While a poor, half-tilled, lightly manured surface gains no organic matter from the atmosphere, a well-tilled and manured soil gains organic matter from the falling dew and every gentle shower. *.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

KEEPING INDIVIDUAL PEDIGREES OF SHEEP.

R. S. T. THURBER, Jeffersou, ——, asks us: "Did the Spaniards keep a separate pedigree of each of their sheep? Is not the practice attended with much trouble? Is it of any practical utility? If a sheep is known to be of full blood, or any other particular blood, why is not this enough? Were pedigrees of each sheep kept in the flocks of HUMPHREY, LIVINGSTON, JARVIS, &c.? Did any of our American sheep farmers keep such pedigrees before the publication of the Practical Shepherd?"

The Spaniards were exceedingly tenacious of purity of blood in their flocks, but did not as a general thing, so far as we are informed, keep individual pedigrees of their sheep. The practice is of course attended with some trouble, but when systematically commenced and kept up regularly every year, the labor is but trifling. The utility of preserving and recording the separate genealogy of each animal, giving the *names* of all its ancestors, depends upon the same considerations in the case of sheep that it does in the case of horses, cattle, &c. If it is of no use in the former, it is of none in the latter.

We have on a former occasion defined breeding, in its technical sense, to be the art of selecting such males and females to procreate together as are best adapted, in conjunction, to produce an improved and uniform offspring. The experience of every breeder has demonstrated that a male animal peculiarly fitted to breed well with particular females, is unfitted to breed well with other females of the same flock or herd. The very best breeders we know of, and those who possess the most uniform flocks, frequently,—indeed generally—use two or three different rams for inlambing only one hundred ewes. The progeny also require to be coupled with rams of different individual qualities. It is often found that the get of a particular ram breed best with the get of another particular ram, and so on for generations. Certain ewes, too, breed better than other ewes, and their progeny is more valuable. How are these facts to be ascertained and acted on, if the get of the respective rams used or the progeny of particular ewes are not capable of being identified? The history of each sheep's descent is its pedigree, and it matters not whether it is written or merely remembered, providing it is correctly remembered. But few men's memory can be relied on, in this particular, in regard to a large flock. The written record or pedigree does not, as already said, require an amount of trouble worth talking about. If the breeder's register starts with the pedigrees of his flock, all that he has to enter down annually is that ram lamb No. 25, for example, was got by ram No. 50, out of ewe No. 300; and then the preceding records will of course give the pedigree of the ancestors.

A pedigree of *names* merely, without a knowledge of the characteristics or qualities of the animals bearing those names, is of no practical utility. The value of a pedigree is, first, to show that the animal is of pure blood, and, secondly, to show what individual qualities were possessed by its ancestors, and are likely therefore to be transmitted to its progeny.

We do not know how far HUMPHREY, LIVINGSTON and JARVIS made individual pedigrees a matter of record in their flocks. Our impression is that they did not do so to any considerable extent. All of these gentlemen should be spoken of only with respect by American sheep breeders. But the great improvements made on the Spanish sheep in the United States are due to neither of them. These have been made by a class of men who have carefully studied the qualities of each of their sheep, and who never coupled a ram and ewe without a due consideration of their hereditary as well as individual fitness to be coupled together—and who accordingly know their individual pedigrees to a considerable extent. And it is the best breeders who best know the genealogy of every individual sheep in their flocks.

In answer to Mr. THURBER'S final question we inform him that individual pedigrees were kept by some American sheep farmers before the publication of the Practical Shepherd. If that work induced these men to keep them still more carefully and to make them a matter of *written* record—if it has induced thousands to commence so useful and important a practice, it is a matter of sincere gratification to us. We should have been glad to treat this subject more thoroughly, but we are writing in haste, and in one of the pauses of a journey.

ALEXANDER SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

A LARGE number interested in sheep met at Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 24, to witness the shearing of a fine flock of Merinos, the property of JAS. G. SHEPARD of Alexander, opportunity being given to all who might wish to shear their sheep. I send you an account of Mr. SHEPARD'S fleeces as follows:

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
No. 1	13	2	No. 12	11	4
" 2	11	12	" 13	13	
" 3	10	3	" 14	12	7
" 4	11	13	" 15	16	9
" 5	14	1	" 16	11	12
" 6	10	7	" 17	11	11
" 7	11	1	" 18	10	
" 8	15	1	" 19	11	10
" 9	13	5	" 20	13	7
" 10	12	1	" 21	10	8
" 11	12	4			

No. 15 weighed, after being shorn, 62 lbs., giving 16 lbs. 9 ozs. of wool—a weight of fleece according to the carcass very remarkable.

The wool was not more than one year's growth, the sheep two years old being thoroughbred, from the flocks of Messrs. WILLIAMSON, F. MOORE, HALL, and SANFORD, Vt. They were brought out by BOWKER & BUSH, who have sold about 300 similar sheep in the neighborhood, assisted by O. A. PECK of Vt. They also had a flock of splendid sheep on exhibition, which were examined with much interest.

The Attica Brass Band enlivened the occasion with soul-stirring music, and HUGH T. BROOKS of Wyoming Co. addressed the multitude at the close of the shearing, from the steps of the Newton House, as follows:

"FARMERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—There are two precious gifts to man, *cows* and *sheep*—to say nothing of wives and children. I don't know which we could least afford to spare—I am talking now about the cows and sheep. To say nothing of butter, of which we use too much, he is deserving of the profoundest pity and commiseration who either don't like milk or can't get it. But *sheep* belongs to the order of these exercises. You have been shearing. Do you intend to turn the meek and amiable animals, which have just been stripped 'stark-naked' for your benefit, adrift, to sleep on the *cold ground*, and take the storms as they come? You have had abundant evidence that sheep have thick coats these days, and when you shear them it is like wearing an over-coat, under-coat, shirt and wrapper, and stripping them all off and going naked. You would expect to die if you did it, and you ought to; and that is about what those deserve who shear their sheep at their own convenience, and let them take the rains and the winds, and the frosts as they come. In this way, multitudes of sheep get coughs, consumptions and premature death, and are reported to die of grub in the head, &c. Don't be so greedy but what you can leave a good half-inch of wool on the sheep when you shear; you will get it all in the end; and, furthermore, shelter your sheep for at least three weeks after shearing, every rain and every night that is not particularly warm.

It is a great accomplishment to shear a sheep fast, smooth, and without cutting the skin—the shearers to-day have acquitted themselves well.

Sheep in a climate like this, where winter gets the better of summer about two-thirds of the time—sheep, as I intimated in the start, are very useful institutions. Are you doing what you can to improve them? The sheep of Genesee county will shear double the cleansed wool per head in 1867 that they did in 1839! There is a gain for you unparalleled in any other department of farming. I do not hesitate to say that we owe much of this to Vermont—to such men as Messrs. BOWKER and BUSH, who are offering to you such choice animals as you have seen to-day. I suppose when we get up to their present standard they will be ahead of us; they will be out with another lot something more miraculous, and then we shall have to buy again, and perhaps at still higher prices! We'll go ahead, and keep going ahead. I demand of my friend SHEPARD, here, that he leave this flock a good deal better than he found it—there is just as much chance for improvement as there ever was. When you get the wool so compact that you can't pull it open to see the hide, then keep on growing it longer—there is a world of space in that direction. But be sure of one thing: study the nature of your animal—*study with profoundest solicitude the laws of healthy development.*

Remember that the sheep is something like the goat, and wants air, exercise, and fresh, succulent food. It is not expected to grant out a short life in a close pen, like swine fed on corn, but to snuff the fresh breeze on the hill-side. Health is the foundation of every excellence in man or beast. Every man, woman, sheep, and child that is able to go alone, ought to walk a mile or two every day.

The particular danger in sheep breeding comes now from a desire to *show well*—you *bleach out* your wives and daughters by close confinement, and you *blacken* your Merinos in the same way—and you murder both. Soften that word at your leisure, but you won't get any nearer the truth.

Improve your flocks. Don't sell off every time the wind shifts, but keep right along and breed first quality of sheep, and it will pay as long as you live and I reckon longer."

Mr. BROOKS here closed his speech, the band played, the old folks went home, and the young people danced in the evening.

Dairy Department.

WHEY—ITS VALUE—HOW TO USE IT.

SINCE the extensive organization of Cheese Factory Associations, and the large accumulation of whey, which has too much run to waste, it becomes important to inquire whether it has a value worth utilizing. And for this purpose we must look at its chemical composition. Whey is composed of

Casein (flesh-forming food)	.8
Milk sugar (heat and fat forming food)	5.0
Fat (butter)	.6
Mineral (ash)	.4
Water	93.2
Total	100.0

It will be seen that the whey contains six and four-tenths per cent. of nutriment, five per cent of which (sugar) is identical with the starch of grain. Of nitrogenous food, such as builds up the muscular system of the animal, it contains only eight-tenths of one per cent., and seven-eighths of all its nutriment (sugar and fat) go to supply animal heat and fat. And the question arises here, can any food be economically used which contains only six and four-tenths per cent. of nutriment? This will be best answered by examining the natural food of our domestic animals. In the green state in which it is eaten in pasture, red clover has eight per cent., white clover seven per cent. and timothy ten per cent. of nutriment.

Thus we see that whey has nearly as much nutriment as red and white clover in the green state. This must settle the question of its economical use, and, besides, its nutriment is in a soluble state and easily assimilated. But it will be said, whey is found, practically, quite inferior to clover. This is because about one-third of the nutriment of clover is nitrogenous food, which supports the muscular system, and whey has only one-eighth part of this food. It will be readily seen that by supplying the flesh-forming nutriment to the whey, it will become an excellent food for all our domestic animals, and especially calves, cows, colts and pigs. To this end we must mix with the whey some food very rich in albumen or gluten. The latest analysis gives oil meal 28 per cent., pea and bean meal 25 per cent., wheat and rye bran and oat meal 18 per cent. of albuminous food. Now, by mixing one-half pound of oil meal, pea or bean meal, or three-fourths of a pound of bran or oat meal, with each gallon of whey, we shall have a food, very nourishing, and fit to build up all parts of the animal system. It will be very valuable to feed to milch cows, as it will not only increase the quantity and quality of milk, but greatly assist in keeping up their condition when in full milk. At a fair price, oil meal should have the preference, next bean and pea meal, then bran. The oil meal, bean meal and lime, so necessary to build up the bones of the young animal. Buckwheat and barley meal have been profitably used, but are less valuable than the other foods mentioned.

HOW TO FEED IT.

It would be well to mix oil, bean and pea meal or bran with the whey when hot, and then let it stand till slightly sour, say 24 hours, for feeding hogs and cows. It is, in this condition, more easily digested and assimilated as food, and not constipating. Whey when fed alone and sweet will soon constipate the animal so as to produce fever and disease. It would not produce this effect when mixed with nitrogenous food, even if fed sweet, as there is then a proper balance between its constituents; and to calves it may be fed sweet. Three gallons of this mixture, fed to each cow per day, through the summer, would more than pay the expense in extra milk, besides keeping the cow in much better condition. Milk being rich in casein, it draws heavily upon the flesh of the cow, in full milk, and she requires food rich in the same quality to supply it and keep up her condition. Whey, mixed with the different foods mentioned, would exactly supply this want, and therefore may be profitably fed back to the cow. Cows fed thus would be worth from five to ten dollars per head more in the fall, as it would cost so much less to winter them.

But it will also furnish an excellent food to raise calves upon or to feed pigs. It would give range and strength to calves, which is very necessary, especially in heifers, designed to give milk at two years old, and for this purpose they should be fed for eight or nine months. In this way the whey may be turned to good account, and assist materially in swelling the income from the cow.

If the whey is retained by the owner of the cheese factory, and fed to calves or hogs in the manner described, it would very nearly pay the whole labor account in making the cheese. This subject of utilizing all food should be thoroughly studied by the farmers of this country. Careful study and experiment will enable them to save hundreds of dollars, now wasted, and would change many an unprofitable farming account into a cheering balance sheet. E. W. S.

DAIRY ITEMS.

A Great Cheese County.—The Grauga Democrat states that the total amount of cheese manufactured in that county in 1866, as returned by the assessors, was 6,358,577 lbs. The quantity made in factories was 3,985,000 lbs—the number of those in operation being seventeen. The total value of the cheese made in the county was not less than one million of dollars.

Dairy Cows in Canada.—The Galt Reporter states that a number of Americans appeared in that place for the purpose of purchasing cows for the dairy business. They got a car load, but prices advanced so under this foreign demand—reaching $100 per head in greenbacks—that the business of buying was abandoned. The present ruling of dairy products will not warrant such prices for cows.

Cheese Making—Cost.—At a recent meeting of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, GEO. W. DAVIS gave the results of an examination into the comparative cost of making cheese at factories and in private dairies. The calculation was based on thirty cows, and the result was as $271,00 to $225,60—or $45,40 in favor of the factory in point of cost of making. In marketing the factory-made cheese had an advantage of from one to two cents per pound.

Prices of Cattle.—A few weeks since JOSEPH L. HURD of Concord, Mass., disposed of thirty cows and heifers of pure bred Aldderneys and Jerseys at public sale. The highest price paid, for a single animal, was $425. The lowest $62. The thirty brought an aggregate of $3,904, or a fraction over $130 per head. When it is remembered that, but a few years since, it was an extra cow which would sell for forty dollars, the prices now obtained appear surprising, and naturally suggest the question, can this advance be maintained?

The Cheese Market.—The last sales of farm dairy cheese at Little Falls, as quoted in the Utica Herald, show a rather depressed market—prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents per pound—the latter paid for only a small quantity. The bulk of the sales were made at 11 cents. It is charged that a combination has been formed in New York to put down prices, and that it has succeeded in doing so on two occasions, with a promise of repeating the operation. A grand meeting of dairymen, to counteract this influence, is hinted at.

Improvement in Cheese Apparatus.—The Utica Herald, noticing the Fairfield Association Cheese Factory, mentions some improvements which it deems worthy of adoption generally. The presses and sinks are about two feet lower than the platform on which the vat is placed. This allows drawing the whey and curds through a shute at the end of the vat into the sink, thus avoiding the labor of dipping—a very convenient arrangement. The pipes for heating are placed under the center of the vats, instead of at the end, and are thus out of the way in working—a decided improvement on the old plan.

Choosing a Cow.—There are certain features about cows which indicate, with almost entire certainty, their character as milkers. A head weighed down with ponderous horns *may* belong to a good milker, but the chances are a hundred to one against her. So, too, very long legs may pertain to a good animal, but the probabilities are against it. A smooth, clean head, a bright, mild, liquid eye, a gentle and confiding look, a compact body, clean limbs and a well developed udder, are guarantees sufficient to warrant a purchase which will not be likely to cause regret. Cows set high, as on stilts, are almost certain to be rovers—always uneasy, and never good for dairy purposes. Color is less a guide to good dairy qualities than is generally supposed. Still, black or white cows are less likely to turn out well, as a general rule, than those with differently shaded hair. A cow with a yellowish, lively looking skin rarely or never fails to prove a good and profitable milker.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Farming of the Prairies.

M. H. BIRKARD, Des Moines, Iowa, sent to the N. Y. Farmers' Clubs last month a note on farming in the prairie regions of the West. It is musically dramatic. We will assume that he has taken a friend out to witness farming operations and begins explanations, Yankee fashion, by asking questions. Thus—"What is that man doing in this stalk-field, riding on a kind of two-wheeled wagon?" I hear you say. "Well, Sir, he is cutting the stalks down ready for the plow. That is a stalk-cutting machine, and it cuts them in pieces 12 to 14 inches long, making them readily plowed under." "Just so, a good invention!" you reply, "Do you see that man in this stubble-field, riding on a low-looking thing, I can hardly tell what. It must be some kind of a plow, there's ground fresh-plowed near by?" "Yes, Sir; that's a four-horse gang-plow. He rides all day, turning over four to five acres, feeling no more tired at night than when he began in the morning." "Another good thing," you say. "I see two men over in that field with a blue, two-wheeled concern, and two horses pulling it. One man appears to be working a lever, the other behind him is driving?" "Ah, yes! that's a corn-planter. They put corn in a box on either side, hook two horses to it, and mount the machine, and there, chatting, laughing and enjoying themselves, they plant 10 to 12 acres per day, doing it better than it can be done with the hoe." "Well, well," you reply, "Is that the way you farm in Iowa?" "Yes, farming is done almost wholly by machinery." "And here is a man drilling wheat or oats; he rides, of course, on his drill?" "Yes; he would be ashamed to walk when all his neighbors ride." "Surely, this is farming made easy!" you say. "It is so. To tend a farm of 80 or 160 acres in the West is easier than to tend 20 or 40 in the East. Such are scenes in this beautiful Valley of the Des Moines.

Unsound Horses.

N. SMITH, Richford, N. J., writes the Stock Journal on the subject of the increasing prevalence of unsound horses, asserting that not more than one-third of the horses in the country at the present time are what may be called *sound* ones. The increasing deterioration in this class of stock is accounted for in this way:—"If a man owns a really good mare, with her natural parts intact, he considers her too good to be put to raising colts, and the responsibility of propagating the species is thrown upon some decrepid animal that is good for nothing else. Horses with inherited ring-bones, spavins, &c., circulating in their veins, will locate them at the least mishap—often whilst at pasture or standing in the stable. I think that if farmers really understood this matter, they would be careful in selecting healthy stock to breed from." This is an important consideration for farmers, and doubtless receives less attention than it should.

Lime as a Stimulant.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the columns of the Germantown Telegraph passes a high encomium upon the fertilizing properties of lime. Among other things he asserts it to be the strongest of all stimulants, rendering what was sluggish and inert, quick and volatile, producing a vigor of growth in the plant often astounding. But this vigor is spasmodic, like the exhilaration caused by liquor, and will soon die off if not fed and kept in action by something which may retain a portion of the effervescing powers of the lime and give it out when most needed. This may be found in barnyard manure or any compost which may be prepared for grain or grass land.

Eggs—How Many to a Hen.

GEYLIN, in his book on poultry breeding, says:—It has been ascertained that the ovarium of a fowl is composed of six hundred ovules or eggs; therefore, a hen, during the whole of her life, cannot possibly lay more eggs than six hundred, which in a natural course are distributed over nine years in the following proportion:—First year after birth 15 to 20; second, 100 to 120; third, 120 to 135; fourth, 100 to 115; fifth, 60 to 80; sixth, 50 to 60; seventh, 35 to 40; eighth 15 to 20; ninth, 1 to 10. From this the conclusion is deduced that it is not profitable to keep a hen after her fourth laying season is over.

Do Poultry Pay?

F. F. MECHI answers this question very briefly, and he thinks conclusively, by saying: "I test this by the following propositions and comparisons. It pays indirectly to produce cattle, sheep and pigs—if so, why not poultry? It does not cost more to produce a pound of poultry, live weight, than a pound of meat, live weight. Well, then, do poultry sell at less or more per pound live weight than meat? The answer to this is:—A pound of poultry, live weight, always sells for much more than a pound of meat, live weight, and so that question is settled in favor of poultry."

A Good Time Coming.

THE Working Farmer, alluding to the future, says:—"When the crops come in, next September, it is now morally certain, best wheat flour will not be twenty-two dollars per barrel, and bakers' loaves will grow so that they can be seen across the table. Nor shall we need to import breadstuffs from Europe or San Francisco; and flour of Oregon production, after twice crossing the equator in an ocean voyage of 18,000 miles, will not be sent to our western grain-fields for consumption, as has recently been the case."

It is given as a rule to determine at what time to cut timothy for hay:—"Whenever in the bloom it has obtained sufficient strength to pull up by the roots without breaking the straw."

Rural Notes and Items.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.—Agents, and all others interested in the circulation and prosperity of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, are reminded that a new Half Volume will commence next week. The present is, therefore, just the time to either subscribe or renew subscriptions. Those who have taken the paper during the past six months, or longer, know its character and value, and can best judge as to continuing it and inviting others to make its acquaintance. We shall endeavor to render the paper as acceptable as heretofore, at least, and confidently hope its hosts of friends all over the country will second our efforts to maintain and augment its extensive circulation and corresponding usefulness. All disposed to aid in the matter are referred to notice at head of News Department—page 210.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.—*Superior Teas.*—Some months ago we had occasion to speak of the reliability of the Great American Tea Company—mainly upon information and belief—and can now commend the Company upon knowledge derived from actual observation of their premises, mode of doing business, and the use of their teas. In April last, while in New York, we visited the stores of this Company, both wholesale and retail, and were surprised at their extent, and the large amount of business daily transacted. The Company occupy four large stores and basements, and employ 175 men in the establishment. Their receipts for the three days preceding our visit were over $50,000—as the Company's books attested—which simple fact demonstrates an immense business, and proves that their systematic and extensive advertising in the best mediums is a good investment. As to the quality of the teas furnished by the Company, we can freely say they are superior, judging from samples of the cargoes of the ships "Golden State" and "George Shotton," which we have lately received and are now using in our family. We have used no better tea for years, either at home or abroad, and think we know a good from an inferior article—especially as it it is our principal beverage, neither coffee nor spirits being permitted by our constitution or physician. We therefore reiterate all we have hitherto said in behalf of the Great American Tea Company,—"and more too."

A POINT DEMONSTRATED.—The publisher of that excellent monthly, "The Practical Farmer," Philadelphia, offers his paper for the next six months at 50 cents to the number of 100,000, copies if so many are wanted. To show that the investment would be a paying one he quietly adds:—"As some of our readers have told us that each number is worth a dollar, and we are not prepared to disbelieve them, it will be seen that the investment of fifty cents for six months will yield a better profit than any other ordinary business transaction." Of course, our readers (and especially non-subscribers or borrowers) will construe this into a hint that the commencement of the next half year will be a good time to commence a paying acquaintance with the RURAL.

CHEAP PAINT FOR FENCES, &c.—J. P. B., Rodman, N. Y., asks for a cheap paint for fences, and here it is, or rather the material for making it:—Take a bushel of well burnt lime, white and unslaked; 20 lbs. of Spanish Whiting, 17 do. rock salt, and 12 pounds of brown sugar. Slake the lime, and sift out any coarse lumps, mix into a good whitewash with about 40 gallons of water, and then add the other ingredients and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on two or three coats of it with a common brush. It is a cheap paint and improves the appearance of buildings and fences very much, while aiding to preserve them from the action of the weather.

WARDING OFF THE FROST.—A correspondent asks whether cultivating the soil in a cornfield just preceding a frost will tend to ward it off? We cannot see that it would. Frosts that cut young corn are capricious; they sometimes smite a field badly and skip over another lying along side. It is possible that a freshly cultivated soil, retaining more air and warmth, might radiate more heat at night, and thus ameliorate the effect of a light frost. Under some conditions the cultivated soil would suffer as badly as the uncultivated.

WOOL HAND BOOK.—The Wool Commission Merchants, BAILEY, JENKINS & GARRISON, Boston, have issued a hand book on wool which will prove convenient to wool growers and dealers. Besides remarks on grading and preparing wools for market, a synopsis of the recent tariff is given as also a table of shrinkage, based on the price for the different grades. Also a table of market fluctuations for a series of years.

CATTLE DISEASE AT COXSACKIE.—J. STANTON GOULD reports that he went in company with Dr. CALKINS to examine into the cases of reported rinderpest at Coxsackie, where several cattle had died, as was supposed, of that disease. The result of the examination was that the cause of the several deaths of cattle at that place was pleuro-pneumonia, and not rinderpest.

DOCTORING HOG CHOLERA.—An exchange, alluding to the multitude of cures for hog cholera, says they are all bosh and humbug. The disease defies their power, and disposes of the porkers without regard to any of them. An affected animal may survive, and if it does it is not in consequence of administering any of the hundred remedies in vogue, but in spite of them.

ABOUT WOODCHUCKS.—A subscriber wants to know "how to cook and dress a woodchuck." The best way is to dress the "chuck" first and then cook him. If parboiled awhile and then roasted to a light brown, the meat will not be bad to take. A very palatable pot-pie can be made of the same animal.

TO DESTROY CUT WORMS.—J. FOLTS, Hebron, Wis., alluding to worms and how to destroy them, says:—"Disturb them in their winter quarters by plowing the ground infested with them quite late in the fall and they will perish. I speak whereof I know by experience."

PRESERVING INSECTS.—W. W. J., Hunt's Hollow. The probability is that the information you desire may be found in "Goss on the Microscope," in which the preparation of insects for examination is explained.

FLIES ON HORSES.—A correspondent wants a remedy for flies on horses. Fly-nets may help some, but the only effectual remedy we know of is "to spot them out" with the hand as soon as they light on the animal.

POTATOES FOR NAME.—E. J. B., Murray, N. Y. The redish potato sent by you is pronounced to be the Davis Seedling. The others are known as the Garnet Chili. With reference to the "P. S." in your note we answer *yes*.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT—HALF AN ACRE.

EVERYBODY—we mean everybody who pays attention to rural affairs—has doubtless read extracts from the book, if not the work itself, entitled "Ten Acres Enough," and been interested in the results therein detailed. It seems a rather restricted domain to be "enough," but by proper management it was rendered equal in productiveness to many times that quantity of land tilled on the "cut and cover" principle. It is perfect preparation, intelligent diversification of products, clean and timely tillage which do the work.

In a late number of the N. Y. Tribune Dr. PECK gives an account of a shoemaker in New Jersey who had a taste for fruits and purchased half an acre of rather heavy clay land on which to gratify it. On this he built a house and the balance was devoted to the cultivation of fruits. He commenced fertilizing this with the droppings of cattle running in the street; conveyed from the woods rotted stuff, moss and leaf mold, which he mixed with the soil to the depth of three feet. This was accomplished by degrees, but as fast as one portion was properly prepared, fruit was planted. So much success attended his efforts that he relinquished the "awl and last" and took to his half acre for support, and has lived on its proceeds comfortably ever since. Grapes and currants were his main reliance. One season he sold $800 worth of grapes. More than a half acre of land is, of course, desirable; but when a large quantity is not available, it is the dictate of sound policy to make the most, as this son of St. Crispin did, of what is within reach of the means possessed.

THINNING GRAPES.

S. JORDON of Andover, Mass., furnishes an article to the Magazine of Horticulture on the best manner of thinning grapes—a timely topic. We quote from the article as follows:—"This operation (thinning) is generally altogether too carelessly done. The ordinary mode of thinning grapes is to cut them out here and there in sufficient quantity to allow the swelling up of the remaining berries, regardless of the true form of the bunch. The time of thinning is when the berries are well set, or attain the size of No. 3 shot, beginning at the bottom of the bunch, leaving the leading berry when possible, taking care to thin judiciously.

As you proceed, thinning upwards on the bunch, say for an inch or two, more or less, from the bottom, you find the peduncles or footstalks, or what more technical term you may apply to them, to consist of three berries, the leading one, and one on each side. My practice is to leave the leader or center berry, taking off the other two. As you approach higher up the bunch, or approaching the middle part, such sorts as the Hamburgs form a sort of secondary shoulder, and upon the sides of these you will find them set on in threes. Proceed to thin as for the bottom, leaving the leading berries, take off the side ones as before, proceeding upwards to the top of the bunch to the main shoulders, suspending or raising the shoulders with strands of soft matting, and thinning the same as before mentioned, taking care to remove all inside berries, as they scarcely ever color well, and if the grapes have to hang long on the vine they contribute to mouldiness in rainy weather. The above system of thinning leaves a bunch equally balanced, each berry acting its own part and not robbing another, will be found to assume a strong, bold footstalk, and be regular as to size in every part of the bunch."

By this mode of thinning the bunches will retain their proper form and size—the work is performed at once to the great advantage of the grape, as the less it is handled the better.

STRAWBERRIES—RUNNERS.

INQUIRY having been made of the Germantown Telegraph as to whether the runners of strawberries should be cut off and a portion of the foliage removed the editor of that paper replies by saying that, "All strawberries will run if allowed to do so. When they are planted in hills and wish to be so continued, the runners must be cut off. Some growers prefer hills, others full beds, allowing the vines to run at pleasure. The runners do not affect the strength of the main plant, as they soon take root and set up for themselves. The leaves will not interfere with the ripening of the fruit and should not be removed. Plants set out in the spring ought to give half a crop the ensuing season. Those set out in the fall rarely produce any worth mentioning. If our inquirer wishes to have a bed of 'broadcast' strawberries—that is, not in hills—he must let the runners alone. If hills they must be removed by cutting, not pulling."

PRUNING TOMATOES.

IT is stated that gardeners in France cut off the stem of the tomato plants down to the first cluster of flowers which appear on them—thus impelling the sap into the buds below the cluster, which pushes up vigorously, producing another cluster of flowers. "When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not over eighteen inches high. In order to prevent them from falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[THE following letter from Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President of the American Pomological Society, to WM. GRIFFITH of Northeast, Pa., will be perused with interest by RURAL readers:]

PARIS, May 31, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor is in hand. I regret to state that the Jurors had passed on the Wines before my arrival, and I learned with sorrow that the examination was not so thorough as we could have wished. But of the awards, &c., &c., we yet know nothing. As soon as I arrived I commenced looking up this Department, and found Mr. FLAGG of Ohio, who with myself has been appointed U. S. Commissioners;—also Dr. THOMPSON of New York.

There having been no Committee of the Commission "on Horticulture, Pomology and the Culture of Products of the Vine," we were constituted as such, and have given a whole week to the examination of our own and foreign wines. There are large contributions from all the wine districts of Europe, and we have already been favored with interviews with some of the Commissioners of those lands, and are promised similar courtesies from others. Our American wines have been more or less affected by transportation, which is evident from the slight fomentation to be seen, and this is increased by the fact of this department being contiguous to the American Restaurant. I shall do all I can to protect the interests of our countrymen, and shall if possible have these wines removed to a cooler place. This however may be *impossible*. I shall look with anxiety for the arrival of Mr. BARRY and yourself, with whom we will take counsel of these matters.

The weather has been very cold and rainy until within a few days. Last week we had some frost in this vicinity, but still the markets are well supplied with strawberries, cherries, apricots, plums, grapes, &c. Many of these came from Spain, although immense quantities are grown under glass near Paris. Strawberries are about 40 cents per quart, apricots 50 cents per dozen, in gold.

Of the Exhibition I can only say that with its people and products of all nations it is a world in miniature. Much has been said of the incompleteness of the American Department. For myself I am disposed to speak favorably of it, and although there may not be so much fancy, and perhaps taste, in the arrangement, I believe the record, when the prizes are awarded, will redound to the honor of the American Republic. It is unfortunate that GRANT'S splendid locomotive, and all of the American sewing machines, are placed "outside the ring" in a separate shed, and it is hoped that they may yet be brought into the appropriate circle with other nations.

I went out to the trial of Mowers last week. This was held on the Emperor's farm at St. Cloud. The crop was French clover (*luzerne.*) There were nineteen machines in the field, eight of which were American. Eleven machines were set aside the first day, leaving seven competitors for a future day. I may state that at the head of the list, as the question now stands, the WOOD, MCCORMICK, and PERRY'S Machines lead off.

But I have written more than I intended. Suffice it to say: If, as now anticipated, Gold Medals are awarded to GRANT'S Locomotive, to the Steam Engine from Providence, to the American Sewing Machines, to the American Pianos, and several other important productions of our countrymen—including the Mowing Machines—we shall have no cause to be mortified with the Record when it is made up.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

WM. GRIFFITH, Esq.

THE CURCULIO AND WOOD ASHES.

N. BARNETT, West Haven, Ct., writes the Albany Cultivator that wood ashes sprinkled over plum and other trees will destroy the insects on them, and especially the curculio on the plum. He writes:

"Having tried this, as well as many other remedies, such as salt and clay on the surface, and washes of salt, tobacco, lime and soap on the foliage, I at last found a remedy in wood ashes, at once simple, effectual and feasible.

Upon the plum tree the dry ashes should be applied by dusting when the blossom begins to drop from the young fruit, and repeated when washed off by showers, for a few weeks or till the fruit gets two-thirds grown.

It is necessary to do this at sunrise, when the dew is upon the young fruit and foliage—the great object being to cover the fruit from the time it gets to be of the size of a pea, with a coating of ashes.

Of course this is more readily done where the tree has been trained low, and when this is the case, a handful or two to a tree will accomplish the object in a minute or two.

Not the curculio alone, but almost all insects, are more or less thrown *hors du combat* by a dose of dry ashes. Thrips and aphides, squash bugs and turnip flies, slugs and worms, are checked in their destructive operations by this; and while it relieves the plant from its insect enemies, it nourishes it by enriching the soil with the alkaline solution that washes into the ground.

Were the gardener to have but one single remedy, that should be dry wood ashes, for instead of being injurious to plants like oil, and grease and tar, and some washes, it benefits it by fertilizing properties."

It is suggested that if fruit growers and vineyardists would train their trees low the application of the ashes would be comparatively easy, and the fruit crop certain every time.

AZALEAS.—The Horticulturist says these plants bloom much better if planted out doors in the full sun, than if kept in shade during the summer as they often are.

CABBAGES.

IT is probable that most persons with a garden spot at command have planted cabbages for autumn and winter use. If any have failed to do this they should hasten to supply the omission. The cabbage, though not as nutritious as the bean, is a palatable and healthful vegetable, a rapid and hardy grower, and very desirable for winter and spring use. There are often nooks and corners abandoned to weeds and brambles which would produce good cabbages were the ground prepared and the plants set out. If any of our readers have such neglected nooks about their premises there is yet time to improve them in the way suggested. It will prove a profitable operation—because it will supply otherwise valueless ground with an opportunity to materially enrich the winter stores of the family. It is a plant easily cultivated and highly remunerative of the labor bestowed upon it.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Apples in Iowa.—A. GARNER, Mason City, Iowa, writes the Homestead thus:—"The prospect of an abundant harvest of apples is good wherever there are trees old enough to bear."

Peaches in Delaware.—This is a small State, but reports from it indicate that it will this year head the list in the production of peaches. In all parts of the State the peach trees are burthened with the finest and most promising fruit.

Pear Trees—Bearing.—The question as to what age dwarf pears should be allowed to fruit was up before the Institute Farmers' Club at a late meeting. Some said not till three years old at least; others thought five years better. Finally a half a crop at three years was deemed about right.

A Grape Vine—A Tall Story.—Thirty-eight years ago an Indian woman rode horse-back from Los Angelos to Santa Barbara, using a piece of grape vine as a switch. On reaching her destination she stuck her switch into the ground. It took root, and sixty barrels of wine were made last season from its fruit.

Pear Trees—Pruning.—Summer pruning of the pear is recommended by the Magazine of Horticulture, which says:—"Commence by cutting or pruning off laterals to the second or third leaf, allowing the terminal branches, or those wanted to supply vacancies to extend awhile. Manure liberally, if not already done and dig lightly around each tree.

Heat in Evergreens.—The editor of the Gardeners' Monthly cites the fact that shortly after a storm, the snow will be seen to have melted away from the trunks of evergreens, leaving an open circle around them. It said, and no doubt truly, that this decomposition of snow is attributable to the heat given out by the body of the evergreen, hence a good supply of these trees and shrubs will tend to mitigate the rigors of the winter in places where they abound.

Cultivation of the Olive.—A discussion is going on in the columns of the California Farmer as to the propriety of planting the olive in that State for commercial purposes. There is no dispute as to the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of the olive, but the question is, "Will it pay?" The party in the negative had the floor last and stated that the olive was entirely too slow in coming forward to answer the demands of a decidedly fast people. This is a clincher.

Fruit in Southern Illinois.—From a recent number of the Alton Telegraph we learn interesting particulars concerning the quantity of land devoted to fruit culture in Southern Illinois. From Centralia, southward along the line of the Central Railway are planted 500 acres of strawberries, 516,400 peach trees, 78,000 pear trees, and 208,875 apple trees. The yield of strawberries is estimated at 50,000 bushels, and the peaches at 1,376,000 boxes. Last year the largest yield of strawberries to the acre was 250 bushels, and the smallest 67 bushels.

Aged Pear Trees in Egypt, Ill.—That section of Illinois familiarly known as Egypt, has the reputation of being one of the best fruit regions in the west. The pear seems to have found a congenial home there. W. C. FLAGG writes the American Journal of Horticulture concerning two aged trees which continue to yield bountifully. One was planted in 1750 and the other in 1785. The first resembles the Seckel and produces from 15 to 20 bushels annually. The latter is akin to the Bartlett—vigorous and productive.

Mulching Fruit Trees.—A writer in the Maine Farmer is of opinion that mulching fruit trees is one of the most important considerations connected with the cultivation of fruit. He recommends, in orchards put down to grass, removing the turf around the body of the tree to the distance of ten feet or more, and then mulching with such refuse litter as is most readily attainable. Over this mulch replace the sods taken off in an inverted position, which will prevent the grass from growing and the mulch from being scattered about.

Summer Flowers—Arrangement.—The Horticulturist for June alluding to the proper grouping of flowers says:—"It has been, and yet is, the practice of most who group, to think only of colors; but they should go one step farther—adopt in a measure the system by which practical bouquet makers give such effect to the arrangement of a few flowers, and that is, 'use filling in.' To this end, as we now have a large number of variegated and colored foliaged plants, we suggest their use as a filling in among the plants whose great beauty is their blooms; by this means a more satisfactory and less monotonous tone is given to the group; and if then we add a few more whose beauty is in their form and grace as well as color of foliage, we shall have created a mass closely resembling, but more artistic and scarcely less graceful than Nature in her wildest and most harmonious moods."

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

RAISED BISCUIT.—Boil 8 or 9 medium-sized potatoes; take the water they boil in when you set your sponge—about a quart altogether; ½ cup of good yeast; mix in the morning; add 1½ pints of warm milk and water with the flour. It will rise in an hour. Knead in sugar, 1 teaspoon butter and lard to a tin.

STRAWBERRY OR APPLE SHORTCAKE.—One cup of cream; ½ cup of buttermilk; 1 teaspoon of soda; 2 of cream tartar; a little salt; knead harder than for biscuit. Roll out the size of the tins, ½ inch in thickness. Bake. When a little cool, split it through the middle, butter the under side, put on a layer of berries, sprinkle on sugar and a little salt; serve with sweet cream or sirup.

GOOD PIE CRUST.—Rub the flour and lard together until it is dry; put in water and press it—do not knead it; a little salt; about half the quantity of lard we generally use.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup of sour cream; 1 cup of molasses; 1 egg; 1 tablespoon of ginger; 1 large cup of flour; 1 teaspoon of soda; 1 do. cream tartar. Bake quick.—S. PALMER, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

EDS. RURAL:—I send you a few recipes for the benefit of "Domestic Economy:"

CORN BREAD.—2 cups wheat flour; 4 do. Indian meal; 1 do. sugar; 1 quart milk, (sweet or sour;) 4 eggs; 2 teaspoons of soda; 4 do. of cream tartar, and a little salt.

SWEET RUSK.—1 pint sweet milk; 1 bowl of sugar; ½ lb. of butter; ½ tumbler of yeast.

MUFFINS.—1 qt. of sweet milk; 4 eggs; lump of butter size of a hen's egg; 1 teacup of yeast; a little salt, and flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. Let it rise eight hours and bake in rings.

POUND CAKE.—4 eggs; ½ cup sweet milk; 1 cup of butter; 2 cups of sugar; ½ teaspoon of soda; ½ do. of cream tartar; add flour enough to make a thick batter, and flavor to taste.—MRS. S. K. B., *Hackensack, N. Y.*

SPONGE CAKE.—6 eggs; 2 cups flour; 2 cups sugar; 1 teaspoon soda; 3 teaspoons cream tartar; 4 teaspoons hot water.

DOUGH NUTS.—2 cups sour milk; 1½ cups sugar; ½ cup lard; 2 or 3 eggs; 2 teaspoons soda; 2 do. ginger; a little salt.

SODA SPONGE.—3 eggs; 3 tablespoons cream; 1 teacup flour; 1 of sugar; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 of soda; nutmeg. Stir lightly and bake immediately.

MUFFINS.—3 pints flour to 1 pint milk; 1 pint water; 1 yeast cake. Bake in rings.

JELLY CAKE.—3 eggs; 1½ cups cream; 2 of sugar; ½ teaspoon soda; flour to make a *thin* batter. Spread as thin as possible on buttered tins.

LEMON JELLY.—3 eggs; 2 lemons; 1 cup of sugar; butter size of half an egg.

TART CRUST.—1 cup lard; 1 tablespoon white sugar; white of 1 egg; 3 tablespoons of water. If you love nice tart crust try this.

CREAM CAKE.—5 eggs; 3 cups sugar; 1 of butter; 1 of cream; 1 teaspoon nearly full of soda.

CUP OR PLUM CAKE.—3 cups of sugar; 1 of butter; 1½ cups milk or cream, (cream is best;) 3 eggs; 5 cups of flour; 1 teaspoon saleratus; 1 lb. raisins; spice to taste.

UTICA CAKE.—2 eggs; 2 cups white sugar; 3 cups flour; ½ cup sweet milk; ½ cup butter; ⅜ teaspoon soda; 1½ do. cream tartar. Dissolve the sugar in the milk; beat the whites and yolks separate.

FRENCH LOAF.—3 cups light dough; 2 cups sugar; 1 do. butter; 3 eggs; 1 teaspoon saleratus. Add nutmeg and fruit, wine or ½ cup of boiled cider.

COOKIES.—1 cup of butter; 2 do. of sugar; 3 eggs; 3 tablespoons of sour cream; ⅜ teaspoon of soda.

SODA BISCUIT.—3 cups of sour milk; ½ cup shortening; 3 teaspoons cream tartar; 2 do. of soda; salt.

SISTER KATE'S SODA CAKE.—1 cup sugar; 1 tablespoon butter; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon saleratus, dissolved in one cup sweet milk; 2 teaspoons of cream tartar, rubbed in 1 pint of flour; nutmeg. To be baked immediately after mixing together.

SHORT CAKE.—3 cups *thick* sour cream; 1 teaspoon saleratus; salt.

ECONOMICAL WAFFLES.—4 eggs; 1 pint o milk; 2 oz. of butter; 1 lb. of flour; 4 tablespoons yeast; a little salt. Beat the eggs to a froth; put the butter in the milk and warm it until the butter dissolves; when cool add the eggs and flour, and afterwards the yeast and salt. When light pour the batter in the "waffle iron." Bake on both sides by turning.

INQUIRY.—Will some of the RURAL readers give me the best method for bleaching the dark table linen that fades a yellow?—MRS. LIBBIE L. WHEELER, *Barrington, N. Y.*

MAKING VINEGAR.—A correspondent, J. C. R., says that to make good vinegar, at a cost of only ten cents per gallon, use the following ingredients:—4 lbs. acetic acid; 1 gal. molasses; 40 do. rain water. Mix well together, and in three weeks good strong vinegar, closely resembling that made from cider will be produced. This acid exists in vinegar in a diluted state, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in certain determinate and uniform proportions.

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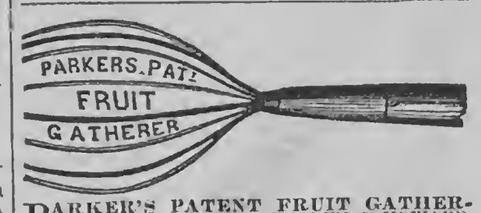

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"AFRAID."

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

I know not by what haunting terror
The heart of the young child was stirred,
But under the snowy-white vesture
It fluttered like frightened bird.

Ah! why is my little one hiding?
Whence cometh the hot fever-flush?
Beat warm near my heart, O sweet flutt'rer,
And not 'gainst the night's solemn hush—

Sleep sweetly, for fond arms are round thee,
O! heart 'neath the snowy robe's fold;
I know how the dark shadow broodeth,
I know all the terrors untold,

That creep through the silent night-watches
And touch with a shuddering chill
The timid child-heart; and I know them
As all uncontrolled by the will.

Let me thoughtfully study this marvel,
And lovingly draw to the light,
The ghost-like, indefinite terror,
That stole to the young heart at night.

SPEAK ENGLISH.

SOMEBODY says, the dictionary of some young ladies has just two words—"horrid" and "splendid." Possibly a few more might be added,—"awful," and "first-rate," and "Oh, sugar!" These poor words are maids of all work, and do duty on all possible and impossible, appropriate and inappropriate occasions; eked out by screams and laughs, sharp, rude and emphatic.

Girls, do speak English,—simple, clear, varied and natural,—not Pottawotamie, or Congo, or Ojibwa. Do laugh, when you feel like it, without effort, and then it will be musical as the ripple of a brook. Do scream when there's real danger, and we shall all know it means something; but this counterfeit *screech* only makes the air hideous and you—disagreeable; which you don't want to be at all, and don't need to be. The "loud" style of manners is a pest, to be banished from good society, and a pest which affects those who wear silks and diamonds as well as those clad in plainer garb. But into the choice circle where the divine art of conversation is, it cannot come, save as a transient intruder.

The finely modulated voice of a cultivated woman, ranging in its varied conversational cadence, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," is the most attractive music in the world; but bald exclamations, stereotyped phrases, intense even for slightest trifles, and meaningless noise, pitched on a high key, are just the opposite in their effects.

Really good society, where is best and richest enjoyment and finest natural sentiment, is limited to no rank or grade of wealth, but is found in country and city. Fortunate indeed is man or woman who seeks it by force of some innate attraction thereto; but an invisible barrier, which yet they cannot pass, will stop their entrance into this charmed circle, until they can drop all explosions and expletives, speak and act simply and naturally, and use "English, pure and undefiled."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BE KIND TO YOUR HUSBAND.

HE is older than you. He has battled hard and manfully with life's duties. You may not perceive, but others do, that he fails gradually. You say he is getting childish. Yes, he *is* getting childish; but it is the childishness of which CHRIST speaks when he says, "Except ye become as little children ye cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven." His hair is whiter, his eye duller, his face more deeply furrowed than a year ago. You do not consider that his outward joys are fewer, his smiles less frequent. You *do* see that he is more fretful and forgetful. Have you forgotten that time when he was so suddenly stricken in health and brought so nearly to the gate of eternity? And the good resolves you then made for the future, would GOD but spare him that once? He was spared. How are you now performing those sacred vows?

Remember, your husband is growing older, feebler, more helpless. His golden thread is spinning very slenderly. A little jar may break it.

H. S.

CAMEO CUTTERS.

THERE are two kinds of cameo cutting,—one with a lapidary's wheel of hard stones, as the onyx and sardonyx. The shell cameos are cut with small steel chisels, from the white part of the shell, leaving the chocolate color for the background. The figures are in relief. The stone is prepared by the lapidary, and the artist arranges his design according to the capabilities of the stone. He makes a drawing in paper, on an enlarged scale, and a wax model of the exact size, and the latter is carefully compared with the stone, and such changes made as may be needed. The outline is then sketched on the stone and cut with the fit tools, and then polished.

Mrs. DUBOIS of New York, cut cameo likenesses of her friends, and then went to Italy to perfect herself, but the artist there told her he was not capable to teach her. PETER STEPHENSON of Boston, in 1853, cut some 600 or 700 cameo likenesses. He says that in Italy he employed girls to polish, who earned $1 a day. The Misses WITHERS of Charleston, S. C., are said to cut fine cameo likenesses. MARGARET FOLEY, formerly of the New England School of Design, cut cameos for $35 each.—*Employments for Women.*

Miss FOLEY once taught in a private school in this city. A cameo portrait of Pope PIUS, cut by her and on sale in a Boston book-store, was instantly recognized by an Italian gentleman who said it was a perfect likeness, and gladly bought it. She has since become a sculptor, and has ample employment, being now at Rome,—greatly prized and beloved for her excellence and beauty of character by friends both sides of the Atlantic.—EDITOR.

HARRIET HOSMER AND CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN AT ROME.

MISS HOSMER is often seen in public here in Rome, at times driving a handsome carriage and span rapidly along the streets, at times on horseback, making her way (in which latter capacity she excels) to the meet of the fox-hounds on the Campagna. The pack this year is good, the sport fair, and the amusement very fashionable. Miss Hosmer is an expert rider, and both she and Miss Cushman are often seen going at a furious pace over walls, fences and ditches close upon the heels of the hounds. Each of these ladies has a strong and tireless energy, and a muscular physique which many men may well envy. They are gifted with wonderful endurance, which the latter has had occasion often to display upon the stage, and with which many of your readers are familiar. Both are thoroughly American, yet of strong and impressive individuality, that brings them out in striking contrast to the rest of society in Rome. Miss Cushman still continues to take the lead in all social affairs; and though now in mourning, yet dispenses her old and abundant hospitality to her American friends in a quiet and genial way that is so pleasing to every stranger.

She has shown great kindness to artists, especially to those from her own country who have come here poor and friendless and needed a helping hand. In this connection, her generosity and devotion have been unlimited, and for it, if for nothing else, she deserves the gratitude of every American. Often has she infused her own courageous temperament into the despairing, and given them fresh energy to encounter the hardships that so often surround the beginning of an artist's career. And more than this, many a time has she bestowed from her own purse upon the deserving who were struggling with failing means the aid that was so much needed. Miss Cushman has a noble reputation in her own country for benevolence and public spirit, but nowhere can one appreciate so thoroughly as in Rome the good she has been so unwearying in doing.—*Cor. Boston Post.*

SKELETON LEAVES.

THERE is much beauty to be studied and admired in the exquisite structure displayed in the skeleton of plants. Our readers may be pleased to learn how to make such preparations for themselves. Dr. G. Dickson of Scotland, in a paper communicated lately to the Botanical Society of Edinburg, gives the following directions:

"A solution of caustic soda is made by dissolving three ounces of washing soda in two pints of boiling water, and adding one and a half ounces of quick lime, previously slaked; and bring it to the boil. During ebullition add the leaves; boil briskly for some time, say an hour, occasionally adding hot water to supply the place of that lost by evaporation. Take out a leaf, put it into a vessel of water. If the epidermis and the parenchyma separate easily the rest of the leaves may be removed from the solution and treated in the same way; but if not, then the boiling must be continued for some time longer. To bleach the skeletons, mix about a drachm of chloride of lime with a pint of water, adding sufficient acetic acid to liberate the chlorine. Steep the leaves in this until they are whitened—about ten minutes—taking care not to let them stay in too long; otherwise they are apt to become brittle. Put them into clean water and float them out on pieces of paper. Lastly, remove them from the paper before they are quite dry, and place them in a book or botanical press.

FACTORY GIRLS IN FRANCE.

AT the woolen manufactories in Rheims, a large number of female operatives are employed, and they are said to present a striking contrast to the same class of workwomen in this country and in England. Instead of the well dressed and intelligent factory girl, to be found in the great manufacturing cities of America and England, these poor French women are described as being but little better than working animals, and they receive even less consideration from their employers than the brutes. Their clothing is of the scantiest description, "but little more substantial than the fig leaf of mother Eve," and their faces seem to indicate that all intelligence and the softer feelings of the sex have been obliterated by the hard labor which they have to undergo in order to obtain the scanty wages which are no more than enough to barely support existence. The woolen manufactories of Rheims are principally owned and managed by English capitalists.

THE GIRLS TO THE YOUNG MEN.—The literary department of the Inka (Miss.) Mirror is edited by four young ladies. Their last number contains the following paragraph, which exhorts the young man to "depend on himself;"—"Most young men consider it a misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their start in life in a good and comfortable business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we daily behold, it is a blessing; the chances are more than ten to one against him who starts with a fortune. Most rich men's sons die in poverty, while many poor men's sons come to wealth and honor. It it is a blessing, instead of a curse, to have to work out their own fortune.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOVING HEARTS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

I.

I SOMETIMES think 'tis little worth—
This weary, fitful life we live—
That there is little here on earth
Sufficient recompense to give
For toil and wailing, hope deferred,
And longings ever unfulfilled;
But now and then my heart is stirred,
And all my deeper nature thrilled
By joy the purest, tenderest,
That ever any living blest,
A joy no other good imparts—
The love outpoured from loving hearts.

II.

Fond loving hearts! there are no shades
However dark, no woes so drear,
But thro' them all they weave their braids
Of sunlight, giving holy cheer:
There are no bitter draughts to drink,
No lessons sad for lives to know,
No sorrowings as link by link
Our cherished love-chains shorter grow,
But nestling closer to our own
We feel these loving hearts are grown,
And Hope, our sweetest angel, flings
A gleam of Heaven from off her wings!

III.

Ah! better 'tis to work and wait,
Than taste the sweets of ripe reward,
If haply, by some kindly fate,
These loving hearts with us accord;
For toil and waiting sweeter are
When shared by them, than rich return
Enjoyed alone, and dearer far
The saddest lesson we may learn,
When through a hand-clasp warm and true
We feel their pledge of love anew,
And know, though happen good or ill,
Those loving hearts will cheer us still!

AN OLD-FASHIONED SUNDAY.

FROM "Homespun; or, Five-and-twenty years ago," a charming book recently noticed in our columns, we take the following admirable picture of a Sunday in the country:

"In the summer time, when the sun gets up and looks in at the east windows, not far from 4½ o'clock of a Sunday morning, the good farmer-folk bestir themselves right early. In place of setting the pitcher in the dingy area for the milk-and-water-man, they turn out to fill their own frothy pails as soon, certainly, as sunrise, and then send off the dewy-coated cows to pasture again. The children are all brought up to the kitchen sink and scrubbed and rubbed till they take on a shine like new furniture. Pretty soon old aunts slip out into the garden and snap off a spike or two of lilac blossoms from the bush close by the gate, which they stick into broken-nosed pitchers about the mantels and hearth. The farmers themselves, in snowy shirt-sleeves, are everywhere about the barns, greasing up their wagon-wheels, tinkering at the harnesses, and indulging in a general fuss of preparation for the hour of meeting.

Not a home in the whole breadth of quiet landscape but is at that moment all ready to send forth its own swarm. And the white wooden meeting-house is big enough to collect and hold them all safely together.

Breakfast being done, and the children having taken off their long tires, a tedious spell—to them—intervenes till church time. Where the family is a pious and well-ordered one, the restless young folks are seated around the room in a silent circle, generally with Testament in their hands, and there they keep them fast, sitting stiffly, primly and uncomfortably, until *the* hour comes laggingly around. No matter if a golden-ringed humblebee does fly in at the open window; or a lady butterfly shakes the yellow dust from the velvet of her gorgeous cloak, just over the window-sill; or a bird comes and sings on a low bough hard by, to let the boys feel how unspeakably joyous out-door liberty must be, of a Sunday morning; there must they all sit in a row, with faces as rigid as the copies of Miles Standish, and spirits crowded back into the pit of youthful despair, till the old clock in the corner rings out ten, and perhaps a little while after.

After the country wagons begin to stir the dust on the roads, they do not stop to let it settle again. One family party close behind another; a white horse pulling up behind a red one, and a lean beast chasing after a pot-bellied one; a loitering line of sturdy young fellows, honest and lusty, whose necks and hands have been tanning all the week in the hot corn-fields; now two maidenly women in bonnets to match their years,—now a hobbling old man who is not able to keep a horse, turning about all the while to let the wagons pass him; girls crowded in on the back seats at the cost of much of the starch in their Sunday attire; these are the sights that give a new face, on that day, to the landscape. You see nothing like it near the cities: you would hardly think that such pictures could be sketched from life anywhere.

Almost every country meeting-house has a plat of green grass before and around it, and, occasionally, a few trees, old elms, or vigorous growing maples. Commonly, too, a sign-post is near—the magnet for knots of men before services open within, whereon they attentively study the probate, town, and society's proclamation.

It is painfully clear that nobody feels at his ease in his Sunday clothes; the efforts to appear so only make the fact more apparent. One is in a sorry state of doubt about the best place for his hands, and you guess he wishes he could have left them at home. That one puts little faith in his feet, thrusting forth first one and then the other, as if they were in conspiracy to play him false and let him down. A third betrays a slight personal acquaintance with the hat he wears that day, continually tipping it back and pulling it forward upon his head. Still another goes around offering his hand to everybody, as if he thought there must be some magic in the town's palms. The uneasiest and unhappiest one of all laughs when he catches anybody else laughing, though he can give no sort of reason why he should. If one of the other sex chances to pass him on her way in, he begins with throwing a glance at her sneakishly, and ends with a square and courageous turn-about, studying the motions of her shoes till they take her up the steps and out of his sight."

AN EXQUISITE STORY BY LAMARTINE.

IN the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daner, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar.

Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying; help me, and heaven will reward you. The Bedouin kindly offered to take him on his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise, I have no strength left."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty set the seeming beggar on his back, but no sooner did Daner feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so, "It is I—Daner—I have got the horse, and am off with it." Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear.

"You have taken my horse," said Naber. "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy with it, but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it."

"Why not?" said Daner.

"Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Danar, struck with shame at these words, was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.

A MIRAGE AT HOME.

THIS singular illusion by which the traveler in African deserts sees limpid water and green hills where there is only the arid waste of sand, is not common here; but the Transcript at Jordan, Onondaga county, some twenty miles south of Lake Ontario, describes one there as follows:

"On Monday morning our quiet village was awake with excitement by the curious phenomenon of a mirage on Lake Ontario. It was so singular an occurrence, and so life-like, that during the early part of the forenoon the eyes of all the village were turned northward, watching with deep interest this beautiful phenomenon. As far as the eye could reach up and down the lake, what seemed to be a boundless expanse of water was spread out to view. The representation was complete, all the indentation of the shore being plainly visible. The most singular part of all was that it seemed to be so near us. To look at it, it seemed as if a fifteen minutes' walk would bring you to it.

GRINDSTONE'S NIGHTSHADE MICROCOSMS.

Home—A nursery of human nature appropriated to the use of boy-men and girl-women.

Fathers—Foot-mats for striplings in swaddling clothes.

Husbands—Cow-catchers, prefixed to family trains.

Wives—Richly laden crafts, smuggled through life under the guise of fuss and feathers.

Young Gentlemen—Creatures of circumstance and occasion, compounded of the scraps and scum of society.

Young Ladies—Delicacies, compounded of sugar, salt and sawdust, and seasoned with the driblets of fashion.

Husbandmen — Those commoners who do not falsely pretend to uncommon wisdom.

Professional Men—Those uncommon pretenders who fool commoners out of a living.

Tradesmen—Those who live upon the advantages of circumstances and locality.

Mechanics—Those who live upon the homage paid to the utilitarian achievements of mind.

Editors—Those starvlings strutting over the illuminated pages of life, with the dry bone of hope in their mouths.

Science—A jumble of complicated suppositious, simmered down with a plausible paradox.

Politics—The source of all trickeries that live on the conventional blood of human folly.

Laws—Rules of action, whereby money-might is rendered right.

Physic—A deadener, that keeps company with our bodies to the graves.

Humbug—A senseless thing, best adapted to popular taste.

Fashion—A whirlpool of stygian filth, wherein wiggle all the tadpoles of human folly.

Microcosms — Curious shadows, that quietly whisper to our latent beings of truths in the dark.—*Mobile Register.*

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE FATHER IS OVER ALL.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

WHAT if another, in searching for truth
Should honestly differ from me?
Have I any right to say he is blind
Because he has no wish to see?
On the false, and the true, on the evil and good
The sunbeams of Heaven ever fall.
On the just and the unjust the rains still descend,
And the Father is over all.

What if the weaker ones stumble and fall,
Deprived of the strength to arise,
Shall I, with the Pharisee's prayer on my lips,
Dare lift to the Father my eyes?
Perhaps the *great* sins which their weakness reveals,
Less odious to GOD may appear,
Than *smaller ones*, I, in self righteousness love
And cherish as precious and dear.

What if affliction should darken my way,
And sorrow be mingled with joy?
Shall I say that GOD is unwise, or unkind,
Who chooses this means to employ?
On the false and the true, on the evil and good,
The sunbeams of Heaven ever fall,
On the just and the unjust the rains still descend,
And the Father is over all

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOWING FOR OTHERS TO REAP.

SITTING here with the twilight shadows gathering around me, looking out beyond the maples at the wheat field with its beautiful green, waving in the evening air, I can but think of him who last autumn scattered the seed, little dreaming that when the harvest time should come other hands would reap the golden grain, and his be folded silent and cold beneath the grave-mound. But the father's work is ended; he has sown that others may reap.

Is it not ever thus with life? We plant, we build, we lay our plans, but how seldom do we realize their entire fulfillment. Yet we are not toiling in vain; others will come after us who will reap the benefit of our work, even as we have reaped the harvests planted by those who have gone before us.

Each day we are sowing. We scatter words; sometimes of love and wisdom which take root in the heart of a fellow being and spring up to bring forth golden fruit. Oft times our unkind words rankle in the bosom of another, causing weeds to grow where might have been flowers. The parent scatters in the heart of childhood the seeds which are to bring forth good or evil, the fruits of which are to tell in the coming harvest of life.

How great the responsibility of sowing for others to reap—how necessary that the seed we scatter be pure and free from tares, that when the Master calls, we can go hence rejoicing, to reap the golden fruits he has prepared for the faithful beyond the River of Death.

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y. S. E. W.

CHRISTIAN GROWTH BY LABOR.

HEALTH of body can be preserved only by out-door exercise, and cheerful labor gives a tone both to mind and body. Spiritual health is equally dependent on labor, and the idle Christian is exposed to many moral perils. An exchange says:

"We have tried to make Christians without giving them anything to do; which is like trying to make swimmers without use of hands or feet. The churches are all full of religious dyspeptics, feeble of purpose, weak in faith, indifferent, languid, listless, of little use to themselves or any body else, and all for want of the natural exercise which would come from doing God's waiting work in the world. Admit that Christian character is the great thing; that piety and personal holiness are the very highest states and attainments; but to acquire those qualities, and rise up to that serene elevation, we must do something more than to sit even in a closet, and muse, and meditate, and try to magnetize our souls by pious exercises; we must go out into the world, and put our heavenly thoughts into heavenly deeds of love and mercy."

CONVERSION OF LOYOLA.

MR. PARKMAN thus sharply sketches the conversion of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits:

"Loyola's training had been in courts and camps; of books he knew little or nothing. He had lived in the unquestioning faith of one born and bred in the very focus of Romanism; and thus at about the age of thirty his conversion found him. It was a change of life and purpose, not of belief. He presumed not to inquire into the doctrines of the church. It was for him to enforce those doctrines; and to this end he turned all the faculties of his potent intellect and all his deep knowledge of mankind. He did not aim to build up communities of secluded monks, aspiring to heaven through prayer, penance and meditation, but to subdue the world to the dominion of the dogmas which had subdued him; to organize and discipline a mighty host, controlled by one purpose and one mind, fired by a quenchless zeal or nerved by a fixed resolve, yet impelled, restrained and directed by a single master hand.

DR. BELLOWS recently remarked that the one great peril of American society is the lack of manly, independent thinking, and individual conscience. Personal aspiration gets lowered to a popular standard. An average and compromised pattern of character is thrust on us by a tyrannical, hasty and unreasonable public opinion.

DROP every hope and every dependence but Christ; give your whole life and soul to him.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THREE MONTHS IN EUROPE FOR $500.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG MEN TO READ.

THE Great Exposition at Paris, after over two months of preliminary settling down, is now in a condition to satisfy the exacting public. The contributions of its 50,000 exhibitors—five times the number that challenged the wonder of the world at Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851—are now all in place ready for inspection. And the people are proceeding to the inspection. Not tumultuously, and in overpowering throngs, as Parisians fondly fancied they might; but leisurely, comfortably, and yet, withal, in numbers which will aggregate, when the doors of the monster structure of the *Champ de Mars* shall have closed in November, more than any similar exhibition has yet called to its viewing.

The papers just now are full of the visits of the crowned heads of Europe to the Temple of Industry. The progress of royalty, and the *fetes* incident to the royal journeyings, are being read of throughout the world. Few, perhaps, in this hemisphere have read, or reading have given a second thought to the reported journeyings from England of the uncrowned sovereigns—the lords of the forge, the lathe, the loom and the plow—who are now reported to be going in thousands to the survey, and, in greater proportion probably than would be found in any other class, to the critical inspection of the contributions of their brother workmen of the world at the Exposition.

A chance-met paragraph in an English journal announcing the departure of some scores of working men from a provincial town for a week at Paris has induced the writing of this. I write with the sole purpose of rousing young men of the middle class—those who have completed their collegiate course, those who have the summer vacation to spend, the young farmer and the young mechanic—to do as the young men of England are doing. I am persuaded that if Americans once realized how readily accessible Europe is to them the number who go abroad would be wonderfully increased. But the idea is general that a trip to Europe is a very expensive affair, and young men of modest means as well as those dependent upon their yearly salary or monthly wages, sigh as they devour a volume of travel or the letter of a foreign correspondent, that the pleasures and the benefits of a summer in Europe are beyond their reach.

Now, this is a mistaken idea. One who has five thousand dollars to spend on a three month's run abroad it is safe to say will have no difficulty in getting rid of the money. But a young man whose desire is not to astonish London and Paris, but to see the lands of which they are the capitals, to feast his eyes upon their treasures of art, to examine their busy manufactories, to study and compare their systems of agriculture, may safely start upon a purse holding but a tenth part of that sum. Upon this moderate expenditure, though economy must be studied, every comfort can be secured.

I repeat the statement. At the present price of gold, five hundred dollars in currency will defray the necessary expenses of a trip to Europe and return, and of a two-months' stay in England and France. And I am quite sure that no young man, whether he be intended for a profession, for a mechanical avocation, or for the farm, can make a better investment of five hundred dollars, even if it be the only five hundred of which he is possessed. He certainly cannot if, like most Americans, he travels with eyes and ears open, ready to profit by that which he sees and hears.

But to take the journey for this money he must *know how* to do it. Otherwise the modest sum I have named will barely suffice to pay his steamship fare. Of course, if he is one of the fortunate class to whom "money is no object," he will, for the name of it, and because it is the correct thing to do, "take passage by the French or by the Cunard line. In this case the five hundred dollars will just pay his passage from shore to shore and back—any trifling change that might be left being no more than the stewards would expect. But, passing by these "crack lines" as out of the question with the reader, what shall he do? Just this: There are an average of a dozen departures of steamers weekly from the New York terminus of the Great Atlantic Ferry. There are four or five lines to Liverpool, one to London, &c. The rates of fare by these lines, as well as the accommodations they offer, vary, but the latter not always with the price. Speed and name enter more largely into the price than do fare and accommodation. To get the most comfort, the best accommodations and the best fare for his money, the traveler must patronize a line which makes no pretentions to extraordinarily quick passages. To one who has no pressing business demanding his presence, a voyage of twelve days is just as satisfactory as one of ten days, and infinitely more comfortable, for a slow ship is always a dry ship, and those who have been kept below decks under penalty of a wetting if they ventured out, on a quick voyage, will agree with me that the privilege of lounging upon the deck at almost all times is cheaply purchased by the addition of two or three days to the length of a summer voyage.

A thorough examination of the vessels of the various lines plying between New York and Liverpool has satisfied the writer that there are none more worthy of patronage, none where the comfort of the traveler is better assured, than those of the National Steam Navigation Co. The steamships of this line are all iron vessels of the first class, unsurpassed in sea-going qualities, and officered by as thorough seamen as can be found. In point of accommodations for passengers they are especially to be commended, as their great size admits of all the sleeping rooms being upon the main deck, and opening directly into the saloon. By this arrangement a ventilation is secured to them that is impossible in rooms upon the lower deck. As to the table, the daily bill of fare on these, as on all other steamships of which we have any knowledge, will be found satisfactory, even if the tastes of the traveler are a little exacting. By this line the traveler can secure his ticket to Liverpool and return (the return ticket being good for a year) for $150 in gold, which is just the price by the Cunard (and $10 less than by the French) boats for a ticket one way. My own experience of the National line has been so favorable that I think I should sail by it, were the price the same, preferably to using any other line. Certainly, while its rates are from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of other lines giving no better accommodations, I should do so.

Whatever line the tourist may select, he should by all means take a return ticket, as a saving of quite twenty per cent. is effected by so doing. This rule holds good after he has landed also, and should be observed whenever consistent with the route proposed to be taken.

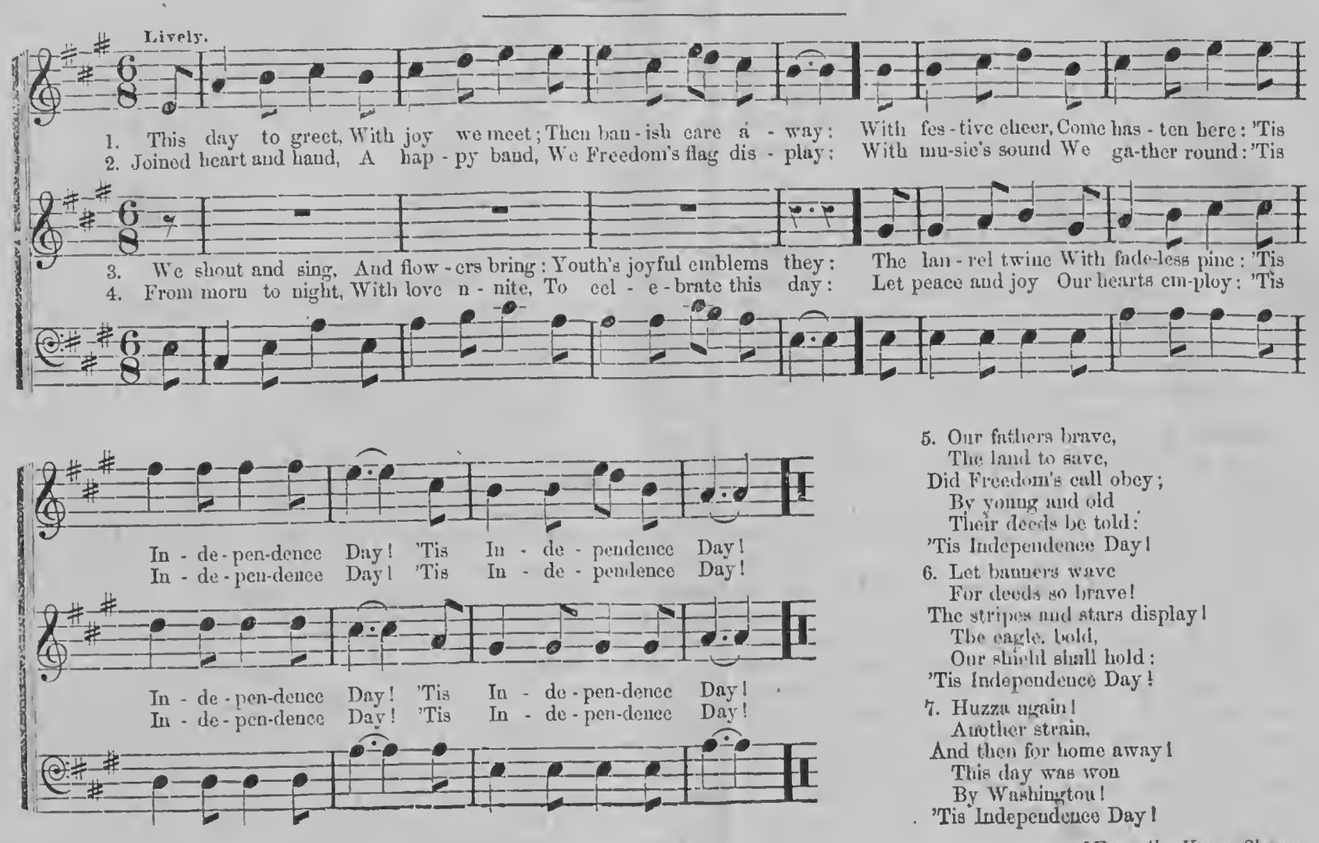
And now let us see how the $500 is to be distributed so as to cover the necessary expenses of the three months' tour. At the present premium, the $500 will give the traveler $360 in gold. His steamship ticket out and back will cost him $150. Arrived at Liverpool, he will desire to visit the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and agricultural districts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire — the latter, as I fancy, the most beautiful portion of England—and thence on to London. (I will mention here in passing, that when homeward bound, by taking another line of road from London to Liverpool, Oxford, Warwick, Kenilworth, &c., can readily be visited.) Having seen London and its neighborhood, he will take his return ticket, *via.* Dieppe for Paris. This will allow the journey to be broken at Dieppe and at Rouen. From these points, and by two or three short excursions in different directions from Paris, a good idea of the rural portions of France may be gained.

The cost of the railroad fare from Liverpool back to Liverpool again, by the route and with the digressions given, second class, (and, as many very respectable people always ride second class in England as well as on the Continent, the traveler may adopt the custom without compromise,) will be about $30. If a first class seat is taken the cost will be increased ten or twelve dollars. The cost of living can be kept down to an average of two dollars a day without the sacrifice of comfort. To do this the traveler must avoid the pretentious hotels of Paris, and in the English hotels take a room quite well up, and be content to take his meals at the restaurants and coffee houses. If a stay of two weeks or more is made in London or Paris, it is better to take furnished lodgings, which can be had in respectable localities, in either city, at three or four dollars per week, and even less if the lodger is willing to mount a few more stairs. Assuming the stay abroad to be extended to two months, at a cost for living of two dollars a day, the total is $120. Sixty dollars then remain of the sum in hand at starting, which is ample for incidentals, such as the week's ticket to the Exposition, the hire of an occasional carriage, gratuities to servants, a visit now and then to the theatre or opera, newspapers, and possibly the purchase of a few trifles as souvenirs.

The reader is assured that the foregoing demonstration of the possibility of a three-months' tour abroad at a cost of $500 is reliable. The writer has been over the ground and knows of what he writes. He has no hesitation in saying the estimate above given the tourist is not expected to forego anything below luxuries—all comforts are provided for.

Now, young man, the feasibility of the journey being shown, my advice to you is to pack a portmanteau—that is all you want to carry, if it will hold a dozen each of shirts, collars, handkerchiefs and socks, with a change or two of flannels—being sure to take along an overcoat, and a shawl or rug also, if you have it—draw your $500 from the bank, (if you haven't it to draw, persuade your father to advance it from the portion he designs for you in the future, if you have a father and expectations,) and start. You will come back in the fall to thank me for having shown you how to use the money and the time so profitably as well as pleasantly.—B.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.



5. Our fathers brave,
The land to save,
Did Freedom's call obey;
By young and old
Their deeds be told:
'Tis Independence Day!

6. Let banners wave
For deeds so brave!
The stripes and stars display!
The eagle, bold,
Our shield shall hold:
'Tis Independence Day!

7. Huzza again!
Another strain,
And then for home away!
This day was won
By Washington!
'Tis Independence Day!

[*From the Young Shawm.*

Various Topics.

TORTURING WORDS.

AN article in the Galaxy for this month, under this title, has several curiosities, rare and noteworthy, not only in our own tongue, but in French and Latin. Here, for instance, is a queer old rhyme which is quite contrary in sense, as you read it across, running the lines together:

I always did intend	To take to me a wife
Single my life to spend,	Would grieve my very life,
It much delighteh me	To think upon a bride,
To live from women free,	I can't be satisfied.
A female to my mind	The joy I can't express
I ne'er expect to find,	So great in singleness.
A bachelor to live	I never could agree
My mind I freely give,	A married man to be.

Here is an old equivocal verse which trims toward GEORGE or JAMES as you read it; reminding one of a modern, facing-both-way politician's letter:

I love with all my heart	The tory party here
The Hanoverian part	Most hateful do appear
And, for the settlement	I ever have denied
My conscience gives consent	To be on James' side,
Most righteous is the cause	To fight for such a King
To fight for George's laws	Will England's ruin bring,
It is my mind and heart	In this opinion I
Tho' none will take my part	Resolve to live and die.

Here is a pyramid in verse by one Benlowes, to be read from top or bottom:

There
For aye
To stay,
Commanding,
'Tis standing,
With godlike air,
Sublimely fair!
Its fame declaring
Its height admiring,
Look on it from afar,
Lo! every smiling star—
To raise the pile to heaven,
These beauteous stones are given.
Each prayer for truth inspiring light,
Each manly struggle for the right,
Each kindly word to cheer the lowly,
Each aspiration for the holy,
Each strong temptation nobly overcome,
Each clamorous passion held in silence dumb,
As slow it rises toward the upper Heaven,
Stone after stone, until the mass is given;
Its base upon the Earth, its apex in the skies,
The good man's character a pyramid doth rise.

HOW JUBAL EARLY FAILED TO TAKE WASHINGTON.

SUCH was the feeble condition of the defenses when General Early and his army came in sight of the dome of the Capitol. We all looked confidently for an attack in force on Tuesday morning. Had it been made by a column of ten thousand men, led by a bold, determined commander, capable of infusing his own impulse into their movements, they might, feebly garrisoned as the forts were at that moment, (with no support between or behind them,) have treated our defenses with contempt and marched into the city. But General Jubal A. Early was not the man for such an enterprise. There were two great events in this remarkable siege, and I must tell you what they were:

The Generals (rebel) had not tasted fresh beef for several days, and had a sharp appetite which their commissaries were inclined to gratify. Now, there was on the plantation of Mr. George Riggs, near where these Generals had their headquarters, a celebrated Alderney bull, much valued by its owner. Here was a temptation not to be resisted by these commissaries, who had the animal led to the slaughter and served up to their masters.

Now to the great event. A number of General officers (choice spirits) coming to the house of Hon. Montgomery Blair, put it under a close examination, especially the cellar and larder, which was supposed to be filled with the choicest. They were disappointed, however, to find that the cellar contained little wine, and were about setting the honorable owner down for a disciple of temperance, when they came on a barrel of rare old Bourbon whisky.

This discovery caused great rejoicing; the news of it spread far and wide among the officers, and not an order was obeyed for the rest of the day. So you see, my son, that while the superior Generals and their staffs were banqueting on Mr. Riggs' bull, the field officers were besieging their brains with Mr. Blair's choice whisky. The city was perfectly safe while this state of revelry existed. And I feel my son, that you will agree with me that Mr. Blair deserves well of his country for supplying his cellar with this remarkable weapon of defense. Let the future historian bear in mind that the War Department can claim no credit for the safety of Washington. The credit belongs exclusively to Mr. Riggs' bull and Mr. Montgomery Blair's barrel of whisky.—"*Adams' Siege of Washington.*"

STRENGTH OF THE BEETLE.

THIS insect has just astonished me by its vast strength of body. Every one who has taken the common beetle in his hands knows that its limbs, if not remarkable for agility, are very powerful; but I was not prepared for so Samsonian a feat as that I have just witnessed. When the insect was brought to me, having no box immediately at hand, I was at a loss where to put it till I could kill it; but a quart bottle full of milk being on the table, I placed the beetle for the present under that, the hollow in the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise, the bottle began to move slowly and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce, so that it really moved a weight 112 times its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this fact by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing within.

AMERICAN COTTON vs. INDIA.

THE value of the raw cotton imported into Great Britain in 1866 was greater than for any single previous year, except 1864, and was just double the value of the amount imported in 1861. Nearly half of the whole amount of British money paid for cotton last year was paid for American cotton, while British India received about one-third. The value of American cotton imported into great Britain last year was nearly three times the value of the combined imports from this country for the years 1865 and 1864, while the value of Indian cotton imported last year was a trifle in advance of the imports of 1865, and about 50 per cent. less than the imports of 1864.

The probability is that the culture of cotton in India reached its maximum in 1864, and that the tendency hereafter will be towards a decrease, if not from year to year, certainly as compared with the production of the year referred to. The fact is established beyond the power of question that the United States is the best cotton growing country in the world.

CURE FOR WARTS.—H. W., Waverly, N. Y., says he has been greatly troubled with warts for some time. Has tried aquafortis, lunar-caustic, milk-weed, and several other things, without avail. If he will gather a lot of cob-webs and make them into balls about the size of the wart and burn them on the excrescences, they will come out whole. The pain is not very severe, and the result a certain cure, or said to be so. Another cure is reported to result from washing the warts a few times in the water sometimes found in hollow oak stumps. White oak is the best, and is often found containing water strongly impregnated with the acid of the tree. A third method—a sure cure—is to run a pin through the wart, and hold the other extremity in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The wart will fry out, but the process is somewhat painful. "Grin and bear" is the word in this case.

THE English watch trade is decreasing from importations of Swiss and German make, and the increase of American watches.

Reading for the Young.

A REMINISCENCE.

ONCE, when I was a little boy,
I sat me down to cry,
Because my little brother had
The biggest piece of pie.

'Twas not but I had quite enough,
But then I could not see
The reason why a partial nurse
Should give him more than me.

They said I was a naughty boy,
But I have oft seen men
Behave themselves as foolishly
As I behaved then.

For we are often thankless for
Rich blessings when we sigh
To think some luckier neighbor has
A "bigger piece" of pie.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

HERE is a portrait of a man who, from a poor boy, by diligent work and good conduct grew to have great influence, and be much beloved and respected. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the fifteenth of seventeen children, and was born in Boston in 1706. With such a house full of little folks all must be busy, and he went to a brother's office to be a printer. Having some trouble he went to New York in a sloop, but could get no work, for there were very few newspapers then. So he trudged away across New Jersey, a hundred miles on foot to Philadelphia, and had a bundle of clothes, one dollar, and a loaf of bread which he ate as he walked the streets.

But he had a brave heart, and soon got work, and went to England a while. There he was rather wild, a short time, but gave it up and showed the English boys who drank liquor, that a Yankee, who only used water, was stouter and abler at work than they were. Going back to Philadelphia he was soon known as a writer and editor; for, although he could go to school but little, he read and wrote much.

He was an active advocate of our National Independence, and was sent to England and France by the Government on public business, and was highly respected in Europe. He found time to think, and experiment on electricity, and his well-known experiment of drawing sparks from a kite-string wound with wire, as a thunder cloud was passing over, led to the invention of lightning-rods. He invented a very useful stove also. In 1785, after almost fifty years of public life, he was allowed to come home and rest a little, yet he was an active man to the last. Wise and eminent, yet plain and without foolish pride, and very social and kindly in his manners, he retained his faculties until his death, April 17th, 1790. His writings fill three volumes. So much a man can do with good health, good habits, cheerful spirits and industry.

Boys and girls remember FRANKLIN, and do well and diligently whatever is for you to do. Be cheerful and useful.

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.

A MOTHER who was in the habit of asking her children, before they retired at night, what they had done that day to make others happy, found her twin daughters silent. The question was repeated.

"I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother, only one of my school-mates was happy, because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her, and ran to kiss her; so she said I was good. And that is all, dear mother."

The other spake still more timidly. "A little girl who sat with me on the bench at school has lost a little brother. I saw that, while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up, and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good."

"Come to my arms, my darlings!" said the mother; "to rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep, is to obey our blessed Redeemer!"

LITTLE THINGS AND LITTLE PEOPLE.

IT is of small things that a great life is made up; and he who will acknowledge no life as great save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.

Little things and little people have often brought great things to pass. The large world in which we exist is made up of little particles as small as the sand on the sea shore. The vast sea is composed of small drops of water. The little busy bees, how much honey they gather? Do not be discouraged because you are little. A little star shines brightly in the sky on a dark night, and may be the means of saving many a poor sailor from shipwreck; and a little Christian may do a great deal of good if he or she will try. There is nothing like trying.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

As the Second Half of Vol. XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence next week, July 6th, *now is a favorable time to subscribe or renew.* Agents, and all earnest friends of the RURAL, will please note this, bearing in mind that every new subscription will tell in enabling us to make the paper more acceptable and valuable. And now that splendid crops are being vouchsafed farmers and planters in almost every section of the Union, we trust they will not forget the RURAL and other journals which seek the best interests of producers.

All subscribers whose terms expire this week will find the number of the paper (910) printed after name on address label. In renewing, as we hope all will,—either by remitting singly, or joining or forming a club,—we hope no one will neglect to invite others to give the paper a trial for six months or a year. Single or club subscriptions will be received for six months at the same proportionable rates as for a year, and free copies, etc., allowed in proportion. Agents are reminded that the Premiums offered for the Spring and Summer Campaign extend to July 1st.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 29, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Meeting of Editors and Publishers.

THE Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Editors' and Publishers' Association was held at Penn Yan on the 20th and 21st inst. Though unable to be present, we were with our brethren in spirit,—and are glad to learn that the meeting was largely attended and exceedingly pleasant. President CLEVELAND of the Yates Co. Chronicle, is reported to have acquitted himself admirably, both as presiding officer and host. GEO. W. DEMERS, Esq., of the Albany Journal, delivered the Annual Address. Subject—The Newspaper; its Relations to Society, its Responsibilities, Duties, &c. The Address is commended by those who heard it, as is also the Poem read by WM. WIRT SIKES of New York, (whom our readers will remember as a contributor to the RURAL.) The business session was mainly occupied in discussing affairs pertaining to publishing, rates of advertising, dealing with agents, &c. It was decided to hold the next Annual Meeting at Watkins, and the following board of officers was elected for the year ensuing: *President*—L. M. GANO of the Watkins Express. *Vice-Presidents*—C. G. BEACH of the Orleans Republican, and R. L. ADAMS of the Geneva Courier. *Secretary*—A. T. NORTON of the Livingston Republican. *Treasurer*—W. T. TINSLEY of the Lyons Republican.

On the second day the members of the Association, their ladies and sundry citizens of Penn Yan, made an excursion, per steamer to Hammondsport, at the head of Crooked Lake, visiting Pleasant Valley and the headquarters of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. We infer from reports of some of the participants that the excursion was exceedingly pleasant, and the visit to the aforesaid Wine Co. sufficiently spirited to be long remembered.

A Great Newspaper Building.

THE Philadelphia Public Ledger, the leading newspaper of the Quaker City, has just moved into its splendid new building at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The opening of the building was inaugurated by a splendid dinner at the Continental Hotel on the 20th inst., in which some five hundred editors and others participated—(and as we were unavoidably precluded from attending, we take this occasion to congratulate Mr. CHILDS upon the eminent success of his enterprise and the merited prosperity of the Ledger.) Speaking of this new building the Philadelphia Bulletin says:—"The magnitude and the elegance of this structure are such that its completion deserves to be publicly recorded, just as the completion of a public monument is recorded. For the Ledger building is monumental in its character; the Ledger is an "institution" of Philadelphia, and the whole community takes an interest in the noble building where it is in future to be housed. It is something, too, for Philadelphians to be able to boast that they possess in their city the largest, most splendid and best appointed newspaper establishment in the world. The energy, enterprise, liberality and good taste of the proprietor, GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., have been so abundantly displayed in this grand edifice, that the public will recognize him always as a benefactor to the city. He will issue his paper from the new building on Monday next, and all good citizens will join us in wishing for it a career of ever-growing prosperity."

From the South.

IN Texas Judge Rives and Judge Dougherty refuse the testimony of negroes, and will not recognize the law of Congress in the matter.

Gov. Flanders in Louisiana, decides that all men chosen for office must take the oath of the State Law and that in the Constitutional Amendment.

Registration of whites and blacks is going on at Mobile, and Augusta, Ga. In Petersburg, Va., up to the 19th, 486 whites and 1,448 negroes had been registered. The whites seem indifferent. At Richmond, about an equal number of each.

The Virginia State Debt interest will be promptly paid at Richmond, July 1st, and a surplus left in the treasury. Funds are in London to pay interest due there.

Gen. Sickles asks to be released from his command in South Carolina.

Col. D. H. Bingham of Alabama, a Unionist, has been dragged from his bed, gagged and beaten in the woods by ex-rebels.

The Gettysburg battle-field monument was dedicated the 4th inst. Gen. Grant was present.

State News.

THE Commencement at the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie, took place the 19th.

Heavy rains interrupted travel on the Hudson River and Erie Railroads.

The State Temperance Society adjourned their meeting at Buffalo the 19th, to Homer, Cortland county, next October. It was urged that petitions be circulated asking the Constitutional Convention to prohibit the use and sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Constitutional Convention at Albany has just fairly organized and begun its work.

From the West.

THE San Francisco Fenians had a great pic-nic the 19th.

The damage to the Pacific Railroad near Leavenworth by flood, is not yet repaired, and mails are detained at Junction City.

Kentucky wheat is reported to be badly hurt by rust. Rains in Minnesota have injured railroads.

Hon. R. B. Hays, M. C. of Cincinnati, is nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans.

The leading Congregationalists of Chicago have started a subscription which is rapidly and liberally filling up, to establish a new journal in that city, to represent that sect, and fill the place of the Independent. The sheet will be of the size and style of the New York Evangelist.

Indian Affairs.

THE Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, just from the North Platte, says work on the road must be abandoned unless there be protection against the Indians.

Gen. Sherman is on the North Platte. Hon. J. M. Taylor, U. S. Senator, telegraphs from Omaha that Gen. Buford's telegraph reports are very incorrect, and that the Indians are only fighting small parties in a barbarous manner.

Reports by Junction City, Kansas, tell of several killed. Coaches are attacked, and drivers refuse to go out.

Latest from Europe.

THE riot in Birmingham, England, which seemed formidable, is over, and all is now quiet. It was not of a political nature, but anti-papal.

In London the 18th, a Reform mob stormed the platform of St. James' Hall, while a tory meeting was going on and put up a red flag and a liberty cap. Many arrests were made. Men-of-war are in the Irish channel, to guard against Fenians.

Frazier, Trenholm & Co. owed a million pounds more than their assets.

A breakfast was to be given in London to Wm. L. Garrison, the 18th, and John Bright was to preside. Victoria writes an autograph letter to Napoleon expressing regrets that she cannot visit the Exposition, with the usual ceremonies, but leaves it to be inferred that she may go to Paris *incog.*

The Austrian Government grants amnesty to all political offenders, Kossuth included.

The Czar suspends confiscation in Poland.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Surratt's trial is again going on, and the prosecution intend to prove his presence with Booth at the theater the night of the assassination. Special Cabinet meetings are being held, and Attorney-General Stanberry and Secretary Stanton were in conference with the President the 19th. Gen. Grant has a telegraph from Gen. Pope denying that negroes are chosen city officers at Mobile. Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, has resigned. A dispatch to the Times says there seems no doubt of a quorum of Congress in July.

CHINA.—Steamer Colorado from Yodhoman to San Francisco, in twenty days and three hours, brings Hong Kong news to the 18th. Ten ships are going to Hong Kong this season to load for London. A move has begun to open the Yantsee, 400 miles from Hong Kong. U. S. ships on the river had done good service against pirates. It is greatly wished the Colorado should stop at Shanghai. Fargo & Co.'s Express had nine tons waiting there for the ship, and a hundred tons were its stop sure.

WAGES OF REPORTERS.—Concerning the pay of the New York journalists, a correspondent of the Boston Voice says:—"The Tribune employs fifteen reporters at an average salary of $23 per week; the Herald, twenty-three, at an average of $17; the Times, ten reporters at $23 per week average; the Sun, five men at an average of $12; the Post, four at $23; the World, eight at an average of $13, and the Express, six at an average of $9."

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—Hartford, Ct., gives President Johnson a public welcome. The New Hampshire Legislature has voted to invite him there. It also invited Thaddeus Stevens. The President and suit were welcomed at New York, New Haven, &c., with fit ceremonies, and reached Boston the 22d to join in the meeting of the Knights Templars.

THE BROKEN CABLE REPAIRED.—The broken wire of the Atlantic Cable near the Newfoundland shore, is all right again. An English steamer is at St. Johns, under Admiralty orders, to run a line of soundings from Placenta, Newfoundland, to the island of St. Pierre, and to North Sydney, Cape Breton, for a new cable to be laid this summer for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

MEXICO.—The State Department at Washington have information that the Court Martial to try Maximilian is suspended for the present. Mexico and Vera Cruz are held yet by the adherents of the fallen Emperor.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A LADY in Maine applied to the police authorities on purpose to seenre her lost cat. She had brought it from England and valued it at $1,000. When it ran away it had on a gold necklace worth $40.

J. S. C. ABBOTT's astounding praises of Napoleon in his published volume, have been translated into French, and the Paris *Siecle* ridicules the book as justly, but more severely, than it was treated here.

THE London (Canada) Free Press urges that the Fenians all be set free on Confederation day. More rolling stock, and a large quantity of superior rails for the Grand Trunk Railway, are coming over from England.

A CURIOUS effect of the result of the recent London Congress in preserving the peace in Europe is said to have been a rapid rise in the price of white oak staves in West Virginia. The French and Spanish wine merchants are supplied largely with wood for wine casks from that region.

THE Merchants' Union Express Company held a Directors' meeting at Auburn in May, and voted unanimously to make no compromise with the old Express Companies, asserting that they are in prosperous and healthy condition. This was done to stop rumors about their intentions.

IN the recent match at Bennington, Vt., between Adams, the champion walker, and the Sykes horse, the man to walk a quarter of a mile while the horse was trotting half a mile, the man won the last two heats in 1:23 and 1:25 with great ease, and came in almost as fresh as when he started.

THERE seems to be good grounds for believing that our Government is negotiating with Great Britain for the purchase of the territory of the latter on the Northwest coast. It is proposed to acquire all the region west of the Canadas and Hudson Bay—a tract much larger than the present United States, but of no great value.

IT is said that at the Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, held in New York the other day, the belles wore loves of bonnets, chignons, light robes of the most attractive texture, and fashionable jewelry, while the young men "Friends" appeared in the latest fashion. The garb of George Fox, however, was not wholly absent from the assemblage, but worn by the elder members.

List of New Advertisements.

The Albany Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company.
New Works, Just Published—Beadle & Co.
Fire and Water-Proof Cement Roofing—Bosworth & Hubbard.
Trotting Colts for Sale—James Ewing.
One Hundred Comic Songs—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Spear's Preserving Solution—L P Worrall.
For Sale—W H Harding.
Catarrh—Wm R Prince.
Life of Abraham Lincoln—Frank Moore.
Real Estate Agent, &c—W H Harding.
Wanted, Salesmen—G W Crowell & Co.
Excelsior Farm Gate—H B Norton.
Seed Buckwheat—J Rapalje.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

First Mowing Trial of the Season.
Stump Machine Exhibition.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
Remington's Foot-Rot Remedy—Andrew Cooley.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, June 25, 1867.

THERE is no material change in financial affairs in this locality or at the East. The New York market rather tends to greater ease, and plenty of money and low rates of interest are anticipated through the summer. The banks this week are preparing for the coming quarterly statement of July 1st, hence miscellaneous accommodations will be considerably restricted—and the market in some localities, particularly at the West, will be reported close. After "the 4th" financial affairs may be expected to assume their ordinary course. Just now the Secretary of the Treasury is calling in funds from many of the deposit banks. These deposits are withdrawn at such uncertain intervals that few bankers now seek the honor of being Government depositories.

Government securities are firm and in demand. Railroad and miscellaneous stocks, as a general thing, are not active.

Commercial men everywhere discuss with much earnestness the fine weather, and the encouraging prospects for an abundant harvest. They are content to do little now, in view of the cheering prospects of a good fall business.

WOOL.—There is nothing of any amount doing in wool in this section. Buyers offer 40@45c., but farmers are either too busy to take their wool to market, or are not disposed to sell at prices offered.

Very little wool has been purchased in Michigan. Buyers at the principal markets in that State are offering 35@40c. The Detroit Post of Friday says:—"The manufacturers are puzzled and hardly know what to undertake. Mr. Platt, who is the buyer for the Manchester Mills, and the heaviest that ever visited our market,—taking generally 2,000,000 lbs.,—is not coming here, it is stated, for 60 days yet. Mr. Hunter of the Watervliet Mills, who averages 1,000,000 lbs., was in town a day or two since, but has gone home without effecting anything."

Buyers are reported to be more particular in regard to the condition of wool than heretofore.

A letter from Coldwater, Mich., says:—"Very little wool has been brought in. The price opens at about 40c. Usually at this time of the year we have plenty of eastern buyers, and plenty of eastern capital ready to invest in wool. This year none. Farmers expect a large price, and will hold their wool as long as they can."

Sales in Boston last week foot up 450,000 lbs., at a range of 35@70c. for fleece. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:—"The wool market is more quiet, and transactions tighter than for many years past towards the close of the season. The stocks of desirable fleece wool, adapted to the production of seasonable goods, are reduced to small compass, and hence holders are not anxious, and prices are tolerably well sustained."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The prices of wheat and flour still tend downward. Western farmers who held on to their grain, hoping for a famine, are now crowding it to market with all possible rapidity. The condition of the new crop alarms them. In Delaware Co., Iowa, the price of wheat has fallen within a few weeks from $2,25 to $1,50. Some have predicted a reaction in prices before harvest, but there are not signs of it yet. New flour has made its appearance in Georgia, and at some other points. Some days since there was a telegraph statement that the rust had done great injury to the wheat in Kentucky. This may be the case in some localities, but we judge the injury is not very extensive.

HOPS.—The market at the East is inactive. Emmet Wells of New York quotes new at 30@35c.; old at 20@40c. The growing crop generally promises well. The vine has been growing almost too rapidly. Some farmers in Wisconsin report a growth of 24 inches in as many hours.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	Apples, green,	$0,00@0,00
Do. red wheat	14,50@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	3½@8c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@65c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,70	Onions	00@00
Best white	2,75@2,80	Turnips	00@50
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,20@1,20	Carrots	40@40
Do. new	1,20@1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Rye	1,50@1,75	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Oats	80@85c	Do. untrimmed	0@0
Barley	1,10@1,15	Green calfskins	16@18
Beans	1,50@1,75	Sheep pelts, each	50c@3,00
Meats.		Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@17c	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@12c	**Sundries.**	
Hams	14½@15	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Shoulders	11@11	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Chickens	15@18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@0,00
Turkeys	18@20	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. stove	5,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll, 1's	20c	Do. chestnut	5,50@0,00
Do. packed	14@15	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@16c
Do. factory	14½@16	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Lard, tried	13@13½	Wool, ₩ lb.	33½@40c
Do. rough	12@11	Hops	50@65
Tallow, tried	9½@9¾	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Do. rough	6@6½	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	21@21	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@30c
Forage.		Candles, box	12½@13½
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@19,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	35@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, JUNE 22—Ashes, pots, $3,75@3,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 26@36½c. Flour, sales at $1,00@13,50. Wheat, $2,00@2,65. Rye, $1,16@1,21. Barley, $1,15@1,15. Corn, $0,00@1,12. Oats, 78@80c. Pork, new mess, $20,50@21,00; old do. $21,00@21,25; prime, $18,25@18,25. Beef, new plain mess, $15,00@22,00; new extra mess, $23,00@38,00; thereof, prime mess, $39,00@41,00; Indian mess, $35,50@40,00; beef hams, $30,00@41,00. Pork hams, 12@13½ cts. Shoulders, 8½@9½c. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 10@25c. Cheese, 7@10c. Hops, 50@65c. Peas, $1,10.

Albany, June 22—Flour, sales at $11,75@15,50; rye flour, $8,50@8,75; corn meal, 2,25@2,37 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,00; Rye, $1,20@1,30. Corn, $1,02@1,06; Oats, 57@60c. Barley $1,28. Butter, 25@28c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 15@17c. Wool—New clip selling in the street at 40@43c.

Buffalo, June 22—Flour, sales at $10,00@10,50; Wheat, $2,00@2,15; Corn, 62@65cts; Barley, $1,08@1,18; Rye, $1,05@1,05. Provisions—Pork, $21,75; Lard, 13½@13½c; Hams, 15@16½c; Shoulders, 10½c.; Butter, 16@25c.

Chicago, June 22—Flour, $7,62½@10,75; Wheat, $1,70@2,15; Corn, 82@86 cents; Oats, 61@62c; Rye, $1,01@1,03; Barley, 90c@$1,09. Pork, mess, $20,00@20,50; Lard, 11½@11½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, June 19.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@19; Cows and Calves, $40@150; Veal Calves, 5@10c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,00@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,00@7,50; light and medium, $6,75@7,00.

Albany, June 20.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5½@10½c. Milch Cows, $50@80. Sheep, common to good, 5@7½c; Hogs, 6¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, June 20—Beeves, sales at 11@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@115; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 6@8cts; extra, 8½@8½c; in lots, $4,00@8,00 per head. Veal Calves, 5@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8c; retail 9@10c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, June 22—Beeves range at from $8,00@8,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $4,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,60@5,82.

Toronto, June 21.—Beef, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d, $6@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $4@7 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $5@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22.—Wool, market is dull and drooping. Sales 360,000 lbs. at 45@65c. for domestic fleece; 40@50cts for superfine pulled; 50@56cts for extra pulled; 22@29c for California; 18@22cts for Texas; 42½c for Cape, and Mestiza on private terms.

Cincinnati, June 20—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do. 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₩ lb.

Special Notices.

STUMP MACHINE EXHIBITION.

W. W. WILLIS, proprietor of the Lever Stump Machine, will show its practical working on Tuesday, the 2d day of July, on the FROST farm, now ASHLEY'S, in the town of Greece. The farm is situated on the first road west of, and parallel with, Lake Avenue, and 1½ miles from the toll gate on said Avenue.

FIRST MOWING TRIAL OF THE SEASON.

Dodge's Patent Reaper and Mower Victorious!

THE Chenango County Agricultural Society held a Trial of Mowing Machines on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Norwich, N. Y., in heavy lodged clover. The following machines competed for *Quality of Work, ease of draft*, and simplicity of construction:

YOUNG WARRIOR,
MONITOR,
CAYUGA CHIEF,
WOOD'S MOWER,

BUCKEYE, made by ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., DODGE'S PATENT, made by DODGE, STEVENSON & CO.

The Committee report that of the six machines, DODGE'S PATENT MOWER did the best work; that its simplicity of construction, strength of parts, and superiority of cutting apparatus, made it the superior machine for the rough farms of Chenango county. Therefore they award *it* the FIRST PREMIUM.

Norwich, June 19, 1867. HENRY PECK, Agent.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TRIAL OF
Mowers and Reapers at Auburn in 1866.

Genuine Buckeyes and Bogus Buckeyes Compared.

THE GENUINE BUCKEYE.

THE summing up of the Judges on the Buckeye Machine of Adriance, Platt & Co.

From page 58 of Official Report of Auburn Trial.

"The record of the BUCKEYE is interesting in view of the fact that it was the pioneer in the path of the great improvements which have popularized Mowing Machines and made them an absolute necessity to every farmer. It took the prize at the Great National Trial of Mowers and Reapers, at Syracuse, (in 1857,) and at once sprang into great popularity. In the hands of Mr. J. P. ADRIANCE it met with an enormous sale.

The result of this trial clearly shows that it still keeps the forward rank which it won at Syracuse, and at many other subsequent trials, and that it is still as worthy the patronage and confidence of the public as it has been in any preceding portion of its history."

THE BOGUS BUCKEYE.

The summing up of the Judges on the machines of Dodge, Stevenson & Co.

From page 103 of Official Report of Auburn Trial.

"In our judgment the FAILURE of THESE MACHINES TO DO GOOD WORK arose—1st. From IMPROPER MECHANICAL EXECUTION. The gearing seemed to us to be ill made; the working parts were not exactly in line; the materials were not well distributed with reference to the strain they bore, and there was a general roughness in the work which might well cause inequalities in their action."

The GENUINE BUCKEYE which was awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL in Class One at the Great Auburn Trial, and which was the only machine that received the highest mark (40) for perfect work in every test, is built in New York State by ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y Poughkeepsie) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & Co., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

All About Mowing and Reaping Machines.

FRAUD AND HUMBUG EXPOSED.

THERE has been, and is now, such an amount of misrepresentation in reference to the trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines at Auburn, N. Y., last July by a committee of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society, accompanied with such gross libels upon us and our machines, that "*Forbearance* has ceased to be a virtue" indeed.

Some unscrupulous manufacturers and their agents for their own selfish and greedy purposes have published in newspapers, pamphlets and circulars, what purports to be the Report, or *extracts* from the Report of the Committee. These publications are *false and garbled* and "*made up*" to suit eastern machines, and cast odium upon others. They ALL claim having received *the first* premium or medal, leaving it *to be inferred* that there was but *one first premium*; whereas, in truth there were *Eleven Premiums and Medals*, awarded to as many different styles and makers of mowing machines, and would have been more if fair play and honor had been observed. These *garbled and false* publications make certain machines stand higher than others by taking the highest credit marks of *their* machines and the lowest ones of *ours*. Now by this rule we find in the COMMITTEE'S PUBLISHED REPORT, that DODGE'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER, Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined, made by Dodge, Stevenson & Co., was THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER at the trial; that it had THE LEAST SIDE DRAFT; that it was marked for quality of work two higher than Buckeye, and nearly double that of the Walter A. Wood Mowers on the most *difficult* piece of work during the trial, viz., Lodged Clover and Weeds in the Leach lot.

Here are the figures of the principal machines as published by the Committee. The No. 40 represents perfection:

Name of Machine,	Qual. work. Mow'g	Qual. work. Reap'g	Side draft.	Direct draft.
Columbian; Am. Ag. Works,	26	31	8¾	270
Walter A. Wood's Mower,	19	32	7½	247
Marsh; Wm. A. Halladay,	28	not giv'n	7½	272
Cayuga Chief,	30	28	6	291
Kirby; D. M. Osborne & Co.,	32	32	3	250
Buckeye: Adrianee, Platt & Co	30	31	5	220
Dodge's Patent; Dodge, Stevenson & Co.,	37	37	2½	213

Our machine *was awarded the preference* in Class 5 as a *Mower, Hand or Self-Raker, as preferred*, in the same machine, and the above clearly shows that it was entitled to it. HIRAM CURTIS of Albion, N. Y., who manufactures a machine he calls the Buckeye, did not have any machines at the trial, and for his gross libels upon us and our machines we have appealed to the courts for redress.

We have no objection to *fair competition*, be it ever so spirited, but when downright lying and malicious falsehoods are resorted to we shall defend ourselves in a proper manner against any and all such.

The immense popularity and sale of our machines has caused alarm amongst the *old concerns*, relying on reputations earned years ago; hence the fluttering, which is good evidence that *somebody is hurt.*

FARMERS! READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS. YOU CAN RELY ON THEIR TRUTHFULNESS.

909-4t DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.
Auburn, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

WITH one bottle of REMINGTON'S FOOT ROT REMEDY I cured 104 sheep badly off with foot rot. Some of them were so bad that the hoof was almost gone. All but four were cured with one application, and the cure effected during the cold wet weather of last spring. ANDREW COOLEY.

Geneva, June 1, 1867.

One of the Greatest causes of ill-health is Indigestion or Dyspepsia, with their attendant miseries, such as Headache, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, &c. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will certainly cure these troubles, as thousands can testify.

GOLD MEDAL THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for Circulars and Judge's Report of the Machine awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS at the Great National Trial, Auburn, July, 1866, manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y. See their advertisement in Rural of last week.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement*; that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 908-tf.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

The News Condenser.

— Maximilian is 35 years old.

— St. Petersburgh has 540,000 inhabitants.

— 100,000 persons in London trade on Sunday.

— Building is going on largely at New Orleans.

— Czar Alexander spent $100,000 daily at Paris.

— Silver ore at Foxcroft, Me., assays over $200 per ton.

— California exported 10,000 tons of copper last year.

— The co-operative foundry at Troy soon begins work.

— The Lockport woolen mills turn out 800 yards daily.

— 130,000 children in New York do not attend school.

— A daily paper with $1,000,000 capital is talked of in Boston.

— Massachusetts gave $50,000 to the Southern Relief Fund.

— A railroad from Mt. Morris to Dansville is strongly pushed.

— The Richmond battle grounds are mostly sown with grain.

— The mail routes in Tennessee are said to be in good order.

— C. H. White has a large cheese factory at Battle Creek, Mich.

— 250 Congregational ministers have graduated from Oberlin.

— Pigeons are very plenty and destructive in some parts of Iowa.

— Miles of the river at Newaygo, Mich., are filled with saw-logs.

— C. A. Dana's new evening paper is to start Sept. 1 in New York.

— 340,000 Good Templars in the country,—100,000 more than in 1866.

— "Punch."—once so famed in England—is losing wit and circulation.

— A Methodist church costing over $50,000 is to be built at Jackson, Mich.

— A family are living in a tent near La Fayette, Ind., no house for rent.

— A co-operative shop is to be opened in New York by Journeymen tailors.

— Another cargo of pilgrims sail from Maine to Jaffa, Asia Minor, soon.

— The Erie Railway earned in May $1,122,140, or $120,507 more than year.

— The First Presbyterian Church in Chicago in 11 years has raised $250,000.

— The English people are taxed $25,000,000 yearly for the Established Church.

— New Bedford men think the whaling business will center at San Francisco.

— The Jonesville (Mich.) woolen mills make 500 yards of excellent cloth daily.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance**—Fifty Cents a Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.—I HAVE NOW IN store 200 bushels Seed Buckwheat, at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y. J. RAPALJE.

EXCELSIOR FARM GATE.—THE BEST and cheapest gate made! Agents wanted to sell town and farm rights. Send for Circular to H. B. NORTON, No. 10 Baker's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED, SALESMEN—Permanent Employment in selling Crowell's Improved Scissor and Knife Sharpener. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

W. H. HARDING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Coal and Wood and Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, in the Northern Neck of Virginia and in Maryland. Office, No. 1 North Green St., near Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

SEND FOR THE PEOPLE'S EDITION OF the "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln," with a splendid steel likeness. Sent free by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents. Address FRANK MOORE, Publisher, Bible House, New York. 910-4teo.

CATARRH! Bronchitis! Incipient Consumption, Scrofula of *every kind*, Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Nervous Debility, Mercurial and all other Blood Impurities are eradicated forever by Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants. Explanatory Circular one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS.—One Hundred Irish Songs.—One Hundred Scotch Songs.—The best collections published and containing every variety of style—old and new—unique and rare—many of them to be found in no other work, with words and music, complete. Three books. Price of each, Boards, 60 cts; Paper, 50 cts. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE of 1060 acres, rich land; 900 acres open under good fence in Northumberland Co., Va., lying on the Potomac river, in full view of Point Lookout and Chesapeake Bay. The sales of ¼ of the corn and oats from 300 acres paid the owner $1,400 rent last year. Also, many desirable Farms on the Northern Neck of Virginia, from $3,500 to $40,000. Apply (with stamp) to W. H. HARDING, No. 4 North Green St., Baltimore, Md., Coal Dealer and Real Estate Agent.

TROTTING COLTS FOR SALE.—One five year old horse in May, that has trotted his mile, on a circular six hundred yard track, in three minutes and ten seconds. Sired by the celebrated old "Sir Thomas." One two-year-old stallion in May, that has made his mile, on the same track, in three minutes and forty seconds. Sired by "Major Anderson," one of the best blooded Togue's in Ohio. Their dam was a Gallitan mare, and made her mile, when three years old, in two minutes and forty seconds. These horses are splendidly made, fine style and powerfully muscled; have had but little handling, and in the hands of experienced trainers would soon make their mark in the annals of the turf. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES EWING, Lancaster, Ohio.

BURNHAM'S FIRE AND WATER-PROOF

CEMENT ROOFING!

Patented November 13, 1866!

Having the control of the Letters Patent for the above roofing we are now prepared to sell territory, or grant territorial license to canvassers, and establish agencies to builders or companies for mixing and putting on the same. For

BEAUTY, DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS,

It excels all other Patent Cements now in use. Its cost is much less than shingles, and will last as long as the building stands. Can be used by any common workman, on new or old roofs; for old roofs, spreading it on the shingles.

As a Preserver of Timber, Fence Posts, Pitching Boats, &c.,

It has no equal, and can be applied as easily as a coat of paint. Brick and stone may be cemented together and made water-tight for Cisterns, Water Tanks, &c. It being elastic, it is not affected by either cold or warm weather, and is proof against fire. For further information, address BOSWORTH & HUBBARD, Syracuse, N. Y.

References.—John Strowbridge, John Van Buren, De Witt Messenger, Cortland; S. P. Hoag and D. E. Utley, East Homer; having used the Cement, can give information as to the utility of the same.

OUR NEW DOMAIN!

Second Edition now ready of Mr. A. D. Richardson's new work,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Being notes of his recent tour through Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, &c., &c., &c., beautifully illustrated, from designs taken on the spot, of Scenery, Mining Operations, Persons, &c. A very valuable source of information regarding the new domain. Sent to any address, post-paid. Price, Fifty Cents.

Now Ready, Fifth Edition, (15,000 already sold.) The remarkable Romance,

THE DEAD LETTER!

Pronounced by the best Judges the finest romance from an American pen. Sent to any address, *post-paid*, in paper covers, beautifully illustrated, price, Fifty Cents; Library (12mo.) edition, price, $1.50.

Also, just out, the new novel by the ever popular Mrs. M. V. Victor,

WHO WAS HE?

Strikingly strange, original and captivating reading. Sent to any address, post-paid. Price, Fifty Cents.

☞ Among the latest issues is Mrs. C. A. Warfield's very much talked of

ROMANCE OF THE GREEN SEAL.

A startling and powerful creation by a very noted writer. Sent to any address, post-paid. Price, Fifty Cents.

☞ Those seeking for the best Books of the season should not fail to obtain the above:—Two Dollars will obtain the entire four, post-paid! Address BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers, 118 William St., New York.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER, 5 Years established—richest and rarest paper published—8 pages, 32 columns, illustrated. Valuable Gift to every subscriber. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only 50 cts. a year. Specimen, 10 cts. Send 50 cts. and receive gift and paper for a whole year. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H. 909-3t

PIPE WELLS.—The Subscribers having purchased the right of the United States, will sell territory for the same. Address, 909-2t PIERCE BROTHERS, Homer, N. Y.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY—And how to keep it,—mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. Address DIXON & CO., 909-4t No. 58 Vandam St., New York.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $3,500 per annum, selling Prof. Johnson's Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples, I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS, Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 907-tf

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXUriant growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents. 906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

MOWING MACHINE KNIVES and Sickles complete, or in sections, at wholesale or retail, by 905-7t SWEET, BARNES & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT—CAN BE secured in a business that will pay from $5 to $10 a day, by selling our Aerating Machines. They will sell in every family. For full particulars address 905-tf HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL 6 new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cts. and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis. 903-12t EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—In every County of the United States, to sell the New Double Maps of the United States and World. Showing Russian America, Pacific RR., Atlantic Cable, and population of every county in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue giving full particulars and terms. Address GAYLORD WATSON, No. 16 Beekman Street, New York, or, A. B. CLOSSON, Jr., 38 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

SHEEP FARMERS THIS WAY.—The Latest thing out; Thompson's Patent Combination Stamps for marking and numbering sheep. Uses a combination of any letters or figures at once. Independent fastening's. Letters are as easily and rapidly changed as picked up with the fingers. Sent by Express, charges paid, at following prices:—Letter stamp, $3; Figure stamp, combination handle full set numerals $3,50, both $6; two letter stamps, $5,50; three do, $8; five do, $13; ten do, $23; fifteen do, $30. Figure stamps, two, $6,50; three do, $9,50; five do, $15; ten do, $27; fifteen do, $35. Sent promptly on receipt of price; same deduction made if part of each are ordered. Agents Wanted. Address H. THOMPSON, Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES— Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address 904-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

REMINGTON'S FOOT-ROT REMEDY. 1,000 Tests—Not one Failure.

Two months ago I applied Remington's Foot-Rot medicine to a flock of sheep and they have kept perfectly sound since, and I have no doubt that if properly applied that it will make a sure cure.
Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1867. John Johnston.

One thorough application is generally sufficient; rarely the second may be needed. The best Remedy we have ever used. T. C. Maxwell & Bors.
Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., April 16, 1867.

The best cure I have ever used. Rob't J. Swan.
Geneva, April 16, 1867.

I cured 30 sheep for 50 cents. If taken in time one application is sufficient. In the worst cases two applications are sufficient. H. D. Bennett.
Geneva, April 6, 1867.

I took 100 maggots from one foot and cured with one application. John E. Boothe.
Canandaigua, April 1, 1867.

Warranted if used according to directions. For sale by Druggists. Price, $1 a bottle. C. REMINGTON, Agent, Manufacturer, Geneva, N. Y. 902-9t
DEMAS, BARNES & CO., Agents, New York.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.

☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address 896-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,

GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly forty years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by Wm. Sanborn, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. Easter, Chicago, Ills., Richard Cromwell, Baltimore, Md., Jones & Hewlett, Stockton, Cal., and Wm. Lyne, San Francisco, Cal. 899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo.—451 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES,

699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

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DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (15 bbl.,) $8.

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Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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We have made some important improvements in this Machine during the past two years, which enable us to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties. We have also introduced and are now using an entirely new and completely effective device for relieving the feeder of dust. By this arrangement all of the dust from the cylinder is carried through with the straw and discharged at the extreme end of the Separator in a condensed state, so that it cannot cause annoyance to any of the operators about the machine. The Machines are made of suitable sizes for a Two-Horse Railway Power, and also for our Six or Eight-Horse Sweep Power.

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All Manufactures of this Company are made under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. WM. B. EMERY, (Survivor of Emery Brothers,) whose long personal experience in the business of Manufacturing Agricultural Machines, with the facilities this Company possesses in the appointments of a Large and Commodious Factory, appropriate Machinery and skillful workmen, and in the determination of the Company to make and sell only such Machines as are known to be best adapted to their particular purposes, using only the best materials in their construction, furnish the strongest guarantee of the superior character, in all respects, of the Machines made by this Company. Confident, therefore, of our ability to give the highest satisfaction in the use of our machines, we solicit the continued patronage of Farmers, Planters, Dealers and others, assuring such that all orders addressed to this Company, will be executed with Promptness and Fidelity. Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be furnished gratis on application. ☞ **AGENTS WANTED**—Where none are already established, and also active and energetic men to canvass the country.

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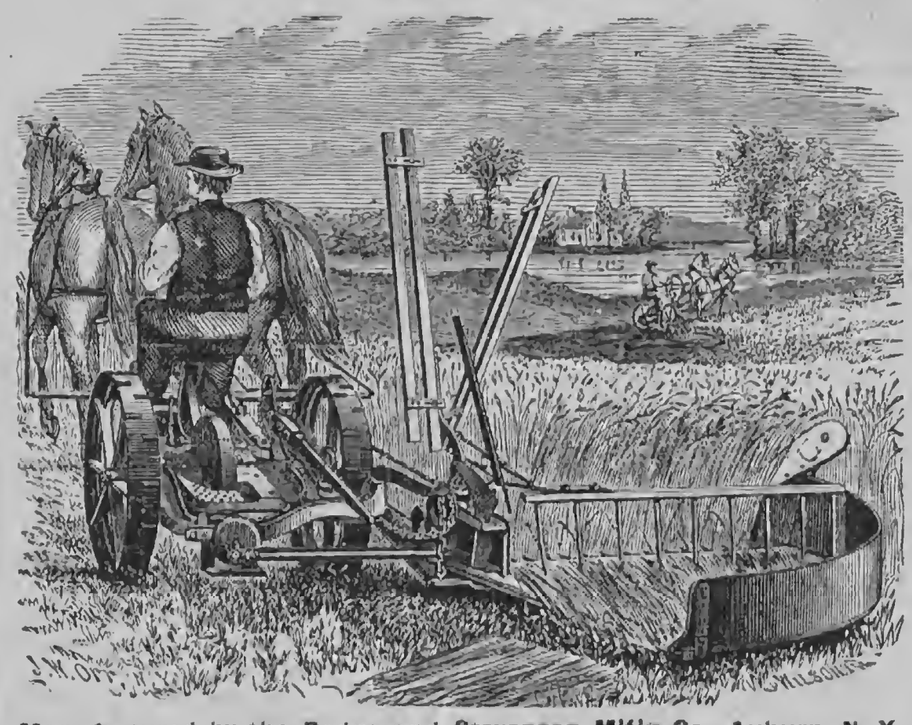

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This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some Great Improvements for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

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THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR

TICKS, SCAB, VERMIN AND FOOT-ROT,

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☞ This pure preparation has been successfully used for years, and never fails to produce the desired effect when used according to directions.

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☞ **ONE POUND of this Extract will make TWELVE GALLONS of Wash, and contains the strength of EIGHT POUNDS of Tobacco, as prepared by Farmers.**

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ANY ONE OF THE TENS of THOUSANDS who gives the Rural a glad welcome is liable to suffer, or perhaps, is suffering with Neuralgia. We mail to any address the New Neuralgia Specific on receipt of 25 cts. *A sure cure in all cases.* Dealers send for wholesale rates to the proprietors. 909-2t UPJOHN & TYLER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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STENCIL Tools and Stock—Cheapest and best. M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Boston, Mass

SWORD AND PLOW.

THERE once was a Count, so I've heard it said,
Who felt that his end drew near;
And he call'd his sons before his bed,
To part them his goods and gear.

He call'd for his Plow, he call'd for his Sword—
That gallant, good and brave;
They brought him both, at their father's word,
And thus he his blessing gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou my Sword retain;
My castle on the lordly height,
And all my broad domain.

"On thee, my well-lov'd younger boy,
My Plow I here bestow;
A peaceful life shalt thou enjoy;
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away;
The sons held true his last behest,
E'en to their dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its knight;
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight."

O, ask not of me what the end may be!
Ask of the country round!
The castle is dust, the Sword is rust,
The height is but desert ground;

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now;
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the Plow!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MILLY'S LETTERS.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

[Concluded from page 204, last number.]

VI.

AT THE PARSONAGE, May 1st, 1865.

CAN it be, dear MADGE, more than five years since I have written to you? It does not seem possible, yet it must be so. *Then* it was May-day with us all! Youth and beauty and love cast roses, dripping with fragrance and sunshine, on our paths, and we could only lift up our glad voices and sing songs.

I heard CLAIRE singing to our little NELLY an hour ago, and her sweet sad voice seemed to

"Ring in the crimson sunset
Of the long forgotten years."

Our four-year old MADGE, your own little namesake, was sitting by me, and she looked up with such a piteous face as she said, "Aunt CLAIRE don't sing *happy* as you do, mamma; there's a little cry in her tune." The child had guessed aright! There is a faint undercurrent of sadness running through all her words and her songs, though she wears a smile, sunny as ever, on her dear face, and never says a word to us of her grief.

You know as much of it as *we* do. Never, since we sailed for Europe, the week after I was married, has CLAIRE heard one word from him! In my own heart I believe he is dead, and I think she begins to think the same. Five years of silence is enough to break any woman's heart, when she loves a man as entirely and devotedly as our CLAIRE loved JOHN BOWEN.

She goes about the house quietly enough, but with a lingering step, as if all the time conscious of something left behind; and does she not leave something behind her at every step? Each day I can see she greets the morning with a faint, sweet hope in her heart, born of her own truth and love and patience, and which we have neither of us the heart to discourage; and each night she buries it away in the dim sepulcher, only to woo it to resurrection in her dreams. I often find myself wondering how she can hope so *against* hope, but I never grieve her by saying such a word.

As she goes hither and thither over the lawn, with that rare face of hers—so shy and tender, yet so beautiful in the strength of belief, she seems to me like a Calla lily, that royal blossom whose

"Spirit yearns with passionate power
'Cross the gay slopes of Time."

Just now she has come in, her apron heaped and running over with the first roses of the season, which seem to have opened this year in unusual perfection. You know we are so much further south than you that we greet the best half of the year at least a month earlier than you do in your mountain home.

What dreams we used to dream up among the rocks, just back of your father's house; and what visions of beauty we could see as we looked off far over the valley into the luxuriant cloud-land. We don't see the *sunsets* here in half their perfection, as you do, and that is all I can regret in my dear little home. Only a mile away lies the sea, and down there on the crisp, gray sand I take my evening strolls. ROBERT generally finds time to go with me,—for if he has any other thought, there in the seclusion of his quiet study, I drop in upon his happy labor with a pleading smile that wins him at any time. The time has never come yet, dear MADGE, when we have tired of one another; fruition is still sweeter than was the desire, and I doubt whether you could find a more contented, harmonious home circle than ours on mountain or in valley.

My husband is a devoted pastor, and I own one of my sincerest pleasures is in working with him for our people. Our little church stands just beyond the house in the shadow of a beautiful grove, where birds sing their exquisite songs, and the cool winds chant among the branches.

That is CLAIRE's favorite retreat: she will wander there, listening to the wind for hours; she says it comes fresh from the sea, and always seems as if it were some winged messenger, bringing her "tidings of great joy." I am so glad she can enjoy these hours. She seems to *rest* then in full content, like a tired child falling asleep in a meadow full of clover blooms; scarcely a thought of the outer, busy world of care and sorrow to trouble her, but only "in a half-dream," where she weaves her own glad fancies in bright, unfading colors!

Little MADGE has come in and is standing by me, patiently waiting for my pen to stop, but I must just wait to sketch her for you. She has your color of hair—the purple-black that NANNIE used to rave about; eyes large and dark, but almost of a blue shade, while her features are like mine, with a dash of humor about them caught from her father. She is as brown as a little berry, for I let her run out in the sun and wind, caring little for the delicate complexion I used to prize, but all for the rosy cheeks, the glad look of health.

NELLY is her father's self in miniature. Golden hair curling away from her pure, fair brow, and deep blue eyes full of gleams of mirth; full red lips and dimpled cheeks, a nose just the least trifle *retroussez*, and rather low but broad forehead. There you have my two darlings! Only, MADGE, no words of mine can reproduce the love-light shining on their dear little faces; the trust and faith in the uplifted eye, nor the gentle grace that adorns them. All this you must *see* to understand, and though I look at them through *mother-eyes*, yet you would hardly fail to see the promise of rare womanhood in them could you see them. If they live here till then; *if not*, ah MADGE, they will be wondrous fair among the angels!

Ever your fond MILLY.

VII.

AT THE PARSONAGE, June 2, 1865.

DEAR MADGE:—Our weary time of waiting and watching, hoping and despairing is, at length, all over, and we look about, over our little household, recognizing with glad love the fact that each one has full share of the happiness that passeth not away.

Yesterday, I had been busy all day, for we have had company for a week—some of dear ROBERT's student-friends—and just at dusk I went out to take a little bit of a walk. It was a clear, beautiful twilight, and we urged CLAIRE to go with us, but she said "no" to all our pleading, saying she would rather stay with the children. I have sometimes thought she clings to their childish love as to her one consolation in life. But that's all past now!

We had been gone nearly an hour, and, returning, found a man leaning over the little gate, looking into the open window where CLAIRE sat playing with the little ones. ROBERT hesitated a moment, then going up to him, said, laying his hand on his arm, "Will you come in?" for you see we knew he was a traveler by his garments all dust-stained and worn. He turned away at first, then suddenly turning around again, we were brought face to face with JOHN BOWEN!

Yes, *himself!* and I know you cannot be more astonished than I was. My heart beat so fast for a minute that I thought I could not stand. Then, as I saw the look on the man's face, I controlled myself, and said, "You see CLAIRE; don't wait here." He turned to *me* then, as he said brokenly, "Those children—are they *her's?*"

"No! indeed! they are mine. CLAIRE is not married, and never will be unless you have come back to fulfill your promise."

But the words were scarcely out of my mouth before he was at the door—then inside, and when we reached the room he was holding her in a close embrace, as if he would never let her go again, saying, with a voice that sounded as if tears were dropping into the broken utterance, "Oh, my darling, my poor darling, I can never let you go from my arms again," while CLAIRE looked just ready to faint, with her white face and great frightened eyes. Then he bent over her, and left kiss after kiss upon her cheeks and lips and brow, unmindful of us all, until CLAIRE leaned her head on his shoulder and burst into a flood of happy tears. I cried, too, for sympathy, while even ROBERT, though saying he *could* not see what we were all crying for, had a few bright drops in his own eyes, which he quite forgot to wipe away. Little MADGE went quietly up to him and began pulling him away, saying "Nobody shall rumple Aunt CLAIRE's pretty ruffles but NELLY and me," which made us all laugh, and then we were ready to sit down and hear his story, though he would not move away from CLAIRE, but sat holding her hand all the time. You know I always thought him an undemonstrative man, but I have changed my mind since last night.

And now for his record. Only two weeks after *we* left the country he received news from England that his favorite uncle, the one for whom he was named, was seriously ill; and, if he would see him alive, so the writer said, he must hasten to him at once. A steamer sailed in three days from that time, and in its list of passengers was JOHN BOWEN'S name! he sent a little letter to CLAIRE telling her of his intentions, and of his hope of meeting her in "Merrie England," (for he is a real Englishman at heart,) but that letter CLAIRE never received, and he never had the opportunity to write another.

For now comes the strangest part of the story. The vessel in which he had taken passage was wrecked, and only himself with the captain and his little son were saved. Saved, but by being cast by the waves on the shore of an island almost as desolate as that one made famous by old CRUSOE; a wild kind of men living there, untamed, yet not cruel. They took them to their huts, and treated them as if they knew them to be superior beings. JOHN had a good many books along, which he fortunately rescued, and he really taught some of those poor, benighted creatures to read. He says it would have made our hearts leap for joy to see how glad and satisfied they were when they had once overcome the difficulties of the alphabet.

Well, for nearly five years he has lived there, he and the old captain,—for the boy pined so for his mother that nothing at length would arouse him, and he fell asleep just at the close of one of the loveliest days of last June, and they buried him there under an old pine tree. Think of the requiems sung over his lonely grave when the wind rises at night!

CLAIRE seems half in a dream. She cannot realize that such blessedness is really hers, though I do think if any one in this world really deserves GOD's richest blessings, it is our dear old CLAIRE.

They are to be married next week, and will perhaps settle near us. He is no longer the poor schoolmaster, but one of the richest men for miles around. His uncle died four years ago, leaving him all his immense property, and so CLAIRE don't succeed in marrying a poor man after all.

Dear MADGE, you saw her once as the belle of the ball-room; come now and make us a visit and see her in her *role* as Lady Bountiful, for such I am sure she will be.

The vessel which took JOHN up, finally, at his island home, was bound for England, so he went to his old birth-place and staid a fortnight. You should see the trunk full of things he brought to CLAIRE.

Exquisite laces fit to adorn a queen's throat, dainty mulls and soft cashmeres; and silks—*you* would look well in some of them. Then there was a tiny velvet and gold casket, lined with amber satin, and at the bottom, lying there in pure, solitary splendor, was a diamond bracelet, which he told us had been his mother's. There was a curious blending of pride and sorrow in the way he said it, which I would give much to fathom. But that will probably be CLAIRE's task, not mine. I only know from hints he has dropped several times that there is some sad mystery about his family history which lies heavily on his heart. But I will not think about it longer, for it is enough to know him kind and noble and true. Last came four exquisite little vases of tinted wood, with the strangest carved figures upon them; they were of Persian device he told us, and the wood was still rich and spicy with the fragrant odor of that far-off land. Two of them he gave to MADGE and NELLY. Baby looks at hers with wonder, but MADGE holds hers up against her face and says "It is sweeter than roses!"

But why cannot you come and see us all, and rejoice with us? Your little namesake pleads for you; ROBERT says he longs to see you, and as for me—why, the day that brings you to our door shall be the merriest day of all the glad, glad year! Come soon.

Your loving MILLY.

Wit and Humor.

A LAWYER'S ODE TO SPRING.

WHEREAS, on certain boughs and sprays,
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And certain flowers their heads upraise;
Hail to the coming on of spring!

The song of those said birds arouse
The mem'ry of our youthful hours—
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs!—
Love 'mid the aforesaid boughs enshrines
In freehold nest, themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

Oh! busiest term of Cupid's court,
Where tender plaintiffs action bring—
Season of frolic and of sport—
Hail, as aforesaid, coming spring.

A LITTLE three-year old in South Boston was considerably excited the other day by seeing the cat kill a mouse. The next day she asked her mother suddenly:—"Who made the birdies?" "God made them, my child." "Who feeds the birdies, mamma?" "God feeds them." "Mamma, who made the mice?" she continued. "God made them." The little one was thoughtful a moment, and then asked, energetically:—"Does God keep a *cat?*" The mother told her she would tell her all about it when she got older, but for the present she had better go play with her new India-rubber doll.

SEVERAL of our exchanges, in publishing the following paragraph, print the name of the poet "WADSWORTH," thus indicating an ignorance of the subject equal to that which it is intended to ridicule:

Soon after the death of WORDSWORTH, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to to him: "You have had a great loss." "What loss?" "Why, you have lost a great poet." "Oh! ay," said the farmer, "he is dead, but I hev no doubt his wife'll carry on the business and make it as profitable as iver it was."

A FRIEND asked a pretty child of six years old, "Which do you love best, your cat or your doll?" The little girl thought some time before answering, and then whispered in the ear of the questioner, "I love my cat best, but please don't tell my doll."

"HAVE you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

A NEW author asked an editor his opinion of his books. The answer was, "I have found a great deal of good and original matter in them; but what was good was not original, and what was original was not good."

LITTLE girls believe in the man in the moon—big girls believe in a man in the honey-moon.

AN unwashed street boy, being asked what made him so dirty, replied, I was made, they tell me, of the ground, and I reckon it's just working out.

AN anti-hymenial punster says that the recriminations of married people resemble the sounds of the waves on the seashore—being the murmurs of the tied.

A DANDY wishing to be witty, accosted a young bell-man as follows:—"You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "YES; jump in, jump in."

A GERMAN being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort produced the following:—"I ish full. I wants no more money." John Swackhammer.

JOSH BILLINGS says:—"Give the devil his due" sounds well enough in proverb, but mi friends, what will become uv me and you if this arrangement is carried out?

THE editor of a Chicago newspaper has declared, in speaking of the filth of that city, that he had two hundred and twenty several and distinct smells, with three wards to hear from.

WHAT quadrupeds are admitted to dinner parties, balls and operas? White kids.

AT an agricultural dinner the following toast was given:—The game of fortune. Shuffle the cards as you will, spades must win.

A YOUNG lady, on being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 17 letters.
My 15, 17, 8, 7 is a girl's name.
My 2, 3, 13, 15, 7 is a boy's name.
My 6, 16, 9 is an article of dress.
My 15, 7, 12 is what we all do.
My 1, 11, 16, 5, 14 is a good dish.
My 12, 15, 10 is a number.
My 5, 7, 4, 17 was the name of one of the Apostles.
My whole is one of the Commandments.
Attica, Ohio. CARRIE R.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 25 letters.
My 9, 2, 14, 21, 16 is the Capital of one of the U. S.
My 13, 4, 8, 17 is a river in England.
My 22, 15, 18 is a sea west of Asia.
My 3, 10, 20, 25 is a city in Peru.
My 1, 7, 6, 19 is one of the West India Islands.
My 5, 17, 12, 24, 19 is the capital of a country in Asia.
My 11, 23, 25, 5 is a country in Asia.
My whole is a historical fact.
Delhi, N. Y. ARTEMUS.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

QUESTION.

THERE are two numbers such that ⅓ the greater added to ⅓ the lesser is 13, and ⅓ the lesser taken from ⅓ the greater the remainder is nothing.
East Troy, Wis. L. D. SAWYER.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF STATES.

Horn cat in a rol, Aid an in,
Hang Cimi, Nest en see,
Sin now sie, Slave in a pynn.
Oneida Co., N. Y. F. T.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 908.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Send for the Rural.

Answer to Anagram:
Youth is the time we would be blest
With God's peculiar smile;
The time the most approved and best
To learn His sovereign will.

Answer to Anagrams of Lakes:—Seneca, Patos, Itasca, Superior, Ontario, Champlain, Great Slave, Mattapedica.

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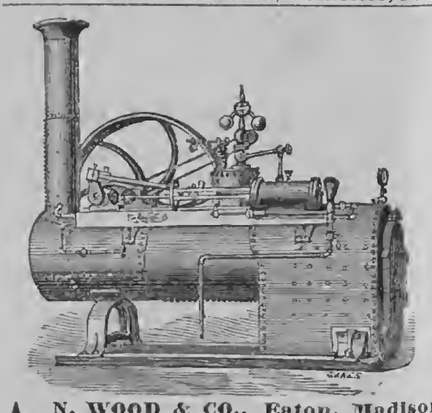

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With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

JULY is a month of heat and harvest. Commonly it is the hottest month of the year; yet it is one which exacts severe toil from the farmer, for it likewise takes precedence of all other months in the gross amount of hay and grain harvested. But we anticipate the farmer will work cheerfully during the present July, for, generally, the crops to be harvested are promising abundant rewards for toil. Finer wheat fields we have never seen even in those palmy wheat growing days when the rich harvest was so golden and famous in the Genesee Valley, than recently on a hurried trip through some portions of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Corn, so far as we observed, stands well, and has a good color, though small; but we hear from some localities serious complaints of the ravages of the cut worm. This pest is becoming a formidable enemy to corn growers. Newly seeded grass fields will give heavy crops, and the spring-grown grains are dependent only on sufficient rain to yield satisfactorily. Pastures are finsh, having sent up the grass so rapidly that stock is wallowing knee-deep in it. White clover is unusually plentiful. In respect to grass the first three weeks of June made good all deficiencies caused by cold and backward May. So, despite the forebodings caused by the wet and chilly spring, farmers have now a cheery harvest prospect before them, and the business prosperity of the country depends very much on the abundance of this year's crop.

The Hay Field.—No crop deteriorates faster than clover when it becomes over-ripe. Do not let the brown heads dot the clover field. Cut it green, sun it a few hours, and let it sweat in the cock. We think it less work to cure clover for the mow than timothy, both being in the same stage of ripeness when cut. Clover will bear stacking in an apparently much greener state than most other grasses. Of course your tools for the hay field—the rakes, forks, scythes, wagon-racks and machines—are all in readiness Keep the work snug, and do not be tempted to risk too much grass down at once, taking the chances of the weather.

The Grain Field.—If the weather is good, cut before fully ripe, if contrary cut later, shock and haul as soon as possible. It pays to bind wheat and oats well, and shock carefully so as to shed rain. A great deal of grain might be saved from sprouting by careful and skillful shocking. Rake the stubbles. Barley can be handled best unbound. Reap it, and if heavy and somewhat green let the gavels dry a day, then cock it with barley forks. In this condition it will throw off a great deal of rain and cure well. If the weather is extremely hot, work early and late, and take long "noonings." Strong tea, taken clear, is a refreshing beverage for the harvest field; it may be drank warm or iced, though if taken hot it is equally refreshing and more healthful.

The Hoed Crops.—Machinery aids farmers to such an extent that time is found even in haying and harvesting to give some attention to the hoed crops. This is necessary. The late season crowds the work "all in a heap." But hoeing can hardly be tolerated—only with the horse, and you should so manage the work as to be able to run through the corn and potatoes even in haying time. While the machine is mowing the men can cultivate.

Turnips—May be sown in the corn and potato field, if space is left vacant by the working of the grub, wire-worm or other cause. It is better to have a hill of turnips growing where the worm has destroyed the corn than a hill of weeds. If you have neglected planting other root crops you have yet a chance for turnips, and should by all means try and grow a partial supply for winter use.

Cabbage—For feeding to stock is a profitable crop. It is good all through the autumn months, and with little care and shelter may be kept good for stock until the middle of winter. One acre of cabbage is worth four of meadow for feeding cattle. Cabbage as well as turnips may be profitably grown in the corn field where worms have taken the corn. The large flat Dutch, Drumhead and Marblehead Mammoth are excellent kinds for feeding purposes.

The Summer Fallow—Should be thoroughly harrowed. July is rather late to plow a tough, old sod for wheat, especially if the summer be a dry one. Clean clover leys may be plowed late in the season—even in August, and if the work be well done it is a good preparation for wheat without a second plowing. Collect all the manure possible to give such fields a top-dressing with.

Weeds.—July is full of peril to the farmer from his great enemy—weeds. His danger is from their seeding. It is better that a shower of rain fall on the unbound sheaves than for a shower of Canada thistle blossoms to fall on the bare earth.

THE HAYING SEASON.

FARMS of any considerable dimensions—especially stock ones—usually contain portions varying not a little in soil and position. Some sections may be what are denominated "bottom land," thickly coated with turf and proof against the effect of the summer sun. Other portions more elevated will naturally be put down to clover and timothy and these require early mowing. If left till late in the season before being mown, the sun will scald the roots of the grass and prevent an after growth or such a one as an earlier cutting would have supplied. The gain in bulk from late mowing, if there is any, is more than counterbalanced by the loss in quality. Early cutting produces a rich aftermath and preserves the meadow from the withering effects of an August sun and the drouth common to that season of the year.

STABLE FLOORS.

MANY horses are doubtless injured in consequence of the improper construction of stable floors. In warm weather the horse is naturally restive and stamps about a good deal, and the consequence is, that with a hard, unyielding floor, the animal is likely to become injured. As a preventive of injury from this cause, W. L. DARBEE, V. S., of West Falls, N. Y., says: "When you are ready for laying the stable floor, get plank four feet long, two and a half inches thick, and lay them down so as to leave a space of two feet in front of the horse's fore feet to stand on. Fill the vacant space up with blue clay or mortar made of dirt, and wet it often, and your horses will never be troubled with contraction or fever in their feet. Make the stalls four and a half feet wide so as to leave plenty of room alongside of the horse. A stone floor is the worst kind of one. Better let the animal stand altogether upon the ground."

HIGH vs. LOW BARNS.

THE introduction of the horse-fork for pitching off hay not only enables the farmer to save time in its handling, but makes high barns both convenient and desirable. The argument for the prevailing custom of building low barns, was based on the inconvenience of pitching higher than could be reached with the hand-fork. It was readily admitted that a barn with fourteen or sixteen feet posts would not hold as much in proportion to height as with twenty to thirty feet posts. Hay in the mow settles in proportion to height or pressure. A barn with twenty-four feet posts will have as much capacity over a stable eight feet high as one having only sixteen feet posts without any stable. The high barn also gives abundant room for grain, after settling, when filled to the ridge with hay; besides hay will come out sweeter from a high than a low mow. The gasses and moisture from a mow of hay pass off at the top, and if any is injured it will generally be found at the top. Height also improves ventilation for animals stabled. Snow will lodge less on a high than a low roof. And lastly, a high barn is much CHEAPER in proportion to its capacity. The foundation and roof cost the same. The only addition to the expense is in length of posts, boards, one tier of girts and a few nails. The increase of labor is very little. But the increase in capacity is, at least, sixty per cent., while the expense does not exceed ten per cent.

But we hear some one say, "The roof will blow off, and the barn very likely blow down." The roof may, perhaps, be exposed to a little stronger wind by the elevation, but with a little attention to the manner in which wind lifts off roofs, a remedy will be found. Roofs, when blown off, part at the side and sometimes fall both ways, but do not raise at the eaves and end over. Without observing this fact, barn builders sometimes anchor the foot of the rafter, leaving the ridge without security. It only requires each pair of rafters to be collar-beamed under the ridge to render the roof secure against any wind not strong enough to carry off the barn bodily. The foot of the rafter may be anchored also, but this is of less consequence. It is necessary to prevent the barn racking with a strong wind, to put in a pair of long braces on each end, reaching from the sill near each corner post to the top of the center post. A four by twelve inch joist will give the requisite stiffness. If the barn is long, a pair should also be placed in the center bent. The long braces will hold the barn more securely than all the small braces. We have a barn with 20 feet posts, standing on a wall seven feet high, presenting a broad side 27 feet high and 84 feet long to the wind, which has withstood many gales that have blown off roofs from small, low barns in the vicinity.

OCTAGON HAY BARN.

We wish to recommend to our brother farmers the octagon as the model form for a simple hay barn. It can be built without cross beams or interior posts, and leaves the whole inside space without any obstruction. This, as will readily be seen, offers great facility for pitching with the horse-fork into side windows. And as there are no obstructions inside, the hay will settle even. There being eight sides, as many windows or pitching places, out and in, may be had as convenience requires. Besides a large barn may be built without any long timbers. The longest timber required, except for rafters, to build a barn fifty feet across, is only twenty-four feet, if the timbers are halved together at the corners, which is best, or but twenty feet nine inches if beveled together and a tongue mortised in and pinned—that is each side is twenty feet and nine inches. An octagon with sides sixteen feet and seven inches makes a building forty feet across, containing 1,325 square feet of floor, and with twenty feet posts will hold over fifty tons of hay. It will also be observed that the sides of this barn make 132 feet of outside boarding, while a thirty by forty feet barn has 140 feet of boarding, yet has but 1,200 square feet of floor. It requires much less lumber, as all the inside works are dispensed with, and less carpenter work in framing, but there is a little more work in roof boarding and shingling.

This form can be built, as a simple hay barn, for at least one-fourth less than the old style, besides being much more convenient. The upper tier of timbers should be bolted at the corners with three-fourths or inch round iron about three and a half feet long to prevent spreading. These barns require less bracing than the square or oblong, as the roof forms a brace at the top, and each side braces against every other, are secure against wind, and the roof furnishes no lodgment for snow. E. W. S.

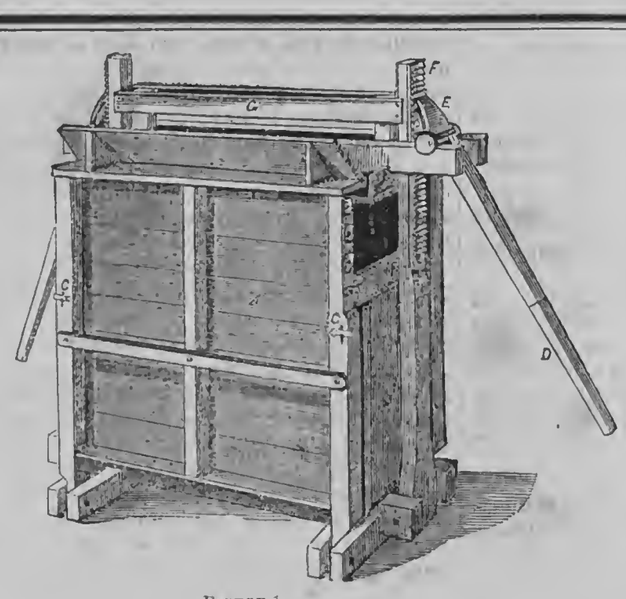


FIGURE 1.

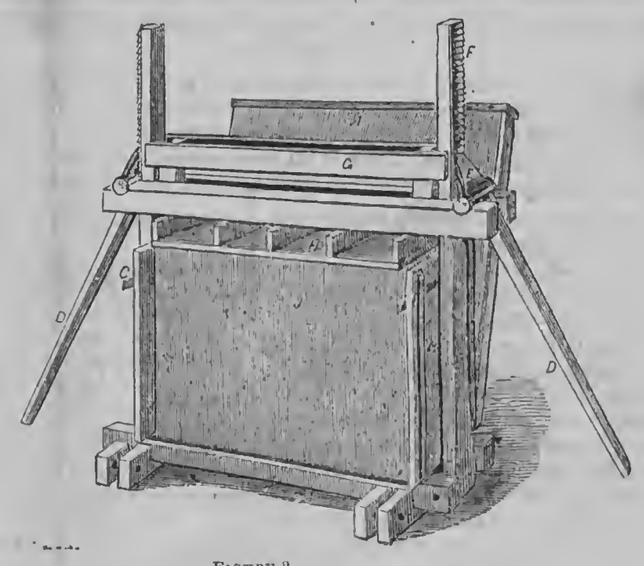


FIGURE 2.

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS.—PATENTED IN AUGUST, 1860.

As the hop-growing business is annually increasing in importance and magnitude, growers and dealers in hops have occasion to adopt new inventions and improvements. Among the most important items to the hop-grower, as well as to dealers who have occasion to re-bale hops, is a good press, and hence we take pleasure in illustrating and describing the celebrated Harris Hop Press, first patented in August, 1860, and since very generally introduced and highly approved in hop-growing sections. The proprietors of the patent—Messrs. BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & Co., of Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.—affirm that the Harris "has become practically *the only* hop press in the country"—that "so rapidly has it come into favor that *four-fifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press*"—and that "it is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable and easily worked." These are strong claims, but the proprietors affirm that they can be fully substantiated. They thus describe the press:

"In the above cuts, Fig. 1 shows the press complete. The press is portable, and may be taken apart so as to pack in quite a small space. It stands upon a strong frame-work of timber, to which all other parts are attached. The sides, A, hook into the bed-frame in such a way as to be readily removed. They are held in place by means of a latch, C, which drops into a catch which is attached to the ends, B, and passes through the frame of the sides. The ends, B, are only about half the height of the sides, and the space above them is filled up by four movable pieces, secured by buttons, and which may be removed one at a time as the pressing proceeds. One of the pieces, I, is shown in place and the others removed. At the top of the press is a strong frame-work, G, upon the projecting ends of which work the levers, D, upon the ends of which is a pair of pawls, E, which work in the teeth, F, which are upon the face of two strong side-posts. The frame, G, presses upon a follower, H, Fig. 1. The action of the two pawls, E, is such that when the lever is worked in the manner of a pump-handle, they force down the frame, G, with great power. When the hops are pressed sufficiently, the sides and ends of the press may be removed by lifting the latches which hold them together, and the bale may be sewed. Fig. 2 shows the press with the front removed, and the rear side inclined backward, exposing the bale. The letters refer to the same parts in both engravings."

For further information relative to this valuable improvement see advertisement.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

THE planter correspondents of the Southern Cultivator advocate more corn and grass growing, stock raising, and less cotton, at this time of transition from slave to free labor, when it costs so much to grow cotton. One planter says, "we raise taxed cotton to buy untaxed hay, when our lands will make from two to four tons of hay to the acre: that the tax on cotton direct and indirect amounts to about $20 per bale, and as a matter of pecuniary calculation cotton growing to the neglect of general farming is suicidal." Another planter at Cave Spring, Ga., says he made a large fortune by cotton, and lost it by the war; now he is beginning to farm on a valley farm in the mountains, growing grain, grass and stock. By such a system he says, "but a few dollars are necessary, and by rotating, manuring and seeding down land to grass, clover, cow-peas, &c., a farm may be enriched and made more productive yearly." He is fully convinced that at the present cost of labor the taxed cotton crop can no longer be made profitable as a general crop, and that farming and fruit growing must be adopted in its stead. To grow cotton successfully he says, "the land must be enriched and labor economized so as to make one hand do what it takes three to do now; and by labor-saving machinery to make two hands do the work of five." "In Upper Georgia there is a soil of unsurpassed productiveness, adapted to all the grains, cotton, clover, the grasses and tobacco, as well as every variety of fruit."

Although grass will not grow as well in summer as it does in the high, cool, dairy region proper at the North, yet all Middle and Western Georgia has the best of fall and early winter pasture, and after February both the white and yellow clover make good pasturage. It appears that all the Northern grapes which thrive at the South change their habits and become winter grapes, and grow even during the warm days of winter. The yellow clover or Spotted Lucern, (*Medicago Maculator*) a very prolific biennial which freezes out here, grows nearly through the winter in Middle Georgia, and is becoming a favorite forage plant; this with red clover and all the other leguminous plants, being very rich in nitrogen, cannot fail to enrich the soil, either as a green crop plowed in, or when fed to animals, and the manure well saved and applied to the soil. The editor of the Southern Cultivator, who is also a practical farmer, says that all the South wants to make it the most prosperous farming country in the world is more attention to grass growing and stock raising so as to enrich their land and make twice the present growth of cotton to the acre, and even at less expense. He said that their cattle had lived on the white and spotted yellow clover since Feb'y, and then in March red clover was two feet high. In Western New York no village cow was admitted to pasture until after the 20th day of May. But after all, cotton must continue to be the great paying crop of the South, and general farming and stock growing is the cheapest and most certain means of enriching the soil, so that fewer acres will produce more cotton at less expense than under the present system. LXXVI.

PRESERVING MEAT.—The Central Railroad is preparing to carry beef to market in cars lined with cork, a non-conductor of heat. The atmosphere is forced through the car in chambers at both ends, keeping up a constant circulation of cold air. Cattle can thus be slaughtered near their pasture grounds and be brought to market in a fresh and wholesome condition.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents.—Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE WOOL CLIP OF 1867—THE TARIFF AND MARKET.

The communication below from Hon. Mr. Grinnell—so well known to our readers as a distinguished champion of the wool growers' interests in former Congresses—to a great extent anticipates and precludes the necessity of publishing our own views on the same subjects, as we designed to do in the present issue of this journal. We will, however, make some additions to his statements—extending them to the wool clip of the East. The past winter was one of unexampled severity and duration. We have recently received upwards of two hundred letters from growers in New York and New England—mostly from the former,—but also from some of the principal wool growing localities of the latter. From nearly all come accounts of an extraordinary mortality among sheep. Up to quite a late period in the winter they did, as we then judged, well—perhaps unusually well. A snug, short winter is rather favorable than otherwise to sheep which enter it in good condition, and have plenty of feed. But if too long continued—if sheep are too long confined to dry feed—they gradually lose strength and become predisposed to disease. And if it becomes necessary to shorten their keep towards the close of a long, exhausting winter, the consequences are extremely disastrous. This was the case in New York. Hay had been a poor crop in 1866, and it rose to twenty dollars a ton in a great many regions, for farm use, i. e., where there were no adjacent cities or large villages to increase the local consumption. In some regions it could scarcely be obtained at any price. Sheep had to be turned out to pick the old winter, killed grass in the fields, receiving but little hay. And the exceedingly poor corn crop of last year rendered the coarse grains too scarce and high to be fed liberally, except by those who owned the best blooded and most valuable flocks.

Tegs—the most difficult of all sheep to winter—accordingly perished in vast numbers. The breeding ewes which lambed very early—in February and the fore part of March—generally, we believe, did well,—but these were mostly confined to choice breeding flocks, on which no expense is spared. Of the later lambs, we are inclined to think that at least one-third perished. In some regions fully one-half perished. Even those which lived from two to four or six weeks, getting an insufficient supply of milk from their enfeebled dams, succumbed to the constant and heavy rain storms of the spring. And all the old and feeble sheep also perished. The late and precise information which we have obtained compels us to adopt the conclusion, contrary to our earlier opinions on the subject, that, taking the whole country together, the *spring* of 1867 has been a particularly fatal one to sheep. We entirely agree with Mr. Grinnell, Gen. Harris of the Ohio Farmer, and other highly intelligent gentlemen who have investigated the subject, that the wool clip of this year will not exceed, if it equals, that of last year.

Were this otherwise—were the increase as large as would be expected from the natural increase of sheep—what then? Would our wool market, if in a healthy condition, and supplied only by the domestic clip, be glutted with our wools? He who arrives at this conclusion must be surprisingly ignorant of the facts. Why, then, the present low prices of wool? Is it because we are not sufficiently protected from foreign competition? Is the present wool and woolen tariff too low? Is it doing no good? It *has* shut off any large importation of wool and woolens. We are suffering from no serious foreign competition, *except where the article* (and this was principally *woolens*) *was introduced before the present tariff went into operation.* The tariff cannot materially benefit the wool market until this enormous stock of foreign goods, which only paid the duties of the former tariff, is drained off. Our woolen mills are running short time and are languishing from this cause. They cannot buy our wools promptly, and at the prices which those wools ought to command, until the products of European cheap labor—cheap, showy, but usually comparatively worthless products—are first used up. No tariff ever exerted its legitimate influence on our markets, while they were filled by competing articles of *prior* introduction. It is not to be expected. It is *not* in the nature of things.

Other circumstances have exercised their depressing influence on wool and woolens. Business has been stagnant. Compare the published incomes of our city merchants with those of previous years! This is not the place to enter upon the physical or political causes which have produced the depression, uncertainty, and feebleness of trade and commerce. Manufacturing industry is always the first to feel such hostile influences, and when that droops, the producing industry which depends upon it for its markets, must droop with it.

Without the wool tariff, wool production in the United States—at the present cost of labor and subsistence—must have gone to swift destruction, and we are strongly inclined to believe that our wool manufacturers themselves could not have weathered the present crisis in their affairs. As it is, both interests are severe sufferers.

When will this end? It will end only when the old stocks of foreign goods are consumed, and when the business affairs of the country resume their healthy tone. If the political and financial condition of the country becomes settled, so that our natural markets and trade open and revive, it will come soon. We are among those who look forward hopefully for a not distant change in this direction.

In the meantime we must expect to hear all sorts of medicines proposed for the existing diseases. One will tell us that the Tariff is not high enough—that we ought absolutely to prohibit foreign wools, and thus compel our people to go naked or take our wools at just such prices as we see fit to ask. Another will launch his thunderbolts against the manufacturers, &c., &c. Short-winded wool growers, with one to five years experience—who went into the business as they would have gone into a petroleum speculation, expecting to secure immediate wealth without any corresponding outlay in industry,—will probably "vamose," if the present prices of wool prevail for three or six months longer. Such men's zeal is seed sown on the rock; and they will probably continue to change their occupations every second year of their lives, if they live to be a hundred.

If the present wool tariff can be maintained, we have no fears for the future. We have made sheep breeding and wool growing our principal agricultural occupation for more than a third of a century—have seen a great many ups and downs—and have lived through them all! We never felt so sanguine of the *future* of the business as we do now!

Grinnell, Iowa, June 22d, 1867.

Hon. H. S. Randall, LL. D.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to answer many letters by one to the Wool Department in the Rural, which is read by hundreds of thousands. I am told manufacturers and flock owners seek information as to the wool clip of 1867, and after a full survey these are my convictions: 1st. The amount of wool will not exceed that of 1866, and for these reasons: when wool is low there is neglect of the flock, especially of the young, which must have attention; and there was less care than usual last season. And then the June rain storms of 1866 took off tens of thousands which were never reported, and the lambs followed their mothers; hence the usual number of lambs did not begin the winter. In addition, a spring so unfavorable for wool growing is not in memory, nor one so late. In the West, hundreds of thousands of sheep died after the usual time of good grass. Of those that are alive it can be said they felt the effects of the unprecedented high price of corn. Last autumn in Iowa it was held at from 15 to 25 cts. shocked. This spring it sold readily in the good sheep districts at three times these prices, and was too often withheld from the flock. We are just entering upon the warm days, and the fleeces are dry and will fall under the usual weight by near one pound each. I should add that the flocks which have the itch (a modification of the scab) were easily shorn, and these are numerous; yet the disease yields readily to the application of tobacco. The news of the Texas storms has passed around the continent, and the mortality among the flocks in sections of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, has been great.

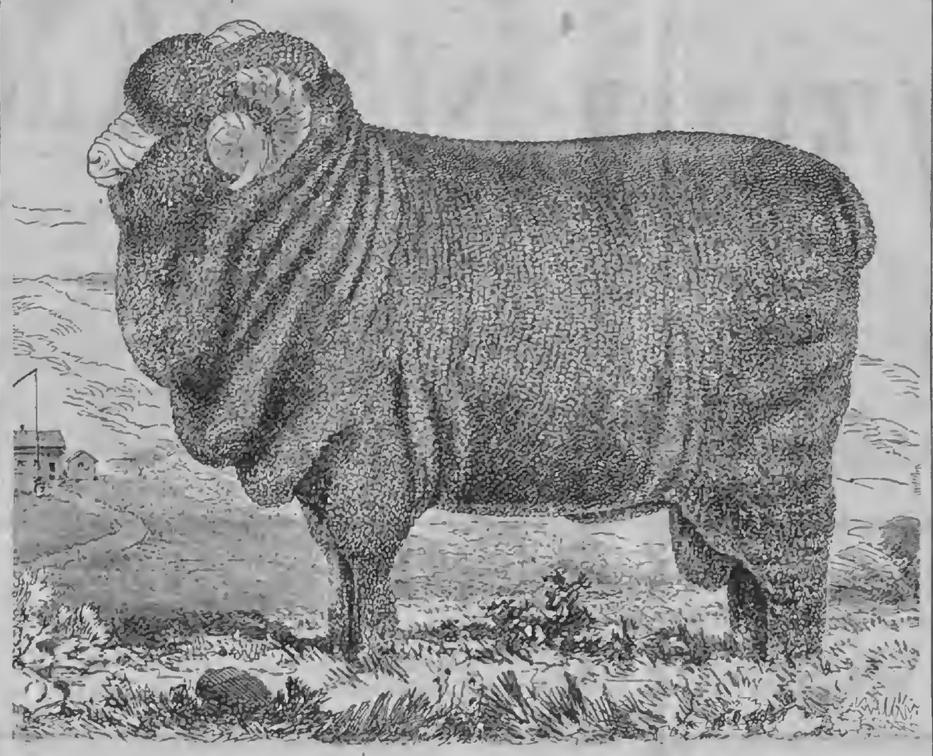
From such facts I make these deductions: 1st, Those who wish for low wool give a wrong estimate of the amount to be marketed; let them cut down their figures millions of pounds. 2d, Wool growers have good grounds for asking higher figures than the quotations. The wool is in better condition and lighter than usual by at least ten per cent. 3d, Prices of fine wool cannot be lower than last year, if the effect of the late tariff in discouraging the importation of fine wools and of shoddy is what its enemies represent and what its friends believe.

To conclude this brief note, let me say the cries of combinations and cloth monopolies have ceased. Good cloth is cheap, and, being within the reach of all, consumption must increase. The multiplication of factories has proven that competition is the surest road to fair prices and small profits. Our enemies abroad are desperate,—but if they do not this year hush the music of our spindles the infant manufacturers have the field and will prove the best friends of the flockmasters. Ever and truly yours,

J. B. Grinnell.

P. S.—It was so cold that our State Shearing Festival was a failure; yet many animals made a good shearing since clipped. Hickok's Gold Drop, weighing less than 90 lbs., sheared over 20 lbs. My ram, Bold Boy, cut 23 lbs., and a two year old, bred from a New York ewe, costing $20, had 23½ lbs.

Good care tells. One of my neighbors claims to have lost, out of a flock of 1,600, only 30 for six months past. The Brown brothers of New York, to whom I sold a farm, drove last year 2,200 from Washington Co., N. Y., to Buffalo; and though unused to our prairie hay and corn, have not lost three per cent. of their flock. J. B. G.



MESSRS. POTTLE & MALTMAN'S RAM "ONTARIO."

The Infantado ram "Ontario," the property of Hon. E. B. Pottle and John Maltman, Esq., of Ontario Co., N. Y., was got by "Seville," he by Sanford's "Comet." His dam was bred by Rollin Jones, and is of full blood Atwood stock. Ontario is remarkable for compactness and symmetry, and his get are giving great satisfaction in the same respects, and also as heavy shearers.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

Lincolns and Leicesters.—R. Gibson, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y., writes us:—"There is a great difference between the Leicester and Lincoln in their wools. After being sheared a few times, the Leicesters begin to carry light fleeces, and their bellies, hocks and legs get barer every year. The Lincolns carry their wool longer on the offals and it is set much thicker on their bodies."

Photograph of a Lincoln Ewe.—Mr. R. Gibson forwards us a photograph of a drawing of a Lincoln ewe, bred by his old friend and school-fellow, T. Marshall Branston, Lincolnshire, England. It represents as admirable a specimen of form in a mutton sheep as we have ever seen. Mr. G. says:—"She weighed 364 lbs.; girth six feet; dead weight 67 lbs. per quarter; killed at five years old; bred five lambs; averaged 15 lbs. of wool at each shearing.

Sheep Shearing at Rush.—The wool growers of Rush and Mendon held a sheep shearing at P. Martin's, in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 8th day of June, 1867, of which the following is a report:

Owner.	Sex.	Age of Sheep. yr.	Age of Sheep. m.	Wt. of carcass. lbs.	Wt. of carcass. oz.	Wt. of fleece. lbs.	Wt. of fleece. oz.	Age of fleece. y.	Age of fleece. m.	Age of fleece. d.
P. Martin,	E	1	1	79	12	12	12	1	1	
"	E	1	1	77	12	11	15	1	1	
"	E	1	1	89	12	11	2	1	1	
E. P. Clapp,	E	3		89	12	13	15½	1		
P. & G. F. Martin,	E	2		87	12	11	4	1		
"	E	2		85		11	3½	1		
E. P. Clapp,	E	3		100		11	4	1		
F. Gardner, (washed)	E	2		95	12	7	15		11	15
P. & G. F. Martin,	E	2		89	12	12	10	1		
G. F. Martin,	R	2		119	12	24	1	1		
F. Gardner,	R	1	2	89	12	15	6	1	2	
E. P. Clapp,	E	4		103	12	13	5½	1		
P. Martin,	E	1	3	83	12	14	11½	1	3	
P. & J. J. Martin,	R	2		90		15	9	1		
P. & G. F. Martin,	E	2		85	12	12	12	1		

The premiums were awarded as follows:—Best ewe fleece, E. P. Clapp, Rush; 2d, P. Martin, Rush. Best ewe for style, P. & G. F. Martin, Rush. Best ram, P. & J. J. Martin, Rush; 2d, Wm. Rodgers, Mendon.

Premium on Shearing.—1st, M. Cooley, Henrietta; 2d, J. D. Clickner, Rush.

The above buck fleece that weighed 24 lbs. 1 oz., after being cleansed weighed 6 lbs., 5 oz. The buck fleece that weighed 15 lbs. 9 oz., after cleansing weighed 6 lbs., 10 oz.—as certified by W. R. Hunt, manufacturer, of No. Bloomfield.

J. B. Martin, *Sec'y.*

Communications, Etc.

WESTERN SUCCESS;

OR, NOTES FROM MY JOURNAL.

In 1863 I was in Minnesota. While there I became acquainted with a gentleman who for the past fifteen years had lived in various parts of the West—being a native of Vermont. I will give a brief sketch of his success for the benefit of Rural readers, and any who may be inclined to "move West."

When of age, with no other earthly possessions than a wife and three hundred dollars in money, he left the hills and ledges of his native State, and came to Wisconsin. In this State he lived for a number of years. His location was none of the healthiest. The ague finally mastered him, and he moved to Iowa. Back from market, with no prospect of facilities being better for a long time, he, after a short stay, again changed his location and moved to Minnesota, in the vicinity of St. Paul. At the time of my acquaintance with him, he had been a resident of the State for ten years—was the owner of one-half a section of land—while his cash sales during the year were from four to five thousand dollars. Fifteen years before his only capital was an intelligent and industrious wife and three hundred dollars;—to-day his capital is estimated at twenty thousand dollars, and all made by farming.

But you may ask how he succeeded so well. I will tell you. He commenced at the bottom of the ladder, and went up one step at a time. To be sure he met with discouragements—he was sick—and at times everything looked dark; but both he and his wife were "plucky," and not easily discouraged. They had gone west, resolved, if lives were spared, to win. There was no looking back—no pinings, no complainings, no fault-findings, or sighing for by-gone scenes, but a steady pressing forward. They had the pluck and tenacity of Grant—"resolved to fight it out on that line." This was the *first* element in their success.

Next, he combined good management with untiring industry and economy. His farming operations were conducted with order and regularity. Everything around him moved like clockwork. There was no hurry, no bustle, no confusion, no excitement. When he began a piece of work he finished it. There was no loss of time by running from one job to another. No more work was attempted than could be well done.

One more element. His hired men were treated like men—as though possessed of mind and feeling. They worked regular hours, and knew when their day's work was done. When chore time came, every man knew exactly what he had to do. Everything was properly cared for, because there was no *expecting another* would do this or that thing—a system that works as well in farm management as in any other.

This brief sketch tells you who the people are that *win* on this western soil, as well as anywhere. No one can come west, with limited means, and find roast turkeys on every fence, bread fruit on every tree, nor yet success without perseverance, industry and economy.

Iowa City, May, 1867. E.

ITALIAN vs. NATIVE BEES.

Eds. Rural:—More than a year since, I sent a brief communication for your journal recommending the trial of these two kinds of honey bees, to assist to settle the question satisfactorily, which race should be preferred. For by experiments, I think, in which the conditions shall be made as nearly equal as may be, unsettled questions will be most correctly decided. Theory and reasoning may go far to guide us, but actual, judicious experiment is the safest guide to theory and reason.

With a view to judicious experiment of hives I proposed to a friend who had a large number of swarms of both classes of bees, to make a trial. He did not think it advisable, and I commenced a trial by the purchase of one swarm of Italians that issued June, 1866, with native bees, issuing about ten days later, placed in similarly constructed hives. The Italian bees were not placed in my yard with the native bees until July. There was then this difference to be considered. The Italians had ten days the start. Which had the advantage in the honey field while they occupied different fields I cannot determine. I had three swarms of black bees in the same class of hives, with the Italian. When I weighed them preparatory to winter, one showed a gain of 18 pounds, one of 28 pounds, one of 31 pounds, and the Italian swarm, 41 pounds. I simply give the results, and hope another season will afford opportunity for a more satisfactory trial.

I observed in watching them that the Italians commenced some fifteen to thirty minutes earlier in the morning, continued later in the day, and worked more in weather not fair. In this case it was decidedly so. They were more irritable and cross than the native bees, and from appearance more inclined to rob their neighbors. As near as I could judge, their numbers exceeded the others from fifty to one hundred per cent. at the close of the season. Jasper Hazen.

CAPONIZING FOWLS.

Select a young cock—say from three to six months old—keep him fasting for twenty-four hours; let an assistant hold him on his back, and then make a transverse incision at the posterior end of the sternum, (back-bone,) so as to allow the fore-finger to be introduced freely into the cavity of the abdomen; the finger is to be passed first on one side forward, by the side of the spine, the testicle detached with the nail, (which should be allowed to grow long to facilitate the operation.) Having got out one, the other should be removed in the same manner. The wound should then be closed with a suture, the bird placed in a warm room, and fed on soft food for a few days. Instead of cutting away the testicle with the nail of the finger, it is the practice in some countries to introduce a small tube, or reed, with a double thread, forming a noose, which, being passed over the testicle, is drawn outward through the tube, so as to cut off the connection, and the testicles are thus removed, one after the other. The Chinese adopt this method, and use a reed and a thread of cane fiber—which, by its firmness and, at the same time, elasticity, suits well for getting on the noose.

The operation may may also be performed by making an incision before the thigh, in the side, in the same manner as in spaying pigs; but it is sometimes difficult to get out both testicles in this way, and an incision is, therefore, sometimes required to be made in the other side, and the double operation is more likely to destroy the fowl. Some make capons by passing the fingers along the rectum, and breaking down the testicle by pressure; but it frequently does not succeed, and if they are not removed from the abdomen, after the operation has been performed by incision, it sometimes happens that they adhere again, and resume their functions, and the bird is not castrated. Examine the body of a dead cock before operating. Pullets are made by dividing the oviduct, in consequence of which the abdomen gets filled with eggs.

When we take into consideration the superiority of capons over the ordinary fowls, the exceedingly high value placed upon them in market, and their immense size, (often attaining the weight of 14 or 15 lbs.,) it will be seen that this process is worthy of the attention of poultry breeders. F. L. M.

Parkman, Ohio.

Squirrel Skins.—A friend writes:—"Most American hunters throw away their squirrel skins, but I always keep and tan them. To do this dissolve alum and salt together—one part of the former to two of the latter. Cover the skins with the solution and let them soak three days, when they may be taken out, cleansed and made ready for use."

Rural Notes and Items.

Our New Half Volume—Commences this week under the most favorable auspices. Renewals and new subscriptions, for either six months or a year, are now in order,—and the good crops and high prices enable every farmer to take the Rural. See notice at head of News page. Also please note, on last page, the offer of Rural and an able and popular Southern Journal (The Maryland Farmer) at a greatly reduced price, when ordered together.

Crops, Weather, &c.—Our reports of the crops, by correspondents and exchanges from all parts of the country, continue favorable. At the South,—in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, &c.,—the weather has generally been favorable for the wheat harvest, and the crop, which is an excellent one, must have been secured in fine condition. Mr. Hugh T. Peters, from Loudoun Co., Va., who has recently visited the Shenandoah Valley and other parts of Virginia, informs us that all crops are very promising, (except corn, which is only fair,) and that the wheat harvest commenced last week.

The Weather has generally been very fine in this region for the past two weeks, and all crops are improving. But Sunday, the last day of June, was signalized by one of the severest summer gales known in this region for many years. It commenced early in the day and continued until sunset. Scarcely a cloud was visible until sunset, yet the trees and vegetation writhed and struggled as if the heavens were shrouded with the blackness of a hurricane. The heat was intense—or would have been but for the wind—the Thermometer indicating for hours about 92° in the shade. We hear of no special damage, though much fruit must have fallen. The wind was succeeded by a rain storm in the evening, though but little water fell in or near Rochester.

The Death of Thomas Brown, the founder and for ten years Editor and Proprietor of the Ohio Farmer, is announced. He died of typhoid fever, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th ult. For several years Mr. Brown had been connected with the United States Treasury Department—for some time as its Agent on the Pacific coast—and acquitted himself so well that his popularity with the Heads of the Department was firmly established. After paying a feeling tribute to his memory, his successor in the Farmer, (Gen. Harris,) says that but for Mr. B's sudden and untimely death he would have succeeded to a principal place in the Department.

Ground for Turnips.—The sweetest and best turnips for family use are those grown upon new land—if burnt over, like that newly cleared—all the better for the juiciness and flavor of the turnip. If any of our readers have waste places or old and tangled brier patches, neither good for berries nor anything else, mow them down and let the stuff be on the ground and dry. A few days will suffice to prepare it for ignition. Let the fire run over it—the cleaner it burns the better. Plow and harrow it well as the case may require, and sow turnip seed broadcast or in drills as fancy may dictate. Such ground so dealt with will repay the labor many times over in the luscious turnips it will supply for winter use. Sow about the middle of July, or earlier if more convenient or desirable.

Provide Fodder.—Many farmers were short of hay this spring. Such will not soon forget how hard it was to pay $30 or $40 per ton for fodder, and will be likely to look out for future provision. Others may need reminding that corn may yet be sown for fodder and an abundant yield harvested. Buckwheat should not be neglected if you have a suitable spot for it. Hungarian grass sown on mellow soil at the rate of two or three pecks per acre will furnish a large amount of winter food for stock. Pastures on which the growth is heavy may be mown to advantage—especially clover fields. Cut the fence corners, the roadsides, swails, all places where fodder may be gathered for winter consumption.

Reclaiming Swamps, &c.—D. H. B., Akron, Ohio, asks what is the best use that can be made of a swamp which has no outlet but can be easily drained, and in which pure muck varies from three to fifteen feet in depth. Will cranberries pay on such? Drain the swamp thoroughly and it is good land for most farming purposes, especially for meadow. Cranberries will flourish on such soil, and will pay if rightly managed.

D. H. B. also inquires how to steam cut feed without using a fire. Can he tell us how to make steam without heat? Perhaps he means without having the fire in the building where the steaming is done. In that case well protected pipes must be used to convey the steam so that it will not condense.

Reapers and Mowers for Canada.—The St. Lawrence Republican (Ogdensburg, N. Y.,) says:—"Large numbers of the celebrated Dodge's Patent Ohio and Buckeye Reapers and Mowers have recently been brought here by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R., consigned to Messrs. Ashley & Phillips, for shipment to Canada. We are pleased to notice that our Canada neighbors are up with the times in appreciating a first-class agricultural implement, and can assure them that the farmers of the Empire State have given an unqualified indorsement in favor of Col. Dodge's improved Mowing and Reaping Machine."

—The above item reminds us of what we heard some weeks ago, viz., that the demand for the Dodge Machines this season would probably far exceed the supply, though four thousand are being manufactured.

Items from Minnesota.—We make the following extracts from a Minnesota letter sent us by "W. G:" "The truth is, Mr. Editor, we are a little behind the times this spring; we've lost a month somewhere. May played the part of April, and when June was ushered in it had the work of May yet to perform; the trees were yet to be clothed with foliage, and Jack Frost had to be driven from his strong hold. But June performed her work well. * * * But the late spring has not affected the tide of emigration. In place of the few that left on account of the cold for Missouri, and other Southern States, hundreds of industrious and intelligent farmers are coming from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, besides a large emigration from Sweden and Norway, all seeking homes in Minnesota. * * * The crops look well, and we have every reason to expect an abundant and fruitful harvest."

Canada Thistles—Mow Them.—Now is the time to cut down the Canada Thistles, wherever one can be found on the farm or in the highway. It is true, they are not yet fully matured, but if left till the press and hurry of haying and harvesting distracts attention they will most likely be forgotten till too late to prevent them from multiplying indefinitely. They should be removed at once.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

THE Western New York Fruit Growers' Association held its Summer Meeting in this city on Thursday, June 27th. The attendance was not large, nor did the members seem inclined to discuss very thoroughly the topics chosen by the Committee. The show of Strawberries was fair, particularly in the line of new seedlings. No other fruit was exhibited, but some flowers graced the tables.

The Report of the Committee on Strawberries may properly take the place of a more extended description of varieties on exhibition. It is as follows:

STRAWBERRIES.

Ellwanger & Barry, twenty-eight named varieties; nineteen seedlings unnamed.
H. E. Hooker, five named varieties.
H. E. Heath, two named varieties.
J. W. Gray, one variety.
M. Rowley, one variety.
O. Weeks, two varieties.
E. M. Conklin, one variety.
P. C. Reynolds, four varieties.
Frost & Co., one variety.
Worden & Son, one under name of Golden Seeded, which your Committee regard as identical with Triomphe de Gand.
J. Keech, four Seedlings, under name. The Gen. Meade and Gen. Sheridan we would commend as worthy of trial. Gen. Grant is claimed as early and may therefore be deserving of trial, but the specimens here would not justify the Committee in so advising.
A variety under the name of "Seneca Chief," fine appearance—quality second rate.
Jacob Moore exhibits a collection of Seedlings which promise well, but especially Nos. 39 and 73, which are of excellent quality.
Thos. R. Peck of Waterloo, a very superior collection of Seedlings, numbering thirty-six varieties, said to have been grown from Russel, fertilized by Wilson. In this collection the per centage is generally kept in sight, but occasionally there is a touch of Triomphe de Gand in appearance and flavor. The Nos. 3, 5, 8, 27, and perhaps 23 and 16, should have further attention, and as this, with other collections, are from young plants, of this the first year's fruiting, we trust the originators will keep them distinct, and bring them again before the Association next year.
The Seedlings of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, nineteen in number, are also some of them deserving further trial, but we prefer to speak more especially of only one, viz., the Seedling from Triomphe de Gand, on one plant of which we have counted 270 berries, well set as all can see, are even and fair in size and form, and of very good quality.
We notice also the Trollope Victoria occasionally under the name of Golden Queen, which is of course erroneous.

F. R. ELLIOTT,
J. J. THOMAS,
CHAS. W. SELYE.

The single variety shown by FROST & Co., was the "Dr. Nicaise," a European variety imported by them from the South of France. It

DR. NICAISE.

promises to become noted, at least for the great size of its fruit. MARK D. WILSON of this city, also exhibited specimens of this variety, one berry measuring six and three-eighths inches in circumference and weighing one and one-eighth ounces. In the large collection shown by ELLWANGER & BARRY, a seedling from the Triomphe de Gand was considered as promising. Mr. ELLWANGER stated that of the thousands of seedlings grown by them during the last ten years, this was the only one deemed particularly promising. Doubtless they have abandoned the culture of hundreds which some might have endeavored to push into notoriety.

THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS

Reported that there were only two exhibitors, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry and Frost & Co., of Rochester, and the display of roses from each was very fine. In Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry's collection there were seventy-five varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, of which the following were very fine and are recommended for general cultivation, viz: General Washington, General Jacqueminot, Alex. Fontaine, Augusta Mie, Geant des Battailes, Christian Futtner, Cardinal Patrizi, Coupe de Hebe, Penpre de Orleans, Leon des Combats, Jules Margottin, Mad. Boll, Imperatrice Eugenie. Of Moss Roses there were fifteen varieties, among which the following were very good and highly recommended, viz:—Crested Moss, Salet, Mad. Alvoni, White Bath, Captain John Ingraham, Luxembourg.
The display of Herbaceous Peonies was superb, particularly two new seedlings, one called Fulgora—a deep rose pink and very large flower. The other named Mrs. Dagge—a large and beautiful white—attracted a good deal of attention. The following, although older varieties, were magnificient and very conspicuous: Papaveriflora, Delachii, Louis Van Hautte, Piupenca Superb, Chas. Morel, Violacea, Washington.
Messrs. Frost & Co. exhibited a fine and well arranged collection, composed chiefly of Hybrid, Perpetuals and Mosses, but as they were placed on the table without names, the Committee are unable to determine all the varieties. A beautiful design in the form of a star occupied the center of the table, composed of such flowers as Digitalis, Pelongomiums, Carnation, &c., in the center of the design was a new seedling Petunia which in the judgment of the Committee is fully equal if not superior to any they yet seen; also a very fine leaf of Alosassia Metallica.

JOHN CHARLTON,
WM. WEBSTER,
JOHN TURNER,
Committee.

The new Seedling Petunia, *Edward Beech*, in the collection of Messrs. FROST & CO. was originated on the grounds of Mr. E. BEACH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by his head gardener by crossing other varieties. It is yet very rare and scarce.

CHANGING THE SOCIETY'S NAME.

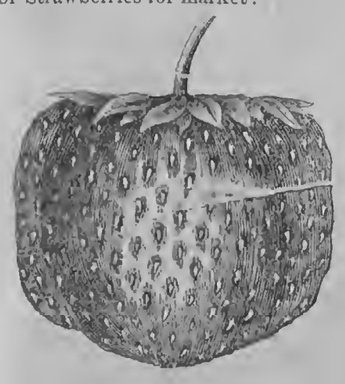
The Committee on changing the name of the Society, and also on increasing the fee of membership, reported in favor of adopting the title of "The Horticultural Society (embracing the Fruit Growers' Society) of Western New York." They reported against raising the fee of membership; after some discussion the report was adopted. Changing the name and in part the objects of the Society was a measure much needed, in order to give a wider scope and range to the discussions. They will hereafter embrace all Horticultural topics, and we may look for exhibitions of Horticultural products, which will be worthy the character and aim of the Society.

AN INVITATION.

A letter was read from H. H. DOOLITTLE, inviting the Examining Committee, and all interested in fruit culture, to visit Oaks Corners, Ontario Co., or Geneva, and inspect his Seedling Raspberries—the Red Flavored and Seneca Black-Cap. The best time will be the last week of the ripening of the common Black cap.

THE DISCUSSIONS.

From the list of subjects presented by the Business Committee the first topic taken up for discussion was—"Which are the best four varieties of Strawberries for market?"



JUCUNDA.

HOAG, Broekport, named Wilson, Triomphe de Gand and Jucunda—named the La Constandt as one of the best to eat. Jucunda was valuable for late ripening—also named Metcalf's Early.

REYNOLDS named Wilson, Triomphe and Jucunda. For an earlier berry than the Wilson named Early Scarlet and Metcalf. Green Prolific next to Wilson for home market; it is a pistilate, but easily fertilized.

HERENDEEN named the same as HOAG.

PECK, Waterloo, did not know of four varieties that he could recommend for that purpose.

ELLWANGER named Wilson, Triomphe de Gand; thought well of the Green Prolific. The Jucunda was not a great bearer, but sold well.

"Which are the six best varieties for amateurs?" was next discussed.

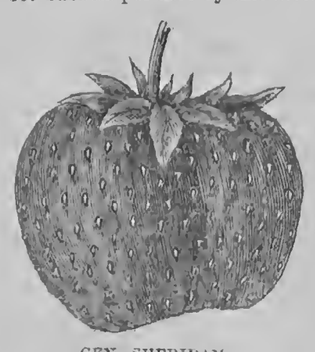
ELLWANGER named Alpine (red and white) and Hooker added to Wilson, Triomphe, Green Prolific and Jucunda.

THOMAS, Union Springs suggested that the members vote on slips of paper which should be collated and read by the Secretary. The result was as follows:

There were in all twenty-eight ballots cast, with six names on each ballot. Triomphe de Gand was on every ballot, 28; Wilson's next, 22; Hooker, 22; Jucunda, 17; Agriculturist, 16; Russell's Prolific, 9; Green Prolific, 4; Trollope's Victoria, 4. The other varieties named were scattered among twenty other kinds, each of which had from one to four votes.

Next was discussed "the best and most economical method of cultivating the Strawberry for market."

WICKS, Monroe Co., was in favor of planting each spring, letting the plants run together, taking one crop, and then renewing the bed. Plants the rows 3½ feet apart and the plants 15 inches apart in the row, keeps them perfectly clean the first year, but does not cultivate at all the second. Sometimes takes the second crop, but it is usually a small one. Had raised at the rate of 300 bushels per acre by this method.



GEN. SHERIDAN.

WORDEN—The Triomphe de Gand will not produce well if the plants run together. Cultivates his berries four years, and if kept in hills the crowns seem to be renewed and the bearing is kept up.

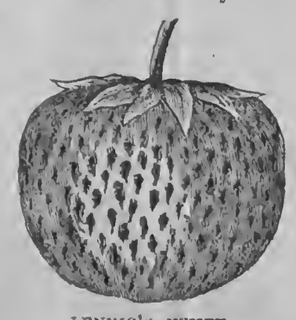
BABCOCK thought the best way was to cultivate in rows 3½ feet apart and keep the runners off. The beds can be kept in bearing three or four years.

HOAG agreed mainly with the last speaker, except it was not so convenient to water the plants, as when in beds of the right width. The beds should be so arranged as to be driven over with a water cart in dry weather. When the vines run together the second crop is nearly worthless. None but first class fruit will sell for paying prices.

LANGWORTHY thought a good way is to cultivate in hills the first year and let them run together the second, and thus get two crops. Mr. L introduced the following resolution:

"In view of the inconvenience of a Strawberry requiring to be fertilized for the purpose of securing productiveness, this Society deems such a plant unprofitable for the use of the million; therefore,

Resolved, That any Strawberry that is not a perfect self-fertilizer shall not meet with any encouragement before this Society."



LENNIG'S WHITE.

The resolution was lost by a decided vote, many members arguing that many of the pistillate varieties were too valuable to be discarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some talk was had about the currant worm, and all agreed that powdered white hellebore was a perfect preventive against its ravages. A slight sprinkling is sufficient, but it should be applied several times. No insect eats it and lives.

Some discussion was also had about the ravages of the flea-beetle on grape vines. THOMAS recommended jarring them into a vessel partly filled with molasses and water.

A gentleman stated that they never troubled more than two years in succession. Mr. ROWLEY inquired if any one knew a remedy for the pith worm, which entered the pith of young currant shoots. Mr. KEECH replied that by cutting off the ends of the shoots affected and burning them the eggs for the next crop of worms would be destroyed.

In some remarks about the best Strawberries to eat out of hand, THOMAS said Burr's New Pine, as grown fifteen years ago, was the best he ever tasted. Now he would begin a repast with the Wilson and end it with La Constant. The Hooker was also highly praised.

Meeting adjourned at an early hour *sine die*.

To accompany our Report of the Fruit Growers' Meeting, we have had a few strawberries, taken from the plates on exhibition, sketched and engraved. The "Dr. Nicaise" was furnished us by FROST & Co., and is represented natural size.

The "Gen. Sheridan" is one of Mr. KEECH'S most promising seedlings. The "Jucunda" is well known as one of Rev. Mr. KNOX'S seedlings. "Lennig's White" was originated by Mr. LENNIG, Germantown, Pa., and is probably the best white variety known in this country; the flesh is pure white, melting, rich and sweet, and the plant vigorous and moderately productive. When grown in the sun the berry shows a delicate bush. The "Dr. Nicaise" has been sufficiently described.

HOW TO RAISE CAULIFLOWER.

"THE best of all flowers," said a famous English writer, "is the cauliflower." That it is a very palatable article of food, none will deny who have eaten it. The question is how to raise fine plants, with plump, tender, crispy heads. For the first cutting of the season, the Early Paris and Demi-dur are probably the best. For late, the Erfurt White, Le Normand and Walcheren. The first crop should be started in a hot-bed or cold frame. If the turnip fly gets among the young plants dust them with plaster and ashes. For fall and winter use, the seed may be sown in the open garden any time in June. Choose a cool spot, say under the shade of a fence, and make the soil light and rich. When the plants are large enough for removal, set them out in rows two feet apart, the ground being well enriched with old manure. The heads will form in September and October, and be fine for fall use. Sink slops make an excellent dressing for this plant, applied once a week. Keep the soil well stirred.—*Rural American.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

THE "DR. NICAISE" STRAWBERRY.—Mr. M. D. WILSON of this city laid on our table very fine specimens of this new strawberry. As will be seen by the report, Mr. W. exhibited some large berries at the Fruit Growers' meeting. Of the plant he says it stood the winter entirely unprotected, and pushed its strong foliage far ahead of other varieties beside it—bloomed on the 19th of May, and ripened fruit by the 24th of June.

—We are indebted to Mr. D. S. WHITLOCK of Brighton, for fine samples of Triomphe de Gand and Golden Queen (or Trollope's Victoria) strawberries.

HEDGE PLANTS.—W. H. MANN & BRO. are the most extensive hedge plant growers in the world—having nearly 300 acres in plant this season. They are men who understand their business—having had twenty years experience. See advertisement in another column.

HAND CIDER-MILL WANTED.—M. B., Michigan asks us to tell where the best and cheapest hand cider-mills can be obtained?" We generally advertise several in the course of the season. Read the advertisements of HICKOK'S "Keystone," and also of HUTCHINSON'S mill, in this paper.

LICE ON ROSE BUSHES.—LORA, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. If you will dust your Prairie Queen with unleached wood ashes, early in the morning for two or three times, you will most likely kill the white lice and save the rose bush.

CELERY.—Clear away early peas and potatoes and plant celery. Plant it in a slight furrow made with the hoe. It may be planted near other crops which will be removed in time to give room for earthing up.

BUDDING.—This operation will be timely as soon as you can procure well formed buds and the bark of the stock parts freely from the wood. Look out for good varieties to select buds from.

MOW THE LAWN frequently, and uproot all weeds as fast as they appear. The lawn cannot be kept green if the grass is allowed to grow high. It will sun-burn when cut.

SEEDS.—Save seeds as fast as they ripen. The earliest are the best, usually.

GRAPES.—Thin the fruit on young vines. Overbearing is ruinous to young plants.

Domestic Economy.

CANNING FRUITS.

As the season of fruits is just commencing, anything that will enable it to be successfully canned at a small expense, will very much prolong the season. Only those who have tried it know the satisfaction derived from eating a dish of strawberries or peaches in mid-winter as fresh as when gathered. The annexed method of canning fruit was furnished at the New York Farmers' Club by Mr. Powers of Oswego Co., New York:

"I will suppose your fruit and glass cans all ready. I prefer cans with glass covers. I scald the fruit in a large tin pan with juice or water to cover it. Put half a teacup of cold water into every can, and fill up with hot water. Put the covers and rubbers also into hot water. Now empty a can and fill up with hot fruit, and then another. Let them stand open till the hand can be held upon them without burning. As soon as filled cut writing paper the size of the can, one for each, and when cool slip one over the fruit entirely, and fill up the can on the top of the paper with boiling juice, and seal at once. Ladies, try this way; the fruit will never mould, and keep any time, if you don't eat it. The papers keep the fruit from rising to the top of the liquid. There is no use of setting cans into water to heat them, or of putting them into quilted bags; it is too troublesome. I let the fruit shrink, and then fill up to the cover as close as possible. Ladies must be governed by their own common sense. Men attempt to give direction, but their wives have to tell them, and they are likely to forget."

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

EDS. RURAL:—As I have learned many excellent things from the Domestic Column, I venture to give a few recipes in return for the benefits I have received:

TO SWEETEN PORK BARRELS, EARTHEN JARS, CHURNS, &c.—Put a quantity of hay into the vessel which you wish to sweeten; pour boiling water upon it, and let it stand for a while. This will make it perfectly sweet.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—1 cup of molasses; 1 do. water; piece of butter size of butternut; 1 teaspoon of saleratus; flour enough to make it of a medium thickness; ginger to taste.

PLAIN LOAF CAKE.—1 cup white sugar; 1 do. sweet milk; white of 1 egg; a piece of butter size of an egg; 2 cups of flour; 1 teaspoon of cream tartar; 1 do. extract of lemon.

INQUIRY.—Can some one inform me how to crystalize flowers and grasses? also what flowers to crystallze?—MILLIE, *Victor, N. Y.*

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES OR RASPBERRIES FOR CREAMS AND ICES WITHOUT BOILING.—Let the fruit be gathered in the middle of a warm day, in very dry weather; strip it from the stocks directly, weigh it, turn it into a bowl or deep pan, and bruise it gently; mix with an equal weight of fine dry sifted sugar, and put it immediately into small wide-necked bottles; cork these firmly without delay, and tie bladders over the tops. Keep them in a cool place, or the fruit will ferment. The mixture should be stirred softly, and only just sufficiently to blend the sugar and the fruit. The bottles must be perfectly dry, and the bladders, after having been cleaned in the usual way, and allowed to become nearly dry, should be moistened with a little spirit on the side which is to be next to the cork.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.—To two pounds of fine, large strawberries, add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving kettle, over a slow fire, till the sugar is melted; then boil them precisely twenty minutes, as fast as possible; have ready a number of small jars, and put the fruit in boiling hot. Cork and seal the jars immediately, and keep them through the summer in a cold, dry cellar. The jars must be heated before the hot fruit is poured in, otherwise they will break.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Express the juice from the fruit through a cloth, strain it clear, weigh and stir to it an equal proportion of the finest sugar, dried and reduced to powder; when this is dissolved, place the preserving-pan over a very clear fire, and stir the jelly often until it boils; clear it carefully from scum, and boil it quickly from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. This recipe is for a moderate quantity of the preserve; a very small portion will require much less time.

STRAWBERRIES STEWED FOR TARTS.—Make a sirup of one pound of sugar and a teacup of water; add a little white of eggs; let it boil, and skim it until only a foam rises; then put in a quart of berries free from stems and hulls; let them boil till they look clear and the sirup is quite thick. Finish with fine puff paste.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES IN WINE.—Put a quantity of the finest large strawberries into a gooseberry bottle, and strew over them three large spoonsful of fine sugar; fill up with Madeira wine or sherry.

A SURE PRIZE.—Whosoever gets a bar of Pyle's O K Soap draws a prize indeed. There is nothing like it, either for the laundry or bath or toilet. Sold by grocers generally.

New Advertisements.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK OF WILSON Early Blackberry may again be seen in fruit at JOHN S. COLLINS' Small Fruit Nursery, one mile south west of Moorestown, New Jersey.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

CELERY PLANTS.—Strong Healthy PLANTS—NOW READY. Turner's Dwarf Improved. Price $1 ₱ 100; $4 ₱ 500; $7.50 ₱ 1,000; $50 ₱ 10,000; $200 ₱ 50,000. Large White Solid, price 50c ₱ 100; $2.25 ₱ 500; $4 ₱ 1,000; $35 ₱ 10,000; $150 ₱ 50,000. Safely packed to any distance not exceeding 8 days in the transit. Plain, printed directions detailing our manner of cultivation, and of preserving in Winter accompanying each package.
HENDERSON & FLEMING,
MARKET GARDENERS AND SEEDSMEN,
No. 67 Nassau Street, New York.

TO FARMERS & FRUIT GROWERS.
HUTCHINSON'S
CIDER AND WINE MILL
Has been recently improved so as to grind nearly one-half easier than ever before and finishes the pumace finer. *It is the mill you want.* Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GEO. E. HUTCHINSON,
911-6teo] 83 Merwin Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Also manufacturer of Cast and Wrought Iron Screws, Presses, Grinders, Bone Scrapers, Feed Cutters, &c., &c.

WANTED—An Agent in Each Town and County in the United States, to introduce
SPEAR'S PRESERVING SOLUTION.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED!
This solution will preserve all kinds of Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, Cider, Milk, etc., without air-tighting and with or without sugar. It admits of keeping fruits, &c., in vessels of any size, and of using therefrom at intervals as wanted.
It will preserve milk sweet from 24 to 36 hours longer than it would naturally keep, causing it to furnish more cream in hot weather.
It is warranted perfectly healthful and effectual, and can be relied upon as being the cheapest and best method in the world for preserving fruits, &c. Full directions for using with each bottle. L. P. WORRALL,
General Agent, No. 91 Hudson St., New York City.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON
In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:
OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,30 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG-HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1.25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the Kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
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SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.
☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES,
Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, FRACKELTON & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & Co., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MCGUIRE & Co., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUT IN THE CLOVER.

Summer's smile is on the earth
  Blue skies bending over,
And their hearts are gay with mirth
  Out amid the clover;
Out amid the clover green
  With its blossoms bonnie.
They're a merrie group I ween;
  Nettie, Burt, and Johnnie.

From my window I can see
  All their mirth and pleasure,
They are all the world to me,
  My home's dearest treasure;
Watching thus their merrie play
  My heart has turned a rover,
I'm a child again to-day
  Out amid the clover.

Darling children! soon these hours
  Must vanish, and forever,
But they'll leave unfading flowers
  That shall wither never;
May they be as free from blight
  When youth's morn is over,
As these hours of sweet delight
  'Mid the crimson clover.

A. E. H.

FARMERS' WIVES.

The reading of essays by the ladies is one of the exercises which give life and interest to the meetings of the Springfield (Vt.) Farmers' Club. From one of the essays by Mrs. Daniel Rice, published in the Vermont Farmer, we copy the following paragraph:

"Did you ever think of the amount of thought requisite to plan three meals a day for three hundred and sixty five days in succession? To prepare enough and not too much, and for those living at a distance from the village to remember that the stock of flour, sugar, tea, etc., is replenished in due time? Do you ever think of the multitude of her cares and duties? She must rise early to prepare breakfast or oversee it. Perhaps there are children to wash, dress, and feed, or to get ready for school, with their dinners. There is baking, sweeping, dusting, making beds, lunch for the men, may be—dinner and supper to be made ready at the proper time—the washing, starching, folding and ironing of the clothes—the care of milk, including the making of butter and cheese—and the inevitable washing of dishes. In autumn there is the additional work of picking, preserving, canning of fruit, drying apples, boiling cider, making apple sauce, with the still more unpleasant task which falls to her lot at butchering time. Then there is haying, harvesting, sheep shearing, etc., when more help is needed, bringing an increase of her labors. Twice a year comes house-cleaning. By the way, of all the foes a housekeeper has to contend with, dirt is the greatest. She may gain a complete victory, and think to repose upon her laurels after her semi-annual engagements, but it is only temporary. The enemy soon returns, and even daily skirmishing does not keep it at bay. There is the mending, too. Sewing machines are a great blessing, but they can't set in a patch or darn the stockings. I do not mention these things by way of complaining of woman's lot in general, or asking for her any rights she does not possess. I don't know as there is any remedy in the present state of the world. It seems to be one of the evils of life which must be borne as we bear other ills—but what I do ask, is a due appreciation of the important part that woman acts, and a concession that her labors, mental and physical, are as great, all things considered, as those of the other sex. Women are not so childish that a little sympathy now and then, or acknowledgment of their efforts and sacrifices make them imagine their case worse than it is. I tell you, men and husbands, 'It doeth good like a medicine,' and many a poor, crushed, broken-down wife and mother is dying for the want of it."

HOME TOILETTES.

The sparkling "Jennie June" discourses of these matters as follows:—The visitors to Newport, Saratoga, Niagara and other well known localities, will not be as numerous as usual probably, but the dressing will be very light, very gay and more brilliant than ever, if one may judge from the present indications.

For races, yachting, walking, boating and traveling, the short dress will be found very useful and will be most universal. It is made now almost entirely without plaits, sometimes quite so; so narrow indeed that three months ago, one should have been frightened at it. The short, straight *sac* or paletoy, with loose or hanging sleeves, invariably accompanies the short dresses.

For visiting and ceremonious occasions, the dresses can not be too narrow or too long. Trained, shaped with long gore-cut breadths, generally strictly defined by the trimmings, they form a marvelous contrast to the rotund styles of few years ago. For young ladies a great many little white short suits are made, the trimming of lilac, mauve blue, or violet, and band to the petticoat of the contrasting color, stitched on with white in the embroidery stich. These suits are made of white mohair, *toile de laine*, and other soft, fine materials, and are very stylish for summer season wear.

For traveling dresses, linen laplin is in great demand. It it a light, pretty material made of silk and linen, but not very well adapted for exposure to all kinds of weather.

The fashionable method of wearing the hair now is to mass it high, in a wonderful knot or in clustering curls, with one or two long ones floating down the neck at the sides and at the back. Little girls' hair is combed out *au naturel*, waved by being damped and braided at night or curled up underneath and put in a net.

THE LITTLE QUEEN OF THE WOODS.

As fit for this midsummer season, when we long for shaded forests and babbling brooks, we give a fine engraving of a charming picture by J. G. Brown of New York. The little Queen of the Woods has wandered in this forest fairy-land at her own sweet will, woven her floral crown, and stopped to rest in the welcome shade of the great rock against which she leans.

Knots of ribbon with floating ends are worn by little boys upon the left shoulder. They should be the color of the little neck-tie.

The prettiest dresses for little girls are made in two colors, the upper dress being strapped up at the side over the under-skirt precisely like their mamas. White foulard dotted with blue, with blue side straps and plain blue under-skirt, forms a pretty combination.

THE HOUSEHOLD TYRANT.

But few things have been better said than the following on "the baby," by Ralph Waldo Emerson:

"The small despot asks so little that all nature and reason are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. All day, between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon house, sputters and spurns, and puts on his faces of importance; and when he fasts the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. Out of blocks, thread, spools, cards and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio. With an accoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation. Mistrusting the cunning of his own legs he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no seniority of age, no gravity of character; uncles, aunts, cousins, grandsires, grandames—all fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody; all conform to him; all caper and make mouths and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulders he rides and pulls the hair of laureled heads."

The "Mane" Style.—The attempt to introduce the fashion of wearing the hair unrestrained and flowing is making slow progress. Two ladies recently appeared at an evening party in Paris with their hair simply held by a small gold baudeau of antique form, set with precious stones. Another made her appearance with this difference, it was divided into two portions and fastened together with strings of pearls.

At the Princess Mathilde's usual Sunday evening reception in Paris, recently, the event of the evening was that the first Siamese Embassador was accompanied by his wife, who has never before appeared in a Parisian *salon*. This lady was dressed in the court costume of her own country—a rich silk dress with gold embroidery. She is very little, dark complexioned, of course, and her tiny hands are not bigger than those of a child eleven years old.

Choice Miscellany.

HABIT.

By John Askham.

Habit at first is but a silken tread,
Fine as the light-winged gossamers that sway
In the warm sunbeams of a summer's day;
A shallow streamlet, rippling o'er it's bed;
A tiny sapling, ere its roots are spread;
A yet unhardened thorn upon the spray;
A lion's whelp that hath not scented prey;
A little smiling child obedient led.
Beware! that thread may bind thee as a chain;
That streamlet gather to a fatal sea,
That sapling spread into a gnarled tree;
That thorn, grown hard, may wound and give thee pain;
That playful whelp his murderous fangs reveal;
That child, a giant, crush thee 'neath his heel.

THE ABUNDANCE OF BEAUTY.

One of the most remarkable things in the world is the abundance of beauty; of what not only feeds, clothes, and outwardly serves the material needs of men, but also pleases the senses and the soul, feeding and comforting the finer faculties. God, after setting before us what we turn into bread and raiment, and houses and books, gives us the benediction of beauty, as an unexpected grace after meat.

The grass which springs up in the cracks of city streets, or which the farmer's ox licks up by mouthfuls in the meadows,—what a beautiful thing it is in shape, in color how exceeding fair!

How attractive are the grains to the eye, from the bearded grain for horses, which loves the northern lands, to that queen of cereal plants, southern born, and loving the sun, the Pocahontas of grains, the great Indian Empress of Corn!

The very roots that beast and man feed on have a certain homely comeliness. How handsome are the shapes of apple, pear, peach, quince and plum; of the acorn, the nut, the pine cone, yea of every leaf, from the northern thistle to the proud palm which claps its hands to its Maker's praise beneath the tropics.

How fair are all the seeds,—those which fall into the ground, or tangle themselves in the feathers of birds or the hair of oxen, or those which float off in their gossamer balloons and parachutes, on every breath of wind, scattering the parent beauty to spring up in fragrant loveliness.

The *fuci* which float on the still waters, and fringe the timbers of the wharves are lovely; and yet so little noticed that they have not the welcome of an English name, and I must talk Latin when I praise these humble things.

It is not alone the rich who can own beauty. It is a philanthropic God who made the world,—the world itself a commonwealth, and all its beauty democratic, almsgiving of the Almighty to your heart and mine.—*Selected.*

LAST WORDS.

Head of the army—Napoleon.
I must sleep now—Byron.
Let the light enter—Goethe.
I thank God I have done my duty—Nelson.
It is well—Washington.
Valete et plaudite—Augustus.
Give Dayrolle a chair—Chesterfield.
It matters little how the head lieth—Raleigh.
I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying—Thurlow.
The artery ceases to beat—Heller.
What, is there no bribing death?—Cardinal Beaumont.
I have loved God, my father and liberty—Madame De Stael.
I pray you to see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself—Sir Thomas More.
A dying man can do nothing easy—Franklin.
Let me die to the sound of delicious music—Mirabeau.
Don't give up the ship—Lawrence.
Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die—Alfieri.
All my possessions for a moment of time!—Queen Elizabeth.
Monks, monks, monks—Henry VIII.
It is small, very small (clasping her neck)—Anne Boleyn.
I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country—Jefferson.
I feel as if I were myself again—Walter Scott.
Independence forever—Samuel Adams.
It is the last of earth—J. Q. Adams.
Remember (the charge to Archbishop Juxton to bid Charles II. forgive his father's murderers)—Charles I.
I have sent for you (Lord Warwick) to see how a Christian can die—Addison.
O Lord, forgive me, especially my sins of omission—Usher.
Lord, receive my spirit—Cranmer, Hooper, G. Herbert.
In te speravi, ne confundar in eterno—Bishop Abbott.
God will save my soul—Burghely.
And is this death?—George IV.
What! do they run already? Then I die happy—Wolfe.
Then I am safe—Cromwell.
Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight—Mozart.

Sabbath Reading.

THE OLD AND NEW.

By John G. Whittier.

O, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right!
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man;

That all of good the past has had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

We look back upon eye and ear,
To find the Orient's marvels here,
The still small voice in Autumn's hush,
Yon maple wood the burning bush.

For still the new transcends the old,
In signs and tokens manifold;
Slaves rise up men; the Olive waves
With roots deep set in battle graves.

Still through the harsh notes of the day
A low, soft prelude finds its way,
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear,
A light is breaking, calm and clear.

Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For olden time and holier shore;
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now, and here, and everywhere.

THE GOSPEL OF SUMMER BEAUTY

Nineteen hundred years have gone since Jesus, standing beneath the blue Judean sky, with a few disciples and some plain men and women about him, said of the lilies of the field, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these;" and yearly, through all that time has this marvel of summer beauty glorified the earth. It is indeed true that "man liveth not by bread alone," but needs wherewith to feed finer senses, and the soul as well.

Corn, and wheat, and grass, and trees, could grow in plainer style, and flowers need not bloom to support bodily life; but here are the stately beauty of the queen of cereals, the waving banners of the wheat-field, the green carpet whereof the warp and woof of delicate grass is graceful in its every thread, the lilies, rich in their shining raiment as when Christ made the monarch's robe seem poor beside them, and the noble grandeur of great trees. This all tells of spiritual harmony, and fitness, and grace—the beauty of Infinite and Divine Life pulsing through all nature—and the Gospel preached by flower, and grass, and waving harvest is, "Let grace, and harmony, and beauty dwell in every soul and be manifest in every life, and thus shall man approach toward the Great Examplar."

MORAL INFLUENCE OF FARMING.

There is a decided moral tendency in the direct and close dealing, if we may so speak, between the farmer and his God. They work together. God has ground this realm (so geologists tell us) into a somewhat hard and thin soil. "He has sent the springs into the valleys, which run among the hills, and caused the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man." These gifts are in the rough. The condition of their true enjoyment is useful and health-giving labor. The gold must be gathered or mined, the diamond polished; so the soil must be patiently wrought and duly enriched; the tree, the clay, the stone converted into dwellings, the air and sunshine into corn and wine. The annual covering of the sheep, and the life garment of the kine, into blankets and sandals. In short, labor and reward are inscribed on every gift of God, and none so generally receive them right from the giver as those who till the ground. There is less intervention of varioloid scrip and poisonous nickels. The vine holds out its clusters, the rich purple all undisturbed. The apple, the pear, the peach, bend their branches to the gathering, as only God can make them. The harvest field nods to the reaper, that it may become sheaves in his bosom and bread to the hungry. The broad bosom of the meadow undulates and throbs with every breeze until shorn of its trophies. Even the forests toss their giant branches for shades. Is there not a sense of great nearness to God amidst these blessings?—a feeling of satisfaction and comfort closely allied to thanksgiving, praise and love?—*Farm and Fireside.*

LITTLE CROSSES.

Christ comes to us morning by morning to present to us for the day that is opening diverse little crosses, thwartings of our own will, interferences with our plans, disappointments of our little pleasure. Do we kiss them and take them up, and follow in his rear, like Simon the Cyrenean? Or do we toss them from us scornfully, because they are so little, and wait for some great affliction to approve our patience and our resignation to his will. Ah, how might we accommodate to the small matters of religion generally those words of the Lord, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones!" Despise not thy little sins; they have ruined many a soul. Despise not little duties; they have been to many an excellent discipline of humanity. Despise not little temptations; rightly met, they have often served the character for some fiery trial. And despise not little crosses; for when taken up, and lovingly accepted at the Lord's hand, they have made men meet for a great crown, even the crown of righteousness and life which the Lord hath promised them that love him?—*Dr. Goulburn.*

The vicious die early. They fall like shadows or tumble wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost always before forty. "The wicked liveth not half his days."

OUR FOURTH OF JULY.

[Concluded from page 220, this number.]

Another pause,—broken this time by the three calves in full and long-continued chorus.

"Let's go," we both exclaimed, starting up at once. And go we did, each with a brimming pail in her hand, through the pasture and the lane to the meadow. The calves—almost grown they looked in the deceptive light—greeted our appearance with an almost deafening series of bleatings—plaintive, impatient, expectant, joyful and suffering by turns. They flirted their tails in the air, shook their heads, pitched forward against the fence, to the great detriment of their budding horns, and reared backward and performed sundry other feats in gymnastics that were certainly astonishing, and would have been alarming to one not acquainted with the nature of calves as we were. There were three of them, and only two pails, so we called a council upon the best method of managing, and concluded to serve them each in turn. DACHE should let one drink, while I kept the other two away. The plan seemed feasible enough, and we opened the gate and went in. I set down my pail and stopped to fasten the gate, while DACHE advanced with hers. But how shall I describe the scene which followed! Those three monsters made a simultaneous rush upon her and her pail. They surrounded her, they plunged at her, they butted her, they pushed her this way and that. I picked up a stick and rushed to the rescue.

"Keep those two away!" she cried, breathlessly.

I tried to keep them away. I shoo-ed them, and brandished my stick at them, and pushed them, and made threatening gestures, and certainly most alarming noises.

"Strike them," she cried.

"I can't," I answered.

"You must—I shall be devoured."

I summoned all my courage and struck one of them what I thought was a smart blow. But the creature might have been a behemoth for all the effect it had.

"Pull them away," poor DACHE again called out.

In desperation I threw both arms around the neck of the nearest one, and tugged with all my might. But the shorn SAMSON was not more powerless in the hands of the Philistines than were we in the clutches of those calves. At last, by a masterly strategetic movement, DACHE effected her escape, leaving the pail behind, and in a moment the three heads were all wedged into the one pail, each one plunging and kicking with all its might. We climbed to the top of the fence and looked down in silence for some time. But as they never once lifted their heads, we at last became thoroughly alarmed.

"I do believe their noses are wedged in so tight they can't get them out."

"We must not leave them so—they'll suffocate."

We got down from our perch, watched our opportunity, and avoiding the heels, we too charged upon the pail, lifted it from the ground, turned it sidewise, and tried to pull it away. But they either could not or would not let go. As fast as we stepped back they stepped forward. As hard as we pulled they pushed. We had possession of the outside of the pail, they of the inside. At last, by a mighty effort, we disengaged it from their noses, and sent it flying over the fence, a white stream marking its passage, and leaving traces all over our muslin skirts and white garabaldies. Then were they not furious? They plunged at us, but educated human muscle was too nimble for brute force, and we gained the topmost rail of the fence in safety. How reproachfully and indignantly they bleated at us. But nothing cared we. Our hearts were hardened; and we were so happy at having escaped with life and limb, that now they might do their worst. So from our elevation we looked serenely down upon their discomfiture—but not for long. They spied the other pail and made for it immediately. In an instant the three heads were wedged in as immovably as at first, and the three tails and six hind legs were again gyrating in the air.

"Let them be—the ungrateful creatures!" said we.

And so we left them. The house was fearfully still when we reached it. The moonlight streamed in through the open doors and windows—no longer looking soft, but weird and ghostly.

"Are you afraid?" asked one of the other.

"N—n—yes, I am! there's the truth for you. If anything should happen, what could we do, with no man anywhere within call? We might all be murdered and couldn't help ourselves."

"But consider how unlikely it is that any body will want to murder us."

"Unlikelier things happen every day," and the two chairs hitched more closely together, and the voices died down to whispers. Thus we sat in the stillness, shivering at every sound, until the clock struck twelve; and when with the last stroke was heard the welcome sound of wheels, were there two more thankful hearts beating in all the world than ours? I trow not.

The next day we asked the master if those calves in the meadow were fed with milk every day.

"Oh no!" was the answer, "they outgrew their milk some time ago, although I don't suppose they have forgotten the taste yet."

"But what do you feed them with?"

"They feed themselves mostly. With a meadow full of grass and a brook full of water they manage to thrive very well. Don't you think so? Of course, upon Fourths of July and such days, they expect to be treated to something extra. Fine calves—aint they?"

We did not like his quizzical look, and so forbore to pursue our inquiries further. Whether they suffocated in the pail that night, or whether they lived until morning and were rescued, we never knew. Indeed, for aught we do know to the contrary, they may be there performing their evolutions to this day. But as for us, we firmly resolved that when another Fourth day of July came around, we would celebrate it in the most approved and patriotic fashion.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

This beautiful hall, of which we give an engraving, is in the center of the west front of the Capitol at Washington, and has in front of its windows a recessed portico with twelve Corinthian columns, of finely carved stone. The room is ninety-one feet long, north and south, thirty-four feet wide, and thirty-six feet high. The alcoves and two galleries, are of iron, wrought in most tasteful ornaments, the floor is solid stone, the roof is iron, with broad skylights of stained glass, and the lofty room, with its ample shelves filled with books, has an aspect of noble beauty fitted to the wealth of wisdom in the choice volumes ranged from floor to ceiling. It is for the use of Members of Congress, but any one can sit and read at their pleasure.

There are over 60,000 bound books, beside a great many pamphlets, and some 50,000 public documents on the shelves. From the windows, and still better from the portico, one can look down on the grassy terraces, the broad walks, and flowers, and fountains, and fine trees of the spacious grounds; and beyond to the city, the massive public buildings—Patent and Treasury offices, Washington Monument, the President's house, and others—with the Potomac girdling all with its silvery band, and the Virginia hills in the distance,—one of the finest views to be found. Halls like this, and nearly as large, are now finished connecting with it like an L at either end, and making a continuous room of some two hundred and fifty feet long.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

KEROSENE—MANNER OF USING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—We are seeing, every few days, most disastrous accounts from the bursting of kerosene lamps, which from my experience in their constant use for 11 years, is entirely and in every case but one owing to mismanagement and the want of understanding the philosophy of their construction and operation. Kerosene being in so general use over the whole civilized world, the experience of an old observer may save some valuable lives and fearful devastation by fires:

1st. The draft of the chimney, when burning, causes the cold air to rush in at the bottom of the brass cap, to supply combustion, and keeps it cool and prevents the formation of gas in the globe, which is the only source of explosion.

2d. See that the cone and its resting place are cleaned from the deposit of coaly matter from the wick, which often takes fire and blazes out of the top of the chimney.

3d. When any danger is feared, place your hand on the globe; if uncomfortably hot, instantly turn down the wick, but in no case blow it out, or it may sit the cone a blazing;—when that is the case turn down and place a cover over the chimney.

4th. Never leave the light at night turned quite low, as there is not draft enough created to bring in cool air to keep the cone and apparatus cold. This point is imperative.

5th. Never attempt to fill the lamp while it is burning, nor while a light is near, as there are often large quantities of gas in the can.

6th. Never burn the lamp without a chimney, as it heats so fast there is instant danger of explosion.

Many of the globes are made of such poor glass, or imperfectly annealed, that they break independently of any apparent cause, as do various articles of moulded or blown glass. Some kerosene is so imperfectly rectified that it contains a large quantity of benzole, or naptha, a very volatile and dangerous material. It may be known by its very strong, disagreeable smell.

L. B. L.

HELIOTYPOGRAPHY.

THE following article from the Journal of Commerce, records one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern science—a discovery of more importance even than that of Daguerre, and of which the practical uses are almost limitless:

"Ever since the discovery of the Daguerre process it has been an object of earnest pursuit to find a method of using the photographic art for the production of metallic type by which to print in the ordinary letter-press style, the pictures made by the sun. We are at length able to say that the desideratum has been accomplished, and the Heliotype Company, whose place of business is at No. 90 Fulton street, are prepared to work with the aid of the sun as rapidly as publishers can desire in the production of suntype. It is not claimed as yet that it will do everything that is desired. But it is the beginning of great things, and we confidently look for the day when it will be so perfected that the scenes of daily life, public meetings, and similar events may be photographed, and the type used in the editions of illustrated newspapers without the intervention of engraver or woodcutter.

At present the inventors wisely propose to do no more for the public than they are able to do perfectly. To show what their ability is we may state the results of our own examination. A copper-plate map of France, for example, was handed to them, from which they were to produce a type or plate suited for letter-press work. Within twelve hours they delivered the type, a solid plate, from which we could easily print a hundred thousand copies on the press of the Journal of Commerce. The copy printed from this type was fully equal to the original, and an exact *fac simile* of it. An ordinary wood engraving is reproduced in the same manner. Music is admirably and perfectly copied. One of the merits of the invention consists in the ability to change the size of the picture or page to be reproduced. A map six feet square can be reduced, and the type made to print an illustration for an ordinary volume. There is no reasonable doubt that the process will be so perfected that it would be easy to republish in this country any European illustrated newspaper within twenty-four hours after its receipt by steamer.

PRECIOUS STONE.—The largest topaz known has been deposited in the Bank of France. It is of Brazilian origin, and measures seven and one-quarter inches in length, by four and three-fourths inches in width, and about the same in thickness. It weighs more than three and one-half pounds. However valuable this stone may be from its brilliancy and size, it is still more so from its artistic merit, as on one face is engraven a half-length Christ breaking bread at the Last Supper. This composition was executed with the burin and diamond dust by the owner of the gem, Andre Coriello, formerly director of the Naples mint.

AN ANCIENT CLAPBOARD.—Mr. David Stevens of this city, exhibited to us a white pine clapboard taken from the wall of the house in Stroudwater village, in which Admiral Tate was born. The clapboard was placed on the house in 1754, and is, therefore, 113 years old. It is in a perfectly sound condition. The wrought nail, with which it was fastened, had rusted but very slightly.—*State Press, Portland, Me.*

SOLDERING SOLUTION.—The following recipe is recommended for making a most excellent soldering fluid:—Two ounces muriatic acid, in which as much zinc is dissolved as it will hold, to which add half an ounce sal ammoniac. Clean the metal well and the solder will run and adhere to any part of the metal to which the solution is applied. It will also solder brass and steel together.

Reading for the Young.

THE CHILDREN AND THE SPARROW.

CHILDREN.

"You dear little bird, you brisk little bird,
What charming songs you sing!
Come down from the tree and play with us;
We love you, you pretty thing."

SPARROW.

"Indeed my dear children, it will not do;
You see I must earn my bread:
I've five little hungry birds in my nest,
And all of them must be fed."

BERRYING

WHAT a nice time it will be to go berrying, some of these pleasant summer days. All through the week the boys and girls, *in ever so many* pleasant farm houses, will be up with the sun and the birds, in the sweet, clear mornings, and help take care of the cows, and horses, and pigs, and chickens, and ducks, and do all the little chores mamma wants done in the house.

In good season, with dinner-baskets well-filled, off to school, and some of them will have long walks across the lots and through the woods, and over the brooks, and along the quiet roads, where are grass and wild flowers, and a squirrel sometimes scampers along the fence-rails, whisking his bushy tail, and setting up such an odd chatter, just to say he can't be caught.

When Saturday comes there'll be a holiday, for it's good not to play, or work, or study all the time, but to change from one to the other sometimes. It was wise Dr. FRANKLIN, who lived in Philadelphia a hundred years ago, who said,

"All work and no play
Makes JACK a dull boy,
All play and no work
Makes JACK a mere toy."

If the weather is good, and father and mother think it best, and you've studied and worked well, so as to earn a good play spell,—then for the woods and pastures where the berries grow,—great, juicy, shining, beautiful blackberries! And the delicious strawberries, too, peeping out, so rarely red, from the dewy grass!

Didn't you talk it over, and fix it all up at the school house Friday? Of course you did, all about who should go, and whose wagon, and where it should be, and what time. And didn't you all try to sleep *with one eye open* that night, and, at last all get sound asleep, and wake up and jump out of your beds ever so early? And want you ready when the great farm wagon came along with the old, steady brown horses, and JOHN and SARAH on the front seat and a lot more on the other seats, but room for more yet? JOHN is a tall young man and goes to see that all is right. He's *real good* too and likes it as well as any of you little folks. SARAH is his sister, and she goes to help the little girls if they get sick or have any trouble. She is just as good as need be, and will be *almost* like your mother among you. Away you go, a dozen of as merry folks, big or little, as can be found. Down the road, over the creek, up the hill, away over to that piece of woods and the pasture on the side of it.

Then such a scrambling out, and such climbing of fences and crawling out on great, fallen logs, to sit and pick the berries. And such "hurras!" and "oh, splendid!" and "JOE, look at this spot," and "KITTY, *do* see these great berries." Little hands and tongues busy, and baskets filling up, and a scratch sometimes that draws blood. But it grows hot and you get tired, so all go into the woods, and the girls find such curious flowers and leaves, and the boys peep into the clear brook and wish they had brought along their fish poles. And you eat your dinners in the shade and drink water from the spring in your tin cups, and go to work with a little less noise, for the baskets must be filled, and besides, you've talked so much it's pleasant to be quiet. Home again before dark; with *ever so many* berries, and bowls full for supper, with milk, fresh and healthy, and to bed early, *just as tired as can be*. But the folks will let you sleep a little later next morning, for you don't go berrying every day, and there will be a good many nice stories to tell at play time at the school house next week about that berry party.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JUST RIGHT.

BOYS and girls don't you think it *must be* some trouble to get the RURAL just right. I think so, and indeed it's some trouble to do a great many things that fall to our lot. Perhaps you have thought it a trouble to obey your parents, and wished just for once to do as you pleased, it would be so easy. Yes, so easy to throw down your hat instead of hanging it up, so easy to drop your hoe just where you used it, so easy to loiter by the road and play rather than go to school and learn your lessons, so easy to stay from church and Sabbath school and all that.

It may seem easier now to leave undone these and many more things; but when you are grown to be men and women how glad and thankful you'll be that you learned to do things well. Don't you think it must be a pleasure to the Editors of the RURAL to know they are doing good? This is almost a "long yarn" you see.

H. M. L.

WE expect, and hope, and pray for a crown of glory, but we need not expect it without labor. God has scattered Christian duties, like grains of gold, all through the sands of life, and we must pick from the dust of the earth, one by one, the grains of gold from which to mould our own immortal diadem. The more abundant the grains we gather, the richer will be our crown. He who gathers not these golden grains will never be a king.

The Reviewer.

LECTURES ON NATURAL THEOLOGY—Or Nature and the Bible from the Same Source: given before the Lowell Institute, Boston. P. A. CHADBOURNE, A. M., M. D. of Williams' College. G. P. Putnam & Son, Publishers.

ORIGIN of Life,—The Body,—Instinct,—The Atmosphere,—Geology,—The Metals,—are some of the topics, ably examined and treated of with earnest eloquence. Some forty years ago, JOHN LOWELL of Boston, left as a noble legacy, a fund of some $40 000 to sustain a yearly course of *free lectures* in that city, which are still kept up, and of which this book is a part. They were to be useful and scientific, and, in his own words, "A course of lectures on Natural Religion, showing its conformity to that of our Saviour," should be a part of the plan. For sale at DEWEY'S.

BIBLE TEACHINGS IN NATURE. By Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

THE author, an eminent and able man, says in the preface:—"I endeavor to show that the teachings of Nature and the Bible are directed to the same end, * * that the scenes and objects of Nature are the pictures by which these truths are illustrated. I have only plucked a few stray ears from a rich and golden field:" and through 350 pages, with signal felicity and fine descriptive powers, he moves toward this end in chapters on Ice, Grass, Earths, Teachings, Fading Leaves, Agate Windows, &c., &c. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By J. W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS solid book of 570 pages is the first of three volumes to be published. It is more than a mere narrative of facts, and goes back to influences of race, climate, early settlement, and national questions other than slavery, to seek the causes of this great revolution in a philosophical spirit, such as befits the position and ability of its eminent author. This volume brings the matter to the close of BUCHANAN'S administration. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

OLD ENGLAND, ITS SCENERY, ART AND PEOPLE. By J. M. HOPPIN, Professor in Yale College. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THE author of this volume of travel says, "There is no country which contains so much of interest to a thoughtful American as England; finding there, as he does, the head-springs of the life and power of his own nation. * * * I have spoken with freedom, but in a spirit of reverence and love for the great land of our fathers." It will well pay for reading. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND SKETCHES. By BOZ. Two volumes in one. [pp. 630.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THE "Sketches" which gave DICKENS reputation, and that story in which "Little Nell,"—with her gentle purity, once read of never to be forgotten,—is the central character, are here; in the legible type grateful to the eye, and with the fine illustrations of the "Globe Edition" of these able publishers. Sold by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR, and Cultivation of the Beet. By E. B. GRANT. Boston: Lee & Shepard.—1867.

A COMPREHENSIVE review of the subject of Beet Culture, embodying statistics of value to all who design cultivating the beet for sugar-making purposes. It is valuable also for the minuteness of its instructions in this branch of agricultural pursuits, and cannot fail of proving acceptable to all who take an interest in the subject of which it treats. Sold by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

THACKERAY'S WORKS. Illustrated by the Author. PENDENNIS. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS story, by the great English writer, needs no word of introduction. Now that his work on earth is over, his writings are even more appreciated than during his life, and the Harpers are sending out a uniform edition, of which this substantial book with its quaint and thoroughly *English* illustrations is a welcome specimen. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

ON THE BORDER. By EDMUND KIRKE. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

AN historical story, made up from notes of Gen. GARFIELD'S campaign in Eastern Kentucky. The brilliant descriptive powers of the well-known author are warrant enough for its interest and value, and it has more depth and weight than his former works. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Traveler's Guide for Steamers to Europe, &c. By F. N. OTIS, M. D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Two hundred pages of illustration and description of these great enterprises, and half as much of a Traveler's Guide,—facts of value to every traveler,—of interest to all. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

THE LAND OF THOR. By J. ROSS BROWNE. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A BOOK of travels in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, by a writer full of California sparkle and racy humor, yet instructive withal. It has good illustrations of places and costumes. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

NEIGHBOR'S WIVES. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A TALE of domestic trial, temptation, crime, forgiveness and higher life, by a writer who always has a worthy aim, and a forcible and eloquent style that has held many a reader's close attention to his productions. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

STEPHEN DANE. By AMANDA DOUGLASS. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

LIFE in a work-shop, affection misplaced, toil, conquest, mistakes corrected, and the meeting, at last, of two loving hearts, tried and true, make up this book, which has much feeling, beauty of description, and insight. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS. By E. A. MOREY, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A BOOK of 480 pages, ranging over a wide field and written with vigor and courage, taking ground against Puritanism, and for Catholicism as real christianity in its spirit, although liable to abuses. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

HENRY VIII AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. By Miss MUHLBACH. New York: Appleton & Co.

ONE of the valuable semi-historic works of this accomplished writer, which clothes the skeleton facts of history in the living habits of the time to which it refers. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

As the Second Half of Vol. XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commences THIS WEEK,—July 6th,—*now is a favorable time to subscribe or renew.* Agents, and all earnest friends of the RURAL, will please note this, bearing in mind that every new subscription will tell in enabling us to make the paper more acceptable and valuable. And now that splendid crops are being vouchsafed farmers and planters in almost every section of the Union, we trust they will not forget the RURAL and other journals which seek the best interests of producers.

All subscribers whose terms expired last week will find the number of the paper (910) printed after name on address label. In renewing, as we hope all will,—either by remitting singly, or joining or forming a club,—we hope no one will neglect to invite others to give the paper a trial for six months or a year. Single or club subscriptions will be received for six months at the same proportionable rates as for a year, and free copies, etc., allowed in proportion. Agents are reminded that the Premiums offered for the Spring and Summer Campaign extend to July.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 6, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

AT the Surratt trial the 27th, W. R. Conger, who kept a saloon at St. Albans, Vt., thought he saw the prisoner at his place the Sunday or Wednesday after the assassination, and noticed him especially, from suspicion. Weichman was examined at length, more particularly than on the trial of the conspirators. He was much moved, and Surratt kept his eyes fixed on him.

The sentiment of Congressmen in Washington is that the session should be short, with provision for another in October. Gov. Boutwell favors an October session, to give time for discussing impeachment.

Secretary Stanton was three days confined to his room, but is again well.

The Department of State has information from Paris that of the 524 exhibitors from the United States, 202 have had prizes. Of these four were grand prizes. Seventeen gold, sixty-two silver, and 103 bronze medals. Seventy-nine were honorably mentioned.

Russian, French and English Ministers were telegraphed to ask the Government to use its influence for Maximilian's safety, and Mr. Seward was duly informed.

The President and suite have returned from Boston, being met and welcomed at several places on their way back to Washington with appropriate ceremonials.

The receipts from customs from June 15th to the 22d at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were $2,722,882.

There are rumors that Gen. Rousseau is to take Sheridan's place at New Orleans.

The Agricultural Department states the total acres of wheat as 10 to 20 per cent. above that of last year.

Horace Greeley is to appear before the Judiciary Committee.

From Albany.

THE State Workingmen's Assembly met the 25th, with seventy Unions represented. The President urged organizing, deprecated strikes, wished conferences with employees on the eight-hour matter, &c.

The Constitutional Convention has propositions on suffrage as follows: — First — To extend the right of suffrage to all males eighteen years of age and upwards. Second — To extend suffrage to all males twenty-one years of age. Third — To submit to the decision of the "eitizen" females of the State the question of female suffrage. Fourth — To confer the right of women's suffrage by Constitutional enactment.

Numerous motions have been made, among which are the following:

By Mr. Burrill — That accused in Court may testify in their own behalf. Referred.

By Mr. Jarvis — A plan for Court of Appeals. Referred.

By Mr. Devlin — To limit veto power to Constitutional questions exclusively. Referred.

By Mr. Sylvester — That no bill shall be sent from one branch of the Legislature to the other within ten days of adjournment. Referred.

By Mr. Fuller — That the Canal Committee inquire into the propriety of imposing tolls on railroads running parallel with the Erie Canal during the season of navigation.

By Mr. E. Brooks — That the same committee inquire into the expediency of leasing the Champlain or any other lateral canal, provided an increased revenue is secured, the tolls reduced and speedier and cheaper transit obtained. Referred.

By Mr. Lapham — That applications for pardon be made to the State Prison officers, and if recommended by them, the Governor may grant or refuse them. Referred.

From the West.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says its reporter visited Senator Wade at his home, and he denies being in favor of any agrarian division of property, or any "such foolish thing," but that he watches earnestly all efforts for the elevation of labor by co-operation, or in any just and wise way.

Gen. Sherman has issued a general order for keeping the Indians in check, and accepts all volunteers mustered in by United States law, but not as independent and fragmentary forces. In cases where Indians live on reservations he says the treaties with them must be kept sacred.

The grading parties on the Pacific Railroad at Bunker Hill, Kansas, were attacked by the Indians, and three killed. Work is suspended beyond Wilson's Creek, and the road waits for military protection. Life and property need it also on the borders. Gov. Crawford is endeavoring to get arms from the military for the railroad men.

The telegraph line between Fort Cooper and South Pass, 175 miles, has been in the Indians' hands a fortnight. San Francisco dispatches state that the steamer Fideliter was at New Archangel, Sitka, and the passengers were well received by the Russians.

At the Democratic State Convention at San Francisco, the Reconstruction Act and impartial suffrage were opposed, and the eight-hour law and payment of the national debt favored in the resolutions.

A St. Louis dispatch gives the May earnings of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad at $71,000 nett.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention adjourned the 25th for two weeks.

From the South.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, says there have been three cases of yellow fever. The City Treasurer is accused of over-issue of city notes.

Gen. Swayne in Alabama, has forbidden the levying of a heavy tax on pension and pay documents of Union soldiers, and also the demand of a heavy tax on illustrated papers from outside the State. This was supposed to aim at Harpers' Weekly.

At Richmond, Va., the 27th, the registrations were 316 whites and 512 negroes.

At the decoration of graves of Union soldiers by ladies at Louisville, Ky., 3,000 persons were present. Banished Mexican Imperialists at New Orleans say Santa Anna is a prisoner of war at Campeachy.

From Canada.

TORONTO, June 25.—The Liberal members of the Government have summoned a meeting of the Reform members of both Houses of Parliament who supported the Government at the last session on the want of confidence motion. They are asked to meet Messrs. Howland, McCougall & Blair at Toronto on the 30th inst. The Liberals of the Government from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be present. The true state of parties in the Province will be made known and the policy of the future discussed. It is understood that three gunboats, the Cherub, Herod and Britomart, now on the Upper Lakes, will be presented to the new Dominion by the Imperial Government on the 1st of July. The boats with their armament are valued at $100,000 each. Mr. Brydges denies and shows proof that the Grand Trunk Railway has not been inhuman or reckless to emigrants.

Latest European News.

NAPOLEON decides to reduce the French military forces. Prince Napoleon is to preside at a Congress which meets to fix a uniform gold and silver coinage for Europe. The Pole, Beregouskoi, who shot at Czar Alexander, is to be tried the 12th of July.

London advices say that the recent reforms and wise international policy of Austria has inspired fresh confidence in her credit in Europe.

King William has signed the Constitution of the North German Confederation to begin the 1st of July, 1867.

The feeling in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter. At Florence at the Festival of St. John, the people refused to join the priests in the observances.

Five hundred Bishops and Arch-Bishops, and thousands of Priests, are at Rome, for the 1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and thousands more are on the way.

London advices from Turkey say Omar Pasha has gained a victory over the Cretans.

Yeddo and three other Japanese ports are to be open to commerce January 1st.

Surveys are going forward in the bed of the English Channel for the projected tunnel from Dover to Calais. The engineers have a steam tug especially fitted out with scientific apparatus and employed in this survey.

MAXIMILIAN.—The Mexican press is firm and unanimous for the execution of Maximilian. Gen. Escobedo threatens to depose Juarez unless he orders the execution. An Austrian ship-of-war from Vera Cruz left telegraphic dispatches for our Government at South West Pass below New Orleans the 29th. Her officers said nothing of Maximillan, but the ship being draped in mourning was noticed. They said Mexico was taken by the Liberals.

—Just as we go to press, July 1st, 12 M., we learn by telegraph that Maximilian was tried and shot on the 19th ult. Juarez refused to let the body be taken to Austria. The news of the execution is official to our Government.

INCOME RETURNS.—William B. Astor of New York, $681,210; Auguste Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, $108,091; George Wilkes, editor of the Spirit of the Times, $12,220; Alfred Barnes, book-seller, $85,072; John J. Cisco, ex-sub-treasurer, $51,523; estate of Samuel Colt (revolvers,) Hartford, Ct., $124,203; widow Elizabeth Colt, $78,682; Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, $384; Pliny Jewell, $28,746; Pliny Jewell, Jr., $43,373, (leather dealers.) G. W. Julian, M. C., of Wayne Co., Indiana, $6,435. The largest income in Springfield, Ill., is Jacob Bunn's, banker and chief owner of the Chicago Republican, $80,059; Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, $4,237. George H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, O., $7,887. N. Langworthy, the famed grape-grower, $74,859.

"FISHY."—A statement is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a lake larger than Lake Superior exists in British America, the knowledge of which has been carefully kept from the world by the Hudson Bay Company. The lake is called Neepignon, and abounds with fish, and its shores with game and fur animals. It is said to lie north of Lake Superior.

SEA SERPENT SEEN NEAR OSWEGO. — The Oswego Palladium gives the credible report of witnesses, members of a party of eight men and women who, on board a boat two miles from the harbor and near the shore, heard a singular noise and steered toward what they thought a floating log near the bank, when it proved a great serpent and reared its head some fifteen feet above the water, dropping it again to about two feet, and moving swiftly out into the lake with loud bellowing like that of a bull and lashing up of the water in its path. The neck seemed two feet thick, and body larger.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES. — From July 1st, 1866, to June 8th, 1867, $36,641,590 of California gold and silver reached New York, and $36,884,510 went to England and Europe from New York. Large quantities of gold have gone to England by the Isthmus, without reaching our shores, and all this fails to pay the *interest* on our debts for imports and bonds abroad. During these same months the imports of New York were $268,816,535, while the exports were but $165,134,157. We import too much and produce too little.

SENSIBLE.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes from the Shenandoah Valley that the farmers have solved the labor problem, as we long ago advised them to do, by going to work themselves, and taking the personal oversight of such hands as they have to hire. He also says that the breadth of ground sown with wheat in the Valley, as well as in Fauquier, Warren, Rappahannock and other neighboring counties, is greater, and that the crops promise to be better than before.

A BUSY SEAPORT.—In proportion to its size, San Francisco, California, is the busiest seaport in the world. The annual exports are about $70,000,000; the imports nearly as much; the manufactures are worth nearly $20,000,000; the real estate amounts to about $12,000,000, and the cash value of the land, buildings and moveable property of the city is about $200,000,000, although assessed for taxation at only $80,000,000.

RATHER LATE.—The Sandwich Islanders are about to erect a monument in honor of Captain Cook, as a slight atonement for the conduct of their forefathers in eating him.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July 2, 1867.

THERE is no great call for money now at any commercial point, and generally the supply exceeds the demand. The market was but little disturbed last week by the preparation made by the National Banks for their quarterly returns of July 1st. There was nothing like the disarrangement which occurred at the last quarterly returns. The banks are evidently in better condition than they were on the 1st of April. The fact that the banks have some time to prepare for the public exhibition of their condition, enables some institutions to cover over transactions which would otherwise see the light; all take pains to make a fair showing on the designated day, and sometimes such preparation may greatly damage the current of business. We agree with a commercial writer at the East who says:—"The present system of making quarterly returns of the condition of National Banks at a stated time, known and regularly prepared for, is faulty in the extreme. The only correct plan would be one that would demand of each banking institution statements of position as regards loans, reserve, &c., at some designated day in the past."

WOOL.—Buyers in this vicinity still offer for the new clip 40@45c., but there is very little doing. The sales at the West are thus far not large. There is beginning to be a little activity at some points in Michigan. At Kalamazoo prices range from 37 to 43c. At Marshall, 35 to 41c. At one or two places we notice quotations as high as 45 cts., but the average price seems to be not much above 40 cts.

The Boston market was much more active last week than for some time previous. The transactions foot up some 700,000 lbs., at a range of 33½@70c. for fleece, and 37½@62½c. for the various grades of pulled.

Manufacturers are sending out few agents for the purchase of wool this season. Some in want of very fine clips have sent buyers to Eastern Pennsylvania and West ern Virginia, but there are few manufacturers disposed to purchase largely just yet. It must be recollected there is no old stock of any amount in the country to fall back upon, and when it is found necessary to stock up the mills, it must be from the new clip. The Boston Bulletin says:

The bulk of old wool remaining in the hands of the trade consists of heavy New York, Vermont and New Hampshire fleeces, of the medium and three-quarter blood grades. These are not much wanted for present use, and can only be sold at a liberal concession. Very little low Western or choice Ohio and Pennsylvania is to be had, and these command relatively high rates.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Flour from new wheat has appeared in New York from several points South, and small lots of new flour are offered at St. Louis. Prices for the present seem to have nearly touched bottom. There was a moderate advance in the Eastern market last week, and prices will very likely remain about as they are at present until there is a large supply of new flour in market.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't,	$16,50@17,00	Apples, green,	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat,	14,00@15,00	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	8½@ 8c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	1,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	35,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	50@ 65c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,50	Onions	00@ 00
Best white,	2,15@ 2,80	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,10	Carrots	40@ 40
Rye,	1,40@ 1,50	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	30@ 35c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Barley,	1,10@ 1,15	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 0
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Green calfskins,	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	50c@ 3,00
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess,	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	15@ 17	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ tun.	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	15@ 20c	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. packed	14@ 15	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Do. factory	14½@ 16	Do. coal ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	12@ 13½	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb.	33½@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Eggs, dozen	19@ 20	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,75@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 30c
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@ 13½
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, JUNE 29—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25@26½c. Flour, sales at $7,30@14,50. Wheat, $2,14@3,25. Rye, $1,25@1,30. Barley, $1,15@1,15. Corn, $0,87@1,10. Oats, 72@55c. Pork, new mess, $20,95@21,12; old do. $20,00@20,25; prime, $15,25@15,25. Beef, new plain mess, $17,00@24,00; new extra mess, $24,00@25,50; tierces, prime mess, $29,00@41,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $35,00@39,50. Pork hams, 12@13½ cts. Shoulders, 8½@9½c. Lard, 11½@12½c. Butter, 10@26c. Cheese, 7@15½c. Hops, 30@65c. Peas, $1,10.

Albany, June 29—Flour, sales at $11,75@16,00; rye flour, $8,25@8,50; corn meal, 2,25@2,37 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,05: Rye, $1,20@1,30. Corn, $1,02@1,09: Oats, 87@90c. Barley $1,23. Butter, 23@24c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 14@15c. Wool—New clip selling in the street at 40@43c.

Buffalo, June 29—Flour, sales at $11,00@15,00: Wheat, $2,20@2,50: Corn, 80@90cts; Barley, $1,05@1,18; Rye, $1,25@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $21,50; Lard, 13@13 cts: Hams, 16½@17c: Shoulders, 12½c.t Butter, 16@25c.

Chicago, June 29—Flour, $9,00@11,00; Wheat, $1,92@1,98; Corn, 76@83 cents; Oats, 55@57c; Rye, $1,01@1,05; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $20,50@21,00; Lard, 11¼@11½c; Butter, 8@26c: Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, June 28.—Flour ranges from $7,75@8,25; Wheat, spring, $1,45@1,50; fall, $1,70@1,75; Oats, 43@45c; Barley, 50@53c; Peas, 60@63c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50; prime, $14,50@15,00; Bacon, 8@11c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@10 cts; Butter, 11@12c; Cheese, 11@13c; Eggs, 9½@11c. Hay, $12@15; Straw, $6@7. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 24@26c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, June 26.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18½; Cows and Calves, $40@150; Veal Calves, 5@15c; Sheep and Lambs, $6,00@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,00@7,50; light and medium, $6,75@7,00.

Albany, June 27.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@10c. Milch Cows, $50@80. Sheep, common to good, 4½@10c; Hogs, 5¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, June 27—Beeves, sales at 11@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@325 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $35@115; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6¾@7¾c; in lots, $3,50@6,60 per head. Veal Calves, 9@12c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8c; retail 8@10c. Fat hogs, 7@7½c.

Chicago, June 29—Beeves range at from $8,00@8,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,25; Sheep, $4,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,60@5,82.

Toronto, June 28.—Beef, 1st class, $3@8,50; 2d, $7@7,50; inferior, $6@6,50. Sheep, $4@6½ each. Lambs, $2@3,50. Calves, $5@12 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29.—Wool, market is dull Sales 300,000 lbs. at 45@62½c. for domestic fleece; 38@42½c for superfine pulled; 56@56c for extra pulled; 32½@39c for California: 28@30c for Texas; 28c for African, and 38½c for Cape.

Boston, June 27—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 56@58; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 58@57c; medium, 50@55c; common, 42@45c; California, 18@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 40@55c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 19@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, June 27—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do, 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c: Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do. 42@45c ₩ lb.

Special Notices.

Only $30 per Acre! for 65 acres good land near Milford, Del. Plenty of fruit.
R. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

Tourists.—No one should leave home this season without providing themselves with COES' DYSPEPSIA CURE to guard against sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus. It immediately corrects the stomach in such cases. It is a specific in Summer Complaints.

All About Mowing and Reaping Machines.

FRAUD AND HUMBUG EXPOSED.

THERE has been, and is now, such an amount of misrepresentation in reference to the trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines at Auburn, N. Y., last July by a committee of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society, accompanied with such gross libels upon us and our machines, that "*Forbearance* has ceased to be a virtue" indeed.

Some unscrupulous manufacturers and their agents for their own selfish and greedy purposes have published in newspapers, pamphlets and circulars, what purports to be the Report, or *extracts* from the Report of the Committee. These publications are *false and garbled* and "*made up*" to suit eastern machines and cast odium upon others. They ALL claim having received *the first* premium or medal, leaving it *to be inferred* that there was but *one first premium*; whereas, in truth there were *Eleven Premiums and Medals*, awarded to as many different styles and makers of mowing machines, and would have been more if fair play and honor had been observed. These *garbled and false* publications make certain machines stand higher than others by taking the highest credit marks of *their* machines and the lowest ones of *ours*. Now by this rule we find in the COMMITTEE'S PUBLISHED REPORT, that DODGE'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER, Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined, made by Dodge, Stevenson & Co., WAS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER at the trial; that it had THE LEAST SIDE DRAFT; that it was marked for quality of work two higher than Buckeye, and nearly double that of the Walter A. Wood Mowers on the most *difficult* piece of work during the trial, viz., Lodged Clover and Weeds in the Leach lot.

Here are the figures of the principal machines as published by the Committee. The No. 40 represents perfection:

Name of Machine,	Qual. work. Mow'g	Qual. work. Reap'g	Side draft.	Direct draft.
Columbian; Am. Ag. Works,	26	31	8½	270
Walter A. Wood's Mower,	19	32	7½	247
Marsh; Wm. A. Halladay,	28	not giv'n	7½	272
Cayuga Chief,	30	28	6	291
Kirby; D. M. Osborne & Co.,	32	32	3	250
Buckeye; Adriance, Platt & Co	30	31	5	220
Dodge's Patent; Dodge, Stevenson & Co.,	37	37	2½	213

Our machine *was awarded the preference* in Class 5 as a *Mower, Hand or Self-Raker, as preferred*, in the same machine, and the above clearly shows that it was entitled to it. HIRAM CURTIS of Albion, N. Y., who manufactures a machine he calls the Buckeye, did not have any machines at the trial, and for his gross libels upon us and our machines we have appealed to the courts for redress.

We have no objection to *fair competition*, be it ever so spirited, but when downright lying and malicious falsehoods are resorted to we shall defend ourselves in a proper manner against any and all such.

The immense popularity and sale of our machines has caused alarm amongst the *old concerns*, relying on reputations earned years ago; hence the fluttering, which is good evidence that *somebody is hurt*.

FARMERS! READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS. YOU CAN RELY ON THEIR TRUTHFULNESS.

909-4t DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.
Auburn, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement*; that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 908-tf.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes,—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING A thorough English or Classical Education at *one-third less* than the usual price, should address
L. F. BITTLE, Throopsville, N. Y.

READERS OF THE RURAL Send me your address and 10 cents, for a sample of my Golden Pens. Also my Circulars, which are interesting to all.—Address C. W. OSMUN, Lock Box 23, Pontiac, Mich.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollin will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

EXCELSIOR FARM GATES—Agents Wanted. Territorial rights for sale in the States of N. Y., Pa., Wis., Minn., Neb. and Kan. Illustrated in this paper June 15, 1867. Send for Circular to H. B. NORTON, No. 10 Baker's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SORGO HAND BOOK.
Our Eighth Annual Sorgo Hand Book,
Giving the most reliable information on Manufacturing Sorgum Sirup, the result of 10 years personal experience, with full description of the celebrated **Cook Evaporator & Victor Cane Mill**—Also, description of the **Eureka Cider and Grape Mill,** sent free to all applicants. BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, O.

MORE MONEY IS MADE BY MALE and Female Agents for Victor's Beautiful and Popular Books;
Incidents and Anecdotes of the War!
History of American Conspiracies!
than by selling any or all other books. Each volume is COMPLETE, and gives unqualified satisfaction.
Clergymen, Teachers, Students, or any intelligent person wanting agreeable and REMUNERATIVE employ, should send for Circular of terms, &c., to WM. H. GIFFING, Gen'l Agent, 18 Spruce St., N. Y.

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUSTRATED and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that four-fifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.
MESSRS. RAMSEY & HANSEN of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. WYKOFF of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send in your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.
BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO.,
911-9t Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSES.
Advice and Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Horses Given Free
The Editor of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES desires to inform the owners of horses throughout the United States that he has regularly engaged upon his paper one of the ablest and most experienced professional veterinarians in the United States, whose special duty it shall be to answer, gratis, all questions relative to sick or injured horses which may be addressed to the SPIRIT, *whether by subscribers or not.* These answers will in all cases contain a prescription for the injury described, and will be printed, in connection with the question asked, in the following number of the SPIRIT. No answers, however, will be given by mail, it being a part of the object of the editor to submit the ability of the professor who has assumed this department of the SPIRIT to the keenest criticisms of the general public. By adding this useful department to the SPIRIT, the editor contributes to those of his readers and subscribers who own horses, a horse-doctor free, and not only to his subscribers, *but to every horse-owner in the United States who may choose to direct an inquiry to the* SPIRIT *by mail.* The subscription price of the SPIRIT is $5 a year; but single copies may be bought from news agents from week to week by those who desire to use it temporarily only, for veterinarian questions, at fifteen cents per copy. The SPIRIT OF THE TIMES is a high-toned gentleman's paper which (with the old SPIRIT, whose business and title it inherits) is of forty years' standing, and is devoted to Hunting, Fishing, Racing, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage. GEORGE WILKES,
Editor and Proprietor, 201 William St., New York.
☞ Dealers will continue to procure their supplies as heretofore.

WARNER'S SULKY REVOLVING RAKE.—It is almost universally admitted that for excellence of work the Revolving Rake is unequalled. Its great want has been an efficient sulky attachment. This, however, has been successfully met in the Warner Sulky Revolving Rake, an engraving of which is here presented

WORKING POSITION.

The advantage which the Warner Sulky Revolving Rake possesses over all others will be readily comprehended. It gathers the hay free from dust and sand, carries it clean, and in dumping closes the winrow or rick in good shape for tumbling and pitching. Its working is so simple and effective that a boy of 12 or 14 years of age can manage it with ease. The Warner Sulky Revolving Rake has been thoroughly tested, and won an enviable reputation; those who have used it are unanimous in pronouncing it the best Rake yet introduced. It has received the most flattering notice from the Press and Agricultural Societies. It has taken the First Premium at all State Fairs wherever exhibited.
☞ Send for Circular to
H. BIRDSALL, SON & CO., Penn Yan, N. Y.
☞ AGENTS WANTED—To whom a liberal discount will be made. 911-4t

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT—CAN BE secured in a business that will pay from $5 to $10 ₩ day, by selling our Aerating Machines. They will sell in every family. For full particulars address
905-tf HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

List of New Advertisements.

Important to Owners of Horses—Geo Wilkes.
The Buckeye Mower and Reaper—Adriance, Platt & Co.
The Harris Hop Press—Buckingham, Walsh & Co.
More Money is Made—Wm H Gilling.
Wanted, Agents—Secomb & Co.
To Farmers and Fruit Growers—Geo E Hutchinson.
Celery Plants—Henderson & Fleming.
Bookholders, &c—John Connacher & Co.
Hedge Plants—W H Mann & Bro.
Readers of the Rural—C W Osmun.
English or Classical Education—L F Little.
Whiskers—Reeves & Co.
Wilson's Early Blackberry—John S Collins.
Warner's Sulky Revolving Rake—H Birdsall, Son & Co.
Sorgo Hand Book—Blynyer, Day & Co.
Excelsior Farm Gate—H B Norton.

The News Condenser.

— The Russian army has 800,000 men.

— 60,000 Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania.

— Constantinople has ten daily newspapers.

— Coal has been found in Douglas Co., Minnesota.

— Pope Pins is 76 years old, and in his 22nd year as Pope.

— A large Swedish emigration is expected to Minnesota.

— Watertown, Mass., raises $6,000 for a free public library.

— The custom-house at Portland, Me., will cost $500,000.

— The East Genesee Conference meets at Hornellsville.

— Peat in vast quantities is found in Filmore Co., Minnesota.

— 150 houses will be built at St. Peters, Minnesota, this season.

— A New Orleans street railroad pays $25,000 for killing a boy.

— A *cat*-egorical man is taking a census of the New York cats.

— The Atlantic Ocean averages 25,000 feet deep, the Pacific 20,000 feet.

— 17,500 cans of lobsters are put up weekly at Englishman's river Me.

— An Episcopal Church, costing $20,000 is to be built at Ann Arbor, Mich.

— The first vessel of a Boston and Liverpool line of steamers sails this month.

— Mr. Fisher and two sisters in Memphis, Tenn., unitedly count 310 years of age.

— Napoleon had a prize at the Exposition for his workingmen's lodging houses.

— The Yatesville P. O., Yates Co., is closed, and mail matter goes to Penn Yan.

— The steamship Santiago de Cuba has been raised and is in dry dock at New York.

— The improvement of Rock River, Ill., is strongly urged by journals in that region.

— The Fenians in Buffalo and vicinity are planning a grand demonstration the 17th.

— A survey has just been made of the Dismal Swamp Canal for its enlargement.

— The International Hotel at Niagara Falls charges only $4 per day and $25 per week.

— 46,119 acres of land were located at East Saginaw, Mich., land office in April and May.

— A Wilson strawberry, two inches through, has been sent to the New Haven Journal.

— A Milwaukee man buys dogs and uses hides, hair, bones and grease—average profit $2.20.

— 200,000 quarts of strawberries reached New York daily before they "began to come in yet."

— A new edition of Dr. Hayes' "Arctic Boat Journey," by Ticknor & Fields, is coming out.

— 140 tons of Hudson Bay goods were sent north, from St. Cloud (Minn.) in ten days of May.

— Jay Cooke & Co. have bought 100,000 acres of Minnesota pine lands, and will build mills.

— The Michigan Homeopathic Institute held a meeting at Jackson the 18th, fully attended.

— Petroleum, as a substitute for coal on steamers was tried with great success in Boston harbor.

— $4,000,000 worth of boots and shoes have been made yearly for three years in Worcester, Mass.

New Advertisements.

BOOKHOLDER, WRITING DESK & LADIES' WORK-TABLE COMBINED.—Neat, ornamental, portable and easily adjusted. A new thing, just out. Very desirable for aged people, invalids and all who read much. Every Student and Clergyman should have one, and every private library should be supplied with it. Agents wanted everywhere. Sent, express paid, on receipt of $5. JOHN CONNACHER & CO.,
911-4t 208 Broadway, N. Y., General Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 911-4t

THE PREMIUM MACHINE!

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

At the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, in July last, which was the most thorough and extensive ever held in any country, FIFTY-NINE MACHINES were entered for competition, and nearly three weeks occupied in the numerous severe tests to which they were subjected. The "Buckeye Mower" was awarded

The First Prize Grand Gold Medal

For perfect work, lightness of draft, freedom from side-draft, portability, facility of management, perfection of mechanical construction, strength and durability.
☞ Beware of any machine offered as a *Buckeye combined with anything else*, as they only attempt to steal the reputation of the Buckeye to cover their own defects.
☞ Descriptive Circulars of the Genuine Buckeye and Synopsis of the Official Report of Auburn Trial forwarded by mail.
Manufacturers.—ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., (M'f'y Poughkeepsie,) 165 Greenwich St., N. Y.; J. CHILDS & SON, 121 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; G. SWEET & Co., Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; GEO. P. YORK, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. 911-1t

SEED BUCKWHEAT.—I HAVE NOW IN store 200 bushels Seed Buckwheat, at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y. ——J. RAPALJE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE of 1060 acres, rich land; 900 acres open under good fence in Northumberland Co., Va., lying on the Potomac river, in full view of Point Lookout and Chesapeake Bay. The sales of ½ of the corn and oats from 500 acres paid the owner $1,400 rent last year. Also, many desirable Farms on the Northern Neck of Virginia, from $3,500 to $40,000. Apply (with stamp) to W. H. HARDING, No. 4 North Green St., Baltimore, Md., Coal Dealer and Real Estate Agent.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.—And how to keep it,—mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. Address DIXON & CO.,
909-4t No. 58 Vandam St., New York.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 30 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples, I. T. JOHNSON, 316 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. 907-tf

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXU- riant growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

MOWING MACHINE KNIVES and Sickles complete, or in sections, at wholesale or retail, by
903-7t SWEET, BARNES & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES— Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
904-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL 6 NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cts. and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
903-13t EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

THE McKAY SEWING MACHINE, the only machine in existence by which a sewed boot or shoe can be made. Adapted to all kinds, styles and sizes of boots and shoes. 200 pairs can be made with ease by one man, with one machine, in ten hours. These shoes take precedence of all others in the market, and are made substantially at the cost of pegging. In use by all the leading manufacturers. Machines, with competent men to set them in operation, furnished at one day's notice. For particulars of license apply to GORDON McKAY, Agent, 6 Bath street, Boston, Mass. 901-13t

1867.

The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.
We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.
We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.
We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal.
899-tf GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES,

699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON AND WOOL PRESSES.

INGERSOLL'S HAY AND STRAW PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S RAG AND PAPER PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES.
PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE-POWER,

For baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. [869-12tom

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Mon- roe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
895-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd**, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo.—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE GATE AT LAST—Curtiss' Patent Improved Sliding and Self-Shutting Yard and Farm Gate. Simplest, cheapest, best. Never stands open; shuts by its own weight.
☞ Territory to sell and Agents wanted in every portion of the United States. Address
893-tf GEO. G. CURTISS, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)

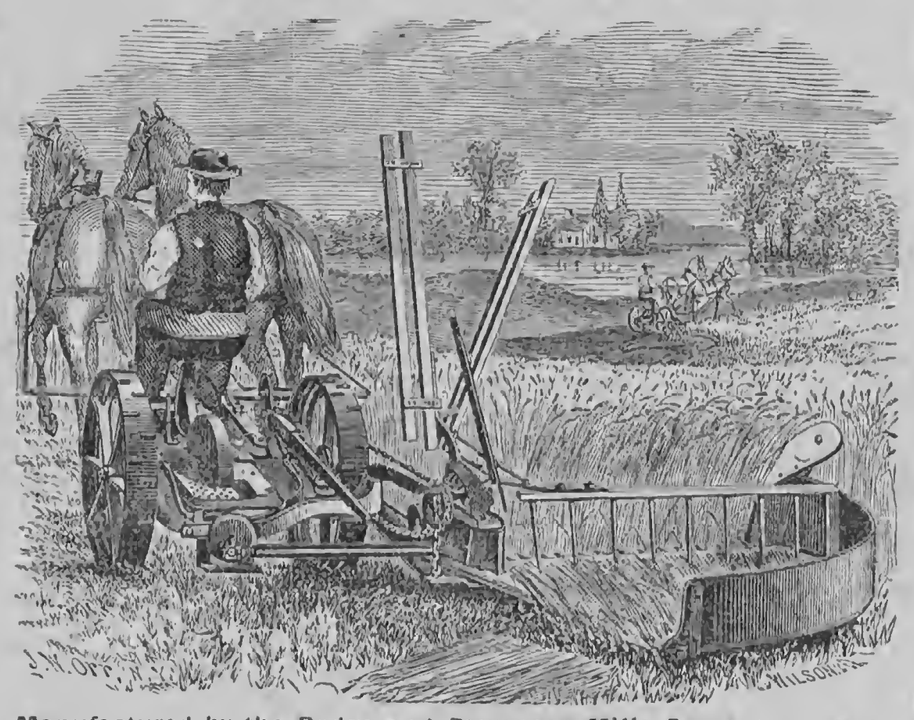
MANUFACTURERS of Agricultural Machines of *the best* and most approved kinds and patterns in use, comprising "STAR" COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS, **"Star" Railway Powers,** (Emery Patent,) **"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Thrashers and Cleaners,** Thrashers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c. Our "STAR" THRASHER AND CLEANER, as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small,—compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw*, so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be thrashed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is then often very imperfectly accomplished.
We have made some important improvements in this Machine during the past two years, which enable us to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties. We have also introduced and are now using an entirely new and completely effective device for relieving the feeder of dust. By this arrangement all of the dust from the cylinder is carried through with the straw and discharged at the extreme end of the Separator in a condensed state, so that it cannot cause annoyance to any of the operators about the machine. The Machines are made of suitable sizes for a Two-Horse Railway Power, and also for our Six or Eight-Horse Sweep Power.
With regard to our RAILWAY POWER, we may say that everywhere the "EMERY POWER" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as the "Star" Railway Power, it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c. Our "STAR" LEVER POWER, though always a favorite machine, and one of the best of its class, has likewise been much improved this season and cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction in its use for all the purposes to which it is adapted. It combines in its construction great strength, with extreme simplicity and consequent upon its simplicity there is but small loss of power by friction, so that a single horse may be used upon it with great advantage for the lighter work of a farm, while for the heaviest work required of it, it is amply adequate.
All Manufactures of this Company are made under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. WM. B. EMERY, (Survivor of EMERY BROTHERS,) whose long personal experience in the business of Manufacturing Agricultural Machines, with the facilities this Company possesses in the appointments of a Large and Commodious Factory, appropriate Machinery and skillful workmen, and to the determination of the Company to make and sell only such Machines as are known to be best adapted to their particular purposes, using only the best materials in their construction, furnish the strongest guaranties of the superior character, in all respects, of the Machines made by this Company. Confident, therefore, of our ability to give the highest satisfaction in the use of our machines, we solicit the continued patronage of Farmers, Planters, Dealers and others, assuring such that all orders addressed to this Company, will be executed with Promptness and Fidelity. Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be furnished gratis on application. ☞ **AGENTS WANTED**—Where none are already established, and also active and energetic men to canvass the country.

DODGE'S

PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,

AND SELF-RAKER,

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



Manufactured by the Dodge and Stevenson M'f'g Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND DEPOTS FOR MACHINES AND REPAIRS:

L. J. BUSH & CO., No. 13 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
GAMMON & PRINDLE, No. 46 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
L. J. BUSH & CO., Nos. 7 & 9 Clybourne Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
RICHMOND, CHAPIN & CO., 58 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

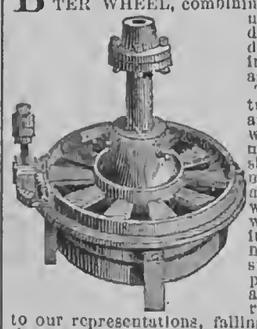
at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.
This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO., Auburn, N. Y.
J. RAPALJE, Agent, No. 17 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

NEW PATENT AGENCY—DRAWING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, BY GEO. BRAUENBERGER, No. 6 ARCADE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Sole Agent for C. KUDER'S PATENT "CLOTHES STICK," and A. S. ATKINS' PATENT IMPROVED WEATHER STRIP. Several other valuable Patents for sale.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—To those com- ing East, this coming season for *pure blooded sheep*, we would say that we shall have a few Ewes and Rams to sell at fair figures. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y., on Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. 907-4teo.

BODINE'S JONVAL TURBINE WA- TER WHEEL, combining great economy in the use of water, simplicity, durability, and general adaptation to all positions in which water can be used as a motive power.



The undersigned manufacturers of the above wheel are prepared to furnish and warrant the same to give more power than any overshot or other turbine wheel made using the same amount of water. These wheels have been tested with all the wheels of note in the country, and have never failed to prove their superiority. We therefore propose to put them in for any responsible party, warranting them to work up to our representations, failing in which we will take them out at our own expense. The attention of millwrights is invited to this wheel. Agents wanted in every county in the United States and Canadas. Send for descriptive Circular. J. H. BODINE & CO.,
907-cotf Mount Morris, New York.

PRESSURE TURBINE WATER WHEEL NOW READY.

The best Wheel in market; using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.
PEEKSKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
D. L. SEYMOUR will be at the Office of Packard & Hill, No. 195 Water St., N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive specifications and make contracts for Machinery and Castings of all kinds. [893-13teo

THE YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND—A Favor- ite Monthly. Terms, 75 cents per annum. Splendid premiums offered to getter-up of club list. Send 10 cts. for specimen copy and card of premium. Address
903-8tom W. T. HORNER, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER—WITH all White Rubber Rollers, with and without Cog Wheels. See long advertisement in Rural New-Yorker of May 11th, page 151. Manufactured by JOHN YOUNG & SON, Original Wringer Inventors. 906-13mtf.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candies, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 897-tf

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCEN- TRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 908-39t

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IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,

WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Sirup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1818.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Can- vasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
896-tf Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

USE PRATT & BUTCHER'S

CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL.

Warranted in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises or Pains.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER
THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,

Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years.

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse and Cattle Medicines*.
It carries off all gross humors, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies the blood, loosens the skin, and gives it a smooth and glossy appearance cleanses the water and strengthens every part of the body. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds, which generate so many fatal diseases.

The Cow requires to be supplied with an abundance of food—not to make her fat—this is not desirable, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk, and all owners of cows will find by giving them

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS

twice a week, a large increase in quantity and quality of milk and cream. It carries off all fever and impurities of the blood. The effect is seen throughout the season by a rich and abundant flow of milk.
The farmer is beginning to be aware of the valuable properties of **Sloan's Condition Powder**, in promoting the condition of his sheep and preventing many of the diseases of all the domesticated animals.

☞ A fifty cent package of **Sloan's Condition Powder** put into a barrel of swill is better than a bushel of corn to fatten a hog, and is a certain preventive of Hog Cholera, Blind Staggers, and other diseases common among hogs.

CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.

PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Walker & Taylor.

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.
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☞ **General Wholesale Agents.**—NEW YORK—Fraser & Lee, F. C. Wells & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Demas Barnes & Co., Hall & Ruckel, McKesson & Robbins. 901-1am-tf

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE

DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April*, 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¼ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¾ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*
"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Times.*
"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*
"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*
"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*
☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.
☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G CO., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

AGENTS AND ALL WHO WANT A good paying business.—Secure at once the agency of THE LOST CAUSE, a complete Southern History of the War; patronized by tens of thousands eager to hear the other side. One agent sold 220 in one week. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—25 ACRES. Address the subscriber, at Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y. [om] D. J. B. HOYT

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

High hopes that burn like stars sublime
Go down the skies of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We blitterliest need 'em;
But never sit we down and say,
"There's nothing left but sorrow."
We walk the wilderness to-day—
The promised land to-morrow.

Through all the long, drear night of years
The people's cry ascended,
And earth is wet with blood and tears
E'er our meek suffering ended,
The few shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow:
The bars of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow!

Tho' hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
Lo! now the day bursts up the skies—
Lean out your souls and listen.
The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with our sorrow;
Keep heart! who bear the cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow.

Oh, youth, flame-earnest, still aspire
With energies immortal;
To many a haven of desire
Our yearnings ope a portal;
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The harvest comes to-morrow!

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like the sheathen sabre—
Ready to flash out at God's command,
Oh, Chivalry of Labor!
Triumph and toil are twins—and aye
Joy suns the clouds of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom of to-day
Brings victory on to-morrow!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR FOURTH OF JULY.

BY DATE THORNE.

It was the morning of the Fourth day of July, 1866, and the patriotic family with whom DACHE and I were temporarily sojourning, were going to celebrate it. Half a dozen miles away there was to be a dinner, and music, and speeches, and the ringing of bells, and firing of cannon, and the spatter of fire-crackers, and crowds of uncomfortable-looking men, and women, and crying children, in gala-day attire, and all the other concomitants of a real, rousing, old-fashioned, patriotic celebration.

The household was early astir. The children were half crazy with excitement. The faces of the elders beamed complacently, and maintained an unruffled calmness, even when fire-crackers crackled under their feet, and torpedoes exploded over their heads.

"Who is going to-day?" asked the master of the house, drawing his gleaming razor back and forth over the strop he was holding.

"I," "and I," "and I," shouted a chorus of young voices.

"And you?" he asked, turning to DACHE and me.

"No! we are to stay home, and keep the house, and take care of the babies."

"For shame, girls! Every loyal person should be out to-day. Where is your patriotism?"

Now, our common sense might be assailed with impunity, but never our patriotism; so we answered indignantly, "Indeed, sir, as some one must stay, we show just as much patriotism in volunteering to do that, as in going, and letting some one else do it."

"Oh, of course!" he answered savagely, at the same time applying the foamy lather to his auburn whiskers, "and so the heat, and the crowd and the trifle of discomfort have nothing to do with it. You stay out of pure patriotism, I don't doubt. But I do hope you will have the grace to read the Declaration of Independence while we are gone."

"Oh! we learned that by heart long ago," was the saucy rejoinder. "But leave us a flag, and we'll promise to wave it and shout 'Hail Columbia,' which is surely as much as the nation can expect of us this warm day."

And so, amid bustle and hurry, they were made ready and started.

"JOHN will be home at six to do the chores," was the parting salutation, as they drove away, and we were left sole monarchs of the realm. It *was* a warm day, but out under the black-walnut trees there was shade, and a slight stir among the leaves betokened that a zephyr might be at play there, so thither we took our way; and with books and work at our side, and with four-years-old MADGE, and little TINY, who had just arrived at the dignity of her second birthday, knotting ribbon grass at our feet, there was the prospect of a long, and bright, and happy day before us. We read, and worked, and talked, and watched the sunlight flickering through the leaves, and making mosaic upon the sward below, until, upon suddenly looking up, the children were nowhere visible.

"Where are those children? MADGE, TINY, where are you?" we screamed.

"Here we be," called out a little voice, and following it we found the truants tucked under a blackberry bush, devouring the green Lawtons with what seemed an infinite relish.

"Children, they'll kill you—you'll die!" we shrieked, and each of us catching up one, we rushed into the house.

"What shall we do? I've heard of children's dying from eating green fruit."

"So have I. "Don't they give salt and vinegar for it?"

"Yes, that's the very thing; I remember now. Get some, do."

The salt and vinegar was brought for the children to drink, but after the first swallow TINY shut her little mouse teeth firmly together, and could not be persuaded to open them except occasionally to give vent to prolonged screams, accompanied by vigorous kicks and strikes; while the more pliable MADGE choked and strangled, and grew so black in the face that we were fain to set the cup one side.

"It's no use," was the next doleful remark. "I don't know what else to do, and it's four miles to the nearest doctor."

"And all the neighbors have gone to the Fourth," was the doleful reply.

As we knew of nothing else to do, we did nothing, but contented ourselves with watching every look and motion of the children, and conjuring up frightful visions of the mother coming home to find her darlings cold and dead in our arms. But, as they played around as usual, and no alarming symptoms appeared, we gradually relaxed our vigilance, and took up again the broken thread of HERBERT SPENCER'S Philosophy. "Homogenous" and "heterogeneous developments" were beginning to assume shape and plausibility to the mind, when the children were again missed, and again the frantic call, "MADGE, TINY, where are you?" and again the little piping voice, "Here we be."

The "here" this time was the pantry floor, upon which they both sat, with a huge cherry pie between them, while faces, hands and frocks were an undistinguishable mass of pulp and pastry.

"Oh, children! you are determined to kill yourselves, and your mother is gone, too!"

A tub of water, a bath, a fresh suit of raiment apiece, and tranquility was once more restored. But now it was time for their daily nap.

"Come TINY," I said, sitting down in the rocking chair, and speaking as coaxingly as my somewhat ruffled temper would allow, "come, and let's by-by to sleep."

"No, I do' want go s'eep,"

"But you must. Come."

"No, I won't go s'eep," and the midget ensconced herself in the farthest corner of the room, and with arms folded resolutely behind her, looked defiance out of her big blue eyes. Here was a situation! I, who had prided myself upon my successful management of a hundred young ladies, found myself defied, and my authority set at naught, by a two-years-old baby. The thought was not to be borne. Remembering that violent measures were not particularly soothing in their effects, I restrained with an effort my inclination to "coerce" her into obedience, and changing the tactics, began to tell the wonderful adventures of the little blue kitten. The magnet drew. She edged nearer and nearer, and before she knew it she was rocking in my arms. But the moment I tried to lay her head back in a comfortable posture for going to sleep she comprehended the ruse, and started up kicking and struggling, and screaming "I do' wont go s'eep—I won't go s'eep." And so, for three-quarters of an hour I rocked, and told stories, and sung songs, while that child, as sleepy as she could be, still obstinately refused to go to sleep. Sometimes, for an instant, the lids would droop, and I would think that I had conquered, but the next moment they would start open, wide and bright as ever.

"Was there ever such perversity, DACHE?" I exclaimed, in despair. "Why is it, do you suppose, that children will never go to sleep when they are sleepy? They contrive so many ways and study as hard to keep awake, as bilious people do at church of a Sunday. If you or I were in this baby's place, sleepy as she is, we should consider it a privilege to be allowed to close our eyes quietly. But do look at her now."

"It must be an evidence of innate and total depravity—nothing short," answered DACHE.

But with all her efforts to keep them open the lids would droop over the fast-dimming eyes, and gradually I stopped rocking. She was a pretty picture as she lay then in my arms, the tangled hair pushed back from the sweet, open brow, the long lashes resting on her cheeks, and the little red lips just parted with a smile. Very lovely and innocent she looked, spite of her dreadful depravity, and I forgot that I had ever been vexed with her.

"She's fast asleep, DACHE;—come and see what a little beauty she is." But just then the perverse lids flew open again, and the little voice lisped out. "I do' want to go s'eep," but the last word was spoken half in dreamland, and she was asleep, and for good. MADGE was already cuddled up on the lounge, and so for two golden hours we read and sewed and talked in peace. Then the little restless limbs were again in motion, and unceasing watchfulness was again the order. Time and space would fail to tell of all the mishaps and misadventures of that day. Some malicious sprite surely possessed those children. They went from one piece of mischief or danger to another as fast as feet and hands could carry them.

"Dear, dear!" said DACHE, after we had rescued MADGE from an attack of the cross turkey, whose little ones she had tried to catch, "I should think mothers would die of anxiety. I don't see how they manage to exist at all, unless they literally tie each child to their apron-strings, and keep them there all the day long. I am sure if we are able to present these children alive to their mother upon her return it will be a blessing for which to be grateful all our lives."

"And then, only think, if we multiply this day by three-hundred-and-sixty-five, and that by all the years of a child's life,—what a prospect!"

The hours drew on apace. Six o'clock came and went, but no JOHN to do the chores came with it. Another hour passed. By dint of unceasing care the children had been prevented from headlong destruction, and were asleep for the night. But now other voices began to be heard. The three pet lambs were making known their wants in strains more plaintive than melodious. The impatient squeals of half a dozen hungry pigs came down to us, softened by distance. The calves were putting their noses through the rails of the fence and proclaiming that it was supper-time in no very gentle accents. The cows were in the barnyard, lowing and waiting to be milked.

"What shall we do?" was the exclamation, as we contemplated all these things in dismay.

"We can feed the lambs, at least." So we warmed some milk and carried out to them. But their dainty palates had been accustomed to new milk, and they only sniffed at this, and threw up their noses in disgust. In vain we coaxed and threatened, and plunged their heads into the pail. They were not to be persuaded, and we gave up the attempt in despair.

"We can feed the pigs, at any rate. They will die of thirst this hot day." There were six of them. Three times we each carried out and emptied into their troughs a pail of sour milk. The fourth time we stood and looked at the greedy creatures, who were still squealing for more.

"Physiologically speaking, how large do you suppose the stomach of a hog may be?"

"What a question!"

"But, nevertheless, how large?"

"Not larger than a man's, certainly."

"But what man could consume a pail full of food and then clamor for more?"

"To be sure! What if we have killed them? What if they die of surfeit?"

We looked at each other a moment in alarm, and then threw our remaining pailsful upon the ground, while the disappointed creatures set up such a series of indignant squeals that we were fain to stop our ears and run out of hearing with all speed. As we neared the house the lambs saluted us again with their dismal cries.

"It is too bad," said DACHE, "and I can't stand it. I was brought up on a farm, and I could milk once, and believe I can do it again. At least, I know I can milk enough for the lambs' supper. Come, you go with me and I'll try."

Taking each a pail, we proceeded to the barnyard, where were congregated about twenty cattle of all sizes, and among them the six cows to be milked. We opened the gate and went in.

"Are you afraid?"

"N-n-o. Are you? But I *have* heard the children say that one of the cows is very cross."

"Well, I guess we shall know her by her looks. Now, where's the milking-stool?"

Where? to be sure. We at once instituted a search for it in all the fence-corners, around the pile of boards, under the loose rubbish, and in every other likely and unlikely place, and were at last rewarded by finding a square piece of plank with a stick thrust through the center for a leg.

"I'll try it," said DACHE, brightening up as she always did in emergencies. We next reconnoitered the cows, and selected one as the most promising looking of the lot. She was a beautiful creature, pure white, with sleek, shining hair, and she turned upon us a pair of eyes as full and soft and intelligent as some human ones are.

"Now you must get a big stick and stand at her head while I milk," said DACHE. I at once armed myself with the big stick and took my position as directed, with the weapon brandished threateningly before the creature's face.

"Her eye looks gentle."

"Yes; but see how her horns bend forward and down, as if they were intended on purpose for hooking."

The milking commenced, slowly and laboriously at first, but more easily afterward. Suddenly DACHE looked up.

"Why, that's a corn-stalk you've got in your hand."

"I know. But she thinks it is a club, and so it answers every purpose."

"But suppose she should be ugly?"

"I shouldn't dare strike her, any way.

The cow stood still, chewing her cud of grass, or of sweet and bitter fancies—I don't know which—and occasionally glancing at my formidable corn-stalk. As I had predicted, she thought it was a stick, and was evidently afraid to do otherwise than keep quiet. Things proceeded beautifully for some minutes, when suddenly she utterly refused to give another drop of milk. In vain DACHE labored and I gesticulated. She was incorrigible.

"We have enough for the lambs, at least. Let's go in."

"But we can't drink our coffee in the morning without cream. I'll try another."

So we sat the partly-filled pail through the gate, and rousing up another grave, matronly-looking creature, commenced the same process again. But this was a very different cow—restless and uneasy. She kept lifting up her foot and setting it down, stepping along and driving me ingloriously before her—caring no more for the weapon that I brandished in her face than as if I had not held it. Indeed, I believe that she suspected the sham, and was thereby emboldened to show out more ugliness than she would otherwise have dared. She shook her head, lowered her horns, and altogether behaved in such a way as no gentle-tempered cow would. Still we persevered. DACHE patted her glossy sides, and spoke soothingly to her;—I called to mind the stories I had read of ferocious beasts being subdued by the power of the human eye, and tried to fix the eye of this ferocious beast and subdue her in like manner. But she was neither to be coaxed nor intimidated into good behavior. As we grew frightened and anxious, she waxed bolder in her wickedness, until, giving a simultaneous kick backward, and lunge forward, she overturned the pail, sent the milk flying in all directions, and as for us I fear our exit from the yard was more hasty than dignified, for the pail, and stool, and corn-stalk were found the next morning—sad witnesses against us—in the very places where they had fallen. But the other pail was safe, and in it there was enough to give the lambs a bountiful supper, and if we did have to drink our coffee the next morning with new milk instead of yellow cream, we bore the affliction like martyrs, and said never a word. We watched the lambs eat their supper, after which they gave one or two grateful and satisfied m-a-a-s, and then cuddled their ungainly bodies and scrawny legs all into a heap, and, I suppose, slept soundly until morning.

But now that the pigs and lambs were quiet, the calves were making the air resonant with their bleatings. They were in the meadow, at some distance from the house. It was already nine o'clock. There was a full moon to be sure, but we were tired. Every limb and joint was aching. It seemed an utter impossibility to go a step further. We sat down upon the piazza.

"Well, let us take a philosophical view of the subject—which do you suppose will be the greater sufferers, we in carrying them their suppers, or they in going without?"

"If it comes to that, my present feeling is that we shall be the greater sufferers.

"Then don't let's go." There was a pause, broken by three distinct bleatings, following each other in quick succession.

"But thirst is a terrible thing to endure."

"And I suppose they have had no drink since morning." [Continued on page 217, this No.

A SPICY STORY.

THERE was a knot of sea captains in a store at Honolulu, the keeper of which had just bought a barrel of black pepper. Old Capt. ——, of Salem, came in, and seeing the pepper, took a handful of it.

"What do you buy such stuff as that for?" said he to the storekeeper, "it's half peas."

"Peas!" replied the storekeeper, "there isn't a pea in it."

Taking up a handful as he spoke, he appealed to the company. They all looked at it, and plunged their hands into the barrel, and bit a kernel or so, and then gave it as their universal opinion that there wasn't a pea in it.

"I tell you there is," said the old captain, again scooping up a handful, "and I'll bet a dollar on it."

The old Boston argument all over the world. They took him up.

"Well," said he, "spell that," pointing to the word "p-e-p-p-e-r," painted on the side of the barrel; "if that isn't half p's, then I'm no judge, that's all."

The bet was paid.

THE Rev. Mr. Barnham (author of the famous "Ingoldsby Legends") used to tell a story of the complete discomfiture of a wit of no inferior order, by a message politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl:—"If you please, Mr. Jones, mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny."

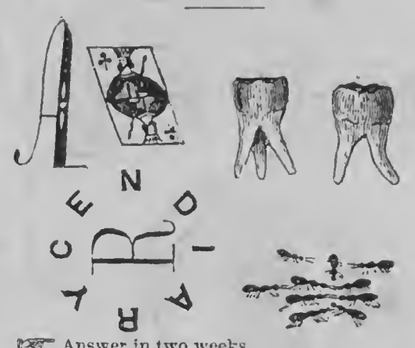
AN exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ, says:—"When he played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven purps in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

IT is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

"THE light of other days"—pitch-pine torches and dipped candles.

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 35 letters.
My 25, 5, 32, 8, 35 is a person's name.
My 21, 1, 16, 13, 10 signifies form.
My 22, 34, 14, 25 is a house.
My 4, 23, 6 is something men use.
My 9, 15, 35, 3, 18, 19, 2 means to risk.
My 7, 31, 18, 11 is an awkward fellow.
My 33, 30, 19, 27 is an adverb.
My 29, 20, 11, 2, 19, 17 is an Editor of the Rural.
My 26, 5, 24, 14 is a round body.
My 12, 27, 32 is a pronoun.
My whole is a proverb. J. G. PEARSON.
Seneca Co., N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Nehw hte dolcus moec negiswep awndor,
Nad hiwt sankerde rudohs het kye,
Neth meos riechgen yar fo gitshuln
Somfr teh bainwor htribg no gihh.

Os newh roswor rathges ro'e su,
Dan sit gmool sibd yjo trapde,
Mose ribthg pohe t'eath nest ot reech su,
Morsf het albnrow fo eth tearh.

ETHEL AND CLAIRE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

WHAT is the area of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle whose radius is one hundred rods.

Butte Des Morts, Wis. H. WILCOX.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 909.

Answer to Historical Enigma:—He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread.

Answer to Anagram:

Float on! float on! through the azure tide,
Oh! beautiful moon, that seem'st to glide
Like fairy boat, with thy silver sail,
Wooing the breath of the rising gale;
Float on! float on! in thy graceful state,
And bear to its haven thy mystic freight.

Answer to Question:—4128.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

WHEN SHALL GRASS BE CUT?

THIS question is of the highest importance. It has been discussed at State Fairs and Clubs, but with little agreement in the answer. One point, however, must be conceded, that it should be cut when it contains the greatest amount of nutriment. But opinions of practical farmers seem to differ widely as to when this point in its growth is reached. Some say the seed should be ripe enough to grow, but not to shell; others that the seed should merely form, but not ripen; others that it should not form at all, but only reach the blossom; still others say that when the seed is fully ripe the stalk is more valuable, per weight, for such maturity.

Let us see if chemistry furnishes any solution of this question. EMIL WOLFF, analytical and agricultural chemist in the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, has published a great number of analyses, among them the following:

	Red clover in flower.	Red clover for seed.
Flesh formers	18.4	9.4
Heat and fat producers	28.3	20.3
Woody fiber	30.4	48.
Ash	6.2	5.6
Water	16.7	16.7
Total	100	100

	Swedish clover in flower.	Swedish clover for seed.
Flesh formers	15.8	10.2
Heat and fat producers	29.2	23.1
Woody fiber	30.5	45.
Ash	8.3	5.
Water	16.7	16.7
Total	100	100

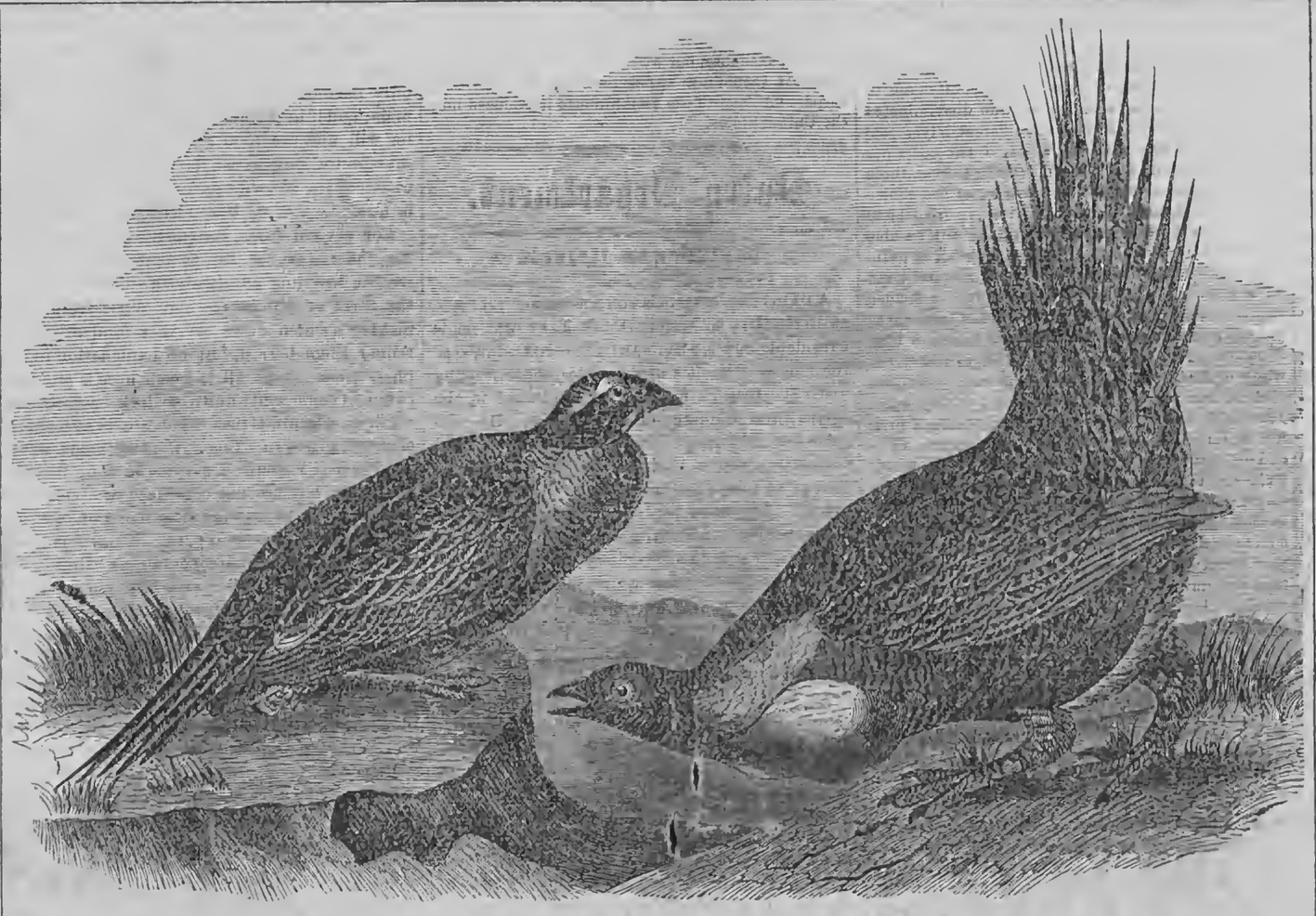
	Meadow hay.	Aftermath.
Flesh formers	8.2	9.5
Heat and fat producers	41.3	45.7
Woody fiber	30.	24.
Ash	6.2	6.5
Water	14.3	14.3
Total	100	100

In an analysis of grass before blooming and another at the end of blooming, it was found to contain about two per cent. more nutriment at the latter period. These are analyses of grasses grown in Europe, but it is difficult to see how this question could be affected by that fact. There might be more or less nutriment in the same grass grown in Europe than in America, but it would not affect the law of its development, it would not change the period of its greatest nutriment. And it is quite evident, from the above analyses, that the ripening of the seed decreases the amount of food in the stalk. When the leaves of trees have attained their full formation the bark receives a copious supply of starch, which substance disappears from the cells of the leaf and leaf stalk, (LIEBIG;) and by analysis of the leaves, they are found, before their fall, to have lost most of their organic and inorganic constituents. These have passed down into the tree for future use. And the same reflux of the food constituents of the grasses seems to take place. On the ripening of the stalk they pass back to the root and remain as a store for future growth. After the seed ripens in the grasses, the stalk gradually withers, and nothing is left but woody fiber. The ripening of the seed is effected by absorption of the food constituents of the stalks. And at the end of blooming, or perhaps at the beginning, the stalk, probably, contains all the nutriment of stalk and seed at maturity. The juice in the sugar maple is said to have lost its sweetness when the flowers are matured; and in the sugar cane and beet root, the sugar becomes less as the plant begins to blossom. It is well known that sugar can be made from the juice of the corn stalk just before blooming, but not after the formation of the seed. After ripening, the stalk is, principally, woody fiber, but is more valuable than grass at the same period, as corn is an annual plant, and its nutriment does not return to the root, as is the case with the perennial grasses.

The grasses are grown and preserved for their stalks and leaves, and should be cut and cured when in greatest perfection. It will be seen, by the analysis, that aftermath has several per cent. more of nutriment than meadow hay, and this corresponds with experiment. Farmers have found that young animals thrive better on the aftermath secured in good condition, than on the regular crop. This result has, no doubt, been occasioned by the too prevalent custom of cutting grass when nearly ripe. Vegetable physiology, chemical analysis and all the most careful experiments, point to the period of blooming as the true time for cutting grass. The cutting should begin with this period and end before the flowering is past. Then the juices in the stalk and leaves are in highest perfection, containing all the nutriment for developing the seed, and in just that succulent condition which renders it most easily assimilated by the animal.

To demonstrate this matter to the satisfaction of American farmers, thorough analyses should be made of all our principal grasses at the several stages of growth, and when fully ripe. This most important matter should engage the attention of our State Society, and especially of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Careful data and authoritative opinions generally diffused on this subject, would save millions of dollars annually to the farmers of this State alone.—S.

IN France cows are estimated to yield only about an average of 550 quarts of milk a year, or about one-half as much as in England.



COCK OF THE PLAINS—(Centrocercus Urophasianus.)

IN the preceding illustration is presented a spirited picture of a male and female of the grouse family, peculiar to the plains of the West. They occupy a leading position in D. G. ELLIOT'S description of the "game birds of the United States." In its manner of flying it resembles closely the common partridge of the Eastern and Central States as it does also in its selection of the trunk of some prostrate tree whereon to perform its amatory perambulations when engaged in what is familiarly known as drumming. The principal food of these birds in the summer season consists of the leaves of the artemesia, whose bitterness is such as to render their flesh strong and unpalatable, but in autumn their diet is changed to the pulpy-leaved thorn when their flesh becomes delicately flavored and desirable. This bird courts the solitude of the plains or groves where the female constructs her rude nest and performs the patient labors of incubation. The hens lay about sixteen eggs of a dark brown color, spotted on the layer-end with chocolate. The time of incubation is about the same as the common barn yard fowl. The chicks pass at once from the shell and nest and never return to it—as a home.

UNDERDRAINING LAND—EFFECTS.

IT is an opinion fast gaining ground among farmers, that underdraining their land, though costly, is one of the most profitable investments they can make. Experiments in drainage have abundantly tested and proved its utility both as a promoter of vegetable growth and a protection against the influence of drouth. On this point Mr. WARING, an engineer of much experience in the business of land drainage, remarks:—"During the hottest weather there is a great amount of water in the atmosphere, which has been evaporated from the earth by heat, and which is held by heat in the form of vapor. When this vapor comes in contact with bodies sufficiently cooler than itself, they take away its heat and the vapor contracts to the liquid form (condenses) and is at once deposited as dew on the surface of cooler substances. The familiar example of a cold pitcher, which seems to *sweat* in hot weather, while it is only absorbing heat from the air, and causing the vapor of the air to be deposited in a liquid form, is an illustration of this law of condensation.

So when water is removed from the soil the spaces between its particles (which before drainage has been filled with water,) are occupied by air, and to a greater or less extent, owing to the motion of the air above the surface caused by winds, and to the effect of changes of temperature below the surface; this air is constantly changing, and that which enters from above charged with vapor gives up its heat, and therefore its moisture, both of which are absorbed by the lower and cooler soil. In consequence of this action, especially when the surface of the soil is kept in a loose condition, so as to admit the air freely, drained lands withstand drouth better than undrained lands.

To a certain extent the same effect, although in a less degree, results from thorough cultivation. If any one doubts this, let him make an experiment of stirring the soil in one field and not doing so in another adjoining. He will find the unstirred ground baked hard, so that frequently there is scarcely any moisture discernable down eight or ten inches, while the ground which has been stirred or cultivated, frequently is moist almost to the surface."

ROCKS OF OFFENSE—STUMBLING.

A RAMBLE among the farms of almost any section will disclose the fact that but a small portion of their owners secure all the advantages which the soil they cultivate is susceptible of conferring. This is especially noticeable in districts where the surface of the land is dotted over with rocks or stone too ponderous to be removed bodily with unaided hands. These are, emphatically, "rocks of offense and stones of stumbling," whether found in the grain field or in the meadow, yet there they are allowed to remain year in and year out, accumulating around them aggressive clumps of thistles and briars, from the seed and roots of which other portions of the farm are infested and rendered less productive. These annoyances might be readily and profitably abated if the farmer would only "find time" to pay his respects to them in a suitable manner. The rocks will readily yield to an application of drill and powder and furnish excellent material for fences, which, rightly constructed, will last till "the crack of doom." These, once removed, the plow and cultivator will make short work with the parasitical briars and thistles which found shelter and immunity from harm under their protection. The labor necessary to accomplish this work of improvement will find ample remuneration in the increased yield of grain and other products and the augmented value imparted to farms thus relieved of impediments to clean cultivation.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Prolific Grain—A California Yield.

"RURAL READER" writing from Vacaville, Solano Co., Cal., says:—"I have seen a statement that some farmer has raised from three grains of barley some 500 in return. As our barley harvest is just commencing, I have concluded to head the Eastern farmer. I have counted the returns from five grains. From one grain, nine stalks, yield 413 returns—where our friend's nine stalks yielded 185. Eighteen stalks, from one grain, yield 1,243; 12 stalks from one grain, yield 590; 20 stalks from one grain, yield 1,398; 20 stalks from another grain, yield 1,411. I will do as our friend undoubtedly did, take the three best from three grains. We get 58 stalks and 4,052 returns from the three.

As to the crops in California they are generally good as far as I know, although I do not think the two counties set down as second and third for wheat raising, will yield this year over one-half the amount they did in 1866."

White Farming at the South.

OUR * correspondent writes:—"The West Georgia Gazette scouts as ridiculous twaddle, that the white man at the South cannot stand the continuous labor necessary to make cotton! It says:—'The best crop of corn, and cotton, we saw last year—and conceded by all who saw it to be the best in Middle Georgia—was grown on the plantation of LEWIS BEACHAM of Laurens Co., by his four sons, assisted three months of the time by one negro man. The product of this farm of half hummock land was 10 bales of cotton, 1,500 bushels of corn, and 16 stacks of fodder, besides a large crop of cane and potatoes.'

"What an improvement on the days of Slavery, when the farmer's son, cigar in mouth, rode ahead in his buggy, while a negro followed with a little cotton in a rickety mule cart, on the way to the village store to make a trade. Verily, the day is approaching when the South will be blessed by the labor of its own white hands."

Veterinary—Horn Distemper—Ringbone.

E. H. writes:—"I take the position that horn distemper is a disease, and not lack of food, shelter, &c., in consequence of which the animal under its influence becomes lean, dispirited, and death subsequently ensues from its effects unless proper remedies are used. My remedy for a full grown animal is one teacupful of soft soap, one of salt, and one of strong vinegar mixed together. With this I bathe the horns and spine to the roots of the tail. In very bad cases repeat in the course of five or six days. I disapprove boring the horn in any case."

"A FARMER" writes for the RURAL—"I think ringbone in horses can be cured even in its advanced stages. I have seen my father cure a horse of ringbone that had walked on three legs, on account of it, more than twelve months. He became perfectly sound. The following is the recipe:—Half an ounce of red precipitate; half do. blue stone; half a pint of turpentine. Mix together and apply once a day. Keep the hoof greased."

Floors for Hog Pens.

"A FARMER" writes from Cortland Co., N. Y., as follows:—"Say to 'A,' of Grattan, Mich., that I built a new hog pen two years since, and that I made inquiry of several farmers about concrete or grout floors, and learned that in every instance they had failed. It was claimed that the liquid from the hogs killed the life of the lime (water lime, which is the best for such purpose,) and it became soft and would tread up. I paved mine with cobble stone, like a street pavement, and the hogs rooted it up, and I am thankful they did, for it was a hard task to clean it (quite an important item in a stable floor.) I then put a plank floor on top of the pavement, which I think is best, all things considered."

Wheat for Seeding.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canada Farmer, in discussing the subject of wheat growing, makes several points which may prove valuable to some of our readers. It is assumed that the best soil for wheat is that in which clay predominates, but to ensure a crop the land must be naturally or artificially drained. Arable land requires for a full development of its resources a crop of fall wheat in the system of rotation. The selecting and preparation of seed wheat is of great importance, yet rarely receives any attention. Seed wheat should be tested by immersion in water, as the imperfect grain will float on the surface, and is thus severed from that suitable for sowing. These floating grains are those infested with fungi or parasites, and though light enough to float, have still sufficient vitality to germinate and reproduce the pests which diminish the quantity and vitiate the quality of the wheat crop. After the floating grains are removed turn the water off and give the seed a good coating of lime, which will render innoxious any smut which may adhere to the wheat. These precautions taken, it is assumed that a crop of clean wheat may be safely relied upon. The suggestion is worthy of trial.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

REPORTS OF GREAT FLEECES.

In our articles on Weights of Fleeces and on Samples of Wool, in this number, will be found some remarkable statements,—for example, that a three-year old ram has produced three fleeces, weighing respectively 21 lbs., 27 lbs., and 30 lbs.—in the aggregate 78 lbs! In another case, ewes, the immediate descendants of a lot of "old culls," have yielded fleeces of 14, 15, and 16 lbs. —one two-year old ewe reaching 16 lbs. 14 oz! The statement of the owner is the only proof offered in either case.

We have on a former occasion expressed the decided opinion that all accounts of extraordinary fleeces, come from whom they may, should not be sent for publication without being accompanied by *proof*—such proof as the statements of respectable and disinterested men that they were present at the shearing and saw the wool taken off, done up and weighed by tested and accurate steelyards or scales. They should also state whether the wool appeared to contain any unusual amount of dirt or other extraneous substances besides the natural yolk. If the fleeces are those of tegs, their ages at shearing should be stated,—if of older sheep, the date of the previous shearing should be given. It is far better to give *proofs* on both these points also, if it is practicable.

No man, in our judgment, is above taking these precautions to support his own assertions, when he voluntarily uses a public journal to proclaim very unusual facts—facts which he expects to inure to his pecuniary benefit and reputation as a breeder—to thousands of persons who are wholly unacquainted with him. Wool Growers' Associations generally require that sheep, when premiums are awarded on fleeces, be sheared publicly on their Fair grounds, and they usually require all persons indiscriminately to furnish *affidavits* of the age of each fleece. Why should he who seeks the same object by a different road, not be required to submit to equivalent conditions? They are no more derogatory—and certainly are quite as necessary to guard against unfairness and falsehood—in the latter case as in the former. They present the only mode in which the respectable and successful breeder can obtain the proper credit of his own improvements and the benefits accruing from that credit. Of what use is it to him to declare to the public that he has secured such and such results, when a lying braggart can immediately publish a claim to greater results, and when both statements go alike unsupported—as the mere declarations of *owners*—to readers, ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom have no means of knowing anything about the veracity of either?

Is it said that the editor who publishes the statements should make the proper discrimination, and publish only those of veracious men? How is the editor of a journal which has, say, seventy thousand subscribers and four times as many readers, scattered through the whole United States, to know every one of these who chooses to address him? Shall he, then, arrogate to decide, merely from what *he* considers the probabilities of the case, whether the assertions are true or false? Who can determine the precise boundaries where probability ceases, and improbability commences? And who has constituted editors the arbiters on such questions —questions which involve the interests, rights and character of persons whom they know nothing about?

Every sheep breeder can easily have witnesses of his shearings at his own barn, without derogating any more from his dignity or self-respect than he would do in shearing them at a State or County Fair. He can invite in his respectable neighbors,—and, better still, he can give public neighborhood notice of his time of shearing, allowing all who choose to be present. We confess we esteem such a course vastly more dignified, and more *modest*—after he has declined or omitted to meet his rivals on a public Fair ground—than it is for him to shear his sheep in private, and then come before the public with his own unsupported individual statements of his monster fleeces. We do not insist that this is absolutely necessary when only ordinary results are claimed. But when strangers are treated with marvels, let them have the *proofs!*

We do not say that we will not hereafter publish the unsupported statements of owners in regard to the weight of fleeces,—but we do say that if we publish any such, where the weights given are extraordinary, or wear any appearance of improbability, we wish it distinctly understood that their appearance in our columns is not to be received as any proof that we believe them, or expect others to believe them.

These remarks are intended to be general in their application and not leveled at particular individuals,—though, in the beginning of this article, we cited two cases as illustrations of the style of statements on which we have commented. The persons referred to may have failed to furnish the testimony herein called for, merely from the impression that it was unusual and unnecessary. We shall be happy to allow them to supply the omission, or to explain their inability to do so, if such is their wish.

WOOL SHRINKAGE, MANUFACTURE, &c.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

Hon. H. S. RANDALL—*Dear Sir:* Having received numerous letters of inquiry in regard to wool and the manufacture of wool, caused by a few remarks made by me at the Wool Growers' Meeting held in this city in May, and which were reported in the RURAL of May 25th, I would ask a small space for explanations and answers. Although willing to answer all reasonable inquiries, I find it encroaches too much on my time to answer each individual, and will therefore consolidate my replies and ask you to publish them in the RURAL. Wool buyers are asking me why I do not endorse the resolutions adopted at their Convention held in Rochester April 19th, 1867. To them I would say that I consider some of their suggestions good, while others are entirely superfluous and such as no buyer or seller will adhere to longer than for his interest. If Mr. A. or B, although a good judge of wool and careful buyer, can make more money by the purchase of a lot of wool with strings forty times around each fleece, than he can by the purchase of another lot with strings only twice around, he will prefer to take the lot with the excess of twine, all resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, if Mr. Farmer thinks that his wool will bring him more without strings, he will so put it in the market.

In regard to unwashed wool, one-third deduction is as near what it should be on the average as any figure; but I hold that no fixed rule can be made that will do justice to all parties,—for while A. may have wool that should have a deduction of at least one-half made on it, owing to an excess of yolk and dirt, his neighbor B. may have so kept his sheep that a deduction of one-fourth might be more than should be made. Every buyer should be a good judge enough of wool to make his own rules to govern his purchases. Many, in allusion to a statement made by me at the Auburn meeting, have asked why is wool from sections where the water is soft cleaner, than that from limestone or hard water sections? This question I might answer by asking another, (as I only referred to washed wool.) Why is soft water better than hard for any washing purpose? In answer to inquiries why wool can, as I stated, be purchased in Michigan to better advantage to the manufacturer than here and in some other sections, I wish only to be understood as referring to buyers who are well posted and who discriminate between a good and bad conditioned article. Wool there is all taken to market before being sold, and he who discriminates most gets the best, while an indifferent buyer gets what the first does not want, at one or two cents per pound less, while the actual difference is from three to eight cents per pound. In speaking of the choice wool of Michigan, I would not advise any uninitiated buyer to go there with the idea that he will be able to make a fortune in the purchase of wool of uninformed growers,—for I consider a man who has lived a few years in the Badger State, as a farmer, a decided improvement upon the trading Yankee, and sharp enough to match any one who may go to buy of him. Wool raised on sandy soils, like those of nearly the whole of Michigan, is generally more free from animal oil than that which is grown on heavy or clay lands. I have also found that wool raised on the large prairies of Illinois has less strength than Michigan, Ohio and Eastern State wools. I will not now try to explain why this is so, but leave the question for some future occasion, or to some one more able than myself to offer the correct solution. I will only say that it is a fact which I have noticed in an experience of more than twenty-five years in manufacturing. Why should tags and unwashed, dead wool not be put inside of fleeces? For several reasons, among which is the one that the purchaser can form but a poor idea of what he is buying, as all is hid from view and he is obliged to depend entirely upon information obtained from the seller as to the amount thus put in. I find such information is not at all times to be depended upon; and when detected, he claims that he knows nothing about it and charges all upon the shearer, the boys, or the hired man.

Old wool is worth more than new for some reasons, among which are the following:—It takes color much better, especially where bright and fancy dyes are required: it works better and wastes less in carding; and it makes firmer cloth than can be made from the same quality of new wool. If two or three years old it is all the better.

Several have made inquiries about the use of Shoddy, of what and into what it is manufactured. Although I never owned or used a pound of it, I have seen much of it made and used. Shoddy is made from old rags which are torn by machinery for that purpose, (not as some suppose of Yankee origin,) and are thus brought back to wool much reduced in length and strength. It is mixed with wool before carding, and thus becomes thoroughly incorporated with the fabric, and must of course lessen the value of cloth for service in proportion to the amount used. Another article much used in the adulteration of cloth, and the use of which I consider worse on the part of the manufacturer than the stuffing of fleeces with dead wool by the farmer, is termed shearings. It is made in all factories, and is largely imported from Germany and France. It is felted into cloth while being fulled, and is merely an outside covering which is soon found at the lower part of the garment, between the outside and the lining. This is supposed by many to be shoddy, but is much worse and can be detected by rubbing the cloth over white paper.

I have thus endeavored to point out a few of those wrongs, on all sides, which cause the habitual cry, "Cheats in all trades but ours."

Yours truly, WILLIAM HAYDEN.

[Without endorsing all of Mr. HAYDEN'S views, we publish with pleasure the opinions of a manufacturer of experience and conceded integrity on the important topics referred to in the above letter. We should be glad to hear from other manufacturers on the same class of subjects. If, for example, there is a single intelligent man among them who claims that a uniform and arbitrary rate of shrinkage (one-third) on unwashed wool is just to the producer, we invite him to give his reasons in these columns.—ED.]

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WOOL SAMPLES.—T. A. BEMUS, North East, Pa., 11 samples. Five from ewes, ranging from good to excellent in quality—length varying from 1⅞ in. to 3 in. Three from tegs, quality good, length from 2¾ to a trifle over 3 in. Ram No. 1, quality good, length 2¾ in., fleece 20 lbs. Ram No. 2, quality good, length 2⅞ in., fleece 19¼ lbs. Ram teg, quality very fine and style considerably superior to preceding rams; length 2¾ in., fleece 13¾ lbs.

J. L. HOLDEN, New Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., Infantado ram "Holden's Dew Drop," got by Dew Drop owned by JOHN SHELDON & SONS, Moscow, N. Y., out of ewe bred by NATHAN CUSHING of Vermont. Received first prize at Allegany Co. Fair last fall. Three years old. Fleece 20 lbs. Carcass 93 lbs.; wool 2½ in. long; of good quality and style; yolk very abundant and yellow.

Dr. THEODORE N. DAVISSON, Jeffersonton, Culpepper Co., Va. Sample from his pure-blood Silesian ewe "Elderdown," 1¾ in. long; yolk moderate in amount and of a pale gold tint; fineness and style exquisite, and equal to that of picklock German wool. Dr. D. offers, in the Warrenton Index, $10 for a fleece exceeding it in fineness and style, grown in Eastern Virginia. It may be equaled among the old "Washington Co." wools, so-called, but probably not elsewhere in the United States.

JOHN BARKER & SON, North Granville, N. Y. Three samples from "Barker's Profit." The owners write us that "the weight of his first fleece was 21 lbs., the second 27 lbs., and the third 30 lbs.—one year and four days' growth." Mr. B. adds:—"I think his stock can't be beat for quantity and quality.' If he can, who owns the buck?" One of the samples is a trifle over 2 in. long, the others from 2 3-16 to 2¼ in. long; quality and style fair for so heavy fleeced an animal; yolk yellow, abundant, but not extraordinarily so. We cannot reply to Mr. BARKER'S question, without first knowing something about the stock of his ram.

WEIGHTS OF FLEECES.—JOHN S. GOE, Brownsville, Pa., gives us the following as the products of his Merino flock: Eight ewes produced each 6 lbs. 8 oz. wool; eight from 6 lbs. 1 oz. to 6 lbs. 14 oz.; forty-five from 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 15 oz.; one 7 lbs.; one 7 lbs. 11 oz.; one 8 lbs.; one 9 lbs; one teg 7 lbs. 3 oz. (carcass 35 lbs. Ram tegs 9 lbs. 10 oz.; 10 lbs. 2 oz.; 10 lbs. 8 oz.; 10 lbs. 14 oz.; 11 lbs.

WM. F. BARBER, Castleton, Vt., gives the following as the clip of ten ewes, consisting of "old culls from his brother's flock" and their progeny: Tegs,—13 lbs., 13 lbs. 7 ozs., 11 lbs., 11 lbs., 10 lbs. 4 ozs. Two year olds,—14 lbs., 14 lbs. 4 ozs., 16 lbs. 14 ozs., 13 lbs. 13 ozs., 15 lbs 12 ozs. Three year olds,—9 lbs. 10 ozs., 10 lbs. Five year old —10 lbs. Twelve year old,—9 lbs. 6 ozs. All have lambs but the yearlings.

NEW IMPORTATION OF SILESIAN MERINOS.—We stated some weeks since that WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of Red Hook, N. Y., had sent out to Germany for a number of fine wooled Merinos to add to his present choice flock. Twenty have now arrived, and eighteen more are expected soon. That they were selected by CARL HEYNE would be a sufficient warrant of their excellence, but we learn from a reliable judge, who has seen those which have arrived, that they surpass all sheep of the kind hitherto introduced into the United States.

Dairy Department.

DAIRYING IN ILLINOIS.

A DAIRYMEN'S Association was recently formed at Elgin, Ill., of which Dr. J. TAFT was made President. Judge SYLVANUS WILCOX addressed the Convention at Considerable length, setting forth the reasons for making a change in the agricultural industry of that region. He said grain growing was getting to be an uncertain and non-remunerative business, and it was time a change of products was made to a considerable extent. The dairy business seemed to promise the surest and most munificent returns; hence the formation of the Association he was addressing. About twelve years ago attention was turned to stock raising in that vicinity, and the result had been much more auspicious than could have been expected by the pioneers of the movement. It was assumed that within a radius of five miles, Elgin being the central point, two million of gallons of milk were now produced annually, and twice that amount within a radius of ten miles. This milk represented a cash value of fully $500,000.

It was asserted that, by the factory system of disposing of the milk, farmers saved fully four cents on a gallon compared with what they would get were they to continue the old plan of shipping to Chicago. Winter dairying was regarded with favor; for, though the milk cost more, it brought a correspondingly higher price. The discussions took a wide range, embracing the best quality of dairy stock, the manner of feeding and housing the cows, care of dairy implements and the like. Cleanliness, in all pertaining to the business was deemed an essential element of success. Proper care of stock, supplying comfortable shelter in winter, plenty of good feed and pure water were conditions of success. If any of these were wanting or but partially supplied, there would be a corresponding diminution in the products of the dairy, and by consequence, of the profits also. Dairying in the West is assuming the position formerly monopolized by corn and wheat.

RAISING HEIFERS FOR THE DAIRY.

THIS subject has been discussed at the meetings of farmers, at State Fairs and Clubs, and generally determined to be of such paramount importance to the dairyman that he could not afford to depend upon purchasing his young cows in the market. As it costs no more to keep a good than a poor cow, and the product is usually double, too careful attention cannot be given to this matter. And in reference to economy, it may confidently be said, that if a farmer cannot afford to raise heifers, which become cows at two years old, then he cannot afford to raise any ordinary farm stock whatever; for a young two-years-old cow is worth more than a steer of the same age, and worth more than any animal or animals that can be raised for the same money. The real question is not whether you can buy a young cow for less money than you can raise her, but whether you can buy a *first-rate animal* cheaper than you can raise her. As heifers are ordinarily raised, they have not vitality and maturity enough to become cows when two years old. But under the hand of an intelligent and careful farmer she is rounded out into full and beautiful proportions, and becomes a profitable milker, even the first season. When only the best milkers are bred from, with a bull also from the best milking family, the result is very certain to be satisfactory. And a heifer calf from a poor or ordinary milker should not be raised, unless the bull has a remarkable milking pedigree. These things can all be cared for when the dairyman raises his own cows. But our chief object was to call attention of farmers to the

PHILOSOPHY OF FEEDING.

The exact effect produced by the various kinds of food used in growing the young and sustaining the mature animal, has not been so minutely determined, practically, by scientific men, as it deserves to have been. Yet there is much more known upon this subject than has ever been practically applied by the general stock raiser, and which when understood and applied will enable him to accomplish a higher result. The animal system is made up principally of muscles, bones and fat. Now, if we know what food will build up each of these parts of the system, we can feed intelligently. We must bear in mind, that "like produces like." That constituent of food which produces fat will not produce muscle, and *vice versa*. We must seek a food containing chemically the same constituents as the parts of the animal we wish to build up. In short, the intelligent feeder must know just what effect he wishes to produce by feeding, and what food will most economically accomplish his object. Animal muscle, lean meat, (fibrin,) has the same chemical composition as the *gluten* of our grains, or the *casein* in beans, peas and flax seed. The bones contain, besides gelatin (which is similar to gluten) phosphate of lime, some carbonate of lime, magnesia, soda, potash and common salt. The fat of animals is chemically identical with the oil or fat of our grains and grasses, and differs but little also from the starch, gum and sugar contained in them; but contains no nitrogen, only carbon and water. Thus we see that the animal economy produces very few chemical changes in its food, but simply appropriates what is found ready formed to its use. The vegetable elaborates and prepares and the animal appropriates.

When this is fully understood by the feeder, he will not expect by feeding sugar or starch to produce muscle, and consequently, will avoid feeding whey, or any other refuse containing only partial nourishment, alone to young animals; and if he wishes to produce fat principally he will not use food rich only in nitrogen or muscle forming principles. A practical application of the knowledge we now possess is what is needed. Let us illustrate by a case in point.

For several years, statements have been going the rounds of the agricultural press, that feeding breeding animals with sugar or sweet in the form of skimmings and refuse from sirup making (which cows are very fond of) would render them barren, but no explanation of the phenomena. Still, all it needs here is an application of facts, well known, to draw a correct conclusion. All animal tissues contain, as an essential element, nitrogen. Sugar, fat, starch and water, are "non-nitrogenized components of the animal body, but are not organized or living substances." It is only the muscular and nervous systems that have sensation. The semen and ova of animals are nitrogenous or albuminous fluids, containing also soda and phosphate of lime, the essential elements of the young animal. It is held by some of the greatest animal chemists that "nitrogenized foods alone nourish the tissues." It is not difficult then, from these facts, to infer the reason that the carbonaceous food, such as sugar, should, when fed largely, render the female animal barren and the male impotent. This food, although it produces fat, produces no living muscle, nothing on which to build up the young animal. It is readily seen to what an important account this may be turned by the breeder of animals. In raising heifers, how important it is to produce a large and well formed muscular development, and to this end glutinous or albuminous food should be given.

FIRST CALF AT TWO YEARS OLD.

There is no doubt of the propriety of developing the milk secretions at as early a period as the maturity and strength of the heifer will permit, and it has been found by many of the best breeders that a better milker will be produced at four or five years old, when the first calf is borne at two than at three years. This point is maintained in an able paper by the Hon. L. F. ALLEN, published in the Transactions of the N. Y. Ag. Society for 1864, and this is emphatically our experience.

The great objection to making cows of heifers at two years has been that they usually make small cows, as they do not grow much afterwards. This objection will be obviated by following the hints given above, as the heifer will be as large at two years as is usual at three. Besides, as the effort has been principally to develop her frame and muscular system, she will have abundant strength and vitality for maternity. It is not even desirable to develop fat only moderately in heifers, and therefore food, containing much oil or a very large proportion of starch, should not be fed except in combination with more glutinous food. The calf should have mixed with its whey or refuse milk, cooked pea or bean meal, oil meal, oats or bran, all rich in gluten and phospate of lime—flesh and bone-forming nutriment. And afterwards, when extra food is given beyond grass or hay, the same materials should be used, taking care when practicable to mix oil and pea meal or bran to make it less fattening. Five dollars' worth of these foods given extra to each heifer will add more than double the amount to her value as a young cow. We believe that the future improvement of the dairy interest will principally depend upon the wise determination of the dairyman to breed and intelligently rear his own herd.—E. W. S.

MILK SICKNESS.—The Med. and Surg. Reporter says the cause of milk sickness is the white snake root on which cattle often feed. This discovery seems to have been made by three separate observers, at about the same time. One of them, Mr. William Jerry of Edwardsville, Ill., in 1860, gathered this plant by mistake for the nettle, and ate it as boiled greens. On the day following he was suddenly seized with violent trembling, prostration and faintness, and on the next day with vomiting and violent retching. He did not fully recover in five years, and in the mean time tried the plant on domestic animals, with similar results.

THE whole number of cattle in England, Wales, the Islands, Scotland and Ireland is 8,316,690; of sheep, 25,794,708; pigs, 3,800,399. Ireland has more cattle than England proper.

Rural Notes and Items.

CROP PROSPECTS—THE HARVEST.—In this region the corn crop has improved greatly within the last three weeks, indicating that, with a favorable autumn, the yield will be fully up to that of seasons commencing more auspiciously. The same is true of the potato, and should the rot not interfere the yield will be ample for the wants of the market. Haying has commenced with a burthen of grass, especially clover, rarely equalled. With good weather for gathering there will be little complaint of empty barns or starving stock the coming winter. The wheat fields are rapidly assuming the golden tint, and in some localities in this section the reaper is already in the field for action. The yield per acre generally will be largely in excess of that of the last year—the winter and the other enemies of this plant having done much less injury than is common from those sources of annoyance. In the Southern States the wheat crop has already been harvested—the acreage being largely in excess of that of last year, and the yield nearly double. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, show an increased acreage of wheat, over last year, of fully one-third and a prospective increase in yield of about eighty per cent. These flattering aspects may be modified somewhat by an unfavorable harvesting season, though there is nothing now apparent indicating such a contingency. With propitious weather for saving the crop, the granaries of the country will be filled to repletion at the close of the harvesting season.

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED HAND LOOM.—Farmers and others interested in reducing the cost of clothing to their families are referred to the advertisement of this loom, which we have heretofore commended to RURAL readers. The Farm and Fireside of Philadelphia, thus speaks of MENDENHALL'S valuable improvement:—"As a practical mechanic and mechanical expert, we have given close and continuous critical attention, for more than a year, to the practical performance of the 'Improved Mendenhall,' and freely confess we have found no feature to find fault with—everything to commend. So entirely simple, disorder of parts is nearly impossible. With so little friction, but trifling power is required to operate it. It weaves by simply turning a crank—a perfect automaton—swings the lathe, springs the treddle, flings the shuttle, unwinds the warp, winds up the woven cloth, and maintains the tension, never making a mismove; but making cloth of very superior quality, and of eight or nine different styles all on the same warp, at the rate of from 20 to 35 yards per day. The farmers mechanics, and all others wearing 'store clothes,' actually pay on the material of which they are made *six profits*, and the U. S. tax of six per cent., all of which accrue on the raw material between the time of its going out of the farmers' hands and returning to them in the form of cloth. The *Mendenhall Loom* saves to its proprietors all this, giving them a better quality of cloth at an average of less than two-thirds the cost of store material."

A GOOD STUMP MACHINE.—Since our last issue we have received two inquiries about stump machines—one from Columbia, S. C., and another from Jefferson county, N. Y. There are several stump machines in use in Western New York, and only a few weeks ago a trial of four different patents was had in Steuben county. The trial was witnessed by one of our associates, and noticed in the RURAL of May 18—the result being a victory for the Willis Machine, made by W. W. WILLIS of this city. Last week we attended a trial of the same machine in Greece, this county, and from what we then saw of its operation are satisfied that it is a superior machine, if not indeed the very best obtainable. We therefore refer all wanting a good stump machine to Mr. WILLIS.

HANGING GATES.—An engineer in India, where grate-posts find proverbially insecure bearings in the deep black soil, suggests a mode of hanging by which the strain of the gate's weight would be transferred from the top to the bottom of the post. The shank of the top hinge passes loosely through the gate post and fastens in an upright lever behind it, which hinges to the bottom of the post beneath the ground, and has its fulcrum against the post near the ground. The weight of the gate thus pulls on the upper end of the lever and pushes against its fulcrum near the ground, shortening the leverage of the strain by the whole distance between the two hinges of the gate. The whole pressure against the post is exerted close to the ground.

WISCONSIN CROPS—SCAB IN SHEEP.—W. J. B., Roaring Creek, writes:—"The crops in this section of the country look remarkably well, especially wheat, oats and grass, as the weather has been warm and wet since the first of June. Potatoes I think will be a failure on account of the potato bug. Many fields are completely covered already. Very little of the corn is large enough to hoe, on account of the lateness of the spring. Can any of the readers of the RURAL tell me a cure for scab on sheep, as there are many in the neighborhood that have it; and will sheep catch it by running together in summer?"

Dipping sheep in a decoction of tobacco is a sure cure for scab. Sound sheep running with infected ones in the summer will catch the disease.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We understand that Mr. GEORGE W. BUNGAY, editor and lyceum lecturer, has prepared an elaborate address on Agriculture, suitable for delivery at Agricultural Fairs. As speakers for Fairs are usually in demand at this season, we mention this for the information of officers of Agricultural Societies. Mr. B's address is 15 Laight street, New York.

WESTERN VIRGINIA ITEMS.—W. R. G., Creek's Mills, Va., writes in a business letter:—"The weather has been fine and the growing crop promises to be a good one. There has never been a finer prospect for all kinds of fruit. Live Stock is high and very little money to buy with. Our farmers and stock raisers are showing more energy than they used to. So much for the result of emancipation."

FLIES KILLING CATTLE.—Accounts from Austria are to the effect that swarms of poisonous flies have appeared in Transylvania, by which large numbers of cattle have been killed. Farmers are compelled to house their stock closely, while large fires are kept burning night and day around barns and sheds to ward off this new and unwelcome pest. The guards have great trouble in avoiding their venom.

IOWA STATE FAIR.—Several copies of the "Rules and Regulations and Premium List" of the 14th annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, have been received. The Fair opens on the first day of October, at Clinton, and continues four days.

HORTICULTURAL.

CUCUMBER BEETLE, (Galleruca Americana.)

The striped, lemon-colored cucumber bug, or more properly beetle, is familiar to gardeners, and is one of the most troublesome and destructive insects they have to contend with. Comparatively few, perhaps, are aware of the great amount of mischief caused by this beetle in its larva state, or know accurately the various changes it undergoes. We believe its history was first correctly traced by Dr. Asa Fitch, and his observations were published in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society for 1864. Having seen recently extensive depredations, not only by the beetle but also by its larva, we have drawn upon the article by Dr. Fitch for illustrations and matter, which will be useful to the cultivator of squash, melon and cucumber vines.

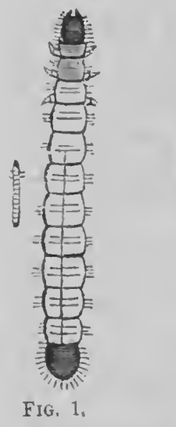


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

The larva of the beetle is represented in the above cut (Fig. 1,) as greatly magnified—the small figure on the left side showing its natural size. It is a soft, slender, cylindrical worm, slightly tapered towards its forward end. Its color is dull white, with head and last segment on its body black. When it is done feeding the worm forsakes the root, and forms a little cavity under ground by turning itself round and round in the same place and crowding the dirt outward until it becomes compacted on every side of it, forming a little lump of such firmness that it will not crumble or break asunder from any motion given to the earth around it by the hoe or plow. Inside of this cell the worm throws off its larva skin and becomes a pupa. In the above cut (Fig. 2,) the pupa is represented natural size and also magnified. Dr. F. remarks that he has no criterion to judge the time required for the larva to get its growth, but that they remain in their pupa form about a fortnight. It then appears a perfect beetle, as seen feeding on the vines.

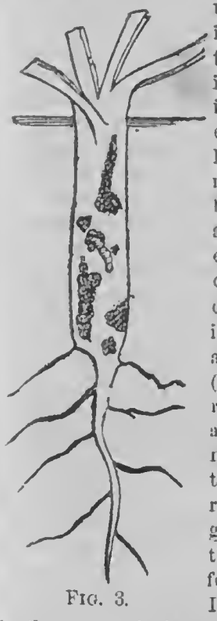


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 represents a root of cucumber or melon, of the natural size and structure, infested with the worm or larva of the beetle. Fig. 4 represents the beetle itself.

Fig. 4.

The larva or worm works, as the engraving shows, just below the surface of the earth, in the thick fleshy root which extends an inch or two downward before branching into the numerous lateral rootlets, boring into and eating the substance until the juices of the plant are sapped and it suddenly withers and dies. The worm also frequently consumes the sprouts of the seed, underground, so that the plants never appear, and the seedsman is usually blamed for having sold poor seed, when the real cause is the worm. But the most vexatious injury is done when the plants have attained considerable growth, when they have extended themselves several feet along the earth and have blossomed and set fruit. Suddenly the vines wither and die. On pulling them the worms are readily seen in the root, which appears withered and dead.

It will be seen that the cucumber beetle is a formidable enemy to the garden in all its forms—full as much, perhaps, in its larva state as in that of the beetle. The beetles come forth early in May, in this latitude, and subsist on other food until their favorite vines make their appearance. Then they attack these, depositing their eggs around them, which soon bring forth the larva to prey on the roots while the beetle eats the leaves. Our remedies against their depredations are few,—the best, probably, being a box having a cover of mosquito netting, to be set over the hill of vines. This will keep off the beetles, and doubtless the larva also, as the eggs cannot be deposited near the vines.

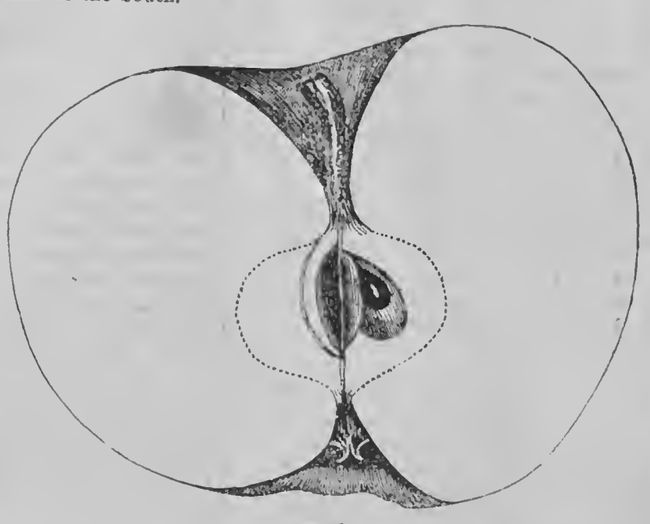
THINNING GRAPE VINES.

A recent article in the Rural described the mode of thinning the grapes in the clusters, all of which is well to be done by amateurs and persons of leisure, but for the practical cultivator of grapes the careful and judicious summer trimming of vines is of much more importance. With our soil and climate there is a constant tendency to an overgrowth of wood. It is our practice to remove all superfluous and unbearing new wood before the grapes are in blossom, and if necessary do it again, but not until after the grapes are well set. This method, with some shortening in of the longer shoots, with a view to give the grapes all the benefits of sun and air, adds materially to both quality and quantity, and aids earlier maturity.

Syracuse, N. Y. S. N. Holmes.

NEW APPLE FROM THE SOUTH.

We extract from Warder's American Pomology the following engraving and description of a new apple originating in North Carolina. It is placed in Class 1st, of flat apples, order second and irregular in form. The reader will notice that its season for ripening is several months later at the North than at the South.



Harris.

Harris.—This variety was received from North Carolina, and fruited for the first time in the North during 1866. In the South it is considered a summer and fall variety, being in season from August, and continuing for a long time. For specimens I am indebted to Doctor E. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Fruit, medium to large, oblate, angular; surface, smooth, yellow, faintly blushed; dots, scattered, minute, with rosy spots; basin, deep, abrupt, folded; eye, medium, rather open; cavity, deep, wavy, clear yellow; stem, medium to long; core, small, open, meeting the eye; axis, very short; seeds, numerous, angular; flesh, yellow, breaking, fine-grained, juicy; flavor, acid to sub-acid, spicy, agreeable. Use, table and kitchen. Season, October. Quality, good to very good.

ORCHARD CULTURE.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Alton (Ill.) Horticultural Society for reports of its proceedings. We extract therefrom the following on orchard culture:

Orchards in this climate until some years old are generally cultivated by the best orchardists. The apple orchard can be generally plowed annually, without danger. I have found the Fall Wine, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and perhaps one or two other varieties to injure by the bark bursting, when highly cultivated, but most varieties endure high culture well. In northern latitudes, however, even apple trees will winter kill under such treatment. Pear orchards are more subject to blight, when overgrown as young trees, and hence there is a tendency not to cultivate them annually. Cherry trees on account of overgrowth, are sometimes neglected. Peach orchards on account of their uncertainty as annual bearers are more capriciously treated.

A few rules, however, we think it will be admitted, should be followed in the care of nearly all orchards in this latitude and on this soil.

1. An orchard must be kept in a state of healthful growth to ensure good fruit.

2. Healthful growth is best insured by at least one plowing each year. Manure or mulch will produce the same result, but not so well.

3. The plowing should be done in April or May, and for the best results; when the orchard is fruiting, the surface should be kept stirred with the cultivator or harrows, as late as is safe.

4. There should be no plowing after the first of July; and except around the base of the trees (where a circle of two feet in diameter should be kept bare of all weeds or other shelter of borers,) it is better that a late growth of grass, &c., should be be permitted to grow up in fruiting orchards, to prevent the too rapid radiation of heat, which, when the surface of the ground is bare, is dangerous to fruit buds and blossoms.

5. Corn is the best crop to cultivate in a young orchard, unless it may be white beans. Potatoes are objectionable, because the digging of them stirs the ground and incites growth in the fall of the year. Small fruits may be grown in a young orchard before the time of its bearing with good results.

6. Red clover is probably the least injurious of crops not cultivated, especially if not removed from the orchard. On hilly ground where the surface washes, as in lower Egypt, it seems a necessary evil.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING.

The best season for planting, we think, is in the spring, the next best, the Farm and Fireside says, is the latter part of summer, in a favorable spell of weather. Some cultivators recommend to plant in the very driest time; this may be practicable, as they affirm it is; but the uninitiated are not willing to believe it. By planting in summer, the plants will bear a fair crop the ensuing season. Plants put in in the spring, may bear some fruit the same season; but not as a general rule. Select strong runners, never old plants. The runners should be prepared the summer previous by being layered, or stopped, as it is termed, by breaking off the extremity of the runner, after the first joint, and lay a stone on it, or drawing the soil up to the young plant. Strawberries are now generally planted in rows, varying from two to three feet wide, according to the ideas of the cultivator. If wide rows are adopted, the plantation may be kept longer in good bearing condition, by keeping the soil clean and well worked, removing the superfluous runners, and keeping the plants more in hills. Some extensive cultivators do not allow a plantation to remain more than three years until renewed; this is a wise method, as the soil is thereby renewed and a new rotation of crops carried out. Fabulous accounts daily meet the eye of the product per acre of a strawberry plantation; none of these are worth repeating, as the product will depend mainly on the treatment.

Wine Making and Temperance.—At a late meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers Association, a committee was appointed to gather facts and statistics upon the physical and moral influences of wine making in the United States. This committee is to report at the next annual meeting of the society. If the report is to the effect that grape growing and wine making are adverse to temperance and good morals, then the business ought to be abandoned.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Insects on Rose Bushes.—Whale oil soap and rain water, in the proportions of one to seven, sprinkled on rose and other bushes infested with the aphis, rose-bugs, slugs, &c., will prove effective in dispersing these pests. The mixture should be made with water at or near the boiling point.

California Oranges.—The California Farmer says that oranges, much superior in flavor to those grown upon the islands, are being plentifully produced in many sections of that State. The business promises to be a highly remunerative one.

The Silver Maple for Shade.—The Practical Farmer says that the silver or soft maple can be made to assume a close and compact form by being cut back two or three times while the top is being formed. It bears pruning well, grows rapidly, and is generally free from worms and parasitic nuisances.

The Currant Worm—Remedy.—A writer in the Cultivator tells how he disposed of currant worms on his bushes—currant and gooseberry. He says:—"Having a mixture already prepared for top-dressing corn, of one-third each of plaster, wood ashes and slaked lime, I covered my bushes with it shaking over and under them from my hand, and in one day's time every worm had fallen off upon the ground, dead or dying."

Transplanting Evergreens.—The Cultivator has a timely suggestion with reference to transplanting evergreens when young. In the early stages of their growth the limbs are low down, rendering it difficult to dig them up and plant them out again. To obviate this, it is proposed to raise the branches upward and fasten them to the trunk by means of a strap and buckle. This permits ready access to the roots—greatly facilitating the labor of raising the trees and replanting them.

Small Fruits.—It is a general subject of remark, in the public journals, Horticultural or otherwise, that the crop of small fruit in New York is quite limited. Occasionally a cherry tree is seen well loaded down, but, as a general rule, the amount of fruit is small and of an inferior quality. The promise of the plum crop is even less cheering. The currant—the red variety—is pretty generally a failure compared with the affluence of former years. Strawberries have proved an exception—the yield having been in excess of that of any year for a long time past.

Raspberries and Blackberries—Transplanting.—The Horticulturist says:—For the past two years we have annually planted out raspberry and blackberry plants in this month, July. We prepare our ground and then go to the rows from which to remove the plants, having a tub or pail with a little muddy water in it, dig the plants—half grown ones of this year—pinch off the ends about two inches, set the roots into the pail of muddy water, and from that to their permanent position. They rarely die, and generally produce a fair crop the next season.

Thinning Fruit.—The Germantown Telegraph closes an article on the subject of thinning out fruit as follows:—"It goes hard with some people to diminish the quantity of fruit upon their trees. Sometimes they plead want of time; but this is not admissible, for if they have not time to attend to the proper cultivation of fruit they should abandon it altogether. The real cause is their greediness. You can't make them believe that they are the gainers by destroying a portion of the crop, saying that Nature is the best judge as to the quantity of fruit. Such persons have no practical knowledge of fruit-raising, and the sooner they give it up the better it will be for them, their pockets and reputation."

Bugs on Vegetation.—J. F. C., —— sends us a vial with half a score of beetles or bugs which are operating extensively on his corn. Also a leaf of corn on which depredations have been committed. It is perforated as though riddled with small shot. The beetles belong, according to Dr. Fitch, to the Family *Melolonthidæ* and the Order *Coleoptera*—commonly known as the rose-bug. They are noticed as appearing occasionally in countless numbers on rose bushes, beans, peas and vines, and finally they assail the growing corn with great voracity. When the vegetation attacked occupies but a small space, patience and nimble hands may soon dispose of them, but when a large field is embraced in the scope of their operations to attempt their expulsion or destruction seems a hopeless task.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Eds. Rural:—There is such a call for recipes I will send those I use and know to be good. Every one don't live on a farm, where cream and buttermilk "grow," so these are for such as do not possess these luxuries:

Graham Bread.—For a loaf in a two quart pan—1⅞ qts. of Graham flour; ½ teacup of molasses; salt, and yeast to raise it; mix with sweet milk quite soft; do not knead at all; put it in the pan; wet a spoon with water and smooth it over. Let it rise, but not quite as much as if it were to be baked; put in a steamer and place over boiling water and steam 2½ hours, then bake half an hour. Those who have once eaten steamed bread will never bake it.

Old-fashioned New England Bannock.—Sift 2 teacups of rye meal with the same of corn meal; 3 tablespoons of molasses; salt; 1 teacup of cold water; the remainder of the wetting boiling water; mix quite stiff and spread in thin sheets upon buttered tins; mark in squares and bake. This is a good breakfast cake for those who like rye bread.

Pancakes.—1½ cups of milk; 1½ do. of sugar; 3 eggs; 1 nutmeg; 1 teaspoon salt; 1 do. of soda; flour enough to make very stiff. Drop from a spoon into hot lard and fry. Won't soak fat. Very nice for tea, eaten hot.

Pop Overs.—2 cups of milk; 2 eggs beaten light; 2½ cups of flour; piece of butter size of a nutmeg; butter 8 teacups for this quantity of batter, and bake 20 minutes. Must be eaten as soon as drawn from the oven. Serve with sweet sauce.

Aunt Sarah's Cake.—2 eggs; ½ cup of butter; 1 do. of molasses; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 cup of raisins; 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; citron; 2 tablespoons milk. Mix a little harder than for plain cake.

Molasses Cake.—1 teaspoon of cinnamon; 1 do. of cloves; 1 cup of molasses; 1 do. of hot water; 1 tablespoon of saleratus; 2 do. of butter. Mix not very hard. Bake slowly.

Cream Pie.—1 egg, beaten with 1 tablespoon of flour, 1½ cups of milk; sweeten to taste; a pinch of salt. Put this into a tin pail; set into a kettle of boiling water and stir till well cooked; when cool flavor with lemon. Line your pie plates with a very nice crust; sprinkle flour upon it and lay on another crust; bake, and then split and fill with the cream. This is for one pie.

Lemon Custard.—1 cup of sugar; yolks of 3 eggs; 2½ cups of sweet milk; 1 tablespoon of flour; grated rind, the juice and pulp of 1 lemon; a little salt. Bake with one crust. For the frosting, whites of 3 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and 5 tablespoons white sugar. Put on the pie when hot, and return to the oven five minutes.—E. F. Twichell, *So. Dedham, Mass.*

Barley Pudding—Excellent.—Soak pearl barley 24 hours or more; then boil it for two hours; during the last half hour or more, the raisins, having been added, should be cooking. Then treat it with eggs, milk, sugar and spice; as is done for rice pudding. This recipe has never before been published. The eggs may be omitted, if abundance of rich milk be added. Bake till moderately brown, and serve with sauce.—H. G.

Strawberry Pie.—Take your strawberries, after being hulled, place them in a deep dish—2 quarts of berries will make 3 pies—add to the berries 1½ teacups of maple-flavored sugar; with a desert spoon mash the berries and sugar together; make your crust as for other pies; fill your pie-plates with the berries as mixed; when full cover with braided crust, or in strips as for tarts. Bake in a quick oven, and you will have a delicious pie—far surpassing strawberry shortcake.—E. B. L., *Rochester, N. Y.*

Papering White-washed Walls.—J. E. R. P., Hornellsville.—You can make the paper stick on white-washed walls by dissolving glue in good strong vinegar and washing them with the solution. Heat till the glue is dissolved and then apply with a brush.

Green Corn—Curing.—A subscriber wants to know how to can green corn so that it will keep good. Who will respond?

CANNING FRUIT.

First—Can the fruit the same day it is gathered. More than half the secret of having fine preserved fruit lies in this simple direction.

Second—Never can fruit without adding as much sugar to it as you would to prepare it for the table. This is imperative, else your fruit will inevitably be leathery; cook it in, I should say, at the rate of one-quarter of a pound to every pound of fruit, at least; but taste and try, as I did, and when it suits your palate cease from all saccharine matter.

And now for the *modus operandi*:—Pare and extract the pit; cut into halves and plunge into cold water until ready to cook, else your peaches will be black; this, of course, does not apply to other kinds of fruit. Place your cans in any vessel where they can stand at least half way up in boiling hot water, which keep so until sealed. I usually take a large dripping-pan and put it on the top of the stove at one side, while my preserving kettle is on the other. Make your syrup and when it comes to a boil, put in your peaches and let them cook (if clings) until you can pierce with a piece of broom corn; if freestones, when the sirup boils up over them the first time, skim out and put into the cans. When the latter are full of the peaches, fill up with boiling hot sirup, wipe off the tops with a rag wet with cold water, being careful that no juice remains on them, then put on the covers, remove from the water to the stove hearth, and seal.

Everything must be hot from the beginning to the end—hot sirup, hot cans, hot fruit, hot sealing wax, and harder than all, hot and blowzy hands and faces just when the thermometer is at blood heat in the shade!

All small fruits are subjected to the same process, except that the rule for them is simply to allow them to come to a boil, and not remain longer in the sirup. Strawberries, to retain their color and flavor, require more sugar, and to be put into glass, stone, earthen, or anything but tin. The same is true of blackberries. Tomatoes I scald, peel, and then bring to a boil again, with a little salt added, when I put them in new tin, and seal. I have never been fortunate with glass or earthen. If stone jars are used be sure that you buy dark colored, well baked and glazed ones, not the yellow.—*Farmers' Advertiser.*

New Advertisements.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

WANTED—An Agent in Each Town and County in the United States, to introduce
SPEAR'S PRESERVING SOLUTION.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED!
This solution will preserve all kinds of Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, Cider, Milk, etc., without air-tighting and with or without sugar. It admits of keeping fruits, &c., in vessels of any size, and of using therefrom at intervals as wanted.
It will preserve milk sweet from 24 to 36 hours longer than it would naturally keep, causing it to furnish more cream in hot weather.
It is warranted perfectly healthful and effectual, and can be relied upon as being the cheapest and best method in the world for preserving fruits, &c. Full directions for using with each bottle. L. P. WORRALL,
General Agent, No. 91 Hudson St., New York City.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
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FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
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12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship George Shotton
In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:
OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₩ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₩ lb.
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YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₩ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
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We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
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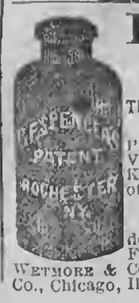

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AT CROQUET.

RALPH'S silver whistle is sounding, clear with the music of joy,
Calling laziness out of the langnor that drones on the summer breeze—
And glad faces like nature's own beauty, soft eyes that dare aught to annoy,
Seek loungingly laughing and smiling, the sward 'mid the whispering trees.
Shadowed by drooping willow and thick castanea leaves
That nestle in cool green edgings to the heart of the wooing day,
GOD'S heaven is peacefully brooding—a spirit that sorrow ne'er grieves,
Glinting sunshiny hopes through the branchlets that smile on our games of croquet.

The faces are moulded in softness, the eyes coquettishly bright,
Are the hearts more livingly haunted, JANIE, than yours and mine?—
Mine which treasures a golden summer GOD knows I can never forget,
When I drank those brimming goblets of love's rich fiery wine.
Yours would sink in oblivion's deepness the thoughts of something that's done—
A mocking demon's memories of days that have passed away,
Your face with its sparkling gladness is the mask you have dearly won—
—You said—? No, my green ball was clacking at merciless NELLIE'S croquet.

O JANIE, he never loved you—the heart that he gave for yours
Throbbed only with self's hard pulses, beat only for him, not you:
You were dazzled by dancing flashes that hid all the wiling lures—
You thought the polished marble to be life that was good and true.
But you found it colder than winter, aching only for soulless fame,
And freezing your best aspirations till you wrenched its falseness away:
Did you live in that flattering and feting of those so all-proud of his name?—
GOD help us! the world can't be driven as we drive the balls at croquet.

Ah, well: you were maddened with being all crushed to earth like this,
To remember the wealth you had bartered for the husks of an empty life:
The diamond that fettered your finger like a tell-tale lover's kiss
Seemed to sneer at your terrible heart-ache in that bitter, bitter strife,
Gleaming fiercely on him you had trusted with the holy truth of trust—
You are scarred with the searing story of that death-still summer day,
The withering, blighting summer, that bowed you low in the dust,—
Ah, to play with hearts earnest and loving is as easy as playing croquet.

Was the summer so blighting—so withering?—to *one* 't had been gladness and joy,
And treasured all sacredly precious were its dreams of a promised love:
They were only the idlest visions—they dazed but to bring me annoy—
'Twill have mattered little, it may be, when we greet one mother above.
O JANIE, there's some one up yonder, walking the beautiful street,
Yet so near in that infinite loving that holds us together for aye—
Let the soft breaths that whisper of heaven, of *her* pure life that there is so sweet,
Keep the soul strong that's guiding the mallet where the bridges o'erarch our croquet.

WM. SERGEANT LEE.

MEN AND WOMEN COMPANIONS.

WOMEN and men for the first time in history are really companions. Our traditions of the proper relations between them have descended from a time when their lives were apart, when they were separate in their thoughts because they were separate both in their amusements and in their serious occupations. The man spent his hours of leisure among men—all his friendships, all his intimacies were with men—with man alone did he converse on any serious subject: the wife was either a plaything or an upper servant.

All this among the educated classes is changed. Men no longer give up their spare time to violent outdoor exercises and boisterous convivialities with male associates; the two sexes really pass their time together; the women of the family are the man's habitual society—the wife is his chief associate, his most confidential friend, and often his most trusted councellor. Now, does a man wish to have for his nearest companion—linked so closely with himself, and whose wishes and preferences have so strong a claim upon him—one whose thoughts are alien from those which occupy his own mind, one who can give neither comfort, nor support, to his noblest feelings and purposes?

Is this close and almost exclusive companionship compatible with women being warned off all large subjects, taught that they ought not to care about what it is the man's duty to care for, and that to take part in any serious interests outside their households is stepping beyond their province? Is it good for a man to pass his life in close communion of thoughts and feelings with a person studiously kept inferior to himself—whose earthly interests are forcibly restrained within four walls—who is taught to cultivate as a grace of character ignorance and indifference about the most inspiring subjects, those among which his highest duties are cast? Does any one suppose that this can happen without detriment to his own character?

The time is come when women, if not raised to the level of men, men will be pulled down to theirs. The women of a man's family are either a stimulus and support to his highest aspirations, or a drag upon him. Men and women are really companions. If the women are frivolous, the men will be frivolous. If women care for personal interests and trifling amusements, men in general will care for litte else. The two sexes must rise and sink together.—*John Stuart Mills' Speech in British House of Commons.*

A SECOND EVANGELINE.

ON a steamer which recently passed up to Montana was a girl scarce eighteen, who goes to the distant land of gold to meet her affianced. Four years ago she met and loved a young student in a German University. Their trysting place might not have been at "Bingen on the Rhine," but 'twas at just as romantic a spot not many leagues distant. Her attachment was reciprocated, and troth was plighted. Three years since the "bridegroom" came to America, and sought his fortune amid the placers of Montana, shortly securing a lucrative position as superintendent of a successful mining company. A few weeks ago a brief message darted across two continents, and three thousand miles of ocean in a day, and found this beautiful, unsophisticated girl surrounded by all the endearments of a home of wealth and refinement. It told her that near the far off shores of the Pacific some one awaited her coming. A few days later and she was rocking on the waves of the broad Atlantic, and later still she disembarked in a strange land, the language and customs of whose people were new to her. She is now slowly and happily ascending the Missouri, confidant that her "bridegroom" is expecting her, having traveled alone from the banks of the Baltic to meet him. Suppose he should have died during her journey! What then?—*Western paper.*

WATCH MAKING.

TWENTY thousand Swiss women earn a comfortable living by watch making. They make the movements, and even mostly put them together. A few women are finishers. The English Woman's Review says:—"Geneva has refused to employ women, and totally lost the watch trade. None of the so-called Geneva watches are made there, but in Neufchatel, where women have always been employed."

Mr. Bennett of London, "states facts relative to the mental culture of both sexes deemed requisite in Switzerland to fit workers for watch-making, and refers to the salubrious dwellings of the operatives."

A traveler says:—"We see women at the head of some of the heaviest manufactories of Switzerland and France, in the watch and jewelry line." In England women are employed in one London establishment, and in several principal towns. Five hundred women are employed at Christ Church in making interior chains for chronometers.

American watches are made by machinery, while those imported are made by hand. The Waltham Watch Company employs two hundred artizans, of whom seventy-five are women.

Some Swiss women in Camden, New Jersey, make inside work for watches. In Boston women cut the teeth of chronometer and watch wheels, earning from $4 to $6 a week. Delicacy of touch, practice, and great care are needed.

A Waltham overseer says men earn double what women do, for they do more difficult work, are more thoughtful and contriving, more self-reliant and stronger; and beside it is the custom to pay women less for the same work.—*Employment for Women.*

ELOQUENT TO SOME PURPOSE.

THE Hartford Post cites as proof of Miss Clara Barton's influence as a lecturer, an incident which occurred in New Britain, Connecticut. It says:

"There is a soldier boy in New Britain who lost an arm in the government service. Since his return home he has struggled hard against wind and tide to support his family, but high prices involved him, and finally even the little property he owned was so mortgaged that there was danger of losing it. During one of Miss Barton's lectures at New Britain, he was presnt, and in the course of her touching appeals in behalf of the soldiers, telling of the hardships they endured, she suddenly turned upon the audience with the question: "Have you any returned soldiers among you, and do you show your gratitude by kindly caring for them?" The question went to the hearts of those who heard her. All eyes were soon fixed upon the maimed and needy soldier. A subscription was started, and enough money soon raised to clear off the mortgage and leave a nice balance besides. This is one of those touching incidents which prove the worth of Miss Barton's work.

TWO HEROIC GIRLS.

THE Newburg Journal gives the following statement about the conduct of two young ladies at the disastrous boiler explosion, recently, on the Newburg branch of the Erie railroad: "Two daughters of Mr. Merritt—one of the injured men—hearing the explosion, ran from the house to the scene of the accident, finding the three men, McBurney, Merritt and Sears, buried in the rubbish, and entirely senseless from the concussion and injuries received from the explosion. They extracted Merritt and McBurney, and carried them into the house, and returning to Dr. Sears' assistance, found a large iron balance wheel, weighing eight hundred pounds, lying directly across him, partially supported by rubbish, yet holding him securely as in a vice. The two girls raised the wheel, drew him out, and carried him into the house also, providing for the injured men's comfort with all the means at their command. When they had done this, one of them remained to take care of them, and the other mounted a horse and rode post haste for a physician."

Choice Miscellany.

IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

THE garden gate as we two passed through,
Swung slowly backward, then closed again;
Over our heads the sky's deep blue
Purer shone for the last night's rain,
And the milk-white clouds through the azure sailed,
And over the landscape cool shadows trailed.

Through checkered sunlight and shadow we went,
Hettie and I, that sweet June day,
When the odor of clover blooms was blent
With the fragrant scent of the new-mown hay;
And the voice of the bobolink sounded clear,
As he called to his mate from the meadow near.

Half shy, half wanton, the light wind played,
On the breezy uplands, with Hettie's curls,
That over her shoulders idly strayed.
And kissed the cheek of this queen of girls,
As we sauntered on by the path that led
To the meadows where grew the strawberries red,

Together we stopped in the tall green grass
That day when the June sun shone so fair;
But my thoughts were all of this village lass,
And not of the strawberries growing there:
Of her cheeks where the rose its blushes shed,
And her lips like the berries so ripe and red.

Soon her basket was filled to the brim.
When turning on me her great brown eyes,
From under her straw-hat's shadowy rim.
She darted a look of quick surprise;
For you might have counted the berries that lay
In the basket I carried that sweet June day.

"Hettie," I said, as I rose—and she
Withdrew her gaze in gentle alarm—
"One basket's enough for you and me;"
And lifting hers, laden, across my arm,
We sauntered back by the path that led
From the meadow where grew the strawberries red.

But long ere we reached the garden gate.
She and I, on our homeward way.
From her own sweet lips I had learned my fate,
Oh, happy the hour, and happy the day!
And happy my heart in its new-found bliss,
As I sealed each vow with a lover's kiss.

Ah! many a year since then has gone by;
But whenever the month of June draws near,
And the clouds grow whiter that cross the sky,
Or whenever the bobolink's voice I hear,
As the summer approaches her golden prime,
Comes the thought to me of that strawberry time.

[*Harper's Weekly.*

RAINY DAYS IN THE COUNTRY.

SOME sentimental city body writes thus poetically and descriptively of and about rain and its effects in the God-made country:

"When I go off into the country to stay awhile, I like, of all things, on pulling the bed-clothes about me and settling my head in the pillows for the night, to hear the rain drip from the eaves on the roof of the porch. The sound makes the sense of comfort and coziness full and complete. I lie and let flow through my mind unformed fancies of tall feathery brakes, pearly with rows of rain-drops, emptying their leafy buckets into my boot-tops; of drenched boughs in the woods, slapping their showers in my neck and face; of mill-dams carried off by rising floods; of bridges gone, and deluges working down between the singing shingles into the room:—but the effort, somehow, is after a time too great, and I sink to slumber among the murmurs of the rain as tranquilly as a child goes off, with its last plaything held tight in its little hand.

They have no real rainy days in the city. What are so styled are only dark days—dirty days—days of mud, and slosh, and soured tempers—days of soggy boots, saturated clothes, and spoiled hats. In the country, Nature makes nothing of showing you her face; and it is not lowery and scowling, either—it is tearful, more or less "blubbered," as Spencer would say, yet altogether placid and calm underneath. The rain is no more than a changing mood there, which she comes out of all the happier for having submitted to its brief obscuration.

But ah! it is so delicious, to the spirit that is at all sensitive, to hear the big drops pattering on the roof; the garret is the place to get true inspiration from the rain. What hidden realms of pleasure the boys and girls explore up there, rummaging the old place from end to end! Side-saddles and antique bonnets are dragged forth from their twilight domains, to do service once more for a generation undreamt of in the day of their original glory. Faded-out pamphlets, and books with half covers—perhaps a fragment of old Flavius Josephus, or the remnant of an odd volume of Colonial History, or, more likely, a pile of preserved almanacs, inlaid and overlaid with dust and diligently eaten of rats—fan the embers of the childish thought into a living flame, and the afternoon hours glide away as silently as the twilight owl sails off into the mystery of a deeper darkness. The Saturday afternoons in old garrets are well-nigh sacred, for the memories that are stored within them; and the mere mention of them along with the rain is enough to bring a lost man entirely to himself again.

Rainy days at home are apt, likewise, to put in the head a vagabondish wish for a thoughtful ramble over the domestic premises. To stand idly at the back-door and listen to the water rilling into the hogshead at the corner, is a good deal better than Casta Diva; and the melodies stick faster in the heart. Around the back buildings and under the sheds huddle the poultry, with drooping tails and drowned feet, watching the sprinkle of the rain and listening to its sounds, till they fall asleep on foot, at last. The house dog walks from the barn to the shed, and from the shed to the kitchen, occasionally throwing up a weather-wise eye at the clouds. The cows are gone under the barn for a while, and there they quietly ruminate and grow steamy. The horse looks cautiously out of his stall window, becomes disheartened with the prospect, and draws his long face in again.'

MERCANTILE MAXIMS.

THE way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust to no man's appearance—it is deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law. Be satisfied, before you give a credit, that those you give it to are safe men to be trusted. Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them, or those whom you once deceive will beware of you the second time. Deal uprightly with all men, and they will repose confidence in you, and soon become your permanent customers. Beware of him who is an office seeker. Men do not usually want an office where there is anything to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support. Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doubtful charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap, crediting all alike? Agree beforehand with every man about to do a job, and, if large, put it into writing. If any decline then, quit—or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the onset; and in cases at all doubtful make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it, it is the best of responsibility: for, if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss.

TIME TO LIVE.

ONE great affliction of Americans in this generation is that GOD did not put more than sixty seconds into a minute; and that, in our haste to get a living we have not time to live. We have not time to eat, to sleep, to wash, to read Shakspeare, to play with our children, to get passably acquainted with our wives, or articulate our mother tongue. If we could but add to the national time as easily as we can to the national domain; if we could but have nine days in the week, or thirty-six hours in the day, would we not ——— what? Attend to some of these little neglected matters? Bah! As the German proverb saith, "Who believes it goes to heaven?" No. We should make a little more money, run a little more rapidly into consumption, build a few more mad-houses for the public convenience, and settle down a few years sooner into the tranquil retirement of a softening brain. Alas, that honored and sagacious fowl, the American eagle, will become even more bald than he is at present before he consents to screech over this continent the mild motto, in a dead and buried language, which President Wolsey gave to us boys when he sent us forth into the world—*Festina lente.—Independent.*

THE UNCHANGEABLE LAND.

IN the East things do not change. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab sheik now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha now arrange his house. In every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground devouring a mess of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright. Along every road plod the sons of Rachab, whose fathers, one thousand years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; and at every khan are young men around the pan of parched corn dipping their morsel into the dish. Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine. Olives are shaken from the bough as directed by Isaiah, and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon, the leper, where the box of precious ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his master.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

HOW TO GROW OLD.—You will need to dress warmer. Your blood will circulate slower, and not so much on the surface of the body. You will chill easy, and have little power to resist the cold or the changes of the weather. Very few old people dress as they should. Keep this in mind. Keep active—not under a heavy burden of business or duties on you, but enough to employ your thoughts and strength—and yet you must not overdo; the old mill cannot grind as fast nor as long as it once could. Rest when you are weary, and make a business of resting. Don't try to be old nor young, but take all quietly as it comes.

BORES.—Old gentlemen who sit down in the editor's sanctum and read exchanges to him.

A young gentlemen fresh from college.

A man that reads his poetry to you.

Creditors of every description.

A man who wants to borrow money from you.

The man who reads copy over the compositor's shoulder.

The man who reads all the newspapers but never buys one.

THIS whole life is but one great school. From the cradle to the grave we are scholars. The voices of those we love, and the wisdom of past ages, and our experience, are our teachers. Afflictions give us discipline. The spirits of the departed saints whisper to us, "come up higher."

As flowers wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odor every day, so let your life, free from strain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHEN LIFE'S TOIL IS O'ER.

BY T. R. BRADNACK.

"Two hands upon the breast, and labor is past"
Russian Proverb.

I.

Two *hands* across the bosom laid,
And all life's toil is o'er;
Two weary *feet*, their wandering stayed
Upon life's utmost shore;
Two *eyes*, closed for their last long sleep,
Their fountain sealed and dry;
Two *lips*, a solemn silence keep,—
Thus we in death shall lie.

II.

We, what our *hands* now find to do,
Should do it with our might;
Our *feet*, the way of life pursue—
"We walk by faith,—not sight."
Our *eye* be fixed, O CHRIST, for aye
On thee, in life—in death,
And may our *lips* Thy praise essay
With their expiring breath!

Cambria Parsonage. June, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOY AFTER GRIEF.

"THUS ever in the steps of grief
Are sown the precious seeds of joy,
Each fount of Marah hath a leaf
Whose healing balm we may enjoy."

THAT joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain, are intermingled in every life is a truth acknowledged and proven by each individual history. Every human life enriched by years of experience, has felt, at times, the waters of Marah rising and burying in darkness their fairest hopes and treasures, and imparting its own bitterness to their sweetest pleasures until existence itself seemed a weary thing. Each heart must have its seasons of fasting—its sad Gethsemane.

These constant changes from light to darkness in the inner world are not accidental or the result of circumstances merely, but are necessary to the perfecting of a plan, the wisdom of which it becomes us not to question. We are so constituted, physically, mentally and spiritually that the full development of our powers requires these transitions, though we may not discern at the time the hand of Providence thus dealing with us. Sorrow and suffering are common to mankind, and are ordained of GOD for the working out of good in us. They are the agents employed for developing our character, for enlarging our powers, for subduing our passions, for purifying and refining the heart. With these holy ministries, for they are such rightly considered, the heart is pressed down and softened and its sweetest juices are pressed out and flow in deeds of love and kindness towards all, and then return to us bearing precious seeds of joy which find lodgment in our hearts and ripen into perfect fruit.

Without such influences those sympathies which lead us out of ourselves, and up step by step until we can almost take hold of the Divine hand, were never awakened to life and activity. A life solely of pleasure or contentment, with no thought of the morrow, or for others' weal or woe, is not *life at all*, as GOD designed when he bequeathed unto us these noble powers of heart and mind.

Those heavenly aspirations which lift us higher and still higher in the scale of gradation—those longings to be, to do, and to suffer if need be, for the right and good of mankind—those tender feelings gushing forth and embracing all the human family, rejoicing with them in joy, and sorrowing with those in tears, spring forth from, and are cultivated only in a heart rendered pliable and rich by the visitation of pain and grief.

LENA.

"NAE STRIFE UP HERE."

IT is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an elders' meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart. Afterwards he went home, and the minister went home, too. The next morning the elder came down, and his wife said to him:

"Ye look sad, Jan; what is the matter with ye?"

"Ah!" he replied, "you would look sad, too, if you had such a dream as I have. I dreamed that I had been at the elders' meeting, and said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died and went to heaven, and thought afterward I died, too, and went to heaven; and when I got to the gates of heaven, out came the minister and put out his hands to take me, saying: 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—I am happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon and found he was dead. The elder was so stricken with the blow that two weeks after he also departed: "And I should not wonder," said he who related the incident, "if he meet the minister at heaven's gate, and hear him say—'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here.'"—*Presbyter.*

SANCTIFIED AFFLICTION.—The blessings of sanctified affliction are not confined to the sufferer alone. From the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, shall arise witnesses to this truth. Many a mourner may learn with glad surprise, that the balm which soothed her sorrow, refreshed a fellow sufferer in some corner of the earth. The sun exhales the dew drop and carries it in a cloud to water some fainting, far-distant flower. The tear shed in silence by one suffering Christian, is refracted in the bow of promise that cheers another.—*Advocate and Guardian.*

Educational.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

We have examined, with care and much interest, the able "Report of the Committee on Organization," to the Trustees of this Institution, which gives the scope and ideal of their plan for its future management.

It will be remembered that Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, offered a gift of $500,000 to found this great school, if the State would make over to the Trustees the 1,000,000 acres of land granted by the General Government for Agricultural Colleges. His offer was accepted and he has more than redeemed his pledge, having given over $600,000, and spent most of his time also. A building one hundred and sixty-seven by sixty feet, and of fine proportions is erected, and a second is to be finished for the opening of the University, Oct. 1st, 1868. The full plan embraces five buildings on the large farm, near Ithaca, also given by Mr. Cornell.

This is *not* to be *merely* an Agricultural College, but the principle to serve as test and guide is "the absolute and essential importance of human development in its richest diversity." To reach toward this, it is proposed to have *special* courses of study in Agrienlture, Mechanics, Engineering, Commerce, Mining, Medicine, Law, Political Economy, History, &c., and a *general* course in Literature, Classics, &c., and give the students choice as to what course, or courses, they pursue. Thus the classics will not be ignored, but thoroughly taught to such as choose them: and besides a wide range of choice will be given among studies much needed for practical life, and of signal value as a means of finest mental discipline and best development.

The report well says that "the attempt to give mental discipline by studies which the mind does not desire is as unwise as the attempt to give physical nourishment by food which the body does not desire." German and French are taught, as well as the classic languages, and the wide and rich realm of Natural Laws, as touching the farm, the machine shop, the connection between labor and political economy, and other problems and pursuits of the age we live and work in, will be open to all who choose to enter in,—a realm too much neglected in what we call "education," and yet to add new glory and power to our schools and our lives as its riches are developed.

The University is to be intimately linked with our Common School system, as the State School Superintendent is, *ex-officio*, a Trustee, and the County School officials are to decide as to what scholars from the public schools shall have the *free scholarships* which are to be granted to some hundred and fifty or more of the graduates from these institutions. The terms of tuition are not fixed permanently, but are to be only $35 for the first year,—while students are allowed to make their own arrangements for board, and can perform such amount of labor to aid in defraying expenses as they prefer.

For the full carrying out of this great scheme forty-five Professors will be needed, and apparatus, libraries, land, &c., on ample scale. On the start there will be some fifteen Professors, and the increase will be made as fast as buildings and apparatus can be ready. Under the law by which it is governed it cannot be used any more than a Common School for denominational purposes, but will aim at that catholic impartiality in that respect which is the ideal of our public schools; and yet the effort will be to foster a development of life which "can only be normal and healthful in an atmosphere of love of truth, beauty and goodness, and adoration of the Center of truth, beauty and goodness."

After much discussion, in the State Senate and elsewhere, this unity of effort was decided on, as preferable to dividing this great land-grant among so many Colleges as to weaken its benefits, and make impossible great results. The choice of A. D. White of Syracuse, for President, is singularly fortunate, as he is a man of broad culture, earnest sympathy with popular education, and eminently fit, by experience and personal qualities, for a teacher. His leaving the Professorship of History in the Michigan State University, was much regretted by both teachers and students there, and the honorary degree of LL. D., has just been conferred on him by that Institution.

As there is ample room for this, among our other Colleges, and as its scope is different somewhat from theirs, let us hope it may prosper fraternally, fulfill its rich promise, and justify the hopes of Ezra Cornell, its sagacious and munificent friend.

Beautiful and True.—In an article in Frazier's Magazine this brief but beautiful extract occurs:—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost impossible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks and shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good,—to God himself."

Gift from Napoleon.—The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the University at South Bend, Indiana, a superb and powerful telescope, valued at 25,000 francs. It has inscribed upon it in French:—"Presented by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III to the Catholic University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, United States."

Wisconsin Normal Schools.—Work is to begin on a Normal School building at Oshkosh next winter, and another building is to be added to the Normal School now open at Platteville.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Napoleon has set in operation a new system of popular education, which, if it goes on as it begins, will have results great and far-reaching for human freedom. Forty thousand teachers have opened 32,383 free night schools, to which come 823,000 adults, eager to learn, and mostly making rapid progress. In the year 10,000 new teachers have been added. At a competition examination last February of written compositions, 5,158 entered the lists, mostly mechanics or laborers, and there were 1,419 compositions in which the writing and spelling were faultless and the moral sense admirable. Of anxiety to learn and good results, a correspondent says:

"A little girl, for instance, ten years of age, brought her mother to the night school, and there taught herself to read. A sick workman wrote the exercises for the night school while confined to his bed, while another paid a friend to replace him at his factory during the school hour. In the South, where the passions are violent and consequently where quarrels are more frequent than in cooler Northern districts, the moral benefit derived from these night schools has been so great, that in one instance, where illness prevented the teacher from giving his lessons, a young curate volunteered to replace him—a service which necessitated a fatiguing journey on foot across a mountain and through a wood of considerable extent. He never could reach home before half-past eleven at night. During four months the young priest was punctual to his self-imposed task, for which he received no reward save the gratification of having continued the good work begun by one as poor as himself. At Creuzot drunkenness and quarreling are unknown in the foundries, where ten thousand workmen are employed;—a result attributed by the President of the Corps Legislatif to the night schools."

Various Topics.

CHILD-MURDER

"THE GANGES AT OUR CHRISTIAN DOORS!"

A Paris correspondent of one of the New York journals writes of the fearful mortality among infants sent into the country to nurse. It seems that of 20,000 of these helpless beings thus pushed away, 15,000 die yearly, and many others return tainted for life with scrofula and other diseases. It is even said that nurses who are known to "bring ill-luck to children" are sought for, and that those far away are preferred.

The French medical faculty say that if the population of their country has not increased since 1789, it is owing to this custom, which is only a kind of child-murder. This seems terrible heartlessness, yet possibly its like may exist nearer home.

The New York Board of Health has knowledge of more than thirty houses in that city wherein abortions are produced, as their sole business. Five deaths of infants in a day from one such house, filled with young and middle-aged women from all parts of the country, were reported. Being unable to obtain permits for the burial of these slaughtered innocents, it is said they often burn their remains in furnaces. It may be thought these poor mothers are outcasts from social life or victims of man's perfidy, seeking in anguish of heart thus to hide their shame. This is true of a part, no doubt, yet we should be startled to know how many married persons, in country and city, resort to such unnatural means of relief from the care of children.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate at Chicago, has written on this subject with a plainness of speech, an earnestness of feeling and a purity of spirit, which show rare manhood and Christian courage. After speaking of the prevalence of "*fœticide*," "abortion" and "infanticide" among "respectable" people, in married life, he says:—"These two mighty levers of moral reform, the pulpit and the religious press must at once come to the rescue. Excessive modesty is incompetence, false delicacy a sin, and chaste, thorough discussion a bounden duty. The plain, vital truth of a delicate but inevitable subject, is far more pure than the uninstructed devices of the human heart. 'The truth shall make you free.'"

The extended American practice of criminal abortion, is a branch of *infanticide*, which horror many suppose confined to heathen nations. It may appear that a Ganges flows by our Christian doors. Dr. Reamy in the Ohio Medical Convention in 1860, said of abortions "we are becoming a nation of murderers." Dr. Stewart lamented "its frightful prevalence in wedlock." Dr. Storer said "nine-tenths of the abortions were in married life." Dr. Kyle said:—"Of thirty-seven cases of criminal abortion, I found thirty-four married and three unmarried. They occur most among those known as the *better class*, church members and those who pretend to be most polite, and virtuous, and religious." Dr. Stewart said, "people of high repute practice it."

A pamphlet from Boston, entitled "Serpents in the Dove's Nest," written by Rev. John Todd, D. D., is before us, on this subject, and thus the East and the West unite. The author, an eminent man, says, "an imperative sense of duty" impels him, and "letters from different sections of the country" urge him to write. The larger part of this little tract was first published in the *Congregationalist*, under the title of "Fashionable Murder" and he speaks of "a large pile of letters from men unknown, and from some in high places—East, West, North and South,"—almost all urging him to write more. Startling statements are made, which fully corroborate those quoted by Dr. Eddy, as for instance that of the wife of an eminent physician who says "not a week, and hardly a day passes but cases come to my knowledge."

A work by Dr. H. R. Storer,—"Why not? A Book for every Woman," to which the American Medical Association awarded a gold medal in 1865, is highly commended for general reading. Of its effects on mothers, he says, "Shattered constitutions, pale faces, feeble liver, internal diseases, remorse, shame, and sometimes madness, tell the fearful results. 'God requireth that which is past,' and never more surely than in this case." Should further facts be challenged, which there is no wish to give, it is suggested "that Paris with all her license, is not so guilty in this respect as is staid New England, at the present hour."

But enough. Here are terrible facts, earnest appeals, rebukes and warnings from men of high character, and animated by a truly Christian spirit. Surely there should be thought and light, bringing a blessed reform, in regard to a practice so debasing to all spiritual life, so revolting to all purity, and so terrible in its physical results,—for it should be known that abortion brings derangement of the system, makes wreck of health, and often incapacitates woman from ever enjoying the sweet pleasures of maternity. Thus do brutal passion, and false shame, and blind selfishness seal up the pure fountains of motherly love!

In this woman is "more sinned against than sinning," for she is too often, in marriage as well as out, the victim of man's selfish passion. Let there be light on the sanctity of marriage and parentage; less of passion and more of reverence for the sacred office of maternity, that children may only come as welcome blessings, never to be pushed out of "this living, breathing world," by bloody hands and foul hearts, leaving the parent's souls smirched by unnatural crime, even if cloaked in garments of respectability.

LORD MONCK, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

We give a portrait of Charles Stanley Monck, Governor-General of "The Dominion of Canada," who entered on his duties by taking the oath of office at Ottawa on the 1st of July. He is of Irish descent, the fourth Viscount of his title, and is descended from George Monck who dissolved Richard Cromwell's Parliament, and invited Charles II to return to England.

Lord Monck was chosen Governor of Canada in 1861, and is no stranger, of course, in the country. His course has been marked by energy and decision, and he has been an early and earnest worker for the Confederation of which he stands at the head, by appointment of Queen Victoria. Elsewhere on this page will be found an account of the "Dominion of Canada," with the names of the members of the Government.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Our neighbors across the lake and river have, for some time, been trying to unite the different Canadian Provinces under one general head; and at last the Union has been effected in such way as bids fair to strengthen fraternity of feeling as well as facilitate the governmental affairs of the Canadas and adjacent regions. On the first of July "The Dominion of Canada" was inaugurated, embracing Upper Canada, (now called "Ontario,") Lower Canada, (now "Quebec,") New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The door is open for all British North America to come into the "Dominion," when they wish. Newfoundland and Cape Breton are looking in that direction, and British Columbia, it is said, asks for admission.

The Dominion has a population of about 4,000,000, and an area of some 400,000 square miles, or ten times as wide as that of New York. In this broad realm there is fertile soil enough for a much larger population, and as they are nearly free of debt, and have the powerful aid of Great Britain, a growing railroad system, rich cities, and men of energy and capital, the future is rich in promise.

The day of inaugurating the new government was celebrated in cities and in the country with fit ceremonials and much enthusiasm. Lord Monck was sworn in at Ottawa, the seat of Government, as Governor-General.

It is understood that Sir N. F. Belleau will be Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Gens. Williams and Doyle will hold the same positions, provisionally, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Gen. Stisted is spoken of for Ontario, temporarily. Each Province will have its local legislature and the Parliament at Ottawa will have an Upper House of seventy-two members, chosen by the crown, and a House of Commons of one hundred and eighty-one elected by the people. We give the names of the members of the Upper House, or Senate, as given in the Queen's Proclamation in May.

For the Province of Ontario—John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Shaw, Adam Johnson, Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Atkins, David Reesor, Elijah Leonard, W. MacMaster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simson, James Skead, David Lewis Macpherson, George Crawford, Donald MacDonald, Oliver Rake, Billa Flint, Walter McCrea and George William Allen.

For the Province of Quebec—James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noel Bosse, Louis A. Olivier, Jacque Olivier Bureau, Charles Malhoit, Louis Renaud, Luc Lestellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier, Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, David Edward Price, Elzear H. J. Duchesnay, Leandre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph E. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight. Thomas Ryan and John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia—Edward Kenney, Jonathan McCully, Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Dickey, John H. Anderson, John Holmes, John W. Ritchie, Benjamin Weir, John Locke, Caleb R. Bill, John Bourinot and William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick—Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan and Peter Mitchell.

The Ministry has Mr. McDonald as Premier, Messrs. Cartier, Tilly, Galt, McDougall, Archibald, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Bell, Mitchell, Henby and Langervin, are the other members.

Success to the Dominion of Canada.

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have men made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited, pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever" that moves the world? In short, what branch of industry and activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its service? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing papers in their palms, and the commodities thus vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality, while the counting-room of the newspaper is the seat of Jewing, cheapening trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

Reading for the Young.

HOW THEY QUARRELED.

BY ALICE CARY.

To begin in things quite simple
Quarrels scarcely ever fail—
And they fell out, Dan and Dimple,
All about a horse's tail!

So that by and by the quarrel
Quite broke up and spoiled their play—
Danny said the tail was sorrel,
Dimple said that it was gray!

"*Gray!*" said Danny—"You are simple!
Just as gray as mother's shawl,"
"And that's red!" said saucy Dimple,
"You're a fool, and that is all!"

Then the sister and the brother—
As indeed they scarce could fail,
In such anger, struck each other—
All about the horse's tail!

"*Red!*" cried Dimple, speaking loudly,
"How you play at fast and loose!"
"Yes!" said Danny, still more proudly,
"When I'm playing with a goose!"

In between them came the mother—
"What is all this fuss about?"
Then the sister and the brother
Told the story, out and out.

And she answered, "I must label
Each of you a little dunce,
Since to look into the stable
Would have settled it at once!"

Forth ran Dan with Dimple after,
And full soon came hurrying back
Shouting, all agloe with laughter,
That the horse's tail was black!

So they both agreed to profit
By the lesson they had learned,
And to tell each other of it
Often as the fit returned.

THE KIND-HEARTED TANNER.

The following incident is so beautiful and touching that it should be read in every household in the country. It develops the true, active principle of kindness. How many an erring mortal, making his first step in crime, might be redeemed by the exercise of this sublime trait in the character of the kind-hearted Quaker.

William Savery, an eminent minister among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade. One night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor by the name of John Smith. Next week the following advertisement appeared in the country newspaper:

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of this month is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring him peace of mind!"

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention, but the culprit alone knew who had made the kind offer. When he read it his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterward, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid knock, and when the door was opened there stood John Smith with a load of hides on his shoulders. Without looking up he said:

"I have brought these back, Mr. Savery; where shall I put them?"

"Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee," he replied; "then thou wilt come in and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out his wife prepared some hot coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn she said, "Neighbor Smith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thee."

He turned his back toward her, and did not speak. After leaning against the fireplace in silence a few moments, he said in a choked voice, "It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have felt very badly about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am; but I took to drinking, and then to quarreling. Since I began to go down hill everybody gives me a kick. You are the first man that has ever offered me a helping hand. My wife is sickly and my children starving. You have sent them many a meal. God bless you! but yet I stole the hides. But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief."

"Let it be the last, my friend," replied William Savery. "The secret lies between ourselves. Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time. Promise me that thou wilt not drink any intoxicating liquor for a year, and I will employ thee tomorrow on good wages. Thy little boy can pick up stones. But eat a bit now and drink some hot coffee; perhaps it will keep thee from craving anything stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee tell Mary, and she will give it thee."

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to compose his feelings, he bowed his head on the table and wept like a child. After a while he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with the friendly words, "Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me." John entered his employ the next day, and remained with him many years, a sober, honest, and steady man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but after John's death William Savery sometimes told the story to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

As the Second Half of Vol. XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced LAST WEEK.—July 6th.—*now is a favorable time to subscribe or renew.* Agents, and all earnest friends of the RURAL, will please note this, bearing in mind that every new subscription will tell in enabling us to make the paper more acceptable and valuable. And now that splendid crops are being vouchsafed farmers and planters in almost every section of the Union, we trust they will not forget the RURAL and other journals which seek the best interests of producers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 13, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Uniform Commercial Exchanges.

GREAT efforts are now being made to secure uniformity in the methods by which commercial exchanges are effected in different nations. A uniform system of weights and measures is also important, and this seems in a fair way of accomplishment. The French cental or decimal system of *grammes* and *meters*, which commends itself to the common sense and convenience of the mercantile public, will soon be adopted. The Boards of Trade in this country did not generally adopt the system on the first of March, as was agreed upon, but the plan is by no means given up. The approaching national Commercial Convention to be held at Cleveland it is thought will act decisively in the matter.

The good sense of the commercial world demands that we get rid of the endless and irreconcilable variety of money systems—that there be a common unit in all international commercial exchanges. We have occasionally explained the commercial signification of existing quotations, &c., but as a general thing they are very little understood, and the quotations of prices abroad are Greek to the reader who has not made the subject a study. The Paris Exposition has brought the subject of uniformity of coinage, or of having a uniform unit of value, prominently before the public. A Board of Commissioners, composed chiefly of leading European financiers, is now in session in Paris for the purpose of solving this important question. Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, a Commissioner from this country is a member of the Board. At last accounts the Commissioners were endeavoring to fix upon a unit of value, and seem to be divided between the French five-franc piece and the American dollar. A majority of the Board it is said favor the five-franc piece, but the weight of outside opinion is decidedly in favor of the American dollar. We can see many reasons why the dollar should be adopted as the unit, and we trust such will be the final recommendation of the body who have the matter under consideration.

From Washington.

CONGRESS met the 3d, with 34 Senators and 120 Representatives present.

After passing a resolution, in the House, for a Committee of nine to see what should be done on Reconstruction, both Houses adjourned until the 5th.

Speaker Colfax says no new Standing Committees will be chosen in Congress. A short session, only acting on Reconstruction, seems probable. Some are for putting the South under martial law, and the Louisiana Bill (Shellaburghers) of last session has its friends.

Senator Wilson is expected to offer a bill, which will vacate all civil offices South, and empower commanding officers to appoint or order elections.

A Times' special says the majority of the Impeachment Committee may not be ready to report, but the minority will report for immediate action, unless there be an adjournment to October.

On the 1st inst., in the Surratt trial, Dr. McMillan, surgeon of the ship Peruvian, on which Surratt fled from Quebec to Liverpool, was called. The prisoner was visibly affected as the Doctor promptly identified him (Surratt) as the person to whom he was presented in a state-room on the steamer between Montreal and Quebec, and who was his fellow passenger during the trip. He then began to narrate in a clear, connected and candid manner, the various conversations the prisoner had with him. An account of one of Surratt's trips to Richmond was being related, when the counsel for the prisoner pretended to misunderstand a portion of the narrative, and sought to confuse the witness by repeating his statements in an entirely different form. This the witness corrected several times, when at last he resented it as an insult, and in an impulsive and very forcible manner accused the prisoner's counsel of insulting the Government witnesses, and warmly denounced such conduct as only worthy of cowards and sneaks. This, of course, took the counsel by surprise, and produced a decided sensation in the Court-room. The defence immediately appealed to the Court, who rebuked the witness for his language, and at the same time rebuked the counsel for badgering the witnesses. Dr. McMillan politely apologized to the Court, and then remarked that the counsel for the defence had insulted the witnesses for the prosecution by saying that they ought to be in the Penitentiary, and he believed himself as much a gentleman as either of them. The testimony was intensely interesting and very damaging to the prisoner.

A personal difficulty occurred between the two Bradleys, counsel for Surratt, and Judge Fisher, after adjournment of the Court on Tuesday, in reference to a ruling of the judge. Harsh language was used, and Bradley, senior, informed the judge that if he (Fisher) were not ill, he would thrash him. The judge replied that he did not claim immunity from the threatened castigation. Deputy Marshal Phillips interfered and prevented blows, and attempted to force the Judge into the Marshal's room, when young Bradley made his appearance. The judge turned and grappled with him. The parties were separated, and Judge Fisher was locked in the Marshal's room. Judge Fisher eventually went to his home in Georgetown. The affair created much excitement.

Agricultural College Land Scrip official returns show that Kansas has located 333,627 acres; Minnesota, 407,844 acres; Wisconsin, 593,906 acres; Nebraska, 277,866 acres. No State can locate over 1,000,000 acres.

The usual Treasury Statement for the month will not be made, as the fiscal year closed June 30th, and no statement will be made until the first of August. The decrease in yearly receipts is some $40,000,000.

The President has sent Congress all his correspondence with the Generals on Reconstruction. The House Committee agreed on a Reconstruction Bill, which they hoped to report on the 8th inst. A majority of the Judiciary Committee are said to be in favor of impeachment, Woodbridge of Vermont, having changed, and propose to report and ask action at an October session. The majority of Congress hope to adjourn by July 15th. The Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to make any suggestions on finance.

From the West.

A DISPATCH at St. Louis from Omaha, states that much alarm exists from Fort Yankton to Fort Randall. Some 200 Indians are coming down the Missouri River. Gen. Sherman left for Fort Hunter the 4th. He orders to follow up and clear out the Indians. Seven hundred peaceful Indians are in camp on the North Platte under the care of Government, but prospects for any peace with the majority seem faint. Indian depredations in Idaho still continue. On July 1st a regiment of cavalry and mounted infantry started for the mountains.

The steamer Montana left San Francisco for Panama the 29th ult., with $1,158,306 in specie for New York. Since January 1st, $20,805,000 have been shipped.

The Michigan Agricultural College has had land grants of 260,287 acres, and money from the State, $182,000. The graduates number eighteen, and students ninety-two—all that can be accepted with the present buildings.

The steamer Colorado sailed from San Francisco for Yokahomo and Hong Kong the 6th inst. with $860,000 and 505 passengers, including the Japanese Commissioners and suite. The 4th was celebrated in San Francisco with much enthusiasm.

Important Enterprise.

A COMPANY from Pennsylvania and elsewhere (some of this city) have bought the Marmora Iron Mines in Canada, forty miles from Lake Ontario. Their purchase covers 23,000 acres, and also the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, of which they have partly changed the route. The mine is on the bank of Crow Lake, and is simply a ledge fifty feet high, facing the water, the ore yielding sixty to seventy per cent. of fine iron.

An excursion party of our citizens and others visited the spot and were highly gratified. A furnace is talked of at Charlotte, on the lake shore, a few miles north of this city.

Latest from Europe.

THE Austrian Court at Vienna went into mourning for the Emperor Maximilian.

At London a grand exhibition to take place in Hyde Park the 4th inst., was postponed by the Government on account of Maximilian's death. Great indignation against the Mexican Government is felt in England and on the continent. In the British House of Commons Mr. Home announced that the riots at Birmingham were over; that he could not wonder the language of the anti-papist Murphy created trouble, and that the Catholic clergy, during and since the riot, had done well in wise and conciliatory measures. The right to vote by ballot, in a section of the Reform Bill, was rejected by 277 to 214.

Re-inforcements and arms from Greece have reached the Cretans. Omar Pasha was preparing for another assault on them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—During May the aggregate losses in the United States, caused by fire, each involving a loss of at least $20,000, were $2,120,000. The aggregate losses during the year have been $16,528,000. From 1859 to 1864 inclusive, the average losses by fire in the United States were about $18,000,000 per annum, while in 1865 they rose to $48,000,000, and in 1866 to $100,000,000. It is supposed that $50,000,000 insurance was paid during the last year for incendiary fires.

FORMER ANNEXATIONS.—The recent purchase of Russian America is the sixth acquisition of territory since the formation of our Union. Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley were purchased from France in 1803 for $15,000,000; Florida from Spain in 1819, for $5,000,000; Texas was annexed in 1845; California, New Mexico and Utah were purchased from Mexico in 1848, for $15,000,000; and Arizona in 1854 for $10,000,000.

GREAT IRON AND STEEL WORKS.—In Troy, N. Y., several persons have formed a partnership under the firm of J. A. Griswold & Co., and with the mills, &c., now ready, and to be built, will have capacity to make annually 20,000 tons pig iron, 15,000 tons Bessamer steel, 35,000 tons of steel and iron rails, and 10,000 tons of merchant iron.

HEROISM IN COMMON LIFE.—A few days since, as a train of cars was approaching St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the engineer, Joseph Gairepy, saw a child about four years of age walking on the track. He endeavored to stop his train, but, being unable to do so, rushed out on the cow-catcher and seized the child as the engine was about to strike it. The little one was uninjured, but badly scared.

DETROIT VS. CHICAGO.—A Detroit Post correspondent thinks a railroad should be built to Grand Traverse Bay, crossing Michigan from Southeast to northwest,—from Saginaw, which is now linked to Detroit by rail,—and thus opening a rich country, drawing a great trade from Chicago to Detroit with the advantage of constant travel, while Chicago is cut off by ice a third of the year.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—The territory included in the new Kingdom of Canada has an area of about 400,000 square miles. The population is computed as follows:—Upper Canada, 1,303,923; Lower Canada, 1,220,514; New Brunswick, 252,049; Nova Scotia, 350,857; Newfoundland, 111,638; Prince Edward Island, 80,857. Total, 3,329,838.

THE INDIANS.—The Peace Commissioner thinks he can make peace with the Crow Indians, but the Cheyennes must be whipped before he can treat with them. On the 24th and 26th ult. the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked portions of Gen. Custer's command a few miles from Fort Sedgwick. The Indians were repulsed.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE cholera in the Brazilian camp, on the La Platte, took off nearly 700 men in four days. It prevails fearfully in Buenos Ayres,—in a number of the cities.

THE State Board of Commissioners on Normal Schools has accepted the proposition of citizens of Buffalo to raise $100,000 for a Normal School to be located on a site in that city donated by Jesse Ketchum.

THE Anniversary exercises of Alfred College (Alleghany Co.) were held the 1st inst., much to the satisfaction of the large audience and many students of that thriving school. E. P. Whipple of Boston, gave an address.

Two century plants are now in bloom near New Orleans, and are attracting considerable attention. They are about thirty-five feet in height, annd will remain in bloom about ten days longer.

THE leaves of geraniums are excellent for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cleatrized in a short time.

ACCORDING to a recent geological survey, it is ascertained that Illinois has a coal area of more than 18,000 acres, containing three strata of coal, altogether 16½ feet thick, and superior to English and Pennsylvania coal for smelting purposes.

AT New Orleans the city notes in large amount circulate for business, but not at the banks or brokers, save at heavy loss, which makes trouble. The Comptroller of the city refuses to pay officers appointed by Gov. Flanders. He bases this action on Stanberry's opinion.

THE report that Gen. Custer's cavalry had been overpowered by the Indians and that he had been killed, seems to have been erroneous. At least a dispatch received last week by the N. Y. Times says that his command was at the forks of the Republican River and ready for an offensive movement against the Indians.

NEW ENGLAND ship building is now much depressed from high prices, taxes, &c., and there are few contracts ahead. The British copy our finest models, and outbuild us on the Clyde. Not only this, but our carrying trade to foreign lands is passing into foreign ships. Surely, all this should be looked to.

A LETTER envelope manufacturing firm in Buffalo, has received an order from the Western Union Telegraph Company for 3,000,000 envelopes, which is about three-fifths of the amount required by the Company every year. The Merchants' Union Express Company are using envelopes at the rate of 6,000,000 annually.

A SOLUTION of copper in ammonia is said to be a solvent not only for lignine, and thus for vegetable fibers generally, but also for animal fibers, as wool and silk; forming elastic waterproof substances, and capable of so penetrating one kind of fiber with a solution of another as to unite certain of their qualities; for example, enabling cotton to receive and retain the same dies with woolen, and with a similar tendency.

THE Scientific American states that "the Emperor and Empress of France, and the whole Imperial Court, are now setting a good example, which will be followed by all Paris, and consequently by all the fashionable world, namely: to take an interest in scientific lectures and experiments." A portion of the time hitherto devoted to parties of pleasure is to be passed in the lecture room, where new inventions are exhibited, and their powers and uses explained in a familiar manner.

THE dials of the English Parliament clock are twenty-two feet in diameter, and the largest in the world. Every half-minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike for only seven and a half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing fourteen or fifteen tons. The weight of the hammer exceeds four hundred pounds.

MEXICO.—Further particulars of the state trials and executions have been received. Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were sentenced on the 14th ult. to be executed the 16th. Juarez suspended the executions for three days, and they were shot the 19th at 11 A. M. Colonels were sentenced to six years' imprisonment; officers of lower rank from two to five years. A number of officers of high grade are yet to be tried. The city of Mexico surrendered to the Liberals the 21st. Juarez is soon to convoke the Mexican Congress.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July 9, 1867.

The large calls for money last week, incident to the July settlements, made rather a close market in this locality. There is still an active demand, but the supply is equal to the requirements. Money is abundant in New York, and rates on call, with Government collaterals 5@6 ₱ cent. Gold advanced at the close of last week. Sales at the New York board were made yesterday at 138¾. Public funds have advanced, particularly the gold bearing bonds. On Saturday the quotations were as follows:—The consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, 107@107¼ ex-July coupon; the 1862s, 111¾; the May and Nov. 1864-65s, 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent., and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents, 102¾ ₱ cent. The 7.30 currency loans sold at 107@107¼ and accrued interest.

The market for railroad stocks is quite active, at an advance for several descriptions. There is said to be a combination of the leading railroads between New York and Chicago, to form a great Western route. Among other roads that have entered into the arrangement are the Hudson River and Harlem, the New York Central, Lake Shore Line, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern. It is said that Mr. KEEP is to resign the Presidency of the New York Central to be succeeded by H. H. BAXTER. Although railway stocks have advanced, the earnings for June do not show increased figures. The freight traffic will be light, comparatively, until winter wheat begins to move.

WOOL.—Sales of wool in Western New York are on the increase, though very little is doing for the time of year. Buyers are paying 40@45c. In some portions of Michigan, last week, the market was quite active. The quotations are generally from 35@43c, though occasionally good lots are taken at a higher figure.

The sales in Boston last week foot up 650,000 lbs. at a range of 32½@65c for fleece, and 35@62c for the various grades of pulled. Holders of foreign wools are rather firmer in their demands in consequence of a recent advance in England, Belgium and Prussia. The Boston Bulletin of the 6th says:—"New wool, though rather late in the market, with very little competition among Western buyers, is now beginning to come forward from nearly all the wool-growing States, and in fair-sized lots. It is estimated that there are some 3,000 bales, or from one-half to three-fourths of a million pounds of the new crop of Western now on the way to this market: and, with a general disposition to sell at reasonable rates on the part of growers, it is probable that much larger consignments will speedily follow."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$16,50@17,00	Apples, green,	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat,	14,50@15,00	Do, dried, ₱ lb.	3½@ 8c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₱ cl.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	50@ 65c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,50	Onions,	00@ 00
Best white,	2,75@ 2,80	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,25@ 1,25		
Oats,	75@ 80c	**Hides and Skins.**	
Barley,	1,10@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Beans,	1,50@ 1,75	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 0
Meats.		Green calfskins,	16@ 18
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@24,00	Sheep pelts, each,	25c@62½c
Do. new mess,	24,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	**Seeds.**	
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c	Peas,	1,30@1 40
Hams	15@ 17	Flax	1,50@2,00
Shoulders	11@ 11	**Sundries.**	
Chickens	15@ 18	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Geese, each	00@ 00	Coal, lump, ₱ tun.	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	15@ 20c	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	15@ 18	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Cheese, dairy	14@ 15	Do. chestnut	6,50@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16¾	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Lard, tried	13@ 13¾	Do. char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Tallow, tried	9¾@ 9¾	Wool, ₱ lb.	30@ 45c
Do. rough	6@ 6¾	Hops,	50@ 65
Eggs, dozen	20@ 20	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	7,25@7,50
Forage.		Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,75@7,00
Hay ₱ ton	$10,00@20,00	Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 30c
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Candles, box	12½@18½
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
		Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, July 6—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25@26½c. Flour, sales at $8,50@14,00. Wheat, $2,00@3,20. Rye, $1,25@1,35. Barley, $1,15@1,15. Corn, $0,88@1,10. Oats, 52@56c. Pork, new mess, $21,50@21,50; old do. $20,75@20,75; prime, $18,50@18,75. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $23,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@41,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $33,00@39,50. Pork hams, 12@13½ cts. Shoulders, 8¾@9¾c. Lard, 11¾@12¾c. Butter, 10@35c. Cheese, 7@14½c. Hops, 30@65c. Peas, $1,15.

Buffalo, July 6—Flour, sales at $11,00@15,00; Wheat, $2,10@2,15; Corn, 90@96cts; Barley, $1,10@1,18; Rye, $1,15@1,15. Provisions—Pork, $21,50; Lard, 12@12½c; Hams, 16½@17c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 10@25c.

Chicago, July 6—Flour, $9,00@11,00; Wheat, $1,75@2,50; Corn, 84@87 cents; Oats, 50@51c; Rye, 88@97 cts; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $20,50@21,00; Lard, 11¾@11½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, July 5.—Flour ranges from $7,25@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,45@1,55; fall, $1,80@1,85; Oats, 45@48c; Barley, 50@56c; Peas, 60@61c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50; prime, $14,50@15,00; Bacon, 8@11c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@10 cts; Butter, 11@12c; Cheese, 11@13c; Eggs, 9½@11c. Hay, $7@12; Straw, $5@6. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 21@23c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, July 1.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18; Cows and Calves, $60@150; Veal Calves, 6@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $6,00@12,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,12@7,25; light and medium, $6,88@7,00.

Albany, July 5.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@9¼c. Milch Cows, $40@109. Sheep, common to good, 4@6¾c; Hogs, 6¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, July 5—Beeves, sales at 11@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@325 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $65@115; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6¾@7¾c; in lots, $3,50@5,50 per head. Veal Calves, 9@12c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8c; retail 8@10c. Fat hogs, 7@7½c.

Chicago, July 5—Beeves range at from $8,00@9,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $4,50@5,00; Hogs, $5,40@5,75

Toronto, July 5.—Beef, 1st class, $8@8,50; 2d, $7@7,50; inferior, $6@6,50. Sheep, $4@6¼ each. Lambs, $2@3,50. Calves, $5@12 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Wool, market is without decided change. Sales 250,000 lbs. at 45@62c. for domestic fleece; 47@51c for pulled; 28@32c for California; 22@30c for Texas; 41½c for Buenos Ayres, and 60 cents for Port Phillips.

Boston, July 5—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@75c; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 59@60c; fine, 56@58; medium, 52@55c; course, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 55@57c; medium, 50@53c; common, 42@45c; California, 43@43c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 56@62c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 35@42c; Chillan, 25@30c; African, 18@35c; East India, 18@32c.

Cincinnati, July 5—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@42c.; very clean full wool, 42@45c, and unwashed do, 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₱ lb.

Special Notices.

STUMP MACHINE TRIALS.

MR. WILLIS has recently made two trials of his Stump Machine on the Ashley farm in the town of Greece with results entirely satisfactory to those who witnessed the operations. At a trial on the 6th instant he extracted eight stumps of various sizes in 24 minutes. He is manufacturing the machines in this city, and can supply all such as may wish to purchase. He would be glad to have his machine examined and tested by all such as may be in want of such an implement. Call on or address W. W. WILLIS, Exchange Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
AWARDED A
GOLD MEDAL
AND CREATED A
Knight of the Legion of Honor by
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON
FOR THE SEWING MACHINE, which puts "the HOWE" at the HEAD of all Sewing Machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the WORLD.

Decayed Teeth are indicative of a disordered stomach. Acidity of the Stomach has a very deleterious effect on the teeth. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE neutralizes it immediately. It is the most powerful corrector for the stomach known.

All About Mowing and Reaping Machines.

FRAUD AND HUMBUG EXPOSED.

THERE has been, and is now, such an amount of misrepresentation in reference to the trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines at Auburn, N. Y., last July by a committee of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society, accompanied with such gross libels upon us and our machines, that "*Forbearance* has ceased to be a virtue" indeed.

Some unscrupulous manufacturers and their agents for their own selfish and greedy purposes have published in newspapers, pamphlets and circulars, what purports to be the Report, or *extracts* from the Report of the Committee. These publications are *false and garbled* and "*made up*" to suit eastern machines and cast odium upon others. They ALL claim having received *the first* premium or medal, leaving it *to be inferred* that there was but *one first premium*; whereas, in truth there were *Eleven Premiums and Medals*, awarded to as many different styles and makers of mowing machines, and would have been more if fair play and honor had been observed. These *garbled and false* publications make certain machines stand higher than others by taking the highest credit marks of *their* machines and the lowest ones of *ours*. Now by this rule we find in the COMMITTEE'S PUBLISHED REPORT, that DODGE'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER, Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined, made by Dodge, Stevenson & Co., was THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER at the trial; that it had THE LEAST SIDE DRAFT; that it was marked for quality of work two higher than Buckeye, and nearly double that of the Walter A. Wood Mowers on the most *difficult* piece of work during the trial, viz., Lodged Clover and Weeds in the Leach lot.

Here are the figures of the principal machines as published by the Committee. The No. 40 represents perfection:

Name of Machine,	Qual. work. Mow'g	Qual. work. Reap'g	Side draft.	Direct draft.
Columbian; Am. Ag. Works,	26	31	8¾	270
Walter A. Wood's Mower,	19	32	7½	247
Marsh; Wm. A. Halladay,	26	not giv'n	7½	272
Cayuga Chief,	30	28	6	291
Kirby; D. M. Osborne & Co.,	32	32	3	250
Buckeye; Adriance, Platt & Co	30	31	5	220
Dodge's Patent; Dodge, Stevenson & Co.,	37	37	2¾	213

Our machine *was awarded the preference* in Class 5 as a *Mower, Hand or Self-Raker, as preferred*, in the same machine, and the above clearly shows that it was entitled to it. HIRAM CURTIS of Albion, N. Y., who manufactures a machine he calls the Buckeye, did not have any machines at the trial, and for his gross libels upon us and our machines we have appealed to the courts for redress.

We have no objection to *fair competition*, be it ever so spirited, but when downright lying and malicious falsehoods are resorted to we shall defend ourselves in a proper manner against any and all such.

The immense popularity and sale of our machines has caused alarm amongst the *old concerns*, relying on reputations earned years ago; hence the fluttering, which is good evidence that *somebody is hurt*.

FARMERS! READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS. YOU CAN RELY ON THEIR TRUTHFULNESS.

909-4t DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.
Auburn, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THERE is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement*; that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines: that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 908-tf.

Silver Tips For Children's Shoes.—They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental. Applied to the most genteel shoes made. Buy no others. 900-13t

List of New Advertisements.

The Keystone Cider Mill—W O Hickok.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—G & C Merriam.
Winter Seed Wheat—George A Deitz.
Oil Your Harness—Frank Miller & Co.
To the Working Class—E C Allen.
Thorough Instruction in Vocal Music—O Ditson & Co.
Mendenhall's Improved Hand Loom—A B Gates & Co.
Agents Wanted—B B Russell & Co.
Bookholders, &c—John Connacher & Co.
Belle—E A & G R Menecly.
The Dr. Nicaise Strawberry—Mark D Willson.
The Woman's Medical College—Ann Preston.
Ladies and Gentlemen Employed—Munson Lang.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Paris Exposition—Howe Sewing Machine Company.
Stump Machine Trials—W W Willis.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— 280 cells are being added to Anburn State Prison.

— The town of Bath is thriving as well as beautiful.

— Peat is being got out of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia.

— Milwaukee and Detroit both propose to have free public bathe.

— 1,200 Norwegian emigrants reached Minnesota in one week.

— General McClellan and family leave Europe for home Nov. 3d.

— Raymond of the N. Y. Times has gone to Europe for two months.

— Wealthy men in St. Louis intend to establish a swimming school.

— Japan's export trade with Great Britain is about $16,000,000 yearly.

— A large emigration is expected from Kansas and Colorado to Arizona.

— H. S. Spinger of Ellicottville lately caught a fawn five miles from town.

— More than 70 cotton factories have been built in Georgia since the war.

— The African Methodists are building a $50,000 church at Indianapolis.

— Since 1766 the Governors of New York have granted 10,935 pardons.

— The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will soon be opened to Bainbridge.

— A girl was arrested in Newark, N. J., recently for trying to steal a waterfall.

— The Louisville Board of Trade ask Congress to remove the tax on cotton.

— Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot, is to visit this country in the autumn.

— The Olean Advertiser brags of three men who average 6 feet 5¼ inches high.

— A Free-will Baptist Church has been organized at Norwich Chenango Co., N. Y.

— A raft lately passed Memphis, Tenn., containing 1,400,000 feet of seasoned cypress.

— The Crooked Lake Wine Association have completed and re-stocked their cellars.

— An election for Trustees of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum takes place July 23d.

— The King and Queen of Denmark celebrated their silver wedding at Copenhagen, May 28th.

— Henry Mills, D. D., Emeritus Professor at Auburn Theological Seminary, died June 10th, aged 81 years.

— 300 persons from Buckland, Mass., had a "sugar party" near Shelburn, on the mountain snow banks, in June.

— At a meeting of the Freewill Baptists at Fairport a committee for publishing a paper in New York was chosen.

— Fifty-two clergymen's widows each receive from $80 to $200 yearly from the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED!—Male or Female, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for Agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
912-3t B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY DR. NICAISE.
Plants ready for delivery after August 15th. $1 each; $10 ₰ dozen. See illustration in Rural, page 215. Send your orders early. Packing free. MARK D. WILLSON, No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y. [912-3t

THE WOMAN'S (FORMERLY THE FEMALE,) MEDICAL College of Pennsylvania. The 18th Annual Session will open on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, 1867. For further particulars address the Secretary, Mrs. E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Woman's Hospital, North College Avenue and 22d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ANN PRESTON, M. D., Dean.

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS!
Now in use in thousands of families in the Western, Middle and Eastern States, have proven to be the most useful and profitable machine of the age. For descriptive Circulars and samples of cloth woven on the Loom, Address, with stamp,
912-6t A. B. GATES & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Use Bassini's Art of Singing; an Analytical and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano Voice, complete, $4. Abridged, $3. For Tenor Voice, $4. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

BOOKHOLDER, WRITING DESK IN-VALIDS' TEA-TABLE AND LADIES' WORK-STAND COMBINED.—A new thing, just out. Is designed to be used for any of the above purposes. Can be attached to the arm or seat of a chair, or to a lounge or bedstead,—made of rosewood. Is neat, ornamental and useful in every household. Very desirable for aged people, invalids and all who read much. Students, Teachers and Clergyman should have it; Colleges and private libraries should be supplied with it. Sold by Booksellers and Stationers. Agents wanted everywhere. Sent free on receipt of $5. JOHN CONNACHER & CO.,
912 Manufacturers, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS!—Farm-ers, Mechanics, and everybody, I wish to employ you in your spare moments, at your own firesides. Business new, light, and profitable. Fifty cents to $1 ₰ evening is easily earned by persons of either sex. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business. I wish all persons who have spare time to send me their address, and test the business for themselves; and that all may do so, I make the following offer:—To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Letters should contain 10 cts. for a sample.
Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—Frank Miller's PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING. By its use one-half may be added to the durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

For Boots and Shoes.—Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking.

Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. The great demand for these articles has brought them into general use. For sale in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York. [912-4t

WINTER SEED WHEAT FOR 1867, for sale by GEORGE A. DEITZ, Importer and Grower of SEED WHEAT AND GRASS SEEDS, Chambersburg, Pa.

Italian Red Mediterranean,	$2,25 ₰ peck;		$8,00 ₰ bushel.	
Italian White	"	2,25 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
Hungrian Red	"	2,00 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
French Red	"	2,00 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
Hallet's English Red	"	2,25 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
German Red	"	2,25 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
Hallet's English White"		2,25 ₰ "	8,00 ₰	"
Diehl's White		1,50 ₰ "	6,00 ₰	"
Canada White		1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
Boughton White		1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
California White		1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
Blue-Stem White		2,00 ₰ "	7,00 ₰	"
Egyptian Red Mediterranean		1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
Red Chaff	"	1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
White Chaff	"	1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"
Lancaster Red Chaff	"	1,50 ₰ "	5,00 ₰	"

☞ Four pounds of either of the above varieties will be sent by mail (free of postage) for one dollar. G. A. D.

GET THE BEST
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY
UNABRIDGED
NEW ILLUSTRATED
OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

"Superior, in most respects, to any other English Dictionary known to me."—*Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.*

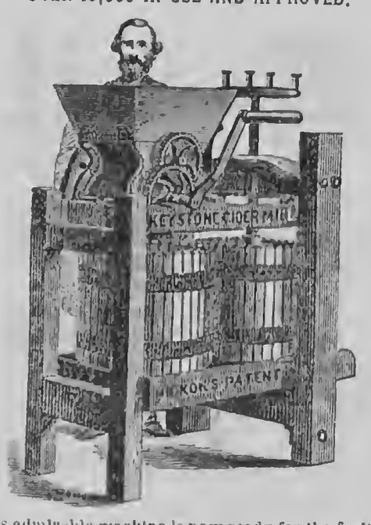
"THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Prest. of Vassar Coll.*

"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it GET THE BEST; that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S—*the great work unabridged*. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back and put it into your head."—*Phrenological Journal.*

"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose. Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible; it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders. It is a great labor-saver; it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the *w. t.*—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

In one vol. of 1,840 Royal Quarto Pages.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. [912 1t

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.



This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two cubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.
Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 911-4t

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUS-trated and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that four fifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.

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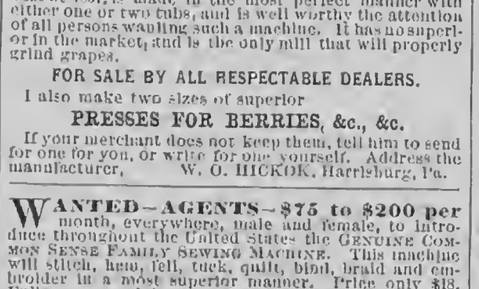

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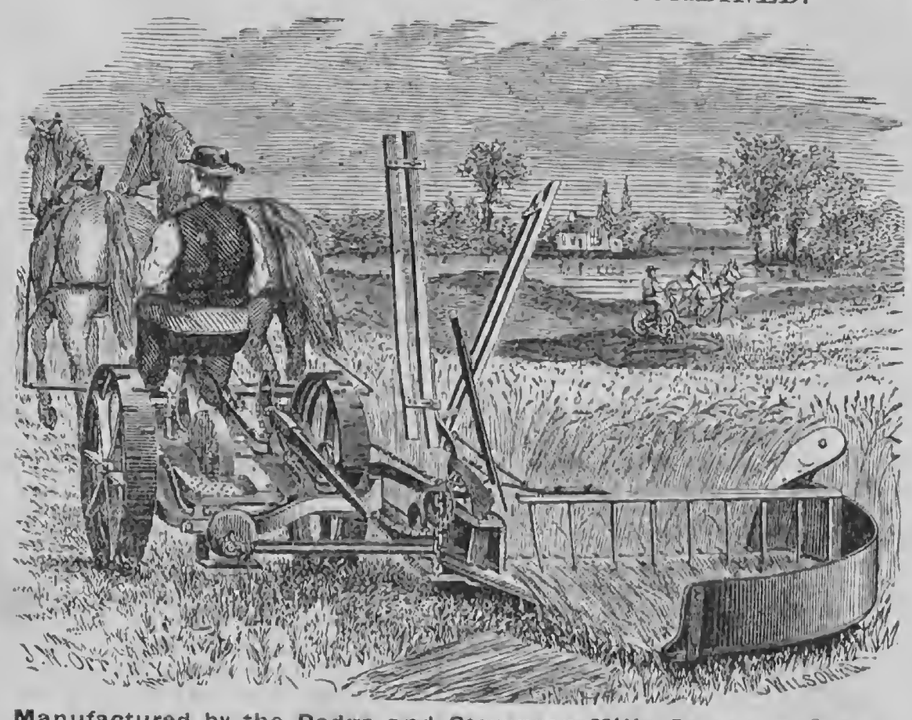

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First Put'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Put'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

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☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

AN EMBER-PICTURE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

How strange are the freaks of memory!
The lessons of life we forget,
While a trifle, a trick of color,
In the wonderful web is set,—

Set by some mordant of fancy,
And, despite the wear and tear
Of time, or distance or trouble
Insists on its right to be there.

A chance had brought us together;
Our talk was of matters of course;
We were nothing, one to the other,
But a short half-hour's resource.

We spoke of French acting and actors,
And their easy, natural way,—
Of the weather, for it was raining
As we drove home from the play.

We debated the social nothings
Men take such pains to discuss;
The thunderous rumor of battle
Were silence the while for us.

Arrived at her door we left her
With a drippingly hurried adieu,
And our wheels went crunching the gravel
Of the oak-darkened avenue.

As we drove away through the shadow,
The candle she held in the door
From rain-varnished tree-trunk to tree-trunk
Flashed fainter, and flashed no more,—

Flashed fainter and wholly faded
Before we had past the wood;
But the light of the face behind it
Went with me and staid for good.

The vision of scarce a moment,
And hardly marked at the time,
It comes unbidden to haunt me,
Like a scrap of a ballad-rhyme.

Had she beauty? Well, not what they call so,
You may find a thousand as fair,
And yet there's her face in my memory,
With no special right to be there.

And I sit sometimes in the twilight,
And call back to life in the coals
Old faces and hopes and fancies
Long buried—good rest to their souls!—

Her face shines out of the embers;
I see her holding the light,
And hear the crunch of the gravel
And the sweep of the rain that night.

'Tis a face that can never grow older,
That never can part with its gleam;
'Tis a gracious possession forever,
For what is it all but a dream?

[*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EMILY MEADE.

CHAPTER I.

"ABOVE that dark romantic stream
Gray rocks and gloomy forests tower,
And o'er its sullen floods the dream
Of Lethe seems to lower."

AT the time when thousands were rushing to the shores of our Western Ocean in search of their golden treasures, two young men who had been reaping Fortune's golden harvest there, were walking, on a clear evening, along the bank of a narrow but rapid river. From its margins rose high and steep rocky walls, through which the current had by long and quiet patience worn itself a path. As the two friends walked on, listening to the rushing sound of the waters, and here and there catching a glimpse of them as the moonlight shimmer played restlessly on their uneasy surface, the taller and elder of the two spoke, apparently resuming a conversation which had been broken off.

"If I return to Philadelphia," said he, "all the objections would probably be removed. The golden bait would be greedily swallowed. But after spending two years of my life in exile, I hesitate some about offering up the remainder on a shrine where it was once rejected."

"Do not go;" replied the other, "if you do you may be drawn within an influence which you cannot resist any more than before."

"But, CHARLEY," said the first speaker, "that is my home, and my two years of absence have not made me indifferent to the attraction of familiar places, even if that of persons were entirely lost, which I am not quite ready to confess."

"So much the more need of your avoiding it," replied CHARLEY. "Pardon me if I speak too plainly, but I can see that you are drawn there by a desire to see how your new position will affect your friends, and it will end by drawing you again into the snare which you have only partially escaped. When I made you angry last night, I was only trying what ridicule could do to release you."

"You are treading on dangerous ground when you allude to that," said the other in a half earnest tone.

Little more was said by either until they reached a place where the bank jutted out a little over the stream, giving a good view of its dark course for some distance. A few stunted trees grew on this ledge, and here FELTON, the elder, turned to cut a walking-stick, while CHARLES stood at the edge to look over into the river. Suddenly FELTON was startled by a slight sliding noise, and, turning to look for the cause, saw that his friend was gone. He looked around wildly, and called loudly, bending over the precipice, which he now saw had slidden away at the edge, and the sickening conviction came over him that his friend had slipped in that brief moment into the silent depths of eternity. He called aloud, again and again, but there came no answer across the great gulf which he now felt to be fixed between them. He began to trace his way with rapid steps toward the settlement from which they had wandered, to procure aid; but he had not gone far when a new thought arrested his steps. They had had a foolish quarrel the evening before — the sarcasms to which CHARLES had alluded had aroused his anger—both had grown somewhat warm—and in the presence of others he had made a threat—not, indeed, intended as a menace of taking his life, but which might have been so understood. Their reconciliation had not been witnessed—they had gone out together, and CHARLES had met his death in a strange way. Would men believe that it had been purely accidental?

The genial, lively fellow had been a favorite with all the rougher natures among whom he had been thrown, while his more reserved and fastidious companion had gained the friendship of none of them. It was unlikely that the want of law would prevent them from avenging the death of their favorite. For awhile the conflict was strong—the love of life prompted him to fly—but another feeling, a sort of perverseness, common to melancholy natures, impelled him to go on, to take the worst that Fortune could inflict. He seemed to see in this gloomy hour the culmination of all his disappointments and all his misfortunes. All the doubt, despair and gloomy forebodings of his past life pointed to this event as their fulfillment. The whole of his existence was pressed into this hour; all the dark realities of the past—all the darker mystery of the future—were gathered into it, and illumined by it;—it was the hour of his life. In its dark face he saw the clear outlines of the vision that it seemed to him had haunted him from his earliest days, and hung a mocking specter among the misty clouds of his future. With such feelings he hastened on, determined that Fate should see no struggles of the victim in the fearful web which she had woven around him.

But soon other feelings began to prevail. Life, beautiful glowing life, rose before him,—its activity, its bustling scenes, all that he had at other times despised as empty conventionalities, put on a strange attractiveness, for they were life, and over against stood the unmoving stillness and the everlasting silence. Life conquered and he fled.

CHAPTER II.

"As drops of rain fall into some dark well,
And from below comes a scarce audible sound,
So fall our thoughts into the dark Hereafter,
And their mysterious echo reaches us."

In the outskirts of a small New England city the twilight was slowly drawing round a small frame dwelling, in the door of which sat a young girl, looking gray and gloomy in the uncertain light, and seemingly occupied with thoughts of the same cheerless hue. EMILY MEADE had made the same resolves hundreds of times before, and as many times had they been broken. It was one of those hours when our life stands unveiled before us, looking us in the eyes with the truth of reality, undeceived by the deceptive gauze of habit and the false glow which the customs of social life throw upon it. Those hours when we take our compass and resolutely reckon our latitude and longitude, our distance from the port, and our rate of sailing. But, alas! these hours are few and far between. We forget their sharp lessons, and allow ourselves to drift carelessly at the mercy of every current. We draw down the veil and only occasionally cast a hurried, sideward glance into those serious eyes, that hide in their silent depths the solemn record of our life's great mystery.

So EMILY felt it to be. With the sting of remorse and the strong indignation for past folly, came a keener sting—the conscious powerlessness to shake off the chains that habit had so closely riveted.

The gate in the dusty little dooryard now swung open to admit two persons—a gentleman and lady, the latter of whom, with her bright face and cheerful smile, looked like a sunbeam that had strayed back into the gray twilight of the evening. But the arrival seemed but to increase EMILY'S gloom, as she rose with a smile of rather equivocal welcome, and invited them to go in.

"No," said the lady, "we will sit down here with you. I never feel so much at home with you as when under this elm. If you were ever a dryad, EM, this tree was surely your abode. You are never so much yourself when you are out of sight of it. I have a prophetic feeling that it is going to be mixed up mysteriously with your life."

"Perhaps," said the young man, "when she gets disgusted with human society she will retire again to her sylvan abode, and show her benevolence by lending a grateful shade to us wretched mortals who were unworthy her companionship."

"If that were the case," said EMILY, "you and LINDA would have paid your respects to the tree to-night."

"Now EM," said LINDA, turning and looking earnestly into the face of her friend, "you are not going to be in one of your gloomy moods to-night, when we are feeling so happy. Come, GUS shall give you some of his good-nature, and I will supply you with charity. I feel uncommonly benevolent to-night."

"No," said GUS, "I begin to feel the mood sarcastic creeping on me, too. You must keep still, LINDA, and leave the conversation to us. We are terribly cutting when we are in this mood. Simple people, like you, can only tremble and be silent. But if you are good, I will teach you the *modus operandi* when you get a little older."

"Teach me now," said LINDA, not noticing in the growing darkness the gloom that was settling over the countenance of her friend. "I want to know how to sympathize with you in these terrible moods."

"Well, first then," said GUS, "correct me, EM, if I make any mistakes—first, you must turn your thoughts on yourself. Collect all the evidence of your graces, your abilities, your affection for your friends; all the self-denial you have practiced for them—all the instances in which you have overlooked or forgiven their faults—in short, take an inventory of your good qualities. The next step is to arraign your friends. Do not allow yourself to be misled by the remembrance of any little outside show of affection or kindness that they have hypocritically made—but bring forward all their unkind and slighting words and actions—and if these are not sufficient to inflame you, resolutely tear away the mask from their deceitful professions of affection and acts of superficial kindness. When your heart is sufficiently wrung by these feelings, extend them, which is very easy, from the narrow circle of your personal friends until they take in the whole of mankind. You then have the picture of yourself standing alone in the center of a cold and selfish world, isolated by your own superiority, and you have a spectacle to make the angels weep. Angel as you are, you weep, not for relief, but as the finishing touch to your picture of misery, and then you are ready to give the world its due."

"If all our friends were endowed with the delicacy shown by some of mine at this moment, it would need considerable exaggeration of their faults to harrow up the feelings to such a sublime pitch," said EMILY.

"There, now," said LINDA, "you are getting into one of your blind quarrels again. Strange that you always get fairly under way before I even find out that you have launched into them. Now, dear EM, forgive our levity, and tell us what cause of sorrow you have. Have you heard from CHARLEY yet?"

"No," was the reply, "and I must shake off my constitutional indolence, and try to take his place, as far as I can, in the family. I fear that CHARLEY will never return to us. But poverty has not even the consolation of mourning. Grief for the lost must be put aside for the coarser consideration of what is to be done for those that remain."

"If I could help you," said LINDA.

"No," she replied quickly, "that is impossible. And I am rather glad, or would be, were there not so sad a cause for it, that I am left to my own exertions. I have an idea that the Necessity that has been hanging over me with such a hard face so long, will prove a true friend, when I am at last forced to receive her."

"I should want her to introduce herself in a more civil way," said LINDA, "if I thought of receiving her company."

"People are not apt to be civil," said GUS, "when they know their entertainer has no choice."

"Now that is not true," said LINDA; "there are very few people whom a sense of having the advantage will not render courteous."

"There is your simple ignorance of the world again. But to return to the original question, what kind of a reception shall you give this future friend? With a shake of the hand or an embrace, after the manner of seamstresses, and other plain people, who are not ashamed of their friends, or like authors and magazine writers who hold her off with a distant bow, just enough to conciliate her, and not let the world know she is anything more than a very casual acquaintance?"

"Well, neither exactly, I think," she replied. "I have not the requisite industry and patience for the first—and as I do not feel that I have the vision and the faculty divine, I cannot think of the last. I see no alternative but to resort to that friend of the needy, the profession of schoolteaching."

"Oh, horror!" said LINDA, under her breath.

"The inevitable schoolma'am!" laughed GUS.

"If you can suggest anything better, I should be glad to have you. It does not strike me with much less horror than it does LINDA."

"Set up for an artist," said LINDA; "you know you and I took a lesson in drawing once."

"Did not the men selfishly monopolize all the light and easy employments, I, as well as many others, would have a larger assortment to choose from!"

"Hem!" said GUS, who was book-keeper in a large establishment in the city.

"GUS," said LINDA, suddenly, "where is that book you brought for EM to see?"

"Oh, yes, I had forgotten it," said he, and they entered the house to examine it.—[To be continued.

Wit and Humor.

IN the days of the famous Ethan Allen of Vermont, lawyers were scarce, and gentlemen who were not of the profession acted as counsel. Allen was often employed in this way, and on one occasion the opposing lawyer quoted Blackstone, whereupon old Ethan threw stones in this terrible fashion:—"I would have the young gentleman know that, with my logic and reasoning from the eternal fitness of things, I can upset his black-stones, his white-stones, his gravestones, and his brimstones."

A CLERGYMAN and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment, and being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him, "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do, but I can't."

A YOUNG man in Troy, N. Y., Mose Johnson, deeply enamored of a damsel named Anna Bread, recently got off the following:

"While belles their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any *but her*."

THE Portland Transcript says:—We heard an anecdote which amusingly illustrates John Bull's incapacity to appreciate anything that isn't English. The weather was foggy, and one of the sailors belonging to a Liverpool steamer in our harbor was overheard to say to one of his mates: "This is weather as is weather—*none of your blasted blue sky!*"

THE time is at hand when our ministers should remember this from Josh Billings:—"I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boring forty minutes, he has either got a poor gimlet or else he is boring in the rong place."

A LAWYER, neither young nor handsome, when examining a young lady witness in court, desiring to perplex her, said:—"Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, were I not under oath."

A DARKEY preacher was telling how Adam was the first man created, and set against the fence to dry. An old brother who sometimes had lucid ideas interrupted him and said:—"If dat am true, who made de fence?" Pass around de sasser.

A YOUNG gentleman named Harry Turn recently married his cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied that it had always been a maxim of his that "one good turn deserves another," and he had acted accordingly.

A STORY is told of a boy who went into an oyster shop in Portland, Me., and said his folks wanted two quarts of oysters. "Solid?" asked the man. "Yes, I suppose so; ye ain't allowed to sell the liquor, are ye?"

THE late Daniel O'Connell once met a conceited literary friend, and exclaimed, "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener, "what was it?" "A pound of butter!"

"As we two are one," said a witty brute to his wife, "when I beat you, I beat half of myself." "Well," said the wife, "then beat your own half."

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 30 letters.
My 4, 17, 22, 16, 25 is an anodyne.
My 13, 21, 10, 19, 1, 14 is a girl's name.
My 14, 13, 11, 9 28, 29, 24 is a pwerful nation.
My 12, 6, 29, 15 is part of a ship.
My 3, 14, 26, 9, 28, 2, 19, 27 are necessary in time of war.
My 7, 21, 24, 17, 18, 23, 9, 8, 5 is what fowls are.
My 20, 14, 25, 30 is an exclamation.
My whole is a Proverb of Solomon.

Montclair, N. J. MAY FOSTER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A MERCHANT supported himself 3 years for $50 a year; at the end of each year he added to that part of his stock which was not thus expended a sum equal to ⅛d of this part. At the end of the third year his original stock was donbled. What was the stock? SAM'L W. BROWN.

Carlisle, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF LAKES.

I. O. Dean,	No rat I. O,
Dog O. Anna,	On hur,
Can I Gad Anna,	San Eels Kate.
Mag Ichln,	Mach in Lap.

Caughdenoy, N. Y. MARY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 909.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Thou shalt not steal.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Columbus discovered America.

Answer to question:—18 and 12.

Answer to Anagrams of States:—North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania.

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American Horticultural Annual	30
American Agricultural Annual	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

STACKS AND STACKING.

IN the British Islands it is the rule to store hay and grain in stacks; storage in barns is the exception. In New England and the Middle States barn storage is mostly used, yet stacking is resorted to on nearly every farm when crops are abundant. In the Western States more produce is saved in stacks than under shingle roofs. Altogether the stack holds more farm produce than the mow, hence it is the most important subject of the two for farmers to consider and understand. In the British Islands where stacking has been practiced for centuries the work is so thoroughly understood and performed that the farmer's crops are rarely injured by wet or over-heating when finally secured. In this country millions of dollars are annually lost by farmers from imperfect or careless stacking—partly by over-heating of the bulk, but chiefly by reason of long-continued rains penetrating deeply towards the interior. This loss, though not always the result of sheer carelessness or ignorance, may be almost wholly avoided if the farmers will wisely and energetically so determine and act accordingly.

How avoid this loss in excessively wet seasons? Simply by good stacking; not by piling up the straw hurriedly, with scant help, and half finishing the top, trusting to good weather or early thrashing, as a safe-guard. Sufficient help is the first great essential the farmer should secure when he prepares to stack his crops. Then, if not a good stacker himself, let him secure the services of one who is; but he, at least, should understand the theory well so as to direct the work. One or more canvas stack covers should also be at hand to throw over partly built stacks in case a storm approaches, or to protect those nearly finished until time can be spared to complete them. The foundation is a matter of much importance, though when the thrashing is done before winter this need not be expensive. It should be sufficient to keep surface water from injuring the bottom. The English stack yards are frequently furnished with foundations built upon capped posts that prevent vermin from harboring underneath, or ascending to the stack.

But little skill is required to build the stack up to its widest bulge or spread. The material should be evenly placed and settled so there will be no leaning towards one side in the future, but when the stacker begins to "draw in," his best skill and care are needed. One rule bear always in mind. *Keep the middle hard and full, and do not tread near the edge.* It is desirable to have the outside layer bend its straws downward when the stack settles; so that penetrating rains will be met with continuous layers that tend to throw it outward. Having brought the top steadily and not bluntly to a peak, the finishing up of the latter requires close attention. Half cured timothy, or marsh meadow grass, put on in successive layers, are good finishers, and a net-work of twisted hay ropes should be thrown over and weighted lightly to aid in resisting high winds.

We have not mentioned thatching, as few will be induced to practice it, but the farmer who is dependent on stacking to secure his crops should learn this art. The top of a stack thatched half or two-thirds of the way down from the peak to the bulge would be safe, and with an assistant, and materials already prepared, as they might be in winter time and stored—an expert worker would effectually thatch a grain stack of five hundred bushels' capacity in three hours, so as to be perfectly safe against summer and autumn storms.

BOOK FARMING.

DOUBTLESS there are shallow books and foolish articles in newspapers about farming, just as there are foolish farmers; but as there are wise farmers so are there wise books and able articles on Agriculture, helping greatly to still broader wisdom, and still more skillful practice.

We are social beings and like to tell each other what we are about. A good farmer leans over the fence to rest and talk with his neighbor, and they tell each other the *what* and *how* of their crops. It's a cheery talk, and they learn mutually. This is a day of newspapers and books. One of these farmers thinks to himself some wet day, "I'll just write down how I raised that big crop of corn and send it to the newspaper"—and he does it. When it is in print it is only that talk over the fence dressed up a little for a larger audience, and a good many learn by it instead of one.

Some man, skilled in using words, and with more time and means, writes a book of his experience and experiment on some branch of farming. "Like produces like." If he is a sensible man it will be a sensible book—just a longer talk over the fence, made more systematic and fixed up to see good company and a good deal of it. Farmers think a good deal in these days, and with growing thought comes talk, writing, systematizing, scientific research, labor-saving and skillful work. A workman without thought is a blind giant striking and tugging in the dark; an intelligent workman is a trained *athlete*, whose every blow goes home, whose every motion is swiftly efficient to its end, and who wastes no power.

An oyster may think a little, in a slow faint way, but they don't have printing presses and telegraphs on the oyster beds. A man thinks broadly and swiftly, and must give and take of the fruits of work and thoughts with his fellows.

A farmer is close to Nature, and all her realm of wonderful laws, and subtle and persistent forces, and myriad facts or phenomena. He tends toward Natural Science, and begins to see that the farm and garden offer ample scope for the best culture of brain and the finest scientific education, and that the old notion that a dull boy might stay on the farm and a bright one go to College to fit for some "learned profession" was a mistake. *Right in the soil* is the place where the best education can be put to excellent use, and *pay* in wealth of life as well as wealth of purse. Thus books and journals on farming and its kindred fine arts of fruit growing and gardening grow naturally out of these *thinking times*, and are the means, indispensable as well as inevitable, by which we tell each other what we know.

The benefits of rotation of crops, crossing of breeds in stock, underdraining, keeping and increasing needed constituents in the soil to produce certain crops, and sundry other important matters, which are comprehension and application of Nature's Laws—Scientific Farming—are becoming well understood and well applied. Book farming has helped in all this, and will help more, and we shall comprehend and practice things dimly seen now—as for instance this matter of the protecting and equalizing influence of forests and groves on crops and climate. So let book farming—the record of experience, the interchange of thought—go on, only let sagacious common sense and clear insight rule.

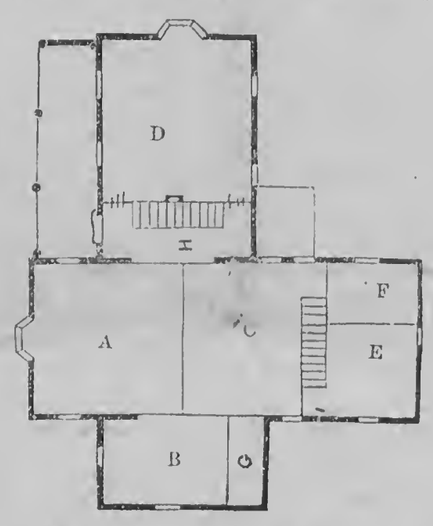
GROWING CLOVER SEED.

CLOVER SEED is frequently a very remunerative crop to the farmer, considering only the amount of trouble and labor required to produce it. But the practice of taking a crop of hay and then one of seed is exhaustive to the soil, especially when it is followed by immediate plowing for a grain crop. To sustain fertility under this system, heavy applications of barnyard manure are necessary. Still, we believe it is the common opinion of farmers that a clover seed crop is nearly clear gain at least; that it does not particularly diminish the productive capacity of the soil. But that honored farmer, JOHN JOHNSON of Geneva, says though he has grown large and many crops of clover seed, yet he could not have done so with profit had he not made more manure than farmers ordinarily do, wherewith to replace the elements which the seed had withdrawn.

We advise farmers to grow clover seed, both for home use and market, but not to regard it as a non-exhaustive crop. The field should receive a good dressing of manure, or, at least, be turned to pasture the succeeding year. At present, the season is one of good promise for this crop. Clover generally stands well; it is heavy and thick,—so the foundation for the seed crop is good; then the seasonable rains will start the second growth quickly. The best way to harvest clover seed is with a self-raking reaper, throwing it off in large gavels, presuming, of course, that the stalks are ripe and somewhat dry—then let it sun a few hours, and load with barley forks without raking or otherwise disturbing the gavels. This course saves wasting the seed by shelling, as occurs when it is frequently handled.

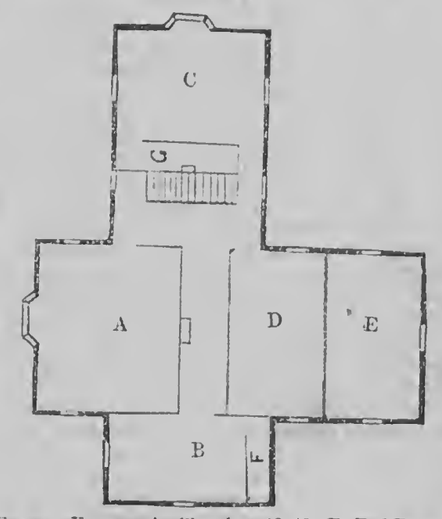
PLAN OF A RURAL COTTAGE.

ONE of our Western correspondents, H. R. SANDERS, sends us the accompanying plans and description of a farm house, or rural cottage,



FIRST FLOOR.—A, Parlor, 16x16; E, Bed Room, 21x9 B, Bed Room, 12x9; F, Pantry, 12x7; C, Kitchen, 16x12; G, Closet, 9x4; D, Living Room, 16x16; H, Hall, 16x8.

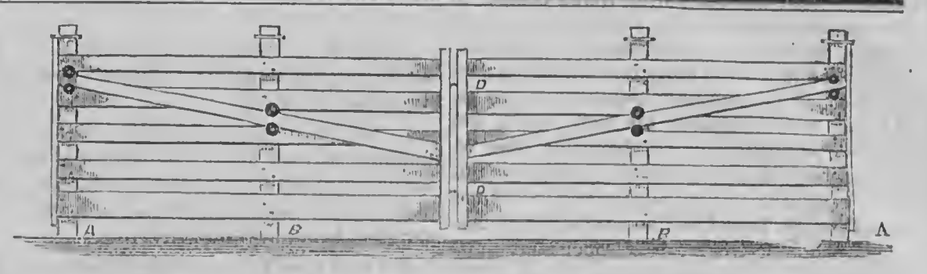
which has been found neat and convenient in Western sections of the country. It represents a cottage cheap enough to be within easy reach of men of moderate means, which consideration will attract the attention of many, and may give some a valuable hint. From the plans given of the first and second floors any competent mechanic can work out the proper elevation.



SECOND FLOOR.—A, Chamber, 16x16; E, Bed Room, 16x10; B, Bed Room, 12x9; F, Closet, 9x4; C, Bed Room, 16x12; G, Closet, 12x4; D, Library, 16x12; Hall, 16x8 and 16x5.

LATE MOWN MEADOWS.

IT frequently happens that meadows, mown late in the season, suffer severely from the scorching August sun. The roots of the grass become parched and frequently killed, affecting adversely the succeeding crop. In such cases it is recommended to give a liberal top-dressing of barnyard manure, if available, as a screen from the rays of the sun and to promote a quicker and more luxuriant growth of aftermath. It would be good policy to make special provision for such an application to lands designed for permanent meadows, as they would be certain to pay back many fold the cost incurred, by their increased and continually increasing productiveness. There can frequently be found in gutters by the roadside—in unoccupied nooks about the farm—mucky deposites, rich in fertilizers, which a little timely labor would scatter over the newly shorn meadow, shielding the surface from the effect of drouth, while imparting renewed vigor to the vegetation rising from it. Timely care and labor in this direction never fail to remunerate those by whom they are bestowed.



BENNETT'S "NO-PATENT" SELF-SHUTTING GATE.

ONE of our subscribers, J. O. A. BENNETT, Whiteside Co., Ill., sends us the following plan and description of a farm gate, which he has had in use over two years. Mr. B. has no patent for it, and gives it for free use to readers of the RURAL. He writes:—"The gates are made by morticing 2x4 hard wood scantling in five places to receive the boards 12 feet long. The top board should be two inches thick. Next take a 2x4, and rabbit both edges half an inch deep and one and a quarter inches wide. Bolt this bar, or track, to the gate, as represented, and the gate proper is done. (It may be made cheaper by nailing together lighter stuff if desirable.) The rollers may be made of wood, though iron ones are much preferable. There should be dowels, D, D, to fasten the gates when shut. The gates slide back from the center each way to the posts, B, B, and the fence should start from the posts, A, A. The gates will shut by their own weight, but to hold them open when desirable have hooks properly placed."

FLOORS FOR STABLES.

MANY of our readers may be interested in learning how to construct good stable floors, and we think the following remarks and advice sensible. We extract them from a communication to the Germantown Telegraph by J. WILKINSON, Baltimore:

Stone pavements, whether for stall floors for cattle or horses, for box stalls or calf pens, or for hog pens, should be set in coarse sand or gravel fully ten inches in depth. The stones need not be more than four or five inches in depth, and three to five inches in their cross section at the upper end is a good size. They should be set in the loose sand, at least three inches higher than the floor is to be when finished, and be rammed with a heavy shod rammer until the desired grade is established, having first given them a light dressing of gravel. When the ramming process is completed, the gravel and sand should be swept off and from between the stones to the depth of two inches; then prepare sharp sand by drying it quite dry by heating it in a large iron pan or an arch kettle; then mix coal tar one part and coal tar pitch two parts, heat it and stir it until it is as hot as it will bear to be and not ignite, and pour it with a ladle onto the pavement, until the interstices are nearly full, and immediately cover it with the hot, dry sand, which will settle into the hot pitch; then more should be added until no more will sink. Should any remain on the surface, it may be swept off after the pitch is cold. This will leave an excellent surface, free from holes or cavities, an invaluable characteristic in stable floors, and withal it is as durable as if it were constructed all of hard stone. The urine runs off rapidly, if it is laid with a proper dip to the point of discharge, which, of course, it should always have.

The most perfect horse stall floors that I have constructed of this material are arranged thus: Make the entire surface of the floor of each stall level at its margins, that is the surface of the floor on either side, and front and rear all perfectly level, giving it a slope of half an inch to the front on all sides towards the center. At this point I set a grating or lattice of cast iron, two feet by two feet four inches, in a cast iron frame. The grating fits loosely in the frame, and the top of it should be just level with the top of the frame. The frame, which is only four inches in depth, has no bottom; two bricks are firmly bedded at each corner on which the frame rests. The frame should be set before the paving, and a tile urine pipe laid, with a good fall, from the bottom of the tank formed by the frame, out of the stable. After the pavement is completed, the space in the frame should be well examined and its surface so shaped that it will represent a hopper, descending from all sides to the center, at which point the pipe is set, then give the entire space within the frame thus formed a coat of good cement mortar one inch in depth.

This forms a stall floor adapted to horses of either sex, and the bedding will keep comparatively clean and dry for weeks, without changing or removing to dry it. When it is desirable to cleanse the pits or tanks under the gratings, it is only necessary to dash a bucket or two of water into it.

PERIODICAL STORMS—SAVING HAY AND GRAIN.

THE agriculturist is well situated to observe Nature and her changes. His eye, of all others, should be able "to discern the face of the sky." The Chaldean Shepherds, watching the stars by night, became the earliest astronomers. The practical eye of the husbandman should be the best barometer. Close and accurate observation would enable him many times to save a crop, which, for want of it, is lost. Nature's operations are not conducted hap-hazard, but all her movements are regular and periodical. He may not be able to reduce all her phenomena to science, but he may carefully note them and their recurrence and govern himself accordingly.

Storms appear to have regular periods of seven days. We have noticed storms upon a certain day of the week for seven weeks in succession, varying but a few hours in their recurrence. Last winter it snowed, regularly, upon the same days of the week with very little variation. These periods usually last from four to seven weeks. In a dry time the sky will have the appearance of rain at the periods, but pass over without it. Sometimes the storm will commence twelve or twenty-four hours later, but seldom earlier. Who does not remember that when it rains the first Sunday it will generally rain every Sunday in the month? This sometimes lasts more than a month. There may be a storm almost continually for more than a week, but this seldom occurs. Having observed these seven day periods in storms, we have applied it practically thus: immediately on the cessation of the storm cut the grass or grain and secure it before the next storm. Knowing when it is likely to come have no grain or grass down to be injured by it.

We have succeeded by this rule through many seasons of catching weather to gather our grass and grain with very little injury, while others, not observing it, had their hay bleached and their grain grown, suffering much loss. This can now be more easily done since the introduction of mowing machines, horse rakes and forks, enabling the farmer to cut and secure eight to ten acres per day with a few hands. Great care should be used that hay does not get wet; avoid even the dew. If not put in cock, let it be raked into winrows. Grass should be exposed to the sun but three or four hours, and then, if too green, cured in cock. More hay is injured by too much than too little curing in the sun. Hay will bear to be put into the mow with some sap, but no water. Barn doors should be closed at night; currents of air injure the hay in mow. It comes out better from tight than open barns. Our brother farmers may not believe in this theory of storms, but if not, let them observe and refute it.

E. W. S.

MOWING IN THE MOON.—A ruralist writes the Cultivator that he has "proved by actual experiment that the easiest and safest way to destroy Canada Thistles is to mow them in the old of the moon in August. Once mowing often has the desired effect, but generally they will want to be mown the second year."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TEXAS.—NO. I.

We have within the last few months received a number of inquiries in regard to Texas, which we have not had time to answer; and recently an association, comprising several persons who propose to emigrate to that State, has addressed us interrogatories, full answers to which would embrace a description of the physical features and agriculture of the entire country.

It would require a volume to give the information thus asked for. Texas stretches through ten degrees of latitude, is considerably more than five times as large as the State of New York, and more than three and a-half times as large as all New England. Most of the noted kingdoms of Europe, like Great Britain, France, Spain, &c., do not approach it in extent. Vast regions of it are yet in a state of nature—the rest is thinly populated—and but small portions have been described, with any degree of minuteness, by competent and reliable observers. At best, then, we could give but a partial and superficial sketch; and our narrow limits compel us to confine ourselves to the most meager outlines. Those who have addressed us on the subject will find the best description which we have seen of all the different counties collectively, in the Texas Almanac for 1867, (8 vo. 360 pages,) published by and obtainable from W. Richardson & Co., Galveston, Texas. On this highly valuable work, on Olmstead's Journey Through Texas* and some similar publications, and on letters received from a large number of intelligent private correspondents in different parts of the State, we mainly rely for the accuracy of the statements which follow.

Geography.—The south-eastern side of Texas fronts on the Gulf of Mexico and thus opens its commerce of the world. It has a sufficiency of good harbors. Noble rivers leave few of its more fertile portions unprovided with accessible outlets to the sea, during periods of the year. Its level surface will allow railroads to be constructed over a great part of it by the easiest grades. A low plain from fifty to eighty miles wide, very slightly ascending towards the interior, belts the entire coast. From thence the surface rises and becomes first rolling and then hilly, until it reaches the high table-lands of the Llano Estacado. The seaport towns of Galveston and Lavaeca are respectively 10 and 24 feet above the level of the ocean. Houston, about 50 miles in a direct line from the coast, has an elevation of 60 feet; Columbus, between 80 and 90 miles from the coast, 250 feet; Gonzales, something over 100 miles from the coast, 270 feet; San Antonio, about 140 miles from the coast, 635 feet.† The Table Lands and the desert Llano Estacado (Staked Plain) usually rise from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Some elevations in the northwest reach 5,000 feet.

Geology.—The lower and rolling lands are alluvial. The hilly region is cretaceous and abounds in excellent limestone for building. Beyond this, primitive rocks appear in many places. The great plains consist of stratified clay and cretaceous marls. On the verge of these plains are deposits of gypsum extending over an area of thousands of square miles. Coal beds exist in different localities. Iron ores are found in inexhaustible quantities on the Llano River, and they abound on tributaries of Red River in north-eastern Texas. Copper has been discovered in different places, and also specimens of the precious metals. The mineral regions of the State have been so little explored that the extent of its resources in this respect are but beginning to be known. Various salt springs have been found, and salt of good quality, produced by natural evaporation, can be obtained in immense if not inexhaustible quantities at the salt lagunes below Corpus Christi, and at the salt lake in Hidalgo county, forty miles from the Rio Grande.

Soils and Products.—In the north the rich, black soil is specially adapted to the production of wheat, yielding in ordinary seasons, and under the very imperfect cultivation it receives, an average of twenty-one bushels to the acre. It is of superior quality and very heavy—in occasional instances reaching seventy-two pounds to the bushel. The wheat region proper embraces about thirty counties, of which Dallas is the center.

The eastern counties, unlike the rest of the State, were covered by forests. The most northerly of these are highly adapted to a diversified husbandry, including all the productions of more northern regions; and they have been favorite places for settlement by an industrious class of farmers from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama.

The south-eastern and central-southern counties are the most fertile in Texas, and include the best cotton growing region, of anything like an equal area, in the world. The cotton counties proper constitute about one-third of the State. A very large portion of the choicest lands have not yet been cultivated. This region also includes several millions of acres of sugar lands, often quite equal to those of Louisiana. Sugar has been produced to considerable extent near the mouths of the Brazos and Colorado.

The soil of Western Texas, exclusive of the barren region between the Nueces and Rio Grande, consists generally of black, calcareous loam, and its pasturages are probably unequaled by any other natural ones in the world. They afford feed for a boundless number of horses, cattle and sheep throughout the year. This portion of the State will be more particularly referred to in our next number.

We have thus far only alluded to staple commodities. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, millet, sorghum, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, pumpkins, and garden vegetables of every kind produce remunerative, and some of them abundant, crops on all the good soils of the State,* and of many of them two crops might be taken in a season. Fruits can be grown in boundless profusion. Apples in Northern Texas are thought to be as good as those of the Northern States. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, quinces, figs, raspberries, strawberries, &c., of choice quality, can be grown throughout the State. Wild grapes are found everywhere, and the cultivated varieties are easily acclimated. Their production may be increased to any extent. Horses, neat cattle, sheep and hogs require so little artificial feed that they can be raised at the most trifling expense. Tobacco and rice have been but little introduced, but there is no doubt that they can and will be cultivated in extensive regions, and will become most profitable crops. All in all, there is not, perhaps, an equal area of land on the globe which possesses greater natural fertility and a better adaptation to the production of the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life and the profitable staples of commerce.

Climate.—As a sample of the climate, we give the mean temperature of every month in 1859, as observed by Prof. C. G. Forshy in Fayette county, on the Colorado, in latitude 30°:—Jan., 50°.57; Feb., 62.44; March, 61.50; April, 65.31; May, 75.61; June, 81.56; July, 84.76; Aug., 84.90; Sept., 79.42; Oct., 66.29; Nov., 63.92; Dec., 43; annual mean, 68.04. The range of temperature will be illustrated by the following extract from a letter in Texas Almanac, 1867, kept at Austin by J. Van Nostrand, A. M.:

	1862. high.	1862. low.	1863. high.	1863. low.	1864. high.	1864. low.	1865. high.	1865. low.
January	86	23	78	23	79	06	78	20
February	88	25	79	30	80	23	80	32
March	97	28	85	43	84	32	80	26
April	87	36	90	45	89	47	83	51
May	91	60	99	60	96	58	103	51
June	103	71	98	69	96	67	96	69
July	104	74	99	69	99	71	95	75
August	103	74	99	68	99	71	106	75
September	97	68	97	59	98	66	98	70
October	96	31	86	30	88	43	90	32
November	84	33	85	20	80	25	83	36
December	75	30	76	17	87	19	82	18

The annual amount of rain which fell, according to the same authority, was in 1858, 36.37 inches; in 1859, 30.24; in 1860, 29.61; in 1861, 28.69; in 1862, 23.17; in 1863, 33.85; in 1864, 25.03; in 1865, 38.40; mean average for eight years, 30.67 inches.

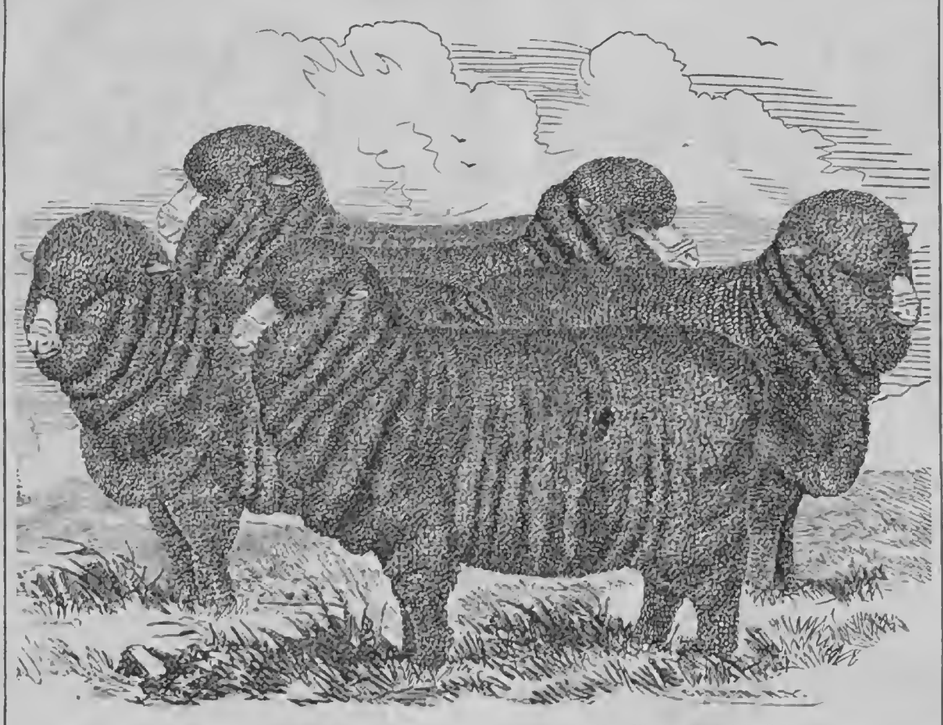
"In point of climate," says Olmstead, "Texas claims, with at least as much justice as any other State, to be called the Italy of America. The general average of temperature corresponds, and the skies are equally clear and glowing. The peculiarities over other climates of latitude, are found in its unwavering summer sea breeze and its winter northers. The first is a delightful alleviation of its summer heats, flowing in each day from the Gulf, as the sun's rays become oppressive, and extending remotely inland to the furtherest settlements, with the same trustworthy steadiness. It continues through the evening, and is described as having so great effect that, however oppressive the day may have been, the nights are always cool enough to demand a blanket and yield invigorating rest."

The severe northers occur from December to April, and usually occupy not over forty days. The rapid reduction of the temperature from 70 or 75 degrees to 30 or 40 degrees and the driving wind are keenly felt. When most cold and violent and accompanied with rain and sleet, they sometimes cause considerable destruction among domestic animals exposed to their full fury. These instances, however, are rare, and the shelter of a grove, or hill, or even a good farm wall, is sufficient to prevent such consequences. They are regarded as healthful and invigorating, and notwithstanding the sudden change of temperature accompanying them, do not cause, or even exasperate, pulmonary diseases. It is claimed that consumption does not originate in the region where they prevail.

* By B. F. Olmstead, favorably known in the North as a highly intelligent writer of books of travel in this and other countries, and well known to us personally as a candid and veracious man.

† We give the distances from the coast, not by roads or river courses, but direct, as measured by the scale of miles on the new map of Texas, published in the Texas Almanac for 1867.

* The barren lands bordering on the lower Rio Grande, and the Staked Plains in the north-west will not be taken into view in our account of the soils and products of Texas, or in any other parts of our description, unless they are specially mentioned.



MR. SHEPARD'S INFANTADO EWE TEGS.

Charles E. Shepard, Canandaigua, N. Y., writes us:—"My five ewe tegs, given in the above cut, were got by 'Prince' owned by N. E. Wheeler of Middlebury, Vt., out of Hammond ewes."

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

Samples of Wool.—Dr. Theodore N. Davisson, Jeffersonton, Culpepper Co., Va., forwards us six samples of wool from ewes, and three from rams of pure Silesian blood—drawn from the flock of Wm. Chamberlain, Esq. of Red Hook, N. Y.; and also thirteen from grade Silesian ewes, generally of Mr. D's own breeding. The wool is of 11 mos. growth, and ranges from 1¾ to 2½ inches long. It belongs to the class of extra fine or broadcloth wools, and is of superior quality in every particular. The sample from one old stock ram (the size of Mr. Chamberlain's "Baron," and "Marshall,") cannot easily be equalled in general quality. What strikes us as remarkable is that the grade wool, in a majority of instances, is quite on a par with the full-blood; and we infer therefore that the cross was made between the Silesian and the old stock of extremely fine Virginia Merinos, similar to those grown extensively a few years since in the "Panhandle," and in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio—and which furnished what were known as the "Washington Co." wools. We should be glad to learn from Mr. Davisson whether our conjecture is correct, and if not how many crosses it has taken on coarse sheep to produce wool of such quality. The Silesian sheep meet the same want in manufacturing that was formerly met by the Saxons, while they are greatly larger, hardier and heavier fleeced. Broadcloth and various other manufactures need such wool, and it is not supplied by the heavy-fleeced American Merino. All who desire to see *all* branches of woolen manufactures flourish in our country, will be glad to see the Silesian sheep more extensively introduced. They will extend the range of our wool production without competing with the varieties already established.

J. Knapp, Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., two samples. Two-year-old ram "Brigham Young," bred by Gen. O. F. Marshall & Son, got by their ram "Compact." Run out during summer and fall, in a flock of 175 ewes during most of winter, and received no extra care. Fleece of 11 mos. growth: weight 18 lbs.; carcass 80 lbs. Sample a little over 2 in. long, well filled with golden-tinted yolk; quality about that usually sought in American Merino rams. Ewe teg, got by preceding. 12 mos. old, run with 100 tegs, ordinary keeping, exposed to storms nearly two weeks before shearing; fleece 10 lbs. 10 ozs.; carcass 42 lbs.; sample nearly 2¾ in. long; quality and appearance similar to that of ram. Both sheep received first premiums at county Fair.

L. L. Noursé, Fillmore, Allegany Co., N. Y. Samples of washed wool from six-years-old ram, fleece 15¾ lbs; eleven-years-old ewe, fleece 7 lbs. 6 ozs.; ewe teg, fleece 4¾ lbs. Deficient in style, especially the ewe samples. [The samples were accompanied with a sensible communication on spring management, which was mislaid until too late for seasonable publication.

Wool Press.—James Rowcliff, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, writes us that he thinks he has made an improvement in the wool press figured in the Practical Shepherd. He says:—"It is to cut out side of box (opposite that where the operator stands) between the legs, and attach it to the bottom with hinges, so as to open down level with the bottom, or close up as it was before being cut out—having both the stationary and sliding heads so arranged that when open each will project half its thickness inside the legs. These will form shoulders to prevent the hinged side closing too far in. This side is held in place while the fleece is being pressed by a spring latch. The advantages of this arrangement are that it allows the fleece after it is folded to be laid in the press without danger of being pulled apart in crowding it in. After the side is raised up and the fleece pressed and tied, the side can be instantly lowered, and forms a convenient table for the fleece while placing the strings for the second pressing, after it is tied both ways. By again lowering the side it comes out easy." Mr. R. encloses a cut, which, to our eye, does not explain the matter more clearly than his description.

Black Lambs.—J. B. Burr, Clarksburgh, Moniteau Co., Mo., asks:—"Do you think the sight of black sheep will cause ewes to mark their lambs black?" We do not think black sheep, or any other black animals or objects, will produce that effect. We consider the contrary belief a relic of superstition on a par with the idea that lambs must be castrated "when the sign is right," and a hundred other venerable traditions, of the same class, which yet linger in the minds of some even intelligent men. Sailors believe that whistling, or continuing to walk the deck crosswise, will bring on a gale. Ghosts yet appear in some regions. There are benighted spots where witches still cast the "evil eye" on their neighbor's flocks and herds, bringing murrain and other deadly diseases on them. It is useless to *reason* against such superstitions. Every man who entertains them has numberless facts drawn from his own imagined experience, to support his beliefs. Civilization, however, slowly sweeps them away. Not one now finds root in the popular mind, where hundreds did a century ago.

Are Wool Presses Condemned.—J. T. Norbury, Jackson, ——, writes:—"Are wool presses condemned? I am told that wool buyers' and wool growers' conventions have both condemned them, as injuring wool." This is a mistake. We believe that a buyers' convention in a Western State entertained a resolution disapproving of their use, but did not pass it. We have seen no action of that kind by any body of wool growers. It is undoubtedly true that a strong press can be made to squeeze wool together, especially if greasy, so tightly that after it has been tied for a considerable time—and especially if it has been piled in large masses—it becomes so compact and stuck together, that the difficulty of pulling it apart and properly sorting it for manufacturing is increased. And this excessive pressure gives fleeces a heavy, cloddy feeling which is unfavorable to their sale. This is all. It has no effect whatever on the texture, or manufacturing properties of the wool. Farmers neither can nor will give up a machine which saves so much time, and which saves the necessity of so many cut and bleeding fingers. All that is needed is that they use it properly.

Texas.—Our articles on Texas, commenced in this issue, will be concluded in our next. They carry us somewhat out of the strict limits of this department, but those proposing to emigrate to that State to engage in wool growing wish also to carry on other branches of husbandry, and in view of this fact and of others important to all emigrants, they have asked for that general kind of information which we have sought to epitomise for their benefit, hoping that it will not prove entirely uninteresting to our other readers.

Lawrenceburgh Woolen Mills, Iowa.—We have received a card of excellent samples of fancy Cassimeres from the Superintendent of this establishment. He writes us that he uses only the finest grades of wool, while those grown in the adjacent country are coarse ones. He wishes to encourag the introduction of the former, and sheep farmers in that region, wishing to embark in fine wool growing will do well to confer with him.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Turnip Fly—Preventive.

The North British Agriculturist, alluding to the ravages of the turnip fly, remarks that: "Various methods have been suggested to prevent the attacks of the turnip fly when the plants are newly brairded. Steeping the seed in oil, and afterwards dusting the seed with sulphur preparatory to sowing, has been found to be of considerable service. There is, however, a still more certain method of prevention. Newly-slaked lime, strewn thinly along the rut made by the seed-coulter of the sowing-machine at the time of the brairding the plants, proves a protection. We have also found a mixture of lime and soot very effectual in protecting the young plants as they put out first leaves. When a small quantity of white turnip seed is sown in the hollows of the drills, the insects resort to the white turnip plants, preferring them to the Swede. This method of protecting the latter is more expensive than top-dressing the seed rows with lime previous to the brairding of the plants. After the rough leaves are formed, little damage is caused by the turnip fly, but other insects feed on the leaves, the black beetle being the most common. The most effectual means to combat all insects is to push forward the growth of the plants by manures applied at the time the seed is sown, and after the plants come up to stir the surface frequently, but without injury to the turnip plants."

Bees—Letting Them Alone.

The Iowa Homestead is pretty severe in its remarks on what is denominated "hive men," who for the sake of selling a beehive will perform operations in the division of swarms certain to result in their ruin. The advice of that paper is to let the bees alone till something is really needed to be done, and give a wide berth to the bee quacks who, it is charged, have destroyed more bees in Iowa, within the last five years, by dividing swarms, than the moth, severe winters and poor seasons combined.

Weevil and Other Insects—Seed Grain.

M. Gand, Agricultural Engineer of Belgium, gives his method for destroying the weevil and other insects on grain. His plan is to deposite the grain for seed in barrels fumigated with burning sulphur. Coarse threads or twine are drawn through melted brimstone, suspended in the barrels intended for the grain and burned there. The seed is then thrown into the casks amid the fume and covered up for a quarter of an hour, when the operation is completed and the seed ready for sowing.

Labor Force in Virginia.

The Southern Planter, Richmond, goes into a labored calculation of the effective farm force of the colored farming population in that State. The result is about one and a-half to each 177 acres of tillable land in the State. Assuming that the per cent. of white laborers there is about the same, we have, as a result, one laborer to each 59 acres of tillable land. It will require the prompt introduction of much farm machinery to develope the agricultural resources of that State with this small per cent. of laboring population.

Botts in Horses—Chloroform.

Dr. Gee of Florida, says that botts in horses can be dislodged by the use of chloroform. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between an attack of colic and botts, but by the use of the above the question is soon settled. A tablespoonful of chloroform, screened by a couple of spoonfuls of any good mucilage, administered to the horse, will make the bott release his hold on the stomach even after having bored nearly through its covering.

The portion of the soil of France under cereal crops, for human consumption, is about one-fourth, while that of England is estimated at less than one-sixteenth.

Rural Notes and Items.

The Wheat Harvest was commenced in this region last week, and is now in the full tide of successful operation. As before stated the yield is a bountiful one, hereabouts, and we think the same is generally true of the crop throughout Western and Central New York. With favorable weather the golden grain will be mostly harvested in good order during this and next week, and find a ready market. In this region more white wheat is grown the present season than in any former one for many years, and will of course command a very remunerative price.

Crops &c., in Seneca.—Writing us under date of July 9, Mr. John Johnston of Seneca county, near Geneva, says:—"We have rainy weather for making hay, but good for making the corn and second growth of clover grow. The clover crop in this neighborhood was a heavy one, but I am disappointed in my timothy crop; it is not a large crop with me. Corn is going ahead finely, although small for the 9th of July. Wheat looks well, but I notice there is considerable midge. I don't think the crop in this immediate neighborhood will yield as much as last year owing to midge. We had none of them last year, and in this neighborhood, where the land was properly fed the crops of wheat and barley were very good. Wheat, barley and oats that were sown in season this year look well, but very few of either was sown on account of the incessant rains; one of the Faculty of Geneva College told me that 6¾ inches of rain fell in the month of May. If we have dry weather some wheat may be ready to cut in ten days. I have got a horse pitch fork rigged with railroad and car. Mine seems to be a complete success."

Horse Rake Wanted.—A subscriber at Elbridge, N. Y., (W. H. Redmond,) writes us "for information in regard to the best horse rake." He wants a wheel rake; "has been told that a rake is manufactured at Chicago, that is simple and easily operated." Does not know the address, and so asks us, &c. We do not know what firm, in Chicago or elsewhere, has such a rake for sale; but we *do know* it would pay the manufacturers of like implements to advertise in the Rural and other agricultural journals,—though, owing to the crowd of advertising upon our columns, we are not personally anxious to impress the fact upon their minds. [N. B.—See the advertisement of "Warner's Sulky Revolving Rake," in this paper.]

A Superior Farm for Sale.—As will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper, advanced age has induced Mr. John Johnston, the famous farmer so widely known as the father of tile-draining in America, to offer his splendid Homestead Farm for sale. The superiority of this farm, and its fine location on the east bank of the beautiful Seneca, only three miles from the charming village of Geneva, render it one of the most valuable and desirable rural estates in Western New York. Of course the offer of our venerable friend will attract the attention of those interested.

Tobacco Fair.—A tobacco fair was held at St. Louis recently, with a large attendance from the two Virginias, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Connecticut. The premiums ranged from $60 to $400. The premiums were awarded to Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia. The first premium, a hogshead of bright wrappers, sold for $225 per 100 pounds, and the second premium of the same class for $207. Other hogsheads from $14.50 to $85.

Carrington's Drain Plow.—This plow was illustrated and described in a former volume of the Rural. Since then we have received many inquiries on the subject—the last from H. A. Coe, Theresa, N. Y., who says he has written to the inventor (J. Carrington, Avoca, N. Y.,) without answer; also to several dealers in implements, none of whom know where the plow can be procured. If it is obtainable, will some one tell us where and of whom?

Maryland Institute Fair.—The twentieth Annual Fair of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts will be held in the Hall of the Institute, Baltimore, October 15th, 1867. The Hall will be open for the reception of goods on the 8th and close on the 10th for all competing articles—except in cases of those from a distance or such as may have been delayed by accidents on lines of transit.

Brush Drains.—The present and coming months comprise generally the best season for putting in farm drains. Where tile is deemed too expensive and stone are not available it is said that brush put into the ditch and well tramped down before filling in with earth, will answer a good purpose. The outlets should be secured by a few feet of compact stone wall.

Stump Pulling.—Mr. Willis will operate his famous stump machine on the farm of William Dutton, Waterloo, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. D. has purchased a machine, and so has Mr. Ashley of this city. Eight stumps were pulled on the farm of the latter in twenty-four minutes—one of them a pine five feet in diameter.

Canada Agricultural Societies.—The Canada Farmer publishes a list of Agricultural Societies, township, county and district, in what is familiarly known as Canada West. It numbers three hundred and twenty-nine. This is a respectable show for that section of the "New Dominion."

National Exhibition of Horses.—The officers of the "National Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," announce a Horse Show or Fair at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of October, 1867. Cash premiums to the amount of $10.000 are offered by the Association.

Choice Seed Wheat.—Those of our readers wishing to procure small quantities of new and choice varieties of winter wheat are referred to the advertisement of Geo. A. Deitz in this paper. Mr. D. offers a rare opportunity to farmers desirous of testing new varieties.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.—The general tone of the Illinois press indicates the success of the effort to make beet sugar a leading feature in the agricultural operations of that State. Recently 15 tons of this sugar was sent to Chicago from the manufactory at Chatsworth.

High *vs.* Low Barns.—*Correction.*—In the Rural of July 6th, E. W. S., in an article on High *vs.* Low Barns, is made to say: "Roofs, when blown off, part at the side." It should read "part at the *ridge*."

Deferred.—Several valuable communications, in type for this number, are necessarily deferred.

HORTICULTURAL.

PEAR BLIGHT—BORER OR GIRDLER.

GREAT and anxious has been the inquiry, from all classes of cultivators of that delicious fruit, the pear, what is the blight? Why do the vigorous and apparently healthy trees die, some slowly, some suddenly? Is it an insect that stings; is it the sudden change from wet to dry, from scalding hot to cool; is it the sudden freezing of the late descending sap in fall; is it too much manure; is it an exhausted soil; is it want of shelter; change of climate from clearing away the forest, or is it the borer? Who knows what it is? The best answers that can be given are facts. Whoever knows a fact let him contribute it. Perhaps there has been too much speculation and too little critical examination of the facts.

Horticultural writers have given us two kinds of blight—the sun or insect blight and the frozen sap blight. There are, no doubt, many more cases of the former than of the latter. But that destructive enemy of the pear tree, the borer, has seldom been mentioned. The author of "My Farm of Edgewood" asserts that the borer does not attack the pear tree. The elder DOWNING says the same insects may affect the pear as the apple tree; but he evidently did not regard the borer as a dangerous enemy to the pear. Some half dozen other authors, examined, say nothing on the subject. The Gardeners' Monthly, for June, 1860, mentions a paper read before the British Pomological Society, by F. I. GRAHAM, on the ravages of the grub of *Zeuzera Æsculi* on young pear trees, and that it ate round the tree, under the bark and beyond the alburnum, and caused the whole tree to die. We have never seen any further description of this insect; but on a critical examination of a hundred trees, lately lost, as was supposed by blight, found them all injured by the apple tree borer (*saperda bivittata*) or mostly girdled by a grub as above described. This grub that works in the pear does not seem to go so deep as the borer in the apple tree, but several large and small ones examined did not appear to differ from the *saperda bivittata*, but as its habit is so different it may be a distinct insect.

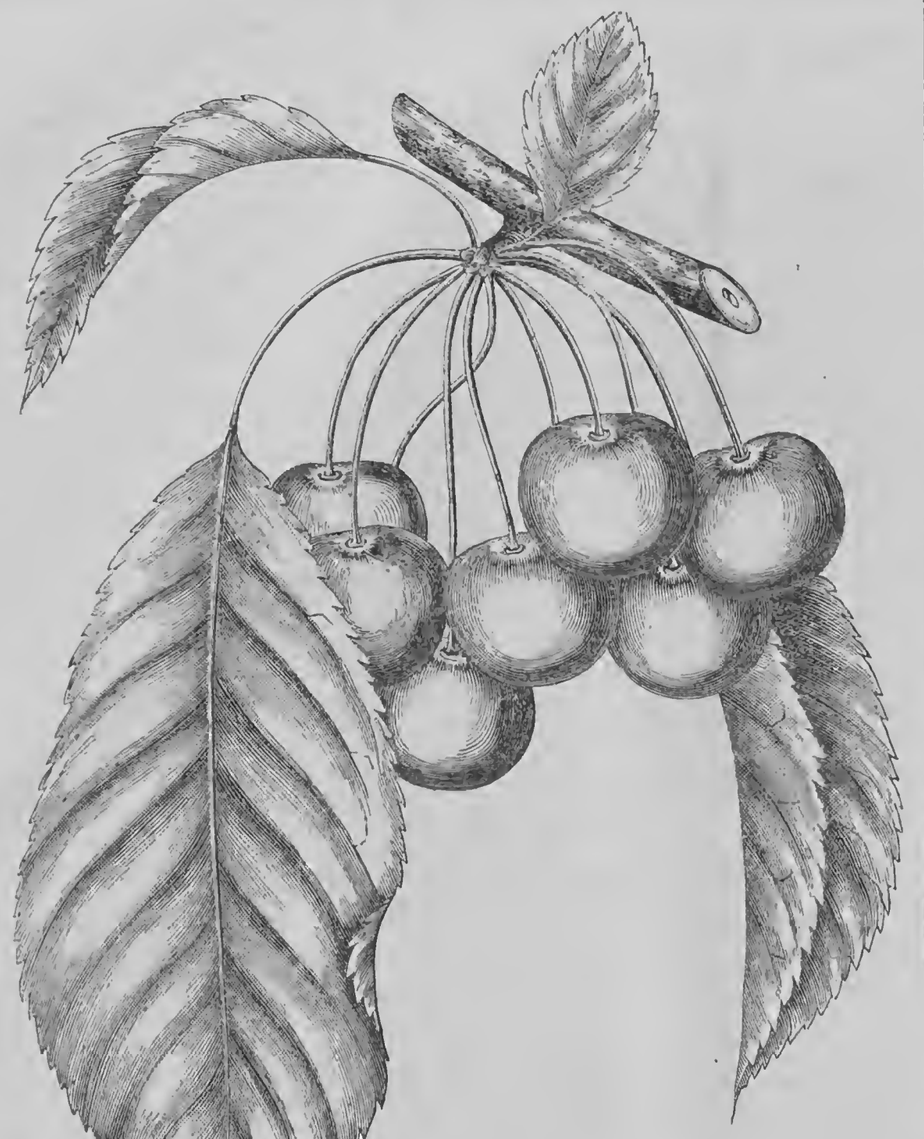
We were surprised, on examining several hundred trees seven years old, to find that every one having the appearance of disease or blight, had been injured by the borer or girdler. And the operations of this girdler are more covered and less observable in the pear than the common borer in the apple tree, as the slagg or debris is not so much thrown to the surface of the bark. The bark must be carefully scraped from just below the collar up a few inches above, and the color and appearance noted, when its presence will be marked by black, hard patches or strips of defective bark. The bark sometimes remains green over a portion of his track around the tree, but there is always some spot which will indicate his entrance or work. This girdler is much more destructive in the pear, than the *saperda bivittata* in the apple tree, as the latter works mostly up and down the tree, whereas the other by making a circuit of the tree cuts off the flow of sap. There is little doubt that the 250 trees we have lost heretofore, as was supposed by blight, were nearly all destroyed by the borer or girdler. A tree dying from this insect has the appearance of frozen sap-blight.

After this girdler makes the circuit of the tree it dies suddenly as if struck with a general blight. Judging from our experience, it is highly probable that a large proportion of the loss of pear trees by what is supposed to be blight is chargeable to this girdler. They work so covertly that where only a casual observation is made of the tree it would pass for blight. It would not have been discovered in our case had we not made a personal examination more thorough than our men had done.

The trees most injured have been Glout Morceau, Louise Bovene de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence and Stevens' Genesee, both standard and dwarf, but all kinds have suffered to some exent. The soil is a stiff clay loam, well sheltered, with a drain three feet deep under each row of trees. The trees made a fine growth, bearing good crops for their age, till the fifth year, when some trees began to blight. Some 250 trees have been lost out of 800 trees set. We noticed when taken up, to be replaced by new trees, that the roots were sound and only the trunks had died, and some of the stumps were grafted and grew finely, but no discovery of this girdler was then made. Yet these hundred, lately lost by this borer, have precisely the same appearance and no doubt died from the same cause. It is to be hoped that pear cultivators will examine their trees and see if this girdler has not been stealing their life-blood in the name of blight. A critical examination of the visible facts connected with the growth and disease of pear trees may correct some of our speculative theories. S.

PROTECTION AGAINST RABBITS.

L. L. FAIRCHILD describes, in the Western Rural, a method of protecting fruit trees against the depredations of rabbits, which he has devised. It is worthy of attention. It is simply to take strip lath, such as is commonly sold in bundles, and tie it together with annealed wire so as to wrap it around each tree. Take two wires and double them; lay in one strip of lath and cross the wires over the edge, near each end; another strip, and cross the wires again, and so on, until it is made wide enough to wrap around the sized tree you wish. Fasten the ends with a twist. This makes a cheap, pliable protector that will wrap around the tree and may be secured by a wire or tarred string. The length of the strips must be made to correspond with the height the trees are branched. If a tree is crooked, and a space is left where mice may nest, a few kernels of corn, soaked in poison, dropped inside, will do the business for them. In the summer the protectors can be removed, flattened out and stored in a small space until again wanted. If carefully housed when not in use, they may last a lifetime. The first cost being only a cent or two, they may be made generally useful.



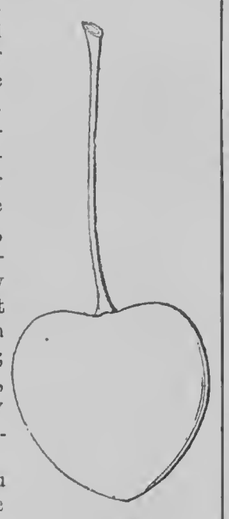
GOVERNOR WOOD.

SOME GOOD CHERRIES.

WHEN looking around among the cherries lately, we selected some well tested and valuable varieties for illustration. Our artist has made a faithful sketch of the cluster, with stem and leaves attached, and the two outlines are characteristic in shape and size.

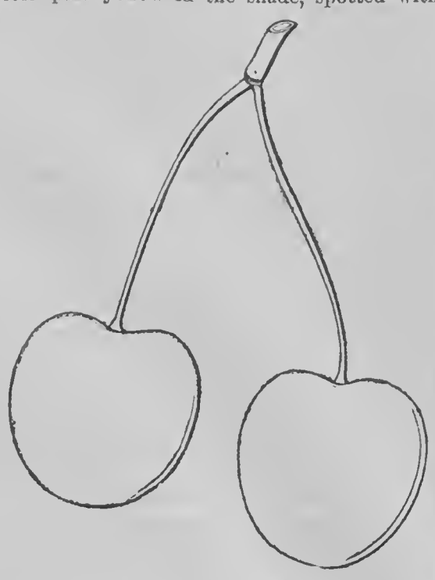
The Governor Wood was grown by Prof. KIRTLAND of Cleveland, and is one of the best of his numerous seedlings. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruit is large; skin light yellow, marbled with bright red. The flesh is tender, juicy, rich and delicious. It ripens in the latter part of June.

The Elton originated in England in 1806, and is well known as one of the best of cherries in all repects. It is a cross-bred variety, raised from the Bigarreau or Graffion, and the White Heart for its male parent. The trees grow very vigorous, and are distinguished by the dark red color of the foot stalks of the leaves. The fruit is large, usually pointed, heart-shaped; color pale yellow on the shaded side, but matted and streaked with bright red on the reverse; flesh nearly tender, juicy, and with an exceedingly rich flavor. Season middle to last of June.



ELTON.

The Napoleon Bigarreau is one of the finest of the firm-fleshed cherries. It was introduced into this country from Holland. Color pale yellow in the shade, spotted with deep red, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and finely flavored; stalk stout and short and set in a narrow cavity. It is a good and constant bearer. Season from first to middle of July.



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

THE Gardener's Monthly, in an article on the influence of the graft on the stock, gives a figure of a pear tree made by grafting on a mountain ash some distance above the ground. In such instances, as is well known, all above the graft is pear wood, pear bark, pear shoots, leaves and fruit; and all below is mountain ash—the green bark on each part possessing the power of giving the finishing touch to the descending juices, and making pear wood in one case and mountain ash in the other. But in the case mentioned the pear juice appears to have passed unchanged some distance below, for seven inches down from the union, a clear and distinct pear shoot comes out from the mountain ash stock.

Nurserymen are familiar with the fact that different varieties of apples and other fruits, when worked on seedling stocks, modify the character of the roots. The Tallman Sweeting, for example, is always furnished with large, coarse shoots, and the Yellow Bell-flower a mass of small fibers—no matter what the character of the stocks may be. A communication in the same number of the Gardeners' Monthly contains a curious illustration of this principle. Paradise stocks which have small fibrous roots, were budded with the St. Lawrence, which has very few and strong ones. The St. Lawrence imparted to these Paradise roots its own peculiar large and strong branches. But there was one singular exception. One of these trees was furnished with the usual small Paradise roots, except that about two inches below the bud, a solitary St. Lawrence root had shot out and become fully equal in diamater to the trunk of the tree, and a broad and very distinct ridge extended from this root to the bud, showing plainly the connection between the two.

As already observed, the place of union is the line of separation between the two kinds. If a shoot spring out below the pear top on a quince bottom, that shoot will be quince. Rare exceptions may occur, as in the case cited from the Gardeners' Monthly. Some degree of influence extends below, as indicated by the fibers of the roots. But as a general rule for practice, the essential distinctive characters of every variety remain unchanged, no matter what the stock may be which it grows upon; all above will resemble the graft, and all below will be the unchanged stock. It is true that the fruit is sometimes thus modified in *quality*, but is never changed in its peculiar characteristics.—*Cultivator.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING. By PETER B. MEAD. Illustrated with nearly 200 Engravings, drawn from Nature. [16 mo.—pp. 483.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE vine-growing interest of this country is deeply indebted to the few authors who have gathered, condensed and properly shaped the experience and knowledge of practical value to the American Vineyardist. Our cultivators stumbled on the highways of failure under European guidance, until pioneers boldly marched into new paths, and indicated the course to ultimate success through American experience with American varieties of grapes. Mr. MEAD'S work is elementary—such as, in the present state of vine culture with multitudes of beginners seeking eagerly for the simplest knowledge, is of the greatest practical value to the community. Bringing to his aid numerous and beautiful illustrations, he treats ably the subjects of climate, location, exposure, shelter, preparation of the soil, manures, laying out and planting the vineyard, propagation of vines, stakes and trellises, &c. A very prominent feature in his work are the chapters on pruning and training; the modes ordinarily practiced are described, and the Quenel, Guyot, Charnaux and Thomery systems are given in full. Then there are chapters on Varieties, Taste, as applied to Fruits, Diseases and Insects, and in the concluding chapters the art of Wine Making is briefly discussed.

In the chapter on varieties the author has committed a blunder which detracts seriously from the otherwise unqualified praise we should accord his work. No better specimen of special pleading can be found in the current horticultural advertising of the day than that the author makes for three comparatively untested grapes, namely, the Israella, Iona, and the "new seedling in the possession of Dr. GRANT." Neither good judgment nor hardly sincerity can be accorded to an author who, in a professed elementary work written for the use and instruction of the grape growers of a broad land like this, unqualifiedly places a new grape, which as yet has not furnished wine to moisten the lips of an unbiased tasting committee, at the head of the list as best adapted to all localities and purposes. Hardly would the majority of the vine-growers on the banks of the Hudson concede to it this position in its native locality,—much less will it be accepted by Southern and Western vineyardists. Let Mr. MEAD reflect that in the vine-growing districts of the Old World, where the experience of centuries has taught them some accurate knowledge of the culture, that not even they have discovered the *best* variety, and that soil and climate so modify the habits and productions of a vine that it may be the best in some localities and the poorest in others. Reading his chapter on varieties in the light of experience, we cannot assent to the author's assertion in his preface that he "indulges in no theorizing speculations and introduces nothing of doubtful verification." We are surprised, indeed, that, with the clear insight and breadth of view the author shows when discussing other topics, he should have permitted either friendship or pecuniary interest to betray him into the hands of Dr. GRANT, and cause him to sink the character of impartial judge to that of a time-serving advocate.

For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

A PROMISING SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—The most promising seedling strawberry that has come under our notice this year is one originated by Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY of this city. Of thousands which they have grown and tested in past years this is the only one which they deem worthy of preservation. Its parent is the Triomphe de Gand, and six years experience with it, part of the time on a large scale, by the side of other standard varieties as a market fruit, has done much to decide its merits. We saw it in a field lately side by side with Wilson, Early Scarlet, Triomphe, Russell, and others, and its appearance there would place it ahead of those varieties for value as a market fruit, both on account of productiveness and hardiness. If it sustains its present character when disseminated it will prove a most valuable acquisition. We have high expectations of it, and shall make it more familiar to our readers in the future.

CULTURE OF CAULIFLOWERS.—S. N. H. writes:—"One step to their successful growth is good soil frequently stirred. Another is, that the ground should be highly fertilized with well decomposed manure. With so much accomplished, a rich harvest ought to be insured. But it is not then certain. In my experience, after successfully combating snails and insects, I noticed several plants in a drooping condition. Failing to discover the cause above earth, I dug them out and found grubs and worms at the bottom eating them up. With some aid, they emigrated at once, the plants were reset and frequently watered, and most of them are now growing finely."

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.—The crops that have matured in the garden, as salad, peas, early potatos, radishes—should be cleared away and the ground planted with other vegetables. Celery, cabbage, turnips and cucumbers are yet in order. Old strawberry beds should be turned over, the ground manured, and put to immediate use.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Old beds may be renewed by spading up the vines so as to leave them in rows three feet apart. Pulverize and enrich the cultivated strips, and train the runners over them so as to form fresh masses of plants for next year's bearing. This work should be done immediately.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.—Pinch off the young shoots that have grown this season for next year's bearing. This throws the growth into the side branches, and ensures more fruit next year, besides stiffening the canes against the force of the wind.

TALL GROWING FLOWERS should be supported by being tied to short stakes thrust down near the stems so as to be mostly concealed by the foliage.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

TO PRESS CHICKEN.—Stew the chicken until the meat separates easily from the bones; put it in a pan with the gravy and a little butter between each layer of meat; put a press upon it. Ready for use in twenty-four hours.

TO VARNISH AUTUMN LEAVES.—Use common furniture varnish, rather thin.

TO CAN PIEPLANT.—Stew it tender in water; put it in a jug. Warranted to keep.

TO STIFFEN CANE BOTTOM CHAIRS.—Turn them up and with a sponge and strong soap suds soak them well, and they will be as stiff as new.

INQUIRIES.—1. How is horseradish cultivated, and how prepared for market?

2. How is a rookery made, and where is the most suitable place to put it.—MRS. L.

CURRANT JELLY.—Put your currants in a bell-metal kettle, and scald them well; when cool, press them through a sieve, getting out all the juice, (be careful not to allow any skin or seeds to pass through the sieve,) measure the juice, put it back in the kettle, and let it boil hard for five or six minutes, skimming it well; then add, while on the fire boiling, one pound of sifted loaf sugar to every pint of juice; stir it till dissolved, which will be in a few minutes; it *ought not to boil* after the sugar is in; all that is necessary is to have it well dissolved, and then it is done and ready to put in tumblers. It has a beautiful light color, and will keep for years.

SHELLING PEAS.—After picking the peas for dinner, I found it no small job to get them out of the pod; so, to facilitate matters, took the liberty to run them through the clothes wringer, stem end first. With one to turn, and one with nimble fingers to handle the pods, enough may be shelled in half an hour to feed a general training. Everybody ought to have a wringer and green peas; therefore everybody will try it, and charge the expense to—YORICK.

CHERRY BOUNCE.—To one pint of pie cherries add two pints of black cherries fully ripe; place these in a demijohn and cover with whisky; stand away until about Christmas, when, straining, add to 1 quart of juice 1 pound of sugar; stand away for some time to dissolve; then bottle off, and it will be fit for use.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLE OYSTERS.—I would like a good recipe for cooking the vegetable oyster. Will some one of your subscribers answer? and oblige—S. F. C.

INQUIRY.—A RURAL friend does very much want a recipe for coloring red for carpet rags. Can you furnish one? and oblige—THE FRIEND.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY
DR. NICAISE.

Plants ready for delivery after August 15th, $1 each; $10 ₰ dozen. See illustration in Rural, page 215. Send your orders early. Packing free. MARK D. WILLSON, No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y. [912-3t

WANTED—An Agent in Each Town and County in the United States, to introduce

SPEAR'S PRESERVING SOLUTION.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED!

This solution will preserve all kinds of Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, Cider, Milk, etc., without air-lighting and with or without sugar. It admits of keeping fruits, &c., in vessels of any size, and of using therefrom at intervals as wanted.

It will preserve milk sweet from 24 to 36 hours longer than it would naturally keep, causing it to furnish more cream in hot weather.

It is warranted perfectly healthful and effectual, and can be relied upon as being the cheapest and best method in the world for preserving fruits, &c. Full directions for using with each bottle. L. P. WORRALL,
General Agent, No. 9t Hudson St., New York City.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₰ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₰ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

Ladies' Department.

BEAUTIFUL MAUDE.

Beautiful Maude, with the golden hair,
Twisted and plaited in meshes rare;
Catching the beams of the shimmering sun,
Like the halo around an anointed one.
Wearing her maidenly bloom like a rose
In the flush of its summer-beauty shows,
Oh! a moon in the heaven of all fair girls
Is beautiful Maude with the golden curls.

Beautiful Maude, with the tender eyes,
Wherein such fathomless pity lies
That, should she look at you, you must feel
Like as a worshiper, ready to kneel.
I have seen them so tender in time of need—
Sorrow to solace, hunger to feed—
That my eyes have bent down to the sufferer's prayer,
As if something purer than earth was there.

Beautiful Maude, with the exquisite voice,
Thrilling and low. As the woods rejoice
At its singers, singing on leafy thrones,
So might your heart throb to hear its tones.
The old people down in the village say
That she talks with the angels; and so they may,
For the melody of her soft voice seems
Like the melody heard but in heavenly dreams.

Beautiful Maude, with the hands so small,
As white and as soft as the snow-flakes fall;
Folded so meekly across her breast,
Like two little doves in their mother's nest;
And the pinky and delicate almond nails,
Like shells breathing yet of the Orient gales.
Oh, surely our Maude of the soft white hand
Is the brightest and best throughout all the land.

Beautiful Maude, with the beauty of youth,
The beauty of tenderness, hope and truth.
Walks not alone in the cooling shade
Of the beech-trees down in the silver glade.
No; and they tell, when the summer days
Faint in the bosom of autumn lays,
Our beautiful Maude, with the golden hair,
Will take other name, and go otherwhere.

Mercy go with her; shine in her eyes
With the lambent beams of Paradise:
Crown her with many a year of grace,
That shall into each other, like vines, interlace;
Over her pathway strew many a flower,
Blooming and fragrant, from joy's sweet bower;
Crown her with wreaths that shall tremble and shine
In the heart of her love, with a love divine.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY SKETCHES—No. III.

Our sugar party was a success, if plenty of sugar and fun were to be desired. The neighboring young folks were all there. Robert and Mary seemed to play the part of host and hostess with becoming dignity. I thought Mary was a trifle too queenly but that could be easily excused considering it was her failing, and this was such a good opportunity to display her powers.

Susan flirted all the evening with a young city beau, a new arrival in town, and I noticed Robert's eyes held a displeased, uneasy look, as he glared at them; for a perfumed, conceited dandy was his abomination. Jane played the witch as usual; now here, now there, giving everybody a witty word or arch look. She was a general favorite, and every one looked pleased when it came their turn to enjoy her lively company.

Rufus and Bert were there too. Rufus enjoyed it in his own quiet way, quite unobserved, but not unobserving, I assure you. Those deep, dark eyes took in every little event, every look and word, with their exact influence and meaning. He could have given you a great deal better account of our party than I can, but he only talks and paints, never writes a word if he can help it. So I shall have to tell you in my own poor way and let it go so. Bert was in great glee over the kettles of bubbling sirup, and with watching the fun and frolic of the company until it grew late, his eyelids drooped heavily and he kept them open only between long winks, and at last he wished he hadn't come, but was safe at home snugly tucked up in his little trundle-bed.

The spring advanced rapidly; the work of the season hurried the farmers on to unceasing perseverence from day to day, the weather was fine for sowing early crops and the promise of seed-time and harvest seemed in prospect to be abundantly fulfilled. The old house resounded to the raps of busy hammers, tread of light feet, merry voices and ringing laughter of the gay young movers, and a "new atmosphere" seemed to float into the desolate, dingy rooms. They brightened as though struck by a gleam of sunshine, and after everything was arranged, though of the simplest kind, there was an air of cozy comfort that was irresistible. The open doors seemed to hold forth a silent invitation to all who might choose to enter. A proffered chair to rest in, and a kind word to cheer them, was the reception one would always meet there. The windows thrown high up gave the soft spring wind free circulation, and it drifted in a shower of sweet white petals from the boughs of the cherry tree.

Did you ever think how every home has a characteristic atmosphere? You but step inside the door of some houses and a chill strikes you. Others seem to hold warmth and light and geniality.

Bert came to live there and help his brother, as he had promised, and when they plowed the garden he and the girls monopolized a portion of it for flower beds. He was an industrious little fellow, and loved flowers better than most boys do; so they gave him one bed all to himself, and he hoed and raked and marked and sowed. He had little sticks all labeled and put along the edge of his bed, just like theirs, and watched eagerly to see the first little green spears point up through the dark mold.

Everything went on pretty smoothly in the housekeeping line. Susan got a bran-new recipe book, and there were a great many new wonders to be developed in cookery. Mary kept still and let the girls experiment. One day they had a wonderful pudding for dinner—at least it had a wonderful high-sounding French name. It was not made exactly like the potato pudding told of in the "Widow Bedott Papers," but it was decidedly *heavy*, "and when it's heavy it aint so light or good, you know," as Mrs. Mudlow said. Susan was the author of the pudding, and stood the raillery of the others pretty well, considering how it hurt. For if there is anything mortifying to a young cook it is to find her want of knowledge fully manifest by an evident failure.

Robert talked of asking in the young city gent to tea and having some of the pudding served for his especial benefit. After awhile the dinner was finished, and when Susan began to get over feeling provoked at her mistake and the sport that had been made at her expense, she began to consider whether there was not something to be learned outside of books, and whether it was not really worth while to learn how to make a real *good* pudding, and resolved to set about it and redeem her reputation. Next time she *would* ask Mary a few questions, and not toss up her head and say she could cook as well as anybody.

Erie.

Home, May, 1867.

FEMALE ECONOMY.

He is a mean man who accuses a woman of meanness, because her expenditures are carefully regulated, and her outlay watched with close and unremitting economy. To be sure, no husband and father ever reproaches wife or daughter with undue care in circumscribing her expenses, but, whether consistently or not, all men—save our more just selves, perhaps—charge the female character with containing a strong tendency to meanness and close-fistedness, qualities which no one tolerates in another than himself or those who may spend for him. You may remember that no tradesman fears the exactions of any male purchaser so much as he does a woman. Nobody, it is said, higgles so long about the half cent per pound on the price of mackerel, or has so keen an eye for "remnants." They are charged with being bargain hunters, and are supposed to be a very set of dragons in their desire to save a penny.

Now, one word for the ladies. Who sharpened their mercantile wits? Who taught them, in a hard school, the lesson of economy, and obliged them, willing or not, to keep their expenditures down to the lowest limit? Who? Why, these husbands and fathers. They—except in rare instances of female supremacy—rule over the treasury, wear the clothes of authority, and control every appropriation. With a close fist, they hand out little dribs of stamps, or, once in a while, a solitary, companionless, forlorn greenback, to the female members of their household. And they, driven by this stern necessity, obliged by higher authority to be economical, attempt to make fifty cents buy a dollar's worth.

Gentleman of justice, pause and ponder. When your wife trades your second-best coat to the Jew peddler for a pair of parlor ornaments, or sells your files of valuble papers at so much per pound, inquire with the severity that inward examination ought to have, how much you have given her for spending money this quarter. Upbraid her not for illiberality if you have forced her to it. Here we stand to plead her cause, and assert the reason, if not the propriety, of Female Economy.—*Ladies Repository.*

A LADY.

The New York Evening Gazette give a sketch of Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, the brilliant letter-writer and fashion critic of the Tribune, who has come so quickly into high fame among our literary women. She is a native of Brookfield, Mass., her maiden name being Lucia Isabella Gilbert, and while a school-girl she married Henry Calhoun, recently deceased, for many years deputy-collector in the New York custom-house, and has ever since resided in that city. "She seems devoid of literary vanity or ambition, which, for a woman of society as she is, is not a little remarkable.

Brilliantly as she writes, (and to judge from her gorgeous coloring and dazzling efflorescence, we would rather think her a sister of Hafiz than a descendant of any Roundhead,) her personal friends say her private letters are much superior to her published efforts. Personally she is, in her early widowhood, little beyond her fifth lustrum; not handsome in the usually received sense, though her face is very expressive; her figure tall and lithe, and her carriage graceful and attractive. The glory of her face, her friends say, is her eyes, which, according to Harriet Prescott, 'are yellow, and the most beautiful I ever saw.'"

HOW TO DO IT.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, when a gentleman remarked that if ever he offered himself he would do it in a collected and business-like manner. "For instance," he continued, addressing a lady present, "Miss Smith, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in the receipt of about three hundred a year, which is on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance I admire you the most; indeed, I love you, and would gladly make you my wife." "You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss Smith, to the surprise of all present, "I refer you to my father." "Bravo!" exclaimed the gentlemen. "Well, I declare!" said the ladies, in a chorus. The lady and gentleman, good reader, were married soon after. Wasn't that a modest way of coming to the point, and a ladylike method of taking a man at his word?

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

Choice Miscellany.

A HARVEST SCENE.

Fair and fresh the winds are blowing,
Brightly shines the sun to-day
Over meadow, hill and woodland,—
On the newly gathered hay.

White and purple, green and golden,
Fleck the fields afar and near;
While the harvest hands are singing,
"We'll have well-filled barns this year."

Hear the winding brook that ripples
Thro' the meadow, copse and glen,
How it murmurs as if ans'ring
Back the joyful sounds of men.

Now in sunshine, now in shadow,
Winding out, and winding in,
Like a mirror it reflecteth,
All day long the harvest scene.

Length'ning shadows now from woodlands
Over brook and meadow creep,
While behind his gorgeous curtains,
Sinks the harvest sun to sleep.

Giving promise to the reapers,
After labor, rest shall come,—
Tired hands be calmly folded,
'Midst the sacred scenes of home.

Patiently the farmer waited—
Work'd and waited like a man,
Never doubting that the Master
Well would end what he began.

Now he hath the promised blessing,
Fruit for all his honest toil;
Never lord was half as happy
As this tiller of the soil.

TRAVEL.

Not alone in the cities, but in villages and quiet farm houses, are many who will travel, for rest and change and social enjoyment, in these warm weeks of mid-summer. Fathers and mothers will go far west to visit sons or daughters, see how they get along and keep the golden chain strong and bright; and those children, grown up and with *their* children prattling about them, will plan to get away for the season, and see the dear old homestead once more. These journeys are often long, and, if time allows, the travelers stop on the way, or turn aside to see places or scenery of special interest.

We boast of the iron bands that hold fast Nebraska to Maine, and bind the regions between by the same firm grasp; but the ties of sympathy, kindred, common literature, language, pursuits and ideas, subtle and invisible are yet stronger than iron, and without them the continuous rail would never have reached from the Atlantic to the Plains, and would not now be moving on toward the Pacific.

Think of it, you who may have a journey in view. What a broad realm, what varied wealth of beauty and grandeur. One is embarrassed, not knowing where to turn. Shall it be on the St. Lawrence, so broad and clear and swift, with its famed "thousand isles?" Shall it be to New England, through the rude mountains, along the brawling streams, past the sweet villages and lovely valleys of Western Massachusetts, and through the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, eastward, past lovely towns and great factories and green pastures to the rocky shore gnawed by the Atlantic's surges? Suppose some errand carry you to Pennsylvania. You will be surprised at every curve the cars sweep around, by some new scene—a bold mountain, a broad river, a noble forest.

Do you turn west? What sweep of prairie and plain!—what groves and forests and broad lakes. Suppose you turn aside to Lake Superior—an ocean amidst the continent—a thousand miles of steamboat journeying, across rivers and lakes until you reach the great mines and wondrous "pictured rocks," and look down into the transparent water, and breathe air bracing and pure as ether for the gods. At this season we should not go south; but there would be found another realm of varied wonders. We need not go to any fabulous distance. A few hours' ride by rail, will land us at Portage Falls, and we shall see the Genesee, so placid nearer the lake, rushing over rocks into dark chasms with solid walls of stone hundreds of feet high on either side. Or the great Niagara awaits our coming; or we can reach Lake George—that pure gem set in the dark hills—and so on to the majestic Adirondacks, or even the White Mountains. But it is useless to say more; we can only suggest, and the reader's thoughts will call up many a spot, seen or heard of, worth a long journey to see, and soon we are to catch sight, from the car windows, of the long ranges of the Rocky Mountains, their snowy peaks nobly grand against the pure sky.

It has been our lot to travel in twenty States, and we meet with constant surprises, new scenes so marvelous it seems strange they are unknown, on every journey. Travel is an education, placing us *en rapport* with men and Nature; our facilities of motion, our varied breadth of territory, our wide kinship of blood, and thought, and action, are all helping to rear up a race fit, let us hope, for broad views and wise work. Travel is a good tonic, too. Breathe new air and see new men and things, and you can "throw physic to the dogs," and wax hearty apace without it.

"I honor great power of thought—few perhaps more. I reverence a man of genius for wit, poetry, science or executive power to organize matter or men. But most spontaneously do I bow to a man of great justice. What delights of affection there are. Love is the great idealizer of man's life. There are many such in nature and in art. There is music, a sweet and common idealizer. But if I could have but one of the three gifts, intellectual, moral or affectional, I would take the latter."—*Selected.*

YOUNG MEN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Edmound About in his book, "The Roman Question," makes the following comparison of young men of twenty-five in the different countries. After describing the education of young Roman nobles, he says, in this flashy way:—"One fine day they attain their twenty-fifth year. At this age an American has already tried his hand at a dozen different trades, made four fortunes and at least one bankruptcy, has gone through a couple of campaigns, had a law-suit, established a new religious sect, killed half a dozen men with his revolver, freed a negress and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed some stiff examinations, been attached to an embassy, founded a factory, converted a Catholic, gone round the world, and read the complete works of Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written for two newspapers, been wounded in three duels, twice attempted suicide, vexed fourteen husbands, and changed his politics nineteen times. A German has thrashed fifteen of his dearest friends, swallowed sixty hogsheads of beer and the philosophy of Hegel, sung eleven thousand couplets, compromised a tavern waiting maid, smoked a million pipes, and been mixed up with at least two revolutions. The Roman prince has done nothing, seen nothing, learned nothing, suffered nothing. His parents or guardians open a cloister gate, take out a young girl as inexperienced as himself, and the pair of innocents are bidden to kneel before a priest, who gives them permission to become parents of another generation of innocents like themselves."

A LITERARY TASTE.

To a young man away from home, friendless and forlorn in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sunset and bedtime; for the moon and stars see more evil in a single hour than the sun in his whole day's circuit. The poet's visions of evening are all compact of tender and soothing images. It brings the wanderer to his home, the child to its mother's arms, the ox to his stall, and the weary laborer to his rest. But to the gentle-hearted youth who is thrown upon the rocks of a pitiless city, and "stands homeless amid a thousand homes," the approach of evening brings with it an aching sense of loneliness and dissolution, which come down upon the spirit like darkness upon the earth. In this mood his best impulses become a snare to him and he is led astray because he is social, affectionate, sympathetic and warm-hearted. If there be a young man thus circumstanced, who may read these words, let me say to him that books are the friends of the friendless, and that a library is the home of the homeless. A taste for reading will always carry you to converse with men who will instruct you by their wisdom and charm you by their wit, who will soothe you when fretted, refresh you when weary, counsel you when perplexed and sympathize with you at all times. Evil spirits, in the middle ages, were exorcised and driven away by bell, book and candle; you want but two of those agents, the book and the candle.

TALENT AND TACT.

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places and at all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power—tact is skill; talent is weight—tact is momentum; talent knows what to do—tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable—tact will make him respected; talent is wealth—tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life tact carries it against talent—ten to one.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

Woman is a delusion; but men will hug delusions.

The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife.

Question for Actors.—Can a man be said to work when he plays?

The richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite!

How do we know that Pharaoh was a carpenter? Why he made Joseph a ruler.

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the pendulum.

Ik Marvel says a country house without a porch is like a man without an eyebrow.

Wait for others to advance your interests, and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

Emerson finely says:—"The poor are only they who feel poor, and poverty consists only in feeling poor."

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

The man that forgets a good deal that has happened, has a better memory than he who remembers a great deal that never happened.

Custom—A charter, incorporating all the incongruities of modern ignorance and superstition, gathered from all the precedents of the past.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller; "I'm obliged to work for it."

It may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact, that while some aver that the rage for chignons is going down, the fashion seems to be "going up."

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE "SUMMER LAND."

BY BELL CLINTON.

"Over the river," the "Summer Land" lies,
Fadeless its blossoms unclouded its skies,
Towers shimmer not in the sun-ray's light,
Stars never glow—for there falleth no night.
O'er it God's glory transcendantly flows,
Bathing it ever in holy repose.

Ah! we get gleams of that glorious land,
When by the river's bank trembling we stand,
Watching the waves that unceasingly flow
Over the crossing where loved ones must go,
They see the beams of the heavenly light
Gilding its glittering columns of white.

They hear the songs, and the rustle of wings,
We—but the echo their ecstacy brings—
Why do we sorrow when happy they lie
Ready for angels to bear them on high?
Such treasures we need their sunlight to throw
Over our pathway while waiting below.

Are there no flowers in the bright Summer Land?
Aye, tenderly kept by our Father's hand,
Borne in his love from the chill light of Time,
Transplanted, they bloom in a heavenly clime,
—May we be welcomed at last to the band
Who, "sinless," are roaming the blest Summer Land.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BE HAPPY.

The only true way to be happy is, to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us in our every-day life. It has been, perhaps, the same old routine, sunshine and shade, but of late more shade than sunshine. To-day, however, the clouds are breaking, there is a drop of happiness for us. Shall we take it heartily and thankfully? or shall we drive it away with bitter thoughts of the past, or what is still worse, dark forebodings of the future? If joy alone were given to us might we not forget the Giver, even undervalue the joy itself? 'Tis the contrast that gives life and beauty. What is the rose stripped of its thorns and green leaves? And even these are beautiful when partaking of the colors of the bud. So pleasures, pure, and rightly enjoyed, shed a bright halo over the dark days of sorrow and depression that come to every earnest, striving heart. The memory of them is like the fragrance of the rose, remaining long after its beauty has faded.

Yes! God means his children to be happy and has given us many beautiful things to make us so. And who should be happy if not His children who can trust their future wholly to Him, or why did He say, "If ye loved me ye would rejoice," and "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer." Then let us take these little drops of happiness, tenderly and sacredly, as gifts from our Heavenly Father, and when in after life we look back upon them, they will seem, as it were a sea of joy.

June 21, 1867. Red. Raymond.

BORROWED SERMONS.

Writing on Sunday, to a London paper, a correspondent says:

"This morning in one of the principal West End churches, I heard the incumbent deliver a very beautiful sermon which I recognized immediately as one of Dr. Arnold's early school sermons. There may have been some addition in the shape of mane and tail, but I am quite sure that all, or the greater part, was reproduced word for word from the printed volume. A few years ago, I heard, also in one of these West End churches, a sermon on Whitsunday, which I also recognized as a printed sermon published by me not long before. Now, I know, from many years' experience in London, in the country, and abroad, that it is, on the whole, more edifying to a congregation to listen to the wholesome doctrine of some master in Israel than to the original, perhaps, but necessarily mediocre, thoughts of average minds. If these recitations of many of the best passages in which our theological literature is so rich were more frequent, there would be less of the now increasing outcry against sermons; people would then sit to listen as they sit to listen to readings and recitations from Milton and Shakspeare. We should remember, however, that whenever Macready or Kean, or any celebrated master of eloquence, makes us sigh or weep by the mighty force of the words which he utters, he does not give us to understand at the same time, or even allow it to be implied, that these 'words of power' are the result of the speaker's own labor, or thought, or imagination. I would say, by all means, let us have good recitations or readings of religious prose or poetry in the churches, but let the congregation be told what it is they are about to receive."

Be Master.—It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. Where we are, and what we are, is God's providential arrangement; and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made of them. Life, like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best General who makes the fewest of false steps. Poor mediocrity may do that; but he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; organize victory out of mistakes.

Would you touch a nettle without being stung by it? Take hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances, and few things will ever trouble you.

Biographical.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, Archduke of Austria, and sometime Emperor of Mexico, was born at Schonbrunn on the 6th of July, 1832. He was captured by Juarez, the Liberal President of Mexico, at Queretaro on the 20th of May and shot on the 19th of June by his captors. His father was Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and his mother Sophia Dorothea, daughter of Maximilian I, King of Bavaria. Upon the abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, the Archduke renounced his claim to the succession in favor of his eldest son the present Emperor, the brother of the subject of this sketch. The abdicating Emperor, in giving up his throne, unequally divided his power, and gave an advantage to the Archduke Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder brother. Such was the origin of the constant, and at times very warm differences, which arose between the two.

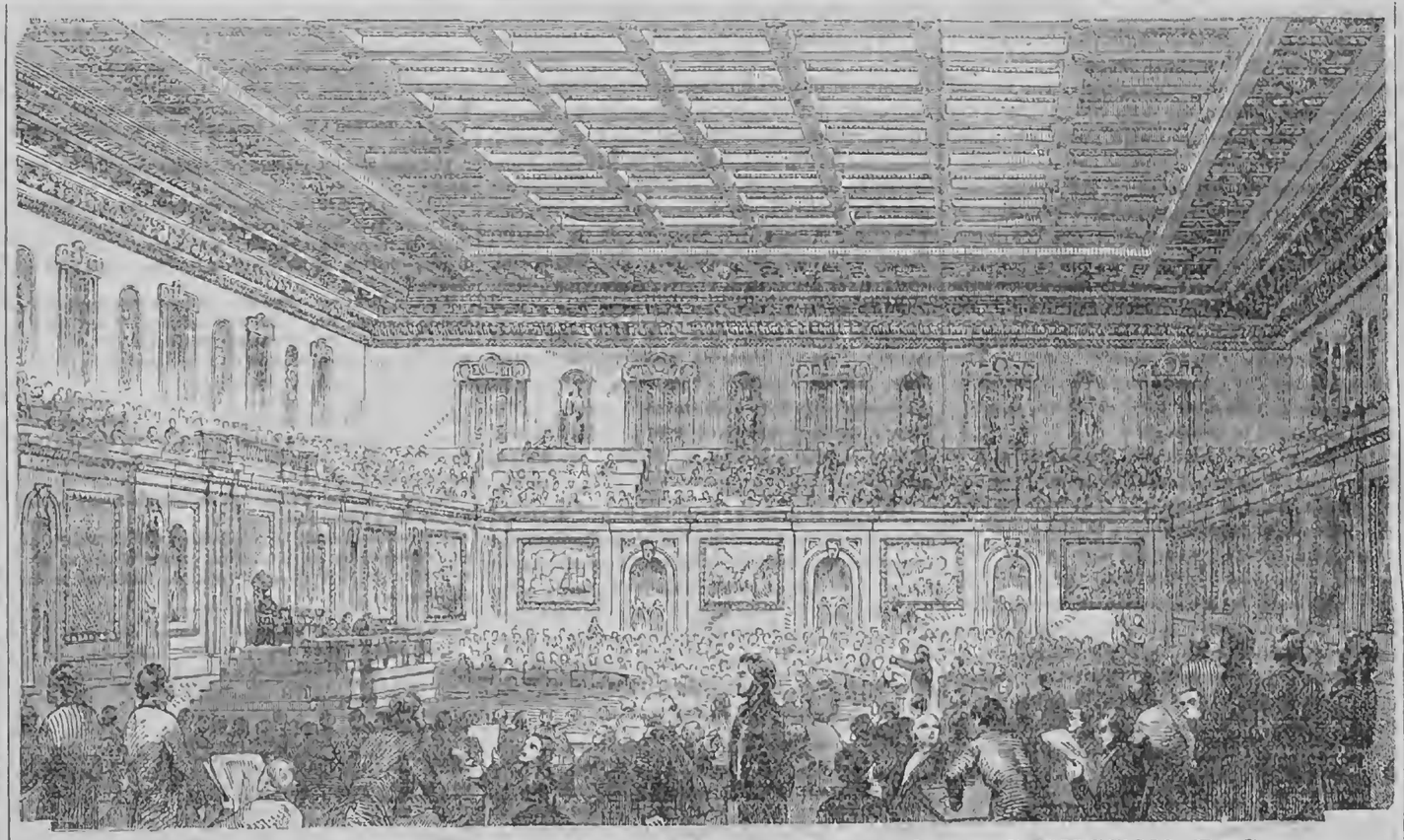
Maximilian received his education at Vienna, then, as now, one of the gayest and most dissolute capitals of Europe. He did not, however, indulge in the frivolities so common to the nobility of Austria, but appears to have spent a great part of his youth in study and travel. At an early age he went into the navy of the empire, and saw considerable service at sea, sailing about the Mediterranean, and visiting all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French, Algeria, Spain and Portugal. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian marine, and with a squadron visited the coast of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea, and took great interest in the works of the Suez canal, which were then just beginning. In 1856 he paid a visit to Paris, and spent a fortnight at St. Cloud with Louis Napoleon. The year following he was appointed Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and, in the exercise of the powers attached to the position, soon made himself quite a favorite among the Italians. This popularity was, however, displeasing to Francis Joseph, and in 1859 he was removed. He is said to have exhibited great courage and decided administrative abilities while Viceroy. It is related that he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the *fetes*, and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch. One day, at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Piaza St. Marco, he discomfited and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming among them unattended, and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go to the theater, taking with him Count Stromboli, to whom he said, laughing, "If I am to be blown up, it shall at least be in good company."

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom until 1862, when Napoleon decided on making a catspaw of him in Mexico The crown of Mexico was offered to him by Napoleon in August, 1863, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until the 10th of August, 1864, that he formally accepted the proffered crown. By the terms of the acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria, and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates, amounting to 20,000,000 of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be revoked, should Maximilian, finding his foothold in Mexico insecure, choose to resign within six years from the date of his acceptance of the crown.

The career of Maximilian as the so-called Emperor of Mexico is well known to the people of this country. His first official act was to offer terms to Juarez looking to the submission of the latter. These were rejected, and then followed the past years of war and bloodshed, with alternate success, and the present final defeat of the Imperialists. His efforts to attract emigration and to develop the resources of the country are well known, as are also his personal sacrifices for the success of his cause. That he failed was only a natural and expected result, but it is doubtful if he would have met the terrible fate to which Juarez assigned him had he not issued his famous order declaring the Republican President and his supporters bandits and outlaws. The entire responsibility of his death must rest upon Napoleon, who first induced him to take the proffered crown, and afterwards deserted him. Personally Maximilian had the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman and scholar.

MAXIMILIAN—CLOSING SCENE.

MAXIMILIAN and his officers were tried by court martial, each one separate, and with counsel for defence. At the execution MAXIMILIAN spoke in a clear, firm manner, without bravado, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, who came with credentials, offering him the government of the country, he refused. Subsequently the proposition was again presented, and he replied, that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court martial which tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their good faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. Finally, he hoped his death would stop the effusion of blood in the country.



NEW HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS noble room is in the south wing of the Capitol and is one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, (east and west,) ninety-three feet wide, and about thirty-six feet high. Galleries are around the four sides, and an ample space is reserved for reporters over the speaker's desk, from which there is open entrance to a large room fitted up for the ubiquitous newspaper men, and a telegaph office from whence messages can flash to the remotest end of the land.

These galleries will seat 1,200 people. The three hundred desks on the floor for members are ranged in semi-circles. Light comes down from the ample skylights above and there are no side windows, as passage-ways, and rooms surround the Hall on every side,—Committee Rooms, Post-Office, &c. The stairways of our native marble—veined Tennessee, *verde antique*, and Vermont,—are rich and noble, and the frescoed pictures very fine. These great stairways lead to corridors from whence the galleries are reached. The carved and gilded ornaments, the pictures and fine coloring of this Hall, which is hardly equalled by any legislative hall in the world, cannot be justly described in our brief space. Underneath the galleries are cloak-rooms and a barber's shop, for the use of members only, and the hidden nook where liquor can be had is *not* there. Noble statuary adorns the passage-ways around the Hall.

Various Topics.

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

As the capacity and intelligence of laborers increase, the rights of labor and the relations of labor and capital become, inevitably, matters of more thorough and frequent discussion; sometimes in good faith and fair spirit, sometimes incited, for selfish purposes, by reckless demagogues. Of late, "labor strikes" have been frequent in this country and England, often disastrous to workmen and injurious to employers, and surely not the best mode of settling differences. Eight-hour laws have been passed in several States, our own among the number, yet so framed as to have no marked or immediate results. With increased wisdom and a higher standard of manhood and habits on the part of laborers whatever of injustice or overwork may have been in any case imposed on them must cease by the growth of their moral power.

Without such wisdom, or if cursed and degraded by dissolute habits—which make many a working man his own worst enemy—fewer hours of work would, too often, be but an opening for more dissipation, and the just claims of the employer would be rudely spurned. The problem is mutual justice and mutual respect and help, and the justice, manly conduct and self-respect of the workmen must solve that problem.

In England, co-operative associations are numerous, in which laborers and capitalists, or laborers alone, unite, and the profits are divided between stockholders and workmen by mutual agreement.

In this country there are quite a number of similar associations. In Troy the iron moulders have begun such a move, with good results, so far. In Chicago a manufacturing company have agreed with some forty workmen for a similar plan. In Cincinnati a large firm of furniture makers begin co-operation with a large force of their best men, and we hear of other like movements, which will be watched with interest by all thoughtful persons. Industry, skill, mutual confidence and justice must exist for success, and without these qualities "eight hour" laws are of small moment, and "strikes" but the blows of blind giants smiting down each other oftener than their real or fancied enemies.

CLIMATE OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

AN article on meteorology, prepared by Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, for the United States Patent Office Report for 1865, contains the following paragraph illustrative of the climate of Northwestern America:

"In the North-Pacific Ocean, on the western side of our continent, the great circle of water passes up along the coast of Japan, recrosses the ocean in the region of the Aleutian Islands, mingles with the littal current outward through Behring's Strait, and thence down along the northwest coast of North America. In this long circuit, the northwestern portion of it is much more cooled than the similar portion of the whirl of the Atlantic. It therefore modifies the temperature of the northwestern coast, and produces a remarkable uniformity along the whole extent, from Sitka to the southern extremity of California. It is an interesting fact, which we have just derived from Captain Rogers, that an offshoot from the great whirl of the Pacific, analogous to that which impinges on the coast of Norway, enters along the eastern side of Behring's Strait, while a cold current passes out on the western side, thus producing almost as marked a difference in the character of the vegetation on the two shores of the strait as between that of Iceland and Labrador."

RELATIVE VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.

IN Mr. Cooke's report to her Majesty's Commissioners upon the value of disinfectants, some important experiments, which bear upon sanitary science, are recorded. One of them, showing the relative value of chloride of lime and carbolic acid as disinfectants, deserves serious attention. Some meat was hung up in the air, and the odor of putrefaction was strong. It was then divided into two pieces; one was soaked for half an hour in chloride of lime solution, and then washed and hung up again; the offensive smell had entirely gone. The other piece of meat was soaked in a solution of carbolic acid, containing one per cent. of the acid; it was then dried and hung up. The surface of the meat was whitened, but the offensive odor was not removed, though it was masked by the carbolic acid. In two days' time the bad odor had entirely gone, and was replaced by a pure but faint smell of carbolic acid. In a few weeks' time the piece of meat was examined again. The one deodorized by the chloride of lime now smelled as offensively as it did at first, while the piece treated with carbolic acid had simply dried up, and had none of that offensive odor. Even after a month's exposure no change had taken place. This shows us that while chloride of lime merely removes the smell of decomposing matter—in fact, is a deodorizer—carbolic acid actually prevents decomposition, and is, therefore, in an eminent degree, antiseptic.

QUICKSILVER.

DURING the past year, the toal production of the various quicksilver mines of the world was about 85,534 flasks, of which the old Almaden of Spain and the Idrian mines of Austria supplied 39,625, while the remainder came from California. But the enormous capacity which our Pacific quicksilver mines have already attained has, up to the present time, tended rather to depress than to stimulate the trade in that metal. With last year's production, the accumulated stock of all the different markets of the world is approximately 120,000 flasks. For many years the Spanish mines controlled the whole market, but so energetically have the California deposits been worked, especially the New Almaden, which surpassed its ancient namesake by nearly three thousand flasks last year, that the market is much more independent than it used to be. The Peruvian mines are dilapidated and almost abandoned; the Austrian are limited in capacity and furnish ores of a low grade, and the Spanish Almaden, so long the arbiter of price, is rich in ore, but poor in administrative vigor.

SLEEPING-CARS.

THE sleeping-cars on the principal railroads in the United States are a monopoly, the profits of which are enjoyed by a few patentees, who have formed themselves into a corporation and buy up all the patents, and the railroad companies are prevented from running cars of this kind themselves. The bargain made between the patentees and railroad companies is that the patentees shall furnish the cars, and keep the upholstery and bedding in repair, while the railroad company is to furnish the motive power and keep the car in repair. A sleeping-car costs about $5,000, and its annual expense for attendants and incidentals is about $2,000. The average receipts are said to be $30 a day for each car, or $9,000 annually—a yearly profit, when the expense is deducted, of $7,000 upon the original investment of $5,000. On some of the great railroads, however, the profits frequently reach 300 per cent. per annum.

THE pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

EXCELLENCE OF WISE ECONOMY.

A WESTERN man, now visiting at the East, thus writes of the cost of living in the two sections:—"I have been surprised to learn, while in New England, that the cost of living is really less here than in the West, from whence bread and meat is transported to supply New England. Flour is only a trifle higher per barrel in Portland than it is in Chicago, and potatoes and all vegetables are considerable cheaper. Only four articles cost more here than in Chicago—bread, meat, butter and lard; all else which is needed in a family costs less. Rents here and in Boston, and in the manufacturing towns of New England generally, are nearly one-half less than in Chicago and the small towns of the West. Wood and coal are no higher, while clothing, furniture, dry goods, boots and shoes are from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper."

We can say from a tolerably wide experience, that at a hotel in Boston or any New England city, your fare at table, your room and all, is better than at a hotel of the same cost in western cities,—far better than in the South.

The people in Massachusetts, as a rule, live far better, with the same means and in the same social position, than those in other parts of the country. Surely, this living pleasantly on moderate means is excellent and most desirable. How is it? Not meanness, for these people are generous in case of need, and do not stint themselves.

It is wise care, saving waste, and making the most of things—a rational economy whereby much is saved to be freely used for best and truest ends, in-doors and out; in housekeeping and business it is indispensable to the highest culture, and is greatly needed in place of the foolish pride and wasteful carelessness of which so much is seen.

THE CRIME OF ASSASSINATION.

A NEW YORK contemporary, referring to the failure of the recent effort to take the Czar's life, says it is the last of a remarkable series of failures. True it is, in former times assassinations were more successful. Henry IV and Louis XV of France, Henry III, Gustavus III, Gustavus the Great, the Dukes of Guise and Berri of France, Buckingham of England, Murray of Scotland, and other rulers and ministers, have fallen, to whom may be added our own President Lincoln. But of late not one in twenty of regicide plots have succeeded. The attempt against Bismarck, against the King of Prussia, two attempts against Louis Philippe, and two against Louis Napoleon, are among a number of failures so large of late that the Czar may have had the fact in his mind when he remarked, after his last escape, to Napoleon, "Our destinies are in the hands of Providence;" a truth, however, not more applicable to sovereigns than other men. The advance of Christian civilization has no doubt exerted great influence in increasing the repugnance with which assassination is looked upon in modern times, and, combined with the sturdy and ingenuous character of our own people, has made it in this country the most abhorred of crimes.

ANCIENT RELIC.—The Albany correspondent of the Syracuse Journal says:—"In my rambles the other day I discovered an ancient relic in the shape of a quondam house, now grocery, built in the year 1710. It is said to be the oldest building in Albany. It is located on North Pearl street, and is built in true Dutch Style, with gable end on the street. It was of old the residence of the Lansings—and before Albany was, this was a trading post. Age seems not at all to have impaired the strength of its walls, built of Holland brick, and I dare say it will yet outlive many a wooden structure of modern growth."

Reading for the Young.

OBEDIENCE.

BY PHEBE CAREY.

If you're told to do a thing,
And mean to do it really,
Never let it be by halves;
Do it fully, freely!

Do not make a poor excuse,
Waiting, weak, unsteady;
All obedience worth the name
Must be prompt and ready.

When father calls, though pleasant be
The play you are pursuing,
Do not say, "I'll come when I
Have finished what I'm doing."

When 'tis said "You've ate enough,"
Don't reply, "O mother
Let me have just one cake more,
I won't ask another!"

If you're told to learn a task,
And you should begin it,
Do not tell your teacher, "Yes,
I'm coming in a minute!"

Something waits, and you should now
Begin and go right through it;
Don't think, if it's put off a day,
You will not mind to do it.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES

NUMBER EIGHT.

SEAL OF KENTUCKY.

THE famed DANIEL BOONE was the pioneer of Kentucky in 1775, and the Indian troubles were so severe as to give it the name of "the dark and bloody hunting ground." Until 1790 it was part of Virginia, and was made a State in 1792. Eastern Kentucky, near Virginia, is quite mountainous; the center of the State is varied in surface, rich, beautiful and productive. Along the Ohio its natural wealth is quite equal to that on the northern side of the river. The whole State is rich in resources, and has much wealth of the farm. Corn, wheat, tobacco and fruits thrive. Tobacco is a great staple; the warehouses in Louisville for its sale are immense. Salt is found abundantly, and iron and coal also. Manufactures are becoming large. Mammoth cave, and others in the limestone regions, are curiosities, from their great extent of miles beneath the earth, and their grand beauty.

Its area is 42,000 square miles. Its population in 1860, 1,155,684. The Seal explains itself.

SEAL OF TENNESSEE.

The building of Fort Loudon, in East Tennessee, in 1757, commenced the settlement of this region, which was met by many obstacles and struggled against Indian troubles for more than twenty years. Originally this was a part of North Carolina, but became a separate territory in 1790, and was made a State in 1796. The Cumberland Mountains divide the State into East and West Tennessee, and make much of its territory rough and rocky. But the valleys are rich, and large plains among the hills are also productive. The climate is healthy, the air in the hill regions pure, the products embrace, not only the cotton of the South, but corn as well, which is produced in great quantities. Iron ore abounds in the hills, and the veined marble is very beautiful. The Tennessee River gives steamboat navigation, and the Cumberland also to a limited extent.

The natural advantages of this State are great. Its area is 40,000 square miles. Its population in 1860, 1,109,801. Its Seal has the steamboat, the plow and the grain sheaf—fitly emblematic of its occupations.

SEAL OF MISSOURI.

Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820. Its southern and south-western parts are somewhat flat near the Mississippi, and rolling, even mountainous and rocky, farther west, but with much good soil. The great Missouri River flows through the center, on its way from the distant Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi. Along its banks and northward is rich land, rolling prairies and plains. Settlers are now rapidly going to this State attracted by its great advantages. Within eighty miles of St. Louis are vast beds of lead, marble, coal, and the famed Iron Mountain with its supply ample for the world's use for centuries. Of late tin has been discovered.

A branch from St. Louis westward is rapidly going on to join the great Pacific Railroad for California. The area of the State is 60,000 square miles; its population in 1860, 1,142,012. The great bears and stars and Indians on the Seal tell of ruder days, and the Latin motto—"Let the safety of the people be the supreme law," points to a fast-coming higher civilization.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 20, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

A COMMITTEE to investigate thoroughly all matters bearing on the assassination of President Lincoln, to sit during recess, has been chosen, consisting of Butler, Shellabarger, Julian, Ward and Kendall.

A Committee to investigate and put on record the treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prisons during the war, was also chosen.

The Impeachment Committee have a minority report ready on impeachment.

It seems probable no adjournment can be had until the 20th.

A resolution by Mr. Robinson of New York, was passed, ordering the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report if any American citizens had been arrested, tried, convicted, or sentenced in Great Britain or Ireland, for words or acts done, in the United States.

The mover and Mr. Fernando Wood, alleged that there was no security for Americans in Ireland, and stated that Col. Nagle, a Federal officer, is now a prisoner there. The motion was amended so as also to refer to Col Nagle's case specially.

Gov. Flanders of Louisiana is in Washington to see about repairing the Mississippi levees and on Reconstruction affairs.

A large delegation of Unionists, white and black, from Alabama and North Carolina, urge on Congress the necessity of abolishing the State Governments in the South.

A bill introduced by Mr. Holman passed the House unanimously, that widows, minor children or parents of any soldier who died after honorable discharge, shall be entitled to additional bounty.

The Surratt trial still continues, his counsel now seeking to invalidate the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution.

A Reconstruction Bill passed the Senate by 31 to 6, and the House by 111 to 23, on the 13th. It was made up by a Committee of Conference from both Houses. It declares that the true meaning and intent of the act of March last was, that the then existing Governments in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State Governments, and if continued were to be under control of the military commanders, and of Congress. Each district commander may remove any civil or military State officer at his discretion, subject to the disapproval of the General commanding our army, and appoint some person or detail some officer to perform the duties of the place vacated. The commanding General of the United States is invested with all powers of removal, suspension, appointment and details granted to district commanders. All acts of commanders already done, in the removal or appointment of civil officers of their districts are confirmed, subject to removal or disapproval hereafter, and all disloyal persons using their official power to obstruct order, &c., must be removed. Boards of Registration are to examine into the past acts of persons claiming to register and to vote, and, if disloyal, not to register them, keeping record of the reasons for their refusal to do so. No person, on account of race or color, to be disqualified as member of a Board of Registration. The true intent of the oath prescribed in the act of last March is declared to be that no person who has held any legislative, executive or judicial office in any rebel State, whether he has taken an oath to support the United States Constitution or not, or whether he held any office at the beginning of the rebellion or not, who has given aid and comfort, or engaged in rebellion, can vote, and this includes all State officers. The time of registration is extended to October 1st, and such changes to be made in lists by additions or striking off as may be necessary, public notice being given when the examination is to be made. All members of the Registration Boards shall take the same oath United States officers take. No district commander, Registration Board, or persons acting under them, shall be bound in their action in any opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The commanding General can remove or fill vacancies in Boards of Registration. A resolution has passed the House to meet again Nov. 10th. The Impeachment Report will not probably be made till next session.

The President has sent to the Senate a list of former nominees for offices, not acted on, and nominations for vacancies, among which are George Bancroft, Minister to Berlin; H. J. Raymond, Minister to Vienna; Horace Capron of Ill., Commissioner of Agriculture.

The House has refused to order printed the evidence taken in the impeachment case.

From Canada.

TORONTO, July 9.—Major-General Sisted, C. B., was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario yesterday. Hon. Vice-Chancellors Mowatt and Spragg administered the oath of office, and the ceremony was conducted with much pomp and circumstance.

It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude in the Provincial Penitentiary, will be pardoned in honor of the union of the Provinces. Among those to whom royal clemency will be extended is Rev. J. Mc Mahon and four others.

The Herald's Ottawa special says:—The Ministers have all gone to their respective constituencies to look after their elections, and the writs are about to be issued.

In Ontario and Nova Scotia the Reform ticket will be largely returned. In the latter Province Mr. Howe declared lately that if it were not for the presence of regular troops in the citadel of Halifax, he, together with his sons, would head an armed party and proceed to the border to offer resistance to the Confederate authorities. In the east of Ontario and west of Quebec the Conservative ticket will be returned generally. The Federal Government will cost the country in salaries $115,000 per annum, including the salary of the Governor-General. If Ministers are to receive $8,000 per annum instead of $5,000, the cost will be increased $30,000.

From the West.

FROM San Francisco east, work on the Pacific Railroad is pushed, and 16,000 men are grading. A tunnel 1,658 feet long will be done in August, and the track laid over the mountains in November next. Large orders come east for cars and locomotives.

Indian troubles on the plains in Kansas and beyond, still continue, but it is thought the rumor that the Osages were on the war path arose from their going out for their yearly buffalo hunt. Soldiers from Fort Laramie being refused whisky at Rafferty Ranch, destroyed and burned $60,000 of property. The affair is to be investigated. Gen. Meagher, Acting Governor of Montana, fell from the steamer Thompson at Fort Benton, and was drowned.

Extensive coal mines have been discovered on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Horrible Turkish Cruelties.

THE Candians have addressed a protest to foreign Consuls against the barbarities of Omar Pasha. They say—"Furious at not having succeeded, he revenges himself on women and children. He has ravished and burned Acondena, Episcopi, and a score of villages. He destroys churches, mills and crops. At Drania one hundred women and children were found slain. Ladies were killed at Acondena. At Quarissi he put out the eyes of two brothers in presence of their wives, and then killed them. In the attempt to escape such tortures nearly a thousand women, children and old men, who had fled to the mountains, perished from exposure and privation."

From Mexico.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ and Cabinet left San Luis the 1st inst. for the city of Mexico, and were to be met with great ceremony.

Officers and men of the Imperial army lately landed at Mobile, are to be transported from New Orleans to New York; Austria pays the cost.

The N. Y. Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says a general sack of the city by the foreign troops, when it was known they were to evacuate, was only prevented by the efforts of the American and British Ministers, and the presence of their men-of-war in the harbor.

Santa Anna is still in prison, and refused food for three days. So says the Herald's Havana correspondent.

The N. Y. Commercial says there is reason to believe, from news lately received, that Santa Anna will procure his liberation by ransom.

Latest European News.

THE Sultan of Turkey reached London the 12th inst., and was met with much ceremony and enthusiasm. Buckingham Palace will be his home. He visits Vienna on his way to Turkey.

A conspiracy against the life of Queen Isabella of Spain, has been discovered, and two thousand persons arrested.

Joseph of Austria, visits Paris in September. The Austrian Government joins France, Prussia, Italy and Russia, in urging the Sultan to investigate the troubles on the island of Candia.

In the British House of Lords, Earl Derby denounced Maximilian's death. By a recent postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States, ocean letter postage will be six pence (twelve cents) instead of twenty-four cents. Charges on books, packets and patterns of merchandise, are to be not less than three cents in the United Kingdom, and six cents in the United States, for each four ounces. It begins Jan. 1st.

FROM THE SOUTH.—From Ellis' Cliffs, twenty-two miles below Natchez, a telegram says the army worm is two months earlier than usual, threatening the destruction of cotton on overflowed lands. Registration at New Orleans, under Sheridan's orders, goes on with little animation. Louisiana, so far as heard from, registers 39,428 whites, and 74,116 blacks. Gen. Sickles postponed registration until Congress acts on the matter.

FROM ALBANY.—The Constitutional Convention has under discussion important matters,—canals, suffrage, &c.,—but as yet reach no decision. On the 12th, a recess of ten minutes was taken to pay respects to Mayor Hoffman of New York, and another recess to greet Chief Justice Chase. Both gentlemen had the privileges of the floor extended to them.

Paris Exposition—American Art.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"In sculpture, Chicago presents a bust of Lincoln, the only marble out of the nine that constitute the entire collection, not accredited to New York; but the strong bronze statue of Lauret Thompson's modeling, much admired, is owned in Milford, Pennsylvania. Among the owners of the pictures exposed by America, are James McHenry, the railway man; Marshall O. Roberts; R. L. Stuart; Fletcher Harper, the publisher; Sir Henry Bulwer; A. T. Stewart, the dry goods king; Gen. Dix (whose artist son, by the way, has a very tolerable picture on view;) R. Hoe, the press maker; Parrott, the gun maker; the Central Park, and the Century Club. Among the purchasers of paintings and statuary here is R. McCreary, the coal merchant, who has just ordered, of Rogers, the sculptor, a 'Nydia,' for $2,000, gold.

"Harriet Hosmer's 'Sleeping Fawn' is placed at the very entrance of the American Department of Art at the Paris Exposition. It is so placed that the sun, when there is any, falls softly upon it, and seems to light up the sleeping face with the real gratified look of pleasurable repose. Even the tinted veins in the sleeper's hand show out plain in the marble."

Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.

IN our paper of to-day will be found the announcement of the Riverside Institute of Burlington county, N. J., for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. This liberal and splendid enterprise commends itself to an intelligent and humane public. From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph we glean the following facts in relation to the institution. It is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States, and was incorporated on the 8th of April last. In order to raise funds for the maintenance of the Institution, the Washington Library Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, organized itself and perfected a plan which has received the endorsement of the highest legal authority of this State and New Jersey. Their plan of action is to sell certificates of membership at $1 each. Five series of fine steel-plate engravings have been issued, one of which will be given to every subscriber, in addition to a present which is also ensured, (there being no exceptions,) and which will be awarded on the 25th day of September next, at the Academy of Music or at the Institute. The presents to be awarded consist of Forty Thousand, Ten Thousand, Five Thousand, and two of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, all in greenbacks, together with real estate, horses, pianos, melodeons, sewing machines, gold watches, camel's hair, lace and Cashmere shawls, dress patterns, silver ware, and an endless variety of other goods of great value. Every purchaser will, in addition to the engraving which he receives, also receive some one of the presents announced for distribution. All moneys received will be at once paid over to George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 South Third street, who have been induced to act as receivers, from the simple fact that it has been fully shown to their satisfaction that the whole net proceeds are to be devoted to the Riverside Institute, and the hundreds of orphans who are now knocking at its doors for admission, and who are denied this blessing on account of the want of funds. This reason has also induced the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to exempt the affair from all tax of any kind whatever. The object is a noble one, and the present plan was only adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with the highest legal authority. In no other way can the Company raise so large a sum as will be required. And when a fair equivalent for the same is offered, it is to be hoped that this Institution will soon be in working order.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July 16, 1867.

THE money market in Western New York exhibits no new feature. The wool dealers are now using considerable currency, the trade having been active for the last few days. Money continues easy in New York, and rates of interest low. Several heavy failures in the dry goods trade created some excitement last week. Most of the suspended houses had been heavy importers. There were also some small failures in Boston, and before the summer is over others will doubtless go by the board; but no great panic can ensue. Money is so abundant, and likely to continue easy, that all really sound houses will find no difficulty. The recent failures, as a matter of course, cause money lenders to scrutinize paper offered pretty closely.

Sterling exchange is high, and has reached a point that induces large shipments of specie. Drafts on England were sold in New York yesterday at 110¾. The shipment of specie on Saturday was large, and for the week something over $1,000,000 was shipped from New York to Europe. About ten millions were shipped for the six months ending July 1st.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England, as shown by the returns of June 26th, is over twenty-two millions pounds sterling, or nearly $110,000,000. The history of the bank does not show so large an amount on hand at any one time. There is also an unusual amount of specie in the Bank of France. There is a large surplus of idle capital both in England and the continent.

The decrease in the internal revenue collections in New York city for 1866, as compared with 1865, amounts to $6,500,000. The revenue returns of the past year have disappointed the Secretary of the Treasury. It is estimated that the tax that ought to have been paid on whisky alone would have amounted to over a hundred millions,—the sum actually collected is about thirty millions.

WOOL.—The wool market last week, in this section, was very active, particularly the last three or four days of the week. Farmers all at once seemed to come to the conclusion to sell, and buyers in this and adjoining counties have been exceedingly busy. Very little wool is brought to the city from first hands, the trade having changed very much in this respect in the last few years. Our city dealers now purchase mainly at some railroad station in the country. The rush of wool has rather frightened some small dealers, and they begin to fear that growers have a better knowledge of the prospective market than they have. Prices paid are a little lower than a week since. Some large dealers declined to pay above 43c. for the best clips, on Friday and Saturday. The range is now 38@43c.

The rush to sell commenced some days earlier in Michigan than in this section, and the amount of wool marketed in that State last week was very large. At Ionia, to the 9th, sales 305,000 lbs., at a range of 35@45c., with an occasional sale as high as 50c. Battle Creek, 9th, sales 130,000 lbs., at 35@46c. Jackson, 9th, sales 150,000 lbs., at 45@48c.—average 45¾c. Lansing, 10th, sales 150,000 lbs., at a range of 38@41c.—average price 41½c. In Ohio sales are increasing.

In Boston the wool market seems to be considerably unsettled, and is in a sort of transition state. The stock is light, very little of this season's clip having reached that point. Sales for the week foot up 625,000 lbs., at a range of 30@61c. for fleece. Some part of the heavy purchases of last week will very soon reach Boston. The receipts at that point thus far have mostly been stray lots of last year's clip.

The Ohio clip of wool this year is set down by J. H. Klippart, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, at 9,170,466 lbs., the number of sheep being 3,058,089. The yield in 1866 was 8,699,416 lbs., and the number of sheep 2,847,073.

The annual wool product of Indiana is valued at $6,000,000.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Prices are unsettled, and for the last week have varied considerably. In the speculative markets there are now very few sales for future delivery,—there is too good a show for the coming crop of wheat.

WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest in some localities in Western New York was commenced last week, and a large breadth will be cut this week. We hear no serious complaints of rust or midge, and it is anticipated the yield will be very large.

In Ohio, Illinois and Indiana the winter wheat is harvested and is generally a good crop. In Central and Southern Michigan the wheat is mostly cut, and the Detroit Post of the 12th says:—"The accounts concerning the crop are glorious."

FLAX.—The new crop of flax in Illinois is now being cut, and is a heavy one.

HOPS.—The growing crop is looking well in this State, and generally at the West—but careful observers say there is a great increase of vermin, which may prove disastrous.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	Apples, green	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat	14,50@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	8½@ 8c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@ 65c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25		
Oats	75@ 80c	**Hides and Skins.**	
Barley	1,10@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Meats.		Green calfskins	16@ 18
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Sheep pelts, each	25c@62½c
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	**Seeds.**	
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,00@3,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Peas	1,30@1 40
Hams	15@ 17	Flax	1,50@2,00
Shoulders	11@ 11	**Sundries.**	
Chickens	15@ 18	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. soft	5,50@6,75
Geese, each	00@ 00	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	15@ 20c	Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	15@ 18	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Cheese, dairy	12@ 15	Do. chestnut	5,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 45c
Do. rough	6@ 8½	Hops	50@ 65
Eggs, dozen	20@ 20	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,75@7,00
Forage.		Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@25c
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
		Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, July 13—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25@26½c. Flour, sales at $7,10@15,50. Wheat, $2,30@3,20. Rye, $1,45@1,55. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $0,95@1,09. Oats, 85@95c. Pork, new mess, $28,10@28,50; old do. $22,50@22,50; prime, $19,50@19,50. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@21,00; new extra mess, $23,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $38,00@39,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $37,00@39,00. Pork hams, 13@14½ cts. Shoulders, 8½@10½c. Lard, 11½@13c. Butter, 10@26c. Cheese, 7@14½c. Hops, 30@65c. Peas, $1,18.

Albany, July 13—Flour, sales at $8,00@15,75; rye flour, $8,25@8,50; corn meal, 2,25@2,37 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,15; Rye, $1,55@1,61. Corn, $1,02@1,07; Oats, 82@90c. Barley $1,38. Butter, 20@25c. Lard, 13@14½c. Cheese, 14@16c. Pork, $22@23; Hams, 16@17c; Shoulders, 13c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, July 13—Flour, sales at $7,00@13,00; Wheat, $2,25@2,83; Corn, 92@95cts; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,15. Provisions—Pork, $21,00@22,50; Lard, 12@12¾c; Hams, 16½@17c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₩ bbl.

Chicago, July 13—Flour, $9,15@11,00; Wheat, $2,10@2,15; Corn, 81@85 cents; Oats, 56@58c; Rye, $1,13@1,18; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $22,00@22,50; Lard, 12¾@12¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, July 11.—Flour ranges from $7,25@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,00@1,05; fall, $1,80@1,80; Oats, 45@50c; Barley, 50@56c; Peas, 60@61c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $18,50, prime, $14,50@15,00; Bacon, 8@11c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@10 cts; Butter, 11@12c; Cheese, 11@13c; Eggs, 9½@11c. Hay, $9@14; Straw, $5@6. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 24@28c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, July 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18; Cows and Calves, $70@120; Veal Calves, 6@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@12,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,25@7,37; light and medium, $6,62@7,00.

Albany, July 11.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@10c. Milch Cows, $40@110. Sheep, common to good, 6@6½c; Hogs, 6½@7c.

Brighton and Cambridge, July 12—Beeves, sales at 11@15c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@325 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $65@115; heifers, $10@53. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6¾@7¾c; in lots, $3,50@6,00 per head. Veal Calves, 9@12c. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@8c; retail 8@10c. Fat hogs, 7@7½c.

Chicago, July 13—Beeves range at from $6,50@7,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $3,75@4,50; Hogs, $6,00@6,25.

Toronto, July 11.—Beef, 1st class, $7,75@8,00; 2d, $7@7,50; inferior, $6,50@7. Sheep, $3½@5 each. Lambs, $2@3,50. Calves, $3@7 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Wool, market is dull and heavy. Sales 250,000 lbs. at 50@60c. for domestic fleece; 41@46c for superfine pulled; 34@36c for Texas; 17@28c for California; 70c for picklock, and 10@11c for Cape.

Boston, July 12—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 65@65c; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 59@60c; fine, 56@58; medium, 52@55c; course, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 55@57c; medium, 50@53c; common, 42@45c; California, 18@48c; Canada, 45@75c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 20@47c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 38@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@53c; East India, 18@62c.

Cincinnati, July 12—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@42c.; very clean toll wool, 42@45c, and unwashed do, 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₩ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEND 50 Cents for a Stencil Plate, and mark your Clothing. Address CARTER & CO., Lowville, N. Y.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE, Rochester, N. Y. Circulars for 1867-68 sent on application to LUCILIA TRACY, Principal.

STRANGE—Strange—Full instructions by which any person can master the great art of Ventriloquism in an hour. Sent by mail for 10 cents. Address J. F. JAGUERS, Box 2,713, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAPE BOXES.—Stock Fitted to nail together, packed and sent to any part of the country. Descriptive Circular and Price List sent free. Address S. PATTERSON, Berlin Heights, Erie Co., O.

GREAT SALES OF DRY GOODS, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE, &C.—For One Dollar each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you receive. Samples sent free to Agents. Address J. S. HAWES & CO., 32 Washington St., Boston, P. O. Box 2,068 Mass.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—AS I am near four-score years of age, I offer my Homestead for sale, containing about 106 acres. It lays on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, 3 miles from Geneva, and one of the best roads in the country. The farm is so well known I give no description. Those wishing such a farm will come and view it. JOHN JOHNSTON. July 9, 1867. near Geneva, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; Scenery unequalled; Building convenient; Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; System of Order unsurpassed. A wide awake thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. 913-3t

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 242 acres in Illinois, 48 miles from Chicago; 1½ miles from a station on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. There is a good house of eight rooms; new barn 30 by 80 feet; good tenant house and an orchard. Sixty-five acres of the land is covered with valuable timber. Living stream of water; two good wells; churches and school near by. The soil is rich and deep. Price, $40 ₩ acre. Address JOHN PEARSON, Tremont House Chicago, Illinois.

BOOKHOLDER, WRITING DESK IN-VALIDE' TEA-TABLE AND LADIES' WORK-STAND COMBINED.—We have made several improvements in this article lately and added to it a *Lamp Supporter*. It is now the most complete invention in the market.

We shall publish in a few weeks, to be issued monthly thereafter, a small paper, in the interest of Inventors and patents, containing a list of valuable inventions recently patented, information how to obtain patents, hints to inventors, notes, editorials, &c. Price 50 cents per annum in advance. We solicit subscriptions. JOHN CONNACHER & CO., Manufacturers, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCE & COS. AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Forty thousand are now in use BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTH WESTERN FARMER. This is a Monthly Magazine of 24 (3 column) pages, illustrated and bound in tinted covers. It is devoted to the interests of the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, the Gardener, and the Housekeeper. It is the largest Farm Journal (save one) in America and the finest in its appearance. It was established 18 months ago and already has a very large circulation. This is purely due to its being very cheap, but mainly because it meets a great public demand. Terms, only $1.00 a year.

Those who send within a month shall have the Farmer to the close of the year, with all the back numbers to January, for 75 cents. Address T. A. BLAND, Lock Box 124, Indianapolis, Ind.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known FITS—in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal FITS—preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS FITS—BROWN. The prescription was discovered by FITS—him in such a providential manner that he can- FITS—not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as FITS—it has cured everybody who has used it, never FITS—having failed in a single case. It is equally sure FITS—in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingre- FITS—dients may be obtained from any druggist. SENT FREE to all on receipt of five cents to pre- FITS—pay postage, etc. Address DR. O. PHELPS FITS—BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, FITS—New Jersey.

ATTENTION FRUIT GROWERS!—The *Seneca Black-Cap*—a very large, fruitful and hardy Raspberry, and 7 *or 8 days later than the Doolittle*, will be in fruit on the premises of Mr. WIGHT, 1¾ miles west of Waterloo—and the *Red Flavored Seedling Black Raspberry* on the premises of H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks Corners, this season.

Having a large stock of plants growing and believing these berries eminently worthy of public favor, we invite fruit growers, dealers, &c., to come and see for themselves,—and we will name Friday, 26th inst., when both will be in their prime, (the Seneca Black-Cap, continuing 2 weeks longer,) and on that day we will have conveyances to and from the cars at first morning trains at Waterloo, so that visitors can reach both places and return the same day. DOOLITTLE & WIGHT.

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Lloyd's Great Double Map of Europe and AMERICA combined, mounted and varnished, with ribbon binding, finished to-day, shows ten million names of cities, towns, villages, railway stations, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c.; cost $100,000, yet sells at $4, worth $50. Each map, 20 square feet, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double faced rollers and reverses, by which each map can be thrown front. Every house in the land wants a copy. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. Send money for sample and see the map first, if not sold taken back on demand. Wholesale agents, with capital, for Western States, California, Texas, New Orleans, Canada, South America, West Indies and New England States, could get $10 a copy for this map.
J. T. LLOYD,
23 Cortlandt Street, New York.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED, Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANE, 297 Bowery, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED!—Male or Female, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for Agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
912-3t B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

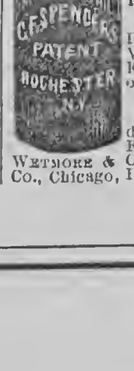
MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS:
Now in use in thousands of families in the Western, Middle and Eastern States, have proven to be the most useful and profitable machine of the age. For descriptive Circulars and samples of cloth woven on the Loom, Address, with stamp,
912-6t A. B. GATES & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 911-4t

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Samples sent for 10cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXU-riant growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.



PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.
☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, BRACKELTON & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & CO., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & CO., Chicago, Ill. 900-17t

List of New Advertisements.

The Washington Library Company—Geo A Cook & Co.
The Albany Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company.
Agents Wanted—J T Lloyd.
North Western Farmer—T A Bland.
A Good Farm for Sale—John Pearson.
Great Sales of Dry Goods, &c—J S Hawes & Co.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Attention Fruit Growers—Doolittle & Wight.
Riverview Military Academy—Otis Bisbee.
Bookholders, &c—John Connacher & Co.
A Splendid Farm for Sale—John Johnston.
Grape Boxes—S Patterson.
Strange—J F Jaggers.
Tracy Female Institute—Lucilia Tracy.
Stencil Plate—Carter & Co.

The News Condenser.

— 265 vessels were lost at sea in April.

— The cholera has gone from Rio Janeiro.

— 436 cheese factories in the United States.

— There are 1,358 convicts in Sing Sing prison.

— 1,263 dogs were killed in Chicago in a month.

— Ohio made 16,917,906 pounds of cheese in 1866.

— There are 110,000 working horses in N. Y. city.

— Street railroads are being built in Vincennes, Ind.

— 1,396 dogs were drowned in New York in a week.

— In 1866 the pupils in Indiana schools were 250,000.

— 200 arrivals at hotels in St. Paul, Minn., in one day.

— Napoleon still buys Hungarian horses for his army.

— 179,107 persons used the Boston free baths in June.

— 130 000 children do not attend schools in New York.

— 3,000 Brazilian soldiers have died of cholera at Curaza.

—56,000,000 bushels of corn were raised in Indiana last year.

— A Unitarian Conference is held in Bangor, Me., this month.

— Barnum pays Tom Thumb $10,000 for five weeks engagement.

— The American Mission Board's receipts for May were $26,487.

— Minnie Ream, the sculptor, has opened a studio in New York.

— In 1865 Australia exported over $150,000,000 in gold and wool.

— A brilliant meteor of many colors lately passed over St. Louis.

— A railroad on the canal route from Utica to Hamilton is to be built.

— Keat Co., Delaware, counts on 800,000 bushels of peaches this years.

— New Jersey has abolished corporeal punishment in the public schools.

— A. T. Stewart has made a donation to William and Mary College, Va.

— A strange disease—"the black death"—buffets all medical skill in Ireland.

— The post offices at Eagle and St. Helena, Wyoming Co, are discontinued.

— James Parton and his wife, "Fanny Fern," are rusticating at St. Albans, Vt.

— A lady at a wedding party at Pittsfield, Mass., wore diamonds worth $20,000.

— The Chicago Board of Health are looking into diseased meat matters sharply.

— The Oberlin College endowment has reached $70,000, and moves on to $100,000.

— The 48th National Swedenborgian Convention report 3,000 members in the country.

— The Normal School building at Cortland is to cost $70,000, and be done Oct. 1, 1868.

— The Methodist preachers of New York city have voted against Sunday camp meetings.

Special Notices.

Save your Doctor's Bills. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will save the expense of a Doctor very many times if kept on hand ready for immediate use. In the summer Season, for Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, &c., it is a sure and certain remedy.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
AWARDED A
GOLD MEDAL
AND CREATED A
Knight of the Legion of Honor by
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the Sewing Machine, which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing Machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the WORLD.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER
CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only Dodge Machine is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a Great Improvement on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement;* that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the Dodge Machine is all that is claimed for it; being a Handsomer, Better Made, and more reliable Mower, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market.
See Advertisement. 908-tf.

New Advertisements.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—Frank Miller's Prepared Harness Oil Blacking. By its use one-half may be added to the durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

For Boots and Shoes,—Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking.

Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. The great demand for these articles has brought them into general use. For sale in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York. [912-1t

WINTER SEED WHEAT FOR 1867, for sale by GEORGE A. DEITZ, Importer and Grower of Seed Wheat and Grass Seeds, Chambersburg, Pa.

Italian Red Mediterranean,	$2,25	₱ peck;	$8,00	₱ bushel.	
Italian White	"	2,25	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
Hungrian Red	"	2,00	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
French Red	"	2,00	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
Hallet's English Red	"	2,25	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
German Red	"	2,25	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
Hallet's English White	"	2,25	₱ "	8,00	₱ "
Diehl's White,		1,50	₱ "	6,00	₱ "
Canada White,		1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
Boughton White,		1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
California White,		1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
Blue-Stem White,		2,00	₱ "	7,00	₱ "
Egyptian Red Mediterranean		1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
Red Chaff	"	1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
White Chaff	"	1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "
Lancaster Red Chaff	"	1,50	₱ "	5,00	₱ "

☞ Four pounds of either of the above varieties will be sent by mail (free of postage) for one dollar. G. A. D.

GET THE BEST
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY
UNABRIDGED
NEW ILLUSTRATED
OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

"Superior, in most respects, to any other English Dictionary known to me."—*Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.*

"The New Webster is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Prest. of Vassar Coll.*

"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it get the best; that Dictionary is Noah Webster's—*the great work unabridged.* If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back and put it into your head."—*Phrenological Journal.*

"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose. Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible; it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders. It is a great labor-saver; it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the *v. t.*—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

In one vol. of 1,840 Royal Quarto Pages.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. 1912 4t

WARNER'S SULKY REVOLVING RAKE.—It is almost universally admitted that for excellence of work the Revolving Rake is unequalled. Its great want has been an efficient sulky attachment. This, however, has been successfully met in the Warner Sulky Revolving Rake, an engraving of which is here presented

WORKING POSITION.

The advantage which the Warner Sulky Revolving Rake possesses over all others will be readily comprehended. It gathers the hay free from dust and sand, carries it clean, and in dumping closes the windrow or rick in good shape for tumbling and pitching. Its working is so simple and effective that a boy of 12 or 14 years of age can manage it with ease. The Warner Sulky Revolving Rake has been thoroughly tested, and won an enviable reputation; those who have used it are unanimous in pronouncing it the best Rake yet introduced. It has received the most flattering notice from the Press and Agricultural Societies. It has taken the First Premium at all State Fairs wherever exhibited.

☞ Send for Circular to
H. BIRDSALL, SON & CO., Penn Yan, N. Y.
☞ AGENTS WANTED—To whom a liberal discount will be made. 911-tf

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUSTRATED and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that fourfifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is staple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.

Messrs. Ramsey & Hansen of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. Wykoff of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send on your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.

BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO.,
911-9t Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. Johnson's Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
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TWO GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED ONE MACHINE.

HARDER'S PREMIUM RAILWAY Horse-Power and Combined Thrasher and Cleaner, at the Great National Trial, Auburn, July, 1866, for "Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 1¼ miles an hour, mechanical construction of the very best kind, deserving of high commendation, thorough and conscientious workmanship in every place, nothing slighted, excellent work," &c., as shown by Official Report of Judges. Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, &c., all of the best in market. Circulars with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial, sent free. Address R. & M. HARDER,
901-m18-je1,22-j20] Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

1867.
The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works,
GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
HALL THRASHING MACHINES,
With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly forty years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 33 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich., represented by Wm. Sanborn, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. Easter, Chicago, Ills., Richard Cromwell, Baltimore, Md., Jones & Hewlett, Stockton, Cal., and Wm. Lyne, San Francisco, Cal.
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SEWING MACHINES,
699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES
Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are
WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
699 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street, N. Y.

$20.00 AGENTS WANTED—$100. Male and female, to introduce our New Patent, Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address
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H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.
First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the cover, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (25 bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 1, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN
Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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"The best form of Churn ever invented."—Solon Robinson, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

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"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

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"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the patented fixtures. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Machines of *the best* and most approved kinds and patterns in use, comprising
"Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
"Star" Railway Powers, (Emery Patent,)
"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Threshers & Cleaners,
Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c.

OUR "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER
as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities far more superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small,—compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw,* so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be threshed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is then often very imperfectly accomplished.

We have made some important improvements in this Machine during the past two years, which enable us to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties. We have also introduced and are now using an entirely new and completely effective device for relieving the feeder of dust. By this arrangement all of the dust from the cylinder is carried through with the straw and discharged at the extreme end of the Separator in a condensed state, so that it cannot cause annoyance to any of the operators about the machine. The Machines are made of suitable sizes for a Two-Horse Railway Power, and also for our Six or Eight-Horse Sweep Power. With regard to

OUR RAILWAY POWER,
we may say that everywhere the "Emery Power" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as

THE "STAR" RAILWAY POWER,
it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c.

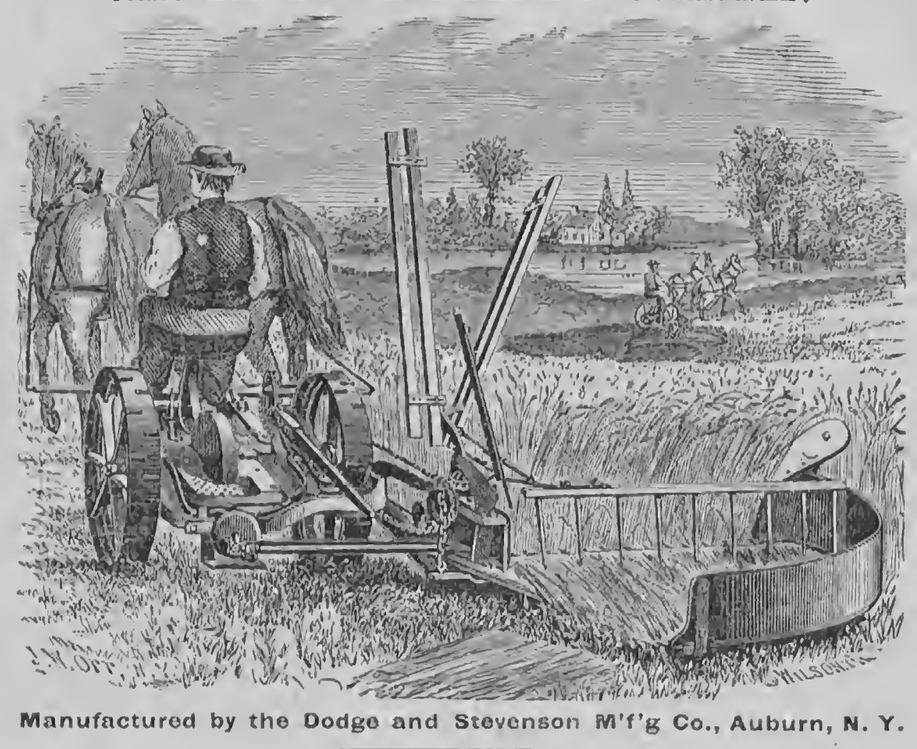
OUR "STAR" LEVER POWER,
though always a favorite machine, and one of the best of its class, has likewise been much improved this season and cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction in its use for all the purposes to which it is adapted. It combines in its construction great strength, with extreme simplicity and consequent upon its simplicity there is but small loss of power by friction, so that a single horse may be used upon it with great advantage for the lighter work of a farm, while for the heaviest work required of it, it is amply adequate.

Our extensive works are under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. WM. B. EMERY, (Survivor of Emery Brothers,) which fact, from his long personal experience in the Manufacture of Agricultural Machines, gives additional guarantees of the superior character of the machines made by this Company, and confident, of our ability to give the highest satisfaction in the use of our machines, we solicit the continued patronage of Farmers, Dealers and others, assuring such that all orders with which we may be favored shall be executed with the utmost promptness and fidelity.

☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge,* on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.

Agents, both Traveling and Local,
are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 913

DODGE'S
PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,
AND SELF-RAKER,
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



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This Machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,
place it out of reach of competition. It is a Revolving Rake, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a Perfect Separation, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED
The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag't Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a Gold Medal as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and First Premiums, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States. Thousands of testimonials can be shown from farmers who have used these machines, in all portions of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some Great Improvements for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

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J. RAPALJE, Agent, No. 17 South St, Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 907-tf

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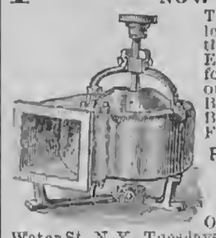
PRESSURE TURBINE WATER WHEEL NOW READY.



The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.
PEEKSKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Peekskill, N. Y.
D. L. SEYMOUR will be at the Office of Packard & Hill, No. 105 Water St., N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive specifications and make contracts for Machinery and Castings of all kinds. 1893-13teo

TO FARMERS & FRUIT GROWERS.
HUTCHINSON'S
CIDER AND WINE MILL
Has been recently improved so as to grind nearly one-half easier than ever before and mashes the pumace finer. *It is the mill you want.* Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GEO. E. HUTCHINSON,
911-6teo 83 Merwin Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Also manufacturer of Cast and Wrought Iron Screws, Presses, Grinders, Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, &c., &c.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

SORGO HAND BOOK.
Our Eighth Annual Sorgo Hand Book,
Giving the most reliable information on Manufacturing Sorgum Syrup, the result of 10 years personal experience, with full description of the celebrated **Cook Evaporator & Victor Cane Mill**—Also, description of the **Eureka Cider** and **Grape Mill**, sent free to all applicants. BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, O.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT. SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the steagth of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 13 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 893-39t

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COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
West Street, foot of Dey, New York.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Domestic Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1818.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

$18.00 A DAY.—Agents Wanted, Male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars Capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 905-13t

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., S. W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

BY C. H. WEBB.

The world is rife with nobler thought
Than trembles on the tongue;
The world is full of melody,
Unwritten and unsung.
The music of a march is sweet—
But action is sublime;
And each may live a nobler verse
Than e'er was told in rhyme.

Sweep from my sight these foolish books,
They vex my weary brain,
And I will sit at Nature's feet—
Her open page the plain—
And read a pleasant roundelay
In every blade that grows;
A lyric in the lily's leaf,
An epic in the rose!

Let tinklings of the tongue or pen
To love-sick girls belong—
The music of a well-spent life
Is sweeter far than song.
It likes me not, this waste of words—
Our world were not so dead,
If maids and men would cease to write,
And live their verse instead!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EMILY MEADE.

[Concluded from page 228, last number.]

CHAPTER III.

"Here was a form of life and light,
That seen became a part of sight,
And rose where'r I turned my eye,
The morning star of memory."

AFTER leaving Em, and while going homeward, the thoughts of LINDA and Gus naturally turned upon their friend and her affairs. She and LINDA had been thrown together at school, and LINDA'S cheerful temper and ever fresh contentment had drawn the admiration and friendship of the restless child of disappointment and uneasiness. LINDA united with some simplicity a delicate and sympathetic nature, which entered, as if by instinct, into feelings it did not fully understand. It was this unquestioning sympathy that EMILY wanted. When she felt in the mood, she could tell her thoughts with perfect freedom, feeling sure that they would be received with no argument and no criticism, but with keen and kindly appreciation. And when she chose to be reserved, she could be so without being considered harsh or sullen, and be met with the same kindly confidence.

On her part, LINDA, perhaps, found in her friend's uneasy and shifting moods the stimulus and variety which her own sunny, even temper did not afford. Unselfish and self-forgetting, she could find almost a second existence in the life of her friend. Brought up herself in abundance, poverty took on, in her eye, a romantic interest, which EMILY'S character and habits justified and increased. Had she been able to comprehend its coarser realities, EMILY might have found it, at times, disagreeable. As it was, so far from feeling the difference in their situations painfully, she almost escaped from the unpleasant realities when in the society of her friend, from her very inability to appreciate them.

"GUS," said LINDA, "what do you think of Em's plan?"

"I think it is nothing but a plan, and will never be anything more.

"Why, Gus, she will carry it out if she has resolved to."

"You are mistaken about her resolution. She has not half as much of it as you have; she does not think alike two hours in succession. The resolution of to-day will be rejected and thrown away to-morrow for some new chimera."

"You are prejudiced against her, and you are always trying to find weak points in her character.

"No, I am not; but you are mistaken in that particular. You ascribe firmness to her because she has frankness, or bluntness, a quality we generally think is united with resolution—chiefly, I suppose, from a notion that Providence compensates in one direction for what he withholds in another."

"You are unkind and unjust, and all you can say cannot shake my faith in her."

"Well, perhaps I am somewhat unjust. I confess that I spoke more strongly than I really feel, because I do not like to see you worshiping at a shrine unworthy your homage."

Perhaps Gus was a little jealous of this voluntary homage, and he, perhaps, knew of another shrine where he would rather have seen its incense ascending, for he was not lacking in that not least common of human failings, vanity.

"But," he added, "I perhaps understand some of her qualities better because they partially correspond with my own."

"That looks very likely," laughed LINDA.

"It may not to you," he answered, in a slightly offended tone, "but it is nevertheless true that the warp of our minds is similar though the woof may be different. I have thought so from almost the first that I knew her, and I do not doubt she will tell you the same."

"Well, I regret my want of the sagacity to perceive it," she said, a little piqued. "But if you are so much alike, why are you always quarreling?"

"That arises from an antagonism which you cannot understand, any more than you can the similarity," he replied, after some hesitation.

"No, but in earnest, now, tell me why it is that you are so often at variance."

"You must ask her," was the reply.

They had now reached LINDA'S home, one of the finest houses in one of the pleasantest streets in the city, and with an air of some disappointment at the last answer, she bade him good-night and hastily entered.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS GRAHAM had been an early friend of CHARLES MEADE, the brother of EMILY, and by that friendship had been thrown for a number of years into the society of his sister. This companionship might have resulted as such accidental friendships often do—the more likely that—as Gus had observed, they were in some respects similar, and they understood each other better than other people understood them. Indeed, everything seemed to be tending that way, until the introduction of LINDA into the circle changed the views of the young gentleman, who was by nature rather fickle. Her beauty, fine manners, wealth and high station had outweighed the attractions by which he now considered himself to have been boyishly entrapped. He had a lively temper, good abilities and fine personal appearance—was not endowed with great resolution or much steadiness of purpose, though a great deal of earnestness in the pursuit of his purposes, while they lasted, gave him the appearance of having much more stability than he really possessed. Kind and impulsively generous, more from satisfaction with himself than benevolence toward others, he was yet lacking in depth of feeling, and had not that delicate generosity toward the feelings of others, which indicates the truly noble. With the characteristic of a weak and vacillating nature, he attempted to justify the fickleness of his fancy, and fortify himself against any return of his former feelings, by reasoning, and was continually seeking causes for doing what he had already done. And from this wish had arisen the "antagonism" of which he and LINDA had been speaking.

EMILY had noticed the change which had come over him from his first acquaintance with her friend. She saw, too, the cause of his change of manner toward her, and while she despised it and at times held the one who could cherish such feelings in supreme contempt, yet she could not at once shake off the affections which had been growing up for years, strengthening with every interview, and weaving themselves into the thoughts and emotions of her life. She felt that she had faculties which might make her superior to him, but she also felt powerless to rise. Natural indolence prevented her from accomplishing it for herself by a strong effort, and want of other companionship deterred her from gaining it in an easier way. And so her conceiving helpless resolutions but made her contempt of her position the stronger, but could not change it.

CHAPTER IV.

"Welcome light
Dawns from the east, but dawns to disappear,
And mocks me with a sky that ripens not
Into a steady morning."

Gus' predictions with regard to EMILY'S plans did not prove correct. A few weeks saw her installed as mistress of the "stone school-house" at a place some distance from her home,—a situation sufficiently disagreeable to her, for she disliked nothing more than authority in all its forms. When exercised over herself she was free to laugh at it, but when it became necessary to take the scepter into her own hands, support it with her own dignity, and make it the principal part of the character by which she was known to others, it became simply disagreeable. A school has too much the character of an absolute monarchy to be agreeable to strictly republican ideas. Condemnation and sentence, though just, come more unpleasantly from the lips of a single potentate, than when passing through a score of hands of inferior rank. However EMILY'S sentiments in this respect were not the result of her political principles, but simply a natural dislike of the forms of petty authority.

But these unpleasant circumstances were partially softened by the romantic beauty of the place where her court was held. They had not, as usually in such places, chosen the highest, driest, sandiest and sunniest spot for the schoolhouse, but had built it near the bank of a small river that ran through the place. A little above it was a considerable waterfall; the banks were high, and rocky paths led down to the water. Hardy birches and evergreens grew along the edge of the bank, and in the crevices of the precipitate rocks, scrubby bushes held a precarious and uneasy footing, like stunted poverty in the cracks and crevices of the social world; while here and there the nightshade thrust up its malicious-looking blossoms among its more honest neighbors. Just trees enough had been cut away to make room for the building, and the survivors served as an agreeable shade in summer and a useful protection against the wind in winter. This site had been chosen chiefly on account of its uselessness for agricultural purposes.

This gorge was a favorite resort for the embryo geologists of the region,—and often, in the long, drowsy summer afternoons, the suppressed hum of the school-room would be broken into by the sharp click of a hammer in the hands of some scientific youngster, who considered himself at least half a century in advance of the age. In some secluded spot around the banks, generally at a halting place in one of the paths where a fragment of rock furnished a secure seat, EMILY was in the habit of passing the noon-time. As she was seated here one day enjoying the dreamy quiet of the scene, and listlessly watching the spray rising from the waterfall, she heard footsteps at no great distance, and soon saw, emerging slowly from a clump of trees, through which wound one of the many little paths, a gentleman whom she did not know. She had only time to notice a pair of gray eyes that looked out with a kind of dreamy melancholy from a somewhat pale countenance, when, seeing her, he retired, but soon returned, and with some little show of irresolution and hesitation addressed to her some remark about the place.

A little conversation followed, from which she gathered nothing to satisfy her curiosity concerning him. He talked indifferently well on indifferent subjects, but said nothing of himself. She walked down to her accustomed seat the next day with some hesitation,—but it was her accustomed seat, and why should she avoid it on this day more than any other? So she went,—slightly wondering if her meditations would be disturbed to-day. It was not long before she heard the step again, and wished herself anywhere but on the big stone, at the landing-place in the path by the bank of the river, behind the stone school-house. But it was too late to retreat. The stranger seemed glad to find her there again, was more lively than before—spoke more of himself and gave his name as FELTON.

Many such casual interviews led to a quite intimate acquaintance, which was suddenly terminated in this wise. While walking one day, or rather evening, for the day was just fading into night, along the bank of the river, they came to a place where the bank was high and slightly projecting. From this he started back with a slight shudder. EMILY asked what was the matter.

"Nothing," he replied, "only this reminded me forcibly of a similar place, connected with unpleasant memories!"

"How unpleasant?" she asked, not knowing exactly what else to say.

"Dangerous to myself, and fatal to a friend."

"Where was it?"

"In California."

"California! have you been there? Did you know my brother, CHARLES MEADE?" she asked, eagerly.

"Do you know all the people in your own State?"

"You did not know him then?" she said, with a disappointed air.

At this moment a suspicion came into her mind that he knew something of her brother's death. CHARLEY had occasionally mentioned in his letters a friend by the name of FELTON. This man had been in California and had never mentioned it, though he had heard her speak of her brother, and now he evaded her questions about him. She could not inquire further. He did not reply to her last inquiry, and she hastened homeward, nothing being said by either until they arrived there.

The next day EMILY received the following letter:

"EMILY:—As I am about to retire to where it is beyond the reach of probability that you will ever encounter me again, and where, also, I may perhaps be able to lose remembrance of self, after such remembrance shall have become more painful than ever by what I am about to write; having thus entrenched myself, I venture to lay before you the cause of my unhappiness.

"When, more than two years ago, I left Philadelphia, my residence until that time, I left, a rejected suitor, with a boyish resolve to revenge myself by making the alliance desirable to her who had rejected it, and then put it beyond her reach. I threw up the study of my profession, and started for California. Here I met your brother. What attracted him to me I do not know, for I was too much absorbed in the contemplation of my misery and too much affected by boyish misanthropy to be agreeable to any one. But it so happened that he liked me, and in spite of my hedgehog policy—for I had determined to be alone in my misfortune—gained my friendship, and we were afterward constantly together. I told him why I was there, and though I believe he considered the cause a foolish one, he was too kind not to pity the real unhappiness which he saw I felt.

"For nearly two years we traveled, worked, talked and thought together. He often tried to overcome my lingering preference, sometimes by argument, but oftener by banter. Attacks of the latter kind were sometimes annoying to me, as his ready wit was too much for my slow replies. I believe he made these attacks in all kindness and disinterestedness, mistaken though he was as to their effect.

"Five months ago, we were working at a place where there were many others engaged, with whom your brother, it is almost needless to say, was a favorite, for he instantly became one, into whatever society he fell. One evening as we, together with others, were seated around the fire, he gave me a witty aside, relating to my disappointment. This led to an altercation, which was witnessed by our companions, by whom I was universally considered a sullen and ill-natured fellow, and, of course, their whole sympathy was with him.

"The following day CHARLEY made the apologies which I should have made, and in the evening we walked out together. While standing on a ledge similar to the one where I stood with you at our last meeting, but vastly higher and more dangerous, your brother, while my back was turned, fell, with a sliding fragment of rock, from the bank. He uttered no cry. I looked around and he was gone. I started back for help, but—could I give myself up to die the death of a murderer? for such would surely have been my fate. I left the State, and a sort of wayward caprice drew me to his home. I need not say that his sister's attractions have done for me what all his argument and banter could not do. But it has substituted a stronger and more hopeless passion. You will brand me as a murderer or a coward, and as such I shall remain in your remembrance. I accept the punishment of my cowardice, or the infliction of my evil fortunes, it matters not which.

"J. T. FELTON."

CHAPTER V.

"Thou shalt hear the Never, never! whispered by
the phantom years."

EMILY could not but censure him for deserting her brother, without stopping to find some way down the rocks to see if life might not remain, and endeavoring to restore him or to recover his lifeless body. But she did not doubt the truth of the story, and regretted the hasty self-condemnation which had led to his sudden departure. She felt, with some reproach of conscience for the thought, that one loss was illy compensated by another. Yet she would not have recalled him if she could, after such a leave-taking—and she tried to reconcile herself to her lonely lot. She held the letter over the flame of the light, and as it parched and shrivcled with the fierce heat she accepted it as an emblem of her blasted and withered life.

For some time EMILY toiled on in her school, with no hope and no ambition beyond it. Her yesterdays, to-days and to-morrows were all alike—a routine in the outer, a blank in the inner life. Even her occasional visits home only served to deepen her gloom, by reminding her more forcibly of her loss. During one of these visits she one day received a letter with the distant postmark and familiar superscription of her brother. She opened it eagerly. The few lingering hopes, which had been defeated by her failing to hear from him, were realized. His fall had been intercepted by a lower ledge, which projected from the bank midway from the upper one to the stream. He had been stunned and badly injured, but was found by his companions the following day. A long illness had ensued. He had not wished his friends to know of his danger till it was over,—was now sufficiently recovered for the journey home, and would soon be with them.

CHARLEY came, and with him life and animation to the sorrowful household. The old light came back to EMILY'S eyes, and the old playfulness to her conversation. All was not lost. Here was still some stimulus to exertion, and she tried to be satisfied and accept the other trial as a needful balance. She had present happiness in the society of her brother—she could indulge in thoughts of the lost one with no reproaches of conscience and no self-contempt, and this was all her inactive nature required.

But CHARLEY would not lose his friend in this way. After many unsuccessful efforts he at last found him in a dusty corner of the metropolis, sunk deep in law-books and melancholy, and bore him back in triumph.

"Well," said EMILY, as they were seated at her favorite resort, the door-step, the evening after the arrival, "the pleasantest place in the house is out of it, after all."

"It is so, with every house," said CHARLEY, "as FELTON and I have found in our out-door life. We have learned to turn up our noses at roofs and look down on floors."

"And to descend precipices safely without the aid of stairs," said FELTON.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GRAMMATICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.
My 4, 9, 11 is an interjection.
My 5, 6, 10, 12, 14 is a preposition.
My 4, 12, 8 is a pronoun.
My 15, 13, 11 is a verb.
My 13, 6, 7 is a conjunction.
My 14, 3, 15, 9 is a noun.
My 12, 6, 3, 5, 17, 4 is an adverb.
My 2, 4, 16 is a pronoun.
My 15, 12, 9, 6 is a participle.
My 17, 8, 9, 16, 1 is an adjective.
My whole is the name of a beautiful piece of poetry.
East Lansing, N. Y. NELLIE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 1, 9, 5, 6, 8, 15, 13 is Gen. Burnside's given name.
My 2, 18, 19, 6 is not far distant.
My 11, 3, 1, 10, 12, 17 is a destroyer of rats.
My 14, 7, 6, 12, 15 is what every person has.
My 16, 19, 4 is music of a crow.
My 20, 3, 11 is not old.
My whole is an old saying.
St. Joe, Mich. J. M. N.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ni rsmoem'y gnmoelliw salgs I zgea
Dna drorimer chert era retlio yead,
Eht dnosn fo hweih sah dsaeps aywa,
Guthrfa sa ti swa htwi ldyoem.
Napoleon, Ohio. ROSA.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROBLEM.

A PERSON bought a heifer calf. How many cattle would he have in 20 years, supposing each one to have a heifer calf when 3 years old, and one each year after that, all to be heifers?
Washington, O. ROLAND S. FRAME.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 909.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Aching teeth are incendiary tenants.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man.

Answer to Anagram:

When the clouds come sweeping onward,
And with darkness shroud the sky,
Then some cheering ray of sunlight
Forms the rainbow bright on high.

So when sorrow gathers o'er us
And its gloom bids joy depart,
Some bright hope that's sent to cheer us
Forms the rainbow of the heart.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—81 acres and 31 3-10 rods.

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E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

ABOUT WEEDS.—No. I.

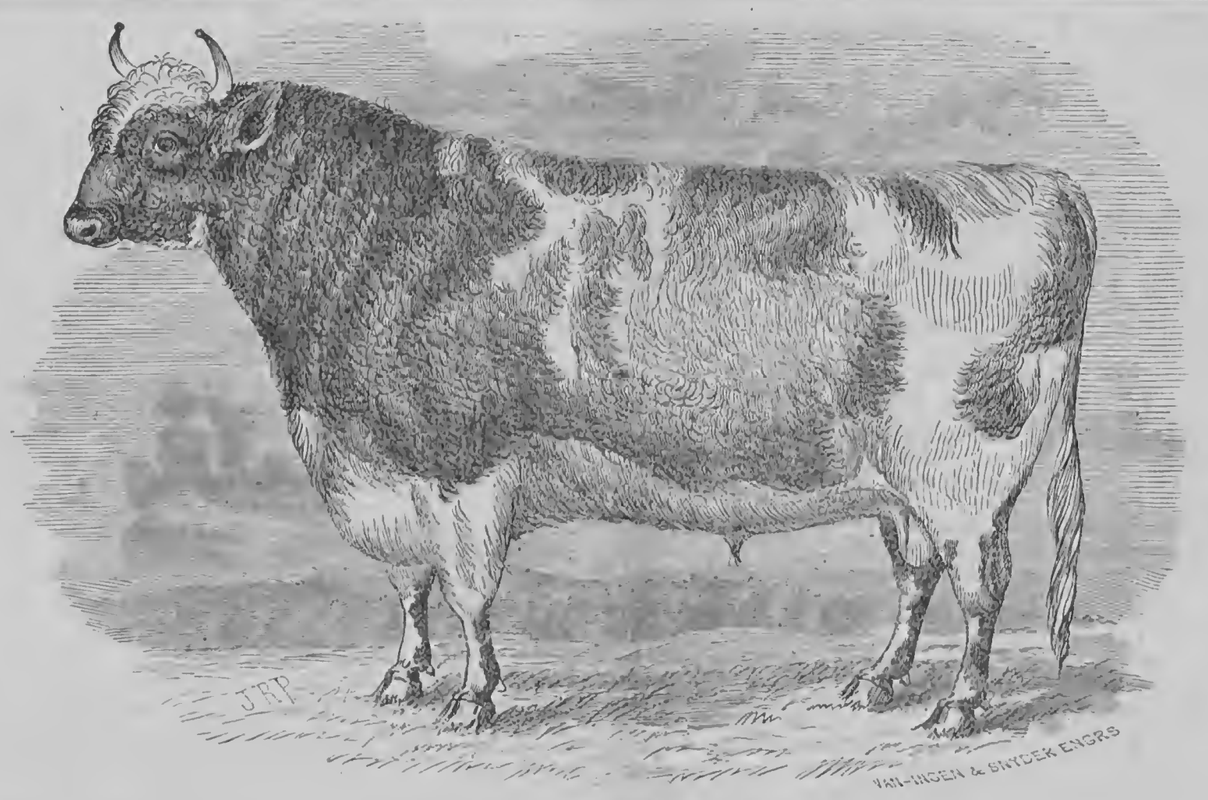
WHAT ARE WEEDS?

IF we should put this question seriously to any farmer in the land he would doubtless think we were asking for information which should be obvious to every person of ordinary understanding, for so numerous and widespread are noxious weeds that we may safely assert that no farm can be shown, which has been cultivated for a period of twenty years, now entirely free from the presence of this pest. Yet who has given an accurate definition of the term "weed." WEBSTER defines it as "any plant that is useless or troublesome," but it is obvious that many useless plants would not be recognized by farmers as weeds, and of all plants it may be said that they are troublesome. The phrase "noxious plants," although far from being accurate, is frequently used as a synonym for "weeds;" and expressiveness has been claimed for the term "plants out of place." But without continuing these remarks further, we will proceed to treat the subject of "Plants, the growth of which is injurious to the farmer's interests."

HOW WEEDS SPREAD.

When land is first brought under cultivation it is found nearly free from weeds, unless in proximity to older settled regions, whence seed has been deposited on the new lands, where they only await favorable circumstances to spring into life. Most of our weeds are of foreign origin; they spread and increase with civilization. Few are indigenous to our soil. Hence it is a matter of importance for farmers to understand what avenues of approach they must guard to check the advance of the enemy. Weeds are almost invariably transferred from one locality to another by carrying the seed, but many kinds, after they are once established, increase rapidly from their roots. Along the courses of rivulets and rivers the roots of some weeds, as alders, couch grass and the Canada thistle, may be carried considerable distances by freshets, and deposited on the fields when the floods subside. Seeds spread in the same way. Straw and hay used for packing merchandise and nursery trees, which are sent long distances and throughout the whole country, often contain the seeds of weeds, and the mischief resulting from carelessness in this respect is frightful. Birds carry seeds from one farm to another very readily, and frequently to considerable distances, and weeds are also introduced by animals—as many of the hard-shelled seeds will grow readily when voided in their excrements. Seeds are carried from one farm to another by thrashing machines, and the downy bloom of the thistle and milkweed float in the air through miles of space. Once established on the farm and nearly every operation of the husbandman facilitates their spread; when he plows and harrows the creeping roots of perennial weeds are scattered; when he gathers the straw and hay from his fields to the barn and transfers the manure from thence to other portions of his farm the vital seeds of weeds go with it; stock carry the seeds as they roam from one pasture to another; and birds rest on the fences and straightway the corners are filled with weeds. Grain, and grass seed, frequently contain the germs of weeds, and no farmer can take too much care in scrutinizing seed not grown on his own premises.

The means by which weeds are spread are indeed innumerable; they avail themselves of all modes of transportation. They ride in the steamboat and the rail-car, and journey in the emigrant's wagon across the virgin prairie towards the setting sun, and the winds and waters spread them abroad.



AYRSHIRE BULL "HAROLD,"

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY H. K. PETERS OF SOUTHBORO', MASSACHUSETTS.

CORN FOR SEED.

THOUGH rather unseasonable, it may not be amiss to place on record an experiment of a correspondent of the "Working Farmer," with reference to seed corn. It has been generally assumed that the central section of an ear of corn contains kernels more fully developed than those on either of the extremities, hence preferable for planting. To determine whether this assumption was correct or the reverse, selections were made of a given number of kernels from the butt, the center and the tip of half a dozen ears and weighed on the scales of an apothecary. The result was that the grains from the tip were considerably lighter than those from the central section of the cobs, and these again lighter than those from the butt. As the germinating power of the kernel naturally depends on its solidity the conclusion is naturally and logically in favor of the butt section for seed. There may be more in this than is generally supposed, and it should induce a thorough test, especially when the comparison can be so readily and cheaply made.

HORSES AT FAIRS.—DUTIES OF JUDGES.

IN a late number of the Canada Farmer there was a timely and judicious article by WILLIAM HARDY, on the duty devolving on Committees of Examination at Fairs—especially with reference to competing stud horses. He assumes, from many years' experience, that much injury is done to the business of stock raising of this description, by the incompetency or partiality of those chosen to pass upon the merits of competing animals at Fairs. Owing to this, many breeders have withdrawn from exhibitions who would otherwise have participated in them.

To obviate all chance of favoritism, as far as possible, it is proposed to have the competing horses brought upon the ground completely covered, with nothing to indicate breed or ownership. Select the judges from known and competent horsemen, from three to five in number. Supply each with a note-book, and let them proceed singly to examine the limbs of the animals. Begin with the nigh fore-leg and examine the hoof carefully; if perfect note it so; if otherwise state the defect, and proceed thus entirely around the horse with an examination of each hoof and limb. When each member has thus made a separate examination let them come together and compare notes, when, if they are competent judges, there will most likely be a closely approximating, if not entire unanimity, in their estimates of the condition and character of the parts examined. If the report is unfavorable let the animal be removed without being uncovered, but if the reverse, take off the hood and proceed as before with an examination of the head, eyes and neck. This done, compare notes again. If these agree and are favorable, the presumption is fair that the animal is a good one and deserving of a premium or certificate of character as the case may be. The animal may then be entirely undressed, and thus viewed or examined as before. It would be rather surprising should not this closing inquest equal in unanimity of opinion that arrived at with reference to the several parts.

This is rather an elaborate process, but it seems eminently judicious, and more likely to render justice to competing stock than the careless and superficial examinations which too often mark the proceedings of judges at Fairs.

ATMOSPHERIC PLANT FOOD—AMMONIA, GREEN CROPS.

DAVID DICKSON of Sparta, Ga., a planter, as masterly and successful as he is intelligent, writes to the Southern Cultivator that "land may be improved and eventually made rich under a system of proper culture, by atmospheric agencies alone." His experience is, that the better the soil, the better drained it is, and the deeper plowed, the more rapidly the land can be improved. Mr. LAWES' English experiments fully prove the truth of this theory; he raised 15 bushels of wheat to the acre year after year by a good and deep tillage without any manure. But on an acre of the same conditioned land, by the addition of 200 pounds of the sulphate of ammonia alone, he got 30 bushels of wheat. Mr. DICKSON is a strong advocate of Peruvian guano for plantation crops. It takes about 300 pounds of guano to supply the ammonia of the 200 pounds of sulphate; yet the phosphoric acid, soda, &c., of the guano is not supplied by the sulphate of ammonia.

The best evidence that the Agriculture of the Cotton States is at this time in the high road to permanent improvement, is the present great increase in grass growing, and the leguminous green crops, cow peas, red, yellow, and crimson clover, &c. One planter who has made successful experiments with Bermuda grass and the clovers, avers that "grass growing is to be the salvation of Georgia. His programme is, 1st, grass; 2d, cattle; 3d, manure; 4th, everything that any other country produces, and all the cotton required by a hemisphere." He pastures on Bermuda grass from March until Christmas; but the biennial yellow clover it seems makes good pasture in February, and the crimson clover, *trifolium incarnatum*, an annual, makes still better pasturage and hay. Although the leguminous plants do not stand the dry hot weather of a Southern summer like Bermuda and Guinea grass, they are invaluable both in early spring and in the late fall months to early winter. *

PLOWS—THEIR WOODWORK AND POINTS.

A PLOW-MAKER sends the RURAL the following facts and suggestions for farmers:

FORMERLY all the manufacturers of plows painted their woodwork, but the tricksters in the trade put in such miserable timber that now all our best made plows are simply oiled and varnished. This the honest mechanic has to do to clear himself of suspicion, though he knows it is not a sufficient protection to the woodwork. Every farmer should give his new plow a good coat of paint before he uses it.

If farmers will take the advice of one that is interested, they will never buy a plow at a shop or of an agent who cannot supply them with points, landsides, &c., (with which to wear out the plow,) that are not all *ground smooth and bright*. It costs the manufacturer about five cents to grind a point well, and it would cost a farmer twenty-five cents before that same point would wear smooth while plowing. I wish every farmer who has to use rough points would, when he gets the next new one, keep account of the time lost to himself and team while scraping and scouring the same. He need not count horseflesh or patience anything. It is a good idea (and a great many do it) to grind them on a hand-stone at home; but, then, there is so little fun turning grindstone that it never gets well done. Like FRANKLIN'S story of the men grinding the surface of a new forged axe, the man who turns will after a little while, when his wind gets short, like the point better if it is only ground "speckled." This matter of ground castings is of some consequence, for farmers will more than average to buy as many dollars' worth of points, &c., after they have got a new plow, and before it is worn out, as the plow itself cost. A farmer will ultimately save at least five dollars by purchasing at the right place.

POTATO BEETLE—REMEDY.

THE Prairie Famer recently contained a communication in which the writer stated that he had been entirely successful in excluding the bug from his potato fields by covering the rows several inches deep with straw immediately after planting. His crop was not disturbed by the bug, while the fields of his neighbors, upon which no straw was used, were completely destroyed. He reasons upon the subject thus:—"The young bugs come to perfection in the ground. After hatching and living a week or so on the potato tops, they fall off on the mellow soil and bore smooth, round, perpendicular holes in the ground to the depth of several inches, and remain several days undergoing their transformation, and then come out to lay their eggs by scores, and thus go on multiplying indefinitely. Straw seems to prevent their entrance into the ground, and it seems well worth a trial. The straw would at least pay as manure, and assist in keeping down weeds—and in a dry season is of great value as a mulch."

AGRICULTURE IN MISSISSIPPI.

EDS. RURAL:—Hoping a letter from Mississippi, telling something of the productions of the State, manner of cultivating, &c., may interest some of your numerous readers living in the far North and East, or the distant West, I send this about the north-eastern portion of the State. A great part is sandy and broken, with an abundance of pine, suitable for lumber; and though this branch of industry is just commencing to be developed, the region comprising the agricultural portion of the State is extensive. The soil on the best lands is a black loam, which is usually underlaid with a pale red clay usually six to ten feet in thickness, Beneath that is a strata of what geologists term *indurated marl*, (white as rotten limestone,) of a pale blue color when first dug out in its moist state below the surface, but which bleaches and crumbles to powder by exposure to atmospheric action. This marl is supposed to be marine deposits, as there are mixed with it quantities of shells bearing a close analogy to various sea shells. In many places there is no intermediate strata of clay between the top soil and the marl. This marl has proved a powerful fertilizer when applied to soil that has sand. Our forest growth embraces many species of the oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, gums, poplars, cotton woods, honey locust, mulberry, and many others which are useful, as well as many trees and shrubs suitable for ornament.

The soil is productive, growing ordinarily from one thousand to seventeen hundred lbs. of seed cotton per acre, and from forty to fifty bushels of corn. The *modus operandi* of corn raising here is thus: For early planting the ground is plowed into ridges, from three to four feet in width; high beds are preferable. The beds are then opened with a small plow—sometimes checked off. If three feet each way—one to two stalks left in a hill, usually one; if four feet, two stalks in the hill. It is usual to plow early corn three times. Late corn, planted from 15th May to 15th June, is usually planted in the water furrow, and if covered very deep is often as good as that planted the 10th of March. The fodder is usually stripped from the stalk, and the corn left until it matures. Late corn is plowed twice only. Year before last, and last year, very good corn was made here, planted in the latter part of July. The different grasses do well here—clover finely—though little attention is given to such things. My sheep and some brood mares keep fat through winter on corn and winter grass. Wheat, oats and rye do finely, though never raised for market. All vegetables flourish here without the trouble of hot-houses. Apples, pears and peaches, equal to any I ever saw in the Atlantic States; blackberries and strawberries grow spontaneously. The wild strawberry is not so large, but delicious; cultivation improves the size. Some Illinoisans living here say our strawberries are equal to those grown in Central Illinois.

Our climate is healthy—no very great extremes of heat and cold. I do not remember the thermometer to have gone above 98°. We have some severe freezes in winter—enough to save ice for the summer. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad runs through our county, and twenty miles south enters the prairies—which are, perhaps, the most fertile lands in the Southwest, the only trouble for small farmers being the scarcity of wood and water.

The life or the property of a New England farmer would be as safe here as at his own home. Ex-Union and rebel soldiers live here in perfect harmony. Doubtless our climate and soil have advantages over the Northern and Eastern States. All that is wanted is more of the energy and industry of your farmers. The former properly holder of the South is yet the man of industry. In the South are a large class of ignorant and vicious, who usually inhabit mountainous or piny districts, and have no habits of industry. In the war they were neither friends of the Union nor of secession, but would rob a Union man as quick as a secessionist. They are, in nearly every instance, the recipients of charity from the North. Could measures be adopted to make them and the many idle negroes of the South work, the cry of famine would never reach the homes of the industrious farmers of the North. Men who work here acquire property very rapidly. The climate is not enervating. White men can do more out-door work here than in Rhode Island, as the seasons are so much longer. C. F. KOHLHEIM.

Lee Co., Miss.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S RANDALL, LL. D.

TEXAS.—No. 2.

HEALTH.—As in all new, warm and highly fertile countries, the low, rich river bottoms—especially those of Southern Texas, which are covered with a boundless profusion of semi-tropical vegetation—are not healthy to unacclimated persons. The higher lands between these rivers are usually considered healthy where judicious dispositions are made by the emigrant; but the Northern emigrant runs some risk of undergoing a "seasoning" course of chills and fever. The hilly regions of the West are as free from malaria as any other new countries we ever heard of—far more so, we judge, than were large portions of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan when first settled. We have known of hundreds of people from the Northern, Middle and Western States who have emigrated to the Sheep region presently to be described, and we scarcely remember of hearing of one who incurred any disease in the process of acclimation. Great numbers of invalids, especially of consumptive invalids from the older Southern States, resort to the region around San Antonio for the improvement of their health. The native Mexicans used to tell a story in regard to its healthfulness which has a regular *Yankee* smack to it. They said some travelers approaching San Antonio met three disconsolate looking persons who were hastening away from the city. They asked them what was the matter and where they were going. The three disconsolate looking persons replied that they had met with reverses, that they wished to die, and were going to some place where people *could* die!

Yellow fever is imported into the coast towns, as it is imported into New York and Philadelphia, but it does not originate in them. Its ravages, as would be expected in such a climate, are sometimes severe, but it does not penetrate into the hilly region any more than it penetrates into the interior of New York or Pennsylvania.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.—Plowing can be done in every month in the year—an immense advantage over northern regions in economising labor. It is carried on in January and February for the field crops. Early garden vegetables are planted in January. In February the prairies are green; corn is mostly planted; oats, peas, etc., are sown. In March fresh pasturage is quite abundant, the lamb-drop takes place, about half the cotton is planted. In April the remainder of the cotton is planted, sheep are shorn; potatoes, peas, and wild berries appear in market early in the month. In May the small fruits are harvested; apricots ripen towards its close. In June early corn is ready for harvesting; peaches ripen. In July cotton ripens, but in the average of seasons the main crop does not open freely until the first of August. In the cotton districts, its picking, preparation for market and hauling consume the rest of the season until about the close of November. December is a plowing, clearing and picking up month.

The above statements refer to average seasons in the central latitudes of the State, and to the ordinary farm culture of the main crops. Some of them might be grown earlier, and many would ripen if not put into the ground until months later. Most garden vegetables can be planted throughout the season, so as to afford a constant repetition of them for the table.

WOOL PRODUCTION.—As all the inquiries we have received point particularly, and some of them exclusively, to this husbandry, we shall give some additional details in respect to the facilities for carrying it on in Texas. Sheep can be grown highly profitably, for domestic uses, on the moderately elevated, dry, *sound* lands of all parts of the State. But the sheep region proper—that where the pasturage is best adapted to them, both in summer and winter, where they can, in respect to health, be most safely herded in great flocks, and where, accordingly, the land being equally cheap, wool can be most cheaply grown for exportation—lies in Western Texas. It is bounded on the east and west by the Guadaloupe and the Neuces, and so far as now known, on the north by the Colorado, say from Bastrop upwards.

South of San Antonio this region is generally level, descending with a moderate slope to the coast. It contains some excellent sheep pasturages as low down as the second tier of counties from the Gulf—and in one of these (Live Oak) is now located our friend, JOHN MCKENZIE, one of the best flock masters in Texas.

But the hilly country, commencing five or six miles north of San Antonio, is regarded par excellence as *the* sheep region. The hills further towards the north become more abrupt, with narrower valleys between, until large river bottoms are reached. The present center of its sheep husbandry is Kendall county, appropriately named after GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, who first practically demonstrated the special adaptation of the country to that husbandry on a large scale, and whose racy and able writings on the subject have attracted thither emigrants from all parts of the United States and Europe. Mr. KENDALL has exhibited the rare merit of showing both sides of the medal—of stating drawbacks as well as advantages, failures as well as successes—and it is this candor which has given such a wide influence to his writings.

We have not space, nor is it now necessary to describe the whole area of the sheep region as we have bounded it; and we shall confine our attention to a group of about a dozen counties lying around Kendall. The soil is generally good, dry and sound. Streams are quite abundant, and they are generally as clear as crystal—the water pure and wholesome. Springs are frequent, and oftentimes of extraordinary volume. There is much valuable timber on the larger water-courses, and groves of post-oak, affording mast for innumerable hogs, abound on the bottoms. The hills are usually mostly bare of vegetation except grass. The last consists of varieties of the mesquit, probably the finest natural grass for sheep in the world, and quite equal to the white clover of the North. It is short, fine, exceedingly palatable and nutritious, withstands drouths well, and springs up like magic after every shower. It is not killed entirely down by the short winter, and with sufficient range (which is everywhere attainable) entirely subsists flocks throughout the year, so that no artificial food is provided for them.* The hilly regions are destitute of fencing timber, and the sheep are herded by shepherds and dogs. New lands, in the less thickly settled neighborhoods, can be obtained from one to two dollars per acre. It is only necessary for the emigrant to secure a homestead, including enough land to raise his domestic supply of grain and vegetables. His sheep, horses, cattle and hogs can be pastured on the outlying ranges without his buying the land or paying rent to anybody. Indeed a single man may hire his board, and keep large flocks and herds without owning or hiring an acre! This state of things will continue in portions of the sheep region beyond the lives of the present generation.

Sheep as a general thing are uncommonly healthy, and are in better condition the year round than ordinarily kept flocks in the North. Lambs obtain an earlier maturity. They are subject to scab, as must always be the case in an unfenced country, whose scattering sheep are liable to spread it from flock to flock. But in escaping the foot-rot of the North the advantage still remains in their favor, for the former is the most easily and cheaply extirpated disease of the two in large flocks. It requires but two or three dippings, at short intervals, in a strong decoction of tobacco to effect a thorough cure. With a proper dipping vat, holding half a dozen sheep at a time, the process can be rapidly performed, and it requires no experience or skillful manipulation. Every flock-master can raise sufficient tobacco as easily as an equal patch of corn. The principal cost of growing wool, besides first purchase of flock, is resolved then into the cost of herding, of salt, of shearing, and of getting it to market.

The cost of commencing a flock is comparatively small. The price of common sheep in Texas, several grades better than the old Mexican sheep, is not now, as appears by the statements of writers in the Texas Almanac for 1867, higher than the cost of the common sheep in the North. These should be graded up by the use of Merino rams. To make the improvement rapid and uniform the rams *should be of perfect purity of blood*, and those every way good enough for the purpose, and having reliable pedigrees, can be purchased in New York and elsewhere, in lots of five or ten, for one hundred dollars apiece. Those wishing to take out a few pure blood ewes of equal quality, as a nursery to raise rams from, can obtain them at the same prices.

Sheep husbandry in Texas has some drawbacks. The Indians are somewhat troublesome in the frontier counties, though they make their thieving excursions after horses and cattle rather than sheep, because the latter cannot be driven off fast enough to escape pursuit. There is little doubt that these pests will be so far subdued or driven back, before the present Indian war closes, that they will occasion no further inconvenience.

We have alluded to the northers. They do not, at worst, compare with the wild winter storms of the Northern States, in which the temperature often sinks thirty or forty degrees lower. As already stated, animals are easily protected from them. The shelter of a dense grove, or escarped hill, ordinarily renders even young lambs safe from such of them as occur in the yeaning season; though, as in the North, untimely storms of extraordinary severity sometimes occasion considerable loss. On the whole, we believe that the present per centage of increase in lambs is quite as great as in any part of the North, with all the artificial and costly shelter provided in the latter—and that with the rudest sheds the advantage would be in favor of the former.

The drouths to which the sheep region of Texas is exposed constitute the greatest natural drawback on its advantages. These in occasional years are severe, but they have never in a single instance compared in intensity or duration with those which periodically visit the great sheep growing countries of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. We know of no years in which they have destroyed the grass sufficiently to cause the actual starvation of sheep. In the severest Texas drouth within our recollection Mr. KENDALL carried through a number of thousand sheep without any material loss and without their becoming poor and weak. We watched the struggle with keen interest, for he kept us apprized of the state of things every week. There was alarm, additional trouble, and nothing more. The trouble consisted in driving the sheep further out daily after feed, but this, if we remember aright, in no case exceeded four or five miles from their daily starting point, and we think they returned to their pens at night—making the greatest distance traversed in going and coming eight or ten miles—not half the distance which sheep are ordinarily driven every day in summer to procure their food in a great portion of Australia, and not in the aggregate to be compared with the annual migrations of the sheep of Spain after pasturage.

The only other drawback which we know of is distance from market. BOERNE, the capital of Kendall county, is 30 miles north of San Antonio, and the latter is 150 miles by the road from Port Lavacca, 30 of which are by railroad. San Antonio, the principal city of Western Texas, already contains 15,000 inhabitants, and is growing and increasing in business with great rapidity. It is impossible to suppose, therefore, that it will not soon be connected with the sea coast by railroad, and this must at no distant day be intercepted by railroads which will connect it with the other cities of Texas and with New Orleans.

Were we disposed to wander from a cold profit and loss account and paint an arcadian scene, we should add a good many other touches to our picture of this region—its beautiful scenery, its crystal rivers stocked with fish, its forests abounding in deer, wild turkeys, and other game, its abundance of wild fruits, and that coincidence of climate and soil which renders life most agreeable, and its necessaries and comforts most easily attainable. But we will close with a remark of our accomplished and widely traveled friend, Mr. OLMSTEAD. Speaking of Western Texas generally he says:—"Of the genial portion (i. e. exclusive of 'the barren wastes bordering the Rio Grande.') I have already spoken with unfeigned enthusiasm. For sunny beauty of scenery and luxuriance of soil it stands quite unsurpassed in my experience, and I believe no region of equal extent in the world can show equal attractions. It has certainly left such pictures in memory as bring it first to mind as a field for emigration, when any motive suggests a change of my own residence."

ERRATA.—In the preceding number the initials of Mr. OLMSTEAD's name are given as B. F. His name is FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD. We are made to say that the severe northers annually "occupy not over forty days." It should be "not much over forty days."

* We are of opinion, however, that it would be better economy in the long run, and give a greater *feeling* of security, as well as actual security, to the flock-master, to provide a small supply of hay or other fodder, to be fed out occasionally in severe storms, especially if they occur during the lambing season, when the young animals cannot be dropped or follow out their dams with safety on the open range. A few stacks of hay placed near the folds, would cost but little, and if not used would remain good several years if properly thatched.

MR. BARTON'S INFANTADO EWE "VICTORIA."

F. D. BARTON, Vergennes, Vt., commenced his flock two or three years since, with some of the choicest animals bred by WM. R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt. The particular pedigree of "Victoria" has not been forwarded to us.

IMPORTS OF WOOL UNDER THE TARIFF.

AN Ohio correspondent writes us:—"You say the wool tariff is shutting off importations of foreign wool. What are the figures?" The wool tariff did not become a law until *March*, 1867. The following table gives the imports, at New York, for the first six months of that and the preceding year:

	No. of Bales.	Weight, lbs.	Entered Value.
England	7,496	3,686,365	$607,012
Argentine Republic	6,220	4,312,494	670,152
France	3,346	1,251,311	164,509
Africa	24	98,330	17,918
Brazil	1,120	738,639	118,633
New Grenada	14	2,181	279
Dutch West Indies	6	2,270	217
Mexico	1,717	1,390,107	229,653
Russia	4,135	1,515,359	309,187
British East Indies	100	33,600	5,475
British Australia	1,193	467,025	101,572
Total	25,522	12,998,681	$2,333,907
Same time, 1866	44,477	28,476,950	4,011,431

THE N. E. FARMER ON THE SITUATION.

WE are much gratified to see that the old, solid New England Farmer, so ably conducted by Gov. BROWN and his associates, quotes with approbation the letter of Hon. Mr. GRINNELL of Iowa, and from our own accompanying remarks, recently published in this paper, in regard to the wool clip of 1867, the causes of the present situation, and the future prospects of wool husbandry under the workings of the present tariff. The substantial wool growers of the country will be glad to learn that Gov. BROWN affords no "aid or comfort" to our croakers and weak-kneed alarmists.

Dairy Department.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.—IS THERE NO REMEDY?

FROM the recent dissemination of veterinary information by means of the Agricultural Press and the issue of several highly extolled works on Diseases of Cattle, I had supposed that common diseases, or at least attacks which are incident to cattle, were generally recognized by those interested in dairy farming—especially by those extensively engaged in that department of Agriculture. A recent case which occurred under the observation of the writer, served to dispel the illusion that dairy farmers inform themselves, to any extent, on the subject. A cow, in first rate condition, calved and recovered apparently so as to be feeding properly, until about twenty-four hours after. She then refused food or warm drink and rapidly assumed a feverish condition. In a few hours she became violently irritated by pain, ceased to evacuate, laid down in the stable and never rose again. Half a pound of salts was administered four hours after the sickness appeared, but without any effect. She died just twenty-four hours after exhibiting the first symptoms. The calf was her fourth or fifth one, and continues strong and healthy. No veterinarian being within reach, none was consulted. Two experienced dairy farmers, however, were called to give advice, one of whom recommended the salts. The other bled her *in the tail*, and *bored her horns*, not hoping, however, to do any good thereby.

Now my object is to urge on dairy farmers, and, indeed, on all intelligent ruralists who may, even incidentally, be brought in contact with farm animals, to observe and study, if need be, the diseases incident to them,—those at least which are well understood and described in all reliable rural papers, and standard veterinary works. Having very little to do with the care of cattle, and having quite enough in my own department of business to attend to, I have heretofore read but little on this subject. I found, however, in the valuable volumes of the RURAL several cases described of this very disease, but without any information which could be of benefit. One of these states that water, too soon given, is an evil, but an experienced veterinarian to whom I pointed out the articles, declared water to be harmless in the case. The cases quoted in the RURAL he states were clearly "milk" or "puerperal fever," as was the recent case above described. This I presume is a common disease in the animal as in the human subject; yet why can any man owning a large dairy of cows afford to be ignorant of the symptoms and the hopelessness of a remedy. Is there no probable remedial measures to be resorted to as our veterinary friend asserts? S.

Philadelphia, July, 1867.

REMARKS.—In the RURAL, May 13, 1865, was stated a case of milk fever precisely like that recited by "S.," but with a result entirely different. In the first case the animal was treated to a solution of saltpetre—a piece the size of a pea being dissolved in water—and poured down the throat of the cow by means of a long necked bottle; was vigorously rubbed all over with wisps of straw and covered over with a thick quilt to draw the internal heat to the surface. The rubbing was repeated several times. Warm gruel made of bran and flour mixed was poured down her throat, as she could not eat anything of herself. The rubbing and external warmth were kept up; a second dose of dissolved saltpeter was given twenty-four hours after the first; the bran and flour mixture doses were repeated while some young tender grass was put into her mouth. The result was that with four days' treatment the cow recovered her feet and got well soon after.

This may be called an exceptional case, since cows, thus attacked, rarely recover, so far as our information extends. There are remedies prescribed in JENNINGS' work on cattle and their diseases; also, in YOUATT & MARTIN; but to recite them here would add little to what is given above, and we therefore omit them. The fact that certain cases of milk sickness have been successfully treated should stimulate the efforts of others whose dairy stock may be thus afflicted.—ED.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Soiling Dairy Stock.—L. E. H., Warsaw, N. Y., asks if we know of any considerable dairying establishment, in the Genesee country, where the system of soiling the cows is exclusively practiced. We have no personal knowledge of any institution of this character. That this mode of keeping cows is entirely feasible has been abundantly proved, there is no doubt; nor is there any risk in saying that sixty acres of good arable land, in Genesee, will supply ample food for twenty-five or thirty cows, and a corresponding number of the porcine persuasion, if desirable. It ought also to supply the aliment for a team, and will do so if properly managed. Well cultivated, and with crops suitably diversified, an acre and a half of good land will supply the food for a cow, on the soiling principle, for a year, with something to spare. But to do this nothing must be allowed to go to waste. By saving all the manure which the stock on such a quantity of land would produce, and a judicious application of it, those sixty acres would be kept in good heart while the sun shines and water runs.

Cleanliness—Butter Making.—Cleanliness is essential in all the departments of dairying, but especially important in the manufacture of butter. This implies a clean udder in the cow before drawing the milk therefrom; clean hands on the part of the milker, and well scoured and sweet vessels for the reception of the fluid drawn from the cows. Vessels made of wood, except in the winter season, are not the best for the reception of milk or cream, if intended to remain long in them. In making butter, cleanliness and care are indispensable to the production of an article such as butter should be for domestic purposes. If the milk is drawn from a dirty udder with foul hands; put into soured or unclean vessels, the cream, from such milk, cannot be converted into butter fit to be eaten. Of all the elements entering into the economy of the table, dirty and ill-worked butter is the most nauseous and disgusting. Therefore, we repeat, be cleanly in all your operations in the production of butter.

Rancid Butter.—We have seen butter, left open to the air, rendered offensively rancid in a few days by such exposure. When this change occurs it is customary to throw the mass into the receptacle for soap grease. This is an unnecessarily wasteful practice, since the butter can be restored to an eatable condition with little trouble and expense. The process of restoration is as follows:—To a pint of water add thirty drops (about half a teaspoonful) of liquor of chrolide of lime. Wash in this two and a half pounds of rancid butter. When every particle of the butter has come in contact with the water, let it stand an hour or two; then wash the butter well in pure water. The butter is then left without any odor, and has the sweetness of fresh butter. These preparations of lime have nothing injurious in them.

Cheese Making—Cheshire.—It seems that the cheese makers of that famous English district called Cheshire are taking steps towards the introduction of the factory system of cheese-making there. A meeting has been held, with a view to the change proposed, at which the reasons for the movement were given. Among these was the difficulty encountered by small farmers in obtaining the necessary help, male and female, to carry on their dairy operations—difficulties which factories, centrally located, would readily obviate. The American system was discussed, and a committee appointed to effect an organization on the plan pursued in this country.

Cheese Making—Canada.—An exchange says: Cheese making is carried on to a greater extent than is generally supposed in Eastern Canada. Forty-one hundred and thirty cows supply milk for the making of 7,235 pounds of cheese daily. In the county of Missisquoi there are five factories, in Broome four, and besides those mentioned there are only four other cheese factories in Lower Canada—one in Melbourne, one in Stanstead, one in Compton, and one at South Stukely.

Preservation of Milk.—A Mr. LUSSAC has proved, by experiments, that milk, placed in a vessel from which the air is excluded, will keep perfectly sweet for months. The air should be exhausted, and the vessel be sealed up till its stores are wanted for use.

Rural Notes and Items.

HAYING AND HARVESTING.—The weather has been cool but pleasant during the past week—very favorable for haying and harvesting. The grass crop is mostly secured—a good yield, especially on new meadows. The wheat harvest is progressing finely in this region, little or no loss having thus far resulted from shelling through over-ripeness. Many who fearfully anticipated a "wet harvest," have been agreeably disappointed. Our reports of the harvest in adjoining States and the West, are generally favorable, and we congratulate grain growers upon their possessions and prospects.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Managers of the American Institute announce that its Thirty-Seventh Annual Exhibition will open in the Armory Building of the Twenty-second Regiment on Fourteenth street, New York, near Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September and close on the 26th day of October. Inventors, artists, manufacturers, proprietors of labor-saving machines and those engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits are invited to send the best specimens of their several productions. The articles will be classified under seven general heads, each embracing seven groups or sub-divisions. The general divisions will embrace: Fine Arts and Education; Dwellings and their Furnishings; Dress and Handicraft; Chemistry and Mineralogy; Agriculture and Horticulture. Goods received from the 4th to the 11th of September.

GEYELIN'S POULTRY BREEDING.—This is a portion of the title of a small volume on poultry raising commercially considered, with a commendatory preface by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. It treats of natural and artificial hatching, rearing and fattening of poultry and also gives directions and illustrations essential to such a poultry establishment as is deemed essential to success in poultry breeding on an extended scale. A perusal of its pages cannot fail of interesting all who pay attention to poultry and their products. A. WILLIAMS & Co., Boston, publishers.

CROPS, &C., IN EASTERN OHIO.—A subscriber, writing us from Harrison Co., Ohio, July 12, says: "We are now in the midst of our harvest. I am now on the farm I have lived on forty years, and never have seen so large a crop of grass. Wheat but little sown, but uniformly excellent. Oats and barley are good. Corn—large amount planted; a little late, but promises finely. Fruit not abundant. But our business here is that of wool growing. Harrison, for its area, is No. 1 in the State of Ohio for quantity and quality of sheep. But here, where land is $100 per acre, we never can live at 38 cents per pound for wool."

TAXING DOG.—Among the 16,000 articles subject to taxation under the existing tariff there is not one more legitimately taxed than would be the dogs if included in the list. It is assumed that there are in the United States fully seven millions of dogs, which if rated properly would produce as many millions of dollars to the Treasury. Such an impost, it is argued, would improve the breed of dogs, as no person would keep a poor one if compelled to pay a good round tax on the animal. A dollar impost in addition to that of the State would be very likely to produce a general *rid* if nothing else.

BRINKERHOFF'S CORN-SHELLER, SEPARATOR AND CLEANER—a cut and advertisement of which will be found on our last page—is one of the few patent machines about which there is no humbug. This sheller was described and commended in the RURAL of Jan. 12th, last, after we had examined and tested it, and we can safely reiterate all then said in its favor. Hence we believe no one will be cheated in purchasing the machine, or the right to manufacture and sell the same.

THE PLASTIC SLATE for roofing and other purposes, advertised in this paper, we believe to be worthy the attention of the public. As a roofing material this slate is rapidly increasing in favor at the East, and is evidently destined to become a popular institution all over the country. Our readers will learn more of its merits ere long—as soon as we have space for special notices and advertisements on the subject.

THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM—Has just commenced its fifth volume, enlarged and improved. With its extensive correspondence, progressive spirit, and elevated course relative to turf matters, this ably conducted journal merits the success it is achieving. Published weekly by S. D. BRUCE & H. MILLARD, New York, at $5 per annum.

A STUMP MACHINE AMONG OLD APPLE TREES.—Last Tuesday Mr. WILLIS used his Stump Machine in pulling apple trees on the premises of Mr. WM. PURCELL, Lake avenue, this city. The trees were quite large, but thirteen were taken out easily in about an hour. To spectators the operation was highly satisfactory.

INTERESTING TO ADVERTISERS.—*Evans' Advertiser's Hand-Book* is the title of a neat 40-page pamphlet recently issued by Mr. T. C. EVANS, Advertising Agent, 129 Washington-st., Boston, Mass. It purports to contain "a complete list of the Religious, Agricultural and Literary Publications in the United States and British Provinces, together with valuable suggestions to advertisers." The contents are quite interesting, many of the suggestions being most truthful, timely and wise,—showing that Mr. EVANS understands the important science of advertising. For example, here is a paragraph which very clearly shows the great superiority of such a journal as the RURAL NEW-YORKER, as an advertising medium, compared with ordinary newspapers:

"While receiving advertisements for all the leading newspapers of a political and business character in the country, he yet designs to continue the specialty, which he originated, of advertising in RELIGIOUS, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY JOURNALS. A moment' reflection will convince the reader of the VAST SUPERIORITY of this class of papers as advertising media. They circulate almost exclusively among those who are able to buy and will buy the best of everything; who encourage improvements in science, art, and articles of practical value. Their very character carries a weight of recommendation with it that no mere political or commercial paper can possess. With them advertising is not the main source of revenue, and they therefore are able to discriminate between announcements of valuable and worthless goods, selecting only those which will do no discredit to their columns. So that an advertisement of any article in papers of this class is a virtual endorsement of the claims which it sets up by the conductors of the journal in which it appears. These papers are preserved for weeks, often for years; read and re-read by multitudes besides the original subscriber or purchaser, while journals which are occupied with a mere record of the events of the day, with politics and business, are ordinarily cast aside and speedily destroyed. Thus the advertiser in Religious, Rural, Literary and Family Journals has the two-fold advantage of a circulation largely increased beyond its original limits, and of what is still more important, the probability that his announcement will remain a long time before the eyes of those whose attention he wishes to attract."

HORTICULTURAL.

BERRIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

For the last three or four years the berry crop has been quite light throughout the country,—consequently it has paid some growers a very handsome profit, they having realized more for a half crop than they formerly did for a full one. Hence the profits of the crop, as reported by the press and dealers in plants, have induced many persons to engage in the business, and this year I presume there were ten acres in berries to one last year, though owing to repeated heavy rains, which damaged the berries, they have at times been sold very low. I send you a sketch, which I have prepared during the berry season, giving some of the various fluctuations and the causes.

The first berries that we received this season was on May 9th, from Norfolk, Va. It was one chest, containing 48 quarts, and sold for $2 per quart. The second arrival from the same place sold from 75 cts. to $1 per quart. The third lot was received on the 17th, and sold from 50 cts. to 60 cts. per quart. Of course, each arrival being larger than the preceding one, prices fell in proportion. The Baltimore berries now began to arrive quite freely, and prices fell accordingly. On the morning of June 10th the train that brought the berries (Adams Express) was, from some unknown cause, delayed beyond the market hour, and the result was a general stick among the dealers. Had the berries arrived on time, a good article would have brought from 30 to 40 cts. per quart; but instead of these prices the wagoners loaded them for from 10 to 15 cts. per quart. This delay was a sad blow to the owners of the berries. Delaware berries were now in market to compete with the Baltimore berries. Being the first pickings, and in better order than the Baltimores, they took the lead in prices, the best selling readily at 60 cts. per qt. Some very large, handsome berries, called Perry's Seedlings, sold for $1.50 per quart, but I did not see these and consequently cannot describe them. On the 5th prices ranged at about 50 cts. per quart; on the 6th, from 30 to 40 cts. A few berries more came in from Monmouth Co., N. J., and also from Burlington Co., N. J., and sold for 20 cts. per third quart basket. The quantity now arriving is about as large as we have generally received at any time during the season for the last three years, and prices for good, hard berries hold firm.

On Saturday, June 8th, we received another of those sudden reverses of the trade that are so very unpleasant to dealers and unprofitable to the owners of the fruit. At 4 A. M. berries were in demand at 40 to 50 cts. per quart, but as the various trains arrived the quantity increased, and at noon large quantities could be bought at 15 cts. per quart. Such a flood of fruit was poured in among us as many of us had never witnessed before, and we thought never would again,—but we have been sadly disappointed. Every part of our country was represented where this fruit was grown. If I mistake not, Adams' Express Co. had six car loads of Southern berries, averaging 6,000 quarts each, and these were but a trifle compared with the whole. Some of the dealers kept their hardest berries over Sunday for Monday market, and as the weather was cool, they did well by so doing. During the week ending June 15th, we experienced a repetition of Saturday's arrival, only more so; and I think we must have received on some days four thousand bushels of berries; prices were very low. The next week they sold at about the same figures, say from 10 to 20 cts. per quart; small baskets, four to the quart, from 2 to 4 cts. On Sunday, the 16th, a general rain storm set in, the air being very warm and muggy, and on Monday the effect of it was plainly to be seen in the berries,—for such a mass of rotten berries was never seen in our market. Although early in the morning many of them sold at a good price, when the purchasers came to examine them they were found to be in such a poor condition that they were returned to the dealers, and by them thrown in the river. All through this week the effects of the storm were to be seen on the berries, and meny thousand quarts could be bought from 6 to 8 cts. This state of the market continued until Saturday morning, which is our great market morning, when berries went up with a jump. The cause of this rise was that the former low prices did not pay the expenses on the berries, consequently many growers did not pick them; and the arrivals being quite light, and the demand very large, prices went up to 20 cts. per quart boxes, and 6 cts. per basket for the one-fourth quarts.

On Tuesday of the next week, Mr. Knox sent the New-Yorkers a specimen of his Jucunda, or 700, and they were noble specimens of fruit. What Barnum's fat boy is to babies, or his giantess to common-sized women, so were these monsters to the berry tribe. Only think of 16 berries filling a pint cup! He sent several cases of the No. 1 in pint cups, which sold from 35 to 40 cts. per pint, and some of the 2d quality in quarts. These prices would have been nothing to boast of in other seasons,—but in this year of plenty they did well. It takes Knox to show up a fine berry, and I hope that those persons who purchase plants from them may live to see such grown on their vines. The sales continued about a medium price until the close of the season,—which is about July 3d, unless for a few berries grown in the interior of this State, which continue a few days later.

Varieties.—I presume some growers would like to hear the result of the different varieties that were sent to market, and the condition they arrived in,—for this is one of the most important items to a grower. I have made close and constant observation on this point all through the season, so far as my business would permit, and I think that the Wilson is preeminently ahead of all others for transportation purposes, and to growers living in Delaware or other distant parts, is about the only berry worth planting. I received from one person in Delaware, part of his crop of Wilsons, grown on less than one-third of an acre, 1,238 quarts, which sold for $454.87. The balance, 622 quarts, he canned for his customers. They were very fine, and packed better than any I have seen this season. I will describe his plan for the benefit of those who would like to follow it. After picking in the patch they are taken into a cool room, each basket turned out on a table, all soft and green ones removed, and the baskets filled rounding full; the top berries are all turned with the hulls down, which gives them a very handsome appearance. The berries are so neatly and firmly packed in the baskets that scarcely one berry moves during the trip from Delaware. While speaking of the Wilsons, I will give you the result of another patch. Mr. Kearney, residing near New Brunswick, N. J., informs me that he had one piece planted in berries 80 yards long and 16 wide, from which he picked 4,000 pints that returned him $407.

Some of the berries received from Delaware were of a nondescript character that were not worth sending to market. Although the growers were at as much expense to send, and the same amount of labor required to grow them, they did not realize more than one-half the amount of money for their crops. From what I saw of the Jucunda, I think it will bear transportation well. The Agriculturist is also a good traveler, if not picked too ripe. I sold a few of the Ida; *they* were quite an inferior berry, although that may not be their general character. I sold a few of the Metcalf's Early; and if they were a fair sample, I do not want any more of them to sell. They were a small, soft, pale berry. A few of Barnes' Mammoth came to market, but being very busy I did not see them. I am informed by the dealer who sold them that they are a first-quality market berry,—that is, a firm, good berry to carry, and a good bearer.

There were many other varieties, but their character is too well known to speak of. I will just throw out this hint to purchasers of plants—that it is a very good idea for them to consult some good dealer in fruits in regard to the character of those berries that they may think of planting, and not depend entirely on those who have plants to sell.

Packages.—Of all the varieties of packages, and their name is legion, that are sent to our city, Beecher's Pints take the lead. Cook's are equally as good, but the prices are against them. Beecher should get up a half-pint cup for raspberries, which would drive all the splint baskets out of the market.

Now and Then.

New York, July 15, 1867.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

It is not generally known that in setting strawberry plants, especially in a dry time, it is of the utmost importance to bury the whole of the runner which leads from the parent plant. If this reaches damp ground, the newly set plant receives nearly the same amount of umbilical support by its means that it did before its removal.

If you want fruit next season, don't wait till the last of August or September, but set your plants at once, and let them be getting established. Late set plants not only amount to but little for next year's fruiting, but stand a very poor chance to survive the winter. Yet I have planted late with excellent success, as far as withstanding the winter is concerned, simply by using the runner in this way. They are more sure even when set before a root has been formed, than with a good supply of root only, without sufficient time to establish themselves before cold weather. In taking a plant up, if the next younger is not sufficiently rooted to suit you, remove its runner from the plant you take up and bury the end of it so as to nourish the younger plant a while longer before its removal. In this way you can commence a bed as soon as you have a few plants large enough to set, and without waiting for rainy weather, continue planting from time to time as fast as your plants are sufficiently large. Of course you should not, as a general rule, remove plants until they have formed a good supply of roots. Recollect that the sooner well rooted plants are set, the more fruit you will have next season.

Jonas Doolittle.

THE CATAWISSA RASPBERRY.

This remarkable variety of the raspberry family needs a little attention at this season of the year, in order to secure an abundant crop in its second or autumn stage of fruiting. Drive a stake about four feet long in each hill, and remove all the canes that have started up from the bottom, of this year's growth, except about four. Put a string around those left and draw the string until the canes are compressed around the stake so that each cane will be from ten to fifteen inches from the stake. Unless they are staked up, we find that the canes spread about too much and bend down to the ground. The hills need thinning out each year, so as not to become too bushy. In the fall or early spring we cut all the hill back within 10 or 15 inches of the ground, and in this way two regular crops are grown of delicious fruit, the last of which is very abundant during the month of October.

Lima, N. Y., July. Chs. D. Copeland.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Bugs on Vines—Killing.—J. Miller, Somerville, informs the Massachusetts Ploughman that bugs are easily killed on vines by sprinkling arsenic over the leaves while they are damp in the morning or evening. He uses a small pepper box for the purpose. The sprinkling is quickly done and so are the bugs—sure.

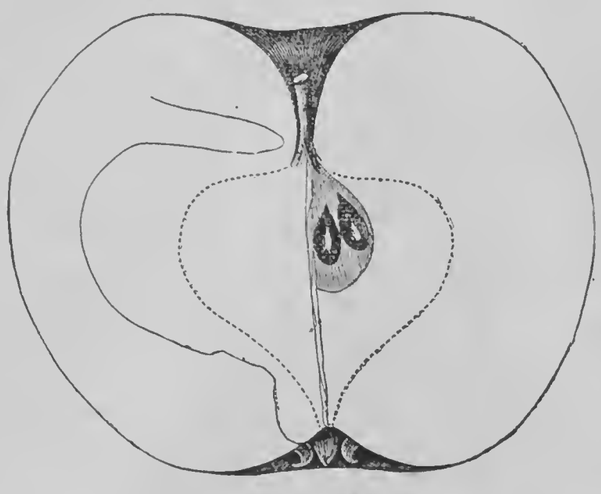
Wonderful Cherry Tree.—In 1817 John Ansfachs removed from Berks Co., Pa., to Reading township, Perry Co., Ohio, carrying with him some cherry stones. One of these, of the Black Heart variety, was planted, and has grown to be a tree of mammoth proportions. It is now 80 feet in height, and 4 feet and 1 inch in diameter. The largest limb is 42 feet in length.

Propagating Soft Maples.—The Iowa Homestead recently published a communication on timber-growing on the prairies. The writer thinks the soft maple as good as anything, as it is a nice tree and grows rapidly. He raises from seed, and says the trees are as easily grown as corn. Produced young ones last year from seed from six inches to four feet in length, and sold them last spring at $5 per thousand.

Peach Leaves Poisonous.—The Carolina Times mentions a case where a friend threw a branch of a wilted peach tree to a cow, the leaves of which she ate with avidity. This was in the evening. The following morning she was found dead in the stable. Another cow also ate a portion of the leaves, and came near dying too. Eaten in a fresh state, these leaves are not dangerous, neither are those of the sorghum plant, but in a wilted state both are dangerous food for stock. Why this is so is a question for solution.

NEW APPLES.

Camack Sweet.—This newly introduced sort is said to have originated in North Carolina or Georgia. The trees cultivated in the Northern States are yet too young for us to judge of their characteristics, but they appear to be healthy and vigorous.

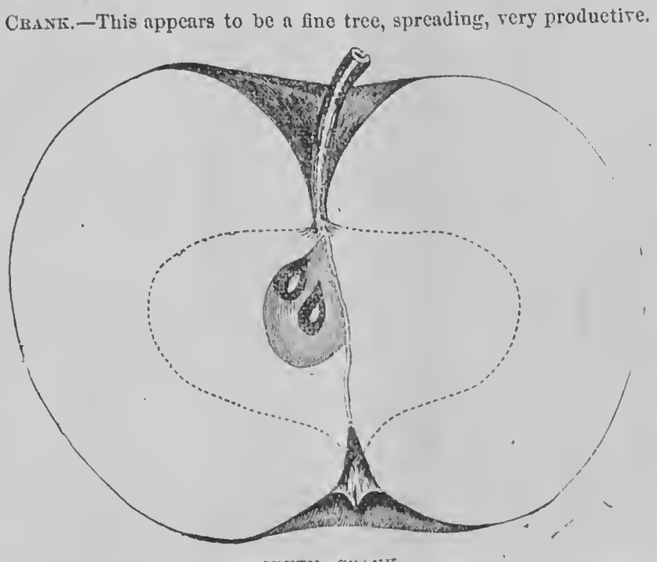


CAMACK SWEET.

Fruit, medium to large, flat, regular; surface, smooth, greenish white, rarely blushed with red; basin, broad, shallow, and regular, or wavy; eye, medium, open; cavity, deep, acute; stem, rather long; flesh, yellowish, firm, rather tough, but juicy, rich and sweet.

This variety keeps well, lasting until May. But has not as yet been sufficiently tested in the North.

Green Crank—Yellow Crank.—This appears to be a fine tree, spreading, very productive. This, it is supposed by some, will be a good substitute for the Rhode Island Greening, which has proved quite unsatisfactory in most orchards south of latitude 42 degrees.



GREEN CRANK.

I have received this southern apple from Kentucky, Tennessee, and also from Georgia, but have not yet fruited it.

Tree, moderately thrifty; shoots, brown; foliage, small; fruit, medium to large, flattened, somewhat conical, regular; surface, green to yellow, sometimes bronzed; dots, small, grey; basin, medium, regular; eye, medium, closed; cavity, wide, deep, acute, brown; stem, medium, green, thick; core, wide, medium, closed, not clasping the eye; seeds, numerous, plump, short, dark; flesh, yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor, sub-acid, aromatic, rich. Quality, good to very good. Use, table or kitchen. Season, December to March.—*Warder.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association.—The summer meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday, the 27th of August, at the village of North East, Pa., situated fifteen miles east of Erie, about midway between Buffalo and Cleveland, on the Lake Shore Railroad. A free lunch will be provided about noon on the grounds of the Grape and Wine Company, one mile north of the village; and the afternoon will be spent in visiting the vineyards, of which there are over one hundred acres in the vicinity, and some acres of cutting beds, which will be of interest to propagators of vines. A public meeting will be held in the evening for discussion on Grapes and Grape culture. Wednesday morning some of the Executive Committee, and such of the members of the Association and visitors as choose, will form an excursion party for a trip to Cleveland, Sandusky, Put-In-Bay and Catawba Island, occupying two or three days. Persons desiring to join this party are requested to notify the Secretary, M. B. Bateham, Painesville, Ohio, as early as convenient and to state whether they would prefer to go by steamboat from Cleveland to Put-In-Bay, or by railroad to Sandusky, and thence by steamboat—the expense being about the same. All persons interested in grape growing are invited to attend.

A Valuable Cherry Tree.—A farmer named Palmer, residing in North Webster, recently sold the cherries picked from a single tree—Napoleon Bigarreau—to parties in this city for the sum of $51.52. About one-eighth of the yield of the tree was reserved for or applied to home uses. These included would have made the sum nearly $58,—a pretty good return from a single cherry tree in one season.

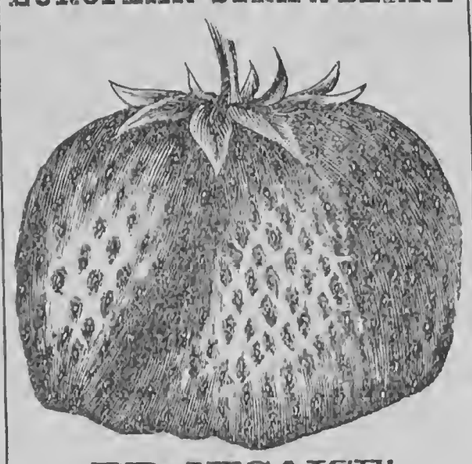
Apricots Well Sold.—A commission fruit dealer in New York (Mr. C. W. Idell.) writes:—"I have just sold one bushel of apricots from Delaware, put up in the American Basket Co. quart baskets, for $32. Do you think that will pay the grower?"

Strawberries Shipped from St. Joseph, Mich.—A correspondent informs us that 9,118 bushels of strawberries have been shipped from St. Joseph to Chicago during the past season. They netted about nine cents per quart.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S Fruit Picker. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 2¼ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $2.00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor, Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT
EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY



DR. NICAISE!

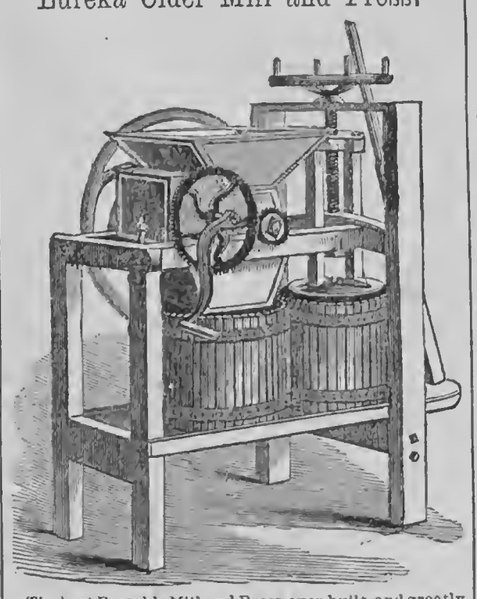
Said to be the LARGEST BERRY known, plants are hardy, vigorous growers, and productive. Fruit of this variety from plants set in September last was exhibited at the Western New York Fruit Growers' Convention held in Rochester on the 27th of last June, which weighed 1¼ ounces and measured 6¾ inches in circumference.

This variety we have imported at a great expense, and will have a fine stock to offer our customers in August and September.

The following are extracts from European Catalogues: "*It is of enormous size, the berries weighing over 1¼ ounces, (nine to the pound,) and early, of a bright red color, very glossy, the flesh white, and of fine quality.*"

This sort has the best characteristics of any we have ever introduced. Orders must be sent in EARLY, as they will only be filled in rotation. ☞ We will furnish plants postage paid, at the following rates:—$1 ₰ plant; $10 ₰ dozen; $75 ₰ 100. Address FROST & CO.,
914 4t *Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.*

Eureka Cider Mill and Press.



The best Portable Mill and Press ever built, and greatly improved for 1867. It has repeatedly taken the First Premium at State Fairs over all others, and is warranted in every respect. It does not simply *crush* or *cut* the apple, but *crushes* and *rasps*, so that at trials the pomace from this mill has yielded one quart more cider from a bushel of apples than other mills. It is a

SUPERIOR GRAPE MILL.

Circular, giving full description, with cut, sent free to all applicants by the manufacturers. Liberal inducements to dealers. BLYMYER, DAY & CO.,
914-2tc3w Mansfield, Ohio.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 Washington St., New York.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY
DR. NICAISE.
Plants ready for delivery after August 15th, $1 each; $10 ₰ dozen. (See illustration in Rural, page 215. Send your orders early. Packing free. MARK D. WILLSON, No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y. [912-3t

A NEW GRAPE.—SALEM.—The Subscriber now offers for sale for the first time the above grape, No. 33 of his hybrids, named SALEM, from the place of its origin.

This grape has been withheld from sale or exhibition for various reasons, until a stock of plants could be obtained. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape; being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and highly-flavored fruit.

This grape is a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for sale. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

Notice.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

The undersigned now offers for sale this Autumn, the above valuable Vine, in quantity, one and two year old plants, suitable for vineyard purposes. The demand for it will be large, and those wishing to secure them would do well to send in their orders early. Price List and engraving will be sent in August, on application to
J. L. WARING, Sole Proprietor "Salem" Vine,
Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NAPOLEON, III.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.—Fruit very large, handsome, and of high, aromatic flavor; plant very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive.

"One of the most distinct fruits we know, and one of the best in many respects."—*Thos. Meehan, Editor Gardeners' Monthly.*

"A strong and vigorous grower, productive; promises to be an acquisition."—*A. S. Fuller, author of "Small Fruit Culturist."*

Descriptive Circular mailed to applicants. Price, by mail, postage free, $3 ₰ dozen.
914-2teo EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship Golden State,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship George Shotton

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₰ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 50c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₰ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

Ladies' Department.

SLEEP, BABY, SLEEP.

BY ELLA ELLWOOD.

Sleep, baby, sleep!
The sobbing wind moans sad and low,
As if it voiced some human woe;
Clouds gather thick and fast o'erhead,
And autumn leaves are withered, dead;
All nature breathes a tale of grief
In wind, and cloud and falling leaf;
The night is dark; I sigh and wait;
The hours are long; he comes so late!
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Rest now that little gold-crowned head
Upon this dainty, white-robed bed;
Close soft those tender-lidded eyes
That gleam with light from Paradise;
Thy baby look I may not meet,
So anxiously my heart doth beat.
He does not come; the hours wax late;
In gloom and loneliness I wait.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Close clasped I hold thee, darling child;
Why start with terror, sudden, wild?
Hear'st thou the distant booming gun?
Know'st thou the battle has begun?
O wifely heart, oppressed with care,
Seek refuge now in God, in prayer;
Sleep sweet, my bird, while clouds droop low,
And requiem bells toll sad and slow.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Wake, baby, wake!
Lift up thy graceful, dainty head;
Thy father bends above thy bed;
At last my heart has found sweet rest,
Quick throbbing 'gainst a manly breast.
His clasp is folding mother, child;
What care I though the wind moan wild?
The tempest now I heed no more,
My heart's wild storm of anguish o'er.
Wake, baby, wake!

[St. Louis Democrat.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES.

In this warm weather it is well to use all care to lighten toil in the house, as well as out of doors. Every well-managed farm has its improved implements, and its barn planned for ease of work as well as comfort of stock. The era of improved implements for cooking, washing, &c., is not yet reached—only the begining. It will come in time, however, and meanwhile much can be done. The best stove possible, the most airy kitchen, with blinds or curtains to keep out the sun's blaze, water plenty and at hand, the best washing machines and churns, dry wood in plenty, and a little lift for any heavy work from some strong man, are among "woman's rights," to be had equally with all these "fixings" for farm work. And help too for the ceaseless housework, in due proportion to help for the farm-work. Mutual thoughtfulness and kindness will keep these ends even, and thus husband and wife help "bear one another's burthens."

Woman has a finer and more susceptible organization than man. In the one the nerves preponderate, in the other the coarser muscles. Under the impulse of nerve-force woman can do things which surprise herself, but the reaction is severe and trying, prostrating the energies in a way that surprises and even vexes men who do not understand this. Buoyed up by wifely and motherly love, wondrous indeed is woman's endurance; but it is well to remember that ceaseless watches at night, and constant duties by day, are too much to be long sustained. Ask for your fair share of all helps in your work, not exactingly, but only fairly. Self-saerifice is beautiful at times, but I am weary of women, (or men either,) always giving up their own comfort, their own much needed conveniences, and having other branches of the family reap all benefits. It is not self-justice, and that is a valuable quality, quite consistent with the most devoted kindness in hours of need.

So far then as means fairly allow, have kitchen and appendages keep pace in convenience with hay-mow and nice stables and patent reapers. That's fair; and "fair play is a jewel." All these outward helps with a spirit of thoughtful affection on all sides, and all goes smoothly.

There's a good deal of busy and trying housework in a farm house, but there are pleasant compensations. In the long summer afternoons, with the work done until night comes, and the quiet rooms, and pure air, fragrant with the sweet breath of roses, how pleasant the rest! No fashionable calls, no din and dirt of city streets, but the green grass, and pleasant shade-trees, and broad fields, and blue sky, and that delightful companionship of dutcous daughters in the dewy freshness of their young maidenhood, so precious to the mother. All fresh and simply tasteful, with sewing, and books, and the murmur of cheery talk, musical as the ripple of a brook, and intervals of silence when the soul takes in these quiet influences of Nature's summer-time, and grows rich by what it feeds on.

It is no marvel that so much of the noblest womanhood comes from these farm-houses, for there is work, self-help, simple tastes, tinged with Nature's delicate hues, and time for some quiet thought, and the healthful growth of the soul.

AN ELOPEMENT "HEADED."—An Ohio paper tells a novel love story. A young couple planned an elopement, the girl deseending from her room upon the traditional ladder, but at the gate they were met by the father of the girl and a minister, by whom the young couple were escorted to the parlor, where to their surprise they found all their relatives collected for the marriage ceremony, which took place at once. It was a neat paternal freak.

A HOME SCENE.

Our engraving gives the artist's ideal of "Sweet Home,"—the family, bound together by the golden ties of love, and keeping thus the one spot bright and pure.

DO-NOTHING YOUNG LADIES.

At a recent sociable gathering, a young lady informed me that she never sewed! What do you suppose was the nature of my reflections on hearing the declaration? I said to myself, either that girl speaks falsely, or she is very lazy. Never sews? Who then, I queried, made your dresses and cloaks, your skirts and bows? Who repairs the rips in your pretty gaiter boots, and darns the holes in your stockings? Is it your aged mother or your more industrious sister? Or do you hire all your sewing done? Should this last supposition be the case, may you never marry; and the chances are you never will. Not one young man in a hundred can afford to marry a woman who habitually neglects household duties.

Young man, if it should ever be your fortune to hear a woman declare that she never sews, beware! Shun her as you would the chills and fever. Be insane enough to make such a one your wife, and, before the honey-moon is over, the horrors of buttonless shirts and hose full of holes will be upon you; your fair lady's sewing will be done by others, while she mopes in idleness or riots in fashionable dissipation. Then you may well bid farewell to all your dreams of domestic felicity; they would fade as summer flowers at the touch of frost. I have heard ladies, educated and intelligent ladies, declare with actual pride their ignorance of the art of cooking. They "could not make a cup of coffee to save their lives;" and, as to their making a loaf of good bread, or cooking a simple dinner, that was out of their power. Poor, miserable unfortunates!

Doubtless mothers are much to blame for thus neglecting the education of their daughters; but surely there is no sensible girl who could not, by the exercise of a little energy, perfect herself in this most useful branch of domestic knowledge. False pride, in every case is the only barrier in the way. It is not considered "genteel"—how I do abominate that word!—to do anything useful, and a fashionable miss would consider herself disgraced should she be seen with her hands in the dough, or caught in the act of sweeping a room. If a young lady of the present day can thumb the piano, make use of a few French phrases, dance, flirt and do nothing generally, her education is accomplished—she is considered "finished."—*Home Journal.*

AMERICAN WOMEN.—M. de Toqueville, speaking of American women, says:—"As for myself I do not hesitate to avow that, although the women of the United States are confined within the narrow circle of domestic life, and their situation is in some respects, one of extreme dependence, I have nowhere seen women occupying a loftier position; and if I were asked, now I am drawing to a close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many things done by the Americans, to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought to be attributed, I should reply—*to the superiority of her women.*"

BLESS THE BABY.—Lord Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, remarked on a recent public occasion that he had been charged by a Bishop in the House of Lords with incompetence to discuss the subject of education, on the ground that he had no children. "A recent circumstance," he gravely added, "has put me in a better position; but I cannot say that it has changed a single view I ever held on the subject of education." That was a neat use to put a baby to.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ON THE LAKE.

BY REB. RAYMOND.

Wafted on by gentle winds,
Resting on the billows,
Rowing listless near the shore
Underneath the willows.

Drifting outward from the shore,
And from care and sorrow.
Leaving these, it may be so,
Till the coming morrow.

Sweet the music of the oar
Playing with the water;
Nearer seems the distant shore:
Fast recedes the other.

Calmly rests the longing heart,
Soothed by murmuring waters,
And the cool and fragant breeze,
Borne by zephyr's daughters.

Till the soul is lifted up,
From this world of sorrow;
Thankful for this life to-day.
Trusting for the morrow.

So may we our frail bark guide
Down life's stormy river.
And with loved ones by our side
Anchor in the Harbor.

June 13th, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"RUN AWAY FROM HOME."

"A BRIGHT, intelligent lad, between the ages of eight and nine years, arrived here one day last week on his way east, with the intention of leaving home and friends forever." This paragraph in a newspaper came under my notice and led me to reflect what the state of affairs could be in that home, to induce this *young* lad to forsake all that *should* be dear, for a life, perhaps, of wretchedness and despair. What can be the influence that father or mother exert, or what are the pleasures presented to that youth to make home attractive and happy? God forgive those who turn their household altar into a place of strife! Is that father a frequenter of the bar-room—bringing ruin and poverty to his family? or is that mother a lover of the frivolity of fashion and society—devoting her mind and heart to that, rather than a lover of her children, and of those sweet and sacred duties which God hath decreed should be hers! Sad, indeed, will be that mother's or father's heart, when, on the last day they are called to give an account of their stewardship. Think of this, parents. Perform faithfully your duties to those whom God has intrusted to your care. Go to your Bible and to your own hearts, and there you will find them plainly written.' Make your homes pleasant places of amusement and instruction, rather than of dread to your children—and we will have fewer crimes of every description to record. Our bar-rooms will be deserted. The allurements of the gaming table will cease to be attractive, and our houses of correction and jails will become tenantless and fall to decay; and each young man and woman grow up to be *useful, honorable* members of society. Could the feeble efforts of my pen avail anything towards the establishment of this feeling in the hearts of all parents, and the suppression of the *existing* and *growing* evils resulting from the thoughtlessness now too prevalent, gladly would I devote my life to this important end. Just think for a moment what might be the lot of this young and susceptible lad, wandering away among strangers, friendless and alone, without a cent in his pocket, and knowing not where next to obtain even so much as a crust of bread, or where to lay his aching head. Imagine your feelings, reader, were this one of your own children, and you will then understand the propriety of being ever watchful of those dear ones who are intrusted to you for instruction in this life and the life beyond the grave.

Conneaut, Ohio, July, 1867. W. J. BIGGAR.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

DR. JOHNSON, after speaking of various spectacles of human suffering, and of the sighs and groans by which the afflicted seek relief, once remarked, "The laugh of a merry and careless sinner is worse than all."

Madame Guyon was imprisoned for loving the truth more than the glitter of courts; when put in a dungeon she was blessed with the presence of Christ and delightful views of heaven, and she triumphantly sang,

"Strong are the walls around me
That hold me night and day;
But they who thus have bound me
Cannot keep God away:
My very dungeon walls are dear,
Because the Lord I love is here.

"They know who thus oppress me
'Tis hard to be alone;
But know not One can bless me
Who comes through bars and stone;
He makes my dungeon's darkness bright,
And fills my bosom with delight."

Not long after the death of Madame Guyon, Madame de Pompadour was made mistress of Versailles by that voluptuous old monarch, Louis XIV. Alluding to the popular dissatisfaction at her imprudent conduct, and to the revolution which she saw approaching, she used to remark, "*Apres nous, le deluge*"—after us the deluge. During her life the French court was the scene of unexampled gaiety and dissipation. She died in misery, trembling at the wrath of the people and the judgment of God.

"My whole life," she said, in a gloomy hour, "has been a continual death."

Which appears the most enviable situation, Madame Guyon, feeding on angel's food in her dungeon, or Madame de Pompadour, trifling with the most important concerns in the most splendid court of Europe?

STORIES OF EMINENT ENGLISH JUDGES.

They tell a capital story of ex-Chief Baron Pollock; that one who wished him to resign waited on him and hinted at it, and suggested it for his own sake, entirely with a view to the prolongation of his valued life, and so forth. The old man rose and said with his grim, dry gravity, "Will you dance with me?" The guest stood aghast as the Lord Chief Baron, who prides himself particularly upon his legs, began to caper about with a certain youth-like vivacity. Seeing his visitor standing surprised, he capered up to him and said: "Well, if you won't dance with me, will you box with me?" And with that he squared up to him, and half in jest, half in earnest, fairly boxed him out of the room. The old Chief Baron had no more visitors anxiously inquiring after his health, and courteously suggesting retirement.

A queer scene took place in the English Court of Chancery between Lord Campbell and an eminent lawyer—a Queen's counsel. In an action brought to recover for damages done to a carriage, the learned counsel repeatedly called the vehicle in question a broug-ham, whereupon Lord Campbell, with considerable pomposity, observed: "*Broom* is the the more usual pronunciation; a carriage of the kind you mean is generally and not incorrectly called a *broom*—that pronunciation is open to no grave objection, and it has the advantage of saving the time consumed by uttering an extra syllable." Half an hour later in the same trial, Lord Campbell, alluding to a similar action given, said: "In that case, the carriage which had sustained injury was an *omnibus*—." "Pardon me, my Lord," interposed the Queen's counsel with such promptitude that his lordship was startled into silence, "a carriage of the kind to which you draw attention is usually termed a *buss*; that pronunciation is open to no grave objection, and has the great advantage of saving the time consumed by uttering the two extra syllables." The interruption was followed by a roar of laughter in which Lord Campbell joined more heartily than any one else.

BORROWED BOOKS.

The practice of writing mottoes on the fly-leaves of books that are liable to be lent, may be classed by some among the eccentricities; but the following specimens in the New York Observer should, from their suggestiveness, commend themselves for that purpose:

This very excellent stanza, relating to the returning of borrowed books, is from the pen of the late Joseph P. Engles, Esq., of Philadelphia, a gentleman of good judgment, strict principles and rare literary acquirements. These lines come with good grace from the pen of Mr. Engles, who always practiced whatever he preached.

"This book belongs to Mr. ——.

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me;
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish Learning's store,
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly; pause frequently; think seriously; keep cleanly; return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down."

In ancient times there were but "three Graces;" the accomplished women of our day have ten times that number.

Sabbath Reading.

UP HILL.

Up hill—but up to light,
As recompense for all the wayside toils,
In climbing out of night
To win from struggling life immortal spoils.

Up hill—but up to peace,
The land forever tranquil and serene,
Where tears and sorrows cease,
And no dark wave of troubling care is seen.

Up hill—but up to bliss,
To be forever free from stains of sin,
When Earth's last good-night kiss
Becomes the seal of Heaven's glad welcome in!

Up hill—but up to life—
A life which never wearies nor grows old,
Unvexed by care and strife;
Immortal in the shining upper fold.

Up hill—but to my home,
To father and the dear ones of my love?
A stranger here I roam,
But still press up to that high home above?

ABOUT SELECTING MINISTERS.

In the recent Boston correspondence of the Springfield Republican, we find this suggestive paragraph:

The magnet does not attract steel so strongly as one human quality attracts another of its kind. The mere silent presence of a good man or woman, draws to the surface and concentrates all the health that is in us. And the bad, weak, or narrow minded man works us an equal amount of harm. Do not we know persons who transform us into poets and saints? and others the sight of whom exasperates us, who make us say and do things for which we despise ourselves directly they are gone? Do churches consider this truth sufficiently in selecting their ministers? They look for earnest workers, brilliant speakers; but it is high-mindedness and purity of heart that open the doors of Heaven. Not by his talent, but his goodness, does the true man regulate our souls like watches that had gone wrongly, undo the undoing of weaker brethren, and put us once more in full sympathy with the church and its beneficent work. Reverend Bellamy Stokes there are; Dr. Holmes is sketching them with only too light strokes. I think their day of reckoning has come, though I have heard of a woman who stopped her subscription to the Atlantic Monthly "because she would not see the clergy so abused." But there are good, earnest, honest men left in the church, devoted, magnanimous, true. Not long ago a society near Boston raised the salary of their pastor from $1,200 to $2,000, and he expressed much satisfaction at the change. Lately, he being a fine preacher and a ripe scholar, and ministers scarce, the society voted another increase of salary which he declined. It had been difficult, he said, to live upon $1,200, but the present salary supplied all his needs, and there were persons in the parish who could not afford to pay their proportion of three thousand dollars. What man in any other calling would be capable of such renunciation?

EXTRAORDINARY ANSWERS.

A PUPIL of Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the son of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eyes of justice, the watch-maker of the universe, and the soul of the world."

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

There is lasting significance in that vision of the Hebrew prophet, wherein God came, not in the whirlwind or the earthquake, but in the still, small voice. Its truth comes home to us in the busy life of to-day as it fell on the soul of that Hebrew in the quietude of the Orient.

It is not in the whirlwind of some great excitement, not in the earthquake of some mighty upheaval, but in the still waiting of the soul for truth, that we hear the Divine Voice. Once heard and reverently listened to, it makes us strong when the whirlwind comes, firm amid the earthquake's shock, while Church and State may reel and totter, steadfast for the right and serene amid wildest commotions.

WESLEY'S LAST PEN.—The last pen possessed by Wesley is in the possession of a lady at York, and the following lines are by the talented James Everett:

No more the fowl shall wing the air,
Or to its evening haunts repair—
Its snow-white plume renew;
Nor Wesley more shall walk with men,
Whose well-trained hand employed the pen
That here attracts the view;

But *thoughts* inscribed upon the page,
Shall live with men from age to age,
Though "finis" ends the line;
And these the erring steps shall guide
When scribes and pens are laid aside
And like the stars shall shine.

MISSIONARIES in Japan report that gradual but rapid changes have been going on from the beginning in that country, and circumstances indicate that the whole land is about to be thrown open to Christian effort.

The Reviewer.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE: Prepared by Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., and JAMES STRONG, S. T. D., Vol. 1, A, B. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS solid book of 900 pages, with its 61 illustrations is but the beginning of a work that may comprise some dozen such volumes. It is to be not only a work of reference and description on the Bible, but on Historical, Doctrinal and Practical Theology, and no work ever published so thoroughly covers this broad ground. These able men, with their company of able contributors, have been busy for years, and this is but the first fruits of their diligence. DARROW & KEMPSHALL sole agents.

THE COLLEGE, THE MARKET, AND THE COURT; Or, Woman's relation to Education, Labor and Law. By Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

FIVE hundred fair pages, by an accomplished woman, of high character, earnest yet genial spirit, and most faithful in research. "The Christian Demand and Public Opinion," "Death or Dishonor," "The Opening of the Gates," "English and American Law," are titles of some chapters, and give a glimpse of the erudite information, as well as the purpose of this book. In these days of thought and inquiry touching the subjects it treats of, it will be of special value and interest, and the style and spirit of the work will command respect. Its price is $2.50, free of postage.

COLLEGE LIFE: Its Theory and Practice. By STEPHEN OLIN, D. D. BENCH AND BAR: Their Wit, Asperity and Amenities. By L. J. BIGELOW. New York: Harper & Brothers.

DR. OLIN is an able and veteran educator, and his views must be of value. The "Bench and Bar" will furnish choice entertainment of a special kind, and is dedicated to ROSCOE CONKLING. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

A PAINTER'S CAMP. By PHILIP G. HAMERTON. In Three Parts, England, Scotland, France. Boston: Roberts Brothers

A CHARMING and instructive book,—scenes and persons, as seen by an artist's eye, and felt by an artist's soul, full of all harmony and sweet humanity. Read and learn from this *useful* book. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

SHAKINGS AND ETCHINGS FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY. By PARK BENJAMIN, Midshipman. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A PORTFOLIO of some fifty sketches, illustrative of life in the Naval school, designed and engraved with signal skill, and great humor. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

HOLMES' PATRIOTIC SONGS. By S. N. HOLMES of Syracuse. Dedicated to "the fallen heroes" of our late war.

A PAMLHLET "for coming campaigns," embracing wit, patriotism and genius, and the words adapted to the best popular music.

SERPENTS IN THE DOVE'S NEST. By Rev. J. TODD, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A PAMPHLET of two chapters; "Fashionable Murder," and "The Cloud with a Dark Lining;" treats on the too prevalent crimes of infanticide and criminal abortion. Sold by DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

LITTLE BROTHER, and Other Stories. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. STORIES AND SKETCHES. By our best authors. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE first, a charming book, not only for young folks, but for older folks who can *feel young*. The second, a collection of choice matter from best sources.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES. New York: Harper & Brothers.

IN this fine book of 500 pages, are the famed lectures of this great author on, "The English Humorists," and "The Four Georges." They need no commendation. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

AMY DENBROOK. Published by J. O'Kane, 126 Nassau St., New York.

THIS "life drama" is a story of a woman's inner and outer life, and is above the ordinary range of stories,—with more and better thought and more fitly expressed.

BARNABY RUDGE, AND SKETCHES BY "BOZ." New York: Hurd & Houghton.

HERE are 600 pages of fair print, fitly Illustrated,—a well known story, and the humorous "sketches" by DICKENS, for only $1.50. Sold by DEWEY.

LAST CHRONICLE OF BURSET. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STORY by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, whose name is warranty of interest and ability. Its 400 broad pages have fit illustrations. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

ROMANCE OF THE GREEN SEAL. By Mrs C. A. WARFIELD. WHO WAS HE? By Mrs. M. V. VICTOR. New York: Beadle & Co.

Two pamphlet stories from these publishers who give so much in compact form for the public wants.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

ANOTHER of DICKENS' stories, too well known and excellent to need comment, in the diamond edition of that firm. Illustrated, $1.75; plain, $1.50. Sold at all our book stores.

THE BANKRUPT LAW. New York: Harper & Bros.

THIS late and important "Act to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy," with the orders and forms, is published in a pamphlet of 80 pages. It must be of signal value. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

CURIOUS MYTHS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By S. B. GOULD. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A COLLECTION of quaint old stories illustrative of life in bygone days. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES. New York: Appleton & Co.

ONE of LOUISA MUHLBACH'S historical novels, always of value and interest. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

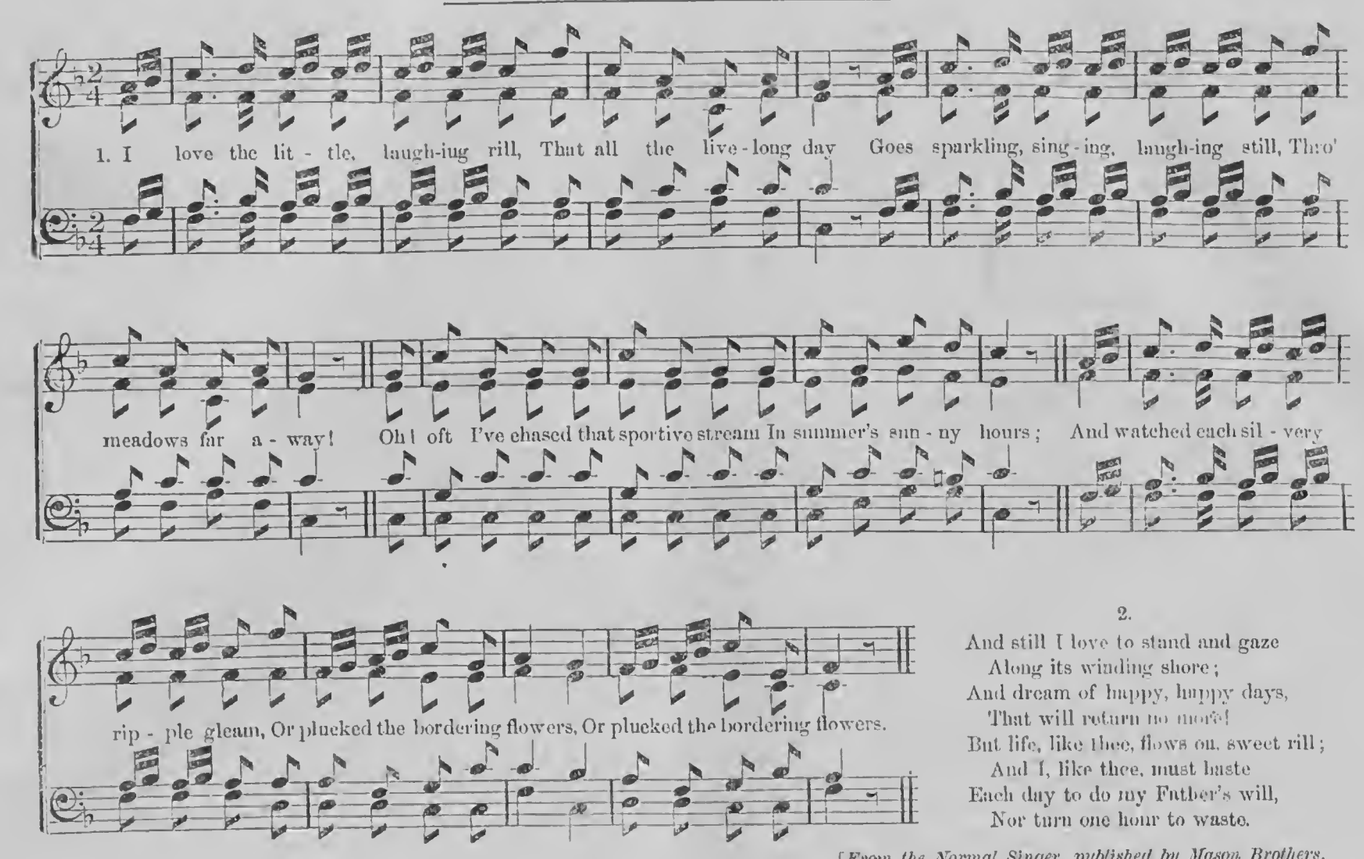
JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER. Boston; Henry Hoyt.

AN attractive volume, the first of the Sunday School Series of juvenile religious works.

RAYMOND'S HEROINE. NORA AND ARCHIBALD LEE. Mr. WYNYARD'S WARD. Three of "Harper's Select Novels,"—from STEELE & AVERY.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. One of DICKENS' stories in the clear type of Hurd & Houghton's. Globe edition. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

I LOVE THE LITTLE LAUGHING RILL.



2.

And still I love to stand and gaze
Along its winding shore;
And dream of happy, happy days,
That will return no more!
But life, like thee, flows on, sweet rill;
And I, like thee, must haste
Each day to do my Father's will,
Nor turn one hour to waste.

[*From the Normal Singer, published by Mason Brothers.*

Various Topics.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

IT'S a rainy day; welcome to the thirsty earth and welcomed by all,—even if it does spoil some hay. Rain gives the farmer a little rest, although nobody need rust, on a good farm, if it does rain. But, rain or shine, hot or cold, the RURAL must go right on, and its weekly issue must come out. If our good readers pity us a little, we beg them to reserve the larger share of their condolence for the workers on these daily papers in a stone's throw of us; for the constant and prompt work, the remorseless demand of each day, the vigilance not only from "early dawn to latest eve" but far into the silent night, which they must be ever ready for. But we don't ask pity.

This is a working world, and work is no curse but a blessing, unless it be too severe. These nerves and muscles, these vital currents constant in their flow, these pulsing brains, these thoughts that *will* stir, were not made for inertia but for action, and it is a rich privilege to be able to do something for the common weal, to carry our share of the world's burthen, to carve out a better future for ourselves and others. So let us all put heart, and hand, and brain, to our share of the world's work and do it. "Shirks and cheats, get out of the way. No counterfeit coin wanted here," is the word of mother Nature.

But we wander, for here lie our exchanges untouched, and our work is to see them all. On the table beside our desk are forty newspapers,—not "forty save one," like the stripes of the old punishment, but with from one to a score to carry. What a curious mingling of varied thought, what a kaleidescope of current events, what a daily revelation of the world's trade and piety, and science, and policy, and benevolence and meanness! Reconstructed and unreconstructed, radical and conservative, orthodox and heterodox, all together, peaceful as the lion and the lamb in their millenial slumbers,—more so than some of their readers, it may be.

Here's the Corpus Christi Advertiser, its name giving one a glimpse of life in the South-west, and going back to old Spain for its Catholic beginning. Here are four columns of *fac similes* of brands on cattle, "advertised at four dollars a year." Triangles, crosses, pot-hooks, initials, and things indescribable, such as herdsmen burn onto the flanks of their cattle on Texan prairies. We seem to hear the bellowing of herds and clash of horns, and to get a sniff of pure air from the broad plains.

Here is a New Orleans journal, one side French, the other English. How vital that old blood of "la belle France" must be, to keep its musical language, its graceful manners, its *suave* courtliness so long in this Anglo-Saxon land. Next comes a handsome sheet from Portland, Me., bringing a cool breeze from the White Mountains, and a faint perfume of the great pine woods. Its broad columns have news and advertisements, and radical politics in abundance. There must have been vitality in the very ashes of that city, for it has risen into a richer life than ever. Surely the next sheet is from Alabama, with its positive motto, "Our Rights we will Maintain," and its first word calling some radical convention "a trumped up farce." The largest liberty surely. But no matter—in the long pull the truth wins, wherever it may be. Here comes from Chicago a great sheet packed with the spirit of the North-west. The broad lake, the narrow and dirty river crowded with masts, the elevators, the city built up like JONAH'S gourd, but not to wither like it, and the great prairies beyond with the pulsing energy of their inhabitants rise in vision. Here is a great blanket sheet from St. Louis sending the thoughts still farther. Full of power and talent too these Western sheets are,—there are giants in that land, surely.

Next comes a South Carolina paper, just beginning to see the great future possible for the old Commonwealth, under the new order of things. Then we find the sea-board journals with marks of mighty commerce, and broad plans, and keen device for mastery in politics, as well as trade, mirrored forth on their ample pages; Journals of Science, Agriculture and Religion; Magazines, not only from "Gotham" and "the hub," but from over the Atlantic. Sheets from San Francisco almost big enough to spread across the Continent and overshadow that prodigous bird, the American Eagle, and country journals, from the Penobscot to the Sabine, as well as fair sheets from our Canadian neighbors. These country papers, are some of them *excellent*, and when they are they thrive; for, if you make a newspaper *worth having* people will have it. Some editor's havn't found this out, and so lazily grumble, whereat people turn up their honest noses and depart. We've just begun to tell about our exchange list, but space is precious, and patience hath limits, and we forbear. From all these we clip and select, and abbreviate, and if you think it's play, *just try it—that's all.* But mind, we don't grumble, good readers. We work for you, and you for us, helping each other. So let's put in, on both sides, and do our best.

GREAT SIGHTS OF THE WORLD.

MR. GREELEY writes from Niagara Falls to to the New York Independent, of some of the great sights of the world which he has witnessed:

"Of the grand sights I have enjoyed—Rome from the dome of St. Peter's—Italy from the southern brow of Mount Cenis—the Alps from the valley of Lake Como—Mont Blanc and her glaciers from Chamouny—Niagara—and the Yosemite—I judge the last named the most unique and stupendous. It is a partially wooded gorge, 100 to 300 feet wide, and 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep, between almost perpendicular walls of gray granite, and here and there a dark yellow pine rooted in a crevice of either wall, and clinging with a desperate tenacity to its dizzy elevation. The isolation of the Yosemite—the absolute wildness of its sylvan solitudes, many miles from human settlement or cultivation—its cascade 2,000 feet high, though the stream which makes this leap has worn a channel in the hard bed rock to a depth of 1,000 feet—render it the grandest marvel that ever met my gaze. Next to Yosemite, I judge that Niagara has more distinct and diverse attributes of sublimity than any other. Its volume is so vast that its height is dwarfed when measured by the eye alone. You do not believe that it can be 150 feet from the surface below the fall till you have given your apprehension time to expand and adjust itself to the grand proportions of the scene."

A REVENUE LESSON FROM ENGLAND.

THE British revenue is nearly $350,000,000 in gold, and is drawn from a few sources—customs, $120,000,000; excise, $100,000,000, (spirits and malt liquors;) stamps, $50,000,000; property and income tax, $30,000,000; post-office, nearly $25,000,000, and a few miscellaneous items make up the remainder. The constant effort is to diminish the number of these items of taxation, and to have no tax or duty of which any one can reasonably complain. The necessaries of life are scarcely taxed at all directly. Food, clothing, reading, are untaxed. Rents are a little increased by the property and income taxes, no doubt, but rents are not extravagantly high.

Our government could wisely take a lesson from the sagacious financial ministers of England in simplifying and lessening the number of taxes. One great principle they keep in view, which we need to see more clearly, and thus help our home industry: *Avoid taxing the useful processes by which wealth is gained*, but tax luxuries *and wealth when acquired.*

THE NEWSPAPER.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, says:—"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousands minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal individuals and more to be feared. To suppose that they only served to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

THE BONES OF BULL RUN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing of a visit to the battle-field of Bull Run, says:

"The first sight that greeted my eyes at Manassas Junction was a forcible reminder of the war. Two huge piles of bones—horse bones, cattle bones, and, said to say, human bones intermingling, lay whitening right in front of the hotel. They are picked up off the battle-field by the owner of the soil, and carted here for shipment by the cars to be ground into fertilizers at some mill at Baltimore. The price here is a "penny a pound," one of Fairbanks' platform scales standing ready at the railroad track to weigh the deliveries, and several tons of bones have been shipped. One man, with a girl to help him, collected in two days, bones enough to come to $16. My landlord, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, named Varner, brought out a long powerful looking bone from behind the bar, saying, 'Here, now, is some poor fellow's thigh bone.' The sight was not one to inspire cheerful reflections. In another great heap were piled masses of camp kettles, broken musket barrels, wheel tires, solid shot and broken shells, fragments of swords, bits of wagon gear, old rusty fire-locks and the like. This, too, is for the market, the last relics of the huge debris of destruction, of which every battle is the fruitful parent.

THE LOWER ORDERS IN FRANCE.

THE Abbe Mulbois has recently published a work in Paris, which thus describes the lower classes of the French people:

"At first sight the French people—the lower orders—are a real mystery; an inconceivable medley of weakness and of courage, of goodness and ill-will, of delicacy and rudeness, of generosity and egotism, of seriousness and frivolity. It may be said that they possess two natures; one endowed with good sense, which is generous, feeling and contrite; the other unreflecting, which raves and drinks, curses and swears. On one side they are frivolous, vain, weak, scornful, skeptical, credulous, headstrong. In their frivolity they jeer at everything—at what is frivolous and what is serious, at what is profane and what is sacred. Their weakness under temptation is lamentable; they have no restraint over themselves. But, above all, their credulity is unbounded. This is their weak, their bad side; the source of one portion of our evils. But I hasten to say that if there is evil in the French people, there is also good, much good. They are witty, frank, logical, generous, amiable and above all, they have hearts. This is undeniable; and we should never despair of a man who has a heart; for there is always something in him to fall back upon. When all else is lost to this people their heart survives, for it is the last thing which dies within them."

A COTTON RIVAL.—RAMIE.

SOME of the Southern journals mention a possible rival to the cotton plant in one of Japanese origin, called Ramie, and grown to some extent in Mexico. A few roots were sent to a gentleman in Louisiana last spring, who is testing them with a view of comparing their product with that of the Southern staple. The Ramie is said to resemble, in structure and growth, the common nettle; is hardier than cotton; can be cultivated at much less expense; will produce three crops in a season in a climate as genial as that of the Gulf States; does not require replanting oftener than once in six or seven years; is more productive and of stronger fiber than the cotton plant, is cultivated as readily as the sugar cane, and is exempt from the many casualties incident to the cultivation of the plant it is expected to rival. Experiment may demonstrate what is here assumed, but we confess to little faith in this cotton substitute come whence it may. Should the experiment, however, prove a success, the advantages likely to flow from its introduction, can scarcely be overestimated.

A YOUNG man, with a pair of fast horses, soon gallops through a fortune.

Reading for the Young.

BRUCE AND THE SPIDER.

SOME six hundred years ago, when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms and often at war, ROBERT BRUCE was rightful heir, by inheritance, of the Scottish throne, but EDWARD I, of England claimed it as heir also, and put BRUCE to sore trouble for a while, as he had great armies and much wealth and power. BRUCE, after some hard defeats, was forced to find shelter in the hut of a poor but faithful friend; lying on his humble bed and thinking of his difficulties, he saw a spider swinging from a beam overhead, and thus trying to reach its web which stretched across to another beam, and fasten a thread to it.

With singular interest he watched its perseverance under difficulties, and the thought flashed into his mind, "I may learn a lesson." Six times he saw the spider try and fail, and the thought came "I, too, have tried six times, and failed." Every motion of the spider was now closely scanned. It made another effort, with added care, swinging to and fro to gain the needed impulse, *and at last succeeded, touched the web, and made fast its thread.*

The King resolved to try again, rose from his bed, after a sound sleep, with strong heart, rallied his friends, drove EDWARD from the kingdom, was crowned himself with fit ceremony, and left a goodly name when his kingly course was run.

What think you, boys and girls; will you try again?

HARRY'S SERMON.

"EDDIE," said Harry, "let's play at going to church; and I'll be the minister, and preach you a sermon."

"Well," said Eddie, "and I'll be the people."

So they went up stairs together. Harry set an old fire screen up in front of him, by way of a pulpit, and thus began:

"My text is a very short and easy one—'Be kind.' There are some little texts in the Bible on purpose for little children; and this is one of them. These are the heads of my sermon:

"Firstly—Be kind to father, and don't make a noise when he has a headache. I don't believe you know what a headache is, but I do. I had one once, and I didn't want to hear any one speak a word.

"Secondly—Be kind to mother, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than once. It is very tiresome to say, It is time for you to go to bed, half a dozen times over.

"Thirdly—Be kind to baby."

"You have left out 'Be kind to Harry,'" broke in Eddie, forgetting that he was the people."

"Yes," said Harry, "I don't mean to mention my own name in my sermons. I was saying—be kind to my little Minnie; and let her have your red soldier to play with, when she wants it.

"Fourthly—Be kind to Jane, and don't scream and kick when she washes and dresses you."

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed and said: "But she pulled my hair with the comb."

"People mustn't talk in church," said Harry.

"Fifthly—Be kind to kittie, and do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her scratch and squall."

"Isn't the sermon nearly done?" asked Eddie; "I want to sing," and without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse, or to give out a hymn, he began to sing; and so Harry had to stop; but it was a very good sermon after all.

THE CHAMELEON AND PORCUPINE.

A FABLE.

A CHAMELEON once met a porcupine, and complained that he had taken great pains to make friends with everybody, but, strange to say, he had entirely failed, and could not now be sure that he had a friend in the world.

"And by what means" said the porcupine, "have you sought to make friends?"

"By flattery," said the chameleon. "I have adapted myself to all I met; humored the follies and foibles of every one. In order to make people believe that I like them I have imitated their manners, as if I considered them models of perfection. So far have I gone in this that it has become a habit with me, and now my very skin takes the hue and complexion of the thing that happens to be nearest. Yet all this has been in vain, for everybody calls me a turn-coat, and I am generally considered selfish, hypocritical, and base."

"And no doubt you deserve all this," said the porcupine. "I have taken a different course, but I must confess that I have as few friends as you. I adopted the rule to resent every injury, nay, every encroachment upon my dignity. I would allow no one even to touch me without sticking into him one or more of my sharp quills. I determined to take care of number one; and the result has been, that while I have vindicated my rights, I have created a universal dislike. I am called old Touch-me-not, and if I am not as much despised, I am even more disliked than you, Sir Chameleon."

OUR SUNLIGHT.—Mrs. Hemans, in her last days, when among the mountain scenery of Wicklow during a storm, was struck by an effect in the hills, produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy pass, which it seemed really to flood with its glowing colors. "I could not help thinking," said the dying poetess, "that it was like our religion, piercing and carrying brightness into the depths of sorrow and the tomb." All the rest of the scene around that one illuminated spot was wrapped in the profoundest darkness.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 27, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE President sent his veto of the late Reconstruction Bill to the House the 19th. A debate took place. Gov. Boutwell reviewed it severely, and urged the House to examine the charges against the President, and, if there be cause, impeach him without delay. The bill was passed over the veto by 100 to 22 in the House, and 30 to 6 in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Judd offered a resolution to the effect that a beautiful stone, sent by the people of Rome to the President, with an inscription to commemorate the virtues of Abraham Lincoln had laid in the rubbish in the cellar of the White House since it came, a year ago, and that the President be requested to send it to the Capitol to be put in some fit place. Adopted.

The Committee on the Assassination of President Lincoln, by motion of Gen. Butler, were authorized to appoint a sub-committee.

Resolutions in favor of the brave Cretans passed the House unanimously; they were offered by Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Julian, the Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what swamp lands granted States lately in rebellion were undisposed of.

A Herald dispatch says that Mr. Abbott, a brother of the Historian, has opened a proposal to some Congressmen for the annexation of Mexico, said to be approved by Juarez and others.

The defense in Surratt's trial are seeking to show that Surratt was at Montreal, in Vermont, and Canandaigua, so near the time of the murder that he could not have reached Washington. Canadian witnesses testify that he was in Montreal the day of the murder.

The House Judiciary Committee submitted the testimony on impeachment of several hundred pages, but as the hour for adjournment came as they were ready for a report, the testimony is not to be published.

Mr. Capron of Illinois, was nominated for Commissioner of Agriculture.

At 3 P. M., Saturday, the 20th, both Houses adjourned to Nov. 21st.

From the South.

GEN. SICKLES has written a letter to a merchant in Charleston, S. C., in reply to inquiries made by certain foreigners and Northern capitalists, in which he says: — "That all advance of money, subsistence, implements, fertilizers, loaned, used or required for the purpose of aiding agricultural purposes, wages for labor performed in the production of crops, shall be a lien on the 'forty-three' crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil." The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior lien. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord, which has hitherto been paramount.

The Tribune's Raleigh, N. C., special of July 18th, says the Provost Court for the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Richmond and others in North Carolina, established by Gen. Sickles, of which W. H. Porter is Chief Justice, has convened in Fayetteville. The most important case for trial is that of Jasper Williams, a colored man, who is under arrest, charged with persistently uttering incendiary speeches and inciting riot, and this charge is said to be preferred by a number of colored citizens.

Emerson Etheridge, Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has begun his series of meetings to close the campaign in East Tennessee. He has refused to divide time with Maynard, at Madisonville. The latter held an adjourned meeting after Etheridge closed.

A Times special says: — Letters from persons in New Orleans who have the confidence of Gen. Sheridan, state that he will soon issue an order removing the entire body of office holders in Texas, except a few who hold positions of minor importance, and who are considered good Union men. Judge Paschal will probably be appointed Governor in place of the present incumbent.

The freight on provisions carried free by the Nashville Railroad to the suffering poor of the South this season, is $11,676. Included in this is $10,000 worth of freight given to the Southwestern Relief Committee.

It is said there are 2,000 Loyal Leagues with 200,000 voting members, in the South.

Gen. R. E. Lee is chosen President of the Covington and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, and his son Chief Engineer.

Outrages in Texas are frequent. A colored church at Sterling was assaulted and two men and a woman killed.

From Canada.

THE Hon. Mr. Chanveau has succeeded in forming an administration. The following are the names of the ministers: — Mr. Chanveau, Premier, Secretary and Registrar; Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer; Mr. Quinet, Attorney-General; Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Beauben, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. De Boucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Irvine, Solicitor-General. After being sworn in, the ministers paid their respects to Lord Monck. Their salaries are stated to be $3,000 to each, except the Premier, who has $4,000, and the Solicitor-General $1,000.

Lord Monck on the 17th, received a deputation and address on the International Railroad, but his reply was not very encouraging.

TORONTO, July 17. — The following members of the Government of Ontario were sworn in last night. Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney-General; Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agricultural and Public Works, and Mr. Stephen Richards, Commissioner of the Crown Lands. Mr. R. Dalton will be clerk of the Executive Committee.

MONTREAL, July 18.—Messrs. Cartier and Galt have prayed Her Majesty to be allowed to decline the title of Companion of Bath. The Minerve gives at length the reason why Cartier as representative of the French and Galt of the Protestant population of Lower Canada, expected the same rank as McDonald. Cartier also feels aggrieved at being placed on the list after McDougall and Howland.

Canada, at the Paris Exposition, carried off three gold, thirteen silver and twenty-four bronze medals, besides forty-three honorable mentions.

From the West.

THE re-union of the Alumni of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, was full of interest, and the commencement exercises at the same time were successful.

The Missouri River, in the late rise, cut off the greatest bend between Omaha and St. Louis, near Peru, saving eighteen miles of navigation. The river transferred a large tract of land from the Nebraska to the Iowa side.

The great tabernacle for the Saints at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and furnishes comfortable sitting room for ten thousand persons.

Railroad men in California have decided to cover the cuts in the mountains to prevent their being filled up with snow in winter. According to the design adopted, the roofing will have a double support of stout timbers at the eaves and the peaked top, so as to be strong enough to sustain the weight of many tons of snow.

Indian depredations still continue. A train of seceding Mormons are on their way eastward across the plains.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE Empress Eugenie visited Victoria at Windsor Castle on Sunday, the 21st. A request was made by the British Government that the House of Lords for the present express no opinion on the execution of Maximilian. A great naval review was held at Spithead in honor of the Sultan, the squadron mounting 1,100 guns. A thousand vessels were filled with spectators. Efforts are being made for the release of General Nagle, one of the captured Fenians, and an American officer.

Six Fenian rioters have been sentenced to prison at Dublin. There is great want of food in County Mayo and Connemara, Ireland.

Garabaldi announced at Florence to a great meeting that he had come to release Rome from Papal tyranny. Advices from Florence say the Garibaldians menace the city of Nitebo. William of Prussia is to send an envoy to this country to make a new postal treaty. News from Vienna says Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother to the Emperor and Maximilian, shows signs of insanity. Kossuth is a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament.

Wm. L. Garrison was the guest of the city of Edinburgh the 19th.

Berazouki is imprisoned for life for the attempt to kill the Czar.

Napoleon is still buying army horses, and there is great activity in the military workshops. These facts create uneasiness in financial circles at Frankfort, and apprehensions of war with France are expressed.

IMPORTANT JEWISH CONVENTION.—A Convention of Jews has been in session at Philadelphia, nearly every synagogue in the United States being represented. It was resolved to co-operate in the removal of the Jews of the Turkish provinces and the Barbary States to Palestine, and to encourage the development of agriculture and the arts there. A paper read by Rev. Mr. Lesser claimed that the Fallachian tribes of Abyssinia and the people of the interior of China are the lineal descendants of the lost tribes. Their manners, customs and forms of prayer show this to be the case. As efforts are making to convert them to Christianity, a messenger is about to be sent out by the Universal Israelitish Alliance of Paris to counteract the movement.

IRON.—The great iron quarries of Lake Superior are situated just back of Marquette, where, until recently, all the ore has reached navigation. A letter from that place says: — "Four piers for the shipment of ore jut out into the deep waters of the bay and from them, were shipped last year 200,000 tons, the probability being that this amount will be increased at least one-third this year. Of pig iron 18,000 tons found its way to market from this port during the last twelve months. The next twelve months will probably see that amount more than doubled."

FROM ALBANY.—The Constitutional Convention has voted 78 to 29, against referring colored suffrage separately to the people. G. W. Curtis made an able speech for woman's suffrage the 18th. The Committee on the Legislature have reported in favor of 33 Senators, to be chosen from eight districts, New York choosing five, and to serve four years. The Assembly to have 139 members, chosen from counties, for one year. All to be paid $1,000 each, yearly.

SOUTH AMERICA. — The revolution in Peru is ended; the officers have surrendered and been pardoned by Congress. The President of Bolivia is reported to have disgracefully ceded to Brazil by a late treaty the whole territory on the right side of the Paraguay.

MR. J. A. WHIPPLE of Boston has the largest establishment, and is one of the most successful photographers in the United States.—*Springfield Republican.*

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Five buildings are now in the course of erection at Amherst, to be occupied as the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and are expected to cost about $75,000, of which $30,000 will be expended for the dormitory, $10,000 for the laboratory, $3,000 for the club house, and $20,000 for the botanical cabinet and plant house. The number of applications for admission makes it necessary to provide temporary arrangements in addition to those first contemplated.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.—Gen. Marquez is said to be hiding in the city of Mexico. The death of Santa Anna is confirmed. A letter from Gen. Prim to the Spanish revolutionists, says he first proposed French intervention in Mexico. General Salnave is elected President of Hayti.

THE Albany and Susquehannah Railroad is open, southwest, 120 miles to Bainbridge, and passes through a rich and healthful country heretofore quite aside from railroads.

An American Knight of the Legion of Honor.

AMONG the many who have been the recipients of medals and honors at the Exhibition at Paris, none stand so high on the list as the celebrated inventor and manufacturer of sewing machines, Elias Howe, Jr. The Emperor, who shows great tact and discrimination in these matters, has made Mr. Howe a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and the jury on sewing machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. Howe was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the sewing machine, but that he carried off the palm as a manufacturer as well, and to him was awarded accordingly the first of the only two gold medals assigned to this class. The numbers who have called on Mr. Howe at his office, No. 64 Regent Street, to offer their congratulations, prove that many besides the Emperor and the jury acknowledge the justice of the claim.—*The Courier, London, England.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July 23, 1867.

MONEY at all the great commercial points in the country is easy, and at the East there is a good deal of idle capital. This will very soon be actively employed to move the crops. The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday notices the financial condition thus:—"The week closes with extreme ease in money, but without the reduction in the rate of interest generally anticipated a few days ago. The banks generally hold large surpluses, but appear disposed to have a certain balance remain idle rather than reduce the rate of interest. Money is offered freely at 4 per cent. on Governments and 5 per cent. on stocks. The transactions in the way of discount are very limited. Prime paper is wanted, but very scarce, and is current at 6@7 per cent."

The shipment of specie from New York on Saturday was $1,155,000.

The amount of July interest paid to the 20th was $11,000,000.

Gold is firm. Sales yesterday at 139¾. The Sub-Treasury has recently been a free seller, which served to keep down prices in the face of large exports.

Stocks are rather active. New York Central on Saturday touched 107¾; Erie, 71¼.

It is reported that gold has recently been discovered in Ohio. At Sherbrook, Nova Scotia, five thousand ounces were taken out in 1866. It is expected, with improved machinery, that the yield will be larger this year.

There was a sale of 20,000 tons of Pittston coal in New York last week. The prices for egg, stove and chestnut were as follows:

5,000 tons Egg	$4 30@4 60
9,000 tons Stove	4 70@4 77½
2,000 tons Chestnut	3 80@3 95

The general Commercial Convention, which was expected to meet at Cleveland about the middle of July, has been adjourned to August 6th. Several important measures bearing upon the trade and commerce of the country will be brought forward for discussion. There will doubtless be some expression in regard to the effect of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The boot and shoe trade at the East is quite active. Dealers are filling large orders for the West and South. Prices have somewhat advanced.

Petroleum, after a long season of great dullness, is beginning to be active, and prices are better. There is an improvement in the European markets, which has created a brisk shipping demand. The stock on hand has been much reduced in the last few months.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Old wheat is very scarce. Small lots of new from the South are arriving in New York and Boston, and command very high prices. Choice brands of flour are very scarce, and consequently continue to command high prices.

WOOL.—The sales of wool last week in this section were less than the week previous. Buyers dropped down a little in prices offered, and farmers generally are indisposed to sell at a reduction. We still quote at 38@43c., though few sales are made at the outside figure.

The sales in Boston last week amounted to 700,000 lbs., at a range of 30@70c. for fleece. The Eastern commission houses report liberal receipts of the new clip, making a good assortment for manufacturers' selection. The Boston Bulletin of the 20th says:

All grades of wool are lower; but the decline has been most marked in the finer qualities. Hence buyers are taking hold of these with considerable *vim*, and several large manufacturing establishments have lately come into the market for 50,000, 70,000 and 100,000 lb. lots. The coarse grades of Western are relatively scarce and firm, since these have not yet begun to arrive in any quantity. Pulled wools are very dull and unsaleable, with flannel and knit goods manufacturers slacking up on the production.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16.50@17,00	Apples, green	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat	14,50@15,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	5@ 7c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	23,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@ 65c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,50	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,20@ 2,80	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9¼c
Barley	1,10@ 1,15	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Beans	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@62½c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,00@3,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@10,50	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@5,58
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	18@ 20c	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	15@ 18	Do. chestnut	5,50@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13@ 13¼	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 11	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 45c
Tallow, tried	9¼@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6¼	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	24@ 24	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 25c
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@18¾
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, July 20—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25½@25c. Flour, sales at $7,00@15,50. Wheat, $1,55@2,77. Rye, $1,45@1,55. Barley, $1,05@1,05 Corn, $0,00@1,07. Oats, 80@92c. Pork, new mess, $22,87@23,00; old do. $22,50@22,50; prime, $19,50@19,75. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $23,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $38,00@39,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $33,00@30,00. Pork hams, 15@15½ cts. Shoulders, 10¾@10¾c. Lard, 12@13¾c. Butter, 16@35c. Cheese, 7@14c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, July 20.—Flour, sales at $5,00@13,75; rye flour, $3,75@9,00; corn meal, 2,20@2,30 ₩ 100. Wheat, $3,00; Rye, $1,35@1,51. Corn, $1,05@1,06; Oats, 08@94c. Barley $1,28. Butter, 20@25c. Lard, 13@14½c. Cheese, 14@16c. Pork, $23@27; Hams, 16@17c; Shoulders, 13c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, July 20—Flour, sales at $7,00@11,25; Wheat, $2,70@2,90; Corn, 92@93cts; Barley, $1,05@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,15. Provisions—Pork, $21,00@22,50; Lard, 12@12¾c; Hams, 16½@17c; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₩ bbl.

Chicago, July 19—Flour, $9,15@11,00; Wheat, $2,10@2,15; Corn, 81@82 cents; Oats, 72@75c; Rye, $1,15@1,20; Barley, 75c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $22,00@23,00; Lard, 12½@13c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, July 18.—Flour ranges from $7,25@7,25; Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,50; fall, $1,75@1,85; Oats, 45@48c; Barley, 50@56c; Peas, 60@65c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $18,50; prime, $14,50@15,00; Bacon, 8@11c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@10 cts; Butter, 11@12c; Cheese, 11@13c; Eggs, 9½@10c. Hay, $9@14; Straw, $5@6. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 25@29c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, July 16—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $12@18; Cows and Calves, $60@150; Veal Calves, 5@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,50@12,50; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,25@7,37; light and medium, $6,62@7,00.

Albany, July 18.—Beeves, prices ranging from 5@10c Milch Cows, $40@110. Sheep, common to good, 6@6½c; Hogs, 6¾@7c.

Brighton and Cambridge, July 17—Beeves, sales at 8@14¾c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@115; heifers, $30@55. Sheep, 4½@5c; extra, 6¼@5¾c; in lots, $3,00@5,00 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shoes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 0@00c. Fat hogs, 7¼@7¾c.

Chicago, July 20—Beeves range at from $6,50@7,50; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $3,00@3,75; Hogs, $6,75@7,00.

Toronto, July 18.—Beef, 1st class, $7,50@7,50; 2d, $6@6,50; Inferior, $5,50@6. Sheep, $2@5 each. Lambs, $1,75@3,00. Calves, $5@10 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Wool, market is dull and heavy. Sales 250,000 lbs. at 40@60c. for domestic fleece; 44@46c for superfine pulled; 30@33c for unwashed; 41c for Nolls; 40@48c for pulled; 18@30c for Texas, and 18@22c for low California.

Boston, July 18—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 62@65c; fine, 58@62c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 57@58c; fine, 55@57; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 43@45c. Other Western—Fine, 52@57c; medium, 48@50c; common, 40@45c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 40@70c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@38c; Cape Good Hope, 35@42c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@55c; East India, 18@52c.

Cincinnati, July 18—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@42c.; very clean full wool, 42@45c, and unwashed do. 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₩ lb.

Special Notices.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, JR., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
914-4t 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. KEECH'S
NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

THE following is the report of a committee of good reliable citizens, selected as the best judges of Strawberries in the community, and on which the public can rely as being their honest convictions, viz:

By request of J. KEECH of Waterloo, N. Y., we called upon him and examined his Seedling Strawberries, known as Genls. Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan, grown and treated under the same circumstances as eleven other varieties, the most popular of the day, the result being as follows:

We have no hesitation in saying with full confidence to the public, that so far as we are capable of judging, these four seedlings far excel any Strawberries we have seen, taking into consideration all of the important qualities which constitute a good Strawberry. Dated June 26th, 1867.

C. W. COOKE,	SIDNEY WARNER,
O. S. PATTERSON,	L. MORGAN,
MONT. WEAVER,	G. L. YOST,
J. T. DEDEL,	H. E. SMITH,
R. FURNISS,	A. DICKERSON,
A. HINMAN,	A. D. BAKER.

Plants ready by August 20th, at $1 per dozen; $3 for 50; $5 for 100; and $25 for 1,000. Agriculturists 50 cts. per dozen; $2 per hundred; $8 per thousand.

A fine stock of all the new and leading varieties of Grape Vines for fall setting at the very lowest rates. Also Grape Wood for propagating.

J. KEECH, WATERLOO, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

OFFICIAL.
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

ADVICES just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, JR., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. HOWE received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine a coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson pour la machine a boutonniere. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "MONS. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines a coudre, exposant;*" which translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "Buttonhole Machine," *and not for the Sewing Machine.*

Dyspepsia. The scourge of the race, the most aggravating of all diseases known, and hardest to cure yields immediately to the influence of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is certainly the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for Indigestion, and any disorder of the Stomach or Bowels.

GOLD MEDAL THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for Circulars and Judge's Report of the Machine awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS at the Great National Trial, Auburn, July, 1866, manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y. See their advertisement in Rural of last week.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
AWARDED A
GOLD MEDAL
AND CREATED A
Knight of the Legion of Honor by
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON
FOR THE SEWING MACHINE, which puts "the HOWE" at the HEAD of all Sewing Machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the WORLD.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER
CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement;* that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that Improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market.
See Advertisement. 908-tf.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

GOLD! GOLD!—MY GOLDEN Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face in 21 days, in every case, or money refunded. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ills.

MURDER! MURDER!—Tobacco Chewers and Smokers, send post-paid envelope, if you wish to discontinue the use of the weed—the mode of cure sent, certificates also. Address
R. MILLER, Wilmington, Del.

CHOICE SPANISH MERINO EWES AND Rams for sale at fair prices by JOHN SHELDON & SON, at Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., owners of the prize Ram "*Dew Drop,*" the winner of the Sweepstakes prize at N. Y. State Sheep Fair at Auburn last May.

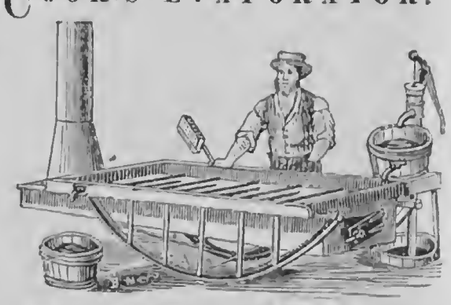
FIRE ENGINE FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.—Window-Washer, superior Hot-house Syringe, and Garden Engine in one, for $5.
"In our opinion excels anything of the kind heretofore invented."—*Ed. New England Farmer.*
Five to one agent in each town for $20.
NEW ENGLAND PORTABLE PUMP CO.,
No. 51 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

NEW ERA IN OIL!
A GREAT DISCOVERY!!

The Best Harness Oil Ever Invented!

Useful for Buggy Tops, Boots and Shoes, Water Hose, Belting, &c; equal to Castor Oil for Carriage axles. Excellent for Machinery. Already in use as a Currying Oil in over 120 Tanneries. *Renders Leather impervious to Water.* Put up in all desirable styles, and sold at extremely low figures. ☞ *Send for Descriptive Price List.* VACUUM OIL CO., Sole Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—Great inducements offered to the Trade. [814

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.

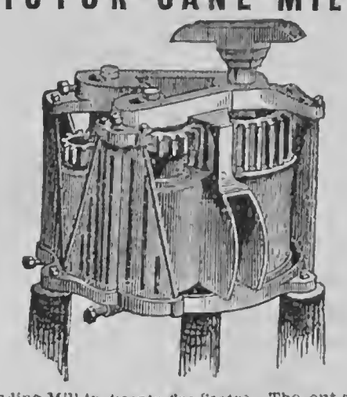


The old, reliable, and *only successful* Sorgo Evaporator. Is in its *ninth year*—has outlived over 200 *competitors*, and is yet *unrivaled.*

51 State Fair First Premiums have been awarded it.

Over 16,000 in use. It *won't pay* to boil Sorghum on anything else. It is *warranted* in every respect. "While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up, had their day and subsided, the 'Cook' goes right along, constantly increasing in reputation, so that wherever Sorghum is grown, the Cook Evaporator is pretty sure to be found."—*Prairie Farmer.* "It is the only one which has attained general success either at the Fairs or among the people."—*Ohio Farmer.*
Full description sent free on application to
BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

VICTOR CANE MILL.



The leading Mill in *twenty-five* States. The out-growth of seven years previous experience in the manufacture of Cane Mills, and now only in its fourth year, yet has taken EIGHTEEN STATE FAIR FIRST PREMIUMS.

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND

are now in use. No keys about it—no plate or bar between the rolls, hence no choking. Don't require levers or springs to ease up under pressure to prevent breaking, but is strong enough to force all kinds of Cane through same space without danger of breakage. Also,

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR DRAINER.

Sugar Crushers, Church and Farm Bells, Star Corn Shellers, Drag Sawing Machines, Eureka Cutting Boxes, &c. Full description sent free.
BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

List of New Advertisements.

Albany Agricultural Works—Horace L Emery & Son.
Cook's Evaporator—Blymyer, Day & Co.
Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner—J Brinkerhoff.
A New Grape—J I. Waring.
Victor Cane Mill—Blymyer, Day & Co.
The Great European Strawberry—Frost & Co.
Napoleon 3d—Edw'd J Evans & Co.
Eureka Cider Mill and Press—Blymyer, Day & Co.
Bookholders, &c—John Connacher & Co.
Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Company.
New Era in Oil—Vacuum Oil Co.
Cheap and Beautiful Houses—H Fowler.
Produce Commission House—H P Hallard & Co.
Fruit Picker—L Richards.
Fire Engine for Every Household.
Dwight's Journal of Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Falley Seminary—J P Griffin.
Gold, Gold—A Jaggers.
Choice Spanish Merino Ewes—John Sheldon & Son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Seedling Strawberries—J Keech.
Paris Exposition, 1867.
The Only Gold Medal—The Howe Machine Co.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Sofa pianos are a novelty.

— Kossuth is at Aix-les-Baines, Surry.

— The coal trade at Ithaca, N. Y., is lively.

— Lamartine is 80 years old and very feeble.

— Report says real bonnets are to be in fashion.

— Maine has 14,000,000 acres of unbroken forest.

— Manuscript sermons sell in London for $1.50.

— The Cashmere goat domesticates in Wisconsin.

— The Bank of England has $110,000,000 in specie.

— Gen. J. B. Hood is to be a merchant in Galveston, Texas.

— The Cincinnati Observatory is to be reorganized for use.

— The Australian wheat crop last year was 5,316,336 bushels.

— A son of Hiram Powers has made a bust of Geo. Peabody.

— The new boulevard at Cincinnati will cost $1,000,000.

— Lucy Larcom is the real name of a poet in Beverly, Mass.

— Australia is to send to America to learn how to grow cotton.

— Electro-magnetism promises to be a great help in smelting iron.

— The Wisconsin school fund is $166,000, or 47 cts. to each scholar.

— The Chicago lake tunnel furnishes abundance of pure water to the city.

— There is a great flood on the Upper Mississippi, causing much damage.

— The registry of South Carolina it is thought will show 45,000 white and 60,000 colored voters.

— An American sugar-planting colony is going up the Orinoco 300 miles to settle in Venezuela.

— A lady, brought before a Cleveland Police Court intoxicated, wore $5,000 worth of diamonds.

— C. L. Vallandigham declines to give the commencement address at Oxford (Miss.) College.

— 400 Norwegian emigrants passed through Detroit in one day bound for Wisconsin and Minnesota.

New Advertisements.

DWIGHT'S JOURNAL OF MUSIC—Each number containing sixteen pages, including FOUR PAGES OF MUSIC. Published Fortnightly. Terms: Two Dollars per Annum. Specimens sent free. JOHN S. DWIGHT, Editor. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR THE MILLION—Read "The Concrete Manual," the best work published on Concrete, just issued, by S. T. FOWLER. Price, 10 cents. Please address H. FOWLER, 11th St., Brooklyn, L. I., or, "New York News Co.," General Agents. 914-2t.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y. For the term which opens Aug. 15th, offers Board, Washing, Fuel and Room furnished, except sheets, pillow-cases and bed-spread, for $56.00. Tuition, in Common English, $9. Instruction thorough. Discipline strict. No tobacco allowed. For Catalogues, address 911-tf J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

BOOKHOLDER, WRITING DESK, INVALID'S TEA TABLE and LADIES' WORK STAND combined, with LAMP SUPPORTER attached. The recent improvements in this article have increased its practical value more than double, but the price remains the same, $5.00. Lamp Supporter $2.50. Sent free on receipt of the above sums. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. There is nothing equal to it in the market. You should buy it immediately. JOHN CONNACHER & CO., Manufacturers, 208 Broadway, New York.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING

JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY,*

NEW YORK.

W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* **Licenses Granted.**

PLASTIC SLATE FOR

ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustible, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City.

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS!

Now in use in thousands of families in the Western, Middle and Eastern States, have proven to be the most useful and profitable machine of the age. For descriptive Circulars and samples of cloth woven on the Loom, Address, with stamp,
912-6t A. B. GATES & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—AS I am near four-score years of age, I offer my Homestead for sale, containing about 106 acres. It lays on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, 3 miles from Geneva, and one of the best roads in the country. The farm is so well known I give no description. Those wishing such a farm will come and view it. JOHN JOHNSTON,
July 9, 1867. near Geneva, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; Scenery unequalled; Building convenient; Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; System of Order unsurpassed. A wide awake thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. [913-3t

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867. Is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

I also make two sizes of superior

PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PRINCE & COS.
AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
Forty thousand are now in use
BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED!—Male or Female, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for Agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
912-3t B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—Frank Miller's PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING. By its use one-half may be added to the durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

For Boots and Shoes.—Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking.

Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. The great demand for these articles has brought them into general use. For sale in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York. [912-1t

GET THE BEST
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY
UNABRIDGED
NEW ILLUSTRATED
OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

"Superior, in most respects, to any other English Dictionary known to me."—*Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.*

"THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Prest. of Vassar Coll.*

"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it GET THE BEST; that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S—*the great work unabridged.* If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back and put it into your head."—*Phrenological Journal.*

"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the walls of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose. Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible; it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders. It is a great labor-saver; it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the *v. t.*—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

In one vol. of 1,840 Royal Quarto Pages.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. [912-4t

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 911-tf

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollin will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXURIANT growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

WARNER'S SULKY REVOLVING RAKE.—It is almost universally admitted that for excellence of work the Revolving Rake is unequalled. Its great want has been an efficient sulky attachment. This, however, has been successfully met in the Warner Sulky Revolving Rake, an engraving of which is here presented

WORKING POSITION.

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HALL THRASHING MACHINES,
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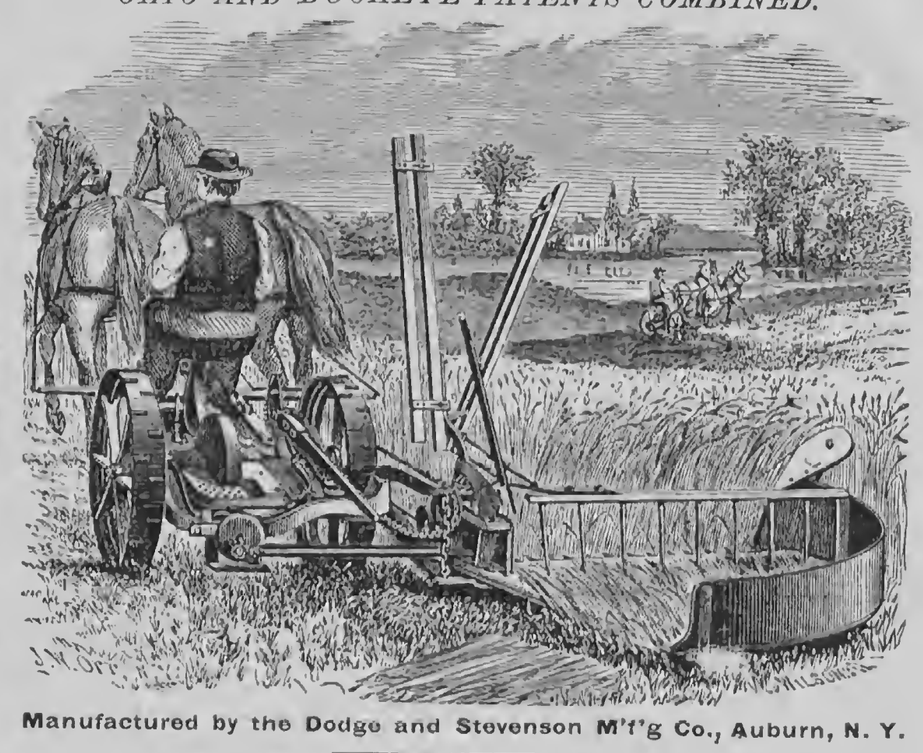
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



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$18.00 A DAY.—Agents Wanted, Male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars Capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 905-13t

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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 893-39t

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CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

$20.00 AGENTS WANTED—$100. Male and female, to introduce our New Patent, Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address
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6,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL 6 NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cts. and get 80 pages, or 25 cts. and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR UNKNOWN DEAD.

BY J. WALTER SPINDLER.

UNKNOWN! what a terrible name!
Oh, was there no mark that would tell
Who died, when those heroes of fame
Still battling for Liberty fell?
Ah no! we but know they have gone,
Have perished for Union and Right;
We number their graves and pass on,
But their names are enshrouded in night.
O! heroes, who quailed not in fear at the wrath
Of battle, how sad to be nameless in death!

Search, friends of the sleeping! In vain
Ye gaze on each headboard and stone;
Ye know they are free from all pain,
Ye know that a dear one is gone.
Be proud, O thou sorrowing heart!
Joy mother, thy son was thus slain;
Tho' his story no tongue may impart,
He cannot have perished in vain.
O, know that the glory our army has won
Belongs with the rest to the buried *unknown!*

Tho' their names are enshrouded in night,
Their arms in the battle were strong;
They, too, in the thickest of fight,
Wiped out our deep national wrong.
Oh! mourn them, who sleep in those graves,
Tho' "nameless" marks headboard and stone;
Oh! mourn them the noblest of braves,
Tho' hist'ry records them *unknown*.
Tho' fate may their names to oblivion condemn,
Oh let not *forgotten* be written of them!

McLean, Ill., June, 1867.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A SOUTHERN SKETCH.

IT was a beautiful early May morning that I took my seat in the cars at Macon for Atlanta.

To a Northerner the spring at the South is most delicious. She comes so early and stays so long that you forget the disagreeable rains and cold, unpleasant days even of a Southern winter. Like a gay maiden she puts on her adornments, that her lovers may see her in her most attractive dress, (Aint that rather fine?) The South in the spring is the land of flowers. Nature seems to scatter them with the profusion of a prodigal. Only a few days before I had attended the anniversary for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, who were buried in the beautiful cemetery of that town. There are some seven or eight hundred graves, and each had a wreath of beautiful flowers. Many had elaborate crosses and wreaths, and all had been placed there by the female worshipers of the "lost cause."

As I walked among the decorated graves, the afternoon the ceremony had taken place, I could not help thinking that if the departed spirits of those soldiers, who fell in the late war, whether Rebel or Union, could know how fervently their memories are cherished in female hearts, it would add a thrill of delight, even though they might then be in bliss. The undying affection of woman is confined to no section, bounded by no locality.

About a mile out of town the train usually makes a stop to take on passengers. Here my friend met me with a couple of baskets of strawberries, large, fresh and most tempting. He prided himself upon his garden, that richly justified judicious care, and demonstrated what might be done under the genial skies of the South by a little industry. My mouth waters at the thought of the nice fruit which he is daily eating from his garden—those luscious peaches and figs, to say nothing of the endless varieties of berries, which are found in such profusion upon his table at any meal. My regrets are somewhat mitigated by the thought that he and his family are worthy of the feast.

I placed my baskets on the seat beside me. It was rather tantalizing, but as I had been bountifully supplied with a full feed of strawberries and cream only the evening before, I concluded appetite could afford to wait a little while; so, tucking the paper that covered them carefully down all round the top of the basket, I turned and began to look about the car to see who my fellow passengers were. It was in the ladie's car, which on many roads I found the only comfortable one, and albeit I had no lady with me, I did have a little piece of paper that procured a seat whenever I found it desirable.

There were few persons in the car, perhaps not more than half a dozen ladies. At present, people are too poor to travel except on urgent business. The contrast between the Northern and Southern roads in this particular is very marked. Few trains, however, that did not have many colored persons, and sometimes they were nearly equal to the whites in numbers. The colored travel is already an important item in the receipts of Southern roads.

I had casually noticed a young lady who came into the car while yet in the depot. There was a freedom and gracefulness in her motions that at the time gave me a favorable opinion, but as she was taking leave of friends and I was busy looking at the motley crowd which stood on the platform, I gave her no further thought. She was not handsome at first sight, yet there was such an easy, self-reliant way in her manners and conversation that you would not call her homely or plain looking—and unconsciously one could not help feeling attracted towards her. I made up my mind she was worth a study. My experience had generally been that there is an ungracious kind of way with Southern woman which makes it unpleasant for a Northern man to make any attempts at even casual conversation; they allow their prejudices to mar sadly their otherwise pleasant social qualities. My observation all over the South has convinced me that social and real friendly reconstruction must begin with the women and clergy. They remain sullen and vindictive. I was talking with a bachelor friend on this subject the other day. Said he:

"It will all come right as soon as the ministers have some good living and the women get fine clothes and fashionable jewelry."

The old heathen! Just as though ministers could be mollified with a nice piece of fresh beef, like a bull dog, or lovely women bought by fine clothes or fashionable jewelry! He ought to be put through a "course of sprouts" by some of those lovely Southern termigants.

I took the paper carefully off one of the baskets. The strawberries did look tempting. There were no small ones, none smaller than a lump of chalk, and some a good deal larger. Indeed, I never saw a nicer basket of berries. I thought I could venture on an introduction with these; so taking up the basket I walked to the seat where the young lady was sitting. I held the basket toward her and said, "Can a Yankee tempt you with fruit this morning?"

Putting on a very demure look she answered: "The old serpent could have done it with poorer looking ones than those, but then he was not as obnoxious as the Yankee. But you don't look like a Yankee;" and she made room for me on the seat by her side. I held out the basket to her and passed it to her companion in the next seat.

"I should not have taken you for a Yankee; would you, ELIZA?" turning to her companion.

"Oh, no," said Miss ELIZA, "I took him for a planter, and I reckon he's only funning now."

"But I am a regular, full-blooded Yankee, and no mistake."

"May be you are like the young gentleman I met yesterday. He said he was a Yankee, but came away before they got so mean."

Said I, "I am not only a Yankee, but a radical at that, and did all I could to whip your balky horses back into the traces again."

"Well," said she, picking up a handful, "these berries are not Yankee any way, though I'm not sure but I wish they were, for we could get rid of them so easy."

"But, my dear," said I, "did you really admire that young man after he made that speech?"

She looked me full in the face a moment, and then, her countenance expressing a look of contempt, said—

"I laughed at his remark, but if it had been made by a Southern man, of the South, I should have despised him. Nothing seems so mean to me in man or woman as to deny or speak disparagingly of one's country or parentage."

"Give me your hand," said I; "upon that subject we most cordially agree."

We shook hands heartily. She picked up one of the largest and finest berries, held it up and eyed it as a connoisseur does his wine, and slowly biting off a part of it, she said:

"It seems to me the tempter had a most thorough knowledge of the female heart. It is so easily won through fruits and flowers, that it never suspects evil to lurk in them—unless a Yankee presents them," turning to me her smiling face and gently bowing.

"But why blame us Yankees so much? It was not our fault that you had us amongst you."

"You beggared us: you took everything but our lands, and I suspect you will soon take them. Why shouldn't we hate you?"

"But who's to blame?"

"Well, suppose we are, which of course nobody, at least no lady, admits, does that help the matter any? Does anybody ever like to blame themselves for the results of their folly? You say we women are vindictive, and that the men would not be so bad if it were not for us. Ever since that old coward, ADAM, tried to sneak out of a bad scrape by putting the blame on poor mother EVE, you men always find an excuse for your short comings by putting all the blame on us poor helpless women. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, both North and South."

"That shows we acknowledge your power."

"It shows you are a great set of cowards, from old ADAM down."

"But you can't change the result; why not accept the situation and make the most of it?"

"You cannot realize what a change has come to us women. We always had plenty of household servants at their call; now we have to do our own work or put up with the insolence of our former slaves, and no power to punish. I do think our people would have put up with everything else if you had only left them the power of enforcing discipline from the negroes. However, when they become used to the changed order of things there will be much less regret and repining, though I don't promise that our women will like you Yankees any better."

"Still they can be kind, I find, even to a Yankee."

"Oh, yes, kind words and strawberries will sometimes do wonders. But then, perhaps, I am not a proper sample of our Southern women, for I feel that there is good to come out of this great calamity. Our family, before the war, were what is called wealthy; we had slaves, and money at interest, and all the comforts and luxuries usually incident to such a situation. They are all gone now, except our devastated fields, and my father is old and infirm, and I fully realize what poverty is; but I assure you that no consideration would induce me to wish the former state of things back."

"What, not the forced labor of the slave?"

"No not the forced labor of the slave. To tell the truth, there was always something unpleasant to me in the results of slavery. I never liked to see any human being so completely in the power of another as the slave was in that of the master. If all masters could have been as kind to their people as our family were, it might have seemed better; but there were often harsh and unkind masters and mistresses in our place, and there was no help for the poor slave."

"But then you had laws."

"What do laws amount to when public opinion does not sanction their enforcement? Luckily the change has not found me unprepared. It almost seems to me like a special Providence. I was always something of a romp; the woods and fields used to have more attraction for me than novels. They used to tell me that I should be such a coarse girl that nobody would ever like me, and I should be an old maid. Galloping over the fields and through the country on a favorite horse, I never thought much about likes or dislikes; I felt too free and happy to trouble my mind about either. Oh, isn't it nice, though, to ride forth on a mild, balmy morning, feeling as free as the air you breathe, and almost as buoyant."

"I can imagine nothing finer than such a ride on one of these delightful spring mornings."

"One day a change came over me. We had been entertaining quite a number of my mates just after the war broke out. We thought it was only to be a gala day for our boys. Girl-like, they had been picking out their husbands from among the gallant fellows that had just joined a regiment which marched to the war, and was to annihilate you 'cowardly Yankees.' So, when they came home with their easily won laurels, they were to be rewarded by the fair hands of belles. One was going to marry a colonel, another a handsome major, and the others picked out gay and gallant captains. Each got her intended selected, but left nobody for me."

"Where were the lieutenants?"

"You don't think lieutenants were anybodys then, I hope! 'What's to become of me?' said I to them. 'Oh, you are to be an old maid, you know, and shall come and live with us when we get married. Here's seven of us, and that will make not quite two months apiece, and we shall all be so delighted to have Auntie JOE with us.' We had our girlish fun, but when I went to my room that night, something came sad and heavy to my heart. I felt those girls were sure to marry, for they were lovely and pleasant companions, and I could not see how any young man could help loving them, and then what was to prevent my becoming an old maid."

"There would be young gentlemen left after they got married, would there not?"

"Yes, but I had no thought that way. When I looked at them and at myself in the glass, I could not help thinking if I were a man I know very quick who I shouldn't take. I made up my mind that they might get their husbands,—I would make myself independent of that sometimes scarce and always troublesome incumbrance."

I smiled.

"Now, don't say sour grapes. Heaps of my friends have got married since that day, but none of them say a word about my being an old maid. Poor things; I imagine they find it different from what it was when then could lie in bed all day, read novels and have a servant to fan them and keep off the flies. I felt that we were beyond the fear of want; still, I thought I was leading an aimless, useless life, which no person, rich or poor, had any right to do, so I fitted up a room and went to keeping school. I liked it, for I was learning, as well as teaching others; I did it for amusement however, and of course my school brought me no profit. In less than two years the crash came. Our money had been absorbed by the Confederate Government, and our stock eaten up or carried off by the army, and our slaves set free."

"But then you had the Confederate Government bonds."

"Yes, and I think it's one of the meanest of the many mean things you Yankees did to make us repudiate those bonds, when we have to help you pay yours. What I began for pleasure I kept on for a living, and continued my school to the close of the war. When the war was over I began to think I should like to see some new clothes. A woman gets tired of seeing the same dress every day for two years. So I took the money I had earned in my school and came up to Macon, and 'went shopping' for the first time in two years. When I put on my new dress, and bonnet, and shoes and stockings, and other little 'fixins' of female adornment, and took a good long look at myself in the glass, you may well believe I was as proud as any girl could be in Georgia. For the first time I realized the full luxury of feeling I was independent. No money would hire me to go back to the listless, aimless girl I was before the war. After a little time thousands will feel as I do. If you Yankees will only give us peace and rest, and an opportunity to recuperate our wasted fortunes, I will be almost willing to—"

"Take a Yankee husband?"

"That would be going from the sublime to the ridiculous."

Just then the cars stopped and the conductor called out the place.

"I leave here," said she, rising, "but I would like to know who the gentlemen is that has been so frank and kind. Please give me this basket, and write your name on it, for I want to tell my people that I have had a live Yankee for a companion, and found him a gentleman. I am quite sure, after all, that if both parties knew each other better, we should all like each other much better than I fear we do now."

I wrote my name and address on the basket and gave it to her, at the same time handing my pencil and note-book to her. She gave me her address; I accompanied her to the platform, shook hands cordially, and left her going through that performance which always seems to me a great waste of the raw material—two young ladies kissing each other. T. C. P.

July, 1867.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"A quotation from the poets":—
Do you like *pork?* If not, you shall have mutton.
Do you *like* pork? If not, you are a glutton.
Do *you* like pork? I did not ask your brother.
Do you like pork? Pray say without more bother.

"WHAT did you used to do, mamma, before you were married?" asked a cherubic four years' old. "Well, my dear, I had a very good time." "A good time!" he exclaimed, indignantly—"what, without me!"

A LADY took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't," he shouted, "I want to see the monkey."

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid-of-all-work. "Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them in the oven to dry."

"WHAT brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean, had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

JOSH BILLINGS says:—"I never bet any stamps on the man who iz always telling what he would have did if he had been thare. I have notised that this kind never git thare."

"AIN'T it wicked to rob this chicken roost, Dick?" "Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo; and we ain't to arguefy it now; hand down anoder pullet."

WHEN ladies vote, candidates will always be elected by "handsome," and sometimes by "sweeping" majorities.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 32 letters.
My 15, 5, 23, 27 is a part of the human frame.
My 16, 8, 2, 5, 3 is a range of mountains in Europe.
My 25, 19, 31, 24, 13 is essential to vitality.
My 17, 15, 28 is a Pronoun.
My 21, 7, 12, 32 often causes great destruction.
My 1, 6, 27, 11, 29, 20 is an article of common use in every household.
My 9, 5, 22, 4, 30 is used by hunters in South America.
My 18, 26, 10 is used by some musicians.
My 14, 10, 20 is a number.
My whole is an ancient Proverb.

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN purchased a tract of land in the form of an equilateral triangle, containing 700 acres; and dying left his estate to 3 sons and 5 daughters. By the provisions of the will the land was divided as follows: A circle was inscribed within the triangle and divided equally among the 5 daughters, the three corners outside of the circle being reserved for the sons. How many acres were there in each son's and each daughter's share?

Gainesville, N. Y. J. M. BRAINERD.

☞ ANSWER in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 910.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Indigence and penury ought not to embark on the sea of matrimony.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—$740.

Answer to Anagrams of Lakes:—Oneida, Onondaga, Canandaigua, Michigan, Ontario, Huron, Skaneateles, Champlain.

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE most important work for August is the preparation of the ground for fall seeding. Summer fallows are to be worked, and stubble grounds plowed; the latter should be turned over as soon as possible after being cleared of grain. Time is wanted for weeds to start before the final working preceding the sowing, and it is better to let the soil receive the good effects of the air, sun and rain, and become light and pulverized before the seed is deposited in it. At least the stubble should be well harrowed or gang-plowed early to start the weeds.

Seed.—The selection of seed is a matter of great importance to the wheat grower, as profit or loss on a crop are often dependent on the variety sown. If too late in ripening it is in danger from rust and weevil, and early kinds are apt to be tender under exposure to severe climates. Farmers should improve all opportunities to experiment with new varieties, and make themselves acquainted with their characteristics. What they want is a white wheat, one that is hardy, prolific and early. It must stand our Northern winters, yield well and harden the berry before the time of the weevil.

The Diehl wheat, of which we give an illustration, is one of the most promising of the new varieties, and it is spoken well of by some of our best farmers who have grown it. It is a bald, white wheat, the straw is stiff, the kernels set very compact on the head. It ripens as early as the amber. It is certainly "worthy of further trial," as the fruit men say. At any-rate, let the farmer carefully select his seed, sowing only the best; and by observation and inquiry among his neighbors, learn what varieties are the most promising, judging by their record during the past two or three years.

Stock.—Hogs should be well fed during this month; they may glean the stubbles, but be careful that they don't get unruly. It is "fly time" with horses, and the working teams are more comfortable in a clean, cool, roomy stable than in an exposed pasture. Stabled horses will do enough more work than pastured ones to pay the increased trouble; and their keeping is cheaper. See that all stock has plenty of water.

Stubbles should be raked.

Mow fence corners and swales to kill weeds and secure fodder. Many a cow might be wintered on fodder saved from the bye places of farms.

Harvest Tools should all be secured from the weather. Make a memorandum of repairs needed on them. It will refresh your memory for work in the shop on some stormy day.

Underdrains may be cut through swamps and wet lands, and muck gathered for manurial uses.

Weeds.—Briars, elders and bushes of all kinds should be cut this month. Pull weeds from the potato fields.

Hops.—Some will need harvesting the latter part of the month. Get help secured, and see that the kilns, boxes, &c., are in order.

Thrash out stacked grain soon, and take pains to stack the straw so that it will be worth something for stock next winter.

Cultivating.—It is not too late to benefit backward corn and potatoes by cultivating them.

Meadows.—Draw manure on to old meadows, and in all places where it is possible to irrigate the grass, do so. There is a mine of wealth in our brooks and rivers that farmers have not yet worked. We want the water on our grass lands.

IRRIGATION.

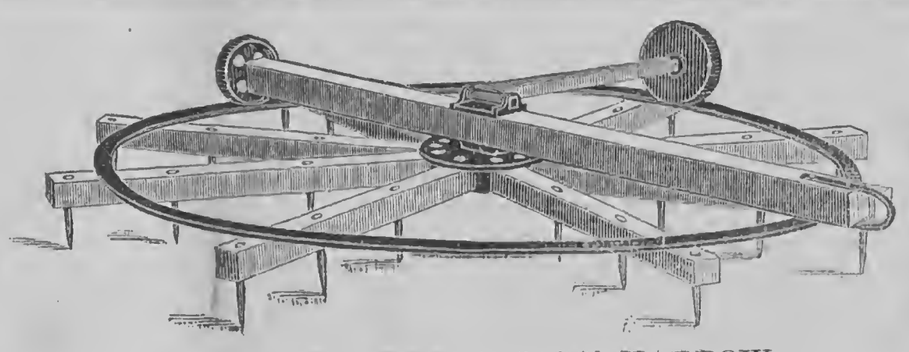
IT is hardly necessary to present arguments in favor of irrigation as a means of increasing the fertility of the soil and of growing large crops, for it is obvious to any farmer that, with the means at command of flooding his fields with water whenever he deems moisture advantageous, a larger and surer yield of products would inevitably result. The only question worth considering is, how and where can irrigation be successfully practiced?

Wherever are running streams of water there are lands lying contiguous which admit of a system of irrigation being carried out, so inexpensive that reasonable profits would certainly follow its adoption. Drains will turn the water into races which will lead it along the highest margins of slopes situated further down the stream, whence it may be spread through smaller conduits over the surface of the field. This is the simplest method of irrigating, the water is merely diverted from its course and caused to spread over the land. And as it is the simplest, so is it the most profitable and likely to be the most widely adopted system. In advance of this, and having a wider range for practice, is the system of raising water to a higher level by means of machinery. More land can be flooded by the latter than by the former system, but the expense is likewise larger. Yet it has been in use from time immemorial; the earliest history records it, and the simple water-wheel, turned by the current of the stream, and raising the fluid in buckets to its topmost height, is yet seen wherever irrigation is extensively practiced. Water is also forced through pumps into elevated reservoirs, and the power to operate the machinery is drawn from the stream. It seems to be a recognized law in the science of irrigation that the water must furnish the power that drives it to a higher elevation.

Irrigation would benefit all crops at some stage of their growth, but obviously some would remunerate the cultivator better than others. The grower of berries would find his products and profits largely increased if he could, in a drouth, flow his plantations freely with water. Irrigation is destined yet to be extensively practiced by the growers of small fruits for market. The market gardener should also avail himself of its benefits where possible. Grass, perhaps, is the ordinary farm crop naturally best adapted to receive the most benefit from irrigation. The product of meadows can be trebled by the free use of pure water only. Two or more heavy cuttings might be taken yearly from irrigated meadows.

In the valleys leading down from the Alps into Italy, and on the plains of Lombardy, irrigation is extensively and systematically practiced. The water, as it flows, is made to contribute to the support of man, and a denser population is maintained per square mile than any where else in Europe. Indian corn is grown betwixt the vineyard rows and the fertility of the soil maintained by thorough irrigation suffices to produce ample harvests of both staples. No labor is spared to bring as large a surface as possible within reach of the advantages of irrigation. The Chinese and Japanese farmers depend largely on irrigation for bountiful crops. In our own country this system, carried out on an extended scale, has made the desert blossom like the rose, and contributed largely to the worldly success of that community of "Saints" located in what, if it lacked irrigation, would be the desert region of Salt Lake.

It is a subject worthy the close and thoughtful attention of American farmers. The water that courses down the steep hill sides, and rushes along the swollen streams, bears with it many soluble elements of fertility drawn from the soil. The alluvial bottoms along the great rivers are evidences of this; they are the cream of the hills. Let the farmer see to it that some part, at least, of this richness is restored to the land before the water seeks and mingles with the sea.



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THE STOMACH OF THE OX.

AT a late meeting of the Institute Farmers' Club in New York, Dr J. C. V. SMITH discoursed on the stomach of the ox with reference to the economical use of food. He stated that carnivorous animals have but one stomach or mill in which to prepare their food, while the bovine family have several. These animals, after feeding several hours, generally lie down and commence re-grinding the food or pellets which the general receptacle or large hopper has received during the hours of feeding. These are drawn up successively by a kind of air-pump and masticated over again, formed into smaller divisions and dispatched to the second stomach. This mill is composed of the substance known as tripe, and furnished with a fluid which still further modifies the food received, giving it a yellowish tinge. From this it falls into a third hopper of still smaller dimensions, where it combines with a whitish fluid and passes along in a creamy stream to a fourth compartment, where it assumes the appearance of curd, having reached that stage of refinement which enables it to impart vigor to the animals by whose complex organism it has been manufactured and refined. Having reached this stage the animal has no control over it.

THE HARROW—WHY IS IT USED?

THE harrow is an ancient implement, and has been familiar to the husbandman for a thousand years. Shall we speak evil of this venerable and ancient servant of the farmer? Will it do to criticise closely and look sharply into its action after the approval of so many generations? Well this is an irreverent age. Old opinions and old things are cast aside without a twinge of conscience, and scarcely with a show of politeness. Everything must stand the test of new scrutiny and new ideas.

The object of harrowing is to level, pulverize, or loosen the soil, and sometimes to cover grain. It answers the purpose of leveling the earth, but its most important object is to loosen and mellow the soil. Now the teeth of the harrow are cones, points down, and on entering the soil, the pressure principally downwards, with some lateral pressure—moving the earth in the line of the draft—pulverizing a thin surface and compacting that below. As the harrow moves forward the tendency is to press everything down, which is more clearly shown as its passage is repeated, and after passing over a mellow soil six times the surface becomes a compact crust. A stick in the shape of a harrow tooth is frequently used by the miller to pack flour in barrels, and so effectual is it, that with a little repetition the surface may be made almost impenetrable. A new road, thrown up from loose earth, can be rendered solid for the passage of wagons by the use of the harrow sooner than any other implement. In order to mellow the earth it must be lifted and not packed. The construction of the harrow is wrong in principle. It does just the opposite of what is intended. It is only on those soils which are loose and light and need compacting that the harrow should be used, and here it performs its office admirably. To cut up and loosen a hoed surface it is quite useless.

The improved cultivators, with teeth constructed to lift and pulverize the earth, should be used on heavy soils or those easily packed. There is a cultivating harrow, with lifting teeth in the shape of small mold-boards, which cannot be too highly commended. It leaves the soil in fine tilth, about three inches deep, and covers grain admirably. It is not adapted to deep tillage, but for surface culture [illegible]. The harrow draws the grain into the ridge, covers unevenly, and thus renders it less able to stand drouth. The drill is the true implement to distribute and cover grain, as it distributes evenly at the bottom of a small furrow, and covers to a uniform depth. The dews are deposited at the bottom of furrows, and thus in a dry time moisten and fertilize the root. Farmers should study closely into the action of all their implements, and when one is found wanting, cast it aside and supply its place with a better one. S.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—No. I.

AGRICULTURE is the great business of all sparsely settled countries. Nearly one-half of the population of the United States are engaged in it. The census of 1860 returns 2,423,895 as owners of farms, and more than another million employed as agricultural laborers. It might be considered strange, that so large a proportion of the people of this most enterprising nation, should have no systematic education for their calling. Not more than one farmer in a hundred has ever received any instruction in the philosophy of Agriculture; and not more than this proportion can give an intelligent explanation of its commonest processes. It is owing to this want of instruction that the loosest of all the statistics of every census are those pertaining to Agriculture. The great hindrance to the advancement of Agriculture has been, and is, the want of accurate observation by those engaged in it. In Architecture, Surveying, Engineering, Navigation, the student will find definite rules and instructions, a knowledge of which will accomplish him in the art, but in Agriculture all is loose, partial and unfinished.

Why is this so? The answer is easy. Just observe the different classes of people. The architect, the lawyer, the engineer, the navigator, and even the merchant, must be educated for his calling; but the farmer eschews education. He says, theoretically and practically, that time and money spent in education for his business, is thrown away, and thus it is so few can tell you how many bushels of grain, how many tons of hay or how much of anything they raise, and fewer still can tell how much they raise per acre or what they make from a cow. The merchant keeps accurate accounts. He knows the cost and sale price of every article. He is posted at all times, as to the progress of his business. If a leak occurs he soon discovers it; but the farmer goes on for years cultivating a field without attempting to know whether he makes or loses by it. He keeps no account with his farm, and has no landmarks, except his wants and the supply. Perhaps it would have been well if the income tax had been based upon a sum so small that nearly every farmer would have been subject to it. This would have compelled him from fear of loss, to keep accounts, and the benefits to him would more than have balanced his tax.

Before Agriculture shall take its true position and be regarded as it really is, the most important occupation of man, the farmer must be educated for his business, must be an accurate observer, must be a discoverer, must associate with his fellows in making experiment, and in analyzing and comparing them when made. The Agriculturists possess superior advantages for observation and improvement. They number more than two millions of observers scattered from the Gulf of Mexico to the Columbia River, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, embracing nearly every variety of climate and production. Suppose every farmer were an accurate observer and kept a note of his observations, and these were all sent to some central office, where they would all be analyzed, compared and digested—then published and put into the hands of these same observers, who does not see the mighty stride Agriculture would take in ten years? But as only a few of these more than two millions of farmers, are either capable or have the inclination to be accurate observers in the business they are carrying on, suppose only one in every hundred should do this, should exercise his intellect as well as his hands, accurately observe all the phenomena of vegetation under his eye—this would give about 24,000 experimenters and reporters. With this number of accurate experimenters in the field, how long would the many questions that now trouble farmers and find no satisfactory solution, remain undecided?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—To organize such a corps of observers is the first business of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. And this Department of the Government, organized, as we still hope it *may be*, as the *embodiment* of the Agriculture of the whole country, will mark a new era in our National prosperity. At the head of this Department should be placed a man of generalizing mind, who can comprehend the wants of these two millions of farmers in all their variety of climate and productions. He should be a man of large acquirements, of enthusiasm, of sharp analysis, skilled in reading men, a statesman, but not a politician, in the common meaning of that word. When such a man is placed at the head of that Department, order will begin to rise out of chaos. Tradition, confusion and hap-hazard will succumb to the genius of order and enlightened progress. This Department was instituted for the benefit and enlightenment of the great mass engaged in Agriculture. It is of the people and for the people. The dissemination of abstruse scientific knowledge is not its vocation, but its business is to gather up facts as diversified as its climate and productions, analyze, classify and arrange these, and then send them back again to the farmers. Let the people see to it that this Department does not disappoint their just expectations. E. A. S.

COLIC IN HORSES—TREATMENT.

A. J. MURRAY, conductor of the Veterinary Department of the Western Rural, recommends as a cure for colic in horses an ounce of sulphuric æther and a like quantity of the tincture of opium in a pint of tepid water as a dose. If one does not afford relief, administer another after the lapse of half an hour. In flatulent colic great benefit is obtained by the frequent administration of injections, and they are also very serviceable when the colic arises from indigestion, which it frequently does. Seven or eight drachms of aloes should also be given, as this will remove any irritating substances from the intestines which may have given rise to the colic. He condemns the practice of running horses about under spur of the whip, as is sometimes practiced as a means of relief,—and states that quietude is much better than enforced excitement in such cases.

BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE.—The quantity of land devoted to beet culture for sugar purposes in France last year, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, was about 297,000 acres, giving an aggregate of 5,000,000 tons of beets—equal to 270,000 tons of sugar. In the German Zollverein, 180,000 tons. Russia, 50,000. In all Europe, 630,000 tons of beet root sugar were made. Over 14,000 manufacturing establishments were devoted to this industry during the past year. The actual cost of making the sugar is about four cents per pound, and its retail price about seven cents.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WOOL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

We defer the editorial matter prepared for this number to give place to a letter from H. D. L. Sweet, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, in regard to the wool exhibited at the Paris Exposition:

Paris, July 10th, 1867.

Henry S. Randall, LL. D.—*Dear Sir:* I have taken a little pains to hunt up the specimens of wool in the great Exposition, and, so far, have met with pretty good success. Some of the samples I can only see,—but, as a usual thing, they can be got hold of; and, but for the bulk and the care in the remaining portion of my travels, would secure and label each sample; but I can not do it at this late day of my stay here. In the French department I have not been able to see but very little, except in a few small buildings on the outside; but as it is labeled "collective," I concluded it to be all they have,—unless, perhaps, they have more on the Island—four miles down the river. Of the samples I have examined—perhaps 25 very fine ones—the wool, without exception, I call short staple, very fine, usually dry, without luster. Some marked "*lane* wool" was, perhaps, from four to six inches. I should think, coarser than Mr. Wing's or Gazley's, without luster and dirty, but strong and felt harsh. I found a flock of 19 in a pen or building, and labeled "grand prize"—6 rams and 13 ewes. They were owned by four individuals, who compete together as the Department of the Seine. One ewe has been shorn, and I have a sample of the fleece. The animals are very large. I think the rams one-third larger than Mr. Sanford's, weighing from 160 to 175 lbs., shorn; they were all very tall, leggy, and long. They were none of them so square built, or pony built, as I should desire; the wool not long by any means, or very oily, but of good quality and luster. The ewes had no lambs, were three or four years old, and would weigh over 100 lbs. I could find no interpreter that knew anything of them further. The ewe shorn belonged to G. Gannot. In another pen were about a dozen labeled "Mutions." They were South Downs, but of no uncommon excellence. In the English Department I have found nothing, except from the Colonies, and they do exceedingly well. Australia sends, I think, 100 samples in all, and all of them good—some beautiful. The length, the fineness and luster is equal to any I have yet seen here, and the strength good. Canada does well in both combing and fine, except some of the fine wools lacked strength, but their combing wool has excellent luster. The colony of Natal and New Zealand both send samples that are excellent,—but in no great quantity.

Of our own land, perhaps the least said the better. In all departments we are deficient, except machinery, and the Agricultural particularly is a libel and a disgrace. I believe somebody does show three or four fleeces in a glass case, locked up in the grease,—stained and dirty at that. One fleece looks very fine, but fiend like, and it may be some *crack* fleece five or six years old. I cannot find any other samples of any kind or quality.

Spain exhibits in an annex a large collection of fine wool, short and dirty, some very much discolored, locked up mostly,—that which is not is strong and very fine fiber,—but has an old look. Perhaps it is some that has been deposited in their Department of *Agriculture for years*, as there is but little shown by individuals. There are some paintings and photographs of some remarkable rams and flocks, and of recent date, and they are but little better in form than the picture in the "Practical Shepherd," which most people take at first sight for a caricature. How they would look shorn, I can only imagine.

Portugal has but a few fleeces on exhibition, but of both fine and coarse, white and black as well. The fine is from an individual flock of ten fleeces, of beautiful wool, good length, fine quality, bright luster, silky, and strong. If her side hills were not covered with vineyards, she could raise wool. So far, no nation or individual has taken half the pains that I would have taken in showing a fleece of wool; part should be shown in the grease, part washed, its weight in both cases, the age of the animal, age of fleece, and all statistics given, in English, French, and German.

In the Russian Department is about 100 samples handsomely displayed, fine short staple, very oily, some dirty, but apparently compact fleeces,—some of the washed fleeces white and beautiful. The flock of Amidee Philbert of Atonania, Crimea, took a gold medal. The same flock took the prize in London in 1862. His complete flock number 70,000 in all, gave last year, 56,000 shorn, 12,860 (something I could not translate) of Delaine wool. The flock commenced in 1823. Russia also shows some rare wool, and what must be Cashmere goat's hair; long wool invariably coarse. There is also exhibited pictures of the sheep—paintings and photographs. They are some of them good, others with too long necks and not compact enough to suit my notions. The oily fleeces are invariably yellow.—but of course they must have been shorn last year.

Austria shows her wool in little, straight bottles, with brass caps, from an inch to two inches broad, and from two inches to eight long, and mostly ungetatable. The wool varies from half an inch to three inches in length, all in its natural state, and in all about 1,000 samples. In another part of their department is apparently the aristocratic element, among whom is the Duke of Kruman, who exhibits a few fleeces in their natural state,—very fine, very oily, very short, and very dirty. Some of these fleeces, about sixty in all, have been washed, some one-half of each fleece washed, and show very white wool and a strong staple. Austria shows in another place about 500 bottles of long staple,—but there was so little that I could translate that I was obliged to pass it.

Prussia has her wool in flat glass cases for samples, about 10x16 and two inches deep, 176 of these with from 20 to 32 samples in each. The longest I could find of fine was not three inches, and of coarse wool not over six inches. There were 62 full fleeces shown, some of them with full statistics in French and German. Wurtemberg shows in Prussia fifty washed fleeces, locked up, that took a gold medal. They appeared to be shown by different owners, and washed after shearing. They were not uniform in length or quality; that could be easily seen. Several pictures of large flocks and individual animals grace the walls of the room,—but they seem to me to be one-third neck and head, and not squarely built. J. E. Hoffschlaeger of Weisin, shows a picture of a Negrotti ram that looked like a Vermonter. Baron Mattzen shows his wool, about 50 samples, and pictures of his ram, full size, and a large ewe and young lamb. They do not suit me,—too many points, and too far from the center of gravity. The weights of some crack fleeces are placed upon them conspicuously—17.63 kilogrammes.

Egypt makes quite a display of black, white and tan-color,—none of it that I could feel of but what was coarser than spaniel dog's hair.

The Ottoman Empire has a few samples of wool that appear to be about one-fifth hair, and 20 of the Angora goat, labeled "De Laine." I could not get at them.

From South America the show in some departments is good; in others, poor. Chili sends seven fleeces that ought to have remained at home and followed our example. Peru sends a single fleece, apparently a good one.

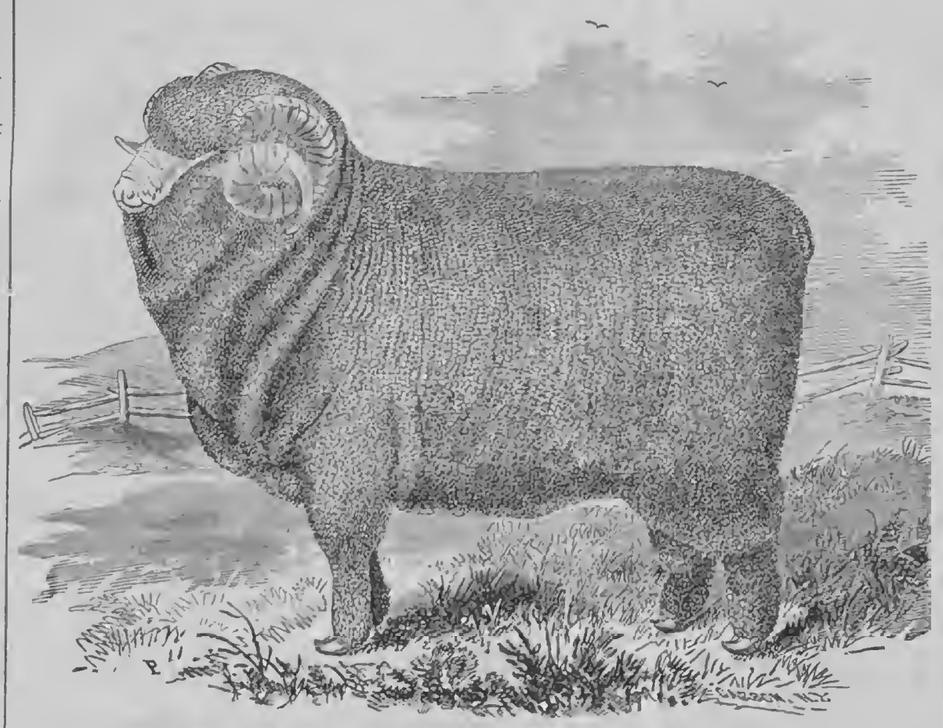
The Argentine Confederation sends 30 fleeces and 100 samples that for length are fair, and otherwise,—quality, luster, and strength,—are first-rate. She also shows separately her long wools, that are good, and a few specimens of the wool or hair of the lama.

Arizona sends 30 fleeces and 100 samples of perfectly *splendid* wool. Some is exceedingly fine, but strong, very long, and beautiful luster. Samples that had been scoured were white as the *undriven* snow.

The worst thing in the Exposition for our wool growers is a Yankee invention to make Mestiza wool as good as our own. It takes out the burrs completely, and so well was it thought of by the foreign jury, that they gave it a medal from a sample of its work, without its having been run.

Probably with more time to examine the samples, and a little more help of interpreters, I might have given you a better account of this Exposition, the greatest the world has known,—but I trust that this, though it be but little, will be acceptable.

H. D. L. S.



MR. HAMMOND'S "GREEN MOUNTAIN."

"Green Mountain," bred and owned by Hon. Edwin Hammond of Middlebury, Vermont, is the favorite stock ram of that gentleman. "Green Mountain" is in such repute that he will serve ewes next fall, as he did last, at $100 per head.

ARREARAGES.—THE TARIFF & MARKETS.

One of the oldest and most intelligent wool growers in Western New York writes us as follows. We regret that he requests us to suppress his name:

——, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 12, 1867.

Hon. Henry S. Randall:—Being solicited to obtain funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of our delegates to Washington, last winter, to secure the passage of the tariff, I called on men of means, those who are directly benefited by the passage of such a law, and in many instances could not obtain one cent, even from men who are worth to-day fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The expense ought to be paid, but they could not assist.

Now I call such parsimony downright meanness, whatever others may think, and hope the Lord will have mercy upon their stingy souls, and invite them to do works meet for repentance. The wool trade is very slow here, and whatever the wool growers receive above 30 or 40 cents I believe will be due to the passage of the wool tariff. The buyers in our place are speculators, and purchase pretty much as they have done for the last twenty years—that is they pay as much for wool that will shrink fifty-five per cent as for that which will only shrink forty per cent. I said to one of the parties, two years ago, that such a man's wool was worth fifteen cents a pound more than his neighbors. He knew it, he said, but "if he paid him what his wool was worth, he could not buy another pound in his neighborhood."

The action of the wool buyers directly encourages the propagation of grease (or yolk) in our wool; and accordingly our Wool Growers' Associations award their first premiums to animals which exhibit the most of it. I consider this course highly detrimental to the interests of both parties. That a certain amount of yolk is necessary to produce a soft, fine article, is undoubtedly true, but an excess of it is useless for any legitimate purpose, and highly injurious. As ever, yours truly.

MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS IN OHIO.

In an article under this heading, the Ohio Farmer of July 13th says:

At the meeting called to be held in this city (Cleveland) on the 4th day of July, inst., the Executive Committee of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association had a long consultation upon matters relating to the present and prospective interests of the wool business. There was a unanimous assent to the provisions of the present tariff law relating to wool and woolens, and an earnest desire expressed that the law might be allowed to remain as it is until it has had a thorough test of its practical effects.

On the political aspects of the case, after a very free interchange of views, and after hearing a variety of explanations of the positions of candidates, it was thought best not to introduce the question in the present canvass for State officers, but regarding the election of a sound tariff man as our next United States Senator as a matter of the first importance, we should carefully consider the election of members of the next Legislature as a preparatory step to that issue.

After some further discussion of the probable price of wool as affected by the present tariff, the committee adjourned.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

Sheep Medicines.—A person in Vermont, whose name we will suppress, offers to send us remedies for two very serious bovine maladies—the last being no less than that fatal, and hitherto not very completely explained, winter decline which sweeps off so many sheep, especially tegs. He proposes to us to test the remedies, and if we become satisfied of their merits, to "advertise them in the Rural and sell them as extensively as possible"—allowing him such a per cent. of the profits as we think right. As our correspondent offers us the benefit of a trial of his medicines in advance, and writes like a man of intelligence, he may honestly believe he has discovered valuable remedies. But we inform him, 1—That we never even take the trouble to test, and never publicly notice, any sheep remedy the ingredients of which we are not made fully acquainted with; 2—That we never sell or take any interest in the sale of any such remedies; 3—That we never in this Department advertise or puff anything, good or bad, for a share of the profits or any other form of pay.

Death of Sweepstakes.—A correspondent in Southern Illinois, whose letter we have mislaid, asked us a few weeks since whether a company named by him in Missouri, had purchased Sweepstakes and a number of choice ewes from Hon. Edwin Hammond of Vermont—saying that he made the inquiry for the benefit of those who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining that stock, if such purchases had been made. Mr. Hammond informs us that he never made any sales of sheep to the company named, and his old stock ram, Sweepstakes, died in his own possession in June.

"Reports of Great Fleeces."—Wm. F. Barber, Castleton, Vt., alluded to in our article under above head, July 13th, encloses us a note signed by Marcus Hawkins, that he has for two or three years sheared the sheep, and that Mr. B.'s statements are "honest and true," and that he is careful "in putting up his wool in good shape." Also a certificate from C. L. Barber that he "sold to W. F. Barber 10 full-blood Spanish Merino ewes in the fall of 1863, and that they were his culls."

C. E. Shepherd's Tegs.—Since the cut of these was published by us (July 20.) Mr. C. writes us that he has obtained a fuller pedigree, and he encloses the following signed by A. L. Bingham:—"This certifies that I have sold C. E. Shepard, pr. N. E. Wheeler, five ewe lambs dropped by ewes of pure Atwood stock descended from Hammond's flock, and from the ram "Prince," bred by Edgar Sanford, West Cornwall, Vermont. "Prince" was by the Sanford & Lane ram bred by Henry Lane."

Unknown Disease.—Samuel Hart, Scenery Hill, Washington Co., Pa. You do not describe the disease among your father's lambs with sufficient minuteness to enable us to identify it with any one with which we are acquainted. We do not, however, believe that it could possibly have been caused, as you suggest, by their "getting too much milk."

Communications, Etc.

HIRED MEN.

"James, where is the board that belongs in this meal bin?"

"I do not know where it is!"

"You take meal out of this bin to feed the cattle, do you not?"

"Yes sir!"

"Then you must have taken the board out, and know where it is."

"No, sir, I do not!"

"This looks a little singular,—here *you* are the only one that has anything to do with this bin, the only one that takes meal out of it, and yet you don't seem to know where this board is."

"Well, I do not!"

"You might as well tell me I lie! Get out of my barn and leave my premises!"

James did leave, and our choleric friend, choking down his wrath, turned around, found the board which had caused the harsh words, and finished emptying his meal.

We once heard a farmer complaining of his help. He could find but few good men. Most of them he could not trust out of his sight. They were lazy, shiftless and ungrateful. We took pains to find out the cause of this trouble. In the first place, there was no *limit* to a day's work. Noon was taken up by a round of chores—no rest or relaxition of any kind, except taken when out of sight of their master. Added to this, the table was always reset for the hired men, and seldom with a very great variety at that. Complaints were made of the cost of boarding help, and insinuations made of the most provoking kind. A good man would not work at any such place, while any other would shirk responsibilites as much as possible.

How many farmers treat their hired men with as little regard and respect! How many do not seem to consider their help as possessed of any humanity or sensitive feelings. They never seem satisfied with their work, nor to think the day's work completed. The iron hand of labor is never relaxed. A day's recreation for help never occurs to them. Like the thoughtful old lady, they wish it may rain nights and Sundays, So hired men could rest.

Brother farmers, allow work hands some privileges; treat them as though humanity was embodied in them as well as yourself. Consult them in regard to your business—ask advice—give them recreation—let there be some limit to their work;—lay aside this eternal fault-finding, and invest more in humanity and good nature.—E.

POULTRY PROFITS, TREATMENT, &c.

Eds. Rural:—Not long since you published an item in which I gave a statement of my dealing with a few choice fowls; it may be of further interest to you to know that my stock still persevere in well doing, as the statement below will show:

Paid for stock, Spanish, Brahmas and Bantams,		$50 00
" feed 5 months to July 1, 1867		9 93
By eggs sold	$38 37	
" Stock on hand	50 00	
Nett profit		$28 44
	$88 37	$88 37

In addition to the above I have on hand twenty-five chickens, some of which are three months old and very fine. Two of my Brahmas commenced laying when their chicks were but twenty-one days old. I feed my stock with cracked corn, giving young chicks hard boiled eggs for their first food.

My coops for old stock are lathed, plastered and whitewashed, with good light and ventilation, gravel bottom and secret nests. Roosts, two by three joice, two and a half feet from floor beneath to catch droppings, which I find very valuable in the cornfield.

I am glad to see a call for the organization of a Poultry Club in New York city, to be held at Room 24, Cooper Union Building, July 10th. Success to the movement. Cant we do something in this section toward the improvement of *all* live stock. G. K. H.

Glen's Falls, July, 1867.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

New York State Cattle Law.

The following are the principal provisions of the law as lately revised with reference to the running at large in the public highways of this State. Thus:

§ 1. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep, swine or goats to run at large in any public street, park, place or highway in this State; and it shall be the duty of every street commissioner in any incorporated village to seize and take into his possession and keep till disposed of according to law any animal so found running at large. And any person suffering or permitting any animal to so run at large, in violation of this section, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for every horse, swine or cattle, and one dollar for every sheep or goat, so found, to be recovered by civil action by any inhabitant of the town, in his own name, or in the name of the overseers of the poor of the town, or by the proceedings hereinafter provided.

§ 2. Section two of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be lawful for any person to seize and take into his custody and remain until disposed of as required by law, any animal which may be in any public highway and opposite to land owned or occupied by him, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, or any animal which may be trespassing upon premises owned or occupied by him.

The remainder of the provisions relate to the method of enforcing the law, providing for the sale of the cattle, the payment of the costs, the disposition of the overplus, etc.

Potato Rot—How to Stop it.

At a late meeting of the Institute Farmers' Club, New York, James Warren, Monroe, Iowa, read an essay on the cultivation of the potato. This naturally brought in the subject of the rot, which he imputed to carelessness in not selecting seed from such hills as produce fully ripened potato balls. The absence of these, on a potato vine, is a sure sign of immaturity, and although these potatoes will germinate and produce others, the yield will diminish yearly, become diseased from weakness and finally die out from exhaustion. To bring back the potato, to its former productiveness, the seed must be selected from those hills or stalks producing balls and these only. In this way the tendency to rot will be checked and the old-fashioned productiveness restored. This is a sensible view of the subject, and probably a correct one. Vitiated seed will naturally be followed by an immature and diseased progeny. Plant only perfect tubers, and the potato disease, it is assumed, will soon be among the things of the past.

Smoking or Quieting Bees.

A communication in the American Bee Journal assumes that the best material to burn for smoking or quieting bees is rotton wood, such as may be pulverized by the hand. It has not the bad effects of tobacco or old rags. Take a common fire-shovel with a few glowing coals and place the rotten wood on these and blow the smoke into the entrance of the hive. This will soon quiet, but not stupify or kill the bees. It may be necessary sometimes to repeat the smoking before the operation about the swarm is completed.

Rural Notes and Items.

The Season—Farming Progress.—The harvest season in Western New York, as well as in the Northern and Western sections of the Union generally, now nearly over, has been characterized by excellent weather. The hay and wheat crops have been gathered in good condition while both as to quantity and quality will compare favorably with any preceding harvest for a long series of years. Occasional local exceptions are noted in our exchanges, as they always are in the best and most productive seasons, but these do not invalidate the great general truth that the agricultural labor of the country has been so far munificently rewarded. The autumnal harvest of corn and vegetables promises well, while that of fruit is less flattering, though that of apples will, from present indications, be an improvement on the yield of last season in this section as well as in the State generally. In some localities in the West the yield promises to be more than commonly good. On the whole, we think the farming interest for the present year will be enabled to report fair progress on the closing of the books at the setting in of winter.

Pitch-Forks and Law.—According to the Geauga (O.) Democrat, many of the farmers in Ashtabula and adjoining counties have come to grief on pitch forks. They bought shares last year of a traveling agent in a Patent Pitch-Fork Company—five shares costing $50. For these they gave notes payable in one year. These were sold, at a considerable discount, by the holders, and are now falling due. Not liking the stock or the forks, the makers of the paper determined to repudiate, and got sued as a consequence. Several of these suits have been tried in the courts there with a uniform rendition of judgment against the repudiators. Large numbers of these notes are maturing, bringing grists to the mills of the lawyers, but making serious inroads into the hay mows and grain bins of the badly-forked farmers. The better way for this class is to make sure they want an article and then buy it, rather than purchase the right to manufacture what may prove to be worth little or nothing when made.

Massachusetts' Agricultural College.—The Springfield Republican states that the Agricultural College, located at Amherst, will be open for the reception of the first class of students early in October. Over fifty applications for admission have already been received, but it is not apprehended that any will be denied admission in consequence of a lack of room. The live stock for the farm at present consists of a "six-weeks-old calf of the Jersey persuasion," but an increase—a considerable one—is expected during the present season. Considerable disappointment has been experienced by the retirement of President Chadbourne who is to take a like position at the head of the University of Wisconsin.

Trial of Mowers at Solon, Ohio.—The Ohio Farmer contains a report of a trial of Mowers at Solon, in that State, which took place on the 9th of July, when some fourteen machines went into the grass. The committee report what each mower did, and would have been glad to have stopped at that point, but, as the rules required an award to be made, the question was narrowed to the Excelsior and Buckeye, concerning which the Committee say:—"The one will cut just as much as the other; it will cut it just as easily, and just as well; it costs just the same, and apparently will last just as long; but we prefer the manner of folding and carrying the Buckeye—and the senior Buckeye has our award."

Report of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture.—We are indebted to Hon. Sanford Howard, Sec'y of the Michigan Board of Agriculture, for a copy of its proceedings for the year 1866. It forms a volume of 322 pages, besides a Register of Meteorological Observations, and an Appendix of about 50 pages. The Contents embrace articles on a variety of subjects of direct interest to farmers, and those of Michigan should not fail to read and add the volume to their libraries.

Rotting Flax.—D. S. Abbott, Cuba, N. Y., writes the Iowa Homestead on the subject of handling and rotting flax. He says the Irish, when flax is raised specially for the fiber, do not allow the seed to ripen. The straw is pulled when the seed is in the milk state, and water rotted immediately or before it dries at all. They contend that it spoils the fiber for nice linen to allow the straw to dry before rotting.

Bureau of Statistics.—We have received from the Director of Treasury Statistics, Alex. Delmer, a copy of the monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, embracing in detail the imports and exports for four months, ending on the 31st day of May, 1867. Cotton seems to have been the leading article of export, amounting to $108,095,373.

Grasshoppers.—This pest has been quite destructive in portions of Kansas the present season. Wheat in some sections has been badly injured; oats nearly destroyed, and corn considerably cut up. These ravages seem to have been confined mainly to that section of the State west of Leavenworth.

Flax in Illinois.—The superintendent of the Flax Works, at Kankakee, Ill., informs the editor of the Gazette of that place that there are 9,000 acres of flax growing in that vicinity. The stand is reported to be excellent, and the yield of fiber, it is anticipated, will be uncommonly large.

Hog Cholera.—The Madison Pioneer, Ark., alluding to complaints about hog cholera, says:—"If people would salt their hogs regularly, give them lime in their slops, good strong wood ashes, and also soft soap and soap suds, their hogs would soon become healthy."

Price of Wheat in 1863.—The range of flour in the St. Louis market in 1863, with gold at 46 to 48 premium was from $4.75 to $7.50. With a harvest this season quite as abundant as at that time, what is to hinder a relapse to the old quotations of that period?

California Wheat to England.—The California Farmer mentions the shipment, June 27th, of 100 tons of fine new wheat direct for Liverpool. It was grown in the Sanoma District—the pioneer spot of large shipments in the same direction.

Wool in Michigan.—According to the reports from this State a considerable portion of the season's clip of wool is being thrown upon the market. At Ann Arbor the receipts are quite large and sales range from 38 to 45 cents.

Early Corn.—We are under obligation to Mr. Sutton of the town of Irondequoit for a liberal sample of green corn grown by him, and picked on the 24th of July.

HORTICULTURAL.

LATE CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

THE period of the year has arrived when cultivation in the orchard should cease. It should not be the policy of the owner to stimulate his trees, either by manuring or cultivating in the latter part of the summer, to make a vigorous late growth. The time for the wood to be formed is in the spring and early summer,—then the cultivator should be kept at work and manure applied. But ample time should be allowed afterwards for the trees to ripen their wood so as to endure the winter uninjured.

On rich soils, where the apple is delicate, late growth of the wood should be especially guarded against. Pear orchards everywhere should not be cultivated and stimulated after the prime of summer is passed. The peach growers of Maryland and Delaware have learned better than to cultivate their orchards late in the season by noticing the tendency of trees thus treated to cast their fruit. If a neglected orchard is plowed late the fruit is sure to fall the next year. In localities where the rot has been prevalent in vineyards it has been noticed that uncultivated vines escaped while those well taken care of were infected. So it has been thought better by some cultivators to have weeds cover the ground and healthy fruit the vines, than to take up with the reverse, clean ground and rotten fruit. Perhaps late cultivation in the vineyard induces the rot when other circumstances also favor. But a weedy, apparently uncared for orchard or vineyard is an eye-sore to the enthusiastic fruit grower, and such an appearance is likely to be assumed when the cultivator and hoe are laid aside at midsummer. To avoid this, to check late growth of orchards, and for the purpose of enriching the soil at the proper time, we suggest that some crop, as rye, be sown the last time of cultivating. This crop would also shield the ground in the winter and furnish a coat of manure to plow under in the succeeding spring.

FRUIT GROWING IN EGYPT.

EDS. RURAL:—It was not until within a few years that the idea of fruit growing for market first attracted notice in this locality. Since the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad there some few enterprising northerners first conceived the notion that apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, berries and grapes could be raised to supply the northern market, and now from Jonesborough to Carbondell, for from 3 to 6 miles from the railroad, is almost one continuous orchard, employing hundreds of men and women to gather the fruit, and a fruit train runs directly from Jonesborough to Chicago every day, laden with the fruits of the season. First in order came the strawberries; next raspberries and cherries. Now the peaches are going at the rate of three and four car-loads a day, and it is thought they will exceed the number of twelve car-loads per day before the season ends.

Gardening also receives its share of attention. It has been found that the raising of early vegetables for northern market, can be made very profitable also, and hundreds of boxes of early tomatoes and early potatoes are going on their way north every day. The disposing of the products here is carried on quite differently from the way usually adopted by producers generally. Instead of selling at the railroad station, as is usually done by farmers, every man does his own shipping—sending to his favorite commission merchant, mostly in Chicago, but a great deal is sent to various other places throughout the northwest. Cobden is the center of the fruit trade. The place is commonly called South Pass—it being the only place of railroad passage through the range of hills, or rather it is an elevated table-land, extending from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Shawneetown on the Ohio. It is emphatically a Yankee town, something rather uncommon in this region. Here are found the largest orchards and vineyards. There are peach orchards, covering from 100 to 200 acres, lying in every direction from the place, and as the present crop is a fair one the returns will undoubtedly be great, and energy and enterprise will, as it always does, meet with its reward.

J. E. S.

THE ARMY WORM—PREVENTIVE.

MR. CHARLES S. MCCOLLUM, of Newfane, Niagara county, N. Y., informs the editor of the Niagara Democrat that he has tried many experiments for preventing the army worm from ascending his fruit trees without effect, until recently, when he succeeded in stopping them. Thus:—"Take cotton batting, open it and cut it into strips of 3½ to 4 inches wide, take a strip of the cotton and tie it with a string around the tree, about two feet from the ground. The string should be tied at the lower edge of the cotton, turning the cotton down smoothly over the string, when it will adhere closely to the bark of the tree. See that there is no opening left in the cotton. Experience has proved that the worms cannot get over the cotton.

This should be put on between six and nine o'clock in the morning. The worms, it is said, commence leaving the trees for the earth at daylight, remain four or five hours on the ground, and commence going up the tree at from nine to ten o'clock—that they remain in clusters until one or two o'clock P. M., and then commence feeding. It is believed that they contine eating the leaves until daylight, when they descend to the earth, especially if the ground under the trees is plowed. Next to the above remedy, lard and sulphur have proved the most successful. The experiment is certainly worth trying. The worms will accumulate in great numbers below the cotton, and should be swept off with a broom occasionally.

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS.

IN this favorite class of flowers the perennial varieties are worthy of special attention and cultivation. If the seed is sown late in autumn, or very early in the hot-bed, they will usually flower the first season. The plants should stand about a foot and a half apart. The perennials are richly colored, showing beautiful shades of white, blue, red and pink. The engraving furnished by our Floral Contributor, Mr. J. VICK, shows a spike of flowers of natural size. The larkspurs are in season now, and every garden should make a fine show of this beautiful flower.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Pruning Pole Beans.—Pole beans, left to themselves, run quickly to the tops of the poles, and produce nearly all the crop above. When the vines reach half way up the poles, nip off their ends, and they will branch out and clothe the poles with leaves and beans from the ground all the way to the top.

Grafting Prunes on Wild Plums.—Hon. Levi Bartlett of Warner, N. Y., says that about ten years ago he grafted French prunes into the wild plum stock, and has since had an abundance of plums. He, however, has had to jar the trees every day for two weeks after the fruit sets, to prevent its destruction by the curculio.

Old Pear Trees.—At the ancient village of Cahokia, just below and opposite St. Louis, are pear trees estimated to be one hundred and twenty years of age. The trees are said to be from forty to fifty feet high, with trunks three feet in diameter. They produce from fifteen to twenty bushels each of a pear said to rival the Seckel in quality.

Plums and the Curculio.—Dr. KIRTLAND says of the curculio, that in one season it destroyed every plum on his farm, except the crop of one tree in his swine lot, which bent under its load of fruit. JOHN J. THOMAS tells of a cultivator in Western New York, who, by keeping a large number of hogs in his plum-yard, had abundant crops for more than twenty years, while his neglectful neighbors lost a greater part of theirs.

A New Raspberry.—The West Jersey Fruit Growers' Association report that among the new raspberries lately introduced, the Clarke promises to be valuable, being hardy, large and a fine bright red color, very juicy and delicious, will bear carriage a hundred miles and keep for three days in good condition; having seen it in bearing for three years past, the Association feel safe in recommending it for general cultivation, both for amateurs and market men.

Introduction of the Tomato.—It is generally supposed to be a native of South America, and to have been cultivated at an early period by the people of Peru and Mexico. It made its appearance in Europe in the 16th century, the first mention of it being by Rembert Dodoens, the famous Dutch herbalist, whose work, published in 1583, speaks of tomatoes as vegetables which may be eaten as a sort of salad with pepper, salt and oil. John Gerarde, an Englishman, whose "Herbal" was given to the world in 1597, tells us that in his time several varieties were to be found in the gardens of his country. Half a century later, in 1656, John Parkinson, another English writer on plants, treats of them as garden curiosities, cultivated more for their beauty of appearance than for utility. He styles them sometimes love apples, and sometimes amorous apples.

Fruit Growing in Florida.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Register, writing from Florida, under date of June 12th, says:—"My Hartford Prolifics are now ripe; Crevelings nearly so; Concords not quite. A two-year-old Iona has made thirteen feet of new wood from the ground—it commenced growing Feb. 16th. A two-year-old Israella has not grown a foot. Rogers' Hybrids, Herbement, Ives, Rebecca, Diana, Concord, Allen's Hybrid, Union Village and Adirondac, are all doing finely. The Delewares look pitiful, struggling for a miserable existence. Strawberries began to ripen the last day of March, and have borne well ever since. The Triomphe de Gand is a failure; Wilson's does best of all. There is no better peach country than this; the trees hang full, and early ones are ripe. Tomatoes were shipped from here a month ago; sweet potatoes are half grown; figs about ripe; a big crop of oranges is coming along."

Boring Fruit Trees.—It is a disputed point among fruit growers whether boring fruit trees, when they cease to bear, or cut their fruit in an immature state, is beneficial or the reverse. In a late number of the Scientific American there was an extract from a letter of an Ohio correspondent, in which occurred the following:—"A neighbor of mine has a cherry tree that is about ten inches in diameter, and every year the fruit either dropped off, or that which remained was so knotty and wormy as to be unfit to eat. Having seen a statement that boring through the heart and introducing roll brimstone into the cavity would improve such trees, I tried it some three years ago. Whether from this cause or not, it is certain that a change was at once apparent. The tree put on quite another appearance; the leaves assumed a healthier color, and the yield ever since has been splendid in quality and large in quantity. After introducing the brimstone the hole was plugged up."

The Iona Grape.—The American Journal of Horticulture says:—"This new grape, which has been so highly praised by its friends, and especially by its originator, fruited in different parts of the country last year, and gave the public opportunity to judge of its merits. There can be no question that it is a grape of very high quality; in fact, we regard it as the best hardy grape yet introduced: but there is still some doubt as to its proving early enough for a large portion of our country.

"The vine is a good grower, with good foliage, that remained free of mildew in the same vineyard where the Delaware was nearly a failure on account of the mildew of the foliage; gives good-sized bunches and berries which *failed* to ripen. It is true that last season was an unfavorable one all over the country for the ripening of the grape-crop; yet the Concord and Creveling ripened, and a large crop was sold from the same vineyard in which the Iona failed. Now, the Concord is full late enough for the North; and any variety that will prove considerably later than that will be of little value, however good its quality. It is fully as late as the Rebecca and Allen's Hybrid, which did not ripen with us last year.

PRETTY PLANTS FOR THE KITCHEN.

TAKE a common tumbler, or a fruit can; fill it nearly full of soft water. Then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over it, and press down into the water, covered down with a layer of peas. In a few days they will sprout, the little thread-like roots going down through the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up to twine, or what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose. The tumbler, or jar, should be set in a window where the sun shines. It requires no care, and you will have a delicate, pretty vine to rest your weary eyes upon.

You can make another pretty thing with as little trouble. Take a saucer and fill it with fresh green moss. Place in the center a pine cone, having first wet it thoroughly. Then sprinkle it thoroughly with grass seed. The moisture will close the cone partially, and in a day or two, the tiny grass spires will appear in all the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. It only wants a plentiful supply of water to be a "thing of beauty" all summer.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

APPLES HALF SWEET AND HALF SOUR.—Mr. S. FORSOM, editor of the Attica Atlas, informs us that last spring he set ten grafts, each graft being made up of two varieties by means of halving the stems and buds and nicely fitting the different parts together. Five of these are living, some having made a growth of seven or eight inches. Mr. F. is confident that he can produce apples having the sweet and sour flavor mixed, but he says he has no expectation of receiving that $100 offered by SOLON ROBINSON, as he does not suppose the fruit will be *exactly* half sweet and half sour or half red and half green, but he believes the different flavors and colors will be distinctly perceptible in one apple.

PRUNING BLACKBERRIES, GRAPES, &C.—(Constant Reader.) It is advisable to prune blackberry bushes during the growing season by clipping off the tops of the young canes to prevent their growing too high and to send the growth into the laterals. The old canes should be cut out late in the fall or early in the spring. Grafting grapes in the vineyard is a very uncertain operation, and not to be recommended except for experimental purposes. The best time is probably early, cutting the cions at the time of grafting.

STRINGS—HOW TO GET THEM.—It is frequently quite as easy to save expense as to earn it, and many strings are wanted about the vineyard, nursery and garden in course of the year. Allow an amateur gardener to tell RURAL readers how to get them cheaply. Go to some junk shop or rag warehouse and buy an old boat bow or stern line, and with a sharp tool cut it in lengths to suit convenience; then untwist it and you will have what is called spun yarn, a most excellent strong string and cheap.—YANKEE.

TRANSPLANTING FULL-GROWN TREES.—Thirty beautiful elms, fully forty feet in height, were removed from their native forests, and replanted in front of the site of Congress Hall at Saratoga, to take the place of the trees destroyed by fire. They are now in full leaf and appear to thrive under this singular treatment. The same thing has has been successfully accomplished in Scotland, also in Paris.

FLOWER FOR A NAME.—"A RURAL Reader," Carmal, Indiana. The flower, forwarded by you for a name, is known among botanists as "Musk Mallow," *Malva Moschata.*

YELLOW BUGS ON GRAPE VINES.—A Subscriber asks, "Will some one inform me through the columns of the RURAL what will exterminate *large yellow bugs* on grape vines?"

DOUBLE FLOWERIG HORSE CHESTNUT.—(B.) You can procure the above named Chestnut of the majority of nurserymen.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

WHILE visiting at the hospitable mansion of Judge BLACKMER of Salisbury, N. C., some months ago, we partook of several dishes which were far more palatable than the "fare" at first-class hotels in Washington, Richmond, &c. The "Southern Pudding" and "Boiled Custard" were decidedly extra, and Mrs. B. having kindly complied with our request to furnish recipes, we take pleasure in offering them to housewives of the RURAL circle—with the assurance that if "Southern institutions," they are good ones and worthy of more general introduction:

SOUTHERN PUDDING.—Two eggs, 2 teacups sugar, 2 cups sweet milk, 4 cups flour, butter the size of a large hen's egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar.

Sauce for Above.—Half cup butter, 1 cup sugar 1 cup wine, 2 tablespoons brandy, a handful of raisins and a little nutmeg.

BOILED CUSTARD.—One quart fresh milk, 6 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 3 tablespoons arrow root or starch, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon butter. Stir together the yolks and sugar; mix the starch with a little milk, and pour it into the remainder of the milk, which must be on the fire boiling. As soon as it thickens, add the yolks and sugar, stirring constantly. Let all boil two or three minutes, and then pour the whole over the well-beaten whites. Flavor to taste.

EDS. RURAL:—I will send a few recipes which I have never seen in the RURAL, and which I know to be good:

TOMATO SOUP.—3 teacups of tomatoes; scald the tomatoes and cut up fine; then pour on 1 quart of boiling water; afterward add 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 pint sweet milk or cream; butter, pepper and salt to taste. Be sure and add the soda before the milk or it will be spoiled. Pour the soup over slices of bread or crackers.

TOMATO CATSUP.—1 peck of ripe tomatoes; cook three hours; then strain through a coarse sieve; scald, and add 3 tablespoons of salt, 2 of cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 1 of Cayenne and 1 of black pepper; when cold add 1 pint of strong vinegar. Bottle, and set in a cool place.

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Take ripe cucumbers, pare them, cut them lengthwise, scrape out the inside, and put them in weak brine three or four days; to 2 quarts vinegar put 4 lbs. sugar, 1 grated nutmeg, a small bunch of cinnamon, a few cloves; press the brine out of the cucumbers, rinse in cold water, and boil in the vinegar until tender and transparent. They make a very nice pickle.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—To 1 dozen ears of corn take 1 cup sweet milk, 1 spoonful sugar, 1 egg, a little salt. Grate off the kernels, or split and cut them off. Bake in the oven.—A FARMER'S WIFE, *Erie Co., N. Y.*

GOOD BLACK INK.—P. H. WILLIAMS, Manlius, sends the following for making black ink:—In 2½ gallons of soft water, hot, dissolve 1 oz. extract of logwood and ½ oz. bicromate of potash. Strain clear from the dregs, and be sure to get good chemicals.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY
DR. NICAISE.
Strong plants ready for delivery by mail from August 15th. Read the Rural and send your orders early.
MARK D. WILLSON, No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 2¾ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $2,00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor, Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT
EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY

DR. NICAISE:

Said to be the LARGEST BERRY known, plants are hardy, vigorous growers, and productive. Fruit of this variety from plants set in September last was exhibited at the Western New York Fruit Growers' Convention held in Rochester on the 27th of last June, which weighed 1¾ ounces and measured 6¾ inches in circumference.

This variety we have imported at a great expense, and will have a fine stock to offer our customers in August and September.

The following are extracts from European Catalogues: "*It is of enormous size, the berries weighing over 1¾ ounces, (nine to the pound,) and early, of a bright red color, very glossy, the flesh white, and of fine quality.*"

This sort has the best characteristics of any we have ever introduced. Orders must be sent in EARLY, as they will only be filled in rotation. ☞ We will furnish plants postage paid, at the following rates:—$1 ₰ plant; $10 ₰ dozen; $75 ₰ 100. Address FROST & CO.,
914-4t Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₰ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₰ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₰ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Father! listen to my prayer,
As I kneel to Thee, to-night,
Gazing on my jewels rare
Slumbering 'neath the moon's pale light.

They are purer than the pearls
Glowing neath the star-lit sea,
Fairer than king's diadems,
Though of priceless wealth they be.

Ask I not a setting rare
For my gems; nor gifted name,
Well I know the thorns of care
Lurk 'mid laurel leaves of fame.

Ask I not for length of days,
Measured out amid earth's tears,
Till the weary traveler prays
Respite from the coming years.

Father! in this holy hour,
As I bend the suppliant knee,
Send thy spirit down in power,
Bend their tender hearts to Thee.

And when death's lone vale they tread,
Jesus! Thou their refuge be;
Thou who of such children said,
"Suffer them to come to me."

Porter, 1867. A. E. H.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE.

Marriage is the first and most ancient of all institutions. As the foundation of society and the family, it is universally observed throughout the globe, no nation having been discovered, however barbarous, which does not celebrate the union of the sexes by ceremony and rejoicing. The abuses of the institution, as polygamy, infidelity and divorce, have in no manner touched its existence, however they may have vitiated its purity.

The condition of women in all countries has afforded a fruitful theme for the observation of the traveler, and the speculations of the philosopher and the novelist. It has been uniformly found that the savage is the tyrant of the female sex, while the position and consideration given to woman is advanced in proportion to the refinement of social life. Under the laws of Lycurgus, Numa, and even later law-givers, the power of the husband over the wife was absolute, sometimes even including the power of life or death. The wife was always defined and treated as a thing, not as a person—the absolute property of her lord. In the earlier ages a man might sell his children or his wife indifferently, and relics of this rude custom still survive, even among nations called civilized and Christian.

In the countries of the East, where polygamy is almost universal, marriage is not the sacred tie which it is held to be in Christian countries. In Persia men marry either for life or for a determinate time. Travelers or merchants commonly apply to the magistrate for a wife during their residence in any place, and the Cadi produces a number of girls for a selection, whom he declares to be honest and healthy. Four wives are permitted to each husband in Persia, and the same number is allowed by the Mohammedan law to the Mussulman.

In Chinese Tartary a kind of male polygamy is practiced, and a plurality of husbands is highly respected. In Thibet it is customary for the brothers of a family to have a wife in common, and they generally live in harmony and comfort with her. Among the Calmucks, the ceremony of marriage is performed on horseback. The girl is first mounted, and permitted to ride off at full speed, when her lover takes a horse and gallops after her. If he overtakes the fugitive she becomes his wife, and the marriage is consummated on the spot. It is said that no instance is known of a Calmuck girl ever being overtaken unless she is really fond of her pursuer.

The Arabs divide their affections between their horses and their wives, and regard the purity of blood in the former quite as much as in their offspring. Polygamy is practiced only by the rich, and divorces are rare. In Ceylon the marriage proposal is brought about by the man first sending to her whom he wishes to become his wife, to purchase her clothes. These she sells for a stipulated sum, generally asking as much as she thinks requisite for them to begin the world with. In the evening he calls on her, with the wardrobe, at her father's house, and they pass the night in each other's company. Next morning, if mutually satisfied, they appoint the day of marriage. They are permitted to separate whenever they please, and so frequently avail themselves of this privilege that they sometimes change a dozen times before their inclinations are wholly suited.

In Hindostan the women have a peculiar veneration for marriage, as it is a popular creed that those females who die virgins are excluded from the joys of paradise. In that precocious country the women begin to bear children at about the age of twelve, some even at eleven. The proximity of the natives of India to the burning sun, which ripens men, as well as plants, at the earliest period in these tropical latitudes, is assigned as the cause. The distinguishing mark of the Hindoo wife is the most profound fidelity, submission and attachment to her husband.

On the banks of the Senegal, and among many African tribes, the matrimonial prize most sought after is abundance of flesh. To obtain corpulence is regarded as the only real comeliness. A female who can move with the aid of two men is but a moderate beauty, while the lady who cannot stir, and is only to be moved on a camel, is esteemed a perfect paragon. Nor is this queer fancy for obesity in women confined to the savages in the torrid zone, since we read in Wraxall's Travels in Russia that "in order to possess any pre-eminent degree of loveliness, a woman must weigh at least two hundred weight." The Empress Elizabeth, and Catharine II, both accounted very fine women, were of this massive kind.

In Italy, matches are made with proverbial levity, and marriage vows, if report speaks truly, are easily broken. Young virgins are systematically bartered and sold by their parents, and young people are married every day who never saw one another before. Concubinage is a constant remedy for these ill-advised and deceitful marriages, and the peculiarly Italian term, *cicisbio*, indicates the indemnity which custom prescribes for the fair sex fettered to husbands unloved.

In France, as has often been remarked, women monopolize all the society and a large share of the business of life. The coffee houses, the theaters, the shops, the cabarets, or drinking shops, are filled with women. Women lord it at all assemblies, and are better informed and more capable managers than men. Marriage is looked upon not so much as a matter of affection as of interest, and the sacredness of the tie is proportionately slender.

Marriage in Sweden is commonly governed wholly by the will of the parents, and is founded upon interest. A stolen match is almost unheard of, and persons of either sex seldom marry before the age of twenty-five or thirty. Divorces are very rare.

Russia appears to be the most preposterous country in Europe in its treatment of women. The nuptial ceremonies, all singular, are based upon the degradation of the female. When the parents have agreed upon the match, the bride is examined by a number of women to see if she has any bodily defect. On her wedding day she is crowned with a garland of wormwood, to denote the bitterness of the marriage state. She is exhorted to be obedient to her husband, and it is a custom in some districts for the newly married wife to present the bridegroom with a whip, in token of submission, and with this he seldom fails to show his authority. In this cold and cruel country, husbands are sometimes known to torture their wives to death without any punishment for the murder. If a woman prove barren, the husband generally prevails on her to retire into a convent and leave him at liberty. If he fails in persuasion, he is permitted to whip her into condescension.

Such is the slavery in which the Muscovites are kept by their parents and guardians, that they are not allowed to dispute any union agreed upon by their elders, however odious or incompatible it may be. This extends so far, that officers in the army are not permitted to marry without the consent of the sovereign, and wives whom they do not want are even sometimes forced upon them.

Whether it be the result of this system of oppression, or of their savage climate, or of the unnatural hot air of the stove-heated apartments, it is certain that a more unlovely race of women than the Russian would be difficult to find. "They want," says an English traveler, "the genuine flavor which only nature can give. That charming firmness and elasticity of flesh, so indispensably requisite to constitute beauty, and so delicious to the touch, exists not among the Russian females, or in very few of them."

We are told of the Aleutian Islanders who form a part of our new Russian American acquisition, that they marry one, two or three wives, as they have the means of supporting them. The bridegroom takes the bride upon trial, and may return her to her parents, should he not be satisfied, but cannot demand his presents back again. No man is allowed to sell his wife without her consent; but he may (and often does) assign her over to another. This custom, it is said, is availed of by the Russian hunters, who take Aleutian women or girls to wife for a time, for a trifling compensation.

No Farmer's Girls now.—Seward Mitchell, Cornville, Me., sends a communication to the Maine Farmer, which goes to show that there are some "old fogies" down east yet. Hear him:—"There are no girls now-a-days; they are nearly all young *ladies*. It is generally thought to be a disgrace to *work*, they must be dressed in silks and satins, and be doing some kind of fine sewing or worthless crocheting. Instead of subscribing for a valuable agricultural or domestic paper, which would be of service to them they are insane in reading Godey's Lady's Book." We judge from this that Mrs. Mitchell is not presistent or punctual in Candleing her man or he would not dare to break out in such manner and style as aforesaid.

Teach the Children.—The celebrated Gerson, although Chancellor of the University of Paris, and the theological leader of the reformatory councils of Pisa and Constance in the early part of the fifteenth century, felt that he had a greater work to do. After taking a prominent part in all the leading questions of the age, he retired to a convent at Lyons, and found his chief delight in the instruction of little children, saying that it was with little children that the reformation of the church should commence. And on his death-bed he sent for the little ones that they might pray for him.

Example for Mothers.—The late Henry Winter Davis said of his mother:—"She was the incarnation of all that is Christian in life and hope, in charity and thought, ready for every good work, herself the example of all she taught." What an example for parents, and especially for *mothers!* The legitimate sphere of woman seems to many to be very humble and obscure. But it is hers to teach and to temper the secret springs of being and of character, and to flash forth her power upon nations and ages, through the *sovereignty over heart and life* she wields in the home circle.

Women are like precious carved works of ivory, nothing is whiter and smoother, and nothing sooner grows yellow.

Choice Miscellany.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEA.

The gray unresting sea,
Adown the bright and belting shore,
Breaking in untold melody,
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,
Since the glad earth's primæval morn,
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,
Momently new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles,
Rich bursts of massive sound upswell,
Ringing along dim-lighted aisles
With spirit-trancing spell;

So on the surf-white strand,
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise,
Like voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times in thunder notes,
The booming billows shoreward surge;
By times a silver laugh infloats;
By times, a low soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,
Listing the wordless anthem rise;
Discords are drowned in the great flow
Of Nature's Harmonies.

Men change, and "cease to be,"
And empires rise and grow and fall;
But the weird music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

That mystic song shall last
Till Time itself no more shall be;
Till seas and shores away have pass'd,
Lost in eternity. [*Once a Week.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SELF-RELIANCE vs. HOME INFLUENCE.

It was only a few days ago as I was traveling in the northern portion of a county in Southeastern Missouri, that I fell in company with a young man who was, as it happened, intent on visiting a cave that I had traveled many miles to see. Our horses jogged along together as we conversed on matters of general interest that suggested themselves from our surroundings. I could not help observing with interest my new companion. We entered the cave with others, each bearing a torch. Every passageway opened into new beauties, and we were more than delighted with our visit into the bowels of the earth, so cool and refreshing in contrast with the heated atmosphere at the surface. On returning I noticed many beautiful specimens that my friend had brought out with him. Desiring to know something of him I ventured to ask him, "Are you not from the East?"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"What part?"

"New York."

"How long have you been a resident of the county?"

"Quite two years."

"May I ask your business?"

"In chivalric parlance, I am a —— Yankee schoolmaster."

"How have you succeeded since you have been here?" I asked.

"Very well."

"Have you visited other parts of the West?"

"Yes, sir, the North-west. I graduated at Genesee College when twenty-one, in 1862, remained at home one year, and being surrounded by such influences that led me to believe I would lose all I had gained, I started rather independently West. During one year, having obtained a general knowledge of the part I visited, a few very valuable practical lessons, and tested my own power of endurance and self-reliance, I returned again. Believing that my wild oats were all sown, I concluded to settle down on a farm, a business I had little taste for, merely to please my father, who held the "loaf," as he styled it, under his own arm. I married, became harnessed to my task, forgot the past, and determined to live for the future. I found my task only promising in manual labor. I had struck the wrong lead. It was not long in being made manifest that I possessed tendencies that were being totally destroyed by my newly chosen field of labor. These brought again into exercise those home influences that were besetting sins to me, and I resisted them. To my surprise, one day my father (worth several thousand dollars) generously offered me the pay of a common farm laborer for my time, and would take off my hands what I had actually bought for the farm and what he had given me, consisting of a cow and calf and six sheep, and assume control of all he had transferred to me. To his surprise I immediately accepted his offer, and within two weeks started for Missouri with my wife and a very limited amount of greenbacks. I had traveled perhaps eight hundred miles, paid two physicians' bills and lay sick for a time at a friend's in the grand old Prairie State. Leaving my wife as soon as I was able, I continued my journey, landing at last in a city on the west bank of the Mississippi with a dollar and ten cents in my pocket—all I had in the world. Since then, laboring with the powers God had given me, seeking such labor as was consistent with my taste, and assisted by my wife, now sleeping in death, I have been enabled to secure a very honorable position with the comfortable salary of thirteen hundred dollars per year. When I found labor I was quite willing to begin, receiving less than six bits [shillings] per day.

"Where is your home?" I asked.

"All the home that is left to me is in ——, where I buried the only one that ever made it happy. I am here doubtless by the same motive that led you here. While in the discharge of my duties I am very fond of observing God's wondrous works; hence you saw me in the cave searching for these beautiful specimens of stalactitic carbonate of lime.

"Will you remain a citizen of our State?"

"Yes; tears and suffering have endeared it to me. The golden bowl of sympathy is broken, and I can only think well of them. I wish now only to become a worthy and obedient servant of my newly adopted State."

At this we parted. I saw by the sad and hopeful expression deeply written upon his face, that may be there were other sorrows known only to Him that knoweth all things. I had not misjudged. Business led me the same evening to where my new-found friend was to lecture. I entered the hall and for more than an hour with many others, listened to him. I had heard other men often, but I confess I never was more agreeably entertained. The conversation at the cave, the convictions of duty, the unpretentious manner, the freedom, the cogent power of expression, together with my surroundings, led me to reflect upon the past and future of the young man who stood at the desk before me. I then felt the full force of those "home influences" he referred to in the morning's conversation. Although I believe they were fast consuming the best blood of his soul, I felt glad that he was here. I thought how little his father or mother knew of the powers that were slumbering within him. What a precious possession and strength he would have been to them in their old age had they only fully appreciated his true worth. Home influences lost to them a noble and worthy son. He can only think well of them. We have gained him, and his sterling worth will be felt among us. His sad face, his positive, though generous principles, and his indomitable energy, will carry him, as his words attest, to positions that will afford a noble contrast with the effect of those wrecking "home influences" that drove him to us. G. W. A.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., July, 1867.

THE WEST IN OUR FUTURE.

The political importance of the West cannot be overstated. It already wields a large part of the Republican power of the country, and it will not be many years before we shall look to the millions near the Mississippi to crystalize into laws the hopes and aspirations which freighted the Mayflower. The South has as yet shown no political characteristics. There is no party there whose principles can be reckoned as forces for the future. The ideas of the people are chaotic. We believe that by the introduction of Northern educational institutions they will sometime grow into that radical love of liberty which is to be the bulwark of the nation; but to-day we are not sure of their future. The States that lie between the James River, the Hudson River and the great Illinois prairies, are full of political theories unsound and unsafe. Too timid to confirm by law whatever is right in morals, too much bound by commercial interests to be radical in their thinking and voting, loaded down with the debris of that kind of democracy which thought twice before it struck a blow for the tottering Government, it will for a long while stand neutral in the great political contests that are coming. But the Far West, with its large farms and its large-hearted men and women, its immense number of Germans and Scandinavians, who bring with them to their homes the fresh, beautiful love of liberty which compelled them to leave the old world, if we can only plant in its midst the school-houses and churches, the lyceums and the presses, which have been the moulding influences of the East, can always be relied upon to stand firm for that justice between man and man, and for those rights and privileges which enable the poorest born to reach and hold the highest office within the people's gift. Nothing is more evident than this, that New England and the West will write the next page of American history. —*Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.*

Literature in Germany.—The periodicals of Germany, including the German provinces of Austria and Switzerland, in 1866, numbered 2,957 journals; of these, 747 were political, and 2,210 non-political journals. By way of comparison, it may be stated that the total number of journals in France is 1,771, of which 336 are political, and 1,435 non-political. The total number of those in England is 2,064, of which 1,527 are newspapers, and 437 magazines, showing that in this respect Germany occupies the first rank among European nations. The greatest establishments for printing are in Saxony, in which State one-third of all German books, and nearly all the popular illustrated works and journals, are published.

We hear it not seldom said that ignorance is the mother of admiration. A falser word was never spoken, and hardly a more mischievous one; for it seems to imply that this healthiest exercise of the mind rests, for the most part, on a deceit and illusion, and that with better knowledge it would cease. For once that ignorance leads us to admire that which, with fuller insight, we should perceive to be a common thing, and one demanding therefore no such tribute from us, a hundred, nay a thousand times, it prevents us from admiring that which is admirable indeed.—*Trench.*

Value of Character.—Colonel Chartres, who was the most notorious rascal in the world, and who had by all sorts of crimes amassed immense wealth, sensible of the disadvantages of a bad character, was once heard to say, that "he would give ten thousand pounds for a character, because he should get a hundred thousand pounds by it." Is it possible, then, that an honest man can neglect what a wise rogue would purchase so dear?

In spite of the assertions of human pride, the operations of science are limited. The electric telegraph, that triumph of science, cannot communicate ordinary intelligence to a fool.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORIES.

My heart is full of memories
This quiet summer night,
Sweet memories of "long ago,"
When youth and hopes were bright.
Oh, olden, golden schooldays;
To-night they seem to be
So present, and so real,
That I almost think I see
The living forms of loved ones,—
Seem to clasp once more their hands,—
Seem to mingle, carefree, happy,
With the dear old friendly bands.
How the sleighs sped down the hillside,
And the gleaming snow balls flew;
In those merry, merry winters
When the happy years were new.
But the dear old band is scattered;
And Virginia's bloodstained shore
Holds some we loved and cherished
In those *diamond* days of yore.
And some of that bright, joyous band
Have sought the land of gold;
Others are 'mong the rocky peaks,
Of mountains grand and old.
Fair, gentle, sweet-voiced Marian,
The purest of us all,
Long years ago we laid her down
Wrapped in the shroud and pall.
Oh nevermore, while journeying here
'Mid mingled joy and pain,
Shall we fondly meet the friendly clasp
Of those dear hands again.
But let us keep the mem'ries bright,
That cling around the past,
And trust that in the far home-land,
We all may meet at last.

Farm Home, E. Bloomfield. Fannie W. J.

THE TRUE VICTORY.

Victory over self is victory over the world. It is not the outward enemy, but the traitor within, that storms or undermines the citadel of spiritual life. Alas, that the gates are so often unbarred for the hosts of evil to enter! Alas, that the soul should so easily surrender, and suffer itself to be laid waste! As in the conflicts of nations, the conquering army reënforces its own strength by the munitions of war taken from the vanquished foe, so does the victorious soul gather new forces from every temptation.

Yet the victory is gained—not by self-confidence and spiritual pride, but by humility and self-abnegation. The humble soul alone is truly strong, and safe from fall. What outward power can abuse him who, while he reverences the nature God has given him, still is lowly in his own eyes, "esteeming others better than himself?" What circumstances or condition of life can be adverse to him whose will is merged in the will of God? To him the tide of life flows "like a broad river's peaceful might," through sunshine and through storm, bearing steadily on its appointed course. His abundant peace is not stoicism. He is still a being of smiles and tears—tenderly alive to the joys of human sympathy, both in giving and receiving the blessed charities of life. At leisure from internal strife, he has a word of courage for the tempted, comfort for the sorrowing, reproof for the hardened sinner, hope for the penitent.—*Monthly Religious Magazine.*

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

God doth chequer his providences, white and black, as the pillar of cloud had its light side and dark. Look on the light side of thy estate; who looks on the dark side of a landscape? Suppose thou art cast in a lawsuit, there is the dark side; yet thou hast some land left, there is the light side. Thou hast sickness in thy body, there is the dark side; but grace in thy soul, there is the light side. Thou has a child taken away, there is the dark side; thy husband lives, there is the light side. God's providences in this life are various, represented by those speckled horses among the myrtle trees, which were the red and white, (Zach. 1, 8;) mercies and afflictions are interwoven; God doth speckle his work. Oh, saith one, I want such a comfort; but weigh all thy mercies in the balance, and that will make thee content. Look on the light side of your condition, and then all your discontent will easily be dispersed; do not pore upon your losses, but ponder upon your mercies. What! wouldst thou have no cross at all? Why should one man think to have all good things, when he himself is good but in part? Wouldst thou have no evil about thee, who hast so much evil in thee? Thou art not fully sanctified in this life, how then thinkest thou to be fully satisfied? Never look for perfection of contentment till there be perfection of grace.—*Watson.*

THE LIFE WE NEED.

It is interesting to observe, that while the saints of old appealed simply to God through his revealed attributes—his mercy, his faithfulness, his goodness which endureth forever—it is upon God manifested in the flesh, in the fact of our Lord's life, and the relations which that life has established, that the apostles found their claim. They rest not so much upon what God is, as what he has become to men, their neighbor in Christ Jesus, and as such bound, as an old divine says, to love them even as himself. And if it has become hard for believers to recognize the fact of their living membership with Christ and with each other, let us seek more earnestly for the light which makes these relations manifest. (1 John 1: 7.) We shall not find it in the phosphorescence of any dead man's candle. Exhalations from the tombs, though they be the tombs of saint and martyr, give but an uncertain glimmer; for it is not galvanic, but organic life we need, and this is not to be obtained by descending into the past to touch the ashes of even a prophet's bones.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

[Continued from page 252.]

If poor Mr. Barly had done it on purpose, his ruin could not have been more complete and ingenious. When his affairs came to be looked into, and his liabilities had been met, it was found that an immense fortune had been muddled away, and that scarcely anything would be left but a small furnished cottage, which had been given for her life to an old aunt just deceased, and which reverted to Fanny, her godchild, and the small sum which still remained in the three-per-cents, of which mention has been made, and which could not be touched until Belle, the youngest of three daughters, should come of age.

After two or three days of miserable confusion,—during which the machine which had been set going with so much trouble still revolved once or twice with the force of its own impetus, the butler answering the bell, the footman bringing up the coals, the cook sending up the dinner as usual, suddenly everything collapsed, and the great mass of furniture, servants, human creatures, animals, carriages, business and pleasure engagements, seemed overthrown together in a great struggling mass, panting and bewildered, and trying to get free from the confusion of particles that no longer belonged to one another.

First, the cook packed up her things and some nice damask tablecloths and napkins, a pair of sheets, and Miss Barly's umbrella, which happened to be hanging in the hall; then the three ladies drove off with their father to the cottage, where it was decided they should go to be out of the way of any unpleasantness. He had no heart to begin again, and was determined to give up the battle. Belle sat with her father on the back seat of the carriage, looking up into his face a little wistfully, and trying to be as miserable as the others. She could not help it,—a cottage in the country, ruin, roses, novelty, clean chintzes instead of damask, a little room with mignonette, cocks crowing, had a wicked, morbid attraction for her which she could not overcome. She had longed for such a life when she had gone down to stay with the Ogdens at Farmborough last month, and had seen several haystacks and lovely little thatched cottages, where she felt she would have liked to spend the rest of her days; one in particular had taken her fancy, with dear little latticed windows, and a pigeon-cote, and two rosy little babies with a kitten toddling out from the ivy porch; but a great rough-looking man had come up in a slouched wide-awake and frightened Emily Ogden so much that she had pulled Belinda away in a hurry.....but here a sob from Fanny brought Belle back to her place in the barouche.

Anna felt she must bear up, and nerved herself to the effort. Upon her the blow fell more heavily than upon any of the others. Indignant, injured, angry with her father, furious with the managers, the directors, the shareholders, the secretary, the unfortunate company, with the Bankruptcy Court, the Ogdens, the laws of fate, the world in general, with Fanny for sobbing, and with Belle for looking placid, she sat blankly staring out of the window as they drove past the houses where they had visited, and where she had been entertained an honored guest; and now—she put the hateful thought away—bankrupt, disgraced! Her bonnet was crushed in, she did not say a word, but her face looked quite fierce and old, and frightened Fanny into fresh lamentations. These hysterics had been bro't on by the sight of Emily Ogden driving by in the new barouche. This was quite too much for her poor friend's fortitude. "Emily will drop us, I know she will," sobbed Fanny. "O, Anna! will they ever come and ask us to their Thursday luncheon parties any more?"

"My children," said Mr. Barly, with a placid groan, pulling up the window, we are disgraced; we can only hide our heads away from the world. Do not expect that any one will ever come near us again." At which announcement Fanny went off into new tears and bewailings. As for the kind, bewildered, weak-headed, soft-hearted littman, he had been so utterly worn out, harrassed, worried, and wearied of late, that it was almost a relief to him to think that this was indeed the case. He sat holding Belle's hand in his, stroking and patting it, and wondering that people so near London did not keep the roads in better repair. "We must be getting near our new abode," said he at last almost cheerfully.

"You speak as if you were glad of our shame, papa," said Anna, suddenly turning round upon him.

"O, hush!" cried Belle, indignantly. Fortunately the coachman stopped at this moment on a spot a very long way off from Capulet Square; and, leaning from his seat, asked if it was that there little box across the common.

"O, what a sweet little place!" cried Belinda. But her heart rather sank as she told this dreadful story.

Myrtle Cottage was a melancholy little tumbledown place, looking over Dumbleton Common, which they had been crossing all this time. It was covered with stucco, cracked and stained and mouldy. There was a stained glass window, which was broken. The veranda wanted painting. From outside it was evident that the white muslin curtains were not so fresh as they might have been. There was a little garden in front, planted with durable materials. Even out of doors, in the gardens in the suburbs, the box edges, the laurel bushes, and the fusty old jasmines, are apt to look shabby in time if they are never renewed. A certain amount of time and money might, perhaps, have made Myrtle Cottage into a pleasant little habitation; but (judging from appearances) its last inhabitants seemed to have been in want of both these commodities. Its helpless new occupants were not likely to have much of either to spare. A little dining-room, with glass-drop candlesticks and a rickety table, and a print of a church and a dissenting minister on the wall. A little drawing-room, with a great horsehair sofa, a huge round table in the middle of the room, and more glass-drop candlesticks, also a small work-table of glass over faded worsted embroidery. Four little bed-rooms, mousey, musty, snuffy, with four-posts as terrific as any they had left behind, and a small black dungeon for a maid servant. This was the little paradise which Belle had been picturing to herself all along the road, and at which she looked round half sighing, half dismayed. Their bundles, baskets, blankets, were handed in, and a cart full of boxes had arrived. Fanny's parrot was shrieking at the top of his voice on the narrow landing.

"What fun!" cried Belinda sturdily, instantly setting to work to get things in some order, while Fanny lay exhausted upon the horsehair sofa; and Anna, in her haughtiest tones, desired the coachman to drive home, and stood watching the receding carriage until it had dwindled away into the distance,—coachman, hammercloth, bay horses, respectability, and all. When she re-entered the house, the parrot was screeching still, and Martha, the under house-maid,—now transformed into a sort of extract of butler, footman, lady's maid, and cook,—was frying some sausages, of which the vulgar smell pervaded the place.—[To be continued.

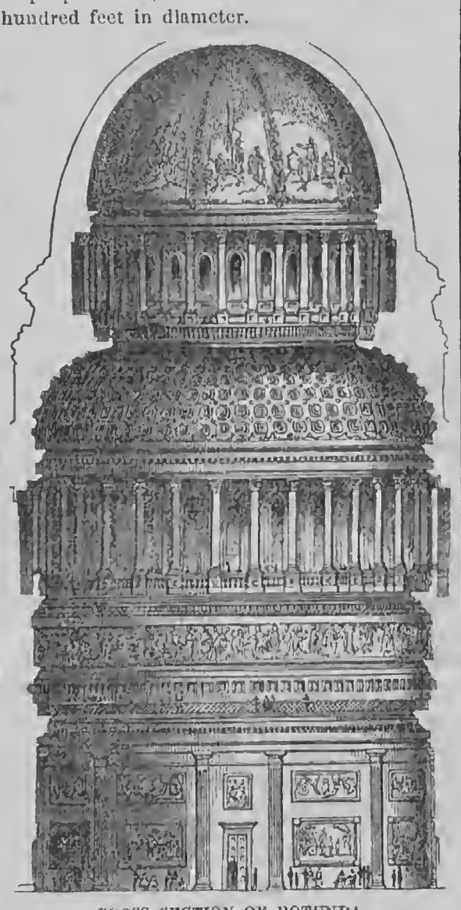
THE richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite!

Various Topics.

THE DOME AND ROTUNDA

OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM Arlington Heights, miles away to the west, from the Navy yard as far distant eastward, or from any part of the wide city, the great dome of the capitol is in sight,—a wonder to those who have never seen it, as great a wonder to those who see it daily. Go up the broad Pennsylvania Avenue toward the south-east and it is in full sight. Stop at the entrance of the capitol grounds, stand by one of the open gates, look up the broad slope of rising walks and grassy terrace, higher up, over fountains and trees there it is, in its noble symmetry, four hundred feet above you,—over three hundred feet from basement to the crowning image of LIBERTY, the rest is the rise from your standing place. Go up the paved walk, with rippling water, and flashing fountains, and flowers, and the grateful shade of tall trees on either side and above you, up a long flight of stone steps to reach the top of the grassy terrace, stop a moment to see the hundreds of gold fish, in the water tank, on up another flight to reach the entrance of the basement, still up the solid stairs, now marble, to a swinging door yielding to the motion of the hand, pass through, and you are in the Rotunda—the great circular-room beneath the dome, of which our engraving gives a sectional view. There may be hundreds of people there, but no crowd. It is about a hundred feet in diameter.



CROSS SECTION OF ROTUNDA.

Large pictures are on its walls, some of them excellent, others *not*. The "Departure of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower" is the best. The wife of MILES STANDISH is a figure and face of wondrous beauty, yet simple, natural, womanly. Besides these pictures are rich carvings, historic busts in stone, and the exquisite fitness of architectural device and proportion—panels, pilasters, entablatures, the grand arch of the dome, so strong yet so self-sustaining, and almost two hundred feet above, the great fresco painting by BRUMIDI, an Italian,—heathenish and allegorical its design, which is much criticised, but beautiful in its coloring and effect.

Still above is the smaller dome with the lantern, and crowning that the bronze "LIBERTY," colossal yet not seeming so, in its lofty place.

LIBERTY.

Ample windows in the dome send down light, and on special occasions at night, the blaze of a thousand gas lights makes the great Rotunda seem like some brilliant place of pageantry in an enchanted land.

Although both the east and west sides of the Capitol have their stairways and porticos, architecturally the east is *the* front. The ground on that side is level, and at fit distance one has a fine view of the noble front, seven hundred and fifty feet of stairways, and pillars, and statues, and long ranges of noble windows with their exquisite ornaments of carved marble, and the majestic dome over the center.

A beautiful square some acres in extent is on the east side, and in its center the colossal figure of Washington, of which we give an excellent view.

The half-nude old Roman style of drapery gives one a little chill, grateful enough in August, but it is a grand figure. The little Indian figures at the corners of the chair are delicately chiseled.

COLLEGE AND OTHER LACONIC WRITING.

THE Portland (Me.) Press tells of a letter from THEODORE TILTON to the students of Bates' College in regard to giving an address at their Commencement in July. It was laconic, as follows: "New York, May, 1867, Yes. THEODORE TILTON;" but it took some time to know whether the central word was *yes* or *no*, or NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

This letter would go with one written by a President of a Michigan Railroad to a farmer on the line, directing him to move his barn that a new track might be laid over the site. The agreement had been previously made, and the farmer knew what the letter was for, but could not read it. Going to Detroit soon, he showed it to the conductor on the cars as a pass, who, seeing the signature, supposed all right, and *the letter served as a free pass all the year.*

These recall an English correspondence, laconic, but clear to the parties:

A father and son were coal-dealers in different ports. The father had bought a lot of coal at the port where the son was, and sent to have it shipped aboard his vessel at the dock. We give the correspondence:

DEAR SON—; YOUR FATHER.

The answer was—

DEAR FATHER—: YOUR SON.

Semi-colon,—see my coal on. Colon,—coal on.

Here's another: An actress, not of the highest standing, had a graceless son. He writes:—"Dear Mother, I'm in jail;" and she replies—"Dear Son, So am I."

Short and pithy, indeed!

TYRANNY OF HABIT.

IN 1866 a lady sent for a physician to see her husband. He was highly esteemed, at ease in wealth, and had no special disease, but no strength, appetite or enjoyment. The physician frankly told the wife that her husband was the victim of long and incessant stimulation by liquor. Not drunkenness, but to such degree that he could not live three months unless the habit was broken. She told him, and his answer was, "I can't do it." He died a victim, too weak to be saved by friends, family or fortune.

In 1825, when yellow fever raged in New Orleans, nearly 5,000 drinkers died before a temperance man was taken. In the same year, when cholera swept off one in sixty at Albany, but one in twenty-five hundred strictly temperate were taken. Let our habits be *good*, and their power will be freedom, lifting *up*, never tyranny, dragging *down*.

A WISE GENEROSITY.

THEODORE S. FAXTON, Esq., of Utica, who is largely interested in some manufacturing establishments in that city, is about to do a handsome thing for the benefit of the operatives. His plan is to erect a fine building in the western part of the city, near the cotton mills, at a cost of about $20,000, which shall be exclusively their own, to contain a suitable Hall for lectures, with Reading-Room, Library, and all such arrangements needful to mental and moral improvement. It is designed to make it a place far more attractive than the grog shop, and so, not only improve the condition of those who frequent it, but perchance also save some from utter ruin. It is a wise and noble work, and will long stand, we trust, a suitable monument to the sagacity and liberality of the founder.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM PERFUME.—The first perfumes were obtained by a combustion of aromatic woods and gums, (hence the name perfunum, "through smoke,") and the first use primitive nations made of them was to offer them on the altars erected to their gods, perhaps with the mystic idea that their prayers would reach them sooner wafted on the blue wreaths of smoke, or for the less poetic purpose of counteracting the smell of the flesh burned in their sacrifices. Modern incense derives its sweet balsamic smell from benzoin (Styrox benzoin) which also formed one of the chief ingredients in pastiles and fumigating powder.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FROM a lecture on the "Method of Studying Zoology," by T. H. HUXLEY, F. R. S., LL. D., before the science classes of South Kensington, England, we extract some views which are significant of the great changes going on:

"Modern civilization rests on physical science; take away her gifts to our own country and our position among the leading nations of the world is gone to-morrow. The whole of modern thought is steeped in science; it has made its way into the works of our best poets, and even the mere man of letters, who affects to ignore and despise science, is unconsciously impregnated with her spirit, and indebted for his best products to her methods. I believe that the greatest intellectual revolution mankind has yet seen is slowly taking place by her agency. She is teaching the world that the ultimate court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority; she is teaching it to estimate the value of evidence; she is creating a firm and living faith in the existence of immutable moral and physical laws, perfect obedience to which is the highest possible aim of the intelligent being.

But of all this your old stereotyped system of education takes no note. Physical science, its methods, its problems, and its difficulties will meet the poorest boy at every turn, and yet we educate him in such a manner that he shall enter the world as ignorant of the existence of the methods and facts of science as the day he was born. The modern world is full of artillery, and we turn out our children to do battle in it, equipped with the shield and sword of the ancient gladiator.

Posterity will cry shame on us if we do not remedy this deplorable state of things. Nay, if we live twenty years our own consciences will cry shame on us. The only remedy is to make physical science an integral part of primary education. I should look upon the day when every schoolmaster was a center of genuine, however rudimentary, scientific knowledge, as an epoch in the history of the country.

Let me entreat you, as teachers, to remember my last words; mere book-learning in physical science is a delusion and a sham—what you teach, you must first know, and real knowledge of science means personal acquaintance with the facts, be they few or many.

MAGNETIC LIGHT.

SOME great and very extraordinary discoveries have recently been made in England in connection with magnetic batteries, which render it probable that magnetic light will eventually be used for illuminating our cities. It is stated that all that is required for the perfect illumination of a large city is a tower tall enough to project the light to every portion of it, and strong enough to stand the concussion of the powerful wheel machinery employed. The expense is trifling; and the light is said to be so intense that when brought to bear in full force on a piece of metal at a distance of fifty yards it fused it completely. We suggest that the "full force" be used only in the winter season, when this newly-discovered light will undoubtedly not only put an end to the extortionate demands of the gas companies, but bring down the price of coal in a wonderful degree.

AMERICAN FEET.

A LATE number of the New York Hyde and Leather Journal notices a few of the differences in the shape of the pedal extremities of people in various sections of the country. Shoes made for one locality are not adapted for all. For instance, a broad shoe, wide in the shank, is best adapted to the Eastern trade, a narrow sole meeting with but little favor. Rhode Island, though the smallest State in the Union, can boast of some of the biggest feet that ever trod soleleather. The Middle States require slimmer shoes and higher in the instep than the East. The instep grows higher as we progress southward, commencing with Virginia, and the foot shorter and more plump. Rarely, at the North, does a full-grown man wear less than a No. 6, running up in the scale of sizes to No. 11, but at the South many a full-sized man wears fours and fives, and seldom over nines.

THE SILK PLANT.—The Department of State, at Washington has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery had recently been made in Peru of the silk plant. Preparations were being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, and seed small and easily separated from the fiber. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy is said to be unsurpassed.

ANTHRACITE COAL SUPPLY.—Our anthracite coal fields cover some 740 square miles and some 10,000,000 tons are mined yearly. With the prospective increase of demand, and our wasteful use, the Scientific American estimates the supply will be gone in 180 years. Our bituminous coal fields cover 206,469 square miles, and ere the anthracite supply is gone science must step in and master some new mystery of nature's laws to give a substitute, probably better still. The English are discussing the possible failure of their mines, as their area is but a *seventeenth* of ours.

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER NINE.

SEAL OF OHIO.

IN 1788 forty-seven persons, from New England settled at Marietta on the wild bank of the beautiful Ohio river, and soon after some Pennsylvanians stopped near Cincinnati, and some French emigrants near Gallipolis. From this small beginning in the forest grew the great State with its cities and railroads, and rich farms, and schools, and churches.

In 1802 Ohio was made a State of the Union, and had a population in 1860 of 2,339,511. Its area is about 40,000 square miles. Along the Ohio river are broken hills. On the Miami and other rivers are rich lands, finely cultivated. The level lands in the northern part feed many cows, and a great deal of cheese and butter is made. Corn and wheat are produced in large quantities. The north-eastern part of the State is called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, as it formerly was owned by Connecticut, and is settled mostly by New England people.

The seal, with a flat-boat, herds of cattle, and men in the forest, tells of the occupations of the early settlers.

SEAL OF INDIANA.

In 1702 a few French settled at Vincennes, but in 1763 there were very few people in the great forests or on the prairies of the territory. In 1816 Indiana was made a State and has since reached to a population of 1,340,428, in 1860. It has an area of 33,809 square miles. Along the Ohio there are broken hills, but most of the State is rolling or level, and the greater part was covered by heavy forests. The Wabash Valley and other river valleys are very rich, and yield vast quantities of corn. On the northern border are beautiful prairies interspersed with groves and lakes. Fruit grow finely, and the natural wealth of the soil is great. Coal is found in the central or western part, and manufactures of wool, &c., are growing important.

Its seal, with the buffalo on the prairie, the woodman and emigrant wagon, calls up the pioneer life.

SEAL OF ILLINOIS.

In 1682, LA SALLE, a Frenchman of great energy, came from Canada and founded Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in the center of the State. But the number of settlers increased slowly, as they were far away from other white people. In 1809 there were less than 10,000 people in the territory. In 1818 Illinois was made a State, and has since been rapidly settled, its population in 1860 reaching to 1,711,951, on an area of 55,405 square miles. The center of the State, or rather the larger part of it, is a series of broad and rich prairies, most of them not marshy, but gently rolling and very productive of grain, as well as fit to pasture great herds of cattle. There are forests and rich bottom lands on the rivers, and the southern part is more hilly and has more trees. As the prairies are settled and trees planted for shelter from the winds, and for orchards, they are very pleasant.

The seal has an eagle on a rock, emblem of the stability of the Union, and the steamboat, and reaping machine on the broad prairie.

THE WORD WITHOUT THE BLOW.

I REMEMBER when a boy how one of our neighbors always excited wonder, by his manner of driving his oxen. There was none of the loud shouting and hallooing, the flourishing and cracking of whips, that I was accustomed to see in others; but he walked quietly by their side, or rode in his seat, never raising his voice above his usual tone, never speaking a second time; but whether he wished them to advance or stop, turn to the right hand or the left, he gave the appropriate word, as he would speak to you or me; and what most of all upset my ideas of the requisites of a teamster was, they always obeyed him. Whether the load was light or heavy, whether hauling stones or uprooting stumps, 'twas all the same; they girded their stout necks to the yoke with a right good will, as though they had found a master for whom "duty was a pleasure and a law."

THE surgeon may heal a bodily wound, but what balm can bind up the bite of a slanderous tongue? Robbery may be recompensed by restitution; but how can you ever make amends to the man you have traduced? Remember it as a truth, that not all the wealth you have in the world can wipe away the wrong you have done in such a case.

Two First-Class Journals for $3.50.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

(The Leading Weekly of its Class—Price $3.00 a Year,)

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THE MARYLAND FARMER,

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THE Publishers of the above-named popular Journals have made an arrangement by which both can be furnished at about the price of one. Farmers, Planters, Stock Growers, Horticulturists, &c., in the North and South, East and West, will please note the offer,—remembering that now is a favorable time to subscribe, as a new Half Volume begins with July. The RURAL is a National Journal, adapted to the whole country, and the FARMER, though mainly devoted to Southern Agriculture and Interests, may be read with profit in all parts of the Union. No better investment can be made in Rural and Family Reading than by subscribing for these Journals,—both of which will be sent one year *(when ordered together)* for only $3.50.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 3, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

IT is said the President will issue a proclamation warning all persons against engaging in unlawful expeditions to Mexico.

The President thinks of calling the five military District Commanders from the South to Washington, to consult on their best action.

Clerks in the Treasury Department are to stop work at three P. M. instead of four o'clock.

Rumors of Sheridan's contemplated removal are pronounced unfounded.

The ram Stonewall, sold to Japan, will start out the 5th of August.

The statement of the Public Debt will show a decrease for the month of over $2,000,000.

Gen. Rousseau goes to Washington Territory and Walrussia in command of that department.

The Treasury Department are soon to issue fifteen cent notes.

The Surratt trial still goes on, occupied mostly with efforts by the defense to invalidate testimony of witnesses.

So much of the international postage law with Great Britain as refers to newspapers, books or pamphlets, begins October 1st; the rest Jan. 1st.

Generals Sherman and Terry are appointed by the President members of the Indian Commission, completing the list.

Testimony in the Surratt case closed the 27th; the arguments were yet to be made by counsel.

Two of the Indian Commissioners start West, and will be joined by Gen. Sherman and others, on their way to the Plains to hold a Council with the Kiowas and Camanches on war and peace.

From the South.

GENERAL CARLIN reports officially that at Franklin, Tenn., a colored Loyal League were fired on while peacefully walking in procession, and 27 wounded. They returned the fire, killing and wounding several.

The tobacco crop in Kentucky is about two-thirds an average one.

Cholera at Memphis is decreasing. It prevails on some Arkansas plantations, a planter near Helena losing 25 hands.

The corn crop in Arkansas promises largely, full two-thirds of lands planted being in cereals.

At Memphis the Radical and Conservative Committees mutually agree to discourage violence at the elections. Sixty delegates to a Republican State Convention met at Columbia, S. C., the 24th. The proceedings were orderly. At Rogersville, East Tennessee, the 23d, at a Conservative meeting, a riot occurred in which it is alleged Emerson Etheridge was shot at. Both parties were armed, firing took place, a white and black man were killed, and several badly wounded. Mr. Etheridge was interrupted in his speech by Tom King, a Radical, and hard words passed between them.

In a riot at a political meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., addressed by Gen. Blair, two negroes wounded, but the police and Freedmen's Bureau agent stopped further trouble.

Brownlow's militia are going to various points in Middle and Western Tennessee.

It is reported from Washington that General Meade may succeed Sheridan.

From the West.

A NUMBER of the officers of the steamer McGill at St. Louis from the Missouri, report 150 Sioux Indians attacking peaceful Indians and stampeding Government horses from Fort Stephenson. Fifty-two cases and seven deaths of cholera at Forts Harker and Hays on the Plains. Immense deposits of tin ore have been found in Madison county, Mo., near Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, said to be the largest in the world.

A courier from Fort Gibson, on the Plains, comes to Leavenworth for medical supplies for cholera, which is among civilians, Indians and freedmen, but not the troops. It is decreasing at Fort Harker. The Kiowa Indians south of the Arkansas are committing outrages. The Indians have virtual possession of the Pacific Railroad route from Fort Saunders to Fort Bridger.

FROM CANADA.—A Commissioner of the Imperial Government left Montreal the 26th for the Northwest to organize a Colonial Government and facilitate settlement near the Pacific, to counterbalance our acquisition of Russian America. It is privately rumored that Rev. J. McMahon and other Fenian prisoners, may be released.

Latest European News.

BISMARCK'S official organ at Berlin denies the truth of recent reports on the probability of a war.

By a Russian Imperial Ukase all Governmental distinction between Russia and Poland is obliterated, and Poland is a province of the Empire.

The French Government forbids the Russian Railroad Loan being offered in Paris.

Great preparations are making at Vienna for the Sultan's reception.

The Austrian frigate Nouvia has sailed from Trieste for Vera Cruz for Maximilian's body.

The British House of Commons has passed the bill abolishing church rates.

Sir Morton Petos' liabilities are stated at $45,000,000; his assets at $1,000,000.

Omar Pasha reports the Cretan insurrection suppressed, and war on the island ended.

The Prime Minister of Italy has offered to garrison Rome against the threatened attack of the party of action under Garabaldi and Mazzini.

London capitalists show much caution as the feeling grows that a war between France and Prussia is imminent.

A private dispatch from Berlin says the general opinion there is that the war will come, and Prussia is actively preparing.

The Sultan of Turkey was at Vienna the 27th. The Empress Eugenie visited the U S. Steamer Colorado at Cherbourgh, and expressed herself highly pleased. Napoleon gave a State Dinner the 28th to Admiral Farragut. The Moniteur denied that Napoleon urges Prussia to surrender a part of Schleswig to the Danes.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of Eastern New York Sons of Temperance met the 24th ult. at Saratoga. They report 204 subordinate divisions with 16,000 members and 5,000 lady visitors—an increase of 5,000 members in the quarter. A resolve was passed to hold a public meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, in October. Also, requesting the Constitutional Convention to submit to the people at the next election a separate section of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquors as a beverage, and urging the enforcement of the prohibitory provisions of the present law.

FROM NEW YORK.—About a month ago Rufus Lord, the victim in the Lord bond-robbery, received $1,400,000 of the stolen bonds from an unknown source. It seems they were sent him from J. G. King & Co., who had them from Baring Brothers, London, who took them of a London lawyer, who had them from the guilty party, still secret. The weekly report of deaths by Dr. Harris, in the last week of June shows 153 deaths less than the average of the same week for six years. No signs of cholera or any epidemic disease.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE death of Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, leaves no vacancy to fill, as the number of Judges has been reduced by Congress.

THE total amount of beet sugar produced in the world is reported to be about 2,800,000 tons annually. France is the chief grower of beet sugar, and a small amount is raised in the United States.

FORREST, the tragedian, was directed by the Superior Court of New York, to pay his divorced wife alimony from the time the divorce was granted many years ago. The sum amounts to about $60,000.

A LETTER from Dr. S. G. Howe, says there are as many as 12,000 Cretans in Greece entirely dependent upon outside aid for food and clothing, and he makes an appeal for further aid from Boston and America.

RECENTLY a train passed westward on the N. Y. Central Railroad carrying 454 Mormons on their way to Utah. They are chiefly Danes, and among them several interesting young girls from ten to sixteen years of age.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, a graduate of the University of Rochester, and for the last two years a successful Assistant in the Home Mission Rooms, has accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature in Vassar College.

THE Sandwich Islands promise to supply the Pacific coast with sugar. They are on the Pacific what Cuba is to us on the Atlantic. The number of acres planted with cane is 16,266; the capital in the business is $2,000,000.

THE Connecticut Legislature has agreed to unite with the city of Hartford in erecting a monument to mark the site of the Charter Oak, the State to pay two two-thirds and the city one-third, the cost not to exceed $9,000.

THE New York and Erie Railroad Company has just celebrated its sixteenth anniversary. It gives employment to some 8,000 men, and with their families makes a support to some 40,000 persons. It last year paid out some half a million dollars monthly to employees.

THE first Convention to revise the State Constitution of New York—1777—sat forty-six days. The second—1801—fourteen days. The third—1821—seventy-four days. The fourth—1846—one hundred and thirty days. This, the fifth, will probably last two or three months.

RAIMBEAUX, whose horse received the pistol destined for the Czar at Paris, has not only received a Russian and a French order for knighthood, but he is to get a title of nobility, and his wife has been presented with £12,000 worth of diamonds by the Empress of Russia.

FLOATING ELEVATORS are nearly completed on the Mississippi. They will carry grain to New Orleans on the way to New York, and farmers in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and in parts of Wisconsin and Illinois, will save thirty cents on every bushel.

PURCHASE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our Government is said to be negotiating for the purchase of these islands, which are of great consequence on the Pacific. The people of the Pacific States are anxious for their annexation, and prominent men are in Washington from that region urging it. The inhabitants of the islands are said to favor our Government.

MRS. LINCOLN.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says:—"Mrs. Lincoln is now in Racine, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table. It is not true that she intends making her home there. Her two sons are now in Washington attending the Surratt trial."

FROM BOSTON.—The new steamship Ontario, built for a line to Liverpool, is out on a trial trip. A meeting to commemorate the death of Gen. Meagher was held in Faneuil Hall with addresses and resolutions.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The State Teachers Association for three days at Auburn, beginning the 23d ult., was attended by some 500 to 600 teachers, and its proceedings were of unusual interest.

Riverside Institute.

WE gather the following particulars from a Philadelphia contemporary in regard to the Riverside Institute, the advertisement of which appears in our columns:

This Institute promises to be one of the grandest and noblest institutions of its kind ever organized. In order that money may be speedily raised for the maintenance of the Home, the Washington Library Company has organized and adopted a plan which will meet with a hearty approval and earnest support from all. This Company knowing from the past that to raise funds by appeals to the charitable public is slow and uncertain work, oftentimes resulting in total failure, have adopted their present method for accomplishing this much-desired result. Their plan is to issue stock at one dollar per share, each share of stock entitling the holder thereof to one finely-executed steel-plate engraving, which at retail could not be purchased for this sum. In addition to this, presents consisting of several thousand dollars in greenbacks, real estate, horses, jewelry, silver ware, sewing machines, pianos, melodeons, and hundreds of other valuable articles, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000, will also be bestowed among the stockholders. Every stockholder not only receives his engraving at the time of purchase, but will also receive a present at the distribution, there being no exceptions. The Company are enabled to act thus liberally from the fact, that making their purchases of engravings, and of the presents to be given away, in such enormously large quantities, the cost per single article is greatly reduced to what would be the price were the purchase of the same made at retail. Besides this all the presents, such as real estate, etc., have been handed over to the Company by the original owners at their lowest market value. On this account are the Company enabled to offer such great inducements to those who would interest themselves and aid in alleviating the miseries and distress of the hundreds and thousands of poor and forsaken orphans who are now daily seen in the lanes and thoroughfares of our large cities.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July 30, 1867.

THE money market at the East is well supplied with capital, and financial matters are fairly easy in the commercial towns at the West. We see nothing to change the present condition of things for some time at least. At the South money is scarce and rates of interest high. Financial embarrassment must be the rule in that section for some time to come. Early in the season a large crop of cotton was anticipated, but recent accounts are far from favorable, and it is now thought this year's crop will not much if any exceed that of last season, and may fall short of it. The ravages of the army worm—the overflowing of plantations on the Mississippi—with an unusually wet season—have combined to lessen the prospects of a large yield. Other crops are good, and place the people beyond the fear of a famine. Where wheat is grown the yield has generally been good, and there is every prospect of a large crop of corn.

At the North and West, the abundant harvest of winter wheat, and the heavy yield of hay, with the prospect that other crops will soon be gathered in equal abundance, have imparted great confidence in the immediate future of commercial matters. The capitalist has confidence, and is looking about for opportunities to invest his surplus means. The talk in bank parlors is not gloomy and uncertain; the earth has produced and is producing just what will enable people to pay notes, and bank officers have discovered it—hence the uncertainties of the future are less discussed.

Merchants, while partaking of much of the hopefulness of the capitalist, are a little uncertain in regard to trade. Not but what they expect there will be a reasonably large amount of trade in the next six months, but they are not so clear about the profits of that trade. For the last year profits have been small, as they always are on a falling market. Consumers have been close buyers, and are likely to be such for some time to come. Importers and manufacturers are now holding goods higher than jobbers feel warranted in paying, consequently there is just now great hesitancy about stocking up for the fall trade. But the most important point is made sure—buyers can pay for goods. Merchants in the interior should be close and careful purchasers for the fall trade. The decline on the present stocks is all they will care to lose.

WOOL.—The wool market has still further declined. We quote now at 35@40c. Some extra lots may be taken at a trifle above the outside figure, but not much. Buyers are not very anxious to purchase largely at 40c There is rather more disposition to sell than there was a week since.

The decline at the West is about the same as in this locality. Michigan farmers have recently been free sellers, and the quantity of wool arriving at Detroit is very large. The receipts at that point for the month of July will be considerably in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month in either 1865 or '66, though the receipts were unusually light this year prior to the 15th of the month.

The sales in Boston, last week, to manufacturers were quite large—amounting to 1,000,000 lbs. The range for fleece was 25@60c., and 45@47½c. for the various grades of pulled. The receipts at the East are large and increasing. The Boston Bulletin of Saturday says:—"The wool market is weak, and prices lower and tending down." It seems hardly probable that prices can go much lower. We think with the Bulletin "that when a staple and imperishable commodity, like wool, is depressed much below its intrinsic and relative value, the chances are strongly in favor of its recovery at no distant day."

WHEAT.—The samples of new wheat exhibited in this section are very fine, and the same is said to be the case at all points West. A few sales have been made to millers in this city at $2,50 per bushel. It is not anticipated this price will be paid for red wheat for many days. We hear of contracts at considerably less.

The flour market just now is unsettled.

PETROLEUM.—The eastern market for petroleum is still excited, and prices are higher.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15.50@17,00	Apples, green	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat	14,50@15,00	Do, dried, ₱ lb.	5@ 7c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00	Cherries	20@ 30
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	1,00@ 1,25
Wheat, red	2,25@ 2,27	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,50@ 2,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9½c
Barley	1,10@ 1,15	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Beans	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@62½c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu	$3,00@3,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1,40
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	20@ 22c	No. stove	6,00@0,00
Do. packed	18@ 20	Do. chestnut	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 15	Do. char ₱ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	12@ 13½	Salt, ₱ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	11@ 11	Wool, ₱ lb	30@ 35c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,75@7,00
Eggs, dozen	25@ 25	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,75@7,50
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@25c
Hay ₱ ton	$10,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, July 27—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,75; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 25@25½c. Flour, sales at $6,35@15,25. Wheat, $2,00@2,80 Rye, $1,45@1,48 Barley, $1,05@1,05 Corn, $0,88@1,05. Oats, 80@95c. Pork, new mess, $23,60@23,80; old do. $22,50@22,50; prime, $19,75@20,12. Beef, new plain mess, $13,00@24,00; new extra mess, $24,00@33,00; tierces, prime mess, $38,00@39,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $39,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15@15½ cts. Shoulders, 10½@10½c. Lard, 12@13½c. Butter, 10@25c. Cheese, 7@13c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, July 29—Flour, sales at $5,00@15,75; rye flour, $8,75@9,00; corn meal, 2,20@2,30 ₱ 100. Wheat, $3,00; Rye, $1,55@1,61. Corn, $1,05@1,06; Oats, 0@94c. Barley $1,23. Butter, 20@25c. Lard, 13@11½c. Cheese, 14@16c. Pork, $23@27; Hams, 16@17c; Shoulders, 13c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, July 27—Flour, sales at $11,00@15,00; Wheat $2,70@2,90; Corn, 92@95cts; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,45@1,55. Provisions—Pork, $21,00@22,50; Lard, 12@12½c; Hams, 16½@17c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@13c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, July 27—Flour, $9,00@11,50; Wheat, $1,52@2,15; Corn, 85@86 cents; Oats, 67@80c; Rye, $0,90@0,95; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $23,50@24,00; Lard, 12½@12½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, July 24.—Flour ranges from $7,25@7,25; Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,50; fall, $1,75@1,95; Oats, 48@50c; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 65@68c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7@8½c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 12½@15c; Cheese, 11@13c; Eggs, 9½@15c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $6@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@29c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, July 23—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $11@17½; Cows and Calves, $60@150; Veal Calves, 8@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $8,50@12,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,25@7,37; light and medium, $6,62@7,00.

Albany, July 25.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¾@9½c. Milch Cows, $55@100. Sheep, common to good, 5@7½c; Hogs, 7¾@8¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, July 24—Beeves, sales at 9¾@14¾c. Store Cattle,—Working Oxen, $160@200 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@115; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6½@6½c; in lots, $3,00@5,00 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 0@00c. Fat hogs, 7½@8c.

Chicago, July 27—Beeves range at from $6,75@7,25; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $3,00@3,75; Hogs, $6,70@6,90.

Toronto, July 24.—Beef, 1st class, $7,00@7,00; 2d, $6@6,50; inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $3,50@5,50 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $4,50@9 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Wool, market is more active and a shade easier. Sales 293,000 lbs. at 45@55c. for domestic fleece; 62½@67½c for picklocks; 30@35c for unwashed; 38@50c for superfine and extra pulled; 22@32c for Texas; 20@31c for California and 18c for Mexican.

Boston, July 26—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 56@58c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 42@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 52@53; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 42@45c. Other Western—Fine, 50@55c; medium, 48@50c; common, 40@42c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@65c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chillan, 25@30c; African, 18@50c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, July 26—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@42c.; very clean toll wool, 42@45c, and unwashed do, 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do. 42@45c ₱ lb.

Special Notices.

STUMP PULLING IN WATERLOO.

A TRIAL of the WILLIS Stump Machine was had on the farm of W. C. DUTTON, Waterloo, N. Y., on the 18th of July, witnessed by a large number of persons of both sexes. Fifteen large pine stumps—one six feet in diameter—were extracted in a short time. The performance was of a most satisfactory character—even those friendly to the Screw Machine conceding its great power and ready working. These facts are vouched for by W. C. DUTTON, J. H. VANESS, and S. L. VAUGHAN. Those interested in the matter can see one of the machines operate on the farm of Mr. ASHLEY in Greece a few miles from the city. Those wishing information on the subject should address W. W. WILLIS, Exchange Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.—enclosing a stamp—when a circular, explanatory of the machine will be sent to the address of the applicant.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, JR., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
914-4t 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

OFFICIAL.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

ADVICES just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, JR., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. HOWE received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine a coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson pour la machine a bontoniere. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "MONS. ELIAS HOWE, JR., *fabricant de machines a coudre, exposant;*" which translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, JR., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "Buttonhole Machine," *and not for the Sewing Machine.*

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each. ..

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

No Medicine Equals COE'S DYSPEPTIC CURE for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, and all diseases that proceed from a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels All druggists keep it.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
AWARDED A
GOLD MEDAL
AND CREATED A
Knight of the Legion of Honor by
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON
FOR THE SEWING MACHINE, which puts "the HOWE" at the HEAD of all Sewing Machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!

The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the WORLD.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THERE is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement;* that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 908-tf.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR SALE—For price list address H. TEMPLE & CO., Marabalton, Chester Co., Pa. 915-2tom.

CARPENTERS ☞ Send for Catalogue of New and Practical Architectural Works, enclosing stamp to A. J. BICKNELL, No. 282 River St., Troy, N. Y.

J. KEECH'S NEW STRAWBERRIES.—Gen'l Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan. Plants by August 20th. $1 ₱ doz.; $3 for 50; $5 ₱ 100; $25 ₱ 1,000. [915-4t] J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for OUR OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

A CHOICE FARM OF 150 ACRES—WITH good Buildings and growing Orchards, all lying just outside the limits of one of the most flourishing villages in Southern Michigan, is offered at a bargain. For particulars apply in person, or by letter, to A. C. PRUTZMAN, Three Rivers, Michigan. 915 2t

OHIO FARM FOR SALE IN MUSKingum County, near Central Ohio RR., containing 150 acres, rich limestone soil; well watered; good timber; over 600 fruit trees, all kinds; best of society; famed for healthfulness. Will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. Address G. H. MILLER, Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

MONROE'S PATENT ROTARY HARROW—(An engraving of which is given on first page of this paper,) is warranted superior to any other now in use, doing full double the work of an ordinary harrow. For Quack Grass, or Corn Stubble, or for putting in seed, it has no equal. Manufactured by BRADLEY, BRIGGS & CO., No. 195 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York. Agents wanted in each county for the sale of the above Harrow. Liberal discount to Agents.

FRANCIS M. MYERS Left his Home in Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 3d, under aberration of mind, and has not been heard from since; he is 21 years old, has dark hair, whiskers and moustache; wore black broadcloth frock coat and vest, light colored pants, coarse boots and round top hat; he is in very feeble health. Any person hearing of him will confer a favor by informing JAS. MYERS, Nunda, N. Y. ☞ Papers will confer a favor by noticing as above.

AGENTS WANTED.—Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South; entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of GEN. R. E. LEE, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.

In one large volume—80 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO.,
914-7teo Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 400 acres of choice land in Whiteside Co., Ills., 10 miles east of Albany on Miss. River, and 10 miles south of Morrison Depot, on line of Union Pacific RR.; 320 acres enclosed with 8-board fence, cedar posts; 100 acres under cultivation; good house, stables and other outbuildings; 2 good wells; an abundance of water can be had by digging from 10 to 25 feet. Rich soil, adapted to raising grain, and unsurpassed for grazing. Natural soil for Blue Grass and White Clover, Stone Quarry and heavy Timber within two miles; 40 head of cattle and horses will be sold with place if desired.

For terms of sale, &c., address FRANK CLENDENIN, Real Estate Agent, Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ills.

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THE BUSY WORLD! Only FIFTY CENTS a Year. A New Monthly Magazine. 32 Pages. ATTRACTIVE PREMIUMS! Send for Prospectus.

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List of New Advertisements.

The Busy World—R L Adams & Son.
A Farm for Sale—Frank Clendenin.
Monroe's Patent Rotary Harrow—Bradley, Briggs & Co.
Information Wanted—Jas Myers.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
Ohio Farm for Sale—G H Miller.
A Choice Farm for Sale—A C Prutzman.
Keech's New Strawberries—J Keech.
Carpenters—A J Bicknell.
Chester White Pigs—H Temple & Co.
The Great European Strawberry—Mark D Willson.
Machinery Oils—Warfield & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stump Pulling in Waterloo—W W Willis.
Good Reading Very Cheap—D D T Moore.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Indiana has $1,200,000 in her treasury.

— Wigfall of Texas is to be a lawyer in England.

— A large iron rolling mill is building at Marquette, Mich.

— Brazil is to arm 20,000 negroes to fight the Paraguayans.

— The young ladies at Niles, Mich., have a base ball club.

— The funds of Yale Theological School will soon be $250,000.

— Southerners are buying land and settling in British Honduras.

— New Orleans is very dry; they use 3,000 kegs of lager beer daily.

— 5,000,000 bushels of oysters were brought to Baltimore last year.

— There are 18,000 books in a public library free to all in Cincinnati.

— Imperial soldiers are going from Mexico into the Brazilian service.

— Splendid nectarines can be bought in New York for 75 cents each.

— Edwin Booth cleared $17,000 by thirty night's acting in Chicago.

— Petroleum shares are well called "parts of one stupendous hole."

— The first cargo of Lake Superior lumber has reached Milwaukee.

— Hans Christian Anderson, the famed Swedish novelist, is at Paris.

— Gold mining is creating some excitement in Ohio and South Carolina.

— Georgia has built more than seventy cotton factories since the war.

— Minnesota is absorbing emigrants at the rate of about a thousand a day.

— Tennessee has 13 cotton factories with 900 workers and $1,000,000 capital.

— California wheat has paid the Panama Railroad $350,000 in freight this year.

— 600 stores and dwellings have been built in Portland, Me., in the burnt district.

— A mill twelve stories high, with twenty run of stone, is building at Newark, N. J.

— A Boston arsenic manufacturer has died from the constant absorption of that poison.

— On and after Oct. 1st, 1867, all railroad conductors in this State are to wear a uniform.

— Of 334,556 school children in Kentucky the average attendance last year was 104,481.

— Porcelain clay, of finest quality and in great quantity, is found near Augusta, Ga.

— A St. Louis tailor takes a prize at Paris Exposition for a suit of gentleman's clothes.

— An old man in Portland broke his thigh a few days since while pulling off his boots.

— The handsomest woman in America is said to be Miss Emily Schomberg of Philadelphia.

— A whale's skeleton, 95 feet long, was recently washed ashore near Melbourne, Australia.

— The Cherokee nation numbers only 13,156, a falling off of 20,000 since the last enumeration.

— The British Med. Journal says the Irish "black death" is much the same as the spotted fever.

— A new cotton factory, the first ever built in the State, has just been completed at Rockford, Ill.

— A bill abolishing capital punishment was defeated in the Connecticut Legislature by 22 majority.

— The works of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, in two volumes, will soon be published by Putnam.

— The American Homœopathic Institute recently voted—68 to 56—not to admit women as members.

— S. H. Hungerford, late of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., left $10,000 to the Auburn Theological Seminary.

— In the upper part of New Hampshire the storekeepers will pay farmers but a shilling a pound for excellent butter.

— Hendershott, the drummer boy who ran away with a Poughkeepsie girl recently, is a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad.

New Advertisements.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.

THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY

Produce Commission House,

No. 332 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜

Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ **Consignment Solicited.**

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXURIANT growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples.
I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tl.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tl DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.

SPENCER'S PATENT

Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.

The Most Reliable.—A Perfect Success.

☞ The Easiest to Open and Close. Will Produce the Greatest and Most Perfect Vacuum, without which Fruit will not Keep. Consult your interests and buy no other. COLEMAN & BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Merchants through the West can order from the following Agents:—HALE, FRACKELTON & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. WETMORE & Co., Detroit, Mich.; EATON, MAGUIRE & Co., Chicago, Ill.
900-17t

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE—BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR THE MILLION—Read "The Concrete Manual," the best work published on Concrete, just issued, by S. T. FOWLER. Price, 10 cents. Please address R. FOWLER, 14th St., Brooklyn, L. I., or, "New York News Co.," General Agents. 914-2t.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y. For the term which opens Aug. 15th, offers Board, Washing, Fuel and Room furnished, except sheets, pillow-cases and bed-spread, for $56,00. Tuition in Common English, $9. Instruction thorough, Discipline strict. No tobacco allowed. For Catalogues, address
914-4t J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

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W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.*

Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR

ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANG, 397 Bowery, New York City.

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS!

Now in use in thousands of families in the Western, Middle and Eastern States, have proven to be the most useful and profitable machine of the age. For descriptive Circulars and samples of cloth woven on the Loom,
Address, with stamp,
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A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—AS I am near four-score years of age, I offer my Homestead for sale, containing about 106 acres. It lays on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, 3 miles from Geneva, and one of the best roads in the country. The farm is so well known I give no description. Those wishing such a farm will come and view it. JOHN JOHNSTON,
July 9, 1867. near Geneva, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; Scenery unequalled; Building convenient; Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; System of Order unsurpassed. A wide awake thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. 913-3t

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AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
Forty thousand are now in use
BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

OIL YOUR HARNESS.—Frank Miller's PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING. By its use one-half may be added to the durability of Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

For Boots and Shoes.—Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking.

Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. The great demand for these articles has brought them into general use. For sale in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., New York. [912-4t

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"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose. Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible; it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders. It is a great labor-saver; it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear,* in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the *v. t.*—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

In one vol. of 1,840 Royal Quarto Pages.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. [912 4t

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUS- trated and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that fourfifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.

Messrs. RAMSEY & HANSEN of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. WYKOFF of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send on your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.
BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO.,
911-9t Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
898-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Sothern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

$20.00 AGENTS WANTED—$100. Male and female, to introduce our New Patent, Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address
905-13t W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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GLEN & HALL, Proprietors,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

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HALL THRASHING MACHINES,

With Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion and Woodbury Horse-Powers, the Collins and Shattuck Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner, &c., &c.

The Hall Machines of different kinds having been before the public for nearly FORTY years are too well known to require any description. For the season of 1867 we have added some improvements, and as now offered, we have no hesitation in pronouncing our Grain and Clover Thrashing Machines *unequalled* by any others in the market.

We shall, in a few days, issue our Descriptive Catalogues of Machines and Repairs, which will be sent free on all applications, made to our agents or ourselves.

We shall keep a full stock of both Machines and Repairs at our several general agencies from whence our friends may obtain them at manufactory prices, adding transportation only, or they can apply directly to us.

We have a branch Warehouse at 38 West Larned St, Detroit, Mich., represented by WM. SANBORN, and general agencies as follows:—J. D. EASTER, Chicago, Ills., RICHARD CROMWELL, Baltimore, Md., JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton, Cal., and WM. LYNE, San Francisco, Cal.
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SEWING MACHINES,

699 Broadway, N. Y.

For Families and Manufacturers.

THESE SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES

Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

WORLD RENOWNED.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

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DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't

Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

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"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Threshers & Cleaners,

Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c.

OUR "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER

as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities far more superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small, —compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw,* so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be threshed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is then often very imperfectly accomplished.

We have made some important improvements in this Machine during the past two years, which enable us to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties. We have also introduced and are now using an entirely new and completely effective device for relieving the feeder of dust. By this arrangement all of the dust from the cylinder is carried through with the straw and discharged at the extreme end of the Separator in a condensed state, so that it cannot cause annoyance to any of the operators about the machine. The Machines are made of suitable sizes for a Two-Horse Railway Power, and also for our Six or Eight-Horse Sweep Power. With regard to

OUR RAILWAY POWER,

we may say that everywhere the "EMERY POWER" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as

THE "STAR" RAILWAY POWER,

it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c.

OUR "STAR" LEVER POWER,

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Our extensive works are under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. WM. B. EMERY, (Survivor of EMERY BROTHERS,) which fact, from his long personal experience in the Manufacture of Agricultural Machines, gives additional guarantees of the superior character of the machines made by this Company, and confident, of our ability to give the highest satisfaction in the use of our machines, we solicit the continued patronage of Farmers, Dealers and others, assuring such that all orders with which we may be favored shall be executed with the utmost promptness and fidelity.

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PATENT REAPER AND MOWER,

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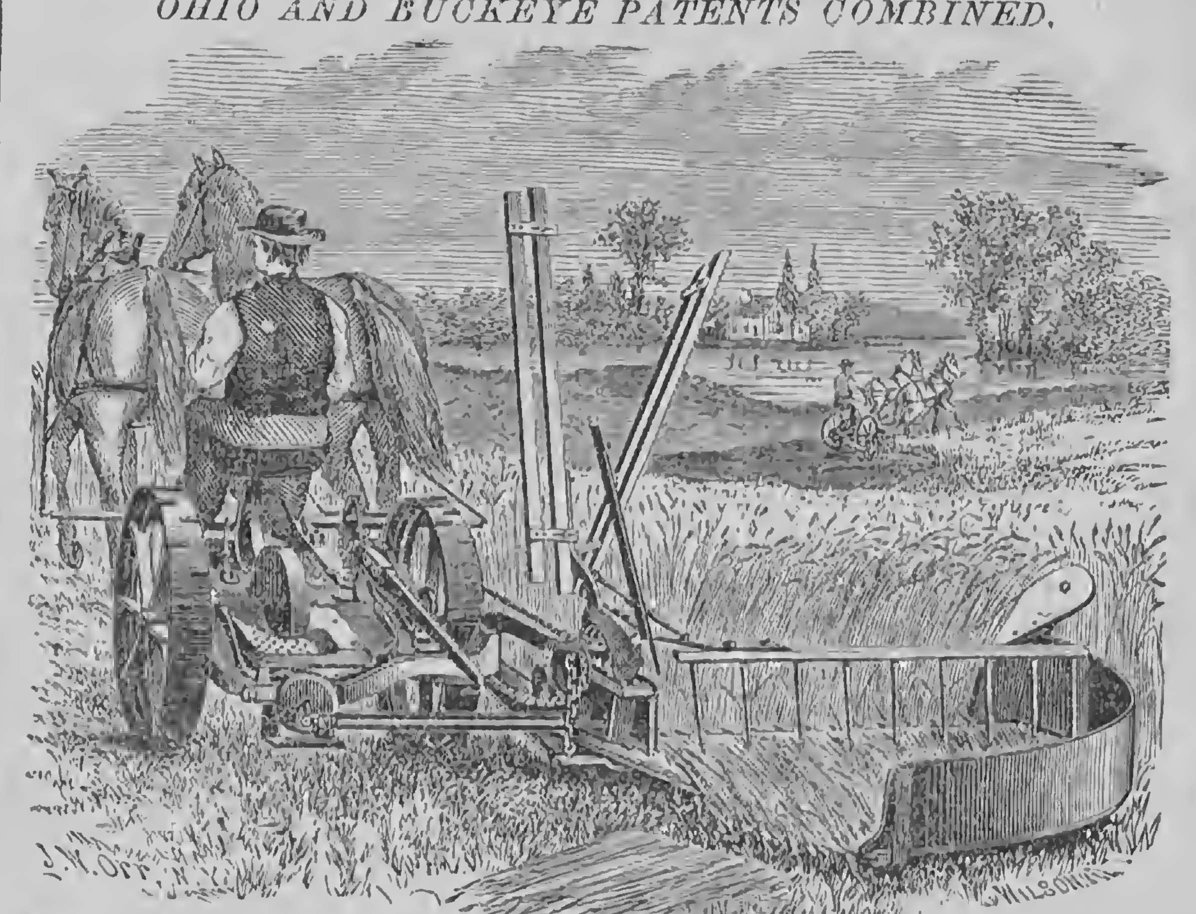

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THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two Independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,

AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

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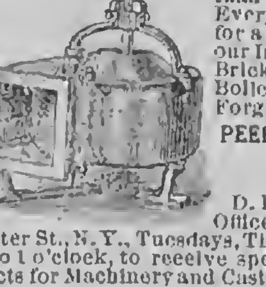

The best Wheel in market, using less water and selling for less than any other first-class Wheel. Every Wheel warranted. Send for a descriptive Circular. Also, our Improved Brick Machine and Brick Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and all other machinery.

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Our Eighth Annual Sorgo Hand Book,

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Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Sirup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
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THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 907-tf

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PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE-POWER,

For baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers. INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. [869-12tom

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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-29t

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"THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT."

This noble poem has been often supposed to be of foreign authorship, but it is by M. H. Cobb, editor of "The Agitator," in Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory,
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song or story;
If men, instead of nursing pride
Would learn to hate it and abhor it,
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal,
If Love's work had more willing hands,
To link this world with the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine
And on bruised human hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine
The world would be the better for it.

If more would *act* the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheath its knife,
'Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it,—
If Talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindred feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together to restore it,—
If Right made Might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

The Story Teller.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BY MISS THACKERAY,
AUTHOR OF "THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF," ETC.

PART I.

I.

Fairy times, gifts, music and dances are said to be over, or, as it has been said, they come to us so disguised and made familiar by habit that they do not seem to us strange. H. and I, on either side of the hearth, these long past winter evenings, could sit without fear of fiery dwarfs skipping out of the ashes, or black puddings coming down the chimney to molest us. The clock ticked, the window-pane rattled. It was only the wind. The hearth-brush remained motionless on its hook. Pussy dozing on the hearth, with her claws quietly opening to the warmth of the blaze, purred on and never once startled us out of our usual placidity by addressings us in human tones. The children sleeping peacefully up stairs were not suddenly whisked away and changelings deposited in their cribs. If H. or I opened our mouths, pearls and diamonds did not drop out of them, but neither did frogs and tadpoles full from between our lips. The looking-glass tranquilly reflecting the comfortable little sitting-room, and the stiff ends of H.'s cap-ribbons, spared us visions of wreathing clouds parting to reveal distant scenes of horror and treachery. Poor H.! I am not sure but that she would have gladly looked in a mirror in which she could have sometimes seen the images of those she loved; but our chimney-glass, with its gilt moulding and bright polished surface, reflects only such homely scenes as two old women at work by the fire, some little Indian children at play upon the rug, the door opening and Susan bringing in the tea-things. As for wishing-cloths and little boiling pots, and such like, we have discovered that, instead of rubbing lamps or spreading magic tablecloths upon the floor, we have but to ring an invisible bell (which is even less trouble,) and a smiling genius in a white cap and apron brings in anything we happen to fancy. When the clock strikes twelve, H. puts up her work and lights her candle; she has not yet been transformed into a beautiful princess all twinkling with jewels, neither does a scullion ever stand before me in rags; she does not murmur farewell forever and melt through the keyhole, but "Good night," as she closes the door. One night at twelve o'clock, just after she had left me, there was indeed a loud orthodox ring at the bell, which started us both a little; H. came running down again without her cap, Susan appeared in great alarm from the kitchen. "It is the back-door bell, ma'am," said the girl, who had been sitting up over her new Sunday gown, but who was too frightened to see who was ringing.

I may as well explain that our little house is in a street, but that our back windows have the advantage of overlooking the grounds of the villa belonging to our good neighbor and friend, Mr. Griffiths, in Castle Gardens, and that a door opens out of our little back garden into his big one, of which we are allowed to keep the key. This door had been a postern gate once upon a time, for a bit of the old wall of the park is still standing, against which our succeeding bricks have been piled. It was a fortunate chance for us when our old ivy-tree died and we found the quaint little doorway behind it. Old Mr. Griffiths was alive then, and, when I told him of my discovery, he good-naturedly cleared the way on his side, and so the oak turned once more upon its rusty hinges to let the children pass through, and the nursemaid, instead of pages and secret emissaries and men-at-arms: and about three times a year young Mr. Griffiths stoops under the arch on his way to call upon us. I say young Mr. Griffiths, but I suppose he is over thirty now, for it is more than ten years since his father died.

When I opened the door, in a burst of wind and wet, I found that it was Guy Griffiths who stood outside, bareheaded in the rain, ringing the bell that winter night. "Are you up?" he said. "For Heaven's sake come to my mother, she's fainted; her maid is away; the doctor doesn't come. I thought you might know what to do." And then he led the way through the dark garden, hurrying along before me.

Poor lady, when I saw her I knew that it was no fainting-fit, but a paralytic stroke, from which she might perhaps recover in time; I could not tell. For the present there was little to be done: the maids were young and frightened; poor Guy wanted some word of sympathy and encouragement. So far I was able to be of use. We got her to bed and took off her finery,—she had been out at a dinner-party, and had been stricken on her return home,—Guy had discovered her speechless in the library. The poor fellow, frightened and overcome, waited about, trying to be of help, but he was so nervous that he tumbled over us all, and knocked over the chairs and bottles in his anxiety, and was of worse than no use. His kind old shaggy face looked pale, and his brown eyes *ringed* with anxiousness. I was touched by the young fellow's concern, for Mrs. Griffiths had not been a tender mother to him. How she had snapped and laughed at him, and frightened him with her quick sarcastic tongue and hard unmotherlike ways. I wondered if she thought of this as she lay there cold, rigid, watching us with glassy, senseless eyes.

The payments and debts and returns of affection are at all times hard to reckon. Some people pay a whole treasury of love in return for a stone, others deal out their affection at interest, others again take everything, to the uttermost farthing, and cast it into the ditch, and go their way and leave their benefactor penniless and a beggar. Guy himself, hard-headed as he was, and keen over his ledgers in Moorgate street, could not have calculated such sums as these. All that she had had to give, all the best part of her shallow store, poor Julia Griffiths had paid to her husband, who did not love her: to her second son, whose whole life was a sorrow to his parents. When he died she could never forgive poor Guy for living still, for being his father's friend and right hand, and sole successor. She had been a real mother to Hugh, who was gone; to Guy, who was alive still and patiently waiting to do her bidding, she had shown herself only a stepdame; and yet I am sure no life-devoted mother could have been more anxiously watched and tended by her son. Perhaps—how shall I say what I mean?—if he had loved her more, and been more entirely one with her now, his dismay would have been less, his power greater to bear her pain, to look on at her struggling agony of impotence. Even pain does not come between the love of people who really love.

The doctor came and went, leaving some comfort behind him. Guy sat up all that night burning logs on the fire in the dressing-room, out of the bedroom in which Mrs. Griffiths was lying. Every now and then I went in to him and found him sitting over the hearth shaking his great shaggy head, as he had a way of doing, and biting his fingers, and muttering, "Poor soul, poor mother." Sometimes he would come in creaking on tiptoe; but his presence seemed to agitate the poor woman, and I was obliged to motion him back again. Once when I went in and sat down for a few minutes in an arm-chair beside him, he suddenly began to tell me that there had been trouble between them that morning. "It made it very hard to bear," he said. I asked him what the trouble had been. "I told her I thought I should like to marry," Guy confessed with a rueful face. (Even then I could hardly help smiling.) "Selfish beast that I am. I upset her, poor soul. I behaved like a brute." His distress was so great that it was almost impossible to console him, and it was in vain to assure him that the attack had been produced by physical causes. "Do you want to marry any one in particular?" I asked at last, to divert his thoughts, if I could, from the present. "No," said he; "at least—of course she is out of the question—only I thought perhaps some day I should have liked to have a wife and children and a home of my own. Why, the counting-house is not so dreary as this place sometimes seems to me." And then, though it was indeed no time for love-confidences, I could not help asking him who it was that was out of the question.

Guy Griffiths shrugged his great round shoulders impatiently, and gave something between a groan and sigh, and a smile,—(dark and sulky as he looked at times, a smile brightened up his grim face very pleasantly.)

"She don't even know my name," he said. "I saw her one night at the play, and then in a lane in the country a little time after. I found out who she was. She's a daughter of old Barly the stock-broker. Belinda they call her,—Miss Belinda. It's rather a silly name, isn't it?" (This, of course, I politely denied.) "I'm sure I don't know what there is about her," he went on in a gentle voice; "all the fellows down there were head over ears in love with her. I asked,—in fact I went down to Farnborough in hopes of meeting her again. I never saw such a sweet young creature,—never. I never spoke to her in my life." "But you know her father?" I asked. "Old Barly?—Yes," said Guy, "his wife was my father's cousin, and we are each other's trustees for some money which was divided between me and Mrs. Barly. My parents never kept up with them much, but I was named trustee in my father's place when he died. I didn't like to refuse. I had never seen Belinda then. Do you like sweet sleepy eyes that wake up now and then? Was that my mother calling?" For a minute he had forgotten the dreary present. It all came rushing back again. The bed creaked, the patient had moved a little on her pillow, and there was a gleam of some intelligence in her pinched face. The clock struck four in quick tinkling tones; the rain seemed to have ceased, and the clouds to be parting; the rooms turned suddenly chill though the fires were burning.

When I went home, about five o'clock, all the stars had come out and were shooting brilliantly overhead. The garden seemed full of a sudden freshness and of secret life stirring in the darkness; the sick woman's light was burning faintly, and in my own window the little bright lamp was flickering which H.'s kind fingers had trimmed and put there ready for me when I should return. When we reached the little gate Guy opened it and let me pass under some dripping green creeper which had been blown loose from the wall. He took my old hand in both his big ones and began to say something that ended in a sort of inarticulate sound as he turned away and trudged back to his post again. I thought of the many meetings and partings at this little postern gate, and last words and protestations. Some may have been more sentimental perhaps than this one, but Guy's grunt of gratitude was more affecting to me than many a long string of words. I felt very sorry for him, poor old fellow, as I barred the door and climbed up stairs to my room. He sat up watching till the morning. But I was tired and soon went to sleep.

II.

Some people do very well for a time. Chances are propitious, the way lies straight before them up a gentle inclined plane, with a pleasant prospect on either side. They go rolling straight on, they don't exactly know how, and take it for granted that it is their own prudence and good driving and deserts which have brought them prosperously so far upon their journey. And then one day they come to a turnpike, and destiny pops out of its little box and demands a toll, or prudence trips, or good sense shies at a scarecrow put up by the wayside,—or nobody knows why, but the whole machine breaks down on the road and can't be set going again. And then other vehicles go past it, hand-trucks, perambulators, cabs, omnibuses, and great prosperous barouches, and the people who were sitting in the broken-down equipage get out and walk away on foot.

On that celebrated and melancholy Black Monday, of which we have all heard, poor John Barly and his three daughters came down the carpeted steps of their comfortable sociable for the last time and disappeared at the wicket of a little suburban cottage,—disappeared out of the prosperous, pompous, highly-respectable circle in which they had gyrated, dragged about by two fat bay horses, in the greatest decorum and respectability; dining out, receiving their friends, returning their civilities. Miss Barlys had left large cards with their names engraved upon them in return for other large cards, upon which were inscribed equally respectable names, and the addresses of other equally commodious family mansions. A mansion—so the house-agents tell us—is a house like another with the addition of a back staircase. The Barlys and all their friends had back staircases to their houses, and to their daily life as well. They only wished to contemplate the broad, swept, carpeted drawing-room flights. Indeed, to Anna and Fanny Barly this making the best of things, card-leaving and visiting, seemed a business of vital importance. The youngest of the girls, who had been christened by the pretty silly name of Belinda, had only lately come home from school, and did not value these splendors and proprieties so highly as her sisters did. She had no great love for the life they led. Sometimes looking over the balusters of their great house in Capulet Square she had yawned out loud from very weariness, and then she would hear the sound echoing all the way up the skylight and reverberating down from baluster to baluster. If she went into the drawing-room, instead of the yawning echoes the shrill voices of Anna and of Fanny were vibrating monotonously as they complimented Lady Ogden upon her new barouche, until Belinda could bear it no longer and would jump up and run away to her bedroom to escape it all. She had a handsome bedroom, draped in green damask, becarpeted, four-posted, with an enormous mahogany wardrobe, of which poor Belle was dreadfully afraid, for the doors would fly open of their own accord in the dead of night, revealing dark abysses and depths unknown, with black ghosts hovering suspended or motionless and biding their time. There were other horrors: shrouds waving in the blackness, feet stirring, and low creakings of garroters, which she did not care to dwell upon as she hastily locked the doors and pushed the writing-table against them.

It must therefore be confessed, that to Belinda the days had been long and oppressive sometimes in this handsomely appointed Tyburnian palace. Anna, the eldest sister, was queen-regnant; she had both ability and inclination to take the lead. She was short, broad and dignified, and some years older than either of her sisters. Her father respected her business-like mind, admired her ambition, regretted sometimes secretly that she had never been able to make up her mind to accept any of the eligible young junior partners, the doctor, the curate, who had severally proposed to her. But then, of course, as Anna often said, they could not possibly get on without her at home. She had been in no hurry to leave the comfortable kingdom where she reigned in undisputed authority, ratifying the decisions of the ministry down stairs, appealed to by the butler, respectfully dreaded by both of the housemaids. Who was there to go against her? Mr. Barly was in town all day, and left everything to her; Fanny, the second sister, was her faithful ally. Fanny was sprightly, twenty-one, with black eyes and a curl that was much admired. She was fond of fashion, flirting, and finery, inquisitive, talkative, feeble-minded, and entirely devoted to Anna. As for Belle, she had only come back from school the other day. Anna could not quite understand her at times. Fanny was of age and content to do as she was bid; here was Belle at eighteen asserting herself very strangely. Anna and Fanny seemed to pair off somehow, and Belle always had to hold her own without any assistance, unless, indeed, her father was present. He had a great tenderness and affection for his youngest child, and the happiest hour of the day to Belinda was when she heard him come home and call for her in his cheerful, quavering voice. By degrees it seemed to her as she listened, that the cheerfulness seemed to be dying away out of his voice, and only the quaver remained; but that may have been fancy, and because she had taken a childish dislike to the echoes in the house.

At dinner-time Anna used to ask her father how things were going in the city, and whether shirtlugs had risen any higher, and at what premium the Tre Rosas shares were held in the market. These were some shares in a Cornish mine company of which Mr. Barly was a director. Anna thought so highly of the whole concern that she had been anxious to invest a portion of her own and her sister Fanny's money in it. They had some small inheritance from their mother, of part of which they had the control when they came of age; the rest was invested in the Funds in Mr. Griffith's name, and could not be touched. Poor Belle, being a minor, had to be content with sixty pounds a year for her pin-money, which was all she could get for her two thousand pounds.

When Anna talked business Mr. Barly used to be quite dazzled by her practical clear-headedness, her calm foresight and powers of rapid calculation. Fanny used to prick up her ears and ask, shaking her curl playfully, how much girls must have to be heiresses, and did Anna think they should ever be heireases? Anna would smile and nod her head in a calm and chastened sort of way, at this childish impatience. "You should be very thankful, Frances, for all you have to look to, and for your excellent prospects. Emily Ogden, with all her fine airs, would not be sorry to be in your place." At which Fanny blushed up bright red, and Belinda jumped impatiently upon her chair, blinking her clear gray eyes, as she had a way of doing. "I can't bear talking about money," said she; "anything is better....." Then she stopped short and blushed.

"Papa," interrupted Fanny, playfully, "when will you escort us to the pantomime again? The Ogdens are all going next Tuesday, and you have been most naughty and not taken us anywhere for such a long time."

Mr. Barly, who rarely refused anything anybody asked him, pushed his chair away from the table and answered, with strange impatience for him, "My dear, I have had no time lately for plays and amusements of any sort. After working from morning to night for you all I am tired, and want a little peace of an evening. I have neither spirits nor——"

"Dear papa," said Belinda eagerly, "come up into the drawing-room and sit in the easy-chair, and let me play you to sleep." As she spoke, Belinda smiled a delightful, fresh, sweet, tender smile, like sunshine falling on a fair landscape. No wonder the little stock-broker was fond of his youngest daughter. Frances was pouting, Anna frowned slightly as she locked up the wine and turned over in her mind whether she might not write to the Ogdens and ask them to let Frances join their party; as for Belinda, playing Mozart to her father in the dim drawing-room up stairs, she was struck by the worn and harrassed look in his face as he slept, snoring gently in accompaniment to her music. It was the last time Belle ever played upon the old piano. Three or four days after the crash came. The great Tre Rosas Mining company (Limited) had failed, and the old-established house of Barly & Co. unexpectedly stopped payment.—[Continued on page 249, this number.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 3, 14, 12 is used as fuel.
My 7, 14, 15 is a human being.
My 2, 3, 11 is an agricultural implement.
My 7, 4, 9, 9 is a young girl.
My 11, 10, 6 is congealed water.
My 16, 14, 13, 6 is the name of a college.
My 7, 8, 5, 10 are little animals partial to cheese.
My whole is an interesting department of the Rural.

Bethlehem, N. Y. A. Van Allen.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Lal tinwhi nad lal houtwit em
Fele a calmonyelh lirthl,
Dan het sranksed snagh tobau em—
Ho, who listl!
Ot ym etef het evirr delight,
Hugorth eth whoads's lusnel kard,
No het termas eth etiwb nomo hidetr
Ikel a quaber;
Dan het delinn vaseel boave cm,
'Lilt I kinth mose stingh rethe eb
In sith mayred drowl hatt ovcl em,
Enev em.

Seneca Co., N. Y. A. M. Townsend.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer being asked how many cows he had, replied:—"If to the square of the number you add 17, eleven (11) times the square root of the sum, plus one, equals one hundred, (100.)" How many cows had he? Elbert Place.

Cincinnatus, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 911.

Answer to Grammatical Enigma:—Two hundred years ago.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A new broom sweeps clean.

Answer to Anagram:

In memory's mellowing glass I gaze,
And mirrored there are other days
The sound of which has passed away,
Fraught as it was with melody.

Answer to Problem:—1278.

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E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

ABOUT WEEDS.—No. II.

HARBORING PLACES.

THE bye-places of the farm wherein weeds harbor comparatively unnoticed and unharmed, are prolific sources whence they spread, and strongholds last taken by the aggressive farmer. To the easy, slothful farmer they are impregnable, and from their commanding position hold his possions forever under dominion. Prominent among these harboring places are the fence corners, and they are especially favorable to the weeds when partly filled with rubbish or stone from the fields. There new varieties are often first introduced by means of birds, or from the fence opposing a barrier to those downy seeds that float in the air. There, too, the seed finds a congenial place to grow; there is shade, a rich soil, and they are undisturbed by machinery. Often the rubbish or stone piles are so dense as to protect the weeds against the farmer's efforts to uproot them. Consequently they mature their seed and it is scattered. A patch of couch grass may exist for years in a fence corner unnoticed; but when its creeping roots strike out far enough for the plow to tear them they are distributed far and rapidly over the field, and every joint becomes a new plant wherever it permanently lodges. Eradication, then, is nearly impossible. The roadsides, which ought to be scrupulously kept clean are too often safe harboring places for weeds. Manure heaps containing the seeds are frequently neglected until the vigorous growth induced has brought the plants to maturity; and many spots around farm buildings and yards are unsightly from a dense annual growth of weeds. In short, the farmer may set it down as an axiom, that wherever on his soil a useful plant does not grow a weed will flourish and occupy the room. Nature abhors an unprolific soil. It is the farmer's business to see that all plants which grow on his premises are beneficial to his interests.

HOW WEEDS WORK INJURY.

If farmers would more closely consider the detriment to their interests which arises from the presence and growth of weeds in the soil, they would be incited to greater and more united effort to accomplish their extradition. Fertility of the soil is diminished mainly by the crops grown on and removed from it. Weeds rob it of much plant food without returning any equivalent to the farmer, and in most soils available plant food is not so abundant but that the growth of weeds diminishes the yield of the cultivated crop exactly in proportion to the amount of the elements of that crop thus abstracted. Let any farmer observe his fields closely at harvest time, noting the great variety and mass of plants which the soil supports besides the crop he cultivates, then estimate the increased yield which would have resulted had the elements which formed these been given to the crop and he will feel in his pocket how detrimental to his interests are the weeds. The hoed crops yield most abundantly, and to their comparative freedom from weeds this result may be chiefly ascribed. And here we will suggest that good farming demands that all grain crops be cultivated at different stages of their growth.

Besides the loss weeds occasion the cultivator by diminishing the yield of his crops, they impose on him a large amount of unremunerative labor. In fitting the ground for sowing the seed, in cultivating, harvesting and cleaning the grain, the presence of weeds in the soil and crop causes much extra work to be performed. Loss also occurs through the deterioration of crops in value when weeds or other seeds are mixed freely with them.

COWS FOR DRAFT.

OFTEN a good thing is opposed and neglected because it has not the sanction of custom, and as often a bad thing is retained because it has the sanction of custom. An Irishman, writing home his impressions of America, said it was an "Aisy country for women and cows, but death on men and horses." Eating his want of gallantry, he evidently thought cows might be useful for something more than giving milk. We raise this question expressly for the benefit of small farmers. The tendency now is to small farms; and the question how draft animals, with the other necessary stock, are to be kept on a small farm, is a pressing one. A team will consume too large a proportion of the productions of a small farm. To keep a pair of horses in proper condition costs as much as the keeping of four cows. This on a ten to twenty-five-acre farm is ruinous economy. It will consume one-third to one-half of its production, as they are ordinarily managed. A pair of oxen will consume as much as three cows; and in either case this expense is encountered for the small return of the team work on the farm. It would, no doubt, be cheaper to hire the team work than to keep one; but, unfortunately, teams are not to be had in times of greatest need. And, therefore, every farmer who would perform his labor in season must keep his own team. And as we have seen, the expense of keeping a team, aside from the capital invested, is too great for a small farm, unless it is useful for other purposes.

Let us enquire, then, is it practicable to perform the labor on a farm with cows? To the American, perhaps, this is a novel question, and his first impressions are decidedly in the negative. He will probably think it barbarous to subject the cow to the yoke. This arises from his habit, and not from the nature of the case. Why cannot the cow bear labor as well as the mare? The cow has a power of endurance little inferior to the ox, and is more gentle and docile. Taken young, they break to the yoke easily. The work upon a small farm may be done with cows without overtaxing their strength, besides, as cows are kept for profit of their milk, a farmer need not be limited to one pair, but may use two or three pairs, and thus make the work easy for the team. They are quicker than oxen, and stand moderate labor as well. This is not theory. It is a common practice with small farmers in Germany and France. There they work their farms and send their products to market with cows. And there can, certainly, be no reason why American cow cannot work, that does not apply to the European.

The next question will be, how does labor affect the quantity of milk? There is no doubt but hard labor will diminish the quantity of milk; but moderate labor with an increase of food will not materially affect the milk. We have no doubt that cows soiled, with the addition of three to five pounds of pea meal or bran, per day, would keep in as good condition and give as much milk with moderate labor as cows running in ordinary pasture.

This then is a question of the highest importance to the farmer of twenty-five acres or less. To him it makes all the difference between profitable and unprofitable farming. If the cow gives a little less milk, still the expense of a team will be but a trifle. This will also furnish the advantage of a team as powerful as required, for the capital invested in cows will be paying, aside from the labor, and the farmer can afford to use it liberally. He can plow his few acres deep, and sub-soil, so as to bring out all its productiveness. This is seldom done; and by laying out sufficient labor on his few acres, he might find the amount of his productions not far behind his prosperous neighbors with more land.

Now don't elevate your noses in disgust at the mention of this cow team! A pair of fine rounded Devon heifers would not look bad coupled together with a well-formed yoke. Many of you, with a sly leer upon your faces, would be very glad to have such a pair, and they would look every way more beautiful and appropriate than a pair of old plugs, such as many drive. No! you had better consult your own interest rather than your prejudice, and commence at once to fall into line with a pair of fine heifers.

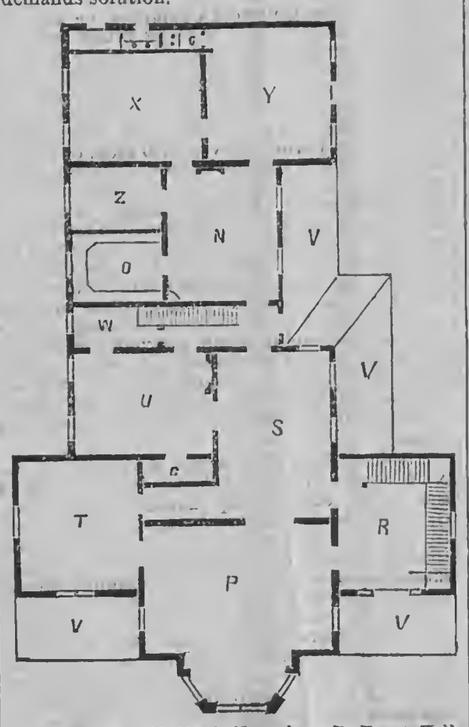
And you, *large farmers*, must turn in and help make this fashionable. It would be an example to those to whom a team is a necessity, and who now feel a delicacy in commencing the practice. To those who have counted the cost of keeping a good team, even on a farm of one hundred acres, the importance of saving the expense of one will appear no insignificant item. When this is once put in practice, the great objection that small farms cannot be worked without greater proportional expense will fall, and the small farmer will be as independent as any in the land.

E. W. S.

PLAN OF FARM HOUSE—ELEVATION.

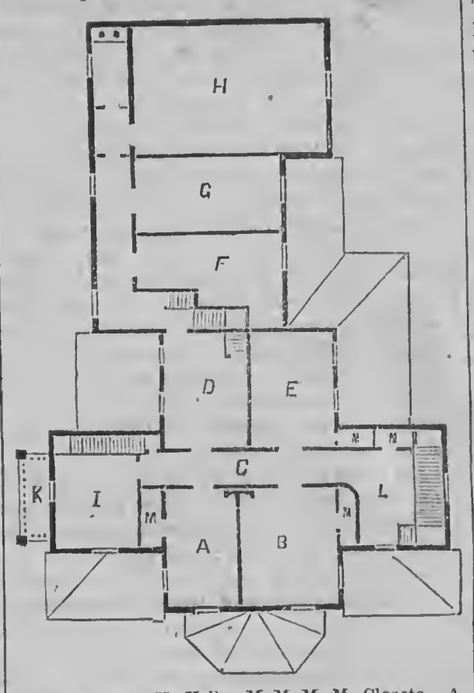
RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE object of devoting so much space in the "RURAL" to country homes is, doubtless, to diffuse a knowlege of the principles of Rural Architecture. To divide up a square, parallellogram or octagon into a number of rooms, closets, halls and stairways, will afford scarcely amusement, much less improvement, in taste. The plans, elevations and perspective views of houses are useful, mainly, as they serve to illustrate some principle of Architectural Art. In submitting his plans to your hundred thousand and more of readers, the Architect should have a problem to solve, which he can make clearer by his diagrams. Even, if they are somewhat defective, he may do something to awaken interest and render the public taste discriminating, by showing that such a problem actually exists and demands solution.



LOWER FLOOR.—V, V, V, Verandas. R, Front Hall, 14+14. P, Parlor, 15+25. S, Sitting Room, 15+21. T, Library, 14+14. C, China or Clothes Closet. U, Dining-Room, 14+19 6. N, Kitchen, 15+17. O, Pantry, 10.6+8. Z, Store-Room, 10.6+8.6. X, Wash-Room. Y, Wood-House. *c*, Water-Closet. W, Bath-Room, 6+11.

In the above plan two important elements were especially taken into consideration. First, the site, which generally requires careful attention before the artist can develop a proper plan for it. In this case, an extensive plot of ground, shaded by a number of large trees, was bounded by two roads, which by their intersection formed an angle of about 100°. This necessitated at least two fronts and a cheerful out-look from a third side. As the trees were large and stately, and the adjacent hills of much magnitude in appearance as possible.



UPPER FLOOR.—N, Hall. M, M, M, M, Closets. A, B, D, I, Chambers. F, G, Servants' Chambers. H, Woodhouse-Chamber. K, Balcony.

An attempt is made, secondly, to reconcile simplicity and variety—a difficult problem always—and especially in a building of moderate dimensions, and at a cost within the reach of a well-to-do farmer. This house is not designed for a gentleman's mansion, nor for a village residence, but for a farm house, located at some distance from village or city. It supposes the existence of a numerous household of children and help; and may, without offensive pretension, be called a "Farm Villa." The exterior is plain and comparatively inexpensive, though very irregular. It will be noticed that verandas are introduced, not for show, but for their legitimate objects, viz., to furnish shade and to give unity to the whole building by connecting its different parts. The French windows, serving the double purpose of furnishing light and passage-way, lead to the verandas, and in no case are made as if designed to give the unwary visitor a tumble of several feet to the ground, and to the outsider an uncomfortable sense of the perils of such outside trap doors. In this bleak climate they should be used sparingly in any room that is to be constantly used in winter. The woodhouse is an essential part of the plan, and should be finished in the same style as the rest of the building on the outside.

The front entrance is in the wing, which forms a hall for stairs. These are wide, and with two platforms are easy of ascent; and on this account as well as on account of comparative inexpensiveness and really grand appearance, are to be preferred to a circular stairway, so much in fashion just now. The parlor and sitting-room are spacious, but will not be found too large for a family at all numerous. The tendency of late has been to cut up country houses into small apartments, to the destruction of all architectural effect, the exclusion of proper furniture and the discomfort of family and friends. In accordance with custom a dining-room, separate from sitting-room, has been designated; but most country families will find it convenient to convert it, especially in winter, into a family bed-room, as two fires are as many as they will wish to keep up all day. The back hall shuts off the sitting and dining-rooms from unpleasant odors of the kitchen. In the kitchen next to the bath-room is a small cistern having a lid to cover it and a lead or iron pipe in the bottom leading to the bath tub, which can thus be supplied with warm or cold water conveniently. This cistern is marked C. The number and location of the water closets, which are to be furnished with ventilating flues, and a deep vault with drain, will be approved.

From the hall on the second floor three closets are taken, leaving it still sufficiently spacious. The closet opening into the hall is designed for a common depository of linen and bed-clothes and furs in summer. Stairs lead to a pleasant room in the third story, which can be used for an observatory or other purpose. Stairs, partly in the wing and partly in the main building, lead to the attic. The woodhouse chamber is designed for a store-room for sacks of wool, sage, hops or tobacco, and is designedly spacious. The sash hang on hinge butts and fastened inside to a movable standard, so that they may be opened for the reception of these or other products. The other rooms, as their size and location are indicated on the plan, do not need special mention.

E. M. R.

THE CROPS OF THE SOUTH LAST SEASON.

THE July Southern Cultivator overflows with correspondence from the now wide-awake planters in the cotton States. They are very well-read, practical farmers. Although some of them evidently sigh after the leeks and onions of Egypt, yet the majority say they would not have slavery reinstated on any account. It is refreshing to read the painstaking experiments going bravely on in spite of the trials of transition from the old to the new regime. The best thing of all is to see the planter his own overseer, and his sons bravely learning the use of their own hands; then the substitution of labor-saving farm implements and machinery for the old system of one-mule scratching plows, seventeen of which, with seventeen negroes to drive them, were so often seen in one field. It would seem that necessity, inducing enterprise and a close attention to business, is now working wonders for the permanent agricultural prosperity of the South.

One planter, as an apology for the short crops of 1866, recites the causes of failure thus:—"The teams were ruined by hard usage and the constant military impressment system of the war, by day and by night, both officially and without authority,—hence the land was badly plowed, left foul, ditches filled up, and the banks grown up with bushes and briars. Of course we could not be prepared to commence the operations of the plantation the beginning of last year. The laboring population were disorganized, and we were troubled for both hands and good teams, and were late preparing to plant. The land, owing to slovenly farming during the war, was rough and foul, and it plowed badly, so that crops were poorly put in to begin with. Then there was a great scarcity of good cotton seed, and many damaged seeds were sown, and some sown too sparingly to get a good stand; many planters did not get seed until May when, the rains having set in, they were sown on wet land. Hence, the common complaint of bad stands to start with; the demon grass came up, and the wet season soon covered them with grass. The rains continued, the white men complained, and the freedmen despaired,—they 'neber seed de like afore.' Replanting was done until June. Some lost the entire crop by trying to save all, instead of turning out a portion. Besides grass, *sore shin*, cut and boll worms, rot and catterpillers, rust, wind and rain decimated the cotton crop."

*

STEAM PLOWING.—It was stated at the New York Farmers' Club that the reason why steam plowing had not proved successful in this country was because the attempts had all been with locomotive instead of stationary traction engines] There is always great difficulty in starting a railroad train by an engine which may be fully sufficient after it has obtained momentum. That difficulty stands in the way of steam plowing.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WOOL GROWING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

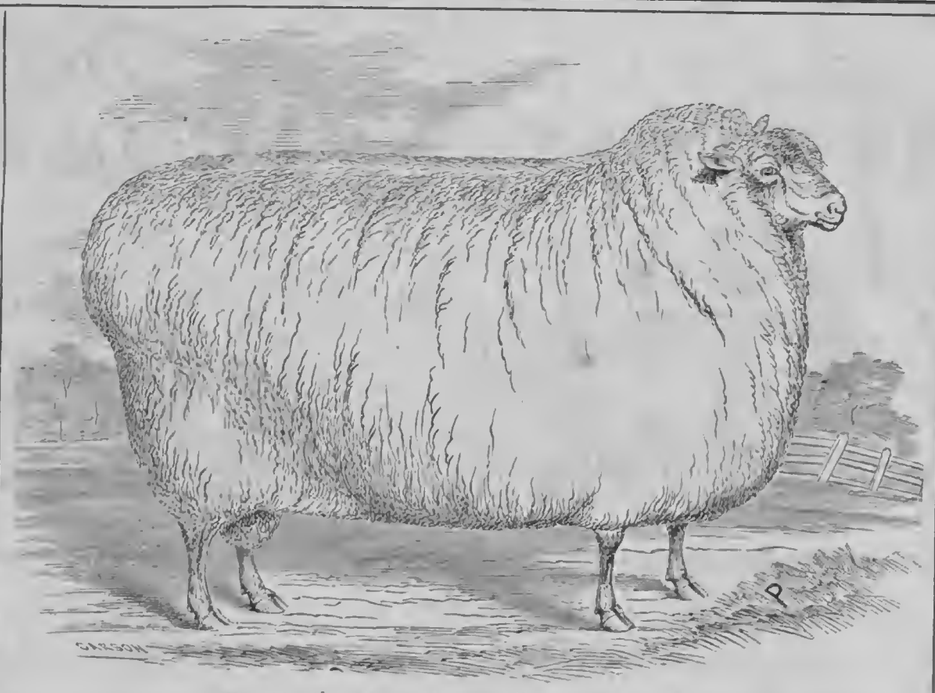
N. BURTLESS, Auburn, N. Y., asks us:—"Is wool growing a safe business in the West or or Southwest on Government land, and if so, where is the best locality for a man of small means?"

We have attempted to show in recent issues of this paper, how very cheaply wool can be grown in Texas. But to Northern men of "small means," the expense of getting there with their families is an item of consequence; and many who have means do not choose to "go so far from home." We will therefore now call attention to an intermediate region—lying between 34° and 38°, embracing Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas and all the hilly and mountain country lying to the east between the same parallels of latitude as far as the eastern slopes of the Alleganies in Virginia and the Carolinas. Besides the portions of States above named, this would also include considerable parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the northern sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The climate in the localities thus designated—altogether embracing an immence region of country—equally avoids the extremes of the North and South, and is as uniform as any in the United States. At moderate elevations the winters are very short and mild; and we think we speak quite within bounds when we say that the period during which it is necessary to give artificial feed to stock is not more than half so long as in corresponding situations in the present principal sheep growing States of the North. Abundant experiments have already proved that the country is well adapted—indeed, specially adapted—to the healthy production of sheep and wool. We understand that any quantity of it can be purchased at or below the price of Government lands, with the usual advantage found in such sparsely inhabited countries of pasturing unoccupied adjacent lands without cost. There are such a multitude of particular localities which present about equal advantages for wool growing, that we are not prepared to express a preference; tho' were we ourselves going out "prospecting" for a great body of cheap fine lands for this purpose, within the localities named, we should not fail to give particular attention to the Ozark Hills of Southern Missouri.

If, then, wool growing is a "safe business" in any part of the North, it must be a safer one in the regions above mentioned. But does our correspondent mean to point to another idea—sometimes advanced by broken down wool speculators: does he mean to inquire whether wool growing intrinsically, so to speak—that is whether there is anything in the natural or artificial circumstances which surround it, which renders it necessarily more precarious than other industries? In natural circumstances it has the advantage over most other agricultural pursuits, because it supplies one of the greatest and most indispensable articles of human consumption, while it is less exposed to casualties. The winter does not freeze out or insects destroy wool as they do wheat. The frost does not nip it as it does corn. Bad seasons do not cut off the supply to the same extent they do most other salable farm products.

It must be confessed that the artificial circumstances which have surrounded wool growing in our country have often proved very destructive. The principal of these has been our national legislation in respect to it—our tariffs. These have at times inflated it into the regions of wild and dangerous speculation, and then as suddenly depressed it, by reactionary measures, as opposite extremists have obtained ascendancy in Congress. It would be difficult to say whether the wool grower has had most occasion to pray to be delivered from his ostensible friends or enemies. Even those directly interested in the success of this industry—those, too, disposed to favor prudent and moderate legislation—have not until recently "pulled together." The manufacturer is almost as much interested in the success of domestic wool production as the grower. How long is it since the former was wont to declare that the protection of his industry gave a corresponding advantage to the grower, and that the direct protection of the raw material was therefore unnecessary, and moreover that it conflicted with some mysterious dogma of political economy! Consequently, he was uniformly embarked in a hostile struggle with the grower on the floors of Congress,—thus disuniting interests which were essentially the same, and neither of which could sustain itself separately against free-trade opposition.

Yet amongst the vicissitudes thus occasioned in the wool growing interests, has it been more fluctuating—less remunerative on the average—than other productive industries? It was our exceeding good fortune to call out some very important statistics on this subject, before his lamented death, from perhaps the only person in the United States capable of furnishing them in a form so absolutely authentic, and for so long a period. These consist of the quarterly average prices for which wool of the different grades sold in Boston, for a period of thirty-five years preceding the recent war. So far the record is complete, and it is given in part for three preceding years, during which the tariff of 1824 was in operation. This table will be found in the Practical Shepherd, pp. 92, 93, 94. From 1827 to 1861 inclusive, the average price of fine wool was 50 cents, 3 mills; of medium, 42 cents, 8 mills; of coarse, 35½ cents. Coarse wools did not for most of this period include any amount of the valuable English combing wools. They were mainly the rough, uneven, mongrel wools, frequently burred or cotted, and badly put up, grown by farmers who kept a few sheep as a convenience, but bestowed no care on their management or improvement.



MR. WING'S COTSWOLD RAM "GOLDEN FLEECE."

What other farm industry during that long period can show a better average record than this? The other industries, too, have had their "ups and downs!" On this topic we can speak, to some extent, from experience. We have owned sheep from our infancy, and have had the direct management of them, and of other branches of farming—been a somewhat attentive observer of all of them—for more than thirty-five years. Our experience and observation during the whole of that period, has satisfied us that sheep husbandry is exposed to no greater risks or vicissitudes than any other branch of farming, and has been on the whole as profitable.

The recent war changed the relations of things. The cost of labor and subsistence, and taxes, became so largely increased that we could no longer compete with wool grown on as cheap lands, and by greatly cheaper labor, in other countries. We called on Congress to make foreign wools pay as much for the use of our markets as we ourselves paid. The manufacturer, ignoring old fallacies, admitted our equal right to production, and acted as our ally. The result was the present tariff. Its effects are yet unfelt, owing to extraneous causes. A vast surplus of foreign woolens had accumulated in our markets before its passage, which it required time to drain off. The deranged finances of a portion of the country, and the short crops of last year, have, to an unprecedented degree, depressed the woolen trade, and thus prevented that surplus from being consumed. Our manufacturers have encountered a rise in the cost of carrying on their business, corresponding with the rise in the cost of producing the raw material; and they cannot make goods to undersell the foreign ones on hand, with wool bought at a fair price. Many small mills have stopped running. The larger ones have been run on as short time as they could be without breaking up, scattering and driving into other pursuits that skilled operative labor which will be necessary when they can find remunerative markets. Many of those who are able to carry their goods—*i. e.*, keep them on hand—are doing so. To add to the present extreme depression of wool, the country banks, notwithstanding the money plethora in New York City, are unwilling, and probably unable, to advance funds to country buyers, with the understanding that they will help them carry their wool over sixty days.

Yet it was in view of all the preceding facts, that we recently put forward the assertion that we never felt stronger hopes of the future of the wool grower than now; and we reiterate that assertion. We will give some of our reasons. The temporary causes of depression are already being removed. The crops are generally abundant—so that money will flow into the country. The cost of subsistence will diminish. The laboring classes of the North will replenish their scanty wardrobes, and the half naked South will reclothe itself. This will clean the market of old goods and make a place for new ones. Just how long it will take to effect this we cannot say, but the time cannot in the nature of things be distant.

For a permanet improvement in the condition of wool industry, we look to the new era which has been established in tariff legislation, and the greater promise it gives of stability in its continuance and effects. The provisions of the present act were made in what was intended to be equal reference to the interests of the three great interested parties, viz., the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer. It gives moderate and reasonable protection to the first, without imposing a burthen on the last greater than all industries are called on to bear for the mutual support of each other. It is a triumph of no one interest over other interests. These circumstances promise stability—and anything like stability in wise, fair and equal tariff legislation is a thing we never have yet had, and what the wool grower more than anything else needs. Even imperfect legislation is better for him than ever changing legislation.

Other circumstances favor stability. The manufacturers gave their hearty assistance in procuring the passage of the act, and consequently are as much pledged to its support as the growers. This co-operation gives the united interests both a moral and political power which they never before possessed and renders them more than a match for the free traders. Manufacturing is on a much firmer pecuniary basis than formerly, and there is no danger of foreign combinations breaking down establishments which can ride out the present storm. Our markets are therefore not as likely to be broken up or disturbed by pecuniary reversions as formerly. And the grower has much better stock than heretofore. The same number of sheep, or the same feed, produces upwards of twenty-five per cent more of wool than formerly, and the improvement in this particular is still going on.

All that we need for the future is the certainty of the present stability of the wool and woolen tariff. We have no doubt whatever that the free-traders are preparing to make a great, united, desperate onset on it, and that they will succeed unless they are met by equally determined efforts on the part of it friends. Commissioner WELLS is now in Europe picking up ammunition for them. But does anybody expect that, having won this great victory of American Industry, its friends will stack their arms, go to sleep, and let their defeated opponents rally and surprise them? We, for one, expect no such thing. We believe our people are sleeping *on their arms*, and that when the signal sounds they will again be prepared to rush, shoulder to shoulder, to victory. Thus, and not otherwise, our hopes are bright for the future.

MR. WING'S COTSWOLD SHEEP.

MR. JOHN D. WING of "Maple Shade," Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., made importations of Cotswold sheep in 1855, 1856 and 1857, and they and their descendants now number about fifty. They were selected from the best flocks of England, and without regard to price. Mr. WING made it a point, while securing the most highly improved sheep, to obtain those of the pure Cotswold blood, without any of those Leicester or other crosses which have been so generally made in the English flocks, and in many if not quite all of those from which sheep have been introduced into the United States and Canada, within the last few years. Where equal improvement has been secured without the cross, there can be no doubt, we think, that he judged wisely in this particular—for the old Cotswold sheep—as ancient a distinctive breed or variety as there is in Great Britain—are much hardier, surer breeders, and better mothers, than the Leicesters; and a mixture with the latter on all theoretical considerations should, and there is no doubt practically does, dilute their good qualities in these respects. Even should the pure improved Cotswold be found, as we should be prepared to expect, not to possess quite so early maturity as the Leicesters and their crosses—which exceed all breeds in the world in this particular—we are convinced that in this country this loss does not compare in importance with the gain above mentioned. Our climate, products and systems of husbandry do not favor that careful and continuous forcing system which is necessary to develop extreme earliness of maturity; our markets do not call for it; and as it is not extensively practiced even by the holders of Leicesters among us, it is fair to infer that they do not deem it, under ordinary circumstances, profitable. On the other hand, our comparative rigorous and variable climate, our great difficulty in procuring experienced shepherds, and the high price of labor, do imperatively require hardy breeds of sheep, which do not demand either too much or too skillful attention.

Mr. WING'S Cotswolds were selected from the flocks of WILLIAM LANE, Esq., of Broadfield Farm, WILLIAM HEWER, Esq., of North Leach, ROBERT GARNE, Esq., of Aldsworth, and GEO. FLETCHER, Esq., of Andoversford—all breeders of high reputation. The largest portion of them were obtained of Mr. LANE, known in Gloucestershire as the Cotswold Champion, on account of his great success in winning prizes and out-selling other breeders. At his ram sale in July, 1866, he disposed of fifty-four yearlings at an average of £26 18s. 9d. per head, being the greatest sale of the breed ever made in England, and £6 over the average of the next flock. Four of these rams brought over £100 each, one £200, and one £210, for which £250 was subsequently refused. Two of the high-priced ones were got by the celebrated "Cotswold King," the sire of Mr. WING'S ram "Golden Fleece," (a portrait of which is herewith given) and Mr. WING paid for the first choice of the lot. "Cotswold King" brought the highest price for a ram of this breed ever sold. A beautiful photographed drawing has familiarized his appearance to many American breeders, and it in our judgment represents the most perfect Cotswold ram we have ever seen. The dam of "Golden Fleece" won the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society. Many of Mr. WING'S ewes were also by "Cotswold King."

"Golden Fleece" won the first prize of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society in 1866, and of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association at Auburn, in May, 1867. He also won the sweepstakes prize of the latter. He was sheared on the ground, and his fleece, then of about one year's growth, weighed twenty pounds. It was entered for the RANDALL prize on scoured wool, and it is thought, by some, will yield more scoured wool than any ram's fleece on our records. "Champion," a ram leg bred by Mr. WING (out of ewe No. 4, by a choice ram bred by Mr. FLETCHER,) was exhibited on the same occasion, and won the first prize on yearlings. His fleece also competes for the RANDALL prize.

The "Maple Shade" flock, as Mr. WING'S is termed, yields, on the average, twelve pounds of wood per head—some ewes going as high as fifteen pounds. The length of the staple is from twelve to eighteen inches. The sheep receive only the ordinary green feed in summer. In winter they get plenty of roots, and the young stock occasionally some grain.

Dairy Department.

MORE ABOUT MILK FEVER.

IN 1865 two cows belonging to the writer came in early in the month of July, one of which was not dried off till within about a month of the time of calving, while the other was milked more or less the whole preceding time. The first one was fleshy, and was seized with milk fever within twenty-four hours, and died in three days. The other cow was in ordinary condition, and came through well. Several days preceding calving they were kept apart from other stock in a cool grove where there was scant pasture and an abundant supply of pure, soft water. Both were fed with bran mashes, and otherwise treated in the usual manner.

The surviving cow again calved the year following the latter part of May. As with the fatal case the year before, so this cow was milked to about one month of her time. The weather was neither cold nor hot, and the animal was comfortably housed in the stable at night. The next day symptoms of the disease appeared, and within twenty-four hours the carcass was given to the wild animals of the woods. A veterinarian practitioner attended both cases, but nothing that was done was of the least avail. He did not claim to know how to control the disease, and would like to learn.

These are the only cases of the complaint the writer has had in twenty years of experience in the ownership and management of cows. They are also the only instances recollected in his practice when the milking was continued to so near the time of calving. In the first fatal case, the animal was fleshy, the weather hot, and the udder was carefully kept drawn down beforehand. In the second, the cow was only in fair condition, was not milked before calving, and the weather was moderate. Yet the result was the same in both cases.

Our *theory* is (it may be crude and irrational,) that milking those cows so long had the effect to keep up the secretions down to the point of time when nature was preparing for a renewal of the operation, and that, on discontinuing the milking quite abruptly, the system necessarily absorbed the secretions, with a constantly increasing tendency in that direction, down to the time of calving, with deadly milk fever as a natural consequence at that time. We this year had no cows that did not go dry two or three months, had none of the disease, and no fears of any. And we are inclined to believe, had the animals which were lost remained dry as long, it would have been one and a half hundred dollars advantage to

W. B. P.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Cheese Factories—Wyoming.—The Attica Atlas states that in the early days of dairying in Western New York cheese made in that vicinity won a high reputation, under the general designation of "Orangeville cheese." This "ville" is the geographical center of the Tonawanda Valley dairy district, and Attica the commercial outlet for the dairy products of that region. Factory dairying is fast superseding the old system in that section. As a proof of the progress of this change, the Atlas names some thirty different factories in that region now in operation—twenty-four of them being located in Wyoming county, embracing thirteen towns. Not long since sixty wagon loads of cheese passed down the Tonawanda Valley in a single day. These cheese trains are of pretty frequent occurrence.

Warts on Cows Teats.—If "Rural Reader," South Haven, Mich., will wash his cows teats in alum water several days in succession, directly after milking, the warts will probably disappear—the operation having proved successful in several instances as reported to us. The remedy is easily applied, and should it fail no harm will have been done. Sometimes dairymen cut the warts off. If this is done, and they are numerous on the teats, the soreness caused by the cutting will materially diminish the flow of milk. This remedy, therefore, which we believe is effectual, should be applied when the cows are out of the milking season. The other is available at any time.

The Cheese Market.—The Utica Herald of the 30th ult. states that the cheese trade has a gloomy aspect, and a further decline in price at Little Falls market is noted. Family dairy cheese was selling at 9c. to 10½c.—the latter a top price. For factory made, prices varied from 11c. to 13½c.—195 boxes from Chenango were taken at that price, and 423 boxes from Cattaraugus at 13¼c.

Accounts from Liverpool show a decline of from 1s. to 2s. Operations were quite lively at 58s. to 60s. for fine extra factories, which were most in demand. Medium to good dairies were offered at from 52s. to 56s., and ordinary to middling 30s. to 48s. Receipts of the week ending July 12th, 42,284 boxes.

Milk Fever in Cows—Cure.—J. B. PARMALEE of Ogden, in this county, states that a considerable number of cows have died in his neighborhood, during the last few years, in consequence of milk fever. During one spring quite a number were lost in this way by his neighbors, when one of his own fell sick. Knowing that smartweed was good for some ailments, he steeped a quantity of it, and filling a quart bottle with the decoction, poured it down the cow's throat in a tepid state. The result was a speedy cure of the animal. Since that time it has been successfully used in his neighborhood, and is regarded as a sure cure, if timely administered to the afflicted animal. A quart bottle full is usually sufficient to effect a cure. The remedy is a simple one, and as most farms supply the weed there can be no difficulty in testing its merits as occasions for its use may arise.

Rural Notes and Items.

SEASON, CROPS, PROSPECTS, &c.—The wheat crop is secure, and in splendid order. If loss now results to the grower from wet it will be through his negligence and carelessness. A *large* crop of *good* wheat is now in the hands of the farmers of this county. Prices cannot rule as high as during the past year, but we can see no reason for a depression to a point where the producer's profits will not be fair. Reports of the corn crop are not highly flattering. Oats will come in well, and doubtless yield abundantly. The season has favored those late sown. Barley is likely to be of good quality. Grass is abundant, and potatoes are healthy and vigorous. Such, at least, is the crop prospects in this section, and from all we know at present, there is a promise of satisfactory harvests generally.

LOCAL COMPLACENCY.—Among the papers embraced in the Transactions of the Iowa Agricultural Society for 1866, is one on the "Agricultural Advantages of Iowa," by M. V. ASHLEY, which we find in a recent number of the "Homestead." Among other things the writer says:—"To us, Iowa is the garden spot of the West. It has a better proportion of timber to the prairies than Illinois; is better watered—having over forty rivers of convenient size; has a better position on the meridian, being nine by ten counties affording no chance for Northern and Southern feeling. Missouri is too far south for a competitor, Nebraska not old enough, and Minnesota is too far north. The only State having fair claims to competition with Iowa is Wisconsin, but even this State agriculturally is, so to speak, behind the light-house. The summing up is 'that Iowa has no equal as an agricultural State.'"

FARM ITEMS FROM NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—H. R. S. writes us from Akron, Illinois, that in the latter part of July the thermometer showed as high as 98 degrees in the shade; corn has grown very rank and promises well. Wheat is slightly damaged by rust, but there will be more than an average yield. There are fair crops of oats, barley, and rye. The hay crop is splendid, and was gathered in good condition. The Colorado bug is making havoc with the potatoes, and even the the ladies go into the fields to fight them. Fruit is doing finely; we have plenty of peaches, and grapes wherever there are trees and vines."

EGGS—A CURIOSITY.—Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS of this city, has shown us a curiosity in the egg line which will bear noticing. It is from the henery of WILLIAM PARKER, Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., and consisted of an egg within an egg, both perfect in form, but the exterior shell contained albumen, but no yolk. What the interior shell—which is perfect in form and about the size of a pullet's first efforts—contains is not known, as it remains intact in the exterior shell. Such doublets are of rare occurrence, hence noticeable when found.

DIEHL WHEAT.—Messrs. SWAN & JENKINS, who occupy the well known ELISHA HARMON farm of Wheatland, recently showed us some fine heads of the Diehl variety of wheat, of which they are harvesting this season 75 acres. We think well of this variety; it is an early, white, bald wheat, and so far as we have heard, is yearly gaining favor. Some of the heads we saw had over 80 kernels in them. Messrs. S. & J. harvested 200 bushels from 10 acres last year, and they say the present crop is more promising.

OHIO TO NEW YORK.—The editor of the Ohio Farmer, alluding to the State Fair to be held in Buffalo this fall, remarks: "The Empire State has located her Fair as near to Ohio as she could, and Ohio will give her a benefit at Buffalo, on the 1st to 4th of October. We love to join company with the stately gentlemen of the New York State Agricultural Society; it is next to meeting with the solid men of Boston—the best groomed of all the silver-grey people. It puts a western man upon his propriety to fall in such excellent company."

TREADWELL WHEAT.—This variety originated in Michigan, and has gained considerable favor among farmers in some sections of that State. A correspondent of the Western Rural says:—"The straw of the Treadwell is very bright, with a heavy berry, weighing last season 64 pounds to the bushel, and sells for white wheat. It is extremely hardy, and stands the winter as well or better than any other variety I ever raised. It is about five or six days earlier than the Soule, and is equally as early as the Diehl."

DEATH OF AN AGRICULTURAL WRITER.—Mr. RICHARD C. KENDALL of Thistlewood, near Philadelphia, a noted contributor to most of the agricultural journals, and for many years agricultural editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, died recently at Acto, N. J. He was born in China, of American parents, and has traveled extensively in most of the civilized portions of the globe. He was possessed of great versatility, his style was entertaining and genial and his information full and accurate.

TROUBLE WITH THE BEES.—A. T., Shelby Co., Ind., writes that "the bees of two hives have come out and gone to work between and on the back side of the hives. These are common box hives, set on a low bench close to the fence and covered with a broad board. The bees also work on the under side of the cover. The hives are full to the bottom, and have had no honey taken from them for two years. Don't think they have swarmed this season. Will some Ruralist tell me what I shall do with them?"

CHEAP WASH FOR OUT-BUILDINGS.—T. R. S., Loudon Co., Va., writes:—"I should be pleased to see in your paper a cheap and durable wash for out-buildings, to be used instead of paint, and statements how long such washes will last without being renewed." Perhaps crude petroleum mixed with lime or mineral paint is as good as any. We have published several recipes for cheap paints, but should be glad to have more information from our readers who have experimented with such.

THE BEST CIDER MILL.—(E. R., Union City, Mich.) We are not informed as to the place where you can purchase the cider mill you describe. There have been two mills advertised in the RURAL since the commencement of the present volume, but neither of them is mentioned as superceding the handling of the pomace in the cider-making process.

CAST IRON CHIMNEYS.—D. M. S., Evansberg, N. Y., inquires "about the merits of cast iron chimneys, whether they are satisfactory to those who have used them, and if they are more liable to be struck by lightning than those made of brick."

WHEAT IN KENTUCKY.—The yield of wheat in this State was somewhat less than was anticipated, still the crop was a good one. It is selling in Louisville at $1.50 @ $1.75 per bushel.

HORTICULTURAL.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

THE popularity of this class of berries is chiefly due to their hardiness, productiveness, and the comparatively little labor required to grow them. The habit of propagating themselves by layers from the tips of the canes, instead of suckers from the roots, is of great value to the cultivator, as it saves him the constant labor of destroying superfluous plants. A patch of this kind of berries will not drive a man out of his garden and take full possession, and then boldly undermine the fence for fresh conquests, as will Antwerps or Lawtons, unless vigilant watch is kept over them. And the fruit, although not ranking in the first class as to quality, is so plentiful, healthful, and bears transportation and handling so well, that it must ever be popular and grown in large quantities.

But if not so troublesome to cultivate, the Black Cap is also not so lasting in the ground. Our own experience is that on some soils it is best to renew the plantation in three or four years, but on rich, moist land the bushes may fruit abundantly and keep in vigorous condition twice this length of time. Mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial in increasing the size of the fruit and prolonging the bearing condition of the plant.

Every grower of this fruit, for family use only, should provide a supply of new plants, from as young bushes as possible—those of the first season's growth being preferable. When the tips of the cane assume a purple tinge in the early autumn, become denuded of leaves and bend downward, then insert these hard tips in the ground, just deep enough to keep the wind from blowing them out, and the roots of new plants will speedily form. They may be transplanted late in autumn, but the spring-time is preferable. By pursuing this course, the small cultivator may always have plants enough to replace his old bushes, and some to spare to his neighbor, who, perhaps, needs such slight encouragement to induce him to provide a supply of this almost family necessity.

DWARF TREES.—WHAT AILS THEM?

E. G. W., Kingsboro, N. Y., under date of July 22d, writes:—"I wish to ask you what ails my dwarf apple trees? They were transplanted in the spring of 1863; have been faithfully cut back every year in the latter part of the season, August and September. They have made an excellent growth; are very symmetrical in form, and are the admiration of good observers. The bodies of some of them are three inches in diameter, just below the branches, and ten feet in height, and about the same across the branches. Some of the smallest have had a few blossoms but no fruit. Some of my neighbors are in like condition—one having tried it longer than I have, has got no fruit, and has given it up."

REMARKS.—The difficulty, in these cases, probably arises from the fact that the power of the tree is exhausted in the production of wood, leaving nothing for that of the fruit. If our correspondent will take a spade and dig a circle around each tree, about three feet from the body, deep enough to sever all the lateral roots, by thrusting the spade downward, the probability is that his trees will soon throw out fruit spurs, and redeem themselves from the charge of barrenness now lying against them. Instead of pruning late in autumn or early in the spring, which incites a vigorous growth of wood, prune in summer during the season of growth. These operations tend to dwarf the tree and throw it early into a bearing condition.—EDS.

SAVE YOUR WINTER SQUASHES.

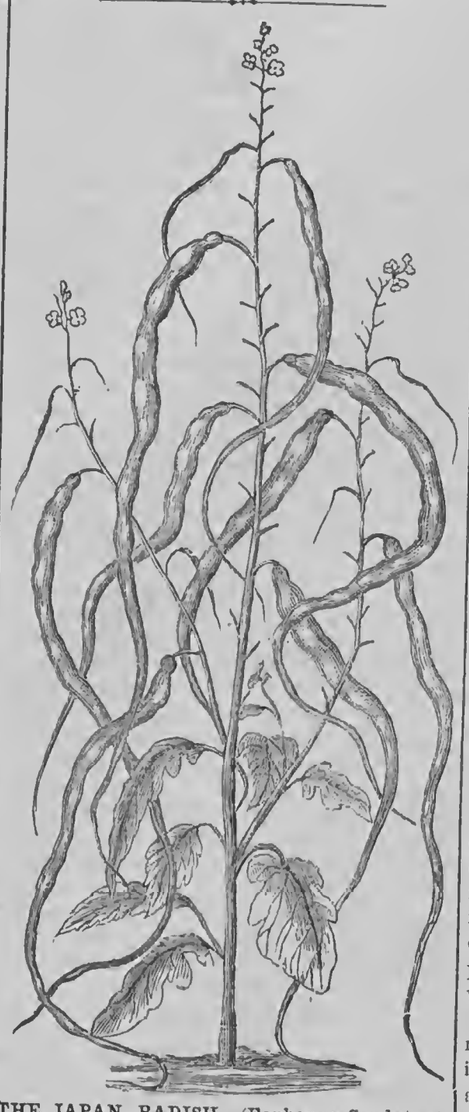
EDS. RURAL:—When the vines of the squash, cucumber or potato begin to wilt in the summer, it is my theory that the larva of the insect that injures and often destroys these vegetables is at work upon the roots. Our remedy is to cover the roots with earth, and pack it down as hard as can well be done. This prevents the grub from affecting further injury, or even escaping easily in the form of a fly. Besides, the vine above where the larva exists will at once begin to draw in nourishment from the soil, and soon put on a healthy appearance, unless the remedy has been applied too late. Squash vines will send down roots from any point where they are covered with earth. I have often started them to growing healthily, after they were badly wilted, by covering a portion of the vine with earth.

For the curious and observing, I would raise the inquiry, if the insect that causes the potato rot, which some say hides about the root of the vine during the day and works upon the leaves at night, may not be forestalled in its movements by pressing the earth against the vines when or soon after they are hoed the last time? The experiment is worth a trial. ECONOMY.

Lima, N. Y., July, 1867.

ABOUT THE DOOR.

A BIT of shrubbery in the yard, (says a writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman,) a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door, are sure to make a place of greater marketable value, which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no further appeal to their sense of neatness, than. But those who really love the suggestions of beauty for their own sake, will not omit the flower patch, the shrubbery, and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments to sprout, like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in every simple but familiar object, like a bush, a tree, a bit of grass, or a border of flowers. They are objects that hold us almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children; they are closely associated with these in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore we say to all, brush up about the door, and plant near by an object of simple beauty. It will bear fruit in the heart a hundred fold.



THE JAPAN RADISH.—(Raphanus Caudatus.)

THIS very curious radish was introduced into England from Japan some two years since, and was offered for sale by some of our leading seedsmen last spring. Unlike other radishes, the seed-pods and not the root is eaten, and they grow to an enormous length, from one to two feet, and nearly an inch in diameter at the thickest part. The plant grows about two feet in height, is well branched, as shown in the engraving, and the long seed-pods hang to the ground.

The treatment should be in all respects similar to that given the common radish. It is also subject to similar enemies, the little flea beetle being exceedingly troublesome. The pods, when about half or two-thirds grown, are excellent cut up as salad, and have the taste of our best radishes. Cut of suitable lengths and cooked and served as asparagus, they are also very fine. We cannot say whether this will ever become popular as a market vegetable, but it is certainly worthy the attention of amateurs.

DISEASES OF THE PEACH.

THE YELLOWS.—The disease termed the Yellows is truly formidable. It is peculiar to the peach and nectarine. It has destroyed whole orchards in portions of the country, and for a time induced the entire abandonment of the peach culture in certain localities.

The cause of this malady has not been satisfactorily ascertained. According to conjecture, it has arisen originally from exhaustion, by deteriorated soil, overbearing, and neglected pruning and bad cultivation. But whatever may have been its origin, it appears at present to be chiefly communicated from diseased trees. It is quickly induced by inserting the bud from an affected tree into a healthy stock. It spreads by contact with diseased roots; a knife used in pruning the tree will infuse the poison if used on another. It appears to be communicated without actual contact, the healthy branches nearest a diseased tree being usually first attacked. It is also probable that the stones from diseased trees cause its development after a few years' growth. Its highly contagious nature, when in its most virulent form, is indicated by the equal facility with which young and vigorous trees, and old and feeble, may be inoculated by contact.

Its infallible indications are, first, a premature ripening of the fruit, some weeks earlier than usual—accompanied with a rather insipid flavor, and with purple discolorations of the flesh. These usually occur the first season, and on a part of the tree which has been first inoculated with the poison. The following season numerous small wiry shoots are frequently thrown up from the larger branches, the leaves become yellow, the whole tree assumes a sickly appearance, and eventually perishes. No instance is known where a decidedly developed case of this disease has ever been cured. When once attacked, to prevent a spread of the disease the tree should be immediately removed and burned. No young trees should be planted on the same spot, as the diseased roots still remain. Stones for seedlings should be procured from districts of the country where it has not been introduced.

In some parts of the country, possessing a strong fertile soil, as, for instance, portions of Western New York, this disease has not spread extensively when introduced from abroad. It has generally destroyed a few trees near the affected ones, and has then disappeared.

THE CURL OF THE LEAF, in the peach, occurs during the early part of the season, and appears to be caused by a minute internal fungus in the pores of the leaf, developed by cold weather. The only known remedy is a thrifty growth, imparted by good cultivation and pruning back. When the disease is severe it destroys most of the foliage, and injures and sometimes kills the tree.

MILDEW OF THE PEACH.—The growth of peach trees is often retarded by mildew. It seizes the tender points of the shoots and young leaves, and sometimes wholly stops their growth. It is confined to glandless, cut-leaved varieties only; such as the Early White Nutmeg, the Early Anne, and some of the earliest varieties of the Red Rareripe. Yellow-fleshed peaches rarely or never suffer from it. It is not often a formidable evil, although it seriously lessens the thrifty and handsome appearance of some varieties while growing in the nursery.

It is a minute fungus, and may be destroyed or lessened without injury to the tree, by syringing with soap-suds on its first appearance. A mixture of lime water with the soap-suds is preferred by some cultivators, and a subsequent dusting with sulphur has been recommended. A thrifty growth and good pruning are, however, usually the best remedies.—*Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.*

HISTORY OF IMPROVED PANSIES.

IT is impossible to say at what precise period the parent of our garden varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, first attracted the attention of some zealous and far-seeing florist, who either spared it while destroying the other weeds in his garden, or transplanted it thither from the cornfield or waste, where he found it growing, for the plant, (Viola tricolor,) is a native one. At whatever date it was first introduced into gardens, the beginning of the century found it an occupant of our mixed flower-borders, and in a state very considerably improved as compared with the parent; and its convenient mode of reproducing itself from seed, served the twofold purpose of originating new varieties and new plants to supply the place of the old ones, which seldom survived the hardships of half a dozen years.

The Pansy, however, was never honored with much attention until about the year 1825, when its great adaptability to improvement, and the almost incalculable manner in which it could be propagated, as compared with the Auricula, Ranunculus, Tulip, &c., by which it had been preceded, led some enthusiastic person to bring it into notice; and so rapid was the improvement in its form and colors, that the botanist seemed almost at a loss whether to set down the fashionable occupants of a pan of Heartsease at a flower show as belonging to the genus Viola or not.

That all the improvements were effected at one time and by one individual it is scarcely necessary to say was not the case. A long category of names, including most of the celebrities of the day, lent able and skilful hands to the work. Amateurs and professionals alike [illegible] assors settled the points by which the merit of each flower were to be judged. This work, of course occupied some time; but I believe there was no previous example of a plant so quickly becoming fashionable, and at the same time so rapidly approaching perfection. The Dahlia was in the field some few years prior to it, but was several years in making much progress out of the single condition in which it first reached us. The Pansy, however, being a second-class border flower, was quickly elevated into the condition of an occupant of the same beds that the Tulip, Ranunculus, &c., had held years before. Like them, the opening of fresh flowers was watched with interest. I believe the best varieties then in cultivation were first dignified with distinct names about 1829; and from 1832 to 1842 may be regarded as the most fashionable period of this flower.—*Cottage Gardener.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

BUDDING PEACH TREES.—"RURAL Reader," Mich. By republishing an illustration we can answer your inquiry how to bud peach trees better and quicker than by a free use of types. Peach trees should be budded during the first season's growth in the last half of August, and first of September. Select a

5 4 2 3 1

smooth, clean place on the tree near the ground, and make an incision in the bark, as shown in figure 1. From the stock of buds in your hand cut off one in the form of fig. 2. Then raise the bak with some smooth implement, (budding knives hve ivory handles for this purpose,) as shown in fig. 3. Insert the bud as represented in fig. 4, and tie up with basswood bark, (fig. 5,) so as to leave only the bd exposed. After ten or twenty days remove this badage.

OSAGE HEDGE—THICKENING THE BOTTOM.—"A Subscriber," Sparta, N. C., asks how he can best reclaim an Osage Orange hedge, that has been neglected for years and grown tall and thin at the bottom? If it will not bear cutting down to the ground and training over again, is it best to uproot it and plant a new one.

FRUIT GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—According to the best statistics there are now planted along the line of the I. C. R. R., south of Centralia, 500,000 peach trees, 250,000 apple trees, 85,000 pear trees, 100 acres grapes, 325 acres strawberries, and 75 acres raspberries.

Domestic Economy.

GOOD BREAD AND CRACKERS.

THE RURAL urges the importance of good bread. I compliment your judgment, for I would not exchange one good loaf of bread for the best cake baked. Of course the cake is good in its place, but bread is the staff of life. If we dine at a table spread with sweetmeats and have poor bread, our meal is spoiled; but if we have plenty of good hop-yeast bread, (for I think that best and healthiest,) good sweet butter, a few other articles, and a nice cup of coffee or tea, I am sure the cook will receive praise.

I will send one of several good recipes. Take from three to five potatoes, boil so as to have enough water left when they are cooked to pour over about a pint of flour; mash the potatoes, put them in, stir well, and if not thin enough add a little cold water; when it is cool, put in a teacup of good hop yeast, stir well and set in a warm place; stir down a few times, for it may find its way over the top of the crock if you do not watch it; then put in a cool place until morning, and set with good fresh buttermilk or sour milk. When light, mix stiff, knead half an hour; let it rise again, then mold into loaves. Do not let it rise too much before baking, for that is the great secret. If raised too much the loaf will be flat, the bread coarse-grained, and it will dry out soon. If it is not so light when put in a well tempered oven it will come out right. Keep some of the yeast to start another time, by putting cold water over it and setting in the cellar.

SODA CRACKERS.—In one quart of flour mix one heaping teaspoon of cream tartar; add a lump of butter a little larger than a hen's egg, well rubbed in the flour; a teaspoon of soda in half a pint of sweet milk—the newer the milk the better, if cold; wet it up hard; roll it out so that it will appear flaky. Bake in a quick oven, and give close attention. They are nice. —MIMA.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reply to "A Farmer's Wife," relative to coloring red for flannel, I send my recipe, which I know to be perfectly reliable. Also one for the culinary department:

TO COLOR SCARLET.—For a pound of cloth—1 oz. cochineal; 2 oz. muriate of tin; ½ oz. cream tartar. Tie the cochineal in a bag and rub it out in warm water; when it is boiling add the tin; stir it well; have the cloth wet and entirely free from soap; put it in the dye; let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes; rinse in soft water and dry in the shade.

LEMON CUSTARD WITHOUT EGGS.—Take one lemon, grate enough of the outside to flavor it, then peel off the rest and throw away; cut the inside up very fine; mix [illegible] with a pint of boiling water; stir up four tablespoons corn starch in a little water; add it to the rest and let it boil up good. —A SUBSCRIBER, *Florence, Mass.*

A GOOD PIE.—Take 2 cups of water; 1 cup of cracker; 1 cup of pie plant; 2 cups of sugar. Season to taste.

TO DRY PIE PLANT.—Prepare as for pies; add a little sugar; stew; then spread on plates and dry.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—1 cup of molasses; 1 cup of water; 1 large spoonful of ginger; 1 teaspoon of saleratus; a little salt, and a piece of shortening as large as an egg.—M. J. T.

SODA CAKE.—1 cup white sugar; 1 do. sweet milk; 1 egg; 2½ tablespoons of melted butter; 2 teaspoons of cream tartar; 1 do. soda; ½ pint of flour; extract of lemon.

TEA CAKE.—2 cups of sugar; 1 do. butter; 1 egg; ½ teaspoon soda; nutmeg to taste; flour sufficient to enable you to roll it out. Bake in a moderately warm oven.—MRS. S. B., *Onondaga Co. N. Y.*

TO CAN GREEN CORN.—Cut from cob; put it in a tin can and solder tight; then put the can in water and boil four hours; take it out, pierce the can for air to escape, and solder it immediately.—MRS. J. S. I.

CUSTARD PIE.—¾ cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter, stirred to cream; add 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of flour, half cup of milk and 1 cup of cold water; season with nutmeg. Try it.—MEHITABLE.

EDS. RURAL:—In a late No. of your paper is a request for a recipe for pie crust. Mine is:—One coffee cup of sour milk; ½ teaspoon of saleratus; 1 coffee cup of lard. The above makes three pies. S. R., *Coldwater, Mich.*

SUPERIOR INDIAN LOAF.—1 quart of sour milk; 1 quart of Indian meal; 1 pint of flour; ½ cup of molasses; 1 teaspoon of salt; 1 tablespoon of soda. Stir well. Steam two hours and bake one hour.—NETTIE.

INQUIRY.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL inform me how to put up pickles airtight? and oblige—MRS. N. P. E., *Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.*

SUGAR AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.—Dutrone calls sugar the "most perfect alimentary substance in nature." Dr. Rush says it affords a greater quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter than any other article in Nature. Sir John Pringle tells us that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Dr. Cullen is of the opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds has been lessened by the use of sugar.

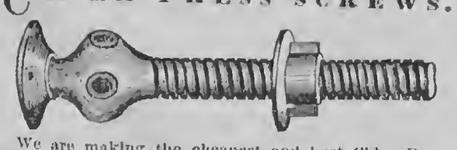
New Advertisements.

10,000 CATAWISSA RASPBERRIES and HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES for sale. Send stamp for our Circular, showing the habits of this prolific Raspberry; which bears a crop in July, and another that is abundant in Sept. and Oct. Address CHAS. D. COPELAND, Agent, Genesee Nurseries, Lima, N. Y.

HYACYNTHS, TULIPS, &c., &c.—I shall receive from Holland about the 1st of Sept., a splendid lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, and all other Hardy Bulbs suitable for Autumn planting. Catalogues supplied free.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

IT DON'T SCRATCH YOU! OR TEAR YOUR CLOTHES? Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, early and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it. Circulars giving origin, description, prices, testimonials, &c., will be ready in September. JOSEPH SINTON, Angola, Erie Co., N. Y.

CIDER PRESS SCREWS.



We are making the cheapest and best Cider Press Screws in market. Send for Circular and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

J. KEECH'S NEW STRAWBERRIES.—Gen'ls Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan. Plants by August 20th, $1 ₱ doz.; $3 for 50; $5 ₱ 100; $25 ₱ 1,000. [915-1t] J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY DR. NICAISE. Strong plants ready for delivery by mail from August 15th. Read the Rural and send your orders early.
MARK D. WILLSON, No. 125 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 2½ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $2,00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor, Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY

DR. NICAISE!

Said to be the LARGEST BERRY known, plants are hardy, vigorous growers, and productive. Fruit of this variety from plants set in September last was exhibited at the Western New York Fruit Growers' Convention held in Rochester on the 24th of last June, which weighed 1¾ ounces and measured 6¾ inches in circumference.

This variety we have imported at a great expense, and will have a fine stock to offer our customers in ——— and September. We extract from European Catalogues: *"It is of enormous size, the berries weighing over 1¾ ounces, (nine to the pound,) and early, of a bright red color, very glossy, the flesh white, and of fine quality."*

This sort has the best characteristics of any we have ever introduced. Orders must be sent in EARLY, as they will only be filled in rotation. ☞ We will furnish plants postage paid, at the following rates:—$1 ₱ plant; $10 ₱ dozen; $75 ₱ 100. Address FROST & CO.,
914-4t *Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.*

A NEW GRAPE.—SALEM.—The Subscriber now offers for sale for the first time the above grape, No. 33 of his hybrids, named SALEM, from the place of its origin.

This grape has been withheld from sale or exhibition for various reasons, until a stock of plants could be obtained. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape: being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and highly-flavored fruit.

This grape is a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg, bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for sale. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

The undersigned now offers for sale this Autumn, the above valuable Vine, in quantity, one and two year old plants, suitable for vineyard purposes. The demand for it will be large, and those wishing to secure them would do well to send in their orders early. Price List and engraving will be sent in August, on application to
J. L. WARING, Sole Proprietor "SALEM" Vine,
Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NAPOLEON, III.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.—Fruit very large, handsome, and of high, aromatic flavor; plant very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive.

"One of the most distinct fruits we know, and one of the best in many respects."—*Thos. Meehan, Editor Gardeners' Monthly.*

"A strong and vigorous grower, productive; promises to be an acquisition."—*A. S. Fuller, author of "Small Fruit Culturist."*

Descriptive Circular mailed to applicants. Price, by mail, postage free, $3 ₱ dozen.
914-2teo EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 352 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

Ladies' Department.

THE LADY'S YES.

"Yes!" I answered you last night;
"No!" this morning. Sir, I say!
Colors seen by candle-light,
Will not look the same by day.

When the tabors played their best,
Lamps above and laughs below—
Love me sounded like a jest,
Fit for *yes*, or fit for *no!*

Call me false or call me free—
Vow, whatever light may shine,
No man on thy face shall see
Any grief for change of mine.

Yet the sin is on us both—
Time to dance is not to woo—
Wooer light makes fickle troth—
Scorn of *me* recoils on *you*.

Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly, as the thing is high;
Bravely, as for life or death—
With a loyal gravity.

Send her from the festive boards,
Point her to the starry skies,
Guard her, by your truthful words,
Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true—
Ever true, as wives of yore—
And her *yes*, once said to you,
Shall be yes forever more.

E. B. BARRETT.—(*Mrs. Browning.*)

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"UNDER MY THUMB."

I DID not know until quite recently that I had my husband under my thumb. I was quite surprised, for I'm a very insignificant person, and he is a tall, broad-shouldered, manly fellow, whom I could hardly manage with my thumb I assure you. Since the ladies would like to know how this wonderful affair came about I will tell them, and they can tell their husbands.

I always thought I had one of the best husbands in the world. I suppose he began very foolishly to indulge me when we were first married. He used to ask my advice about things, and often tell me when he went away, where he was going, how long he would be gone, and kiss me fondly beside. I had not been used to hard work, and when my husband came in and found my face flushed and saw me looking weary, he would kindly offer to help, and would get rain water and wood, and even empty the swill. I seldom found myself obliged to ask for such favors, but when nearly helpless from chill fever he had to do a great many things for me that an awkward girl could not, so his generous heartedness, and necessity together made him a very indulgent husband. Sometimes he would come in with his boots covered with mud, that left their mark at every step—I would say, "please, my dear, wont you clean your boots,"—and do you believe, ladies, he would go straight back and clean them! He wasn't afraid of mud, not a bit; you could tell this by his coat, pants, horses, buggies, &c. Like a noble man, that he was, he didn't tell me to mind my business! I think some men live in misery lest they should seem to concede to their wives' wishes. They want people to know they are lords indeed! But ladies, are we, being the weaker ones, obliged to submit to *everything?* If our husband brings in enough mud on his boots to make a moderate sized flower bed, and spits on every inch of carpet in the house, why its no matter, since we were made to wait on him! And if we're ever so tired and there is'nt a stick of wood in the house and none chopped, not one word must we say; but go and pick up what we can find and get our "lord's" dinner; and if he puts it all in the stove at once, and burns everything black, its no matter.

Just a few instances of this—"I'll do as I please"—that I've seen. Mr. So and So started early Monday morning after a woman to wash. It was but a little way, everything was ready for the washing, but he don't return and its ten o'clock. The wife waits until eleven, begins to get dinner, and just as its all ready the husband and washwoman came. "Well," says the wife, (aside,) "isn't this grand; I haven't meat enough cooked;" she puts more cooking, and by the time dinner is over its afternoon. The wife learns all about the affair, but no thanks to her husband. He stops to trade horses with a neighbor, (though he's traded every day for a year,) and, about eleven, goes on to get the woman, while she, thinking no one was coming, goes to another place. But this *business man*, determined not to go again, drives a mile further, takes her from her work and returns as independent as a sovereign. Nobody inconvenienced, of course.

I once heard a lady ask her husband to put a stick of wood in the stove just to keep the fire. It was a mild spring day; but he threw in stick after stick, and the lady says, "please don't, my dear, it will make the room uncomfortable." Do you suppose he deigned to notice this? Certainly not, and very soon the doors must be thrown open. I saw a look of appeal in the wife's face, while her eyes constantly followed little NELLIE, a frail child, just running about the floor. Some one turned the mother's attention a moment and NELLIE ran for the open door. "O husband, take her away out of the draft, do," exclaims the wife; but he replies, "do let the child take the air, I don't think it will hurt her, for once." The mother snatches her darling away, well knowing that the strong current of air is dangerous. At night NELLIE has the croup, and just lives, by the mother's weary watching.

Now, dear ladies, if you don't want it said that *your* husband is under *your* thumb, keep quiet. Don't say one word, though there isn't a stick of wood cut and your husband is at the neighbors, leaning over the fence talking, and all the sheep and hogs are in the yard, eating, and rooting up flowers and trees. What if he trades horses every day and gets cheated while you economise so closely, and at last you take in washing to support him, don't say anything. If you modestly hint you would like to go somewhere and he tells you its a woman's place at home, don't venture to ask what business a man can have to be gone all day, and late at night. Though you're in closer bondage than a very slave, and so under your *husband's thumb* that you can't speak without his permission, its all right since you're a woman, and must love, honor and *obey*.

I can't say how much you love, but honor him you can't, while he is a tyrant, and obey him you're not obliged to, since he neither loves or cherishes you. It does seem as though wives were human beings, and entitled to their rights, as such. The wife needs sympathy and encouragement and help from the strong and able husband to bear life's burdens of care and watching which fall on her. No true hearted person ever thought less of a husband for sometimes heeding the wishes and counsel of a wife, while many a man has been saved from ruin and disgrace by heeding a wife's entreaties. But again, dear ladies, don't, I pray, ever venture to say anything.

H.

DOMESTIC FAULTS.

HOMES are more often darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults than by the actual presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is easier to grapple with the one than the other. The eastern traveler can combine his force and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but he can scarcely escape the musquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm the earth he treads. The drunkard has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave to dress and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, rude, dogmatic manners, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track, over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks along.

A SWEET LAUGH.

A WOMAN has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of a flute on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in a cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by a fairy laugh—now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have, and we are pursuing that voice to this day. Sometimes it will come to us in the midst of care and sorrow, or irksome business, and we turn away and listen to hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirit of the mind. How much we owe that sweet laugh. It turns the prose to poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

NOVEL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

IT is said that in Indiana "cold feet" are regarded as a good cause for divorce. If the petition of a dissatisfied wife in one of the St. Louis courts is allowed we shall believe the Indiana story. This distressed complainant reports the first chill her affections received was on the wedding tour, when she caught cold and was not allowed to have a fire at the hotel, on account of the expense. Her next shock was from a tough beef-steak, seasoned with lard. The deadly stab was the husband's refusal to furnish her with a feather bed. A killing blow was unkindness to her sisters; but the "unkindest cut" of all was his reticence at the dinner table; he did not help her to the mutton chops; failed to pass the potatoes; neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These insufferable indignities preyed upon her health and wrecked her peace of mind, and she now appeals to the courts for redress.

GENIUS STRUGGLING WITH POVERTY.—The Round Table brings to the notice of the public a sad, and we hope a rare instance of fine poetic genius struggling with poverty and misfortune, such as seldom falls to the lot of any. Mrs. Howarth, living in New Jersey, who has written many most beautiful and striking poems, has supported for many years by her manual labor, and the scanty pay received for her writings, a blind husband and five children. She has struggled with the greatest possible fortitude through this severe ordeal until quite lately when a stroke of paralysis has completely disabled her, and deprived her, and those dependent upon her, of all means of livelihood. Some of her friends are preparing a volume of her poems for publication, "but meantime," says the Round Table, "her destitution is extreme."

RARE.—At a sale of jewels in London, a superb diamond necklace, composed of forty-nine graduated stones set in collets, and a brilliant cluster snap, the property of Baroness Truro, was sold for eight hundred and ninety guineas. A rare and valuable old Sevres dessert service, enriched with bands of tourquoise, *rehausse d'or*, and pencilled with wreaths of flowers by Boucat, Bouillat, Fumez, Lector and other Sevres painters of the time of Louis XV. and XVI., consisting of one hundred and five pieces, brought five hundred and twenty guineas. It was described as the finest dessert service on sale in Europe.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FOLDED HANDS.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

When the heavy night-time shadows round our homes their vigils keep,
Rest we in the solemn silence, all with folded hands in sleep;

From the tiring strain of labor resting all our weary powers,
While old Time with tireless fingers gathers to himself the hours.

Ah! Time's hands are never folded, weary with the work of day,
Tireless from Creation's morning 'till the earth shall pass away;—

Working out the constant changes in all human love and life;
Mingling for us joy and shadow, smiling peace and weary strife:

Bringing fairest flowers of spring-time, blighting soon with sad decay:
Giving youth and joy and beauty, touching then the hair with gray;

Granting rest beneath the willows when the race of life is run.
Till eternity is dawning and his work at last is done.

So we rest amid the shadows: tiny hands of children fair
Folded, as when sleep embraced them while they lisped the evening prayer.

Or stretched outward in the darkness, as it were a shining way,
Vainly reaching for fair flowers held by angels far away:

Manly hands that battle nobly in the world's unceasing fight,
Bearing high the truthful standard, striving ever for the right:

Weary hands that find no flower bearing not a cruel thorn,
Stirring with no gladdened pulses at the joyous break of morn:

Aged hands that tremble weakly, for the cup of life they bear
Will hold little more of blessing, little more of earthly care:

Kindly hands that brush the teardrops from sad eyes that ever weep,—
All are folded in the silence, in the blessed rest of sleep.

Deep beneath the cedar-shadow, moving o'er the grassy mould,
Pulseless hands that death has folded are forever still and cold.

Sadly thus we last beheld them, closely clasping snowy flowers,
Giving no returning pressure to the warmest clasp of ours;

Finished all their long life-labor, laid aside the heavy cross;
Theirs the gain of crown and blessing, ours the painful, bitter loss.

When we bend beneath life's burden, neath the heavy yoke of sin,
When the conflict rages hotly, world without and heart within,

We long to share their peaceful slumber in the grave's untroubled rest,
With our hands forever folded on our still and lifeless breast.

Many hands are ever idle, folded not by death or sleep,
Gathering from Time no treasure as the winged moments sweep,

Plucking ne'er the lovely flowers that the roughest pathway yields,
No bright grains of wisdom gleaning from the world's broad harvest fields;

Ever idly, weakly folded, though of old our SAVIOUR taught
That the talent hidden deeply no reward or blessing brought,

Though He wrought with love amid the people of all sects and lands,
And without the city gateway bore his cross with patient hands.

Rouse O! ye thus idly waiting, there is labor for us all;
Work while lasts the golden daylight, ere the dark death-shadows fall:

Raise the cup of sparkling water to the weary wanderer's lips,
Send some gleaming ray of comfort where reigns sorrow's dark eclipse.

There are souls in greater number than the shining sea-shore sands,
That to life can ne'er be quickened by your idly folded hands.

Strive that blessings here may crown you, that your spirit may be blest,
When death ends the strife and kindly folds the hands in peaceful rest.

Orangeport, N. Y., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUT IN THE HAYFIELD.

YES, out amid the new-mown timothy and fragrant clover, with light hearts and willing hands. O, how doubly blest are they who make a pleasure of business, rather than a "business of pleasure." Last week found everything in readiness on "Busywild Farm," and haymaking was commenced with a zest. Up with the birds in the early morning our busy household was astir. First, there were the cows to milk, and drive away to their dewy pasture; pigs, chickens and ducks to feed; and then, thanking Heaven for manifold mercies, we were ready to partake of our cheerful morning meal. Soon the farm horses, "Fan" and "Doll," were hitched before the mower, and HENRY rode whistling away to the field, while ANDREW, the farm boy, equipped with a scythe, (an implement not quite obsolete nor altogether indispensable in these days of mowing machines,) proceeded to mow around fence corners and small patches in out-of-the-way places. Long ere the sun had reached its high meridian a glance at the "Upper Flat" sufficed to show that the grass which so proudly waved its luxuriant tresses in the morning breeze was laid low, and fast withering 'neath the sun's searching rays, and in a few hours would be dry and fit to store away for winter's use.

The noonday hours were a season of refreshing rest to workmen and teams, and both, with renovated powers, were prepared for the active work of the afternoon, which was commenced by HENRY, who, seated in his sulky-rake, gave "Doll" the rein, and they were soon fast tossing the bright green hay into winrows. ROSIE, ready to lend a helping hand, and much enjoying out-of-door exercise and sport, and cousin FRANK, who is spending her summer vacation with us, and to whom country life in many of its phases is yet a novelty, volunteered their services, which were accepted in the spirit they were offered, and each furnished with a hand-rake, in high glee, donned sun-hats and stout shoes and were soon traced by their merry peals of laughter to the afore-mentioned fence corners, where, working with a right good will, they spent a happy hour, merry as the birds, and like them breathing an atmosphere redolent with the sweetest of perfumes—new-mown hay. Meanwhile, ANDREW drove the brindle steers from their shady nook, yoked and drove them for a load of hay to the banks of the placid Genesee, whose waters gleamed in patches of silver brightness through the graceful willows that fringe its curving banks, lending a charm to the picturesque scene which our haymakers fully appreciated. As the fresh bright hay was tossed over the rack into the wagon, FRANC declared it must be fine sport to ride on the load and begged the privilege of tramping it down, and, climbing through the rack, took her place for that purpose, while the quiet ROSE complacently seated herself on the horse-rake to do the cross-raking, so that HENRY could be at liberty to assist in loading; and soon the load was completed, and FRANC, perched on the top, crowned with clover blossoms, rode in triumph to the barn, where our little five-years-old CHARLIE, who all day long had flitted about trying to be useful, was stationed with grandpa by the carriage of his baby sister, waiting to see the ponderous masses, lifted by the horse-fork, swing in mid-air, then descend and be snugly stored in the depths of the capacious bay.

"Longest days must have an end," and these bright summer days are no exception. At eventide the girls came home in high spirits, but with weary limbs, dishevelled locks, and the rose tint of their cheeks deepened to almost a peony blush; but they knew that a cold bath and sweet sleep would make all right, and were happy in the consciousness of a well-spent day, where toil and pleasure went hand in hand. How true, in a great degree is it that "life is what we make it." In our country homes, enlivened by rural pastimes, should be the purest joys, such as give noblest impulses to the heart and mind, and fit us better to cheerfully take up the cares and duties of active life.

JENNIE.

Busywild, Allegany Co., N. Y., July, 1867.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, the critic and essayist, is described as a man somewhat under the medium height. He has a broad face, rather heavy features, a pallid complexion, a wide forehead, and great gray eyes that seem about to start from their sockets. In ordinary intercourse Mr. Whipple is reserved, but to his friends he is open and genial, and his friends comprise about the best part of Boston. He lives in a modest brick house in Pickney street, a little back from the crown of Roscoe Hill, and here he spends his afternoons in social ease or study. He is now associate editor of the Transcript—the literary authority and tea-table companion of the literary Bostonians. He writes the book notices and purely literary articles for that journal; and that is about all he does write, except an occasional political article for the Atlantic Monthly.

Laborious writing is characteristic of all the Boston authors. Holmes labors over a sentence till every word is welded to its place, if it takes him a week to do it; and Lowell works the better part of three months on an article for the North American Review. Emerson's second volume of Essays was fifteen months in going through the press, and when it was done the corrections cost more than the original composition. It is so, also, with Longfellow. Every one has heard of the Coterie who eat up of nights over Dante, and the proof-sheets of that work show that after it had passed that ordeal it was sadly interlined, and whole verses were altogether re-written by the translator. By such rugged paths have these men scaled the flowery heights of Parnassus!

Longfellow always sends to the printer very clear copy. His MSS. is all written in lead pencil, upon large sheets of a good quality of book paper; each sheet contains never more than two four-line verses. The MSS. copy of his translation of Dante, if bound, would make several immense volumes.

THE COUNTRY FOR THE CHILDREN.—For the children especially, there is no tonic so effective, no alterative so sure of benefit, as a run in the country. Put on them stout shoes, and plain, serviceable clothes, and let them loose in the fields and on the hills. Never mind dirt, never mind bruises, never mind sunburned faces, and brown hands and arms. A few weeks of a wild, romping, out-door life is worth more to their future than the most accomplished tuition and faithful study.

ADVICE.—Always mind your dots in writing, A Western Congressman, on arriving at Washington, wrote to his wife that he had "formed a connection with a very agreeable *Mess*, and expected to spend the winter very pleasantly." Unfortunately, and greatly to the surprise and mortification of his good lady, he inadvertently dotted the letter *e* in the word *Mess*. Only think of it!

THOSE WE LOVE.—At all times, in this wintry life, the presence of those we love is like a gleam of sunshine through the clouds, lighting up one particular spot amid the shadows, and giving warmth and luster and loveliness to all beneath the ray. The passing gleam still seems brighter than the full sunshine.

IDLENESS.—If idleness does not produce vice or malevolence it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LONGING.

BY COUSIN MAUDE.

WHERE the summer sun is glowing,
Where the gentle breeze is blowing,
And the tall trees shadows throwing,
On the grassy lea;
Here I sit and ponder,
While I long to wander
By the silver sea.

Here, the dusky pine upliftеth
Boughs, through which the sunlight sifteth;
And the wind it's dead leaves driftеth
O'er the lonely land;
There the palm-tree's top is waving,
And the silver sea is laving
All the golden sand.

Oh, I hear its voice of gladness,
Drowning every note of sadness,
And all melancholy madness
In its lowly hum;
Saying when the waves are rushing
Fierce, or with calm music gushing,
"Worn and wearied, come!"

Reading, Mich., July 24th, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WORK FOR JESUS.

"BROTHER, you may work for JESUS,
GOD has given you a place
In some portion of his vineyard,
And will give sustaining grace.
He has bidden you 'go labor,'
And has promised a reward,
Even joy and life eternal
In the kingdom of your LORD."

NEARLY every laborer, before he engages to work for his employer, ascertains what shall be his wages or reward, and if he deems the sum he is to receive a sufficient recompense for his toil, with what zeal and earnestness does he engage in it, looking forward with joyful anticipations to the end when he shall have accomplished the work given him to perform and obtained the promised reward; and if at any time he is inclined to idle away the precious moments in which the work is to be done, he instantly remembers the contract, and, redoubling his zeal, and exerting every nerve, it is soon finished and the reward obtained.

So it should be with the Christian. When he first starts out to serve his Master he is commanded to spend all his time, talents—yes, his whole life, in the LORD'S service; for such as do these things, "there is laid up a crown of righteousness which the LORD, the righteous JUDGE, shall give in that day." There is no reason to doubt this, "for all the promises of GOD in him are yea, and in him Amen." Therefore, Christian, "be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour," "because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life and few there be that find it."

"Disciples of JESUS, why stand ye here idle—
Go work in his vineyard, he calls you to-day,
The night is approaching when no man can labor,
Our Master commands us, and shall we delay?"

MARY.

GOOD TEMPER IN BUSINESS.

MANY a Christian has infirmities of temper which impair his religious influence; and few business men can review their lives without regret or remorse. The Christian Intelligencer makes honorable mention of a business man in our city whose example can be commended for general imitation. The grace of God can control both the heart and the tongue:

Not long since, a Christian died in Boston who had been uninterruptedly in business for more than half a century. What manner of man he was appears by the record made just after his death, that during this long period, according to the testimony of those most closely connected with him, he never had an unpleasant dispute about any of his business transactions. "Of the two required to make a quarrel, he could not be one; for by his invariable good humor and generosity, he turned aside any angry word. Nor did his own mind suffer from reverses or failure, since the contentment in which he kept his spirit, and the natural sunshine of his heart, restored it almost immediately to its accustomed evenness. Whatever troubles he met—and he had his full share—could not long appear to outward observers; not that he hid them in his mind, so much as that he carried all his burdens to One able and willing to bear them. With this evenness of temper he united judgment and integrity." Can any one give a reason why such a record should be so rare? True, there are some men with whom, as Paul seems to imply, it is impossible to "live peaceably." Yet if the disciple studied more habitually the Master's precept, "*wise as serpents and harmless as doves*," there would be less wonder at a long business life pursued and finished without a single altercation.

RELIGION EXEMPLIFIED.—I would not give much for your religion unless it can be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A light-house sounds no drum, it beats no gong, and yet far over the waters its friendly spark is seen by the mariner. So let your actions shine out your religion. Let the main sermon of your life be illustrated by all your conduct, and it shall not fail to be illustrious.—*Spurgeon.*

To a busy man temptation is fain to climb up together with his business, and sins creep upon him only by accident and occasions; whereas to an idle person they come in a full body, with open violence, and the impudence of a restless importunity.

Educational.

N. Y. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this important corps of educators took place at Auburn, July 23d, and the two days following. Some five hundred teachers were present, about an equal number of men and women. Hon. Geo. W. Clinton of Buffalo, Dr. H. B. Wilbur of Syracuse, Chas. Davies, LL. D., the well-known mathematician, and other distinguished friends of popular education were present, and Gov. Fenton was in the Hall the last evening.

Addresses were given and papers on various educational subjects read, with discussions of the topics thus introduced. An address by Dr. Wilbur, partly a criticism on the stereotyped modes of classical education awakened much interest. A report by Prof. Howe on the "Proper Limits of the Free School System," called out a stirring discussion. An animated debate was had also, on a resolution recommending that the metric, or decimal, system of weights and measures, be studied in schools where practicable, as valuable from its adaptation to common use over the world; the resolution was adopted. Other subjects of interest and value, which we cannot mention, were examined.

The change in the school law, made last winter, by which all rate-bills are abolished and a school tax put in their place was a subject of gratulation, as helping to raise the standard of education, more especially in country districts. The importance of graded Union Schools in towns and villages was dwelt on, and the signs of the times point toward the substitution of these free schools of a higher grade in place of private academies, and to the scholars going up under one system, from the primary classes to the higher College grades.

In Michigan they yet have the rate-bills, but their Union Schools are more numerous and perfect than ours. Villages of from 1,500 people upward, and all the leading towns as well as cities, have fine buildings costing from $15,000 up to $75,000 with schools in which pupils can fit for the University. In these there is no tuition fee for scholars residing in the district, but those from outside, pay moderate fees, less somewhat than the usual terms in private academies, of which there are but few in that State, the excellence of the Union Schools making them needless. The State University, under the Common School Law, has no tuition fee from students in the State, but is the People's College. It has now 1,250 Students and 20 Professors, with a high standard of scholarship. By this plan the older pupils in country districts, can go to these Union Schools more advantageously than to Academies, and the spirit of the school is broadly democratic, while the country district school is not injured, but rather benefited by being a part of this graded system.

The abolition of our school-rates, by the late change in the law, puts us in advance in that respect, and should make it all the more feasible to avail ourselves of any excellencies we may find in other States. The tendency in higher schools and colleges to pay more attention to Natural Sciences, and to such studies as the new conditions of our modern life call for, and to give students more latitude of choice as to the branches they may pursue, was manifest in the Association as we find it elsewhere.

On the last afternoon a paper on Studies for Ladies' Colleges, by Dr. J. C. Gallup, called forth an animated discussion, of which the general tendency was in favor of more thorough and varied education for women. Mr. Barringer of Troy, recommended the higher, as well as the primary, education of the sexes together. Miss Sherman of Lyons, made a speech, sensible and pointed, on the need of physical education, that women might finish their studies with more health and capacity to work as teachers or otherwise. Mrs. H. E. Randall of New York, also read simply and yet eloquently "An Order for a Picture," by Alice Carey.

A committee was chosen "to memorialize the Trustees of Cornell University, to extend the privileges of that distinguished school to all, without distinction of race or sex."

On the whole, the meeting was of value and interest to the educators of the State, and to all. Much work was done, good order prevailed, and the President, S. G. Williams of Ithaca, filled his place excellently.

Too Fast.—As educators, we are advancing too rapidly. We must make haste slower. We must strive to roll back this impetuous tide that threatens to sap the very foundation of our educational system. Our colleges, academies and public schools are true types of the spirit of the age. Our students, snuffing the popular breeze, cannot wait to be scholars. High on the brow of too many of our would-be scholars you can trace this insignificant inscription, "not transferable; good for this trip only." Our young men are not willing to tarry at Jericho until their beards be grown, but are pressing on to the Holy City. To their minds, Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship.—*Illinois Teacher.*

The University of Wisconsin.—The University of Wisconsin has been reorganized under recent acts of the Legislature of that State. It has four departments of instruction, as follows: 1. A College of Letters, embracing a four years' course in mathematics, ancient and modern languages, literature and science. 2. A College of Arts, embracing a three years' course in mathematics, modern languages and literature, and the natural sciences in their application to agriculture and the arts. 3. A Preparatory Department. 4. A female Department, embracing a three years' course in languages, literature and science.

Various Topics.

FINGER AND SIGNET RINGS.

Not only do women wear rings, but on any street of city or village may be seen daily the heavy gold, with stones of varied colors and astounding size on the fingers of men. In the past, men of rank wore rings more than now. In this country we are too busy, and not enough given to the antique, to make collections of finger rings, but European cabinets are rich in such curiosities; reaching back to the days of the glory of Venice, and even to the times of Roman power.

The Hotel de Cluny, at Paris, has such a collection, not only of rings, but of necklaces, jewels, crowns, &c., of great wealth and historic interest. The Londesboro' collection is the best in England. At an early day the ring was proof of both nobility and authority, and even rich tradesmen had their "mark" on the ring, used as their signature. Of these in the Londesboro' collection is Fig. 1, with the private signet on its face, and the owners initials on its side, of exquisitely chased green and red enamel. These "marks" were merely devices adopted by each person for his own use, combinations of initials and figures, and also placed on bales of merchandize. Fig. 2 is a commercial signet.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Venetian jewelry was rich and exquisite—excelling all other. In the Londesboro' collection is one, Fig. 3—claws grasping a sharp-pointed diamond, much sought, for writing on glass. With such a diamond, doubtless, the graceful courtier, and ready man of the world, Sir Walter Raleigh, wrote on a window pane of Queen Elizabeth's palace, "Fain would I rise, but that I fear to fall"—to which she added; "If thy heart fail thee do not rise at all." Thus encouraged he rose to fortune and high achievement, but reached a prison at last, though hardly for his own fault. We have, in Fig, 4, the signet ring of Sir Thomas Gresham, an early merchant-prince in London, a man of signal ability and character. It opens horizontally, forming two rings linked together, with the inner side of each inscribed with the half of a scripture passage, as the fashion was, *Quod Deus conjunxit* and *Homo non seperet*, make up the text in this: "What God hath joined let no man separate."

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

These were called gimmel rings, from the Italian *gemelli*, twins, and were much used as wedding rings. Their make will be seen by another Londesboro' specimen, Fig. 5 and 6. The closed ring, as worn is Fig. 6. It is set with sapphire and amethyst, the elaborate design enriched with enamels. Fig. 5 shows the ring parted, with its inscriptions.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

A mystical ring, from Londesboro,' is Fig. 7, very curious; the outside plain and set with ruby and amethyst. Pressing these stones a spring opens and shows a surface engraved with mystical signs and names of spirits; Asmodiel, Nachiel, Zamiel, &c. Worn without suspicion, such a ring might be used by some devotee of occult sciences, some seeker for the philosopher's stone, or the elixir of life, or for power over the unseen world of spirits, as a mark of introduction to his brother heretics in days when it was not specially safe to be known as straying from the beaten path.

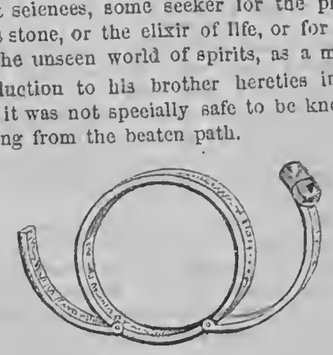


Fig. 7.

The matrimonial ring, about A. D. 1600, was generally inscribed with a "posy" of one or two lines of rhyme.

Fig. 8 is like the badge of the Order of the Garter, with a buckle in front, and the motto of the Order outside; inside "I'll win and wear you." Fig. 9 has "Let Likinge laste;" inscriptions being always inside.

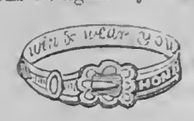


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Quaint conceits for these rings racked the brains of sentimental poets of those days, and up to the middle of the last century, but a story of John Thomas, Bishop of London in 1753, shows his sentiment not the finest. On his *fourth* wife's ring he inscribed "If I survive, I'll make them five."

Fig. 10.

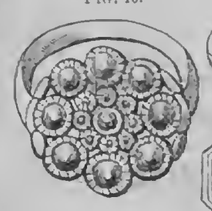


Fig. 11.

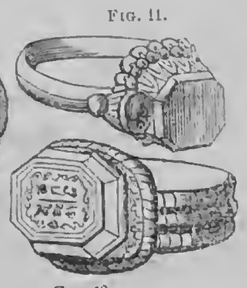


Fig. 12.

Here are three Moorish rings, for the Moors were skilled in the fine arts quite as well as the nations of Europe. Fig. 10 is of silver, set with five turquoise and four rubies; the center turquoise with each kind alternating around it. Fig. 11 is silver, set with a bloodstone and a turquoise on either side. Fig. 12 is a silver signet ring, with the owners name engraved on a cornelian.

These are all in the Londesboro' collection, and doubtless if any of our readers ever visit England, they will wish to visit a museum so rich in artistic *antiques*.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The news items of the daily journals seem to indicate an alarming increase in the number of murders and suicides throughout the country. Whether this is a real or only an apparent increase—due to the facts being reported about the same time, is a question which statistics alone can determine. The Journal of Commerce has some truthful reflections on the alleged fact:

One of the great earthly benefits conferred upon the world by Christianity was the new value that it put upon human life. Until Christianity came, human life was something which men threw away like a worthless weed. Murder and suicide were the all-prevailing crimes of antiquity. Men not only took other lives without a feeling of remorse, but tossed off their own with the same indifference. The gladiatorial exhibitions were possible only in a pagan world. Men trained slaves as "gladiators" and hired them out to be killed at so much a head. The slaves themselves went into the contest with the recklessness and resolution of bull-dogs, and when they received their mortal stabs, died in picturesque attitudes for the entertainment of the gay throng of men and women who looked down upon them from the vast galleries of the Coliseum. To prolong the death scene and make it more effective, the poor wretches were accustomed before entering the arena, to drink potions which thickened the blood and made it trickle more slowly from their gaping wounds. Rome looked upon this horrid spectacle without a shudder; and, but for Christianity, these dreadful sports would still be the most pleasing pastime that could be offered by the Kings and Emperors of European nations to their subjects. We find the same indifference to human life in China, Japan, and all other heathen countries. In Japan, the old Roman custom of suicide strangely reproduces itself; thus showing that it is an instinct of unchristianized human nature. As it was honorable in ancient Rome to escape the humiliations and calamities of life by suicide, so it is in Japan to-day; and the hari-kari will never be banished from that land till it flies before the advancing light of Christianity. It is not necessary to produce further evidence to establish the proposition that a contempt for human life is the special characteristic of heathen countries, for every missionary report and sermon teaches us this truth. If it is a fact that the American people are becoming less regardful of the sacredness of life, then to that extent the nation is becoming dechristianized; and if the tendency should not be checked, we shall ultimately fall back into barbarism. It is not possible to escape this conclusion, if the teachings of history are worth anything.

SUNDAY IN LONDON.

"Menadock," in his London letter to the New York Times, draws the following picture of Sunday in a portion of the English metropolis:

For a large portion of the poorer classes in London, Sunday is the great trading day—a weekly fair on which they make the bulk of their purchases. From an early hour until noon, and more or less through the day, whole streets and quarters of the metropolis are turned into noisy, open markets. All the shops are open, costermongers throng the sidewalks, groceries, bread, meat, clothing, fish, vegetables, crockery ware, cheap jewelry, all sorts of things bought by the lower classes are cried and sold. The crowd, three-fourths women, is impassable. It is ragged and dirty as well. The noise is deafening. In vain the church bells are ringing; they are not heard or not heeded. At 1 o'clock the public houses are opened, and the thirsty crowd rushes into them for gin and beer. The squares and streets of the fashionable quarters are as quiet as any one could desire. The shops in the better class of business streets are all closed, except confectioners' and tobacconists', —cigars and sugar-plums being necessarily sold on Sunday; but just turn out of Holborn into Leather Lane, or visit the New Cut, in Lambeth, and a half-a-dozen other localities, on Sunday morning, and you will see and hear what no one can describe.

As to the people who market on Sunday, it is the only day on which they have leisure and money to make their purchases. A million of people in London never go to church on Sunday. They eat, drink and sleep. For a number it is the only day on which they have anything like a decent meal, or any relaxation from their weary tasks. They live in one room, a whole family, they work twelve or fifteen hours a day, they sleep in their clothes on a heap of rags in a corner at night; they live on bread, dripping, herrings, when they are cheap enough, and thin beer or tea, and contrive to have a bit of meat on Sunday. When work is slack they pawn their clothes, or whatever is worth pawning, getting sixpence on one article and fourpence on another, and when this resource fails there is the parish. The great fight is to keep out of the workhouse—to work hard and fare hard, and have their liberty. The work-house separates husbands and wives, parents and children, and it is the end of hope. Mr. Hughes estimates the number engaged in buying and selling every Sunday in the metropolis at 80,000 to 100,000.

BLIND BRUTALITY.

A Commission appointed by the English Government to investigate certain outrages perpetrated in Sheffield at the instigation of the Trades' Unions, reveal a series of horrible and barbarous crimes. According to the testimony the Unions hired ruffians to commit these outrages upon persons who had made themselves obnoxious to the Unions by refusing to join them and by engaging in business in opposition to them. The Unions gave sixty dollars for "doing for" a man,—shooting him so as to disable him from work, which in one case was effectual, as he died a few days after from the wound. Twenty-five dollars were paid for blowing up the houses and stores of those who were designated. The whole scheme has a premeditated and cold-blooded deviltry about it, that rivals the plans once popular in the South for protecting servile labor from all competition with free ideas. It is the same spirit which, in "strikes," undertakes to prevent men by force from working for such wages as are offered and they choose to take.

Lying in Bed.—It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of men, whether lying with head exalted or level with the body is the most wholesome. Most, consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, and avoid danger.—*Medical Journal.*

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LIGHTNING KING.

BY S. N. HOLMES.

Say—have you seen the Lightning King?
And have you heard his lightning sing?
And how he speaks both near and far,
To speed or stop the railroad car?

His lightning horse does never tire,
Yet runs astride the magic wire;
You see him not, but hear him kick,
From being spurred by A. L. Dick.*

Like Alexander on his throne;
He speaks in quiet undertone;
But yet 'tis power combined with will,
Although it's done so very still.

'Tis wondrous strange the way it's done,
And how one's thoughts so swift can run,
For nought is seen, or little heard,
Still, far away they hear each word.

In days of yore, the heathens' mind,
Whose superstitions made them blind,
Would look with awe, and quake with fear,
Lest Satan's imps were coming near.

But now, it makes their children laugh,
To learn these pranks of Telegraph;
As, commonplace they hear its clatter,
With "we don't care of what's the matter."

The first who found this lightning horse
Is said to be Professor Morse;
With science's aid and mother wit,
He caught its power by the bit.

With speed of thought the far-off know
The latest news for weal or woe;
Through ocean's bed it wipes out space,
And marks an era to our race.

Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1867.

*Gen. Dick, Supt. of New York Central Railroad Telegraph.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Would'nt it be pleasant, this hot weather, to go on a steamboat the whole length of Lake Michigan? Three hundred miles or more, from north to south, and when you are out on the center of the lake, land is forty miles away, out of sight just as much as though you were on the middle of the Atlantic.

Years ago we went this voyage several times, and it is pleasant to think of it. Starting from Chicago when it is very warm, as soon as you get out onto the lake the fresh air is delicious. The water is very deep, more than a thousand feet in some places. It is very clear too, and in places near the shore where it is not very deep, by looking down the shady side of the vessel so that the sun may not dazzle your eyes, you can see large fish swimming about, ten or fifteen feet below the surface. The water is nice to drink, and all the boats use it.

After sailing some twelve hours or more northward, and meeting a good many vessels, we get in sight of the eastern shore, on the Michigan side. The shore is sandy and sometimes there are great hills of sand washed up in curious shapes by the water, and behind them long ranges of forests with very few houses in sight. The farms and villages are back from the shore, and most of the people live in the more southern part of the State, which has been longer settled. But they are beginning to clear away the forest, and find it a pleasant region to live in. One of these sand hills is named, by the Indians, "The Sleeping Bear." It is some three hundred feet long and forty feet high, and, as you see it from a distance, looks some like a great bear with its head between its paws and the water coming up almost to its nose. It made me think of the name some Dutchman gave a mountain on the Hudson river, "Anthony's nose," and the great hill, two thousand feet high jutting out into the water and rising up very steep, does look, as the steamboats pass it, a little like a monstrous great nose.

As we get beyond the "Sleeping Bear" the lake is narrower, until we come to Mackinaw,—a beautiful island, where are Indians, fishermen who catch white-fish and salmon, a little village and a fort where soldiers used to stay, but do not much now. It is delightful to roam over the island, and up the rocks west of the fort you can look over the lake a long way. The salmon are large and nice, and they always cook some and have a fine meal on the boats. The little fishing boats go out a good ways from shore and show very handsomely as the sun strikes their one white sail, or the shade makes it seem almost black for a moment. Some time, perhaps, you may take this pleasant ride, but if you should not, it is well to know something about it, and then, if it should happen to storm when you are on the lake, and the wind toss the boat about, it is not very pleasant, and you escape it all by being on land. On the western side of the lake are large towns and cities,—Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan and smaller places, and fine houses, and schools and churches, and great steamboats, and cars, where forty years ago were only Indians, and squaws with their *papooses* or babies, and wigwams, and canoes.

German Temperance Proverbs.—Bacchus has drowned more than Neptune.
Temperance is the best physic.
The ass that carries wine drinks water.
When the wine is in, the wit is out.
Wine and youth are fire upon fire.
There is no truth in wine.
Ever drunk, ever dry.
Where drink enters wisdom departs.
Temperance is honorable.
Temperance is a feast.

Don't Do It.—My son, a bad boy is trying to persuade you to go to forbidden places. Don't do it.

My son, you have lately learned to do a bad deed. Don't do it any more.

My son, doing wrong is the worst thing you can do. Don't do it.

My son, you have been guilty of a fault, and you are being tempted to hide it. Don't do it.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 50 letters.
My 33, 15, 10, 34, 16 is a river in South America.
My 44, 28, 40, 38, 36, 21, 46, 23, 23, 49 is an animal.
My 4, 37, 29, 33 is much used.
My 7, 15, 43, 2, 36 is an article of dress.
My 26, 24, 38 is a river in Europe.
My 29, 47, 13, 6, 22, 12, 33, 42 is a quadruped.
My 50, 45, 20, 31, 23, 9 is a troublesome weed.
My 5, 31, 5 is a beverage.
My 39, 22, 17, 27, 42, 25 is a noun.
My 2, 29, 5, 32, 14 is a musical instrument.
My 48, 1, 8, 35, 45, 30 is an article of dress.
My 2, 34, 19 is a transitive verb.
My 11, 18, 47, 41, 9, 14 is very inflammable.
My whole is the middle verse in the Bible.
Arcola, Indiana. A. H. Bates.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Lte steoh woh veol eht pgirsn-etml
Jroccie nl yearl fwrsleo;
Elt heost owh vleo eht mmrsue
Yeojn ehr cutdarlne wobser,
Rhe soser nad reh hoolsenwd,
Hre gotsesnrs ullf fo elge,
Tub eth doglen snitt fo mutuna
Veah a shamtecsl march rof em.

Liberty, N. Y. Sara K.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a part of the human system, and leave a conjunction.
Behead an animal, and leave a pleasant beverage.
Behead a flying animal, and leave a preposition.
Behead what we often see by the roadside, and leave a loathsome disease.
Behead a part of an apple, and leave a mineral substance.
South-west Oswego, N. Y. E. P. P.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

QUESTION.

If the velocity at the surface and middle of a stream be 36 inches per second, what is the mean velocity?
New London N. Y. S. G. Cagwin.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 914.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—Each son's share, 92.2602+ acres; each daughter's share, 84.6438+ acres.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 10, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

RUMORS are afloat that Gen. Thomas will succeed Gen. Sheridan, who will report to Gen. Sherman.

The U. S. Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks, for their circulation of notes, $340,649,500, and for deposits of public money, $38,797,950.

The Cherokee neutral lands have been surveyed, and those not occupied the last day of August by actual settlers will be open for sale, in a body, for cash, until October, and after that in separate tracts, to the highest bidders.

The Internal Revenue receipts last week were $6,789,304.67.

Complaints are made that the commandant at Wilmington, N. C., has obstructed the serving of processes issued by Chief Justice Chase. Gen. Sickles is to report on the matter.

The facts as to Santa Anna's capture are officially said to be as before reported. It is also stated that Juarez, not wishing to be President, will be sent to Washington as the Mexican Minister. Senor Romero, the present Mexican Minister, is to leave for his home during the present month, on a leave of absence from his Government. Senor R. has represented his country at Washington for the past eight years.

The estimate of the sum necessary to support the U. S. army in the Southern States during the present year, is $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The force of the Coast Survey Office has been engaged the last six weeks in preparing charts of our Pacific coast, including the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Walrussia.

From the West.

AN Omaha dispatch at St. Louis says the Indians are concentrating at the base of the Mud River Mountains, near the Sweet Water.

A private letter to Gen. Dodge says travel from Green River to Fort Sanders is stopped by daily attacks on trains.

There were $221,000 of bullion assayed in Nevada the last week in July.

Cholera at Fort Harker is decreasing, and the alarm is over.

Indian depredations on the stage route between Salt Lake and Denver by firing on coaches and stealing stock.

Father De Mortel, a Catholic priest at St. Mary's Mission, died of cholera near Ellsworth. He had been among the Pottawatomies 17 years, and was much respected in Kansas.

Considerable fighting has recently taken place on the plains between the whites and the Indians. The latter were badly whipped.

From the South.

AT Nashville and other places in Tennessee, the election the 1st inst., passed off quietly. So far as heard from Brownlow has a majority for Governor. Whites and blacks voted quietly with few hurrah's even from either side. Memphis gives Brownlow 2,292 majority; Clarksville, 728; Nashville, 2,459. Madison county gives Etheridge some 300 majority.

At Richmond, Va., a Republican Convention of some 5,000, whites and blacks, met at the African Church and had a warm debate as to the policy to be pursued.

Gen. Sheridan issued an order re-adjusting the Board of Aldermen of New Orleans. He says they were removed because they had reduced the city credit by injuring its finances, and sought to impede the execution of the laws of Congress.

At Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Duncan had control of the troops who were at hand, but not near the polls. Three hundred special police were also chosen. The same course, as to troops, was elsewhere adopted. Special police forces were also chosen at other places.

At Knoxville, just before the election, a Conservative fired at some negroes, and, in the fight, two persons were wounded. Mayuard and Etheridge spoke to separate crowds, much excitement but no outbreak. Capt. Hamilton's State Guard was attacked by 20 guerrillas, fighting until daylight, when the guerrillas were driven through the woods to the Tennessee River Road, with three wounded.

Cholera is again in Memphis—eleven deaths in one night, but thorough sanitary measures are taken to stop it.

Gen. Sickles dismissed Magistrate Tully of Columbia, S. C., for releasing hastily and with too little bail, two men arrested for beating and assaulting Thompson and Armstrong. The military have arrested the two men. Meetings both of Conservatives and Radicals were held, disclaiming any sympathy with their acts. Gov. Orr's Private Secretary has sought the placing of these men in the hands of the civil authorities.

Galveston is declared an infested port. Sheridan has removed Gov. Throckmorton of Texas, for rebellious acts, and put E. M. Pease in his place.

The negroes in New Orleans, commemorated the massacre of July 30, 1866, by High Mass at Mechanics' Institute, for the repose of the souls of the victims.

Reports of crops in Georgia are encouraging. Brownlow's majority for Governor of Tennessee, 30,000. All the Republican Congressmen probably elected. The Legislature strongly Radical. So far as heard from Louisiana registers 42,462 whites and 79,129 negroes.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE Reform leaders are to have another grand demonstration in Hyde Park, to protest against cutting down the franchise in the Reform Bill as it passed the Commons.

The reported distress in the counties of Mayo and Connemora, Ireland, from famine, is greatly exaggerated.

At the Paris trial of mowing and reaping machines, the 30th ult., on the Emperor's farm at Versailles, C. H. McCormick received the highest prize for mower and reaper, and gold medals are given to Messrs. Wood and Perry. McCormick's did its work in 24 minutes, and Wood's in 26 minutes. Over a dozen machines from France, Spain, England and the United States, entered the list, the American machines working best and fastest.

Altona, the largest city in Holstein, and five miles from Hamburg, has joined the new German Zollverein, (or customs' union for tariff.)

More than a hundred miners were recently killed or wounded in an explosion in a large mine in Moravia, owned by the Rothschilds.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that over a hundred ships were lost by the breaking up of the ice in the White Sea, in June, and the crews in a desperate condition, on floating ice or the frozen shore.

The Moniteur at Paris says rumors of war are wholly false, but this denial is not credited in London. Napoleon visits Vienna on the 7th. Reports from farming districts of France say the drouth has caused much damage to crops.

The British House of Lords has increased the copyhold franchise from five to ten pounds per year, and that of lodgers from ten to fifteen pounds, against which the people protest.

FROM MEXICO.—Official reports from Queretaro confirm the shooting of Vidauri. The Ranchero confirms the shooting of Gen. Castello and other Imperial officers. Unanimous feeling seems to be for Juarez as President. Forces are moving to crush Canales and Gomez in the center of the State. Matamoras will be garrisoned by 2,000 men.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The cable from Key West to Cuba will be completed in about a week. Salnave's election as President of Hayti was enthusiastic. Jamaica, under the recently formed English colonial system, is not prospering.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

AT Montreal the conduct of the volunteers in firing into the crowd at the St. Hyacinthe riot, is condemned as useless, and showing no presence of mind.

THE total loss of the Austrian army, in the late war with Prussia, was 84,041 officers and men, or over one-fifth of the whole number put in the field.

A PRIVATE meeting of the New York Central Railroad officers was held at the Astor House on the 1st inst., preliminary to a conference with other competing roads.

BLACK WALNUT lumber has been shipped from Toledo, Ohio, this season, in larger quantity than ever, the amount being 14,767,000 feet, worth about $700,000.

SIX steamers left New York the 3d inst., carrying $608,464 in specie. Two deaths from cholera in New York the 2d. Deaths in the city last week from all causes 85 less than same date last year.

OTHO, King of Greece, just deceased, was the second son of Louis I., King of Bavaria. He was born at Salzburg on the 1st of June, 1815, and ascended the Greek throne when he was only 17 years of age. We believe he leaves no children.

IT is stated that about thirty suits have been commenced against the contractors on the Champlain Canal, for damages caused by breaks and delays in the navigation of the canal, whereby the interests of the forwarders have been largely affected.

MR. D. C. SCOVILLE, formerly teacher at Cazenovia, more recently Professor of Mathematics in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, has been elected Professor of Latin in the Seminary at Cazenovia. Prof. Scoville is one of the best educators in Central New York.

LETTERS have been received in Buffalo from Rome, in which it is stated that Bishop Rosecrans of Cincinnati, is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon of Buffalo. Rochester, with the counties of Livingston, Steuben, Ontario and Monroe, will be created a separate diocese, with the Very Rev. Mr. Gleason of Buffalo, as Bishop.

THE legacies bestowed upon Harvard College, during the past year, for objects more or less closely connected with that institution, amounts to $475,300. The principal items are—George Peabody, gift for archæological and ethnological purposes, $150,000; for the new Episcopal Divinity School, $100,000; bequests of Charles Minot, $60,000, and bequests of Paschal P. Pope, $50,000.

THE General Land Office reports an aggregate disposal of 82,291 acres of public lands during June last, at the following local offices: San Clare, Wis., 76,165 acres: Denver City, Colorado, 6,036 acres. The cash sales realized amounted to $9,124.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, August 6, 1867.

WE have to report an unchanged condition of money matters. In New York there is a great supply of capital, and this has had the effect of stimulating stock operations. The number of shares sold in the last two weeks has been unusually large for the season. The surplus capital of the the East must soon be called for to move western produce.

Some recent failures of National Banks have given occasion for comments in regard to the present system of banking. We can hardly see that the failures that have occurred are directly chargeable to the National system. Some of the closed banks were simply reorganized from State banks, and the same men have managed them that were officers and directors under the former system. It should not be expected that the National system can confer financial ability, where it did not exist, or make all men honest. One thing is sure—bill-holders in all the defunct institutions are saved from loss. Depositors living in the immediate neighborhood of a bank ought to know something of the integrity of the men to whom they commit their funds for safe keeping. Individuals fail, and often swindle their creditors out of large sums, —but their rascality cannot be charged upon any financial regulation of the Government. If the National banking system shall prove bad, and not adapted to the wants of the commercial community and the best interests of the people, we shall be free to condemn it. The few bank failures that have occurred we think prove nothing but the inefficiency or dishonesty of those having charge of the institutions.

The New York Financial Bulletin says:—"The majority of our banks are sound concerns, and are above suspicion in all that relates to their business and management; but the great evil is that there is occasionally a bank that never ought to have had any existence, which finally brings discredit on the whole system. The sooner these superfluous institutions go into liquidation the better for the community at large."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Farmers in Western New York seem disposed to sell their wheat early. Every thrashing machine is in active operation, and as fast as the grain is thrashed it is taken to the mills and warehouses. Buyers have been paying from $2 to 2 25. The market, under the pressure to sell, is rather tending downward. At some points in this and the adjoining counties sales have been quite large. Mills in the country have generally commenced grinding, and most of the flouring mills in this city commence to-day.

Flour is unsettled in price. The amount of new flour that will soon be upon the market must cause a considerable decline.

The accounts from the West, where spring wheat is grown, are highly favorable. The yield will be very large, and the quality good.

WOOL.—The market in Western New York is dull. Farmers are not disposed to sell at present prices, and buyers care little about purchasing. Prices range from 35 to 40c. Those that are able to hold are not shipping, but are waiting what must determine the future of the market—movement in woolen goods.

Sales in Boston continue large, though at rather reduced rates, footing up last week 1,200,000 lbs., at 60@62½c. for fleece. Receipts at the East continue large, though rather falling off. The Bulletin of Saturday says: "The chances are decidedly in favor of a reaction and improvement in values, when receipts shall have considerably fallen off, and the stocks of both wool and its manufactures shall have been reduced. But no such improvement can take place as long as the goods market remains inactive."

COAL.—Last week 75,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction in New York. The decline since the June sales is 23c. per ton for lump, 26½c. for grate, and 15c. for stove.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't,	$15,50@16,00	Apples, green,	$0,00@ 0,00
Do. red wheat,	13,50@14,00	Do. dried, ₩ lb.	5@ 7c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	30@ 35
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	06@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,25
Wheat, red	2,10@ 2,25	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,25@ 2,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25		
Oats	75@ 80c	**Hides and Skins.**	
Barley	1,10@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9½c
Beans	2,00@ 3,50	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0
Meats.		Green calfskins	18@ 20
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Sheep pelts, each	25c@02½c
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	**Seeds.**	
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Timothy ₩ bu	$3,00@3,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Peas	1,30@1 40
Hams	17@ 19	Flax	1,50@2,00
Shoulders	11@ 11	**Sundries.**	
Chickens	15@ 18	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Geese, each	00@ 00	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	0,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Do. packed	18@ 20	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 15	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 35c
Eggs, dozen	25@ 25	Hops	50@ 65
Forage.		Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,75@7,00
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@16,00	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,75@7,50
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 25c
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
		Do. extra	14@ 15
		Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Aug. 3—Ashes, pots, $8,75@8,87½; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@28½c. Flour, sales at $6,25@15,50. Wheat, $1,63@2,05. Rye, $1,12@1,51. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $0,90@1,04. Oats, 59@61c. Pork, new mess, $22,87@23,25; old do. $22,50@22,50; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@21,00; new extra mess, $23,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $39,00@40,00. Pork hams, 14@16½ cts. Shoulders, 10¾@11½c. Lard, 12@13¼c. Butter, 11@28c. Cheese, 7@18c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, Aug. 3.—Flour, sales at $8,00@15,75; rye flour, $8,75@9,00; corn meal, $2,30@2,30 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,50; Rye, $1,55@1,60. Corn, $1,01@1,03; Oats, 80@94c. Barley $1,23. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Aug. 3.—Flour, sales at $10,10@11,00; Wheat $2,10@2,10; Corn, 91@92cts; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,15. Provisions—Pork, $23,00@24,00; Lard, 12@13½c; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 22@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₩ bbl.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Flour, $9,50@10,00; Wheat, $1,83@2,85; Corn, 85@89 cents; Oats, 60@63c; Rye, $0,95@1,00; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $23,50@24,00; Lard, 12½@12¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, July 31.—Flour ranges from $6,75@7,00; Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,40; fall, $1,45@1,60; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 60@63c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7@8¼c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 13½@15c; Cheese, 12@12c; Eggs, 10@15c. Hay, $7@10; Straw, $5@7. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 25@30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, July 31—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17¼; Cows and Calves, $40@150; Veal Calves, 8@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $1,50@11,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $7,25@7,37; light and medium, $6,62@7,00.

Albany, Aug 1.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@9½c. Milch Cows, $55@100. Sheep, common to good, 5@7¼c; Hogs, 7¾@8½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, July 31—Beeves, sales at 9½@11½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@115; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6½@6½c; in lots, $3,00@5,00 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 0@09c. Fat hogs, 7½@8c.

Chicago, July 27—Beeves range at from $6,75@7,25; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $3,00@3,75; Hogs, $6,70@6,90.

Toronto, July 31.—Beef, 1st class, $7,00@7,00; 2d, $6@6,00; luferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@5,00 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $5,00@8 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Wool, market is more active at irregular prices. Sales 350,000 lbs. at 45@57c. for domestic fleece; 72½@73½c for picklocks; 50@70c for scoured; 23@45c for pulled; 30c for tubbed; 22@29c for Texas; 20@27c for California; 21c for Mexican; 25@30c for East India, and Cape, on private terms.

Boston, Aug. 3.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 56@58c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 42@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 52@53; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 42@45c. Other Western—Fine, 50@55c; medium, 48@50c; common, 40@42c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@45c; pulled, extra, 50@62c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 25@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@50c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 2—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@42c.; very clean full wool, 42@45c, and unwashed do, 25@28c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@43c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₩ lb.

Special Notices.

Sick-Headache. Very many are troubled with this distressing complaint every few days through the Summer months. A gentleman from Ohio who has been subject to such attacks writes that COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cured him.

WHO TAKES IT?

A PRIZE of $100 will be given by me to any man who will produce a stump machine which will pull up and turn down half as many stumps of good size, green or dry, in a given time, as my patent stump and tree extractor. The time of unloading and setting up the machines for work to be included in that agreed upon for the trial. W. W. WILLIS,

Rochester, N. Y., August 5th, 1867.

YOUNG MEN WANTED!

THE UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the LARGEST. Offices are secured to graduates by WRITTEN CONTRACT. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, JR., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

914-4t 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

OFFICIAL.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

ADVICES just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, JR., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. HOWE received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine a coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson pour la machine a boutonlere. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "MONS. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines a coudre, exposant;*" which translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "Buttonhole Machine," *and not for the Sewing Machine.*

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against confounding this *Valuable Machine* with the "Buckeye" made by Adriance, Platt & Co., and others, under Aultman and Miller's Patents. The Genuine and only DODGE MACHINE is manufactured under J. A. Dodge, Ball's and Aultman and Miller's Patents, and is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on both the Ball's Ohio, and Buckeye Machines.

It is manufactured solely by the Dodge & Stevenson M'f'g Co., at Auburn, N. Y., and both the *Patentees* and manufacturers' names are plainly stencilled on every machine. Farmers! do not be humbugged by the specious and artful representations of parties that THEIRS is the *only reliable* and genuine machine, &c., &c., &c., and that certain other machines are *mongrel* or worthless imitations. Common sense teaches that this is an age of *improvement;* that the world moves on, and that the attempt of certain parties to keep their machines at the head of the list, by relying on reputations earned years ago must prove futile even where they are bolstered up by well known and *heretofore* honored names, and by certificates procured in too many instances by fraud and bribery.

Farmers, examine carefully for *yourselves*, and you will find that improvements can be made upon Mowing and Reaping Machines; that the DODGE MACHINE is all that is claimed for it; being a HANDSOMER, BETTER MADE, and more reliable MOWER, hand or Self-Raking Reaper, than can be found in the market. *See Advertisement.* 908-tf.

Died.

IN East Bloomfield, July 19th, KATIE, only daughter of OLIVER H. and EUPHEMIA M. WHITE, aged 3 months and 22 days.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1: Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—AN EXTRA quality of Diehl Select Wheat, of my own raising, for Seed. For description of the kind of Wheat, see RURAL of Aug. 3d. Price, $3 per bushel.
916-3t R. S. BATTLES, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

THE POPULAR SONG, BELLE MAHONE, by MCNAUGHTON, has a very easy accompaniment for the Melodeon or Piano, illustrated. Price, 40 cts. "A very sweet song."—*Home Journal, June 12, 1867.* Mailed on receipt of price by JOS. P. SHAW, 110 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall Session Sept. 19th, 1867.
916-4t C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SATTERLEE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. For the last ten years the most popular and successful school in Western New York, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2d. Twelve Professors and Teachers are employed and every facility provided for a thorough and finished education. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE. Next Session Opens Sept. 4th. This College presents superior inducements to those who desire a thorough practical Christain education at a moderate cost. All students share in the lighter domestic labors of the family. For Circulars address REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

EVERY PIANO FORTE TEACHER says, that of the hundreds of Books of Instruction in Piano-Forte Music published, RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD, takes the lead and seems destined to keep it. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES OF RICHARDSON'S METHOD ARE SOLD EVERY YEAR,—a sale which no similar book has ever reached. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest; to the beginner, for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice. Sent post-paid. Price, $3,75. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, Mass.; CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—For J. T. Headley's Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont and a host of others. In one volume, 609 pages—the only work of the kind published.—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and endorsed by Secretaries Seward and Welle, Governors Fenton, Buckingham and Burnside and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents, in connection with this work, can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.
E. B. TREAT & CO.,
916-6teo Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT—BOOK- Holder, Writing Desk, Invalids Tea-Table and Ladies' Work Stand, combined with Lamp-Supporter and Ink Stand attached. We are now satisfied that our invention cannot be superseded, and confidently affirm that for comfort, convenience and practical usefulness, there is not nor never has been any thing like it. All who see it bear testimony to this fact. Every family should have one. Every student should have one. Every invalid should have one. Every aged person should have one. EVERYBODY should have one. Send for it immediately. Ask your stationer about it. Send stamp for illustrated circular. Get up a club of eight and we will send you one gratis. We want a good Agent in every county. Money made canvassing for it. Terms liberal. Sales rapid. Address
JOHN CONNACHER & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

THE rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the Continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this, the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., BANKERS, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
916-2t NEW YORK.

List of New Advertisements.

The Union Pacific Railroad—John J Cisco.
Pure Water—The Colwells, Shaw & Willard Mf'g Co.
Cider Press Screws—Rumsey & Co.
Another Improvement—John Connacher & Co.
Agents Wanted—E. B. Treat & Co.
Every Piano Forte Teacher—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Elmira Female College—Rev A W Cowles, D. D.
Catawissa Raspberries—Chas D Copeland.
Young Ladies' Institute—C V Spear.
Wanted, Salesmen—W K Lanphear.
Hyacynths, Tulips, &c—James Vick.
Seed Wheat—R S Bullies.
The Popular Song—Jos P Shaw.
It Don't Scratch You—Joseph Sinton.
Satterlee's Collegiate Institute—L R Satterlee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who Takes It?—W W Willis.
Young Men Wanted—C H Pond.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Boston barbers have organized a trade union.

— Maine exports 100,000 sheep and lambs yearly.

— The lobster trade in Boston is poor this season.

— The Mexican expedition cost France $60,000,000.

— 3,045 emigrants landed at New York in one day.

— The hog cholera is ravaging Rock Island Co., Ill.

— They make excellent false hair out of cotton in Paris.

— Ex-King Otho of Greece died lately at Munich, of measles.

— The actress Lotta has bought a $12,000 mansion in New York.

— Minnesota pays $5,000 per year for the destruction of wolves.

— 40,000,000 bushels of coal are now shipped yearly down the Ohio.

— Rains have severely damaged rice and cotton in North Carolina.

— A seal was taken the other day in a wier with fish at Dennis, Mass.

— The Connecticut Legislature has adjourned after a three months session.

— It is said that 80,000 dozen bottles of Congress water were sold last year.

— The Bourbon district of Kentucky paid a whisky tax, in June, of $1,485,497.

— A rural genius has made *maple* sugar from the sap of the black walnut tree.

— Paris consumes, as butcher's meat, an average of two hundred horses per month.

— Six vessels are now loading at Richmond, Va., with tobacco for European ports.

— One thousand dollar Confederate bonds are used as newspaper wrappers in Texas.

— The grounds of Dartmouth College are to be beautified by two thousand trees.

— There is a boy in Minnesota whose legs are only 10 inches long, and without bones.

— Detroit ladies are raising $25,000 by dime subscriptions for a soldier's monument.

— It is reported that 6,000 Navajoe Indians, in New Mexico are about to begin hostilities.

— New and dangerous counterfeit two-dollar United States Treasury notes are in circulation.

— A San Franciscan found several nuggets of gold in the gizzard of a chicken he was dressing.

— The quantity of apples and other fruit going north from Norfolk is so great that ordinary freight is rejected.

— The Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, after eight years service at Washington, is going home on leave of absence.

— A gentleman just from Hot Springs, Ark., says there are two hundred and fifty visitors at that famous summer resort.

— The Atlantic cable only allows five letters in a word. The family names of many of its patrons are charged double.

— The Rose oil well at Terre Haute, Ind., at a depth of 1,768 feet struck pure sulphur water, which flows 800 barrels daily.

— The Louisiana levees are 1,600 miles long, protect 16,000,000 acres of very rich land, and cost, repairs included, $60,000,000.

— The oldest mills in Pennsylvania are those at Bethlehem, built by the Moravians in 1781, and now in good running order.

— A party of gamblers attacked a man in the outskirts of Chicago lately, and beat him so severely that he will probably die.

— The Georgetown Watchman says that a jury, composed entirely of blacks, decided a case in a Justice's court there recently.

— 1,000 breech loading rifles have been sent by the War Department to workmen on the Pacific Railroad for defence against Indians.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—SALESMEN to SELL our SELF EMPTYING FRUIT BAG, a sample and terms to Agents sent on the receipt of $1,50. One person can pick and empty the fruit without getting out of the tree. Address W. K. LANPHEAR, Cleveland, Ohio.

CARPENTERS Send for Catalogue of New and Practical Architectural Works, enclosing stamp to A. J. BICKNELL, No. 282 River St., Troy, N. Y.

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for OUR OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

A CHOICE FARM OF 150 ACRES—WITH good Buildings and growing Orchards, all lying just outside the limits of one of the most flourishing villages in Southern Michigan, is offered at a bargain. For particulars apply in person, or by letter, to A. C. FRUTZMAN, Three Rivers, Michigan, 915-2t

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXU- riant growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents. RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y. 906-13t

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. L. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUS- trated and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that fourfifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.

Messrs. RAMSEY & JANSEN of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. WYKOFF of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send on your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.

BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO., Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y. 911-9t

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
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UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
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Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

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BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations.* We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

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MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
HALL THRASHING MACHINES,
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They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton woods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

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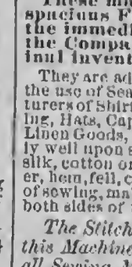

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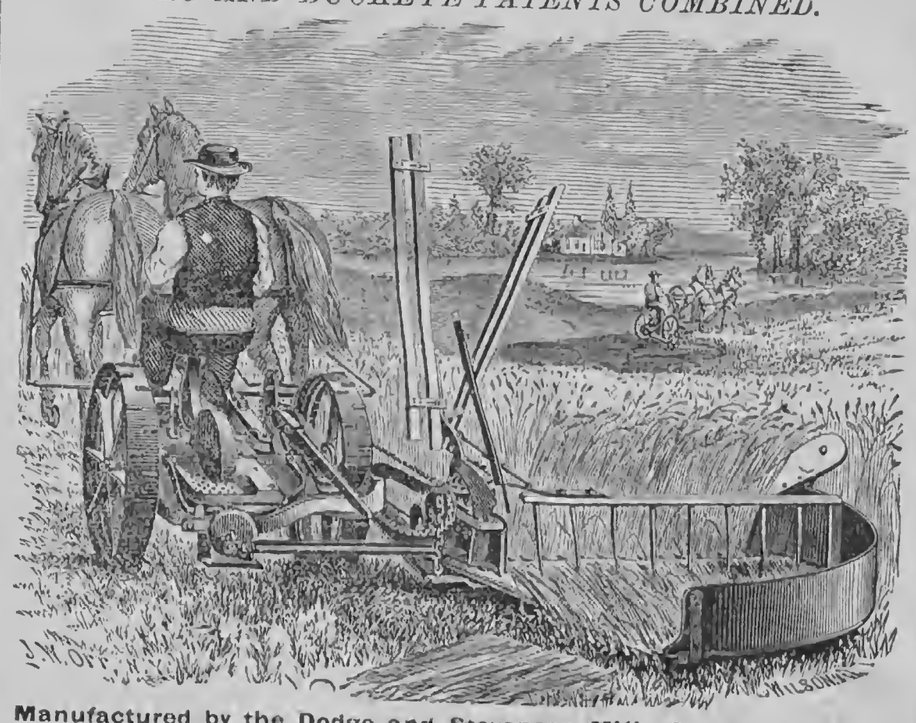
AND SELF-RAKER;
OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



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THIS MACHINE embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio and Buckeye Machines together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. It has two independent Driving Wheels, a double-hinged Finger-Bar and folding Cutting Apparatus. The Self-Rake applied to this machine has proved a perfect success. To say that it pleases is a faint expression of the sentiments everywhere expressed. Enthusiastic encomiums pour in upon us from every quarter.

ITS GREAT STRENGTH, ITS SIMPLICITY, ITS RELIABLE WORK,

place it out of reach of competition. It is a REVOLVING RAKE, and does its own reeling, saving the expense and trouble of a Reel. It makes a PERFECT SEPARATION, with the Rake Head, in all kinds of grain, whether tangled or lodged, long or short, by reason of the Rake revolving over forward, and striking into the uncut grain, before the sickle, carrying it along and over the Platform, and delivering it in compact gavels at the rear of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round, and without any littering whatever.

THIS MACHINE WAS AWARDED

The Special Diploma and Grand Medal of Honor,
AS THE BEST
COMBINED MOWER, HAND RAKING REAPER, AND SELF-RAKING REAPER,

On exhibition at the Great Fair of the SAINT LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 6th, 1866. At the trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, by the New York State Ag'l Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class 5. This class was the most important of any, as it embraced a Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Reaper in the same machine. It was also

Awarded the Gold Medal as the Best Mowing Machine!

at the Louisiana State Fair Trial of Mowers, after thorough tests in very difficult, fine Bermuda grass, and on very rough ground. Also, a GOLD MEDAL as the best Combined Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.

This Machine has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, and FIRST PREMIUMS, by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Agricultural Societies, and by hundreds of County and Local Societies in all parts of the United States, Canadas, and also on the Pacific Coast and in South America. We have made some GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for the season of 1867, the result of our protracted and thorough trials in the field during the harvest of 1866. Pamphlets containing full description will be gladly sent, postage free, to any one requesting it, and also any information as to our Local Agencies, by addressing the

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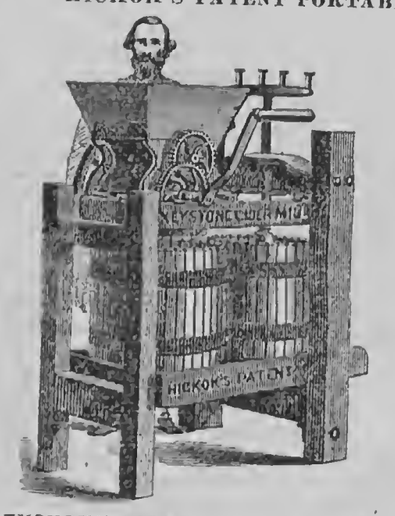

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This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

I also make two sizes of superior

PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor.* All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay St., N. Y. ☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. 883-29teo

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CHOICE SPANISH MERINO EWES AND RAMS for sale at fair prices by JOHN SHELDON & SON, at Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., owners of the prize Ram "*Dew Drop,*" (the winner of the Sweepstakes prize at N. Y. State Sheep Fair at Auburn last May.

WANTED, SALESMEN—Permanent Em- ployment in selling Crowell's Improved SCISSOR and KNIFE SHARPENER. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-3 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

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"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G Co., at Parma, Mich., will supply the *Adjustable* Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT. SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCEN- TRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Can- vasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

IN SUMMER TIME.

The jessamines in starry bloom
Are ever climbing higher,
Sweet odors fill the morning air
From roses and sweet briar;
Upon the purple clover-heads
A thousand diamonds glisten,
The robins sing their morning songs.—
You cannot choose but listen.

The snowy lilies, silver bells,
My lilies, how they blossom!
The sweetest saint in Paradise
Might wear them on her bosom.
Oh holy lilies, angel-pure,
Too pure for my caressing,
A weary, weary human heart
Comes unto you for blessing.

The Saviour's lilies! shed your light
On this day's weary duty,
And breathe into my restless heart
Your faith, your love and beauty!
Such whiteness,—see the silver leaves,
Unstained amid the staining;
Behold the lilies, how they grow,
Then wither uncomplaining.

Oh golden, golden summer months,
The time of blooming roses,
And each sweet bud on yonder spray
Its tender grace discloses,
So may the summer be a sign
Of that fair home of ours,
Where God's sweet summer ever smiles,
Where bloom unfading flowers.

The Story Teller.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BY MISS THACKERAY,
AUTHOR OF "THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF," ETC.

PART I.

[Continued from page 249, last number.]

III.

Belle exclaimed, but it required all her courage and natural brightness of spirit to go on looking at the bright side of things, praising the cottage, working in the garden, giving secret assistance to the two bewildered maids who waited on the reduced little family, cheering her father, smiling, and putting the best face on things, as her sisters used to do at home. If it had been all front stairs in Capulet Square, it was all back staircase at the cottage. Rural roses, calm sunsets, long shadows across the common are all very well; but when puffs of smoke come out of the chimney and fill the little place; when, if the window is opened, a rush of wind and dust—worse almost than the smoke—comes eddying into the room, and careers round the four narrow walls; when poor little Fanny coughs and shudders, and wraps her shawl more closely around her with a groan; when the smell of the kitchen frying-pan perfumes the house, and a mouse scampers out of the cupboard, and black beetles lie struggling in the milk-jugs, and the pump runs dry, and spiders crawl out of the tea-caddy, and so forth; then, indeed, Belle deserves some credit for being cheerful under difficulties. She could not pretend to very high spirits, but she was brisk and willing, and ready to smile at her father's little occasional puns and feeble attempts at jocularity. Anna, who had been so admirable as a general, broke down under the fatigue of the actual labor in the trenches which belonged to their new life. A great many people can order others about very brilliantly and satisfactorily, who fail when they have to do the work themselves.

Some of the neighbors called upon them, but the Ogdens never appeared. Poor little Fanny used to take her lace-work and sit stitching and looping her thread at the window which overlooked the common and its broad roads, crossing and recrossing the plain; carriages came rolling along, people came walking, children ran past the windows of the little cottage, but the Ogdens never. Once Fanny thought she recognized the barouche,—Lady Ogden and Emily sitting in front, Matthew Ogden on the back seat; surely, yes, surely it was him. But the carriage rolled off in a cloud of dust, and disappeared behind the wall of the neighboring park; and Frances finished the loop, and passed her needle in and out of the muslin, feeling as if it was through her poor little heart that she was piercing and sticking; she pulled out a long thread, and it seemed to her as if the sunset stained it red like blood.

In the meanwhile Belle's voice had been singing away overhead, and Fanny, going up stairs presently, found her, with one of the maids, clearing out one of the upper rooms. The window was open, the furniture was piled up in the middle. Belle, with her sleeves tucked up and her dress carefully pinned out of the dust, was standing on a chair, hammer in hand, and fixing up some dimity curtains against the window. Tablecloths, brooms, pails, and brushes were lying about, and everything looked in perfect confusion. As Fanny stood looking and exclaiming, Anna also came to the door from her own room, where she had been taking a melancholy nap.

"What a mess you are making here," cried the elder sister very angrily. "How can you take up Martha's time, Belinda? And oh! how can you forget yourself to this degree? You seem to *exult* in your father's disgrace." Belinda flushed up.

"Really, Anna, I do not know what you mean," said she, turning round, vexed for a minute, and clasping a long curtain in both arms. "I could not bear to see my father's room looking so shabby and neglected; there is no disgrace in attending to his comfort. See, we have taken down those dusty curtains and we are going to put up some others," said the girl, springing down from the chair and exhibiting her treasures.

"And pray where is the money to come from," said Anna, "to pay for these wonderful changes?"

"They cost no money," said Belinda, laughing. "I made them myself, with my own two hands. Don't you remember my old white dress that you never liked, Anna? Look how I have pricked my finger. Now, go down," said the girl, in her pretty imperative way, "and don't come up again till I call you."

Go down at Belle's bidding.....

Anna went off fuming, and immediately set to work also, but in a different fashion. She unfortunately found that her father had returned, and was sitting in the little sitting-room down below by himself, with a limp paper of the day before open upon his knees. He was not reading. He seemed out of spirits, and was gazing in a melancholy way at the smouldering fire, and rubbing his bald head in a perplexed and troubled manner. Seeing this, the silly woman, by way of cheering and comforting the poor old man, began to exclaim at Belinda's behavior, to irritate him and overwhelm him with allusions and reproaches.

"Scrubbing and slaving with her own hands," said Anna. "Forgetting herself; bringing us down lower indeed than we are already sunk. Papa, she will not listen to me. You should tell her that you forbid her to put us all to shame by her behavior."

When Belle, panting, weary, triumphant, and with a blackened nose and rosy cheek, opened the door of the room presently and called her father exultantly, she did not notice, as she ran up stairs before him, how wearily he followed her. A flood of light came from the dreary little room overhead. It had been transformed into a bower of white dimity, bright windows, clean muslin blinds. The fusty old carpet was gone, and a clean crumb-cloth had been put down, with a comfortable rug before the fireplace. A nosegay of jasmine stood on the chimney, and at each corner of the four-post bed the absurd young decorator had stuck a smart bow, made out of some of her own blue ribbons, in place of the terrible plumes and tassels which had waved there in dust and darkness before. One of the two arm-chairs which blocked up the wall of the dining-room had been also covered out of some of Belinda's stores, and stood comfortably near the open window. The sun was setting over the great common outside, behind the mill and distant fringe of elm-trees. Martha, standing all illuminated by the sunshine, with her mop in her hand, was grinning from ear to ear, and Belle turned and rushed into her father's arms. But Mr. Barly was quite overcome. "My child," he said, "why do you trouble yourself so much for me? Your sister has told me all. I don't deserve it. I cannot bear that you should be brought to this. My Belle working and slaving with your own hands, through my fault,—through my fault." The old man sat down on the side of the bed by which he had been standing, and laid his face in his hands, in a perfect agony of remorse and regret. Belinda was dismayed by the result of her labors. In vain she tried to cheer him and comfort him. The sweeter she seemed in his eyes, the more miserable the poor father grew at the condition to which he had brought her.

For many days after he went about in a sort of despair, thinking what he could do to retrieve his ruined fortunes, and if Belinda still rose betimes to see to his comfort and the better ordering of the confused little household, she took care not to let it be known. Anna came down at nine, Fanny at ten. Anna would then spend several hours regretting her former dignities, reading the newspaper and the fashionable intelligence, while the dismal strains of Fanny's piano (there was a jangling piano in the little drawing-room,) streamed across the common. To a stormy spring, with wind flying and dust dashing against the window-panes, and gray clouds swiftly bearing across the wide open country, had succeeded a warm and brilliant summer, with sunshine flooding and spreading over the country. Anna and Fanny were able to get out a little now, but they were soon tired, and would sit down under a tree and remark to one another how greatly they missed their accustomed drives. Belinda, who had sometimes at first disappeared now and then to cry mysteriously a little bit by herself over her troubles, now discovered that at eighteen, with good health and plenty to do, happiness is possible, even without a carriage.

One day Mr. Barly, who still went into the city from habit, came home with some news which had greatly excited him. Wheal Tre Rosas, of which he still held a great many shares which he had never been able to dispose of, had been giving some signs of life. A fresh call was to be made: some capitalist, with more money than he evidently knew what to do with, had been buying up a great deal of the stock. The works were to be resumed. Mr. Barly had always been satisfied that the concern was a good one. He would give everything he had, he told Anna that evening, to be able to raise enough money now to buy up more of the shares. His fortune was made if he could do so; his children replaced in their proper position, and his name restored. Anna was in a state of greater flutter, if possible, than her father himself. Belle sighed; she could not help feeling doubtful, but she did not like to say much on the subject.

"Papa, this Wheal has proved a very treacherous wheel of fortune to us," she hazarded, blushing, and bending over her sewing; "we are very, very happy as we are."

"Happy?" said Anna with a sneer.

"Really, Belinda, you are too romantic," said Fanny, with a titter; while Mr. Barly cried out, in an excited way, "that she should be happier yet, and all her goodness and dutifulness should be rewarded in time." A sort of presentiment of evil came over Belinda, and her eyes filled up with tears; but she stitched them away and said no more.

Unfortunately the only money Mr. Barly could think of to lay his hands upon was that sum in the three per cents upon which they were now living; and even if he chose he could not touch any of it until Belinda came of age; unless, indeed, young Mr. Griffiths would give him permission to do so.

"Go to him, papa," cried Anna, enthusiastically. "Go to him; entreat, insist upon it, if necessary."

All that evening Anna and Frances talked over their brilliant prospects. "I should like to see the Ogdens again," said poor little Fanny. "Perhaps we shall if we go back to Capulet Square." "Certainly, certainly," said Anna. "I have heard that this Mr. Griffiths is a most uncouth and uncivilized person to deal with," continued Miss Barly, with her finger on her chin. "Papa, wouldn't it be better for me to go to Mr. Griffiths instead of you?" This, however, Mr. Barly would not consent to.

Anna could hardly contain her vexation and spite when he came back next day dispirited, crestfallen, and utterly wretched and disappointed. Mr. Griffiths would have nothing to say to it.

"What's the good of a trustee," said he to Mr. Barly, "if he were to let you invest your money in such a speculative chance as that. Take my advice, and sell out your shares now if you can for anything you can get."

"A surly, disagreeable fellow," said poor old Mr. Barly. "I heartily wish he had nothing to do with our affairs."

Anna fairly started with rage. "What insolence, when it is our own. Papa, you have no spirit to allow such interference."

Mr. Barly looked at her gravely, and said he should not allow it. Anna did not know what he meant.

Belinda was not easy about her father all this time. He came and went in an odd, excited sort of way, stopping short sometimes as he was walking across the room, and standing absorbed in thought. One day he went into the city unexpectedly, about the middle of the day, and came back looking quite odd, pale, with curious eyes; something was wrong, she could not tell what. In the meantime Wheal Tre Rosas seemed, spite of Mr. Griffiths' prophecies, to be steadily rising in the world. More business had been done, the shares were a trifle higher. A meeting of directors was convened, and actually a small dividend was declared at Midsummer. It really seemed as if there was some chance, after all, that Anna should be reinstated in the barouche, in Capulet Square, and her place in society. She and Fanny were half wild with delight. "When we leave," was the beginning of every sentence they uttered. Fanny wrote the good news to her friend Miss Ogden, and, under these circumstances, to Fanny's unfeigned delight, Emily Ogden thought herself justified in driving over to the village one fine afternoon and affably partaking of a cracked cupful of five-o'clock tea. It was slightly smoked, and the milk was turned. Belinda had gone out for a walk, and was not there to see to it all; I am afraid she did not quite forgive Emily the part she had played, and could not make up her mind to meet her.

One morning Anna was much excited by the arrival of a letter directed to Mr. Barly in great round handwriting, and with a huge seal, all over bears and griffins. Her father was forever expecting news of his beloved Tre Rosas, and he broke the seal with some curiosity. But this was only an invitation to dine and sleep at Castle Gardens from Mr. Griffiths, who said he had an offer to make Mr. Barly, and concluded by saying that he hoped Mr. Barly forgave him for the ungracious part he had been obliged to play the other day, and that, in like circumstances, he would do the same by him.

"I shan't go," said Mr. Barly, a little doggedly, putting the letter down.

"Not go, papa! Why, you may be able to talk him over if you get him quietly to yourself. Certainly, you must go, papa," said Anna. "O, I'm sure he means to relent,—how nice!" said Fanny. Even Belinda thought it was a pity he should not accept the invitation, and Mr. Barly gave way as usual. He asked them if they had any commands for him in town.

"O, thank you, papa," said Frances. "If you are going shoping, I wish you would bring me back a blue alpaca, and a white grenadine, and a pink sou-poult, and a —"

"My dear Fanny, that will be quite sufficient for the short time you remain here," interrupted Anna, who went on to give her father several commissions of her own,—some writing-paper stamped with Barly Lodge and their crest in one corner; a jacket with buttons for the knife-boy they had lately engaged upon the strength of their coming good fortune; a new umbrella, house-agent's list of mansions in the neighborhood of Capulet Square, the *Journal des Modes*, and the New Court Guide. "Let me see, there was something else," said Anna.

"Belle," said Mr. Barly, "how comes it you ask for nothing? What can I bring you, my child?"

Belle looked up with one of her bright melancholy smiles and replied, "If you should see any roses, papa, I think I should like a bunch of roses. We have none in the garden."

"Roses!" cried Fanny, laughing. "I didn't know you cared for anything but what was useful, Belle."

"I quite expected you would ask for a saucepan, or a mustard-pot," said Anna, with a sneer.

Belle sighed again, and then the three went and stood at the garden-gate to see their father off. It made a pretty little group for the geese on the common to contemplate,—the two young sisters at the wicket, the elder under the shade of the veranda, Belle upright, smiling, waving her slim hand; she was above the middle height, she had fair hair and dark eyebrows and gray eyes, over which she had a peculiar way of blinking her smooth white eyelids;—and all about, the birds, the soft winds, the great green common with its gorgeous furze-blossom blazing against the low bank of clouds in the horizon. Close at hand a white pony was tranquilly cropping the grass, and two little village children were standing outside the railings, gazing up open-mouthed at the pretty ladies who lived at the cottage.

IV.

The clouds which had been gathering all the afternoon broke shortly before Mr. Barly reached his entertainer's house. He had tried to get there through Kensington Gardens, but could not make out the way, and went wandering round and round in some perplexity under the great trees with their creaking branches. The storm did not last long and the clouds dispersed at sunset. When Mr. Barly rang at the gate of the villa in Castle Gardens at last that evening he was very weary, wet through, and far less triumphant than he had been when he left home in the morning. The butler who let him in gave the bag which he had been carrying to the footman, and showed him up stairs immediately, to the comfortable room which had been made ready for him. Upholsters had done the work on the whole better than Belle with all her loving labor. The chairs were softer than her print-covered horsehair cushions. The wax lights were burning although it was broad daylight. Mr. Barly went to the bay window. The garden outside was a sight to see. Smooth lawns, arches, roses in profusion and abundance, hanging and climbing and clustering everywhere, a distant gleam of a fountain, of a golden sky, a chirruping and rustling in the bushes and trellises after the storm. The sunset, which was lighting up the fern on the rain-sprinkled common, was twinkling through the rose petals here, bringing out odors and aromas and whiffs of delicious scent. Mr. Barly thought of Belle, and how he should like to see her flitting about in the garden, and picking roses to her heart's content. As he stood there he thought too, with a pang, of his wife whom he had lost, and sighed in a sort of despair at the troubles which had fallen upon him of late; what would he not give to undo the work of the last few months, he thought,—nay, of the last few days? He had once come to this very house with his wife in their early days of marriage. He remembered it now, although he had not thought of it before.

Sometimes it happens to us all that things which happened ever so long ago seem to make a start out of their proper places in the course of time, and come after us, until they catch us up, as it were, and surround us, so that one can hear the voices, and see the faces and colors, and feel the old sensations and thrills as keenly as at the time they occurred,—all so curiously and strangely vivid that one can scarcely conceive it possible that years and years, perhaps, have passed since it all happened, and that their present shock proceeds from ancient and almost forgotten impulse. And so as Mr. Barly looked, and remembered, and thought of the past, a sudden remorse and shame came over him. He seemed to see his wife standing in the garden, holding the roses up over head, looking like Belle; like, yet unlike. Why it should have been so, at the thought of his wife among the flowers, I cannot tell; but as he remembered her he began to think of what he had done,—that he was there in the house of the man he had defrauded,—he began to ask himself how could he face him? How could he sit down beside him at table and break his bread? The poor old fellow fell back with a groan in one of the comfortable arm chairs. Should he confess? O, no,—no, that would be the most terrible of all!

What he had done is simply told. When Guy Griffiths refused to let Mr. Barly lay hands on any of the money which he had in trust for his daughters, the foolish old man had sold out a portion of the sum belonging to Mr. Griffiths which still remained in his own name. It had not seemed like dishonesty at the time, but now he would have gladly—O, how gladly!—awakened to find it all a dream. He dressed mechanically, turning over every possible chance in his own mind. Let Wheal Tre Rosas go on and prosper, the first money should go to repay his loan, and no one would be the wiser. He went down into the library again when he was ready. It was empty still, and, to his relief, the master of the house had not yet come back. He waited a very long time, looking at the clock, at the reviews on the table, at the picture of Mrs. Griffiths, whom he could remember in her youth, upon the wall. The butler came in again to say that his master had not yet returned. Some message had come by a boy, which was not very intelligible,—he had been detained in the city. Mrs. Griffiths was not well enough to leave her room, but she hoped Mr. Barly would order dinner,—anything he required,—and her son would shortly return.

It was very late. There was nothing else to be done. Mr. Barly found a fire lighted in the great dining-room, dinner laid, one plate and one knife and fork, at the end of the long table. The dinner was excellent, so was the wine. The butler uncorked a bottle of champaigne, the cook sent up chickens and all sorts of good things. Mr. Barly almost felt as if he by some strange metempsychosis, had been converted into the owner of this handsome dwelling, and all that belonged to it. At twelve o'clock Mr. Griffiths had not yet returned, and his guest, after a somewhat perplexed and solitary meal, retired to rest.

— [To be continued.]

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With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.
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AGRICULTURAL.

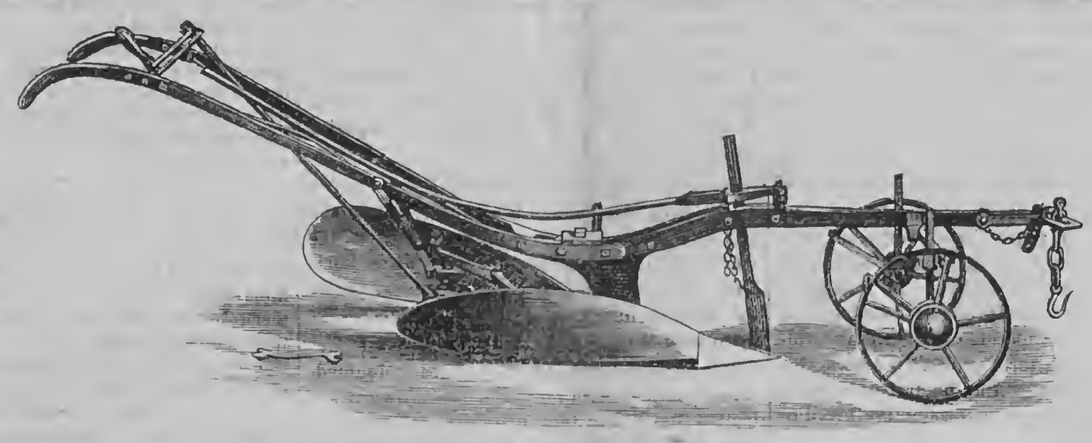
PLOWS AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

PARIS, July, 1867.

LET us take a turn about the Champ de Mars and note a few of the many things that would, if seen, and ought to if well described, be of interest to the readers of the RURAL. Did we wish to survey our field, instruments of the finest and most accurate workmanship could here be found to do it;—did we wish to fence it, here can be obtained patterns of fencing of all materials, from the simplest to the most expensive, and were a wire fence our choice a simple device for straining the wires, consisting of only two pieces of iron, one a piece of band iron and the other a casting, forms one of the neatest ever got up for the purpose. Had our field to be cleared, as I have seen no steam saw for cutting down trees nor steam stump extractor, we should have to resort to the old process, and of axes you can take your choice, for there are all kinds, from the French, which seem identical with the old Indian hatchet so often found on the Indian lots, to the latest styles of the New England manufacturer. Wouldn't a steam machine to cut down trees, cut the logs, cut up the brush to supply its own fuel, to pull the stumps, level the ground and its own road, be a huge invention? But all this is stuff and brush and rubbish. Let us turn it under—and for this work let us look about for a plow. Let us do as charity should, "begin at home."

Of the American plows, a dozen or more all together—a few from Pittsburgh, some from Hartford, and one or two from Illinois,—all but one look as though they were constructed by our poorest makers and on the principle of offering the greatest amount of resistance to the forward motion of the horse. The one plow, a steel one I should think, with an iron beam, very elegant in form and of elegant workmanship, has its mould-board all *slathered* over with a spread eagle and a great, useless spider of round iron work of the old shovel and tongs variety stuck in between the handle. How surprising it is that some of our best workmen have such shocking bad taste, or, rather, want of taste. Certainly the man who could finish up the beam and the clevis could finish as well the mould-board, and the man who could forge such iron work could have made two properly curved handles in the place of the butcher knife one at present on the plow. But as it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, so too it is but a few, in the exhibition at least, from the Occidental to the Oriental, and therefore let us step over and see what has been sent from Egypt. A very large wooden plow of the oldest of the old styles. An extra well-formed oak beam, though long and heavy—a four-inch square upright post with two pegs for handles—an iron point and coulter, and a plain flat slab of wood for a mould-board. A rude enough structure to look at, certainly,—but as it is not unreasonable to suppose that the man in Illinois has sent his plow here from the far West to show the world how a plow ought to be made, so too may we not suppose that the Egyptian, whose plow has stood the test of 3,000 years, has sent it also, to teach the world the same lesson? Well, yes, and with just about as much reason in the one case as the other.

Coming along up from the south and east through Japan, China, Turkey and Siberia—all



SKELTON'S PATENT IRON ONE-WAY OR TURNWREST PLOW.

these show not so much by their tools as by their wheat that they know how to till the soil. Hungary has sent two dozen plows, which for workmanship of the compound wood and iron sort, far surpass all others, but the beams and the handles are straight, which does not seem right to us, and the forward end of the beam is carried on an independent cart with wheels from a foot and a half to two feet in diameter. From Greece there are a few rude agricultural tools, but in one of the plows there is an idea embodied that might be turned to good account in a stubble plow by our makers. The novel feature consists in having the beam directly over [illegible] side. This renders it necessary to have the coulter and standard offset three or four inches, so as to come into proper position, and it is the offset that constitutes the improvement, as the stubble and straw that is continually clogging an ordinary plow will, as it follows up on the horizontal parts, fall off by its own weight and thus prevent clogging. Russia sends one plow—a counterfeit American. Austria several of good workmanship, but which are stouter than with us, if possible. Prussia, a few of iron and steel, of excellent workmanship and passable form. Belgium, a great variety of all conceivable forms, but the right one. France has a quarter of an acre of ground covered with plows, but they are almost all of them rubbish; the only ones that make any pretensions to novelty, are the side-hill sort—two complete plows, one above and the other below the beam, to be reversed at the end of each furrow—very top-heavy, loose-jointed concerns.

England, far ahead of all other countries in their combination of form, design and workmanship, is represented by two of her leading firms in the common plows, and by one or two others in steam plows. The ordinary plows are wholly of iron and steel, and (with the exception of the two wheels in front,) they are simple as well as long and graceful. RANSOMES & SIMS' Turnwrest Plow, as it is called—that is, a side-hill plow to use on level ground to do away with dead furrows—is a complete invention. By reversing a handle (which is situated between the ordinary handles,) from side to side one mould-board is drawn back and turned into position to form a land-side, while the other is put into position for a mould-board. The accompanying drawing will give a better idea of this plow than a page of description. It will be seen that the plow is fitted with two wheels, the same as the ordinary English plow. These are used only when the plow is used as a common plow. When used as a side-hill plow then only one of the wheels is used, or neither, at the option of the plowman.

Now that we have seen what the world use, shall we fall back into our original groove?—Illinois to the Chicago scoop; Pennsylvania to her Pittsburgh stub and twist, and New England to her boasted free soil revolvers?—or shall we try something else?—try an English hard pan cork-screw, and determine whether it is not possible for us even to profit by this Great Paris Exposition? J. E. S.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Dear Mutton and Cheap Dogs.

"G. S.," Rhinebeck, N. Y., writes us in favor of taxing dogs to the extent that a sufficient revenue will accrue to cover all losses they occasion. As the law now stands a flock may be worried and immensely damaged, and nothing recovered therefor. The farmer's interest in this matter gets very little help either from the press or legislators. He advises farmers to note this matter when they elect their law-makers, and asserts that complete protection from dogs in counties near our large cities, would materially reduce the price of mutton to the consumer. We will remark that if the people of cities and villages, who complain so much of the high prices of meat, would endeavor to abate this dog nuisance to farmers instead of fostering it, they might procure good mutton and therefore beef at much cheaper rates. Heretofore farmers have failed to urge this view of the case, with the effect it is capable of producing. Let them enlist the sympathies of the consuming classes by showing the prospect of cheaper meats, and the [illegible]

"Breed and Color a Humbug."

"CRITIC" sends us the following from the dairy regions of New York:—"A writer, in a late number of the Farm and Fireside, discoursing on the subject of neat cattle remarks:—'I care not for breed or color—it is all a humbug for dairy profit. Breeding stock is another story.'

"This seems to me an absurdity, since, if for stock purposes, breed and color are important, why not for those of the dairy? It is true that an occasional cow, small, scrawny and of no particular breed, is found to be a good milker, but this is simply an exception, and not one person in a hundred would be satisfied to breed from such, even for 'dairy profit,' when animals of greater perfection of form are available for the purpose. It is too late in the day to assert, with a prospect of gaining general credence, that breed is of no consequence—is a humbug—even for 'dairy profit.' Great improvement in stock has characterized the efforts of breeders, during the last quarter of a century, in which the dairy department has largely shared."

Straw Sheds for Winter Shelter.

"PROGRESSIVE FARMER" writes us from Iowa to "urge farmers—especially western ones—who lack ample barns, sheds and stables for sheltering their stock in winter, to make their straw stacks available for this purpose. Thrashing time is the proper season to construct these cheap shelters. Erect a frame of strong posts and poles and stack the straw on and around it, so as to form a shed. But little labor is expended thus, and a great deal of comfort and of course profit, is derived from it." The idea is practical; we endorse it.

Merits of the Lombardy Poplar.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Omaha, Neb., inquires for knowledge respecting this tree, whether it will grow from cuttings, if its timber is as valuable as that of the cotton wood, if it grows as rapidly, and whether it is cleanly in regard to worms and insects? It is readily grown from cuttings either of wood one year old or that three or four years old. It does not possess any great merit as a timber tree, but its growth is rapid. A moist soil is preferable to a dry one. If any of our readers can recommend it particularly, we should like to hear from them. We cannot.

Farming with Small Means.

"M. D. W.," Company H, 1st Infantry, New Orleans, writes:—"I am a soldier, but intend becoming a farmer if I can do so with five hundred dollars. Would you advise me to commence with so small a sum? What State would you advise an unmarried man, 27 years old, to settle in? You will probably say, 'in to the state of matrimony.'"

A healthy man, of the age mentioned, willing to work and fond of a farm-life, can safely make a beginning, on the cheap lands of the West, with the sum specified. Suppose you invest your capital in seeds, team and machinery, and work hired land for a year or two. You can see plenty of opportunities, if you use your wits and senses, in a comparatively new country. You will find plenty of men everywhere who have won a healthy independence through farm pursuits, beginning with no capital but their hands, health and strong wills. And there are yet plenty of similar chances.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—No. II.

THE true foundation for a general diffusion of the knowledge of Agriculture among farmers, is in the Common Schools. Here, Young America receives his earliest and most impressive training. Here, in nine cases out of ten, the mind takes its bent for life. Ask our liberally educated men, and especially our self-made men, and they will nearly all refer their first ambitions impulses to the Common Schools. This is the common nursery of knowledge for the people. Here should the rudiments of scientific agriculture be taught. Here should the mind imbibe, in the simplest forms, the elements of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Entomology and Botany. This may seem, to some, impossible of introduction into these elementary schools. But the elements of the natural sciences are not more difficult of comprehension, by the pupils of these schools, than are Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar. They can mostly be taught with objects to aid the understanding. In this way, the child will drink in the facts and even the technical terms, as easily as the philosopher. The memory cannot, usefully, be crammed with technical terms without the objects to which to apply them, but with these, all is simple and easy for the child. In fact, children very readily comprehend the simple facts of nature when thus illustrated—much more easily than abstract ideas. A child may earlier be taught to understand the simple elements of Botany than Arithmetic or Grammar. The tree, the stem, the leaf, the flower may be present for examination. The pupil observes the peculiar form, size and color of each variety, compares them together, learns the terms by which to describe each, without burdening the memory, as the word is associated with an object. Thus, also, may Geology, Mineralogy and Entomology be taught with objects. Chemistry is not so easily illustrated with natural objects as it requires, besides, an apparatus for this purpose; but a simple one might be kept in every school to illustrate some of the ordinary phenomena of Chemistry.

The perceptive faculties of children are usually active, and, with a proper training, would be still more so. They take great delight in learning all the facts about new objects, and this inquisitiveness should be gratified in every rational way. We see the natural order in children is to learn facts before abstract ideas, but the ordinary method, pursued has been the reverse. The attempt has been to fill their minds with abstract knowledge, with no effort to teach its application. This has been felt by them only as a weary task, to be escaped if possible. But introduce to their minds, in the proper way, objects of natural science, and their listlessness will change to eager attention—the teacher will be their most interesting companion. The old way of teaching everything abstractly is now giving place to the practical method, of unfolding nature to the pupil and directing his mind in the channel of self-culture. The teacher's duty is only to open the way, show the scholar the road, stimulate his investigations, lead him eagerly in the pursuit of knowledge, but let *his mind* do the thinking, pursue the investigation, solve the problem, and not the teachers'. The true object of the teacher should be to learn the pupils to instruct themselves. They should be led to investigate for themselves and to draw their own conclusions, with as little assistance from the teacher as possible. This is developing their nature—educating it. The Common School should do this—should fit all the children of the State for pursuing any of the ordinary avocations of life.

This system is now gaining ground with teachers everywhere. The Normal School, at Oswego, founded mostly on this plan, is gaining adherents rapidly. This school is turning out hundreds of teachers imbued with this method; and the various Normal Schools, now being established in various parts of the State, will soon supply a more advanced class of teachers, and our Common Schools will take a higher rank.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Our last Legislature, with great unanimity, passed an act to relieve our Empire State from the odium of the Rate Bill, and to establish *Free Schools*. Let us thank them for this tardy justice. It means *much* to the children of the State. No further question can be made of the ability of parents to pay the school bill of their children. Neither parsimony nor poverty need further deprive children of the benefits of the District School. It is the *Light House* for young humanity, and if they but heed its light may [illegible]

The greatness and strength of the North compared with the South—the loyalty of the one and the treason of the other—lay in the Common Schools of the North and the want of them in the South. Our only safety in amalgamating all nations with our own, taking the ignorant masses of Europe into our family and adopting them, is in the Common School, that great Bethesda, where the ignorance of the multitude may be washed away.

But it may be said that the teachers are not qualified to teach the natural sciences, and therefore this scheme cannot be adopted. At present this is true, as only a few Common School teachers in the State are thus qualified. But these Normal Schools are instituted expressly to educate teachers, and it is to be hoped that the standard will be raised and the teachers fitted to instruct pupils in the elements of the natural sciences. The principal supporters of the Free School in this country, are farmers, and it is but just that they should have a school adapted to their wants. And whether they shall have such a school depends upon themselves. Their voice, uttered with any degree of unanimity, in ever so low a whisper, will be heard and heeded by the Law Makers. They are the power in the State; let them command. E. W. S.

ATMOSPHERIC PLANT FOOD.—ORGANIC MANURES.

IN my last I did not mean that a soil exhausted of the mineral elements of plants could be made by tillage to bear crops by atmospheric aid alone. The soil on which Mr. LAWES got fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, year after year without manuring, was not exhausted of the mineral or inorganic elements, potash, phosphorus, lime, &c.; yet 200 lbs. of the sulphate of ammonia to the acre doubled the crop of wheat. This clearly shows to every farmer, the imperative necessity of well saving his stall manure, that the urine which contains the most of the nitrogen may be absorbed and saved intact. Poor, rain-washed or fire-fanged stall manure has lost a great share of its nitrogen, although it still retains its mineral elements, capable only, as Mr. LAWES has proved, of producing half a crop.

As red clover, cow peas, and other leguminous plants are three times richer in nitrogen than the narrow-leaved grasses, they are especially valuable to plow-under to enrich the soil with ammonia salts. Superphosphate of lime, if not made from burned bones contains much ammonia as well as soluble phosphate of lime. Finely crushed bones though not immediately soluble, soon give up their ammonia to the roots of plants, and the phosphate of lime becomes slowly soluble in a well tilled soil. But pure, dry Peruvian guano, is undoubtedly the most immediate amendment, according to its weight, of any of the commercial manures; and the fact that its power is so soon exhausted, only proves its superior solubility. What is lost in manure is saved in the crop. *

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

IMPORTATION OF SILESIAN MERINOS.

We alluded, a few weeks since, to the fact that William Chamberlain, Esq., of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., had made a small importation of Silesian Merinos from Germany, and was expecting a few more. The whole have now arrived—thirty-one ewes and two rams. They were selected by Carl Heyne, whose great skill and judgment as a practical shepherd have been already more than once mentioned in these columns. Mr. Chamberlain's object was to obtain a fresh infusion of blood into his previously established flock by procuring wholly unrelated, or less nearly related animals of the same family; or, should a more improved variety, bearing wool of the same class, be found, to import a sufficient number for the foundation of a new flock. Several of the old Spanish varieties, such as the Negretti, Infantado, &c., have been kept distinct in Germany; in other cases they have been crossed, generally on some definite plan, the records of which are carefully preserved.

Heyne reached Bremen on the 20th of April last. He traveled some thousand or more miles, carefully examining and comparing the most noted flocks. He found that nearly all of them had materially improved, in respect to the quantity and quality of their wool, within the last few years. At length he reached Wirchenblatt, in Prussian Silesia, and the flock of Louis Fischer, from which Mr. Chamberlain's previous stock was derived. After the most careful investigation, he came to the conclusion that these sheep combined the most excellencies, and he made his purchases from them.

A letter was published by us in the Practical Shepherd (p. 39,) in which Mr. Chamberlain gave an account of the blood of his sheep. By this it appears that they were descended from four Negretti rams and one hundred Infantado ewes, imported from Spain in 1811 by Ferdinand Fischer, the father of Louis Fischer. No other strain of blood in the Fischer flock being mentioned, we supposed it only comprised this Negretti-Infantado family,—and probably have conveyed that impression to others. But it appears from the following certificate that the Fischers have also preserved a pure Negretti family, and that Mr. Chamberlain's last importation are exclusively of that blood:

"Pedigree.—Mr. Carl Heyne of Red Hook, State of New York, has bought from my full-blooded Negretti stock thirty-one owes and two rams. My flock was founded in 1811, my father having imported the best animals from the flocks of the Duke of Alfara, the Count Negretti, and the Marquis d'Iranda in Spain. This stock has been kept unmixed, as far as the Negretti branch is concerned. Certified to the above. Louis Fischer.

"Wirchenblatt, near Jessnitz, Prussia, 12 May, 1867."

In speaking of Dr. Davisson's sheep (derived from Mr. Chamberlain's stock) in this paper, July 20th, we said:

"The Silesian sheep meet the same want in manufacturing that was formerly met by the Saxons, while they are greatly larger, hardier and heavier fleeced. Broadcloth and various other manufactures need such wool, and it is not supplied by the heavy-fleeced American Merino. All who desire to see *all* branches of woolen manufactures flourish in our own country, will be glad to see the Silesian sheep more extensively introduced. They will extend the range of our wool production without competing with the varieties already established."

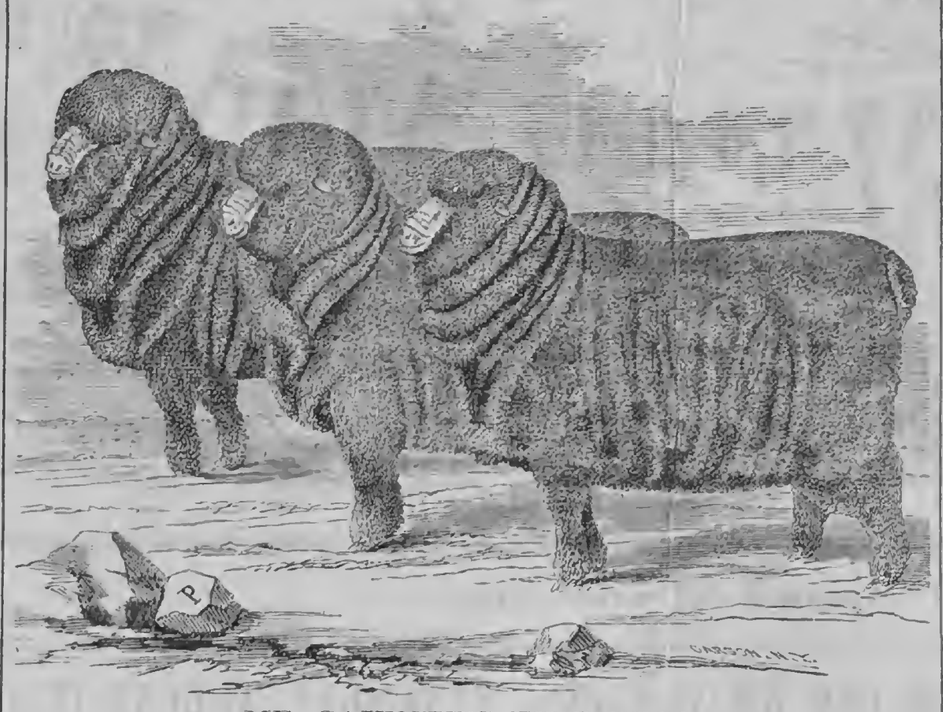
This has called out a communication, couched in an amusing tone of reproachfulness, from a "Washington Co. Wool Grower," who asks us, among other things, if "he is to understand us as saying that we consider the Silesian sheep more profitable in this country than the American Merino?" It seems to be one of the "manifest destinies" of an editor to receive foolish questions! What is there in our words implying such an idea, or raising such a question? The American Merino is *our* favorite sheep. We have neither owned nor been interested in any other for a long course of years. But because we choose to produce what meets one demand of the wool market, shall we not tolerate, nay, shall we not encourage our neighbor in producing what meets another and not even a competing demand?

There is a vastly greater consumption of, and therefore call for, medium fine wool than for broadcloth wool, in the United States; and this state of things will doubtless always continue. But a portion of our people also will always use broadcloths and some other textures requiring similar wool; and we suppose they have a perfect right to do so. The heavy-fleeced American Merino does not supply the raw material for such fabrics. Its wool is not fine and soft enough, and it is generally too long in the staple. What then is to be done about it? Shall we buy our broadcloths, or the raw materials for them, in other countries, when we can just as well make and grow them at home? The same question applies equally to combing and other coarse wools and the fabrics made of them. Why not raise them all and manufacture them all at home?

We will go a step further in regard to fine wools. Special causes conspired to drive their production out of our country. Our broadcloth manufactures were overthrown by the tariff of 1846. Our former fine wool sheep (the Saxons) were comparatively a feeble, unproductive race. Without stopping to make a definite computation we may probably safely enough say that it cost 100 per cent. more per pound to grow their wool than it would have cost to grow that of the heavy fleeced American Merino, while reliable statistical records show that it sold on the average but for 15 per cent. more. But now, special causes call as decidedly for the restoration of this branch of wool growing. Our broadcloth manufactures are reviving. Other manufactures are starting up which require wools of equal fineness. The quantity of them now consumed in the single article of hats, for example, is very large. The scarcity compels the buyer to make a fairer discrimination in prices than formerly. A reasonable tariff shuts up destructive foreign competition. And finally, as already said, we have a vastly more productive breed of fine wooled sheep.

In view of these facts—an extensive demand to supply, and excellent available materials to supply it with—what reasonable doubt should there be that, up to the limits of the demand, the production of fine will be as profitable as that of other kinds of wool? There is a call for an increase in the production of all our domestic wools. They do not yet supply our manufactures, and our manufactures do not increase as rapidly as the consumption of our population. If the wool and woolen tariff stands, the future, after the present brief period of depression passes away, is full of auspicious promise to all classes of American wool growers; and the success of each, so far from injuring, will positively benefit the others, not only from general commercial considerations which we have not limits to attempt to explain, but emphatically because it will preserve that union of interests without which no effective tariff legislation can be made permanent.

In conclusion, we beseech our "Washington county" friend hereafter to pray earnestly to be delivered from narrowness of mind, short-sightedness, and from so inordinate a mania *to sell rams of his own breed* that he would depopulate the world of all other and even now competing breeds! The world is large enough for sheep of different kinds, and men of different tastes.



MR. SAWYER'S EWE TEGS.

Bred by F. B. Sawyer, Webster, New Hampshire. He writes:—They were got by H. W. Hammond's "Kearsarge." The dam of No. 1 (left hand figure) was by "Little Wrinkley" out of a ewe which was out of the dam of "Old Greasy," from the "First choice of old ewes." The dam of No. 2 (middle figure) was by H. W. Hammond's "Paymaster," 9, dam by "Little Wrinkley." The dam of No. 3 (right hand figure) was out of the dam of No. 1 by "Sweepstakes." These tegs received the first prize at the New England Agricultural Fair in 1866. Samples of their wood forwarded is of superior quality and excellent style.

IMPORTS OF WOOL IN 1866 AND 1867.

We have been able to obtain from an official and perfectly reliable source the following heretofore unpublished statistics, giving the quantity and class of wools entered at the New York Custom House during the first six months of 1866 and 1867 respectively:

FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1866.	
Class 1, "Clothing Wool,".....	23,692,043 lbs.
Class 2, "Combing Wools,".....	
Class 3, "Carpet Wools, and other similar wools,".....	4,839,533 "
Total.....	28,531,576 lbs.
Noils.....	13,737 "
Camel's Hair.....	408,417 "
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1867.	
Class 1, "Clothing Wool.".....	4,346,183 lbs.
Class 2, "Combing Wools,".....	122,796 "
Class 3, "Carpet Wools, &c.,".....	8,240,652 "
Total.....	12,709,631 lbs.
Camel's Hair.....	163,339 "

We are authorized to say that "most all of Class 1, imported since the present tariff went into operation, was entered *in bond*, and it is presumed either remains in bond or has been shipped out of the country."

We need not remind our readers that Class 1 embraces all the foreign wools which compete *with any kind of wool grown in the United States*, except "combing wools of English blood." During two months of 1867 (January and February) the present tariff was not in operation. Yet considerably less than *one-fifth* as much "clothing wool" was imported in the first half of 1867 as in the first half of 1866;—and most of the small amount imported in 1867, as has been stated, *remains in bond or has been exported to other countries!* It has not been brought into competition in market with our own wools. Who now shall say that the tariff has not been as effective in shutting out foreign competition as was expected, or as can be reasonably desired by the great mass of the wool growers of our country!

There is, it is true, a gain in the import of "combing wools"—but the amount is inconsiderable. Very probably the wool was entered before the passage of the tariff. At all events, the imports of this class of wools *into all our different ports*, especially those of the Canadian frontier, will fall off during the year probably in about equal proportions with those of "clothing wools." Our foreign supplies were mostly drawn from Canada, and it is notorious that the last clip of that country is unsold—that the market is utterly flat—and that the impression is now prevalent there that under present duties the English market will prove a better one for them than ours.

The import of "carpet wools" nearly doubled. These compete with no wools now grown in the United States, and their increased import therefore does not affect our growers, provided no frauds are practiced—provided other wools are not invoiced, and pass our Custom Houses under that name. Are such frauds practiced? Not, in our opinion, in New York. John A. Bausi, who appraises every invoice of wool entered at that port, is an old, experienced, perfectly competent, and we believe thoroughly upright officer—the very man we would put in the place, were the appointment made by us. We have made inquiries in respect to the officer at Boston, who has the appraisement of wools under his charge. We learn that he has not had an experience on the subject extending much beyond two years—a thing certainly much to be regretted—but he is regarded among the business men of Boston as a man of integrity, and he has, it is said, an official number him in this department who is a very experienced judge and appraiser of wool. With this aid and the aid of the standard samples, an upright man can discharge his duties faithfully.

These are the principal ports of entry for foreign wool, but there are others which deserve attention. We trust our friends who have any opportunities for ascertaining the character and conduct of wool appraisers, in any of them, will keep the officers of the National Wool Growers Association informed of the facts. It is one of the most obvious duties of these officers to keep watch and ward on the subject of a fair and just administration of the law, and to expose any frauds practiced by its administrators. We, for one, are prepared to do the latter *with a will*, should occasion demand it.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

Wool Samples.—Messrs. Pottle & Maltman, Ontario Co., N. Y. Ram "Ontario." Wool 2½ inches long, style excellent, quality about that considered desirable in a ram, yolk liquid and of gold tint.

George Brown, Whitneys Crossing, N. Y. Five tegs, five 2-year old ewes, and one ram, exhibited in the Delaine Class at State Sheep Fair at Auburn in May. The teg samples from 2⅝ to 3⅛ inches long; those from 2-year olds all 2¾ inches long; ram's 2¾ inches long. Style and quality ranging from good to excellent. Yolk moderate in amount and golden tinted. Ram named "Duke of Rochester," got "by a Gold Drop ram bred by E. Hammond out of a Paular ewe."

Hewey Brackett, samples from Shropshire ram and ewe; from Merino ram and ewes; and from a cross from Shropshire ram and Saxony ewe. The first we regard as of but moderate quality of its kind. The second is of nice style and finer than is sought by breeders of American Merinos—looking as if the sheep had a dash of Saxon blood. The third is fair grade wool, but we can see no object in mixing the breeds to grow it.

Jonas Hungerford, Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., writes that he has seventy full blood sheep "that he has raised from sheep direct from Stephen Atwood's." He encloses samples from ten of them. No. 1, 3 yrs. old ram, staple rather over 3 in. long; fleece 12½ lbs. No. 2, 2 yrs. old ram, staple over 3 in.; fleece 12 lbs. 7 ozs. No. 3, 2 yrs. old ewe, staple 2½ in.; fleece 8 lbs. 3 ozs.; carcass 50 lbs. No. 8, ewe teg, staple 3 in.; fleece 8½ lbs.; carcass 57 lbs. The rest 2 yrs. ewes and tegs, staple from 2⅝ to 3½ in.; other particulars not given. All the wool of good, fair quality, quite free from yolk, staple from middling to good. The whole flock shears a trifle over 6 lbs. a head. Mr. H. says he has sold sheep to several prominent buyers whom he names, retains as good ones still, and criticises the statements of some of our correspondents who have reported so much heavier fleeces than his own and his neighbor, Stephen Atwood's, whose highest weight of ram's fleeces he gives. He asks us "whether *he* is on the right path or no,?" We are always ready to express our opinions, in a general way, on any point of sheep husbandry, but we do not feel authorized to enter upon any direct comparisons between either the *sheep* or the *statements* of individuals, where we are not personally cognizant of the facts, and where there are not particular public reasons for so doing.

Rural Notes and Items.

☞ In justice to both himself and many of his correspondents—especially those expecting replies to letters of a personal or confidential character—it is proper to state that Mr. Moore has for some time been unable to give usual attention to business, in consequence of his own impaired health and severe illness in his family. The same reasons have precluded Mr. M. from preparing for publication the notes of his pleasant and interesting trip through the South, during the past spring—notes partly promised some time ago, as we are occasionally reminded by friends and correspondents. We may perhaps be able to give a portion of the notes ere long, yet even that is doubtful, and perchance not desirable at this late day. Meantime, the sound members of our corps of editorial contributors will be enabled to keep the good ship Rural under full sail, with its usual weekly cargo of practical, instructive and entertaining reading—giving us opportunity, while convalescing, to complete certain arrangements designed to greatly augment the value and popularity of this journal in the future.

Death of an Agricultural Editor.—We extract the following from the August number of the Maryland Farmer:—"Just as we go to press, we learn through a private source, and with feelings of deep regret, of the death of Wm. N. White, editor of the leading Southern agricultural journal, 'The Southern Cultivator,' over which he had presided with so much ability for so many years. The deceased was a gentleman of great energy, force of character, and an ardent and devoted friend to the progress of Southern Agriculture, in which cause the better part of his life was devoted. We have not learned the particulars or date of his death, but know his loss will be keenly felt by the entire South. His many noble qualities of mind and heart had endeared him to thousands all over the country."

Illinois State Fair Grounds.—From the perusal of a long article in the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, in reference to the State Fair shortly to be held in that place, we infer that it is designed to make it eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in the West. The grounds themselves embrace 74 acres, and are being supplied with buildings admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. Everything seems to promise a flattering success.

Chicago Cattle Market.—Parton, in the Atlantic Monthly some time since, described the stock yards near Chicago as "the great bovine city of the world." Two millions of dollars have been expended in fitting up the grounds. About 350 acres are enclosed in cattle pens—150 of them being floored. There have been at times as many as 25,000 cattle, 20,000 to 30,000 sheep and 75,000 hogs stored in the place at one time.

Wheat in North Carolina.—The Old North State, Salisbury, N. C., boasts of the yield of wheat obtained this season by Thomas E. Brown of that place. He sowed five bushels of Baltimore white wheat on as many acres and got in return 113 bushels, or a trifle short of 23 bushels to the acre. This is doing pretty well for North Carolina, but the show would probably have been better if more seed to the acre had been sown.

The State Fair.—The Committee at Buffalo, having the matter in charge, have agreed to pay the State Society $9,000 and put the grounds and buildings in good condition. The Fair Committee state the sum of $2,000 of the necessary funds is yet to be raised. The solid men of Buffalo should draw their calfskins at once.

Harvest Trouble.—The Wayne Co. Democratic Press mentions, commiseratingly, the case of a farmer in Sodus whose crop of wheat was so prodigiously large as to necessitate the leasing of a piece of ground of a neighbor to make room for shocking his wheat!

First Cotton.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states that the cotton bales had commenced opening in the southern section of the State on the 27th ult. In Florida the commencement was somewhat earlier.

Wheat in Minnesota.—The Minneapolis Tribune states that a party in that city has contracted with reponsible persons for 100,000 bushels of wheat deliverable at that point for $1 per bushel.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1867.

NATIONAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, &C.		
American Pomological Socy, St Louis	Sept	11—14
California, Sacramento	Oct	9—14
Canada West, Kingston	Sept	23—27
Illinois, Quincy,	Sept	30—Oct 5
Indiana, Terre Haute	Sept	30—Oct 6
Iowa, Clinton	Oct	1— 4
Kansas, Lawrence	Sept	24—27
Kentucky, Louisville	Sept	17—19
Louisiana, Baton Rouge	Nov	5— 7
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct	29—31
Michigan, Detroit	Sept	10—13
Minnesota, Rochester	Oct	1— 4
Missouri, St. Louis	Oct	7—10
New England, Providence	Sept	2— 7
New Hampshire, Nashua	Sept	10—12
New Jersey, Newark,	Sept	——
New York, Buffalo	Oct	1— 4
Ohio, Dayton,	Sept	23—27
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	Sept	24—28
Tennessee, Clarksville	Oct	15—19
Vermont, Brattleboro	Sept	10—13
Wisconsin, Madison	Sept	25—27
COUNTY AND TOWN—NEW YORK.		
Albany, Albany	Sept	16—19
Cattaraugus, Little Valley	Sept	11—13
Cayuga, Auburn	Sept	17—19
Chautauqua, Fredonia	Sept	25—27
Chenango, Norwich	Sept	24—26
Delaware, Walton	Sept	17—19
Dutchess, Carmel	Sept	18—20
Garrattsville, ——	Sept	18—19
Jnnius, Mineola	Sept	25—27
Madison, Clockville	Oct	1— 2
Queens, Mineola	Sept	25—27
Monroe, Rochester	Sept	25—28
Oneida, Rome,	Sept	23—27
Ontario, Canandalgua	Sept	24—26
Oswego, Mexico	Sept	17—19
Oswego, (Dist.) Sandy Creek	Sept	5— 6
" " Oswego Falls	Sept	24—26
Otsego, Cooperstown	Oct	1— 2
Otsego, Unadilla	Sept	25—27
Putnam, Carmal	Sept	18—20
St. Lawrence, Canton	Sept	24—26
Ulster, Kingston	Sept	24—26
Washington, Salem	Sept	10—12
Wayne Union, Palmyra	Sept	26—28
MAINE.		
Franklin, Farmington	Oct	1— 3
Hancock, Ellsworth	Oct	1— 3
Kennebec Horse Show & Fair, Augusta	Aug	20—22
Penobscot West, Kenduskeag	Sept	24—26
Summerset Central, Skowhegan	Sept	25—27
Waldo, Belfast	Sept	25—27
Waldo, Waldo	Sept	25—27
York, Saco and Biddeford	Oct	8—10
VERMONT.		
Addison, Middlebury	Oct	1— 3
Chittenden, Burlington	Sept	4— 6
Franklin, Sheldon	Sept	25—26
Windsor, Woodstock	Sept	24—26
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Barnstable, Barnstable	Oct	8— 0
Berkshire, Pittsfield	Oct	1— 2
Bristol, Taunton	Oct	1— 3
Bristol Central, Myrick's	Sept	19—20
Essex, Haverhill	Sept	24—25
Franklin, Greenfield	Sept	26—27
Hampshire Amherst	Sept	24—25
Hmpshire Union, Northampton	Oct	2— 4
Hampden, Springfield	Oct	1— 2
Hampden East, Palmer	Oct	8— 0
Highland, Middlefield	Sept	12—13
Hingham Horticultural, Hingham	Sept	25—26
Hoosac Valley, North Adams	Sept	17—18
Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept	25—26
Marshfield, Marshfield	Oct	3— 4
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	Oct	15—16
Middlesex, Concord	Oct	3— 4
Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept	26—27
Middlesex South, Framingham,	Sept	17—18
Nantucket, Nantucket	Sept	25—26
Norfolk, Dedham	Sept	19—20
Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sept	26—27
Worcester, Worcester	Sept	19—20
Worcester West, Barre	Sept	26—27
Worcester North, Fitchburg	Sept	24—25
Worcester South, Sturbridge	Oct	3
Worcester Southeast, Milford	Sept	24—25
CONNECTICUT.		
Hartford, Hartford	Oct	1— 4
Litchfield, Watertown	Sept	18—19
Litchfied, (town) Litchfield	Sept	10—12
NEW JERSEY.		
Burlington, Mount Holly	Oct	1— 2
Hunterdon, Flemington	Sept	24—25
Passaic, Paterson	Oct	1— 3
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Bucks, Doylestown	Sept	24—26
Chester, Westchester	Sept	26—28
Conemaugh Valley, Blairsville	Oct	9—11
Cumberland, ——	Oct	1— 4
Susquehanna, Montrose	Sept	11—12
Union, ——	Oct	2— 4
Warren, Youngsville	Sept	18—20
OHIO.		
Ashtabula Jefferson	Oct	9—11
Athens, Athens	Oct	3— 4
Belmont, St. Clairsville	Sept	25—27
Champaign, Urbana	Oct	1— 4
Clarke, Springfield	Sept	10—13
Clermont, Boston	Sept	17—20
Clinton, Wilmington	Sept	18—20
Cuyahoga, Newburgh	Oct	8—11
Defiance, Defiance	Oct	15—17
Erie, Sandusky	Oct	1— 4
Fayette, Washington C H	Sept	4— 6
Franklin, Columbus	Sept	10—13
Fulton, Ottokee	Sept	25—27
Geauga, Burton	Sept	18—20
Geauga, (free) Claridon	Sept	23—25
Greene, Xenia	Sept	4— 6
Guernsey, Cambridge	Oct	1— 2
Hamilton, Carthage	Sept	3— 6
Hancock, Findlay	Oct	3— 5
Harrison, Cadiz	Oct	2— 4
Huron, Norwalk	Oct	2— 4
Jackson, Jackson	Oct	3— 4
Lake, Painesville	Oct	2— 4
Lawrence, Ironton	Sept	25—27
Lorain, Elyria	Oct	1— 4
Lucas, Toledo	Oct	2— 4
Madison, London	Sept	18—20
Marion, Marion	Oct	1— 4
Medina, Medina	Oct	2— 4
Miami, Troy	Oct	2— 5
Morgan, McConnellsville,	Oct	1— 3
Morrow, Mt. Gilead	Oct	2— 4
Pickaway, Circleville	Sept	11—13
Portage, Ravenna	Sept	17—19
Preble, Eaton	Sept	17—20
Putnam, Ottawa	Oct	2— 4
Richland, Mansfield	Oct	2— 4
Seneca, Tiffin	Oct	9—12
Sandusky, Fremont	Oct	2— 4
Stark, Canton	Oct	1— 4
Trumbull, Warren	Sept	17—19
Tuscarawas, Canal Dover	Sept	25—27
Union, Marysville	Oct	9—11
Van Wert, Van Wert	Oct	3— 5
Warren, Lebanon	Sept	11—13
Wayne, Wooster	Oct	9—11
Wyandotte, Upper Sandusky	Oct	1— 3
TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT [illegible]		
Blanchester, Clinton county	Sept	24—27
Conneaut, Ashtabula county	Sept	25—27
Garrettsville, Portage county	Oct	1— 3
Jamestown, Green county	Aug	28—30
Orwell, Ashtabula county	Sept	24—27
Richfield, Summit county	Sept	18—20
Ubrichsville, Tuscarawas Co	Sept	10—12
ILLINOIS.		
De Kalb, De Kalb	Sept	25—28
Franklin, Benton	Oct	9—12
Green, Carrollton	Oct	15—18
Henderson, Biggsville	Oct	9—11
Jo Daviess, Galena	Sept	24—27
Kankakeee, Kankakee	Sept	24—27
Macoupin, Carlinville	Oct	15—18
Mercer, Millersburgh	Sept	24—26
Montgomery, Hillsboro	Oct	1— 4
Pike, Pittsfield	Sept	24—27
Schuyler, Rushville	Sept	24—26
Stark, Toulon	Sept	24—26
Whiteside, Sterling	Sept	9—12
IOWA.		
Benton, Vinton	Sept	25—28
Bremer Waverly	Oct	——
Cedar, Tipton	Sept	17—19
Cedar Valley Ag & M Ass'n, Cedar Falls	Oct	15—17
Chickasaw, New Hampton	Sept	25—27
Clayton, Farmersburg	Oct	1— 3
Crawford, Dennison	Sept	26—28
Des Moines, Burlington	Sept	25—27
Hardin, Eldora	Sept	25—26
Iowa Central, Des Moines	Sept	25—27
Jasper, Newton	Oct	9—11
Jefferson, Fairfield	Oct	9—11
Kossuth, Algona	Sept	25
Louisa, Wapello	Sept	17—20
Madison, Winterset	Oct	18—19
Mahaska, Oskaloosa	Sept	11—13
Poweshiek, Brooklyn	Sept	26—28
Scott, Davenport	Sept	9—14
Union Ag'l Society, Wheatland	Sept	24—27
Union, Afton	Oct	11—12
Van Buren, Keosanqua	Sept	26—27
KENTUCKY.		
Barren, Glasgow	Oct	1— 5
Breckenridge, —— ——	Oct	1— 2
Boone, Burlington	Aug	27—31
Bourbon, Paris,	Sept	3— 6
Boyle, Danville	Sept	10—13
Clarke, Winchester	Aug	28—30
Daviess, Yelvington	Oct	——
Fayette, Lexington	Sept	24—28
Green, Greensburg	Oct	8—11
Harrison, Cynthiana	Sept	10—13
Madison, Richmond	Aug	13—16
Mercer, Harrodsburgh	Sept	3— 6
McCracken, Paducah	Oct	8—11
Montgomery and Bath, Mt. Sterling	Aug	21—23
Nelson, Bardstown,	Sept	10—14
North Kentucky, Florence	Aug	27—31
Salvisa, Salvisa	Sept	3— 6
Scott, Georgetown,	Aug	27—29
Shelby, Shelbyville	Aug	27—30
South Kentucky, Glasgow	Oct	1— 4
Union Agl. & Mechanical, Germantown,	Sept	10—14
Washington, Springfield	Oct	1— 4
Woodford, Versailles	Aug	15—18
MISSOURI.		
Audrain, Mexico	Oct	14—19
Boone, Sturgeon	Sept	3— 8
Cole, Jefferson City	Sept	17—20
Jefferson, De Soto	Sept	25—27
Lewis, Canton	Oct	14—18
Monroe, Paris,	Sept	9—12
Pike, Ashley	Sept	17—20
INDIANA.		
Marion, Bridgeport	Sept	25—27
Morgan, Martinsville	Sept	3— 7
Posey, New Harmony	Sept	10—13
Spencer, Rockport	Oct	2— 5
WISCONSIN.		
Agricultural and Mechanical, Milwaukee	Sept	10—13
Green Lake, Green Lake	Sept	19—20
Outagamie, Grand Chute	Sept	17—18
DELAWARE.		
Newcastle, Newcastle	Sept	10—11
Horse Show, Newcastle	Oct	15—16
TENNESSEE.		
Maury, Columbia	Oct	8—12
CALIFORNIA.		
San Joaquin, Stockton	Sept	17—20
NEBRASKA.		
Douglas, Omaha	Sept	24—26

Horticultural.

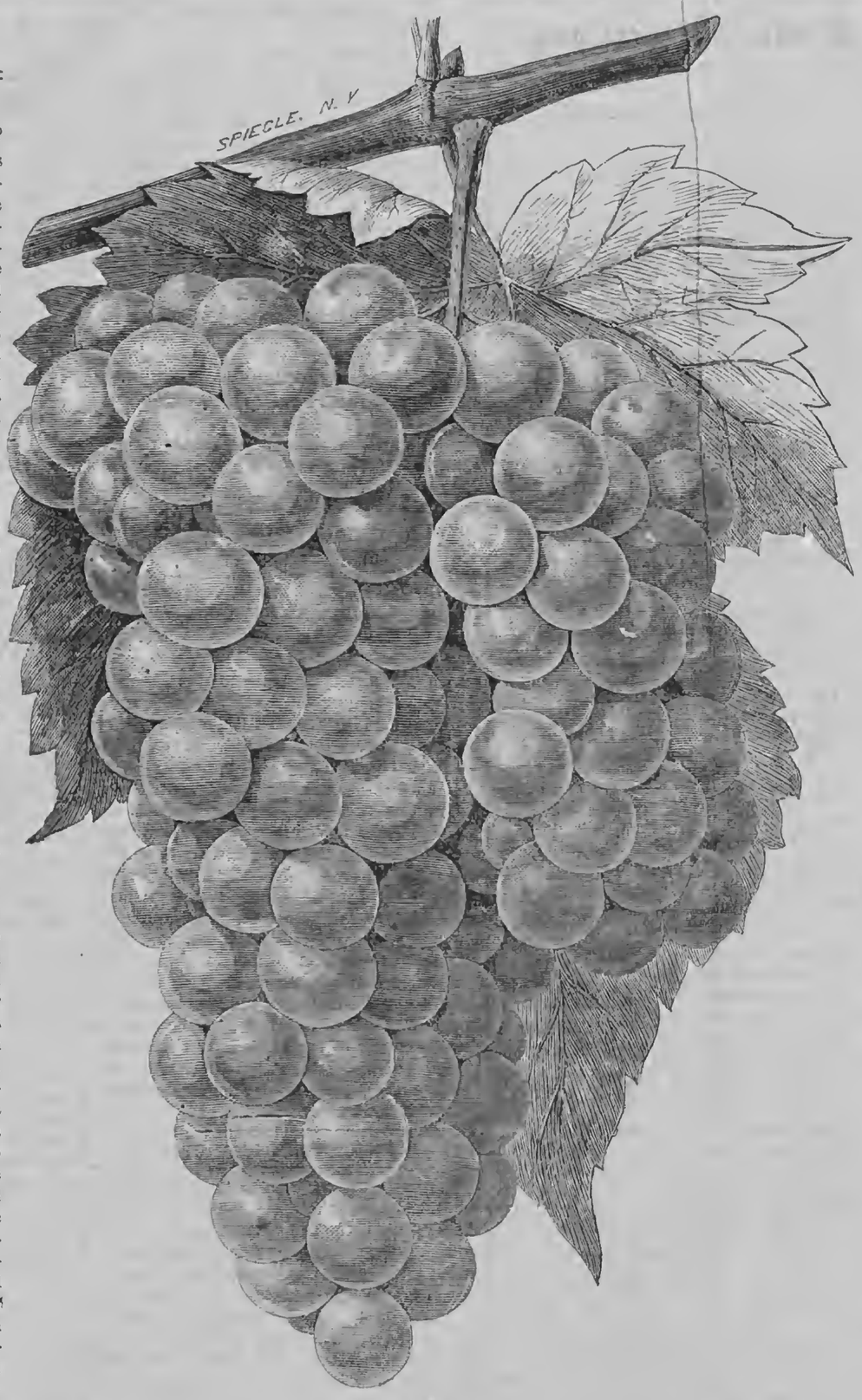
AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING.

SHALL WE CULTIVATE ONLY ONE VARIETY?

GRATIFYING as the result undonbtedly is which has already been obtained, and glorious as is the promise of the future, grape growing is yet in its infancy; and we manifest at every step that we are but beginners. A new variety is brought before the public, satisfactory to the originator, tried perhaps by a few friends in the neighborhood: and at once they go into ecstasies about it; it is *the* grape *par excellence;* should be planted over the whole country; and every one who is not willing to join in its praise is put down as an ignoramus. But their costly favorite travels: it is transplanted into a different soil, different surroundings, and a climate not at all resembling that of its original locality; and, lo! it does not feel at home; its cultivators here cannot see the excellences which its originator claimed for it; they put it down as an imposition, and call its disseminator a humbug and cheat. This is one instance. Another grape is sent out, with no very great pretensions, except that it is hardy and healthy. It travels, and finds a more congenial climate and soil, and develops qualities of which those who have seen it only under unfavorable circumstances can form no idea. It is tried for wine in its new home, and makes an excellent article: its new friends claim for it a reputation as a *wine grape;* but those who cultivate it under unfavorable circumstances scorn the idea of *that* grape making a drinkable wine; ridicule those who give but their *actual experience*, and call them humbugs and swindlers. These are instances of two extremes. Do you wish examples? You have them at once in Dr. Grant's Iona and the Concord. For the first, its originator and a few friends claim that it combines all the excellences of the native and foreign varieties; is healthy, hardy and productive. We will grant them, for the sake of argument, that it is all they claim for it, *with them:* but we also *know here* that the Iona will not succeed; that it is subject *here* to every disease the grape is heir to; and we think that it will not afford us a great deal of satisfaction to grow a grape of very fine quality, when we can get only a few scattering berries of it to ripen, and the balance is swept away by rot, mildew, and sun-scald. Now let us look at the Concord. Its merits at the East and North are only that it is hardy and healthy everywhere, is showy, and a good market-fruit. Its pulp there is tough and acid, its flavor repugnant to many. No one would think of making a good wine out of it there. But, as it travels further West and South, it ripens more thoroughly, its acid pulp dissolves, our warmer sun develops more sugar in it, its flavor becomes more delicate, we make wine of it which can be justly called *very good*, and its yield is all that can be wished. Is it surprising, then, that it should become the "grape of the million," and that hundreds of acres are planted every year? Yet those who have tasted it only at the East turn up their noses in supreme contempt at the "uncultivated tastes of those Western people," and think, because *we* contend that the Concord is a *good* grape, and makes *good wine*, we are to be classed among the semi-barbarians, and do not know what a good grape is.

Now, this is all wrong; and the sooner we see it, the better. The sooner the eyes of the nation are opened to the plain fact, that grape growing, and the success or failure of certain varieties, depend upon the *locality* chosen, the more rapid will be our progress. Let us glance at the grape growing districts of Europe. The famous wine of Schloss Johannisberg, which stands without a rival among the Rhenish wines, is grown on but a very small area, and the product of vineyards scarcely a hundred yards distant is sold for less than one-third the price which the product of that celebrated vineyard will bring. The favored locations on the Rhine have acquired a world-wide fame, while those immediately adjoining are not heard of. And yet some of our grape-growers insist, that, in this country, one variety of grapes, which they have tried and are pleased with, should be the choice of the whole nation. Instead of an area of hardly a hundred miles over which grape growing in Germany extends, and on which several hundred varieties are cultivated, we have several thousand miles here; and yet we insist (or some of us do) that one grape should adapt itself to all these different locations, and succeed well everywhere. They ask impossibilities, and their just reward is disappointment and failure. It is time that we learned to discriminate; that we began to see that the success or failure of our vineyards depends upon a wise choice of varieties adapted to our locality, soil and climate. Eighteen years of close observation, devoted to grape growing, have but tended to make me more cautious every year in recommending any grape for *general cultivation*, until I do not feel quite sure in recommending any variety before the other, even to the nearest neighbor. If the idea were more generally entertained and followed, that each variety of grapes requires a peculiar soil and climate, we should also have more charity for the opinion of others whose experience in different localities may differ materially from our own.—*Geo. Husmann, in Am. Jour. of Hort.*

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.—These bulbs should be taken up as soon as the leaves turn yellow, the offsetts removed and the bulbs put up in paper bags until quite late in the fall. The bulbs are then to be replanted. This treatment improves them considerably.



THE WALTER GRAPE.

THE WALTER GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—This new grape is a seedling of the Delaware crossed with Diana, originated by A. J. CAYWOOD, at Modena, Ulster Co., N. Y., seven miles west of the Hudson. It was moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the spring of 1865, it then being five years old and having borne three times,—the main stem measuring one inch in diameter. The soil in which it first grew was about seven inches deep, underlaid with an almost impermeable mixture of blue clay and gravel. It now stands in a dry situation; soil, slatey loam, and is bearing the sixth time. The Walter was the only one of the twenty-seven vines raised from the crossed cluster that bore fruit, excepting one of the same lot standing near it, that four years ago bore two berries, but has never borne since. It much resembles the Delaware, as did all of them.

The Walter is so perfect a mixture of Delaware and Diana, that most of the leading horticulturists of the country have declared it was difficult to decide which it most resembles. In growth the vine surpasses the Diana, the wood appearing in every particular like an overgrown Delaware. Persons unacquainted with its leaf could not distinguish it from Delaware under glass. Outdoor it is more lobed, leaves large as the largest Concord, fleshy and leather-like, but a little darker green beneath and on the surface than its parent, the Delaware, and as free from down on the underside of the leaf as that variety. It has never yet shown mildew. In bunch and berry a medium between Delaware and Diana, some berries as large as those of the latter. The cluster in shape differs from Delaware very little if any. Not a particle of acid can be found in it. It is highly charged with sugar throughout the flesh, seeds small and from one to two in number. When the sugary substance which adheres to the skin is drawn off with the tongue, it is left as thin as that of the Delaware, and this also is generally eaten, as it is fully as rich as the skin of a raisin. They preserve readily if placed in any dry situation, in-doors or out. We now have a few raisins two years old. It is a great bearer and needs thinning. It ripens here by the 20th of August. We have had ripe berries of this kind as early as the 6th.

Now, Mr. Editor, as you see, I have said many good things for this grape, and know that I will be arraigned before the horticultural world if my statements are not true, but in view of this responsibility I will repeat what I may have said before,—that it has but one fault, viz: it is, like its parents, too compact in the cluster, notwithstanding the declaration in the November number of the Horticulturist that it was too loose. We did not intend to bring it before the public quite so soon, but have felt compelled to by the attack made by "Penn Yan" and others.

A. J. CAYWOOD.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A FRUIT GATHERER.

ALTHOUGH it is hardly time yet to use fruit gatherers, it is well to be prepared when the time does come, as it will in a few weeks. The instrument here illustrated (Fig. 1,) is light and cheap, and free from all pulleys, strings and levers. It consists of a light pole, having a forked iron fastened to the end, and a small chain attached, near the fork, supporting a canvas bag, into which the fruit falls upon being detached by the fork. The mouth of the bag is held open by a light wooden hoop.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 shows another form or modification of the same, the canvas bag being attached to the pole instead of being suspended.

A good ladder for picking fruit and for general purposes is made by sawing a tamarac pole in the direction of its length into two equal parts, which are separated the proper distance, holes bored through, and the rounds or steps put in. This makes a very light and strong ladder for any purpose.

M. H. COOPER.

FALL PLANTING OF ASPARAGUS.

WITHIN the past two years we have watched experiments made by several gentlemen on planting asparagus in August, and the result is a remarkable success.

The ground is prepared as for the crop at any other season, and after cutting off the green tops of the young seedlings the roots are set precisely as in spring planting. They push new roots at once, and make eyes so strong that even from one-year old seedlings some asparagus—but not, of course, very strong—has been cut the following spring, and where two-year old roots have been used, a full crop has been cut in the same time,—a result no one expects from spring planting.

In this region the plan has taken strong hold of gardeners, and asparagus planting is likely to take rank at once with the strawberry as a regular August operation.

It will, of course, be best in such cases to cover the beds, after they have once become frozen, with some kind of litter, not to keep out frost, but to prevent thawing and freezing until the natural spring season comes, or the plants may be thrown out.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

NAME OF A PLANT.—Mrs. M. E. T., Canton, N. Y. The plant sent by you is familiarly known as "The Pitcher:" botanically—*Sarracenia purpurea.*

THE NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, originated by ELLWANGER & BARRY, and heretofore noticed in the RURAL, has been named the *Nicanor*, and plants are now offered for sale as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper. A good illustration of this berry will be given in our next number.

SKELETONIZING LEAVES.—A correspondent asks us for information through the RURAL as to the best method of skeletonizing leaves. We cannot do justice to the subject or give satisfaction to the reader in the limits of an article. If one is especially interested we advise the purchase of the book entitled, "A Treatise on the Art of Producing Skeleton Leaves." It is for sale at the RURAL Office. Sent by mail; price, $1.50.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL MEETING.—The Farmer's Advertiser, St. Louis, reminds the public that the great meeting of American Pomologists at that place commences on the 11th of September. Those having fruits which they are desirous of exhibiting, but which are not likely to keep till that time should forward samples marked "Pomological Meeting"—Express charges paid—to MCKAY & HOOD, 712 South Third-street, who will place them in a preserving house till the time of the meeting.

THE IONA GRAPE.—A noted correspondent of an American Journal of Horticulture asserts that "the Iona grape was defoliated last summer in Dr. GRANT'S own grounds, where not grown under glass." We remember to have heard the Dr. assert, at a somewhat celebrated fruit fair last autumn, in the presence of many anxious seekers after the fruit of the potted vine, that "circumstances too painful to dwell upon had rendered him unable to make a show of its fruit." We wonder if the above gives the clue to those "painful" circumstances.

KEYES' EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO.—When the seed of this tomato was sent out last spring it was with the statement that the variety was thirty days earlier than all others. With precisely the same treatment in all respects we have ripened it only four days earlier than the large early red—a variety common and well known. The Tilden is about ten days behind. The editor of the Horticulturist says the Keyes ripened one week *later* on his ground than Powell's Early, and thinks it resembles closely a kind he has grown before.

HAVE WE A "UNIVERSAL" GRAPE.—GEO. HUSMANN says, in an article on "American grape growing," published in the Journal of Horticulture, "We have *no* wine grape for the *whole country*, nor do I think it likely that we shall ever have one which will meet all the requirements in *every location throughout this vast territory.* * * * I am confident we have grapes already equal to the Riesling, Traminer, Burgundy, and Oporto, but we must not persist in forcing them upon an uncongenial soil and climate. Let us drop the "universal" Yankee when it comes to varieties; but let us make grape culture *universal* throughout the land by making experiments, and planting only such varieties as are suited to each locality."

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

TO BAKE TOMATOES.—Season them with salt and pepper; flour them over; put them in a deep plate with a little butter, and bake in a stove.

TO BROIL TOMATOES.—Wash and wipe the tomatoes, and put them on the gridiron over live coals, with the stem down. When that side is brown, turn them, and let them cook through. Put them on a hot dish, and send them quickly to the table, to be there seasoned to taste.

TOMATO SAUCE FRANCAISE.—Cut ten tomatoes into quarters, and put them into a saucepan with four onions sliced, a little parsley, thime, one clove, and a quarter of a pound of butter; set the saucepan on the fire, stirring occasionally for three-quarters of an hour; strain the sauce through a hair seive, and serve with beefsteak.

BLACK CURRANT VINEGAR.—Pour three pints of vinegar on five pounds of very ripe black currants, stir them twice a day for three days, then squeeze and strain off the juice, boil it ten minutes, add one pound of loaf sugar to every pint of juice, boil and drain it about 20 minutes longer, and bottle it when cold.

PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR.—To preserve fruit in this way, for winter use, in a fresh state, put them up in bottles, fill them up with cold spring water, tie down with bladder tightly; put them in a kettle or copper of cold water up to the neck of the bottles, with hay to steady them; let them simmer for a quarter of an hour, but not boil; let them cool in the water; wipe the bottles, and put in a dry place. On no account open them till their contents are wanted for eating.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medical purposes, and al persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the recipe for making it:—"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent and palatable wine.

COOKIES.—3 cups of sugar; 3½ cups of cream; 1 cup of water; 3 eggs; 2 teaspoons of saleratus; salt and season to taste.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address
917-3t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

GRAND RIVER NURSERIES,
Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.
We offer for the Fall Trade:—60,000 Yearling Peach Trees; 75,000 Apple, one year from graft; 25,000 Apple, two year from graft; 1,000 Transcendent Crab, one year; 100,000 Budded Peach Stocks.
NOAH P. HUSTED, Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S
SEEDLING STRAWBERRY
"NICANOR."
Having Fruited it for six years, we pronounce it a decided acquisition to the list of Market Strawberries. Plant very hardy and vigorous, surpassing in quantity of fruit, and hardiness of vine, any other variety we have ever tested. It commences to ripen a few days before the Early Scarlet, and continues on up to the latest, thus making it profitable at both ends of the season. Fruit from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, very regular and uniform in size, roundish conical, bright scarlet, and more firm and not so acid as the Wilson. Plants will be ready for delivery about the 15th of Sept., at $5 per dozen.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
917-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
We offer the following
Select List of Strawberry Plants,
which will be ready to send out by September 1st:

Alpine, Red and White,	Longworth Prolific,
Agriculturist,	Russell's Seedling,
Buffalo Seedling,	Triomphe de Gand,
Early Scarlet,	Wilson's Albany,

at 50 Cents per Doz.; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000.
ALSO,
A large collection of New and Foreign varieties including
Lenning's White, Durand's Seedling, Green Prolific, &c.,
At $1 per dozen. And a limited quantity of
"DR. NICAISE,"
THE LARGEST STRAWBERRY KNOWN,
AT $6 PER DOZEN.
All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the Cash.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
917-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

HUTCHINSON'S
Patent
CIDER AND
WINE MILL
with Press.
Grinds fine, fast and easy—large and small. Best Cast Cider Press Screws—fine thread, very stout and powerful.—Grinders and Presses separate.
Best & Cheapest
FEED CUTTERS.
GALE'S Copper Strip, all sizes and length of cut.

Send for Illustrated Circular to PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 13 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,800, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,300. Apply to
917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

10,000 CATAWISSA RASPBERRIES and HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES for sale. Send stamp for our Circular, showing the habits of this prolific Raspberry; which bears a crop in July, and another that is abundant in Sept. and Oct. Address CHAS. D. COPELAND, Agent, Genesee Nurseries, Lima, N. Y.

HYACYNTHS, TULIPS, &c., &c.—I shall receive from Holland about the 1st of Sept., a splendid lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, and all other Hardy Bulbs suitable for Autumn planting. Catalogues supplied free.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

J. KEECH'S NEW STRAWBERRIES.—Gen'ls Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan. Plants by August 20th. $1 ₩ doz.; $3 for 50; $5 ₩ 100; $25 ₩ 1,000. [915-1t] J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY
DR. NICAISE.
Strong plants ready for delivery by mail from August 15th. Read the Rural and send your orders early.
MARK D. WILLSON, No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 3¼ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $3.00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor, Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT
EUROPEAN STRAWBERRY

DR. NICAISE!
Said to be the LARGEST BERRY known, plants are hardy, vigorous growers, and productive. Fruit of this variety from plants set in September last was exhibited at the Western New York Fruit Growers' Convention held in Rochester on the 27th of last June, which weighed 1¾ ounces and measured 6¾ inches in circumference.
This variety we have imported at a great expense, and will have a fine stock to offer our customers in August and September.
The following are extracts from European Catalogues: "*It is of enormous size, the berries weighing over 1¾ ounces, (nine to the pound,) and early, of a bright red color, very glossy, the flesh white, and of fine quality.*"
This sort has the best characteristics of any we have ever introduced. Orders must be sent in EARLY, as they will only be filled in rotation. ☞ We will furnish plants postage paid, at the following rates:—$1 ₩ plant; $10 ₩ dozen; $75 ₩ 100. Address FROST & CO.,
914-4t *Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.*

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 32 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

Ladies' Department.

A MORN OF MAY.

FROM A NEW VOLUME BY JEAN INGELOW.

All the clouds about the sun lay up in golden creases,
(Merry rings the maiden's voice that sings at dawn of day;)
Lambkins woke and skipped around to dry their dewy fleeces,
So sweetly as she caroled, all on a morn of May.

Quoth the Sergeant, "Here I'll halt; here's wine of joy for drinking;
To my heart she sets her hand, and in the strings doth play;
All among the daffodils, and fairer to my thinking,
And fresh as milk and roses, she sits this morn of May."

Quoth the Sergeant, "Work is work, but any ye might make me,
If I worked for you, dear lass, I'd count my holiday.
I'm your slave for good and all, an' if ye will but take me,
So sweetly as ye carol upon this morn of May."

"Medals count for worth," quoth she, "and scars are worn for honor;
But a slave an' if ye be, kind wooer, go your way."
All the nodding daffodils woke up and laughed upon her.
O! sweetly did she carol, all on that morn of May.

Gladsome leaves upon the bough, they fluttered fast and faster,
Fretting brook, till he would speak, did chide the full delay:
Beauty! when I said a slave, *I* think I meant a master;
So sweetly as ye carol all on this morn of May.

"Lass, I love you! Love is strong, and some men's hearts are tender."
Far she sought o'er wood and wold but found not aught to say;
Mounting lark nor mantling cloud would any counsel render,
Though sweetly she had caroled upon that morn of May.

Shy, she sought the wooer's face, and deemed the wooing mended;
Proper man he was, good sooth, and one would have his way;
So the lass was made a wife, and so the song was ended.
O! sweetly she did carol all on that morn of May.

LITTLE THINGS.

Look over the fair page that follows this leading article. Whatever may be your judgment, good reader, of its intellectual or moral value, it is surely attractive to the eye. And why? "Well printed and in good taste," you will say. True, but the secret of this excellent printing is *care of little things*. Of all these thousands of letters each type was picked up by ready and skillful fingers and put in just the right place, and after that the articles were read over twice, in "proof," to make all sure. Possibly there may still be a mistake or two, but very few if any. Suppose this care had been neglected, the beauty of the page would be gone; misplaced letters, misspelled words, sentences bungled, and all ajar, making "confusion worse confounded." "But what of all this?" you may ask. "We are not printers. What *are* you coming to?" Patience, gentle readers. (Readers are always *called* gentle, good, fair, &c. That's a writer's license, and a privileged mode of appeal to that corner in every soul that *is* gentle and fair.)

Shakspeare says there are

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,
Teachers in trees, and good in everything."

And our lesson is that this page is much like life, *made up of little things;* little yet important, for there is no symmetry of life, no harmony of thought, no ease of action unless they be well done.

We once knew a bright little colored boy in a family down east, and the Miss Ophelias of the household took him in special charge as a pupil. The alphabet was mastered rapidly, words short and then long were grappled and conquered, and the dark face shone with proud delight as reading was tried and triumphed in. Primers, books, the family Bible, newspapers, were eagerly sought and explored, for the quick wit took in not only sound but sense. So long as he stood beside his teachers and read under their eye, every word was faithfully rendered, but when he began on his own account queer pranks came out. The precise ladies soon found that Jack would not pronounce a word of less than two syllables, sliding past the *ifs* and *buts* in silent contempt, and making nonsense of the gravest sense. They remonstrated, and his bright eyes flashed as the answer came, ready and exultant:—"Little dum things, dey ain't wuff mindin!" Yet he had just as much sense and judgment as many bigger and whiter folks show in their actions, which "speak louder than words," as the old adage well says.

A woman's life is largely made up of these small matters. A well-managed household is the crowning result of constant care in preparing the many meals, of thoughtful attention to rooms, and fires, and cool shade, and the thousand affairs that clamor for hourly attention. The tasteful parlor, with its nice adaptations of color, style, and place, in carpet, furniture, pictures and ornaments, all combining so pleasantly, is possible only by taste and diligence in these delicate *minutiæ*. But some *gentle* reader, waxing warm with righteous indignation, may demand:—"Shall not men, too, attend to the little things? Shall women be condemned to petty cares and vexations alone?" Of course men *must* and *do*, when they are of any consequence or real worth in the world, and if they are careless, as some are, in these small matters, they fret themselves and plague everybody about them miserably. A steamboat, or a great factory, runs smoothly only as all is right, from least to greatest, and if the manager cannot, and does not, do all himself, he knows how to put men and women in places where all can and will be done. So an ample household cannot be managed, or a large house kept in order, by any one pair of hands, however busily efficient, but the central and guiding power can see that other hands reach every corner and finish every slightest task, that order, comfort and grace may rule.

Woman is the artist in life, puts on the fine, finishing touches, and this high work of hers is not duly appreciated. As to her "sphere," a true woman can safely judge, and whatever her heart and hand may be equal to, that is her work, in which no high-minded *man* would molest her. But, go where she will, her artist-soul goes with her, and she puts finer aspects on the work she does and reveals new beauties therein. Men tend to over-rate the ruder work they do, and to under-rate the more delicate tasks of women, which yet fling the halo of a spiritual life over the realms they reach. Slowly but surely shall we understand each other better, and prize each other the more. It is not alone in work of the hand, but still more in manner, language, tone of voice and all fine proprieties and graces that the thoughtful and cultured soul is revealed, blessing all by its presence.

As the painter stands before the canvas, putting the last finish to his picture, how delicate his touch! At a ruder stage the brush might turn awry with little damage easily repaired, but now every stroke must be subtly accurate. The block of marble may be hewn from its bed by rude hands, and shaped to some proportion for the statue by common workmen, but, as it draws toward completion the slightest tremor of a firm hand mars all, and the nice touches that complete and beautify the work are *little things*.

LETTER OF A TRUE AND LOVING WIFE.

A neat pamphlet with addresses by Hons. Schuyler Colfax, Richard Yates, Wm. E. Dodge, Henry Wilson, J. B. Grinnell, Sam'l McKee, Hiram Price, F. E. Woodbridge and J. W. Patterson, at the first meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society, in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, with a list of members, is published by S. R. Wells, New York.

Richard Yates of Illinois in his brief word, full of emotion and manly resolve, read a note from Mrs. Yates, full of the heartfelt interest of a noble woman's soul. He said:

"After I signed this pledge, I wrote to a little lady out in Illinois, who weighs about a hundred pounds, has black hair and flashing black eyes, and a form fairer than Grecian chisel ever woke from Parian marble, and I received the following answer:

"*My Dear Richard:*—How beautiful is this morning! how bright the sun shines! how sweetly our birds sing! how joyous the children! how happy is my heart! I see the smile of God. He has answered the prayer. Always proud of your success, you have now achieved that success which God and angels will bless. It is the shining summit of human aspiration, for you have conquered yourself. All who love you will aid you to keep the pledge. I love you, my dear boy! Katie."

OUR SPICE BOX.

Scolding, says a good-for-nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper-boxes.

"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are now going among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the unpromising young man.

A chap out west, who had been severely afflicted with palpitation of the heart, says he found instant relief by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected.

Mrs. Rugg, a widow, having taken Sir Charles Price for a second husband, and being asked by a friend how she liked the change, replied: "Oh, I have got rid of my old Rugg for a good Price."

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow with seven girls, all in genteel poverty. "You must husband your time," said a sage friend. "I'd rather husband some of my daughters," answered the poor lady.

A certain cockney, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon revive."

A pretty little Jewish prima donna of Brussels was courted by a young lawyer, and finally married him, in consideration of his embracing the Jewish persuasion. Such persuasion as she offered he was only too willing to embrace.

Miss Buchanan, once rallying her cousin, an officer, on his courage, said:—"Now, Mr. Harry, do you really mean to tell me you walk up to a cannon's mouth without fear?" "Yes," was the prompt reply, "or Buchanan's either." And he did.

I say, Jones, how is it that your wife dresses so magnificently, and you always appear out at your elbows?" Jones, (impressively and significantly,) "You see, Thompson, my wife dresses according to the *Gazette of Fashion*, and I dress according to my Ledger."

A little girl, just past her fifth year, while chatting about the beaux that visited two of the sex in the same house, of more mature age, being asked, "What do you mean by beaux, Annie?" replied, "Why, I mean men that have not got much sense."

A gentleman was describing to Douglas Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil, when his presence burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked, "She simply thought you better than *nun*."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WESTERN EMIGRANT.

BY J. NEGUS.

Far onward toward the setting sun,
We're bound upon our way,
Not till the lingering day is done,
Our toilsome march we stay.

We're traveling on—a pilgrim band,—
Another home to find,
Remote from that dear native land,
We now have left behind.

The clime we seek is rich and fair,
As blessed isles of yore;
And lovelier prospects open there
Than e'er were seen before.

Vast plains, spread out on every side,
Stretch to the sloping skies;
Broad rivers roll in tranquil pride,
And towering forests rise.

There smiling uplands catch the beams,
Of pearly morn serene;
Gay verdant meadows fringe the streams,
That silvery roll between.

Of every hue and sweet perfume,
Wild flowers luxuriant spring;
While birds of varied note and plume,
Mid bowers of nature sing.

But cherished home! 'tis painful still,
To quit the much-loved shore;
For fears our sorrowing bosoms fill,
We ne'er may see thee more.

Yet thy grand hills and sunny vales,
Those scenes of childhood all,
How oft, till recollection fails,
Fond memory shall recall.

For there are faithful friends endeared
By nature's tenderest ties;
Whose cordial smiles so oft have cheered
Life's burdening miseries.

Comrades whom first in youth we knew,
In that bright region dwell;
Friends whom we proved in perils true;
We bid them all farewell.

Yet sweet the hope, when we reflect
That in that distant land,
Our Father, who did us protect,
Still shields us with his hand.

Then onward to the distant west,
Our journey soon will close;
There shall we seek a place of rest,
And from our toils repose.

Springdale, Iowa, July 23, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DIRT.

"If we look upon the ground we shall certainly find dirt."

A quaint adage is it not? but how true in its general import and meaning. Just so surely as we *do* look on the ground do we find *dirt*. As a general rule it is covered by the fresh green of the grass. "But what of that?" The *dirt* some will see nevertheless. If we look again perhaps we may see the blue sky, floating clouds, all the beauties of hill, field and wood;—as we look and feel so shall we find. If we look on the character of an individual—stranger or friend—for glaring inconsistencies—for petty faults or large ones—for sins of mind and body—look for the evil in that person—so surely shall we find, for none are perfect. If we look for evil and find, what is our reward? Are we happier for it? We may find much good in that same person, if we will only look. Some—to their shame be it said—seem to be happier if they can speak evil of another. Of all on the earth the slanderer is the worst, and also the most contemptible and groveling of beings. Respect for themselves or others they cannot have, so when they chance to be together what a shriveling of character there is. None are good—all are evil as themselves. They look on the ground and find all *dirt*—no green grass or way-side flower.

They cannot say, like that noble Roman, "I am human, and thus all that is human touches me." *They* do not *feel* thus, therefore all humanity shrinks from them, because they see no good in humanity. There is beauty and goodness in this world, if we will only take the trouble to find it. There *is* purity and truth in every one's character, and the tide of "small talk" can easily be turned by one kind word for the seemingly characterless one. Why not speak it? 'Twill help, not harm you. There *is* a "well-spring" of kindness even in "They Says" heart, although crusted over by the scum and filth of so much small talk. Can we not try to reach it, by uttering kindly words for all poor mortals who come under the ban of her displeasure. Many a poor being has been kept from the depths of despair by a "word fitly spoken. Again we ask, Why not utter it? Why look on dirt when there are patches of blue sky for our eyes to rest upon? S. J. C.

Le Roy, July, 1867.

Is there Too Much Joking?—Old Thomas Fuller tells us of writers and speakers in his day, two hundred years ago, who carefully cultivated solemnity of manner, and "for fear their orations should giggle, will not let them smile." Dr. Thomas Brown, of our day, intimates that writers are wanting in seriousness. He says:—"It is too much the way with all of us now-a-days to be forever joking." The Christian Register remarks:—"It is said that the drawing up of the Declaration of Independence would have been committed to Benjamin Franklin if it had not been feared that he would 'put a joke into it.'" Nothing less than the martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln could have saved his memory in certain quarters from the taint of levity unbecoming his high position."

Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice: "Young man, base all your actions upon a principle; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost."

AN ORIENTAL NIGHT.

It is impossible for those who have never visited the glowing East to form an adequate idea of the exceeding beauty of an Oriental night. The sky—which bends enamored over clusters of graceful palm trees fringing some slow-moving stream, or groves of dark, motionless cypresses rising up like Gothic spires from the midst of white, flat-roofed villages—is of the deepest, darkest purple, unstained by the faintest film of vapor, undimmed by a single fleecy cloud. It is the very image of purity and peace, idealizing the dull earth with its beauty, elevating sense into the sphere of soul, and suggesting thoughts and yearnings too tender and ethereal to be invested with human language. Through its transparent depths the eye wanders dreamily upward until it loses itself on the threshold of other worlds. Over the dark mountain ranges, the lonely moon walks in brightness, clothing the landscape with the pale glories of a mimic day; while the zodiacal light, far more distinct and vivid than it is ever seen in this country, diffuses a mild pyramidal radiance above the horizon, like the after-glow of sunset. Constellations, tremulous with excess of brightness, sparkle in the heavens, associated with classical myths and legends which are a mental inheritance to every educated man from his earliest years. There the ship Argo sails over the trackless upper ocean in search of the golden fleece of Colchis; there Perseus, returning from the conquest of the Gorgons, holds in his hand the terrible head of Medusa; there the virgin Andromeda, chained naked to the rock, awaits in agony the approach of the devouring monster; there the luxuriant yellow hair of Bereniee hangs suspended as a votive offering to Venus; while the dim misty track formed by the milk that dropped from Juno's breast, and which, as it fell upon the earth, changed the lilies from purple to a snowy whiteness, extends across the heavens, like the ghost of a rainbow. Conspicuous among them all, far up towards the zenith, old Orion, with his blazing belt, meets the admiring eye, suggestive of gentle memories and kind thoughts of home; while immediately beyond is seen the familiar cluster of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, glittering and quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether, like a breastplate of jewels—the Urim and Thummim of the Eternal.

FIGHT YOUR WAY UP.

The many, who have taken the world rough and tumble are prone to envy those who roll through it in enshloned vehicles and on patent springs. The toiler, as he stumbles through its thorny thickets, and climbs over its foot-blistered gravel, is apt to curse the luck that placed him on such a hard road, and to sigh for a seat in one of the splendid equipages that slide so smoothly over fortune's macadamized turnpike. Born with a pewter spoon in his mouth, he covets the silver one which is the birth-gift of his do-nothing neighbor. The more fool he. Occupation is the "immediate jewel" of life. It is true that riches are no bar to exertion. Quite the reverse when their uses are properly understood. But the discontented worker, without being willing to work for it, regards the idleness in which it would enable him to live as the acme of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a great motive to be applied to enterprises which give healthful employment to mind and body. All that he desires is to live a feather-bed life—to loaf luxuriously.

We have no sympathy with such sensuous longings. People who indulge in them never acquire wealth. They lack energy to break their way to the wordly independence for which they yearn and whine. They do not know how much more glorious it is to tear affluence from opposing fate by main strength of will and inflexibility of purpose than to receive it as a windfall. There is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune with brain and muscle than was ever experienced by a "lucky heir" in obtaining a golden store that some thriftier hand had accumulated. Your accidental Croesus knows nothing of the pride of success—of earnest exultation with which the self-made man looks back upon the impediments he has overcome, and forward into the far future which he has earned a right to enjoy.

Proverbs.—A thousand probabilities will not make one truth. A hand-saw is a good thing, but not to shave with. Gentility, without ability, is worse than beggary. A man may talk like a wise man, and act like a fool. If we would succeed in anything, we must use the proper means. A liar should have a good memory. Charity begins at home but does not end there. An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of learning. Short reckonings make long friends. Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools. Every one knows best where his own shoe pinches. A faint heart never won a fair lady.

Cheerfulness.—Persons subject to low spirits should make the rooms in which they live as cheerful as possible, taking care that the paper with which the wall is covered should be of a brilliant, lively color, hanging up pictures or prints, and covering the chimney-piece with beautiful china; a bay window, looking upon pleasant objects, and, above all, a large fire whenever the weather will permit, are favorable to good spirits: and the tables near should be strewed with books and pamphlets.

Lord Bacon beautifully said:—"If a man be gracious unto strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

He that sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites in man.—*Lavater.*

Sabbath Reading.

"MARY STOOD THE CROSS BESIDE."

Jews were wrought to cruel madness,
Christians fled, in fear and sadness,
Mary stood the cross beside.
At its foot her feet she planted,
By the dreadful scene undaunted,
'Till the gentle sufferer died.

Poets oft have sung her story.
Pictures decked her brow with glory.
Priests her name have deified.
But no worship, song or glory,
Touches like that simple story.—
"Mary stood the cross beside."

And when under fierce oppression
Goodness suffers like transgression,
Christ again is crucified.
But, if love be there, true-hearted,
By no grief or terror parted,
Mary stands the cross beside.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WEEDS.

Yes, weeds, weeds everywhere, unless the husbandman is ever on the alert. Noiseless, active, thriving weeds, thrusting their unwelcome presence about the lately hoed currant bushes, between the rows of cabbages, peeping up among the flowers, everywhere that an unoccupied spot of earth is found they may be seen. Constant vigilance is required to keep them uprooted. Let the hoe and spade lie unused a few days and they take entire possession. Every inch of ground that man keeps for the growth of necessaries or flowers, has to be fought for most valiantly.

There is an obvious and oft-repeated moral connected with the weeds, which thus force themselves into our gardens and fields. The virtues which go to make up a good and noble life are likened to the useful plants, while the weeds represent the fallings into which poor human nature so easily falls, even with the best intentions. How easily we glide into the habit of back-biting. How hard to keep from growing worldly and selfish. How easy to become ungrateful to the Giver of all Good. What watchful spiritual eyes, and prayerful hearts, it needs to keep the soul free from such noxious weeds, and who is there that more than partially succeeds? yet it is good to take the lessons of nature to heart, for their effects are like the genial showers upon the thirsty earth, to freshen and quicken the growth of all that is good.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1867. B. C. D.

DEVELOPED HIMSELF.

If a young minister wishes to work for Christ he will find enough labor in any field to task his powers of mind and heart. But if one thinks of improving self, more than of winning souls to Christ, he is likely soon to loose both earnestness and power. Dr. Brainard tells this story:

We once introduced a young minister to a missionary congregation in the suburbs of a great city. The people were highly pleased with him, and invited him to settle among them. He came to consult me on the subject. As he was an unmarried man he regarded the salary as adequate. He had no fault to find with the number, the attendance, the attention and interest of the occasion. I urged him to give an affirmative answer. He hesitated.

"I am afraid," said he, "it is not the place for me to develop myself," alluding to the plainness of the people. I replied—

"It is an excellent place to develop the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ—but I know not whether it is the place for you to develop yourself."

He left the field, and has since "developed himself" by giving up the ministry. "He that exalteth himself shall be abased."

The little congregation, under the labors of better and purer men, has also "developed" itself into one of the most numerous, intelligent, affluent churches in the land. Are there not other young ministers corroding in idleness, rejecting difficult fields, and waiting for places to "develop themselves?"

CAST AWAY IDOLS.

During the progress of his recent labor in Jewett City, in Connecticut, Rev. J. D. Potter took occasion one afternoon to speak of the use of tobacco, in impairing Christian influence. At the commencement of the evening service, Dr. —— rose and said, "I owe my hope in Christ, under God, to Mr. Potter. I am satisfied my smoking injures my Christian influence. Here is my idol—(holding his pipe at arm's length)—I throw it away." Suiting the action to the word, he threw it near Mr. Potter's feet. "You may crush it," and the crackling was music in some ears. The next night a German, who was hopefully converted in the revival of 1858, rose, and in broken English, said, "when the Doctor threw away his pipe last night, it struck me flat in the face. My idol was in my pocket before. I got to the bridge, I threw away my tobacco; this morning I found my pipes and smashed them. I am determined not to chew or smoke any more while I am a living man. I keep my promise if I die."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Beautiful Thoughts.—The same God who moulded the sun and kindled the stars, watches the flight of the insect. He who balances the clouds and hung the earth upon nothing notices the fall of the sparrow. He who gave Saturn his rings and placed the moon like a ball of silver in the broad arch of heaven, gives the rose leaf its delicate tint, and made the distant sun to nourish the violet. And the same Being notices the praises of the cherubim and the prayers of the little children.

Various Topics.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

At the late Anniversary exercises of the Chicago Theological Seminary, among the addresses was one by Rev. J. B. Norton of Janesville, Wis., which was listened to by a large audience with marked attention. His subject, somewhat novel for such an occasion, was "The Industrial Interests of the United States," and comprehended the duty of the Christian minister to seek for and aid in the development of the material prosperity of the country, as well as the moral and religious cultivation of the people—one being dependent to a great extent upon the other. We give some extracts:

"In addressing the Alumni of this Seminary, I realize that I am speaking to those who live in a section of our country unsurpassed by any other for natural resources of wealth, and among a people young, vigorous, and enterprising, embodying perhaps more working power than any equal number on the face of the globe. And while I do not forget that I am speaking to ministers of a spiritual Gospel, I remember that our souls dwell in bodies which have vital and manifold relations to this material world.

* * * * * * * *

"Next in importance to the subject of the soul's eternal salvation, and closely allied to it, stands this great question of labor. How shall we best develop the vast latent resources of nature and cause them to minister the utmost to the material and spiritual interests of mankind? How shall labor—at once the most perishable and the most valuable of all commodities—be freed from those unjust restrictions which have wasted, defrauded, enslaved it in every age, and take the position of the highest honor and reward which God assigned it?

"The subject is one which has never received the attention either of our legislators or scholars which its importance demands. We do not think enough about the laboring classes. * * Unfortunately for them, the great cities whence emanate the most influential of our newspapers, are centers of trade and politics, rather than of productive industry, and hence, in part, the undue importance given to trade over production.

* * * * * * * *

"As we look at the nations of the earth, we find that they may readily be divided into *two* classes—those who *diversify* pursuits, and those who are chiefly occupied in the *one* work of tilling the soil. As examples of the first class may be mentioned England, France, and Germany, and of the latter, India, Turkey, and the South American States. The simple recital of their names reminds us that the one class stand forth pre-eminent for wealth, power, and influence, and, though often styled manufacturing nations, it is in them the soil yields the richest returns to the husbandman, and there alone that agriculture, the highest of all sciences, attains any perfection worthy of note, while the other class, too poor even to furnish the ships which shall carry away their products, are little more than the bond-servants of the former. They enjoy few of the blessings which wealth, freedom, and Christianity afford, and though styled agricultural nations, they are the only ones which the destroying angel of Famine is wont to visit. Looking to our own nation we find it susceptible of like division. Northeastern States develop agriculture and manufactures side by side, and, as a natural result, control the commerce of the Union, while the South and West have thus far been chiefly engaged in agriculture alone. We have compelled our products in crude and bulky form to make long and expensive journeys to find the manufacturers, and then have brought them back again, generously paying not only for the manufacture of the same, but for the double transportation. Just in proportion as we release a people from this unnatural burden, diversify employments, and bring the producer and consumer nearer together, does man increase his power over nature, and do the masses rise to a higher plane of wealth and freedom; and so, on the contrary, in proportion as the men who till the soil are separated from those who work in the mine and the factory, do the traders and middle-men gain in wealth, while the masses tend toward slavery.

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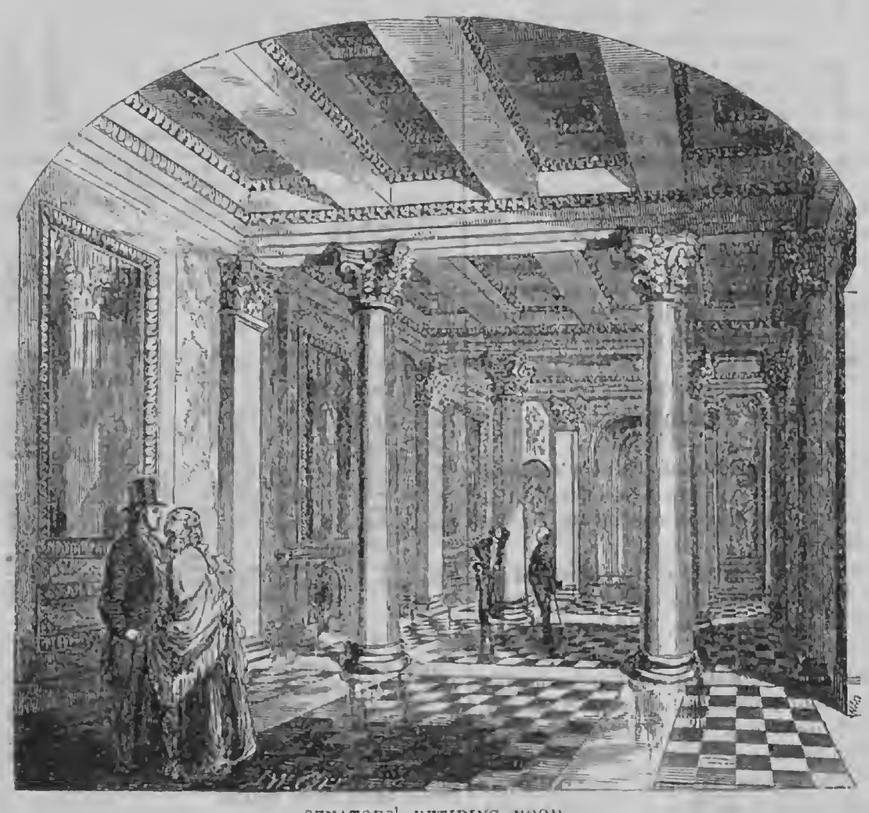
It is plain that God never intended a whole nation or any large part of a nation, to confine themselves to a single pursuit,—for He has endowed mankind with tastes and capacities scarcely less varied than their complexion and feature. * * * We see the laboring classes of the Northwest gathered together in primary meetings to seek relief from railway extortions. The farmers take little pains to secure a nearer market, and are thus at the mercy of a few citizens and corporations who control the carrying trade.

Our British cousins like to flatter our vanity, while they find a market for their wares, by telling us that the Mississippi valley is the great granary of the world.

"Let us see how much of our wheat Great Britain proposes to take in exchange for her wares. With an area less than two of our wheat-growing States—Iowa and Minnesota—and with a climate unsuited to this crop, she has raised the average yield to 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, and now produces 128,000,000 bushels a year, so that she only needs to look abroad for 50,000,000 of bushels. In 1860, while she increased her exports to the United States, she called on us for the insignificant amount of only three per cent. of the wheat and five per cent. of flour she imported. * * * While our exclusively agricultural policy exhausts our lands, and makes our railroads little more than open veins for carrying away the life-blood of the nation, the manufactures of England furnish so valuable a home market to the farmer that he can afford to ransack all Europe for bones with which to dress his fields.

SCENES IN THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



SENATORS' RETIRING ROOM.

The Retiring-Room of the Senate, sometimes called "the marble room;" is on the north side of the north wing of the Capitol, on the same floor with the Senate chamber, and only the ample passage-way between. It is 38 feet long, 21½ feet wide, and 19½ feet high. The flat ceiling is recessed, and of pure white Italian marble, as are the Corinthian columns, and pilasters that support it, with their exquisitely carved capitals. The walls are of finely polished variegated Tennessee marble, with spaces for mirrors between the windows. At either end are ample mirrors, and the effect of the whole is peculiar and beautiful. The Vice-Presidents' room, near by, is also very beautiful.

The painting in the Rotunda, by Powell, may be historically criticised—for when the Spaniards first saw the "Father of Waters" they were weary, soiled by travel, and only kept to their work by the indomitable courage of their leader, whereas, in the picture, they are in fresh garb as for some holiday at home; but execution, coloring, and landscape are excellent, and the great picture is worth seeing.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY DE SOTO.

A RUSSIAN INCIDENT.

A young Russian recently had the misfortune, while promenading the streets of St. Petersburg, to step upon a lady's dress which was trailing before him upon the walk. The woman turned, and, in language more striking than elegant, applied the terms "clumsy," "loutish," to the young man. The latter preserved his politeness, and sought, as best he could, to appease her wrath, but in vain. The beautiful amazon waxed more and more angry, and applied such epithets, that he felt at last obliged to reply, in her own language, and remarked that if animals persist in dragging their tails upon the ground, they must expect to have them trodden upon. This inflamed the woman to such an extent that she demanded the way to the justice court, and compelled the unwilling criminal to accompany her. Once there, she demanded one hundred roubles for the injury done to her dress. It was observed, however, that fifty roubles would cover the original cost, and this amount the young man was sentenced to pay. The woman was walking off in triumph, when doubtless a remembrance of Portia and Shylock flitted across the young man's mind, and he said "wait a moment, young lady; you have my fifty roubles in payment for your dress, but the article itself you have not delivered. Will you have the goodness to hand over one part or the other of my property?" Blushes of shame now overspread the countenance of the female Shylock, and she turned again to the justice for advice. There was no help for her there; the young man's claim was good, and the money or the dress belonged to him. With a courage worthy of a better cause the woman sent for a hackney coach, went into an adjoining room, removed her dress and again attempted to leave, amid the shouts of the spectators. But her opponent was remorseless. He now indicted her on the charge of foul and abusive language on the street; the facts were proved by witnesses, and the unhappy and mortified creature was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred roubles. She gave back the fifty lately received in triumph, and all the money and valuables which she had with her, withholding only enough to pay her coach-fare home.

The Advice of a Philosopher.—It is reported that the late Victor Cousin, just before he died, gave the following advice to the son of a friend, who was just entering upon life:—"You are young and inexperienced; take my advice—earn money and save it. If you do not you will prepare for yourself a dishonored old age, and when your hair is gray and your faculties fail, you will have no alternative but a hospital or the Senate!"

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "On Sunday last London society gave the Viceroy of Egypt a bitter taste of its quality. Everybody knows that, although it is wrong for the lower classes of London to go anywhere but to church on Sundays, or to wish to drink anything but water, the upper classes of the metropolis may with perfect propriety amuse and refresh themselves innocently at Richmond, Greenwich, Maidenhead, or in the Regent's Park, as much as they please. Consequently the approaches to the Zoological Gardens are crowded on Sunday afternoons with hundreds of private carriages, conveying to the gardens the wealth, beauty and fashion of London, fearfully and wonderfully attired. In a rash moment the Viceroy of Egypt was tempted by his cicerone to repair thither too; and as soon as his Highness was known to be in the gardens a commotion ensued much such as might have been expected had the lions escaped from their cages or the cobra capellas got loose. The unhappy Egyptian was mobbed, hustled and hunted up one walk and down another, until with difficulty he extricated himself by a somewhat undignified flight, and regained his carriage scared and breathless."

Salt Lake City is thus described by a correspondent:—"This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles, that is, three miles each way. It is one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and almost every house has its neat little orchard of apple, peach, apricot and cherry trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is almost one continuous orchard."

Queer Way of Voting.—At the recent election at Prague, a speaker, in proposing the candidate of the Bohemian Central Committee, concluded as follows:—"Now every one of you take a blank ballot and a shilling. Those who are in favor of B. will put their ballots in the box; those who are opposed, will put in the shilling." Result—unanimous election of B.

What shall be Done with Them?—In New York city they are trying to measure the terrible fact that there are 30,000 children of fit age who never are seen in any of the public schools,—the children of the poor, often of the degraded, who will grow up, if uneducated and uncared for, to recruit the "dangerous classes" in society.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

ANTICIPATED INSANITY.

An incident, singular yet full of warning, took place in Boston not long since, which a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune describes:

"I hear in private conversation a story of a curious instance of insanity, remarkable as showing the tendencies of our hard-working American life, and the possibility of foreseeing the coming of madness. A gentleman doing a large business in Lynn has for some time been greatly harrassed by business complications, which almost drove him to distraction. At last he took an account of stock, and decided to retire. All the details of his business were attented to and closed up with the most sedulous care; and when at last all was complete, the gentleman went calmly to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, and presented himself at its door in the character of a patient, saying he had staved off insanity as long as he could. In less than an hour he was a raving maniac, and the extreme expedient of a straight jacket had to be resorted to, to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness."

What taint of blood, what inherited tendency, or what load of business troubles brought this sad result we know not, but it is only a culmination of the tendencies of our life, not alone among business men, but professional men, students, editors, farmers—everywhere in short. An intense and ceaseless activity is the growing habit, to be arrested possibly only as its fearful results startle us by such lessons as this. We are not disposed to moralize with inane gravity on the evils of wealth,—for lands, mines, railroads and other solid acquisitions are not evil, but good, and their management is a part of the legitimate work of a man's life. So of official, or literary, or professional, influence and position. All are well, honorably sought, wisely used, and viewed as means of human growth, and enjoyment, and usefulness.

But we respectfully submit to all who can stop to think, whether it *pays* a man to work hard, drive constantly, hardly sleep nights, and never stop days, until, at fifty years old, he finds he has five hundred acres of land in fine order, house, barns, &c., and a body broken down, a brain racked and numb, a soul hardly developed, social affections dwarfed, and the power to enjoy his acquisitions well nigh gone. Is it profit, in any broad sense, for merchant, or lawyer, or writer, to keep the brain in constant tension, until he becomes a multiplication table, or a machine for John Doe *vs.* Richard Roe to play on, or a bundle of facts and fancies, labeled nicely for instant use?

We once heard a gifted woman, in narrow circumstances, say:—"My friends must come to me for what I *am*, not for what I have." It would be wise to stop and think of the wealth *within*, as well as that without,—of the character, the manhood and womanhood, the affections and sympathies, the quiet hours of thought, so needed by all, when what is highest and best comes sweetly to the soul, and the sacred fire burns on the inner shrine. We've lost the balance between inner and outer life too much. Put a noble and thoughtful life on the one side, and farm, or gold, or equipage and jewels on the other, and away go the young Americans after the last, and their elders hobble on in their wake, as best they may. Growth of the purse is well, if growth and breadth of character keep pace therewith, but when the purse grows fat and the soul lean, then comes the aching void—sickness of body, nervousness and insanity.

Cultivate all sides of our being. There's a good story told of a merchant who had failed.

Some one asked, "What will you do now?" He replied, "I think I'll go home and get acquainted with my family." So these fast workers with hands or brain, might just stop a little and get acquainted with themselves, send their thoughts into nooks of their souls where the cobwebs have grown, to bring back treasure therefrom, and the world would be better for it.

POISONS IN DAILY USE.

Pickles are often poisoned by being scalded in brass or copper kettles; it makes them look green, but that green renders them poisonous. Brass or copper vessels ought not to be used for any purpose, unless they are scoured very bright; it is better for health to avoid their use for cooking purposes. Brass wash dishes ought never to be used; they cause sore eyes, etc. Water is poisoned by being conveyed in lead pipes, or standing in pails painted on the inside. Milk is poisoned by using such pails for milking. Cheese is often poisoned in this way, and by using in its manufacture brass, copper, or wooden tubs painted inside.

Ignorance places a deadly weapon in our articles of food, but selfishness often conceals a greater. It manufactures poisons for others in many temptingly disguised forms. Cake ornamented with colored dust, candies colored in such nice style, toys so highly attractive to children, cause decayed teeth, canker, intestinal inflammation, nauseating headache, colic, spasms, and often convulsions. Confectionery may be prepared without coloring materials so as to be wholesome.

Wall-paper, ornamented with beautiful green, pretty yellow and lively red, often diffuses through sleeping and sitting-rooms, an atmosphere impregnated with poisonous vapor, that causes headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth and throat, cough, depression of spirits, prostration of strength, nervous affections, boils, watery swellings on the face, cutaneous affections and inflammation of the eyes. These occur in more serious forms in apartments that are not constantly and thoroughly ventilated.—*Home Journal.*

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER TEN.

SEAL OF MICHIGAN.

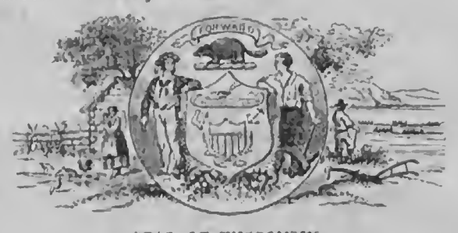
The territory of Michigan at one time included Wisconsin, but there were very few settlers there, and it was soon divided. Michigan was made a State in 1837, and has grown rapidly in population, counting 749,113 inhabitants in 1860, mostly settled on the southern half of the State. Settlers are now pushing up northward where there is yet room enough and good land. Its whole area is 38,000 square miles. Lake Michigan on the west, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron on the north, and Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie on the east, make Michigan almost an island, water being on three sides of it.

There are a few fine prairies in the southern part, and many "oak openings" in the south and center, with soil sandy, yet rich, and covered, in the wild state, with oak trees scattered about in pleasant groves. Thousands of men are in the pine woods further north every winter, cutting logs for lumber to send away for sale. There are many little lakes in some parts. The soil is good, and yields heavy wheat and other crops, and many sheep are kept. The great lakes have clear pure water. Rich mines of iron and copper are on Lake Superior. So many people from the East are in Michigan that it seems much like New York or New England.

The seal of Michigan has a Latin motto, between the deer, which means "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, behold it."

SEAL OF IOWA.

Until 1821, the territory of Missouri covered what is now Iowa, then it was included, first in Michigan and then in Wisconsin, but Iowa was made a territory in 1838, and a State in 1846. In 1833 a colony settled near Burlington, and there were then but few people in the wild and beautiful country; but in 1860 the emigrants had settled on the rich prairies and along the edge of the pleasant forests so rapidly that there were 674,948 in all, on an area of 50,914 square miles, which still leaves room for a million or two more. Its surface is undulating, with the prairies quite rolling, and hills and bluffs on the rivers, and far up in the north-west rocky ledges in some of the streams over which the waters rush, swift and clear. Grain, and sheep, and cattle, are plenty, and fine fruits—apples, grapes and peaches—abound. The seal and motto are easily understood.



SEAL OF WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin has an area of 56,000 square miles, and was made a State in 1848. Many settlers from the Eastern States are there, and in some parts are large German colonies, and also Norwegians. Lake Michigan spreads like an ocean along its eastern boundary and the great Mississippi is on its western side. It has many fine clear streams, and beautiful little lakes, and a rolling surface, pleasant and with good soil. There are beautiful prairies in the south and central parts, and rocky bluffs on some of the Western rivers. Wheat yields largely, corn is also raised, and sheep and cattle abound. A great deal of pine lumber is cut in the forests in the northern part, and floated down the river in rafts to St. Louis and other places. The population, in 1860, was 775,881.

The seal, with the beaver, the mechanic and sailor, and the motto over the shield in the center, and the cabin, fields and canoes on either side, tells of the past and present, and points "Forward."

EVIL COMPANY.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Tophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his own grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter, "It will not burn you, my child; take it."

Eulalia did so; and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced her white dress also."

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father; "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 17, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

IN the Surratt case the testimony and arguments on both sides were completed last week and the case submitted to the Jury, who, being unable to agree, were discharged on Saturday, the 10th. It is published that the Jury stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. They were "out" seventy-three hours. The trial cost the Government $100,000. Surratt was returned to prison.

Wm. E. McArthur of San Francisco, is Special Agent of the Post Office Department in charge of the mail steamers to Japan and China.

A Grand National Agricultural Exhibition and Horse Fair at the National Race Course, near Washington, is to begin Oct. 28th. Premiums in money and medals to the amount of $20,000, will be given. Managers who represent both Northern and Southern States are planning to have the most noted horses present, and fixing sheds for agricultural implements and machinery.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular notifying local inspectors of steamboats strictly, as the law demands, to make yearly inspection of each steamer's hull, boiler, machinery and equipments.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington improved in health after his two week's sojourn at Auburn. His son Frederick, who met with a serious accident a few days ago in this State, is recovering from his injuries, and will soon return to Washington. Secretary McCulloch is again at his post.

President Johnson's request to Secretary Stanton to resign causes much excitement, and is the general topic of talk. The following is the correct text of the correspondence which recently passed between the President and Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 5, 1867.

SIR:—Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

To which the Secretary replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1867.

SIR:—Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

Nothing further in regard to the emente between the President and Mr. Stanton has been made public.

Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The following proceedings of the Indian Commissioners yesterday have been made public:

It was agreed that Gen. Sherman and Col. Tappan, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, should communicate with the officers and agents under their control, directing them to send runners to the Indians in the vicinity of their respective posts and agencies, to ask the Northern tribes to meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie at full moon in September next, all the tribes south of the Platte River to assemble at Fort Larned, on the Kansas River, at "full moon" in October.

The annuity goods now in transit for the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Camanches were ordered to be sent to the agents of these tribes to await the instructions of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs.

Gen. Sanderson and Col. Tappan were made a purchasing Committee of Supplies.

The Board then adjourned to meet in Leavenworth on Monday next, and then proceeded to Omaha, whence they will ascend the Missouri River to its highest accessible point to confer with all the Indians they can meet, and examining lands for the Northern Reservation.

Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Gens. Hancock and Augur in accordance with the above, and Col. Tappan sent the same instructions to Superintendents Murphy, at Chison, and Derman, of the Northern Agency.

Gen. Sherman also instructed Gens. Hancock and Augur to confine their military operations pending the action of the Commissioners to the protection of the routes of travel, and the settlements; and to Gen. Hancock he says:—Do not invade the country south of the Arkansas River, except in the pursuit of parties guilty of hostile acts. I want the deliberations of this Commission to be as little disturbed by the acts of our troops as possible, so that this effort to settle the Indian question peacefully may have a fair chance for success.

Dispatches say that Capt. Wyck's party of Engineers was attacked by a large band of Indians at Fort Hays station, and had to call on them for assistance.

The Indians got between the Engineers and the fort, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

Quite a number of Indians, with painted white men as interpreters, appeared at Rock Spring, ten miles east of Fort Harker recently, and made particular inquiries regarding the railroad and wagon trains, whether they were guarded, &c., but receiving unsatisfactory answers, they departed. There is no doubt that many of these Indian bands are headed by white men for purposes of plunder.

The St. Louis Republican's special dispatch dated at Fort Hays on the 3d inst., says that Capt. Ames with fifty men who went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered the seven men yesterday, and stole the stage stock, caught the savages on Saline River and fought them eight hours. The Indians numbered two hundred. They had two white men for leaders, evidently deserters from the United States service. We lost one man killed, and Captain Ames was wounded. Five Indians were slain, but the balance of the savages escaped with the stolen stock. They were all armed with rifles, and used no arrows. Two large bodies of Indians appeared near the fort this morning.

From the South.

A JURY OF INQUEST, Aug. 8th, at Wilmington, N. C., was half whites and half blacks.

By an order of Gen. Schofield at Richmond, Va., all the poor are to be handed over to the civil authorities by the military, the 26th inst. Freedmen's bureau rations will no more be issued.

Eight deaths a day in New Orleans of yellow fever, from the 4th to the 8th.

The following are extracts of Special Order No. 111, dated New Orleans, Aug. 8:

SECTION 4.—For denying the supremacy of the law of Congress, stating that he would not obey them when conflicting with the laws of the State of Texas; and openly denouncing the Government of the United States in the office and presence of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding sub-district of the Rio Grande, Edward Dougherty, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of Texas, is hereby removed from that office, and Edward Basse appointed in his stead.

SEC. 4.—At the request of His Honor, Mayor Heath, of the city of New Orleans, Thomas E. Adams, Chief of Police of that city, is hereby removed from his office, and J. J. Williamson appointed in his stead.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTZUFF, A. A. G.

The troops have been withdrawn from Franklin, Tenn. Full returns give Brownlow over 40,000 majority for Governor.

The Kentucky elections were Democratic by large majorities.

A Mass Meeting was held in Lafayette Square at New Orleans, approving of Sheridan's course. Whites and colored were present, and all quiet.

Gov. Worth of North Carolina, urges the people, by a letter in the newspapers, to register under the Reconstruction Act, and vote on a State Constitution to be presented by the Convention.

The caterpillar or army worm, has made its appearance among the cotton on several of the Sea Islands between Savannah and Charleston.

Latest European News.

THE revenues of Prussia exceed the expenditures, and no new taxes will be made.

The city of Hamburgh agrees to sign a military treaty with Prussia.

The French squadron which sailed recently for the island of Candia to relieve the suffering families of the Cretans, took on board fifteen hundred refugees, mostly women, children and old men, and conveyed them to a place of safety.

The Russian loan is being more readily taken at Paris on the Bourse than was at first expected, and its success may now be said to be established.

Denmark will not sell the island of St. Thomas to this country or any other.

Thirty-three Fenians were convicted of treason recently at Dublin.

Kossuth declines a seat in the Hungarian Parliament. Garabaldi gives up for the present, the movement against Rome.

Prominent men of the Liberal party of South Germany urge its union to the North German Confederation.

There will be a large surplus of Russian wheat for exportation.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A large fire has occurred at Bordeaux, and 80 persons killed or injured.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.—It is evident, from late reports, that Mormonism in England is collapsing. In Liverpool, where, in 1861, there was a church of one thousand persons, there are not now twenty members. And so it is all through the country. Poverty has settled upon them all. The President of a Conference was once maintained in fine style. But now he is scarcely able to maintain himself. The "Saints" possessed of the means have emigrated to Salt Lake, and no new recruits are being obtained. "There are hundreds of unmarried sisters," writes an apostle, "waiting for the day of their deliverence, and looking to the mountains for help."

A STATEMENT of the oil product shows that, during the past six years there have been sunk, up to Jan. 1, 1867, 7,920 wells in the United States, and there have been produced a total of crude oil equal to about 11,640,670 barrels.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.—SYRACUSE, Aug. 7TH.—The examination of E. B. Judson to-day before James S. Leach, Referee, appointed to take testimony in the case of Norris Winslow against the American Express Company and others, elicited the following facts:—That the nine millions of dollars capital of the present American Express Company was made up as follows:—The members of the Bankers' Express Company paid in $1,800,000, and the old Express Company turned in of the property of the Company to the same amount and the balance of the $2,000,000, viz.: $7,100,000 was issued in stock to members of the old Company for their good will, the balance of the property of the old Company after the $1,800,000 were turned over to the new Company, was held for the old members.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE New York State Sunday School Teachers' Association holds its Twelfth Annual Meeting at Lockport, the 20th of this month, to last three days.

THE Salt Lake Vidette recently chronicled the exodus of 130 wagons loaded with "Josephites," who have "sonred on Zion," and have returned to America.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention carried the liquor prohibition clause on Thursday, the eighth inst., by a vote of forty-four ayes to thirty-two nays.

THE Fifth General Assembly of all the Evangelical Societies from all parts of the world, is to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, from the 18th to the 28th inst.

THE ram "Dunderberg" reached Cherbourg, France, in fourteen days and seventeen hours from New York, proving to be a splendid sea boat in rough weather.

TEN thousand pounds were taken from the India fund and spent for a grand ball in honor of the Sultan at London. At the same time thousands of persons are starving to death in India.

THE abolition of imprisonment for debt is gradually conquering a place in the legislation of every European country. Even Imperial France, so timid of liberal laws, has now adopted the reform.

THE great elms of Boston Common—the pride of New England—are being devastated by worms. A few years since the Mayor put in a host of squirrels, and soon the birds left and the destroying worms came.

THE United States Railroad Commissioners have accepted another section of 25 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, extending 235 miles west of the Missouri River. There were 12 deaths from cholera at Fort Lyon July 26.

WORKMEN are engaged in laying the third rail for the broad gauge on the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, which, when completed, will bring Oswego in direct railroad connection with the Pennsylvania coal regions, and afford another communication with New York city.

A PARTY of students from Brown University, R. I., have started on a pedestrian tour. Their route lies direct to the White Mountains, thence across Vermont, and then across Lake George to Saratoga and down the Hudson to the Catskill Mountains and home. They will "camp out."

MR. HORACE GREELEY is, we learn, to contribute his autobiography to the New York Ledger, in a series of papers, with the title, "Recollections of a Busy Life." The first of these papers will appear in a few weeks, after the last of the series of papers by College Presidents has been printed.

THE great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountain is nearly completed, only sixty-four feet remaining uncut on the 3d inst. The rails are being laid on the eastern slope, where 20 miles of the track are graded. It is expected that the locomotive will pass through the tunnel by the 15th inst., and that the line will be completed to the Nevada line in September next.

A COMPANY has just been formed in France, with a capital of 3,000,000f., to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about 500,000,000 piasters. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to come at the treasure have failed. Powerful machinery is being constructed at Bordeaux.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, August 13, 1867.

GOLD is firm; sales in New York were made yesterday at 140¼. Government securities advanced somewhat in the early part of last week, but for a day or two prices have been weaker. There are many points of similarity just now between the condition of mercantile and monetary affairs in Great Britain and in this country. Manufacturing and general business is usually dull in both countries. In London and New York, the great financial centers of the two countries, money is a drag in the market, and rates of interest very low. Money in London is quoted at 1½@2 ₱ cent., which is equal to about 3@4 ₱ cent. in New York. The New York quotations for a few days have been 3@4 ₱ cent. on Governments, and 5 ₱ cent. on mixed collaterals. In fact, there seems to be a plethora of money in all the commercial towns of Europe, and the trade reports show great stagnation. The comparison might be extended to the crops, which are excellent in Europe as well as the United States. As with us the hay crop on the other side of the Atlantic is more abundant than the average, and was never secured in better condition.

WHEAT.—Farmers continue to sell freely. The price in this city, yesterday, for red wheat was $2@2,07; white Michigan, $2@2,25. Soules wheat is rather scarce and would bring $2,25@2,50. There is no great change in the price of flour. Prices are rather unsettled and will be for some days to come.

WOOL.—There is very little doing in wool in this locality. Prices remain as heretofore, the range being from 25@40c, though for some days buyers, in this city, have not paid over 37½c.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15,50@16,00	Apples, green,	$1,00@1,25
Do. red wheat	13,50@14,00	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	5@7c
Do. extra State	9,50@11,00	Peaches	00@00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	3,00	Cherries	00@00
Millfeed, coarse	25,00@28,00	Plums	00@00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	1,00@1,00
Wheat, red	2,10@2,10	Onions	00@00
Best white	2,25@2,50	Turnips	00@00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@1,05	Carrots	00@00
Rye	1,25@1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	75@80c	Green hides trim'd	9@10c
Barley	1,10@1,15	Do. untrimmed	0@9
Beans	2,00@3,50	Green calfskins	18@20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@62½c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@1,25
Do. new mess	21,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@17c	Timothy ₱ bu	$3,00@3,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium	5,00@5,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Spring lambs	2,75@5,00	Peas	1,30@1,40
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll	20@22c	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. packed	18@20	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@13	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@15	Do. char ₱ bu	15@16c
Lard, tried	13@13½	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@13	Wool, ₱ lb.	30@35c
Tallow, tried	9½@9¾	Hops	50@65
Do. rough	6@6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@8,50
Eggs, dozen	22@22	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@25c
Hay ₱ ton	$10,00@16,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Aug. 10—Ashes, pots, $9,00@9,25; pearls, $11,00@12,00. Cotton, 27@28½c. Flour, sales at $6,00@15,00. Wheat, $1,97@2,03. Rye, $1,41@1,51. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $1,04@1,25. Oats, 62@66c. Pork, new mess, $23,25@23,45; old do. $22,75@22,75; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $23,00@23,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $39,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@18 cts. Shoulders, 11@11½c. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 11@29c. Cheese, 7@13c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, Aug. 10—Flour, sales at $8,00@15,75; rye flour, $5,50@5,50; corn meal, 2,20@2,30 ₱ 100. Wheat, $2,50; Rye, $1,35@1,38. Corn, $1,10@1,12; Oats, 80@82c. Barley $1,25. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $22@23; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Aug. 1—Flour, sales at $10,25@10,75; Wheat $1,90@2,10; Corn, 91c@1,00; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15 @1,25. Provisions—Pork, $22,50@23,50; Lard, 18@18½c; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, Aug. 10—Flour, $9,00@10,50; Wheat, $1,90@2,05; Corn, 90@97 cents; Oats, 53@55c; Rye, $0,95@1,01; Barley, 55c@$0,65. Pork, mess, $22,75@23,75; Lard, 12½@12½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,50 Wheat, spring, $1,35@1,35; fall, $1,52@1,60; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 66@68c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7@8½c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 8@9cts; Butter, 12½@15c; Cheese, 12 @12c; Eggs, 10@15c. Hay, $7@10; Straw, $5@7. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@29c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Aug. 7.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@16½; Cows and Calves, $40@110; Veal Calves, 8@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,50@10,00; Swine—Corn-fed, $9,25@9,37; light and medium, $7,25@7,75.

Albany, Aug 8.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¼@9¾c. Milch Cows, $55@100. Sheep, common to good, 4½@8c; Hogs, 7½@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Aug. 7.—Beeves, sales at 7½@14cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; bandy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@100; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6¾@6½c; in lots, $2,50@4,12 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 9@10c. Fat hogs, 8@8¾c.

Chicago, Aug. 10—Beeves range at from $5,75@6,75; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $4,25@5,00; Hogs, $6,60@6,85.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Beef, 1st class, $7,00@7,00; 2d, $6@6,00; inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@5,00 each. Lambs, $2@3,00. Calves, $5,00@8 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Wool, market is more active and declining. Sales 300,000 lbs. at 39@52c. for domestic fleece; 32@38c for pulled; 45½@49c for tubbed; 21@31c for Texas; 19@25c for California.

Boston, Aug. 8.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 58@65c; fine, 55@57c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 42@48c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 52@55c; fine, 50@52; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 40@45c. Other Western—Fine, 50@52c; medium, 46@49c; common, 40@43c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@63c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Special Notices.

APPRECIATING THE STUMPER.

IN a friendly letter written to Mr. WILLIS, dated, Sheridan, Aug. 3d, is the following appreciative notice of his stump puller:—"I am glad to learn you are having such good success with your machine, for I do not think one can praise it too highly. When I look at our nice cornfield, so free from those ugly stumps, I can but think of you and the machine."

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, JR., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
914-4t 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

OFFICIAL.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

ADVICES just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, JR., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. HOWE received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine a coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson pour la machine a boutonniere. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "MONS. ELIAS HOWE, JR., *fabricant de machines a coudre, exposant;*" which translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, JR., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "Buttonhole Machine," *and not for the Sewing Machine.*

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT, OF THE NEW DIEHL variety, by JOHN M. WEBSTER. Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1867.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere both local and traveling, male and female. Employment the year round and no capital required. Business light and desirable. For particulars address R. HERBERT & CO., Station E., New York.

MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER—WITH all White Rubber Rollers, with and without Cog-Wheels. See long advertisement in Rural New-Yorker of May 11th, page 154. Manufactured by JOHN YOUNG & SON, Original Wringer Inventors. 917-eowtf.

HAMPSHIRE-DOWNS.—A FEW CHOICE Ram Lambs for sale. Also ten Yearlings, all bred from imported stock and fully warranted. Photograph of my sheep sent on application. [917-4t] ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.

THE LATEST INVENTION is our BOOK-HOLDER, Writing Desk, Invalids' Tea-Table and Ladies' Work Stand, combined with Lamp-Supporter and Ink Stand combined. For sale by D. M. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y.; Speakman & Proctor, Chicago, Ill.; Philip & Solomon, Washington, D. C., and by Stationers generally. JOHN CONNACHER & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y.

TO AGENTS—EXPERIENCED BOOK-Canvassers can now pre-engage territory for *the best book of the year.* A new National Work entitled

The History of the Great Republic,

From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered **from a Christian Standpoint.**

BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.

☞ Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York. 917-4t

BELLS. BUCKEYE Bell Foundry, Established 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 & 104 East Second St., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of Bells for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings. All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. 1917-6teo

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 400 acres of choice land in Whiteside Co., Ills., 10 miles east of Albany on Miss. River, and 10 miles south of Morrison Depot, on line of Union Pacific RR.; 320 acres enclosed with 3-board fence, cedar posts; 100 acres under cultivation; good house, stables and other outbuildings; 2 good wells; an abundance of water can be had by digging from 10 to 25 feet. Rich soil, adapted to raising grain, and unsurpassed for grazing. Natural soil for Blue Grass and White Clover. Stone Quarry and heavy Timber within two miles; 40 head of cattle and horses will be sold with place if desired.

For terms of sale, &c., address FRANK CLENDENIN, Real Estate Agent, Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ills.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF MONROE'S ROTARY HARROW, the engraving of which was in our paper of Aug. 3d, page 915.

The Ohio Statesman says:—"It is seldom that we meet with a machine that so strongly recommends itself by its own work as does this harrow. Its success is certain. For pulverizing and leveling the soil and putting in grain it has no equal on the face of the earth."

The Rockland, Me., Gazette calls it "a great labor-saving machine, doing from two to four times more work than the ordinary harrow."

The Committee of the Maine, Lincoln and Knox County Fair report:—"H. H. Monroe & Co., Rotary Harrow, 1st premium. This machine needs no commendation from us, for a man need but use it to know its merits."

Manufactured and sold by BRADLEY, BRIGGS & CO., 195 & 197 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents Wanted to sell the above.

HORACE GREELEY'S OWN LIFE, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF, FOR THE

NEW YORK LEDGER.

Something for Fathers to Buy for their Sons to Read.

In this week's LEDGER we begin the publication of the Autobiography of the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, which Mr. Greeley is now writing expressly for the NEW YORK LEDGER. The title of it is

Recollections of a Busy Life.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

It will appear in successive issues of the LEDGER. Probably no work more instructive to the young, in the formation of character, has ever been published; at the same time it will possess all the interest of a novel. The poor boy, rising, by his own exertions, to be the distinguished man, is a theme which cannot fail both to entertain and instruct, especially when the whole story is told with the fascinating charm of simple truth.

Mr. Beecher's Great Work,

NORWOOD,

A STORY OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE,

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Is now being published in the NEW YORK LEDGER.

The Presidents of the principal Colleges, the greatest Wits, Scholars, and Statesmen, write for the NEW YORK LEDGER.

CHARMING STORIES—The short stories in the LEDGER, begun and finished in the same number, are the most delightful stories contained in any publication in the world.

You always get more than your money's worth in the NEW YORK LEDGER.

The NEW YORK LEDGER is for sale at all the bookstores, at 6 cents a copy; and mailed to subscribers at $3 a year, or two copies for $5.

Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,

No. 90 Beekman Street, New York.

SATTERLEE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. For the last ten years the most popular and successful school in Western New York, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2d. Twelve Professors and Teachers are employed and every facility provided for a thorough and finished education. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, Next Session Opens Sept. 4th. This College presents superior inducements to those who desire a thorough practical Christain education at a moderate cost. All students share in the lighter domestic labors of the family. For Circulars address REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

List of New Advertisements.

Horace Greeley's own Life—Robert Bonner.
Hutchinson's Patent Cider and Wine Mill.
Strawberry Plants—Ellwanger & Barry.
Monroe's Rotary Harrow—Bradley, Briggs & Co.
Buckeye Bell Foundry—Vandnzen & Tift.
Seedling Strawberry "Nicanor"—Ellwanger & Barry.
A Farm for Sale—Frank Clendenin.
The Latest Invention—John Connacher & Co.
Hampshire-Downs—Robert Morrell.
Wanted, Agents—R Herbert & Co.
Monitor Clothes Wringer—John Young & Son.
Grand River Nurseries—Noah P Husted.
Diehl Wheat for Sale—John M Webster.
Small Farm for Sale—James Thom.
To Agents—Broughton & Wyman.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—E Moody & Sons.
Dr Nicaise Strawberry Plants—Gould, Beckwith & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Appreciating the Stomper.

The News Condenser.

— 982,477 paupers in England and Wales.

— Vanderbelt gives his income at $653,892.

— Augusta, Ga., is to have street railroads.

— Coal is only $4.50 per ton in New York city.

— The branch railroad to Skaneateles is completed.

— An oyster bed has been found in San Francisco bay.

— W. C. Bryant is in the Pathshire Highlands, Scotland.

— A fresh water whale has been seen in Lake Michigan.

— The Hoosic tunnel lengthened 102 feet in 23 days in July.

— Indians are to vote in Michigan by the new constitution.

— The grape crop in all sections of the country is promising.

— It is said pure white marble is found in Menominee county, Mich.

— The first soda fountain was made by Priestly a hundred years ago.

— The army worm has met with a repulse in Alabama. Hot weather did it.

— The slave pen at Richmond has been converted into a divinity schoolroom for colored preachers.

New Advertisements.

DR. NICAISE
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
We are now ready to deliver fine grown plants of this
Celebrated European Strawberry.
The fruit is of enormous size, berries having been picked this season (from plants set last Sept.,) that measured 6¾ inches in circumference and weighing from 1¾ to 1¾ ounces. It is early, of a bright red color, very glossy, flesh white and of the first quality. In Europe it is considered one of their finest varieties. On account of the limited number in the market and the great demand for them, it would be well for those who wish them to *order early*. Price by mail, postage free, $1 ₱ plant; $10 ₱ dozen; $75 ₱ 100. Address GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 917-4t

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the Continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 93 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* required.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this, the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., BANKERS, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
916-2t NEW YORK.

CARPENTERS
Send for Catalogue of New and Practical Architectural Works, enclosing stamp to
A. J. BICKNELL, No. 282 River St., Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall Session Sept. 19th, 1867.
916-4t C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third **beside the Express charges,** by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—AN EXTRA quality of Diehl Select Wheat, of my own raising, for Seed. For description of the kind of Wheat, see RURAL of Aug. 3d. Price, $3 per bushel.
916-3t E. S. BATTLES, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN to SELL our SELF EMPTYING FRUIT BAG, a sample and terms to Agents sent on the receipt of $1,50. One person can pick and empty the fruit without getting out of the tree.
Address W. K. LANPHEAR, Cleveland, Ohio.

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for our OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

NEWS, LITERATURE AND BUSINESS
THE BUSY WORLD!
Only FIFTY CENTS a Year. A New Monthly Magazine. 32 Pages. ATTRACTIVE PREMIUMS! Send for Prospectus.
R. L. Adams & Son, Geneva, N. Y.
☞ The BUSY WORLD is unsurpassed as an advertising medium. Specimen copies sent free. The first number will be issued September 1st. 915-4t

GENTLEMEN!—IF YOU WANT A LUXURIANT growth of beard in five weeks, use the Italian Compound. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded* Price, by mail, closely sealed, 50 cents.
906-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

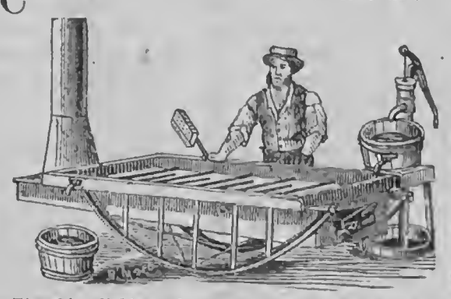
WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUSTRATED and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that four-fifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.
Messrs. RAMSEY & HANSEN of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. WYKOFF of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send on your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.
BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO.,
911-9t Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

$18.00 A DAY.—Agents Wanted, Male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars Capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 905-13t

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.



The old, reliable, and *only successful* Sorgo Evaporator. Is in its *ninth year*—has outlived over 200 *competitors*, and is yet *unrivaled*.
51 State Fair First Premiums have been awarded it.
Over 16,000 in use. It *won't pay* to boil Sorghum on anything else. It is *warranted* in every respect. "While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up, had their day and subsided, the 'Cook' goes right along, constantly increasing in reputation, so that wherever Sorghum is grown, the Cook Evaporator is pretty sure to be found."—*Prairie Farmer*. "It is the only one which has attained general success either at the Fairs or among the people."—*Ohio Farmer*.
Full description sent free on application to
BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

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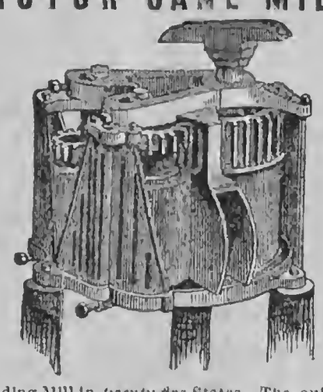

The leading Mill in *twenty-five* States. The out-growth of seven years previous experience in the manufacture of Cane Mills, and now only in its fourth year, yet has taken EIGHTEEN STATE FAIR FIRST PREMIUMS.
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND
are now in use. No keys about it—no plate or bar between the rolls, hence no choking. Don't require levers or springs to case up under pressure to prevent breaking, but is strong enough to force all kinds of Cane through same space without danger of breakage. Also,
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR DRAINER.
Sugar Crushers, Church and Farm Bells, Star Corn Shellers, Drag Sawing Machines, Eureka Cutting Boxes, &c. Full description sent free.
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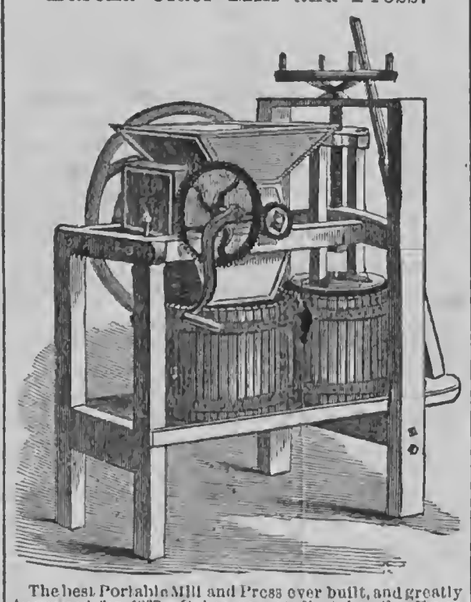
Eureka Cider Mill and Press.



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MANUFACTURERS of Agricultural Machines of *the best* and most approved kinds and patterns in use, comprising
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"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Threshers & Cleaners,
Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c.

OUR "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER
as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities far more superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small, compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw*, so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be threshed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is then often very imperfectly accomplished.
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OUR RAILWAY POWER,
we may say that everywhere the "EMERY POWER" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as
THE "STAR" RAILWAY POWER,
it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c.
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Our extensive works are under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. WM. B. EMERY, (Survivor of EMERY BROTHERS,) which fact, from his long personal experience in the Manufacture of Agricultural Machines, gives additional guarantees of the superior character of the machines made by this Company, and confident, of our ability to give the highest satisfaction in the use of our machines, we solicit the continued patronage of Farmers, Dealers and others, assuring such that all orders with which we may be favored shall be executed with the utmost promptness and fidelity.
☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge*, on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.
Agents, both Traveling and Local,
are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 913

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The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of
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(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.
AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.
A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.
FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.
The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and
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It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

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This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.
In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
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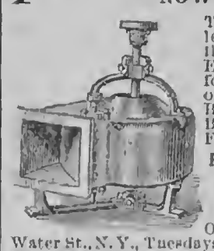

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For Families and Manufacturers.
THESE SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London—the largest Gold Medal ever given—State and County Fairs all over the Country.
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Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are
WORLD RENOWNED.
They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world
These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.
They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.
The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.
First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.
This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.
WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN
Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.
"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
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☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.
☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G Co., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the stength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 893-39t

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THROUGH THE LEAVES.

While sitting to-day 'neath a noble old tree,
Through the foliage above the bright sky I could see;
I could catch but a glimpse, but by that glimpse I knew
That beyond the green leaves gleamed the glorious blue,

And thus it is ever with all of our race,—
Through the foliage of earth each sees gleams of God's face;
And none of us mortals may e'er hope to see
All His glory revealed through the leaves of *one* tree.

Through books, and by calm thought, the one gets a view,
Through sorrow and anguish another, as true;
But, though one may joy while another one grieves,
We are all of us looking at heaven through the leaves.

Carlton, N. Y., June 20th, '67. L. G. T.

The Story Teller.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BY MISS THACKERAY,

AUTHOR OF "THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF," ETC.

PART I.

[Continued from page 260, last number.]

Mr. Barly breakfasted by himself again next morning. Mr. Griffiths had not returned all night. In his secret heart Mr. Griffiths' guest was almost relieved by the absence of his entertainer; it seemed like a respite. Perhaps, after all, everything would go well, and the confession which he had contemplated with such terror the night before need never be made. For the present it was clearly no use to wait any longer at the house. Mr. Barly asked for a cab to take him to the station, left his compliments and regrets and a small sum of money behind him, and then, as the cab delayed, strolled out into the front garden to wait for it.

Even in the front court the roses were all abloom; a great snow cluster was growing over the doorway, a pretty tea-rose was hanging its head over the scraper; against the outer railing which separated the house from the road rose trees had been planted. The beautiful pink fragrant heads were pushing through the iron railings, and a delicious little rose-wind came blowing in the poor old fellow's face. He began to think—no wonder—of Belle and her fancy for roses, and mechanically, without much reflecting upon what he was about, he stopped and inhaled the ravishing sweet smell of the great dewy flowers, and then put out his hand and gathered one; and as he gathered it, a sharp thorn ran into his finger, and a heavy grasp was laid upon his shoulder.....

"So it is you, is it, who sneak in and steal my roses?" said an angry voice. "Now that I know who it is, I shall give you in charge."

Mr. Barly looked round greatly startled. He met the fierce glance of two dark brown eyes under shaggy brows, that were frowning very fiercely. A broad, thick-set, round-shouldered young man of forbidding aspect, had laid hold of him. The young man let go his grasp when he saw the mistake he had made, but did not cease frowning.

"O! it is you, Mr. Barly," he said.

"I was just going," said the stockbroker, meekly. "I am glad you have returned in time for me to see you, Mr. Griffiths. I am sorry I took your rose. My youngest daughter is fond of them, and I thought I might, out of all this garden full, you would not,—she had asked—"

There was something so stern and unforgiving in Mr. Griffiths' face that the merchant stumbled in his words, and stopped short surprised, in the midst of his explanations.

"The roses were not yours, not if there were ten gardens full. I won't have my roses broken off," said Griffiths; "they should be cut with a knife. Come back with me; I want to have a little talk with you, Mr. Barly."

Somehow the old fellow's heart began to beat, and he felt himself turn rather sick.

"I was detained last night by some trouble in my office. One of my clerks, in whom I thought I could have trusted, absconded yesterday afternoon. I have been all the way to Liverpool in pursuit of him. What do you think should be done with him?" And Mr. Griffiths, from under his thick eyebrows, gave a quick glance at his present victim, and seemed to expect some sort of answer.

"You prosperous men cannot realize what it is to be greatly tempted," said Mr. Barly, with a faint smile.

"Do you know that Wheal Tre Rosas has come to grief a second time?" said young Mr. Griffiths, abruptly holding out the morning's Times, as they walked along. "I am *not* a prosperous man; I had a great many shares in that unlucky concern."

Poor Barly stopped short and turned quite pale, and began to shake so that he had to put his hand out and lean against the wall. Failed! Was he doomed to misfortune? Then there was never any chance for him—never. No hope! No hope of paying back the debt which weighed upon his conscience. He could not realize it. Failed! The rose had fallen to the ground; the poor unlucky man stood still, staring blankly in the other's grim, unrelenting face. "I am ruined," he said.

"You are ruined! Is that the worst you have to tell me?" said Mr. Griffiths, still looking piercingly at him. Then the other felt that he knew all.

"I have been very unfortunate,—and very much to blame," said Mr. Barly, still trembling; "terribly to blame,—Mr. Griffiths. I can only throw myself upon your clemency."

"My clemency! my mercy! I am no philanthropist," said Guy, savagely. "I am a man of business, and you have defrauded me"

"Sir," said the stockbroker, finding some odd comfort in braving the worst, "you refused to let me take what was my own;—I have sold out some of your money to invest in this fatal concern. Heaven knows it was not for myself, but for the sake of—of—others; and I thought to repay you ere long. You can repay yourself now. You need not reproach me any more. You can send me to prison if you like. I—I—don't much care what happens. My Belle, my poor Belle,— my poor girls!"

All this time Guy said never a word. He motioned Mr. Barly to follow him into the library. Mr. Barly obeyed, and stood meekly waiting for the coming onslaught. He stood in the full glare of the morning sun, which was pouring through the unblinded window. His poor old scanty head was bent, and his hair stood on end in the sunshine.

His eyes, avoiding the glare, went vacantly traveling along the scroll-work on the fender, and so to the coal scuttle and to the skirting on the wall, and back again. Dishonored,—yes. Bankrupt,—yes. Threescore years had brought him to this,—to shame, to trouble. It was a hard world for unlucky people, but Mr. Barly was too much broken, too weary and indifferent, to feel very bitterly even against the world. Meanwhile Guy was going on with his reflections, and like those amongst us who are still young and strong, he could put more life and energy into his condemnation and judgment of actions done, than the unlucky perpetrators of the deeds themselves. Some folks do wrong as well as right, with scarcely more than half a mind to it.

"How could you do such a thing?" cried the young man indignantly, beginning to rush up and down the room in his hasty, clumsy way, knocking against tables and chairs as he went along. "How could you do it?" he repeated. "I learnt it yesterday by chance. What can I say to you that your own conscience should not have told you already? How could you do it?" Guy had reached the great end window, and stamped with a mixture of anger and sorrow. For all his fierceness and gruffness, he was sorry for the poor feeble old man whose fate he held in his hand. There was the garden outside, and its treasure and glory of roses; there was the rose lying on the ground that old Barly had taken. It was lying broken and shining upon the gravel,—one rose out of the hundreds that were bursting, and blooming, and falling on their spreading stems. It was like the wrong old Barly had done his kineman,—one little wrong Guy thought, one little handful out of all his abundance. He looked back, and by chance caught sight of their two figures reflected in the glass at the other end of the room,—his own image, the strong, round-backed, broad-shouldered young man, with gleaming white teeth and black bristling hair; the feeble and uncertain culprit, with his broken wandering looks, waiting his sentence. It was not Guy who delivered it. It came,—no very terrible one after all,—prompted by some unaccountable secret voice and impluse. Have we not all of us sometimes suddenly felt ashamed in our lives in the face of misfortune and sorrow? Are we Pharisees, standing in the market place, with our phylacteries displayed to the world? We ask ourselves, in dismay, does this man go home justified rather than we? Guy was not the less worthy of his Belinda, poor fellow, because a thought of her crossed his mind, and because he blushed up, and a gentle look came into his heart,—a shame of his strength and prosperousness, of his probity and high honor. When had he been tempted? What was it but chance that he had been born what he was? And yet old Barly, in all his troubles, had a treasure in his possesion for which Guy felt he would give all his good fortune and good repute, his roses,—red, white, and golden,—his best heart's devotion, which he secretly felt to be worth all the rest. Now was the time, the young man thought, to make that proposition which he had in his mind.

"Look here," said Guy, hanging his great shaggy head, and speaking quickly and thickly, as if he was the culprit instead of the accuser. "You imply it was for your daughter's sake that you cheated me. I cannot consent to act as you would have me do, and take your daughter's money to pay myself back. But if one of them —Miss Belinda, since she likes roses—chooses to come here and work the debt off, she can do so. My mother is in bad health and wants a companion; she will engage her at,—let me see, a hundred guineas a year, and in this way, by degrees, the debt will be cleared off."

"In twenty years," said Mr. Barly, bewildered, relieved, astonished.

"Yes, in twenty years," said Guy, as if that was the most natural thing in the world. "Go home and consult her, and come back and give me the answer."

And as he spoke the butler came in to say that the hansom was at the door.

Poor old Barly bent his worn, meek head, and went out. He was shaken and utterly puzzled. If Guy had told him to climb up the chimney he would have obeyed. He could only do as he was bid. As it was, he clambered with difficulty into the hansom, told the man to go to the station for Dumbleton, and he was driving off gladly when some one called after the cab. The old man peered out anxiously. Had Griffiths changed his mind? Was his heart hardened like Pharaoh's at the eleventh hour?

It was certainly Guy who came hastily after the cab, looking more awkward and sulky than ever. "Hoy! Stop! You have forgotten the roses for your daughter," said he, thrusting in a great bunch of sweet loam and freshness. As the cab drove along, people passing by looked up and envied the man who was carrying such loveliness through the black and dreary London streets. Could they have seen the face looking out behind the roses they might have ceased to envy.

Belle was on the watch for her father at the garden gate, and exclaimed with delight, as she saw him toiling up the hill from the station with his huge bunch of flowers. She came running to meet him with fluttering skirts and outstretched hands, and sweet smiles gladdening her face. "O papa, how lovely! Have you had a pleasant time?"

Her father hardly responded. "Take the roses, Belle," he said. "I have paid for them dearly enough." He went into the house wearily, and sat down in the shabby arm-chair. And then he turned and called Belinda to him wistfully, and put his trembling arm round about her. Poor old Mr. Barly was no mighty Jephthah; but his feeble old head bent with some such pathetic longing and remorse over his Belle, as he drew her to him, and told her, in a few simple, broken words, all the story of what had befallen him in those few hours since he went away. He could not part from her. "I can't, I can't," he said, as the girl put her tender arms about his neck.

* * * * * *

Guy came to see me a few days after his interview with old Mr. Barly, and told me that his mother had surprised him by her willing acquiescence in the scheme. I could have explained matters to him a little, but I thought it best to say nothing. Mrs. Griffiths had overheard, and understood a word or two of what he had said to me that night, when she was taken ill. Was it some sudden remorse for the past? Was it a new-born mother's tenderness stirring in her cold heart, which made her question and cross-question me the next time that I was alone with her? There had often been a talk of some companion or better sort of attendant. When the news came of poor old Barly's failure, it was Mrs. Griffiths herself who first vaguely alluded again to this scheme.

"I might engage one of those girls,—the—the Belinda, I think you called her?"

I was touched, and took her cold hand and kissed it.

"I am sure she would be an immense comfort to you," I said. "You would never regret your kindness."

The sick woman sighed and turned away impatiently, and the result was the invitation to dinner, which turned out so disastrously.

PART II.

V.

When Mr. Barly came down to breakfast the morning after his return, he found another of those great square official-looking letters upon the table. There was a check in it for £100. "You will have to meet heavy expenses," the young man wrote. "I am not sorry to have an opportunity of proving to you that it was not the money which you have taken from me I grudged, but the manner in which you took it. The only reparation you can make me is to keep the enclosed for your present necessity."

In truth the family prospects were not very brilliant. Myrtle Cottage was resplendant with clean windows and well-scrubbed door-steps, but the furniture wanted repairing, the larder refilling. Belle could not darn up the broken flap of the dining-room table, nor conjure legs of mutton out of bare bones, though she got up ever so early; sweeping would not mend the hole in the carpet, nor could she dust the mildew stains off the walls, the cracks out of the looking-glass.

Anna was morose, helpless, and jealous of the younger girl's influence over her father. Fanny was delicate; one gleam of happiness, however, streaked her horizon; Emily Ogden had written to invite her to spend a few days there. When Mr. Barly and his daughter had talked over Mr. Griffiths' proposition, Belle's own good sense told her that it would be folly to throw away this good chance. Let Mrs. Griffiths be ever so trying and difficult to deal with, and her son a thousand times sterner and ruder than he had already shown himself, she was determined to bear it all. Belinda knew her own powers, and felt as if she could endure anything, and that she should never forget the generosity and forbearance he had shown her poor father. Anna was delighted that her sister should go; she threw off the shawl in which she had muffled herself up ever since their reverses, brightened up wonderfully, talked mysteriously of Fanny's prospects, as she helped both the girls pack, made believe to shed a few tears as Belinda set off, and bustled back into the house with renewed importance. Belinda looked back and waved her hand, but Anna's back was already turned upon her.

Poor Belinda! For all her courage and cheerfulness her heart sank a little as they reached the great bronze gates in Castle Gardens. She would have been more unhappy still if she had not had to keep up her father's spirits. It was almost dinner-time, and Mrs. Griffiths' maid came down with a message. Her mistress was tired, and was just going to bed, and would see her in the morning; Mr. Griffiths was in town; Miss Williamson would call upon Miss Barly that evening.

Dinner had been laid as usual in the great dining-room, with its marble columns and draperies, and Dutch pictures of game, and of birds and flowers. Three servants were in waiting, a great silver chandelier lighted the dismal meal, huge dish-covers were upheaved, decanters of wine were handed round, all the *entrees* and delicacies came over again. Belle tried to eat to keep her father in company. She even made little jokes, and whispered to him that they evidently meant to fatten her up. The poor old fellow cheered up by degrees; the good claret warmed his feeble pulse, the good fare comforted and strengthened him. "I wish Martha would make us ice puddings," said Belle, helping him to a glittering mass of pale-colored cream, with nutmeg and vanilla, and all sorts of delicious spices. He had just finished the last mouthful when the butler started and rushed out of the room, a door banged, a bell rang violently, a loud scraping was heard in the hall, and an echoing voice said, "Are they come? Are they in the dining-room?" And the crimson curtain was lifted up, and the master of the house entered the room, carrying a bag and a great-coat over his arm. As he passed the side-board a button of the coat caught in the fringe of a cloth which was spread upon it, and in a minute the cloth and all the glasses and plates which had been left there came to the ground with a wild crash, which would have made Belle laugh, if she had not been too nervous even to smile.—[To be continued.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Two old friends met, not long since, after a separation of thirty-five years. "Well, Tom," said one, "how has the world gone with you, old boy? Married yet?" "Yes, and I've got a family you can't match—seven boys and one girl." "I can match it exactly," was the reply, "for I have seven girls and one boy."

A little boy having asked his mother what "blood relations" meant, and being told it meant near relations, said, after a moment's thought, "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got."

A drunken fellow sitting on the steps of a church in Boston, the cold wind blowing chillingly round the corner, exclaimed:—"If heaven (hic) tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, I wish the lamb (hic) was in the corner."

A crusty old doctor declined to pay his paver's bill, saying "his pavement had been spoiled and then covered up with earth to hide the bad work." "Doctor," was the reply, "mine is not the only bad work they put earth over."

Edmond About says:—"Interpose a little head in a tiny cap between the world and you; you will witness a most beautiful phenomenon which astronomers have not yet studied—the total eclipse of the world."

An Indiana paper refused lately to publish eulogiums gratis, but added, "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

A gentleman having presented his church with the "Ten Commandments," it was wittily said that he gave them away because he could not keep them.

What is that word in the English language of one syllable, which, if two letters be taken from it, becomes a word of two syllables?—*Pl-ague.*

Spell the Grecian Archipelago in three letters. You can't? Why, E. G. and C., of course.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 40 letters.
My 4, 11, 19, 9, 34 is an animal that eats my 14, 30, 24, 21 and my 33, 15, 40, and is useful to 35, 2, 16 for his 10, 5, 22, 11, 27.
My 25, 36, 32, 10, 18 is an appellation.
My 17, 16, 22, 8, 24 are domestic fowls which are very fond of my 12, 30, 39, 26, 19.
My 28, 1, 20, 31 is an adverb.
My 37, 31, 5, 3 is a small insect which has a 21, 6, 7, 16, 37 for its defense.
My 10, 15, 13, 38 is a very useful article for building purposes.
My 29 is a consonant.
My whole is a passage from the Bible.

Enterprise, Wis. C. L. Wood.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Onw dfsca cht migmilreng scandpale no het ghsti,
Dan lal hte ria a lomesn tessliine sdloh;
Vase hreew eth teleeb lewseh shi nodgrin gilhtf,
Nda roswyd kinigstln llul hte santdit dolfs.

East Palmyra, N. Y. E. H. Clark.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

A RIDDLE.

I often murmur, yet I never weep,
I always lie in bed, yet never sleep;
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges though it ne'er is fed;
I have no feet, no legs, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get, move faster on.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 915.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Choice Miscellany.

Answer to Anagram:

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill,
And the darkness hangs about me—
Oh, how still!
To my feet the river glideth
Through the shadow's sullen dark,
On the stream the white moon rideth
Like a barque;
And the linden leaves above me
'Till I think some things there be
In this dreamy world that love me,
Even me.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—Eight cows.

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AGRICULTURAL.

MANURING THE WHEAT CROP.

MANURE holds the same relation to the farm that steam does to the engine; it is the force used to accomplish the desired result. Let the one fail in the engine and the wheels stop, let the other be withdrawn from the soil and its useful products rapidly and constantly diminish. If the farmer cannot manure every crop, then he should consider from which he can best afford to withhold the fertilizers. If he designed growing a crop of oats, followed by one of wheat, it would not be wise to apply the manure to the oat crop and give none to the wheat. It would not pay as well; the crop of manure would be sold in a cheap market. So, too, it might be injudicious to manure a crop of potatoes and have none to apply to the succeeding grain. The season in which manure should be applied, the stage of the crop, and the depth at which it should be placed, are also topics which the farmer should think much about. Many consider that if manure is only buried in the soil it is enough, no matter whether it be deep or shallow, whether the subsoil be firm or leachy, if the manure is in the earth the crops, they argue, will get the full benefit of it—some time or another. But this is not always true, and it is certainly more scientific and profitable farming to apply manure—not to increase the general fertility of the soil with a view to benefiting several crops in succession—but to directly augment the yield of a specified crop. This course will bring the most profit, for products which command the highest prices are thus largely increased.

Doubtless most farmers will assent to the assertion that the wheat crop needs manure as much as any other one, and pays as well for its liberal application. But the profits of this operation may be greatly varied by the manner in which it is done. Plowing in manure deeply will not give as good results as placing it on, or just under, the surface. It is less labor for the farmer to plow in the manure, for it is easier to haul it on a hard surface than over freshly plowed ground. And then it is out of the way of the harrow and the drill; but when buried deep it does not nourish the young plant in its first growth, and impart to it strength and size to endure the approaching winter. Nor does it mulch the surface and protect the tender plants from heaving frosts and blighting winds. The rains in their descent wash the soluble elements downwards and away from the searching roots. Surface manuring reverses these processes, and is more rational and productive of more immediate and visible results.

Well fermented farm-yard manure is good enough for any crop, and the best manure for all, but the trouble is we can't get enough of it. Whether the wheat grower can afford to purchase and use fertilizers is a question which he must settle by experiment and observation. Lime may often be used with great profit; plaster is beneficial in some seasons, and salt returns a liberal profit if sown on land rich in humus. Fertilizers for the wheat plant should be applied before the seed has germinated, as a general rule, at least before the spring growth begins. The preferable time is just before sowing.

RYE AS A FARM CROP.

THIS grain is little cultivated in regions well adapted to those more valuable and of more general use. It belongs more properly to cold, heavy highlands, where Indian corn is in yearly danger from frosts at both ends of the season, and grass is the main crop. If grown exclusively for the grain it is an unpleasant and somewhat expensive crop to handle, on account of the bulkiness of straw, and the grain itself does not bring a comparatively high price in the market. But the straw is far more valuable than that of any of the cereals. The farmer has many uses for it. For thatching purposes it excels, and a roof of this material well put on, will last twenty-five or thirty years. Why should not farmers use straw roofs in preference to expensive ones, or humbugging patent rights? Rye straw is excellent for cutting and mixing with more nutritious food, and for many purposes around the farm it is convenient. It makes cheap and good protection for fruit trees. But the paper makers will pay the most money for it, and farmers will find it profitable to grow rye straw to supply their demands wherever paper mills are in operation within convenient distances. The Utica Herald gives some information respecting the value of rye straw in the central part of this State, which we copy:

"The making of white print paper from rye straw was commenced at Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1857. At that time, rye straw could not be procured in sufficient quantities to keep one mill running. It takes two tons of straw for a ton of paper. The farmers began to grow the crop in Washington and Saratoga counties, and now ten large mills are in operation, using in the aggregate 15,000 tons annually. The straw at these mills, for the past five years, has averaged less than $15 per ton, and $225,000 are brought into these counties for straw alone. Then there is the value of the grain. It was a poor farming district before the introduction of rye growing, and now the farmers are making good incomes. The mills at Herkimer are now using six tons of rye straw per day. MATTHEW SMITH of Frankfort, grew last year on an acre of land and from two bushels of sowing, 47 bushels of rye, for which he got $1.20 per bushel, and two tons of straw which were sold at $24. This makes $80.40 as the yield from one acre, which may be considered a very profitable crop. Probably the farmers of Herkimer would find it to their advantage to grow rye in connection with the dairy. The Herkimer mills are using 2,000 tons of straw annually, and are forced to get their supply from Schenectady. It comes in bales. Rye straw is worth from $24 to $30 per ton in New York city, and is of ready sale. At the mills East they pay $20 per ton for it. The business is confined to the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Illinois. Nine-tenths of the printing paper made of straw is produced in New York."

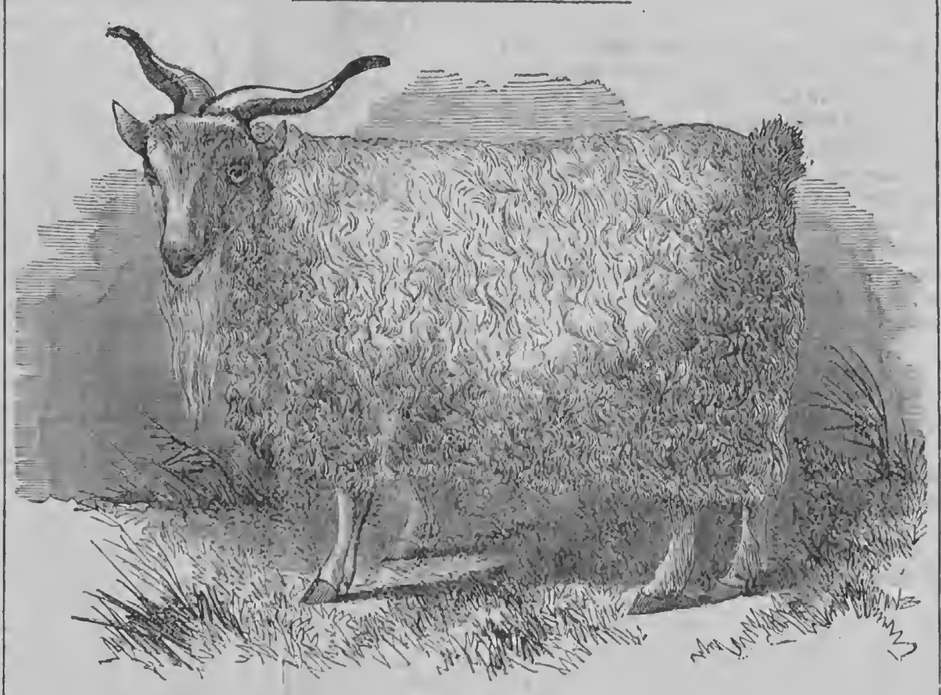
ABUSING HORSES.

IT is doubtless true that occasionally a horse may be found so naturally or inherently vicious as to try severely even the patience of a saint. But as a general thing the horse is the saint and his manager the sinner where trouble occurs between them. In too many instances the horse is abused and rendered disinclined to work in consequence of a lack of suitable food and proper grooming after the day's labor is performed. This results often from carelessness rather than from a disposition to maltreat the animal, but in too many instances ill-treatment flows from a cruel disposition on the part of the manager. A morose, fractious person is not fit to have the charge of a horse.

A few days since we saw a practical illustration of this. A man was passing along the street with a loaded wagon. One of the wheels struck a stone, causing a portion of the load to topple off and fall to the ground. The horses were not to blame for this, yet the driver beat them most unmercifully because of the mishap. Such a man ought not to be intrusted with the control and care of horses, nor indeed of any thing else, except, perhaps, a wheelbarrow with a ball and chain attachment.

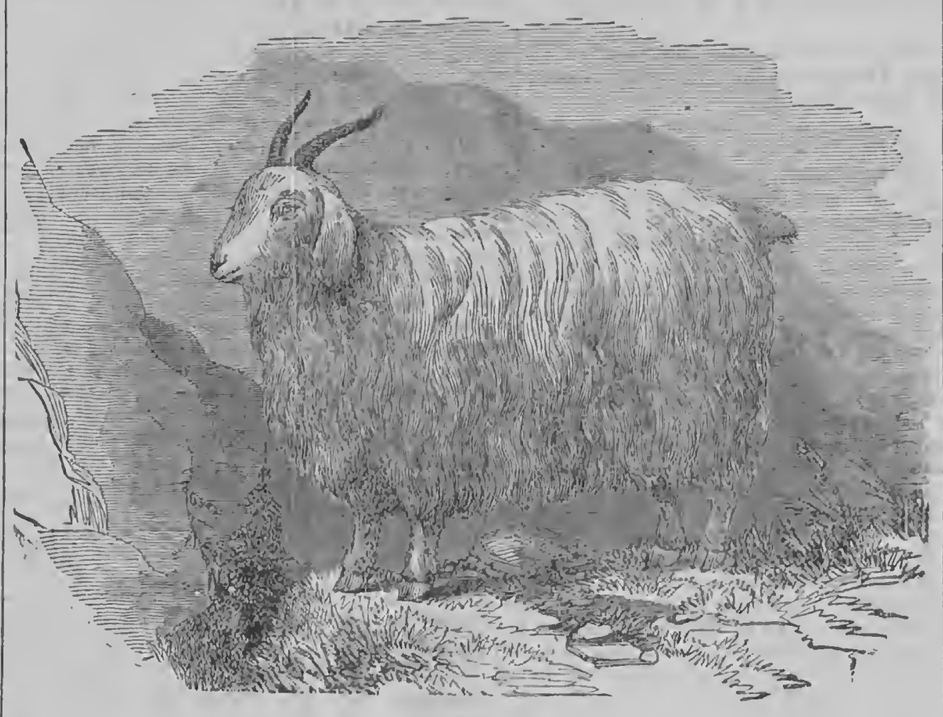
The horse is one of the most ambitious and useful of the domestic animals. He is possessed of great physical power, and equal to the performance of a vast amount of labor provided proper food and care are bestowed upon him. But if these are withheld, or, but scantily supplied, he soon becomes weak and dispirited and comparatively worthless. To make the horse what he should be, elastic in limb and docile in temper, good grooming is indispensable. He should be thoroughly cleaned every day, or at the close of every exertion of labor or speed which may have called into action his muscular powers for any considerable time. Timely feeding and proper food are essential, but next to these in importance is proper and seasonable grooming.

ANGORA AND CASHMERE GOATS.



THE ANGORA GOAT.

THIS goat derives its name from a province of Anatolia, the ancient Coppadocia, in Asia Minor, and the principal place where the wool is bought, sold and manufactured. It is an improved variety of the *Capra hircus*, or common goat, and closely allied to the Cashmere, but distinguishable from it, by the size of its ears. It is reputed the most valuable of all the goat family. It is covered with ringlets of beautiful wavy hair of silvery whiteness with a base of fine downy wool. The most approved breeds have large ears, the limbs slender and cleanly formed, the horns not spirally twisted, and, above all, the fleece being long, straight, fleecy and white.



THE CASHMERE GOAT.

THIS is sometimes denominated the "Shawl goat," and is spread over the region of Thibet, Northern India, and to the coast of the Caspian Sea. It is smaller than the Angora and is covered with long, white straight hair, of a silky texture and in winter with an under coat of delicate greenish wool, of two or three ounces to each, which alone constitutes the fabric from which the celebrated Cashmere shawls are made. The hair or wool often sweeps to the ground, and is from five to twelve inches long, especially in the older bucks, but then not so fine.

ABOUT REAPERS AND MOWERS.*

IT is not every common farmer's boy that is calculated to run a machine successfully. There are many beginners coming on the stage of action; and for such a few words may not be amiss as to how they should be used. It is presumed every one knows the value of shelter for all kinds of implements and machinery when not in use. One used to running a machine should be the one to make the purchase. Select the best, regardless of cost, and manufactured by those who can be relied on to use good materials.

A machine having two main driving wheels I consider the best for all purposes, because in reaping they are as good as the best single driving wheel, and in mowing far excel any rigid bar machine. In mowing they save more grass on all rough land; as, when mowing lengthwise of lands in the center, and in the furrows, and especially going crosswise of the furrows the knives cannot gouge in the dirt as some other machines. Of all two main driving wheel machines, I consider BALL'S patent, manufactured by DODGE, STEVENSON & CO., Auburn, N. Y., the best,—not because they advertise the most, but because they do good work in any and every place. They stand the wear and tear and jams the best, are easy to oil, readily taken apart, and may be stored away for winter in small compass.

Any machine cuts good while new, but to keep them doing so is the point. It is never good policy when there is heavy dew on grass or grain to commence cutting until it is nearly dry. It runs harder for the team, and wears out the machine very fast. A mass of blades and undergrowth collects on the guards, under the knives. To illustrate:—Take the shears and cut a piece of dry paper, and then wet the paper and try it. When running a machine on the road it should be kept out of the dust or mud, as the grit accumulating in the journal boxes soon wears them out. A machine cutting on the right hand should never be turned to the left in gear when in standing grass. Journal boxes should be kept well filled with Babbit metal. As soon as a journal wears loose a piece of copper may be inserted, or something may break. A shaft may have play endwise without damage. Do not be stingy of the oil. Each end of the pitman should be oiled every half hour; other parts according to the motion and work required. If it costs much for repairs, you should drive yourself, as it may save a number of hands considerable delay. When reaping, the guards should be fastened in a position so that the points may tend a little upward; in mowing, the same position of the guards, only that they should be allowed free play up and down. The tongue when mowing should be adjusted to the right, when reaping to the left. The reason is, the weight of the table is carried very easily by the outer wheel attached, and there is the weight of the extra man to rake off. It takes less power to reap than to mow. The knives should always be so adjusted whether reaping or mowing that the point of the knives shall play from center to center of the guards. This, in some machines, may be done better by altering the pitman by inserting a piece of leather, or taking one out near the brass boxes. The knives should be kept sharp by grinding from the heel toward the point; do not grind against the edge, as it will waste the water, and does not make as good an edge for cutting. To save the grindstone have plenty of water in a trough under; the stone may be very much injured grinding one knife when a little too dry. Don't go to the blacksmith every time you want in a new knife. Set the punch on the rivet on the upper side of the knife rod, and with the riveting hammer drive out the old rivet. Insert the new ones from the underside of the rod. Do the battering on the knife. PETER WYKOFF.

Romulus, N. Y.

* The practical hints in this article [illegible] publication, although the machines are the [illegible] way for the present year.

SEED GRAIN—WHEAT.

DIFFERENT opinions prevail among farmers upon the subject of seed grain, as also upon most other subjects connected with agriculture. It is frequently contended that shrunken wheat, which is of little value for grinding, will do as well for seed as more perfect grain. This position is taken by some from what they suppose to be the proof of experiment. They have seen good wheat raised from poor seed, and thence they infer that any seed that will grow is equally good, whether perfect or imperfect. But let us look at the matter in the light of vegetable physiology.

How does the seed grow? What are the agencies concerned in its growth? Heat, moisture and air are requisite for the germination of a seed. Sunlight is also necessary to a healthy growth. The seed contains within itself all the elements requisite to form the organs of the young plant. These organs must be formed before any food can be taken up from the air or soil. The elements which form these organs consist of nitrogenous substances, and also starch, fat, gum, earthy phosphates, &c. The seed will put forth its roots and leaves in pure water, and will grow till the plant has absorbed all the nourishment contained in the seed. Thus it will be seen that the earth is not necessary to the germination of the seed, but that it depends entirely upon its own elements to form the young plant. After its formation the roots absorb from the soil and the leaves from the air its nourishment. The health and vigor of the plant depend upon the proper development of the first root, and it is most evident that this first radiation will depend upon the perfection of the seed. A feeble, sickly plant cannot avail itself of the abundance of fertility in the soil any more than an invalid can appreciate the pleasures of a good dinner. What cattle breeder chooses his poorly formed calves to rear? Or chooses poorly formed animals from which to breed an improved stock? But this would be as good sense as sowing poor grain. Sometimes a scrawny young animal, with great care, becomes well developed, and sometimes defective seed, in good soil and long and very favorable season, produces a fair crop; but these are exceptions and not the rule. As a large and well formed young animal develops more rapidly and gets its growth earlier, so vigorous young plants grow more rapidly and mature earlier, and thus escape rust, when later

grain is ruined by it. Where seeds of various qualities are sown in the same field you will see much difference in the time of ripening and in the quality of the grain.

The well developed seed produces a well developed plant, and more numerous ramifications of the root, and the root takes up nourishment in proportion to its extent. It will be seen by these facts, that instead of sowing poor seed, great care should be taken to separate all the defective grain, leaving only the very plumpest and best for seed. If the soil is uniform and equally dry, your crop will then be uniform and ripen evenly over the whole field. The same wheat may be much improved by selecting the most perfect heads each year, and propagating from these. Like produces like, but imperfection does not produce perfection. E. W. S.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

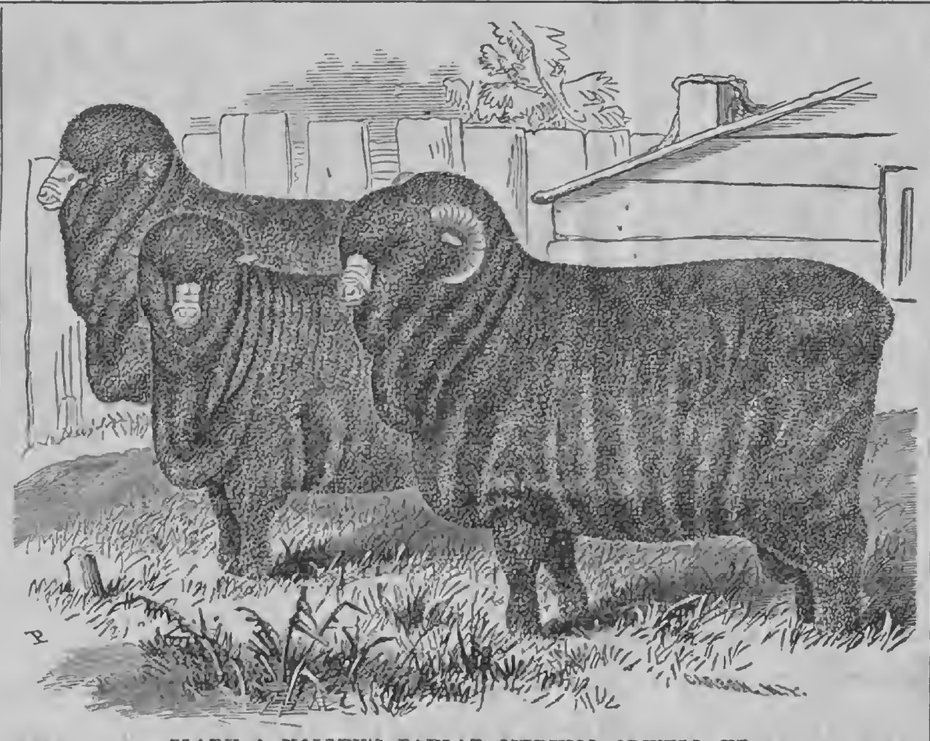
LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

A. C. BRUNDAGE, Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., addresses us a letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"Are the Cotswold or Leicester sheep profitably adapted to general breeding in this State, either for wool or mutton? Is there a prospect of sufficient demand for them to warrant raising them to sell for breeding purposes? Where can I find the best, with reliable pedigrees, and at reasonable prices? * * * My reasons for these inquiries are that I have made an almost entire failure in raising fine wooled sheep, while other and better sheep men than myself have had more or less poor success."

It is difficult to say what should make the fine, dry, gravelly, and we should say, for human beings, entirely healthy, plains about the beautiful village of Bath unhealthy for fine wool sheep; but this is not the first time we have heard they were so, and we knew a practical shepherd there, of much experience, who gave up the business of raising Merinos on that account. He stated to us that he could not raise lambs with any reasonable degree of success, owing to the prevalence of goitre. We have hitherto supposed, and are still inclined to suppose, that this was rather due to some epizoolical (epidemical) influence, chancing to recur for an unusual number of seasons in succession, than to anything peculiar in the soil, climate or other natural circumstances. In other parts of Steuben county, apparently no more healthily situated in any particular for sheep, we never have heard of any uncommon mortality among them, either when lambs or afterwards. Fine wool sheep were early introduced into the county, and have been constantly grown there in large numbers. Our old friend Gen. MARSHALL has bred Merinos, in the town of Wheeler, for a great number of years; and he and his son, FRANKLIN J. MARSHALL, still ardently pursue the business. GRATTAN H. WHEELER, Esq., has long had large, and Messrs. LARRABEE, MATTOX, BIGELOW and others, considerable flocks of them in the same town. The extensive flock of AARON Y. BAKER, Esq. of Hammondsport, was commenced thirty or forty years since by his father. Messrs. CHAMPLIN, FAULKNER, YOUNGLOVE, &c., in the same vicinity, have bred Merinos for different periods,—but we are not informed how long. Mr. ARNOLD has an old established flock at Avoca, and Mr. ROBIE at Savona. We might much extend this enumeration of Steuben county flocks which we have seen—some of them repeatedly—and we have always found them healthy, thrifty, and with the full ordinary proportion of good, strong lambs. Indeed, had we been called upon to name the best sheep and wool growing counties of the State, we should have placed Steuben high on the list.

All this, however, proves nothing in regard to Mr. BRUNDAGE'S farm, or other particular farms in the same neighborhood,—and whether the causes of his failure are natural and permanent, or only incidental and transient, it is perfectly reasonable, and perhaps expedient, that he make experiments in other directions. The Long Wool varieties are certainly not hardier or less subject to disease than Merinos; they will not herd as well or safely in large numbers; they require more and better feed and care. But, if successfully kept, they will pay well for this extra feed and care; and they may escape the special local diseases to which Mr. BRUNDAGE has found his fine wool sheep subject. In answer to our correspondent's inquiries we reply:—1st. We do consider Cotswolds and Leicesters (i. e., Leicesters with the almost universal Cotswold cross,) well adapted to profitable breeding in this State, for mutton and wool combined, in situations where the lands are rich, unsubject to drouth, and adapted to root culture,—and where good, city mutton markets are easily accessible. We presume Mr. BRUNDAGE has the first requisites; and he has ready access by railroad to every city in the State. 2d. The establishment of manufactures of combing wools has greatly increased the domestic demand for them, while the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and the passage of the wool tariff, will prevent untaxed Canada combing wools from longer driving our own heavily taxed ones out of market. This will, and should, excite an increased demand for Long Wool sheep; and, if the tariff continues, will, we have no doubt, render it profitable to raise choice ones "to sell for breeding purposes." There is, indeed, a pretty active demand for them already. They are great favorites with dairy farmers and with grain growing farmers who do not keep but a few sheep and who do not wish to engage in wool growing to any considerable extent. 3d. It would be invidious to give our opinion where "the best" are to be found,—but we will give the names of a few breeders of reputation, whom, we presume, sell at "reasonable prices." The recently



CLARK & HOLLEY'S PAULAR MERINOS, ORWELL, VT.

GOT BY EDSON BIRCHARD'S ROBINSON RAM OUT OF EWES OF THE ROBINSON FLOCK, GRAND DAMS BRED BY MR. ROBINSON.

imported Cotswolds of JOHN D. WING, Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., were alluded to by us recently. E. GAZLEY, Pleasant Plains, in the same county, has repeatedly won first prizes on Cotswolds at the Fairs of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association. ISAAC AIKEN, Beekman; S. T. DEUL, Little Rest; STEPHEN HAIGHT, Washington; BARCLAY HAVILAND, Hart's Village,—all in Dutchess Co., N. Y.,—are Cotswold breeders of reputation. BURDETT LOOMIS, Windsor Locks, Conn., is an eminent importer and breeder of Cotswolds. Hon. N. L. CHAFFEE, Jefferson, Ohio, breeds choice Cotswolds, and, we believe, also Leicesters. Hon. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, Avon, O., and Hon. T. C. JONES, Delaware, O., are old and very eminent breeders of Leicesters. JOHN M. MILLIKEN, Hamilton, O., L. CONVERSE, Bucyrus, O., JOY & HILLS, Delaware, O., J. J. DODGE, New Lyme, O., Capt. JAS. M. BROWN, Berlin, Ill., R. A. ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Ky., E. G. BEDFORD, Paris, Ky., WM. WARFIELD, Lexington, Ky., are Long Wool breeders of high standing,—but whether they breed Cotswolds or Leicesters we do not distinctly remember. We think nearly all of them breed both varieties. WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, New York Mills, N. Y., have recently imported a flock of choice improved Lincolns, whose unsurpassed *luster* wool we have given some description of in these columns.

These are the names of such American breeders as most readily occur to us. There are many others worthy of notice, which we do not chance to recall, or which we are unacquainted with.

NEW IMPORTATION OF COTSWOLDS.

WE have received the following letter from an eminent American breeder, of Windsor Locks, Conn., now in England:

LONDON, July 29, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * I have been about ten days in Gloucestershire, looking at Cotswold sheep, and have had a good, thorough view of all the best flocks. When the sales came on I bought the best ram I could find and paid the highest price that any Cotswold ram has sold for this year. I paid 130 guineas, gold, for him here, which will make him cost at home, in greenbacks, over $1,000. He was bred by ROBERT GARNE, Northleach, Eng., and got by his celebrated ram "The Emperor," out of a ewe got by the ram that won the first prize at the Royal Show at Worcester, in 1863, and is of the best Cotswold blood. I also bought two other rams. I purchased of Mr. GARNE ten ewes that were sent in June—ten to go in September—and ten a little later. I have carefully examined all the best sheep here, and I like his blood and style the best for our country. His sale of fifty rams at auction brought an average of about £25. There have been over four thousand Cotswold rams let and sold this summer in the hills, at a price from £5 to £130. A great many are used to cross for mutton and lambs. I am in hopes to get mine out safely, and they will make my Cotswold flock something over two hundred, all bred directly from the best flocks in England. * * *

Yours respectfully. BURDETT LOOMIS.

SPRINGFIELD (VT.) WOOL SCOURING.

WE have received from C. HORACE HUBBARD, Esq., President of Springfield (Vt.) Agricultural Society, the following report of the Committee on Scoured Fleeces appointed by that Society It is a highly creditable one to the wool growers of the region. President HUBBARD sends us a sample of the scoured wool, to enable us to judge whether the scouring was properly performed. It looks very clean, but we can form no definite opinion from a single small sample. It is the better way generally, we think, for the manufacturer to state his process of cleansing to the public.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to superintend the shearing and scouring of fleeces have attended to the duty assigned them. The sheep, twenty-six in number, were all shorn in public, April 25th, 1867—the owners making certificates under oath of the time and manner of previous shearing, &c. The sheep were weighed to half a pound, and the fleeces to half an ounce. Care was taken in tying the fleeces to use a uniform quantity of twine, which was included in the gross weight of fleeces but not in those of scoured wool. Six of the fleeces were scoured at the mill of HOLMES, WHITMORE & Co., in this town, when, on account of a previous misunderstanding between one of the members of that firm and the Society, the work was suspended, and the other twenty were scoured at the mill of JAMES FILTON, Esq., in Cavendish.

The fleeces were all scoured and dried under the immediate personal supervision of H. M. ARMS of the Committee, and weighed by B. F. DANA, H. M. ARMS and L. R. WHITE.

OWNERS' NAMES.	Age of animal.	Weight of carcass.	Weight of fleece, unwashed.	Weight of fleece, scoured.	Age of fleece in days.	Amount of wool grown in 1 year.	Amount of wool grown in 1 year to 1 pound of carcass.	Per cent. of shrinkage in cleansing.
Rams.								
*Wiley & Bosworth	2	116	17 8	7 8½	369	7.449	.0612	56.75
*Edwin Piper	2	120 8	18 8	6 12	355	6.910	.0575	63.01
*H. & N. Locke	4	123	20 8	6	365	6.	.0487	70.73
*D. D. Williams	1	74	12	4 4	320	4.078	.0551	64.58
*Henry Safford	2	127	20	4	360	4.055	.0319	80.
J. R. Walker	1	113	15 4	5 13½	360	5.924	.0524	57.82
N. P. Whitte	1	90	12	5 15½	370	5.887	.0654	59.36
Ewes.								
*C. H. Hubbard	2	60	9 8	5 14¾	362	5.951	.0991	39.42
*C. H. Hubbard	2	85	9 8	5 1½	365	5.093	.0599	46.39
*E. X. Pierce	3	79	10 8	4 11	348	4.015	.0632	55.38
*J. G. Davis	1	59	9	4 9	365	4.562	.0773	49.30
*M. C. Roundy	2	62	12 8	4 9	369	4.562	.0729	49.30
*C. H. Hubbard	3	78 8	10 8	4 3¾	365	4.218	.0551	59.82
*C. H. Hubbard	3	68	9	4 4	369	4.203	.0618	52.77
*C. W. Pulsifer	2	49	5	3 15½	365	3.905	.1813	20.62
*M. C. Roundy	2	53	8	3 14	369	3.832	.0723	51.62
*Arthur Williams	1	45 8	8	3 14¼	370	3.754	.0825	52.42
*Geo. Wiley	1	45	9	3 11½	390	3.590	.0753	58.05
*M. C. Roundy	2	50	7	3 10½	369	3.307	.0991	47 76
Leverett Brown	2	50	8	4 13	355	5.894	.1048	39.84
James E. White	1	58	8 8	4 8	365	4.5	.0775	47.05
Leverett Brown	1	70	12 8	4 10¾	395	4.312	.0616	63.74
James R. Walker	2	81	10	4 8½	365	4.217	.0520	57.82
C. W. Pulsifer	2	60 8	7 8	3 10½	329	4.021	.0664	51.66
C. & L. G. Ellis	1	45 8	8 4	4 3½	375	5.923	.0884	49.86
C. & L. G. Ellis	1	60 8	7 8	3 10½	375	3.741	.0668	51.25

It is found that the average shrinkage of Merino rams' fleeces shorn "in the dirt" is 67 76-100 per cent., and of Merino ewes' fleeces is 51 32-100 per cent.; that of grade ewes is 52 25-100 per cent.

In closing the report, we congratulate the Society upon the result of this, our first effort in this direction. Comparing the weight of our *scoured* fleeces with those of other Societies shows that the breeders of our town make at least a respectable figure.

For the purpose of showing to the Society the relative standing of its sheep for the production of "real wool," we take the liberty to compare a few of the fleeces with those of the New York State Society, at Rochester, in 1866. The heaviest rams' fleece of that Society is 6.653 lbs. scoured wool. WILEY & BOSWORTH'S fleece, above, is 7.449 lbs., and Mr. PIPER'S is 6.94 lbs., and Messrs. LOCKE'S is more than 47-100 of a pound heavier than any of the fourteen New York ram fleeces, with the one exception above. Mr. HUBBARD'S heaviest ewe fleece is 64-100 of a pound heavier than any of the New York ewe fleeces.

In analyzing the tables showing the product of scoured wool in proportion to time of growth and live weight, we find the greatest weight of wool in one year by one pound of animal at the New York shearing to be .083 of a pound. Messrs ELLIS' fleece gives .088; Mr. HUBBARD'S, .099, and Mr. BROWN'S, .104—or more than one pound of wool to every pound of carcass.†

All the sheep except those of Mr. WILLIAMS were owned in this town.

J. W. COLBURN,
B. F. DANA,
HENRY M. ARMS,
LEVI R. WHITE,
Springfield, Vt., Aug., 1867. Committee.

* The first five fleeces in the ram list and the first twelve in the ewe list are from thorough-bred Spanish Merinos, the others from grades. The weights of carcass, of fleeces unwashed and scoured, are stated in pounds and ounces, the other weights in pounds and decimals.

† This is manifestly an error, which we leave the Committee to correct.—PROOF READER.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WINNER OF THE BRONZE MEDAL.—RICHARD RICHARDS, Racine, Wis., exhibited a fleece of wool at the Paris Exposition, and was awarded a bronze medal. He informs us that it was one of the fleeces, samples of which were favorably noticed in this paper June 9th, 1866. Mr. RICHARDS has received the following letter from J. W. HOYT, Esq., Secretary of the Wis. State Agricultural Society, and Pres't Wis. Com. to Paris Exposition, dated at Paris, July 15th, 1867:

"I am pleased to be able to inform you that in a contest with competitors from all parts of the world, you have won a Bronze Medal on your Merino wool. The fleece was very much admired by the best judges, and had it been in place earlier so that the Jurors could have seen it before their decision was already more than half made, it is highly probable that the silver or even the gold medal would have been yours. In view of all the circumstances the result is very highly creditable to you, and you may well be proud of the award. If you desire you are at liberty to publish my letter."

LIFE MEMBERS.—The following persons have become Life Members of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, since last report:

STEPHEN FRANCIS, ...Bristol, N. Y.
JAMES BUSH, ...Jamesville, N. Y.
J. N. & D. D. JOHNSON, ..Ovid, N. Y.
WILLIAM HAYNES, ...Hoosick, N. Y.
E. MUNGER, ...Tyre, N. Y.
ALVA FREEMAN, ...Scipio, N. Y.
WM. H. HIBBARD, ...Cortland, N. Y.
GEORGE H. CHASE, ...Union Springs N. Y.
JOHN LYNCH, ...West Brighton, N. Y.
S. L. STEPHENS, ...Greenwich, N. Y.
J. D. WING, ...Washington, N. Y.

Dairy Department.

COWS SUCKING THEMSELVES.

"H. T.," Pooleville, Madison county, N. Y., writes:—"How can you prevent cows from sucking themselves? I have one that sucks herself dry every night. Can you, or some of your readers, inform me, and perhaps benefit others?"

REMARKS.—This is a freak—we can give it no better designation—of rare occurrence among cows. In an experience, embracing several lustrums, among dairy stock, we can call to mind only three instances in which cows undertook to do their own milking. In each of these cases the cows when young were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased about sucking—running with their dams at will, or nearly so. As preventive we have known the teats to be daily smeared with some offensive compound in the shape of a salve, but this is difficult to manage, since, without great care, the offensive matter will get mingled with the milk as it is being drawn from the udder. A sure preventive is found in placing upon the neck of the cow a frame made of light plank about twenty inches long, with protruding corners, fitting the neck well, and fastened either with a spring or string. These projections at the corners of the yoke will prevent the cow from reaching her teats with her mouth and of course stop the self-milking business. This yoke or frame is not very ornamental to a cow, nor likely to be worn with much complacency, but it will be found an effectual barrier to self-milking.—ED.

THE GREAT CANADA CHEESE.

Our readers will recollect a notice of a mammoth cheese exhibited at the State Fair, Saratoga, manufactured by JAMES HARRIS at the factory located near Ingersoll. Thirty-five tons of milk were used in manufacturing this cheese, which weighs 7,000 pounds. It is now about one year old and in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding its trip to Saratoga. Mr. WILLARD, who recently visited Ingersoll, alludes to the "big cheese" thus:—"As there are no giants in Canada capable of picking up a 7,000 pound cheese and turning it upon its range, there is an arrangement for this purpose. The hoop is placed around the cheese, and the planks above and below, upon which it in turn rests, are securely bolted together; then the arms on either side are pushed into iron sockets attached to the hoop, the blocking below removed, and the big cheese stands suspended upon pivots, and is turned with ease; but this operation is now not performed very often."

The testing iron was inserted and came out filled with a solid mass, uniform in color and excellent in texture. The flavor was sharp, resembling the brandy-cheese so popular with many. It is not likely that this style of cheese will be imitated very often, as the size is much too great for safe commercial handling or profitable cutting up for use.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Good Buttery Cheese—To Make.—In FLINT'S "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming" is a communication from Mrs. WILLIAMS of Windsor, Mass., on the subject of cheese making. Having received the first premium at the Franklin County Fair, it is safe to assume that she is at home in cheese making. She directs as follows: "My cheese is made from one day's milk of twenty-nine cows. I strain the night's milk into a tub, skim it in the morning, and melt the cream in the morning's milk; I warm the night's milk, so that with the morning's milk, when mixed together, it will be at the temperature of ninety-six degrees; then add rennet sufficient to turn it in thirty minutes. Let it stand about half or three-quarters of an hour; then cross it off and let it stand about thirty minutes, working upon it very carefully with a skimmer. When the curd begins to settle, dip off the whey, and heat it up and pour it on again at a temperature of one hundred and two degrees. After draining off and cutting up, add a teacup of salt to fourteen pounds. The process of making sage cheese is the same as the other, except adding the juice of the sage in a small quantity of milk."

Dairymen's Convention — Canada.—On the 31st of July from two to three hundred persons assembled at Ingersoll, Oxford county, Canada, for the purpose of forming a dairymen's association similar to those existing in this State. An association was formed, of which C. E. CHADWICK, Esq. of Ingersoll, was chosen President. Twenty-one Vice Pres'ts were chosen. JAMES NOXON was made Secretary and R. A. JANES, Treasurer. An address of an hour's duration was made by X. A. WILLARD, Esq. of Herkimer, which elicited marked and warm approval. Speeches were also made by F. W. CLASH of the Canada Farmer, Hon. DAVID REESOR, Messrs. FAULKNER and HARRINGTON of this State, and several Canadian gentlemen. The movement seems to have commenced auspiciously, and will no doubt eventuate in good to the dairying interests of Canada.

Little Falls Cheese Market.—The Utica Herald reports that cheese sales were a little more brisk on Monday, August 12th, but no advance of prices over those of the previous week was obtained. The delivery was wholly from farm dairies, and of an average character and sold at from 11 cts. to 13 cts.—the latter the extreme for best grades. Several lots of factory-made were sold recently at an average of 12¾ cts. A considerable purchase of Lewis county factory, for parties in London, was reported at 14 cts. The Herald is of the opinion that the dry weather prevalent in the dairy regions for some weeks past must materially diminish the cheese product. At present rates of cheese the business of manufacturing is considered a losing one.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—The East and South were more than favored, even damaged, by heavy rains last week—causing much injury to crops, railroads, etc., in some localities. In this region, however, a dronth is prevailing, the earth being very dry and parched, as but little rain has fallen this month—for some three weeks. The crops must be suffering, and unless rain is soon vouchsafed, more or less damage will result from the drouth. Taking the whole country into the account, however, our reports of the weather, crops, and crop prospects, are generally favorable.

THE FOOD CROP OF 1867.—According to the Department estimates the wheat crop of the present year is equal to about six bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States; of corn, 35 bushels; rice, 2 lbs.; beans and peas not estimated. Rye, barley, and buckwheat, about 2½ bushels. Of provisions, the estimate includes only butter, 16 lbs; cheese, 4 lbs. Of root crops, potatoes only are considered, giving 5 bushels to each person. Taking into account the various other sources of supply, meat and vegetables, it is safe to assume that a scarcity of food for the ensuing year is not to be apprehended.

FROM IOWA.—A business letter from Clinton Co., Iowa, dated Aug. 14, says:—"The RURAL now comes regular. I like to see the good old friend; it is like a brother—I was lonely without it. We are having splendid weather and crops. The wheat is secure. The corn is farther advanced than for the last four years at this time of year. The oats are being harvested. We are to have the State Fair here this year; great efforts are being made to insure success. We expect to have the largest and best exhibition of all Agricultural and Horticultural implements and products of any year yet. May it prove successful."

BLOCK TIN PIPE LEADEN-CASED.—Many people are afraid, and it may be with good reason, of the bad, even poisonous effects of lead pipe; but this is free of that damage. A lead pipe, lined heavily with block tin, is made at the foot of West 27th St., New York, by COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD, by a patented process. It is highly commended by Prof. DRAPER, Dr. ANTISELL, and other men of science and skill, and is turned out in large quantities for the uses to which pipe, large and small are applied. It is flexible, clean and pure. See advertisement in this paper.

CATTLE—SOILING—PASTURING.—In the discussions of the Institute Farmers' Club the question of pasturing and soiling cattle was remarked upon with reference to their cost and advantages. J. C. BRETSNIELS, North Evans, Erie Co., said where land is worth $100 per acre pasturing will not pay. If worth only $35 or $40 per acre soiling will not pay as well as pasturing. Has not the adaptability of the land for certain crops something to do with the solution of the question?

FAIR AT ONEIDA.—The annual Fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of the town of Lenox, Madison Co., will be held at Oneida on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of October. A "sweepstakes" open to all is offered as follows:—Best Stallion, for all work, $15; best Short-Horn, Devon and Ayrshire bulls, each $10; best Spanish Merino, South Downs and Leicester bucks, $8 each. Competition from abroad is invited.

WHEAT CROP IN EUROPE.—It is stated in correspondence from London and Paris that the wheat crop has been badly injured all over Europe by prolonged wet weather during the harvesting period. These reports embrace England, France, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Odessa, Gallacia and Russian Poland. There is one consolation connected with this and that is reports of harvest failures usually exaggerate the loss.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—In the last issue of the Kansas Farmer, JOHN S. BROWN bows himself out of the editorship and GEORGE A. CRAWFORD salaams himself in as corresponding editor, while GEORGE T. ANTHONY assumes the chair vacated by Mr. BROWN. Mr. C. mildly insinuates that the people of Kansas spend too much time on politics, Indians and grasshoppers, and too little in profitable enterprises.

A GOOD TEAM.—The Fredonia Censor states that a span of horses belonging to Messrs. WHITE & ELLIS, tanners at Laona, drew at one load from Dunkirk to the former place, a load of hides weighing ten thousand two hundred and four pounds! Five tons and over is a pretty tall load for a span of horses to draw several miles during the hot weather prevalent last week.

CATTLE DISEASE.—A disease, resembling in its symptoms the Rinderpest of Europe, has appeared in Bucks Co., Pa., confined principally to two sections of Salisbury township. Several cattle have been attacked, and several deaths resulted therefrom. The cause of its appearing there is referred to a drove of cattle from Philadelphia which passed through that place.

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.—A Board of Naval Engineers has been experimenting in Boston with crude petroleum as fuel for generating steam on sea-going vessels. So satisfactory has been the result that application to the Navy Department for permission to make a trial trip at sea with this substitute for coal is to be made by Commodore ROGERS.

DECREASE OF THE REVENUE.—The N. Y. Herald publishes the returns of the internal taxes assessed on manufactures in the principal districts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts for the present year. As compared with 1866 there is a falling off of quite 40 per cent.

STEUBEN COUNTY FAIR.—The Committee on Regulations for the Steuben County Fair, to be held at Bath Sept. 25th—27th, extend an invitation to clergymen and editors of public journals to be present on the occasion. They will please report themselves to the Secretary.

POTATOES IN FIFTY-SIX DAYS.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot mentions having received some fair-sized Zebeck potatoes grown from seed in the open field 56 days from planting. The ground was surface-manured, but none was put in the hills.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE for June comes from Hurd & Houghton, New York, fresh and bright with stories, poems, pictures, and facts to delight and instruct the "young people," not void of interest for "children of larger growth," even.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—We have received a fine poster of the Ohio State Fair, to be held at Dayton, commencing on the 23d of September and to continue five days.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIVE FRUITS.

WHAT can be done to get the Committee on Native Fruits of our Western New York Horticultural Society to do their duty? Last September I published a long article in the Horticultural page of the RURAL, setting forth the claims of two new raspberries. At the late meeting of the Society a letter from me was read, inviting said Committee and all others to investigate said claims. Still later I put a prominent advertisement in the RURAL, appointing a day when both berries would be in their prime. But failing to get any of the Committee on that day I made a trip to Rochester, and after getting a promise of attendance from one of the Committee, whom I found there, I wrote to all the others, appointing a day when I would meet at the cars—but did not succeed in getting any of them on the ground.

J. J. THOMAS writes he was gone from home; have not heard from the others.

Now what more could have been done? If this Committee is appointed as a safeguard to the public, do they not owe fruit growers an apology? Can we be blamed if after this we put our plants in market as being in fact all we claim for them? H. H. DOOLITTLE.

Oaks Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent has cause for serious complaint. The Horticultural Society of Western New York has officially expressed its conviction that new seedling fruits should be examined by a committee composed of competent horticulturists, before their claims to favor should be urged by the originators or accepted by the public. There is a Standing Committee for this purpose, composed of the following prominent horticulturists residing in Western New York:—J. J. THOMAS, Union Springs; T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth; W. S. LITTLE, Rochester; S. B. GAVITT, Lyons, and JOHN CRAINE, Lockport. It seems to us that the duty which this Committee owes, not only to the possessors of seedlings, but to the Society which it represents and to the fruit growing public, should be more faithfully discharged. Gentlemen should not suffer their names to appear on this Committee if they are unable or unwilling to encounter its labors and responsibilities.—ED.

HEADING OFF THE CURCULIO.

IN a recent number of the Ohio Farmer there was an account of a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, at which a letter was read from P. S. BUSH of Covington, Ky., detailing his method of heading the curculio from his plum trees. It consists in removing the turf from around the trees, if any there be, over a space somewhat larger than that covered by the top or branches, and covering the ground a half an inch thick with marble dust, leached ashes, blue clay or gravel well composted or beaten down. This forms a coating impenetrable to worms and insects. The experiments tried were confined to the gravel and marble dust, used singly, but the other materials mentioned, it is supposed, will answer the purpose. Trees, upon ground thus prepared, have borne a full crop of plums ever since. J. W. RUST, residing also in Covington, saves his plums by burning tobacco stems under the branches of his trees every morning. He was induced to do this by noticing the fact that a plum tree, under whose shade he was accustomed to enjoy his pipe daily, produced a fine lot of fruit, while all the rest cast theirs from the action of the curculio. Acting on this hint, he fumigated his trees, with the smoke of burning tobacco stems, and saved his plums.

GRAPES—SOUTH SHORE, LAKE ERIE.

A DISTANCE east of Cleveland, Ohio, of say twenty miles, and west seventy miles, or thereabouts, embracing Sandusky and ranging the Lake Shore just so far back from it as to benefit from its influence, is claimed at this time to be, perhaps, as favorable for the growing of the grape as any section of the United States. A visit through the vineyards, however, is only requisite to convince any observing one that all of this section is not, in a strict sense, grape land; for while the vine thrives in all the soils of sand, loam, gravel, and clay, the latter, when resting on a yellow soap-stone clay shale, which, with its crevices, is almost a natural drainage, although slow, is found to give the finest bunches with the least surplus of wood.

Recently having visited many of the vineyards within the range above noted, it may be of interest to many readers of the RURAL to know that the vines are all healthy, and the fruit crop now a promise of perfection. In some few cases a little mildew was found on vines of Delaware and Concord on sandy loam, and one case of rot in Catawbas on gravel clay,—but otherwise no disease or injury as yet has exhibited itself; and now, as the process of stoning is nearly completed, there can be little fear of the crop. Among the best vineyards, that of GEO. LEICK, at Collamer, of about thirty acres, one-half of which is bearing, exhibits, perhaps, as good management and as judicious a course of pruning as any,—although the vineyards in charge of E. BOYD, Esq., at Avon Point, numbering some 115 acres, exhibit a similar course of management and a like vigorous, healthy condition. The laterals are not cut out or the canes for next year's fruiting headed back,—but the bearing wood of this year has the laterals stopped at one, two or three leaves, according to the vigor of the vine, and the main canes stopped at about three or four leaves beyond the fruit.

Norton's Virginia, in the grounds of Mr. LEICK, exhibits the value of long pruning, as some vines that were pruned short, after the old manner of Catawba and Delawares, are making an immense amount of wood but no fruit, while those long pruned, even to leaving some laterals, are bearing profusely. This is also the case with the same variety in the vineyard of JOHN HOYT, Esq. The Delaware everywhere tells the story of its want of rich soil or strong manures, as in all such positions its growth is fine and its fruit abundant, while everywhere that it is planted in poor or ordinary soil, such as suits well the Catawba, it fails to grow satisfactorily. F. R. ELLIOTT.

THE NICANOR STRAWBERRY.

THIS new seedling, originated by Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, has been briefly noticed heretofore in these columns. It has been fruited for six years, part of the time on a large scale as a market berry, and its qualities, so far as they can be tested by one grower, should certainly be well known by this time. Messrs. E. & B. say "it commences to ripen a few days before the Early Scarlet, has proved more productive with us than Wilson's Albany, keeps longer in bearing, and for hardiness is unequaled. Fruit, bright scarlet, about the same size as the Wilson's, but more uniform, and of much better quality; conical, with an occasional flattened berry."

THE GRAND TRAVERSE BAY REGION.

EDS. RURAL:—I wish to call attention to this country for the benefit of that class of people who are seeking homes where land is *cheap* and soil is *good*. I will give some of my reasons. The soil and climate are such that the country is very healthy, entirely free from fever and ague, and billious diseases are unknown. The extremes of temperature are less than almost any other part of North America. The thermometer never reaches a point at which peach buds are injured during the winter, and autumnal frosts are delayed by the influence of the waters of Lake Michigan and Grand Traverse Bay until late in the fall, generally from the 25th of October to the 1st of November. Last year the melon and tomato vines were not injured on the Peninsula until the first of November. Land is cheap; price of wild land is from three to ten dollars per acre, heavy-timbered with maple; farms partly cleared, from seven to twenty, with log house and barns and fences. There are no Government lands for sale, having all been purchased or taken as homesteads, except it be back in the country, where there is more exposure to frost. Several townships in Lelanaw Co. that I visited have a settler on nearly every quarter section, where two years ago only two families lived in a distance of several miles around. The emigrants that came in this season are mostly from New York and Ohio; some from the southern part of Michigan. Several men from St. Joseph, Mich., have purchased on the Peninsula and are preparing to plant hops and peaches extensively. One gentleman who sold a peach farm at St. Joseph, at prices ranging from three to five hundred dollars per acre in small pieces, intends planting two hundred acres to fruit as fast as he can fit the ground; others are planting smaller amounts.

The markets must always be good for fruit as Northport is a fine harbor, and many of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Detroit boats call there for wood, sometimes two or three per day, beside the regular boats. All of the northern part of Wisconsin and the copper region of Lake Superior (a section too cold for raising fruit) can be supplied from Grand Traverse cheaper than from any other point.

Having had considerable experience in fruit growing and shipping in Monroe Co., N. Y., I have no hesitation in saying that for growing winter apples, and facilities for shipment, the Grand Traverse region has no equal in the Northern States. As for peaches I have several times noticed props under the branches, left there from last year, where the trees are full of fruit this year. And the people tell me they bear every year. The canker or measuring worm, spoken of by Prof. WINCHELL has entirely left the region.

Yours, &c., C. P. AVERY.

Traverse City, July 27th, 1867.

ROOT PRUNING.—(P. H., Waterville, N. Y.) Root pruning, for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness, should be done late in the fall, in the winter, or *very early* in the spring. Prune your neglected grape vine as close as may be desirable at the beginning of winter.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

The Wilson Strawberry at the West.—M. L. DUNLAP says:—"Whatever may be thought of the Wilson at the East, here at the West it is not only the market-berry, but is rapidly becoming almost exclusively the one for family use. Our hot suns appear to elaborate its rich acid juice; and although it may require more sugar than the soft varieties, yet it suits the taste of our people."

A Southern Nursery.—Some three miles from Augusta, Ga., are the Fruitland Nurseries, comprising several hundred acres. The grounds border upon and overlook the Savannah River, and are stocked with apple, pear, peach, and other varieties of fruit—especially grapes. The stock of peaches is from 80 to 90 thousand trees, with apples, &c., to match. It is supposed to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Southern country.

Champion Muscat Grape.—A new variety is offered for sale under this name. It was raised by Mr. Melville of Dalmeny Park, from the Champion Hamburg crossed with Cannon Hall Muscat. It is a very free setting variety, and succeeds perfectly under the same treatment as the Black Hamburg. The bunches are large, well shouldered, and the berries of great size, resembling in every respect the Champion Hamburg, but with the most exquisite and powerful Muscat flavor.

Thornless Black Cap Raspberry.—We have received from Mr. JOSEPH SINTON, Angola, Erie Co., N. Y., samples of the fruit and branches of this plant. The berry is like that of the Doolittle; the branches and main stem are stocky, of good habit, and the foliage vigorous. The canes are without thorns, and may be handled with impunity. It propagates from the tips of the canes, and does not spread from the roots. Mr. S. informs us that it ripened its fruit this season eight days earlier than the Doolittle.

New Seedling Strawberry.—The new variety raised by Hon. M. P. Wilder, and shown last year, has been again exhibited the present year, and appears to be one of the best of the new seedlings introduced for several years. In general appearance it resembles La Constante, from which it is believed to be a cross between that sort and the Hovey. The size is large, the form regular, the flavor good, and though a little hollow in the center it appears to possess many good properties. It is a more vigorous grower than La Constante, but not quite so glossy and rich in color.

Robins in the Vineyard.—It is a serious question with the growers of some of the earliest and sweetest grapes, especially the Delaware, how to keep them from the robins. The law in this State is against the shooting of birds, but the opinion is gaining ground that the robin should be outlawed. He is a great thief of fruit, and his claims to immunity as benefactor in the way of eating insects is growing weaker every year. If it really comes to the necessity of choosing between the robins and the fruit, the birds will have to go. We shall hear more of this matter when the Horticultural Societies meet next winter.

Tomatoes.—F. R. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, Ohio, writes us as follows:—"Among tomatoes, I have now growing Powell's Early, Keyes' Early, Early York, Vinewood, Stockton, Howe, Tilden, and several others, but one under name of "Alger" has matured its fruit as early as the earliest, and not only one or two fruits and then a lull or period of not ripening, but it has continued to ripen right along. The vine has a strong, broad leaf, something like Keyes', but without the curling, as if about drying up, which that variety has, and its fruit is large and even, and of the best quality."

The Catawissa Raspberry.—C. D. COPELAND of Lima, N. Y., writes thus concerning this fruit:—"It is now, with us, in its blossoming stage for the autumn crop. This is produced by the canes of this year's growth. The first crop, which is on the old canes, continues to redden the bush at this date—Aug. 10th. A gentleman living in the town of Catawissa, Pa., where the bush originated, in a private letter now before me, says:—'In an experiment made by himself, 40 hills that were three years old, yielded upon an average, from July until October, weekly, a quart to each hill.'"

Strawberries—Northern Green-Houses vs. Southern Climate.—The editor of the Gardeners' Monthly says:—We should like to see the experiment fairly tried between strawberries from the house and fruit ripened a long way off. We have expense from transportation, and injuries from decay, against growth on the spot and prime quality. It is not always the *mere strawberry* which pays. When we were in New York, last month, poor strawberries found no buyers, though offered at 5 cents per quart. They were pronounced a drug, and many were being thrown into the river. At the same time KNOX's glorious Jucundas were sought after at 35 cents per quart. We note this to show that there are many points in strawberry growing for profit to be considered besides mere earliness in ripening.

The Walter and Modena Grapes.—Since publishing the illustration of the Walter Grape, Mr. CAYWOOD of Poughkeepsie has written us that they have no plants for sale at present. He also forwarded a description of the Modena, "a seedling of the Concord, of the same age of the Walter, and originating at the same place. The leaf is a little darker green than the Concord, and considerably wrinkled in the center, which cups it slightly. The vine in every other respect so nearly resembles the Concord that a further description is unnecessary. The cluster is not often shouldered, broad at the base and tapering. The fruit is much sweeter than the Concord, has less of the American aroma and foxiness than its parent, and ripens with the Hartford Prolific."

New Caladiums.—The process of hybridization is now practiced with all classes of plants. Mr. Bleu of Paris, has been particularly successful in raising seedling caladiums, which far surpass any of the original varieties introduced into our gardens. A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle, in noticing the plants at the Paris Exhibition, says that the seedlings of Mr. Bleu were a "Wonderful collection. Anything like the exceeding variety and beauty of color in some of them it would be impossible to find in any other family of seedling varieties. Some of the noblest among them are suffused with livid red, which intensifies toward the center, the margin being quite green, while in one or two with very large leaves the central color is of a delicate violet rose; but it is vain to hope to say anything about them in limited space—suffice it to say, a more interesting result of cross breeding could not be seen. Many of the kinds have not yet been named."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, will be held in the Hall of the South Pass Horticultural Society, at South Pass, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867, commencing at 9 A. M., on Tuesday. State and local Horticultural Societies are invited to send delegates; and it is hoped the friends of horticulture throughout the State will be present and contribute their mite of knowledge to the common fund. Our Eastern Horticultural friends who propose to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at St. Louis, on the 11th of September, are especially invited to take South Pass in their way, and enliven our meeting by their presence.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Southern Illinois will hold an exhibition of fruits, &c., at the same time and place, for which the contributions of members and delegates are solicited. It is expected that the Illinois Central, and perhaps other railways, will return members free. The hospitalities of the citizens of South Pass are freely proffered to all who attend, and will be hearty and sincere. Persons unable to attend can become members by remitting the sum of two dollars. ELMER BALDWIN, Pres't,

W. C. FLAGG, Secretary.

GRAPE GROWERS' MEETING.—We again remind our readers that the summer meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association is to be held at North East, Penn., on Tuesday, the 27th inst.—(not 28th, as formerly printed.) A large attendance of members, and other persons interested in grape culture is anticipated. On the 28th a party will be made up for an excursion to Cleveland, Sandusky, Put-in-Bay and Catawba Island. Persons intending to participate in this excursion are requested to notify the Secretary, M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville, O., as early as the 23d. The prospects of the grape crop are generally very favorable throughout the Lake Shore region, and also in the interior of Ohio and about Pittsburg.

TRANSPLANTING OLD GRAPE VINES.—"E. L." writes from Egypt, Ill., that he has a "row of grape vines which are planted five or six feet from where he wants the trellis. Would it be best to layer them so they may reach the trellis, or take them up and plant next spring? Will the vines have too much root if layered? They are 12 to 15 feet apart, planted last spring." If the vines have been planted out only one year we should think best to *transplant* them. They can be layered over to the trellis very easily, however, and will not get too much root.

THE DORCHESTER BLACKBERRY.—(T. T. C., Onondaga, N. Y.) This blackberry does not attract much attention at present. There are superior varieties. The Dorchester is hardy enough, and an excellent table berry, but it is a shy bearer, and its season is short.

KEEPING GRAPES.—"A Subscriber" asks the readers of the RURAL what is the best method of keeping grapes through the winter.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

EDS. RURAL:—I noticed in your paper a request from "Farmer's Wife," and another from "Farmer's Daughter," for recipes for nice Corn Starch Cake and Tapioca Pudding. I venture to send you mine for insertion in your valuable paper. The recipe for Corn Starch Cake is most excellent and never fails. It is always in demand for festivals, fairs, &c., as well as at home:

CORN STARCH CAKE.—1 cup of butter; 2 cups of sugar; 1 cup of sweet milk; 1½ cups flour; 1½ do. corn starch; ½ teaspoon soda; ¾ teaspoon cream tartar; the whites of 7 eggs beaten to a froth added last; flavor with vanilla or almond.

CRULLERS.—½ cup of butter; 2½ do. of sugar; 1½ cups sour milk: 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon saleratus. Knead soft.

SPONGE CAKE.—2 cups of sugar; 2 of flour; 6 eggs; 1 teaspoon of soda; 2 of cream tartar; rind of lemon grated and juice. Lemon added last.

KNEAD GINGER NUTS.—1 cup of molasses; 1 do. of sugar; 1 do. of shortening (part butter and part lard;) 1 tablespoon of saleratus; 1 do. of ginger. Knead stiff, make thin, and bake in a quick oven.

BOSTON PUDDING.—2 cups fruit; 1 cup of chopped suet; 1 do. of sweet milk; 1 do. of molasses; 4 do. of flour; a little salt; 2 teaspoons of soda. To be boiled two hours. A sauce of flour and butter mixed together, thinned with boiling water, wine, sugar and spices added and boiled a few moments, is very nice with it. To be served hot.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—1 teacup of tapioca and a little salt in 1½ pints of water; let it soak over night. Two hours before dinner pare 6 apples; take out the cores (leaving them whole;) put them in a pudding dish; fill the space in the apples from which the cores were taken with sugar; grate nutmeg over them; add a teacup of water; bake the apples an hour; then add tapioca and bake an hour. Milk may be used instead of water and the apples, using a little more tapioca in the place of apples.

BOSTON CREAM PIE.—1 cup of sugar; 1 do. of sweet milk; 1 tablespoon of butter; 2 cups of flour. Bake thin in two pans. When cold slice them open once and put the cream between. Spice to the taste.

For Making the Cream.—1 pint milk, boiled; 2 tablespoons of corn starch or flour mixed with milk; 1 egg; salt; sugar to the taste; flavor with vanilla or lemon.—MRS. S. S. STEVENS, *Blairstown, N. J.*

EDS. RURAL:—If "Rural Friend" will give the following recipe a trial, she will find just what she so much desires:

A BEAUTIFUL RED FOR COTTON OR LINEN.—For one pound of cotton or linen—Fill your copper kettle with rain water, and add 1 oz. of alum; ½ oz. cream tartar; dip one hour and air. Then take 4 oz. copperas in a ladle, burn it with a red hot iron until it becomes fine and red; add the copperas to 1 qt. of sharp vinegar; put it into a glass bottle; cork tight and shake well several times for twelve hours; uncork while shaking, and it will be fit for use. The copperas and vinegar should be prepared the day before you wish to color. Now have your alum liquor at a blood heat, add the clear part of the vinegar and copperas to it, and mix it well. Dip the cotton fifteen minutes, stirring it attentively; air, dip, and air until it suits. This will be a permanent red on cotton or linen.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Whitney's Crossing, N. Y.*

INQUIRY.—Will some of your readers give a recipe for making Raspberry Sirup, for flavoring soda water, &c.?

HOT ROLLS.—Seeing an inquiry in the Domestic Column about making hot rolls, I will send you my recipe, which is very good:

To 1 pint of water or new milk add 3 potatoes boiled and sifted, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons hop yeast and flour sufficient to make a thick batter. When light knead hard as for bread. Let it stand over night. Add 2 tablespoons of butter; make into small rolls; place on tins a few minutes by the fire until light, and bake quickly.—MRS. W. W. CURTIS, *Macon City, Mo.*

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.—The Utica Herald states that A. G. WILLIAMS of Hampton, Oneida Co., has a method of preserving cider worthy of being generally known:—Allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, then add grated horse-radish in the proportion of a tumbler and a half to the barrel of cider, and shake up well. This arrests further fermentation, and after remaining a few weeks may be racked off in clean casks, and the air excluded by closing the bung. Cider preserved in this way has a pleasant, agreeable flavor.

TO COOK SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTERS.—Wash clean, scrape them, and cut into small pieces; boil in clear water till tender, season with salt, pepper and butter, and add a teacup of thin cream or good sweet milk; let it boil up and pour it over a plate of crackers or toasted bread. This makes an excellent dish.—A. T. T., *Washington, Wis.*

GREEN CORN—HOW TO CAN IT.—Mrs. J. R., Terre Coupee, Ind., wants to know how to can green corn. She has tried it, in the way fruits are prepared, and failed every time. Can any of our readers explain the process by which green corn can be preserved as proposed?

Ladies' Department.

WOMAN.

She was a Phantom of Delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight;
A lovely Apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;
Like twilight's too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time's brightest, liveliest dawn;
A dancing Shape, an Image gay,
To haunt, to startle and way-lay.

I saw her upon nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine;
A Being breathing thoughtful breath,
A Traveler between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect Woman, nobly planned,
To warm, to comfort and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel-light.

[*Wordsworth.*

FINGER RINGS.

Let us close our cabinet by a few more specimens, old and new, English, Venetian and Egyptian.

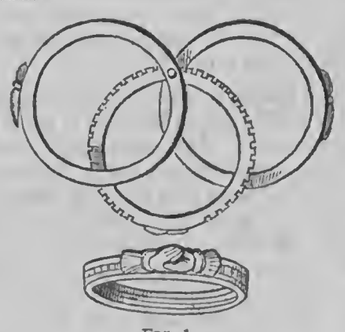


Fig. 1.

Here is a "gimmel ring" from the Londesboro collection, both open and closed.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2 is an exquisite Venetian ring of the Sixteenth Century,—three raised stones with gold ornaments pendent from each, and set with garnets, that the gold and stones may move freely and glitter with every motion of the hand. Fig. 3 is an East Indian ring with pear-shaped silver drops, beautifully wrought, affixed to its center, which make a soft, jingling noise, as the hands move.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Here is a memorial ring, a fine diamond set in oval rim, with a concealed spring, which being pressed flings back the stone and reveals beneath an enamel portrait of Charles I. This might have been worn by some faithful royalist in Cromwell's days. Fig. 5 is a lugubrious device. Skeleton figures support a sarcophagus, the lid of which slides off and reveals a minute skeleton within. The skeletons are covered with white enamel, and the lid has a Maltese cross in red, on a black ground. These doleful decorations were a French caprice when Diana de Poictiers became the mistress of Henry II. She was a widow, and thus obsequious flattery paid court to a gilded courtesan.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Modern Egyptians wear many rings. Fig. 6 being a specimen of those among men of middle class; usually of silver, set with stones and made at Mecca, the sacred city, sharing, it is thought, of its sanctity. Fig. 7 is a hoop of gold with pendent ornaments of coral and gold, worn by Cairene fashionables.

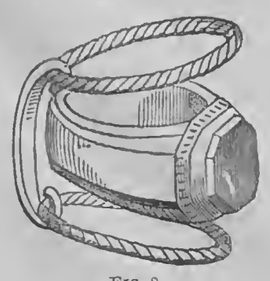


Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 is solid cast silver with a stone, and on either side twisted wire rings or "keepers," through which the Egyptian finger passes to hold all more secure. "Regard rings" were in vogue in Europe not long ago, the stones so selected and arranged as to spell the word thus:

R—Ruby.
E—Emerald.
G—Garnet.
A—Amethyst.
R—Ruby.
D—Diamond.

These were of French origin, and sometimes spelled names. Princess Alexandra of Wales, is said to have one with her familiar name, "Bertie," thus spelled.

THE CHILDREN.

Not without design has God implanted in the paternal breast that strong love of their children which is felt every-where. This lays deep and broad the foundation for the child's future education from parental hands. Nor without design has Christ commanded, "Feed my lambs,"—meaning to inculcate upon his Church the duty of caring for the children of the Church and the world at the earliest possible period. Nor can parents and all well-wishers to humanity be too earnest and careful to fulfill the promptings of their very nature and the command of Christ in this matter.

Influence is as quiet and imperceptible on the child's mind as the falling of snow-flakes on the meadow. One cannot tell the hour when the human mind is not in the condition of receiving impressions from exterior moral forces. In innumerable instances, the most secret and unnoticed influences have been in operation for months and even years to break down the strongest barriers of the human heart, and work out its moral ruin, while yet the fondest parents and friends have been unaware of the working of such unseen agents of evil. Not all at once does any heart become utterly bad. The error is in this: that parents are not conscious how early the seeds of vice and virtue are sown and take root. It is as the Gospel declares, "While men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares, and went his way."

If this then is the error, how shall it be corrected, and what is the antidote to be applied! Why this—if we have "slept" over the early susceptibility of children's minds to the formation of character, we must wake up from our sleep, and acknowledge our error. And the antidote and remedy is simple and plain—we must preoccupy the soil; sow in the soil of these minds and hearts the seeds of knowledge and virtue, before the enemy shall sow there the tares of vice and crime. This is the true doctrine of our duty to the children around our tables and in our streets.

Up, then, ye workers, and sow your seed in the morn of childhood. Withhold not the hand from earnest culture and honest toil. No labor here shall be in vain.—*Morning Star.*

MOSLEM MANNERS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World says that the Sultan is very remiss in those *petits soins*, which civilized cavaliers render to the female sex. In the course of the proceedings it became proper that he should offer his arm to the Empress, instead of which he turned her the most frigid of cold shoulders, and sauntered away solitary from her, a manner of proceeding more cavalier than chivalric. An officious Embassador pursued the saunteriug Sultan, to recall him to a sense of propriety, but Abdul became suddenly deaf, and wouldn't be recalled. And when the Sultan came to the dais, he mounted to that eminence slowly and alone, utterly careless that the Empress was coming up several steps behind him. Perhaps it was a knowledge of these little social idiosyncracies which modified the preparations made in England for the Sultan's reception. The same correspondent thus describes the Commander of the Faithful:—He is a very corpulent man, with a small head and diminutive features, and his people are afraid he will die of apoplexy before he can reach his native kingdom—a frightful catastrophe.

A Bonnet!—In Philadelphia on Tuesday last, at Adams' Express Office directed to the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, was a box made of larchwood, light almost as pasteboard, thus tenderly inscribed:

"TO THE EXPRESS AGENT.

"This package contains a duck of a bonnet;
Expressman, I pray you, place nothing upon it.
'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw, and a feather,
The whole with a postage stamp fastened together.
Its owner, a damsel, is youthful and fair;
But, like Flora McFlimsey, has 'nothing to wear.'
Beware, then, Expressman! I warn you take heed.
And forward this bonnet with care and with speed."

Mount Hosmer, on the Upper Mississippi, was, it is said, named in honor of Harriet Hosmer, who challenged a number of athletic young men, on board of the steamboat on which she was passing up the river, to beat her in a race to the top of the bluff, until then not named. They accepted the "gage of battle," and exerted their best efforts to leave her in the rear, but she reached its summit in advance of all of them, though only after a sharp contest; and so the admiring citizens of Lansing gave her name to this cliff, in honor of the deed she had performed.

Quite a number of women, most of them old maids, have issued a call for a convention, stating their object to be "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of men." We respectfully suggest to them that they are not going the right way to work. Why don't they get married?

Young man, are you waiting for some door to open into a broad and useful future? Don't wait. Select the door and pry it open, even though you get your fingers pinched.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

USELESS.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

Dreaming anywhere on earth to find
Sweetness save with bitterness combined.

Thinking confidence of man is gained
By betraying confidence obtained

Envying riches that your neighbor shares
Whilst you would not take his wealth and cares.

Letting precious years go idly round
Whilst the richest labor-fields abound.

Grumbling over adverse, cruel fate,
Lacking heart to labor and to wait.

Wasting present hours that flee so fast,
Grieving over misspent moments past.

Longing for that which beyond you lies,
Whilst that in your reach you do not prize.

Trusting that your sin shall bring no curse,
Since another mortal has done worse.

Thinking that yourself you glorify,
If another's faults you magnify.

Seeking greatest happiness in life,
By among your neighbors kindling strife.

Playing Christian in your Sunday talk,
Whilst you cheat men in your daily walk.

Vainly boasting of the golden store
Lucky wind has wafted to your door,

Which, upon some coming evil day,
Adverse wind may bear as quick away.

Looking with a hateful, haughty pride
On some humbler mortal at your side;

For, beneath a coat most soiled and torn,
Who knows but a manly heart is borne?

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—No. IV.

Swiftly the flying reapers sped over the undulating country, and the broad golden fields were shorn of their rich harvest, quickly by busy hands were the sheaves gathered together, merrily the great wagons creaked under their weighty burdens, and anon the garners of the land were filled to overflowing. Never before was there a more bounteous bestowal of the gifts of produce—never before was there a more prosperous season to secure these abundant stores.

Oh, ye who have thus been generously dealt with, consider that the Hand that has given unto you is broad, and free and unsparing of its blessings, and learn a lesson!

When the gladness in your hearts wells up into a tribute of thanksgiving, think that as our Father hath accompanied our labor with good gifts, perhaps it may be our duty, when it lies in our power, to give gladness to the hearts of our fellow-travelers in the journey of life, and not turn aside our best impulses and coldly say, "I have little for myself and none to spare."

Life in a country home is somewhat monotonous, but our young friends in the little Anson farm-house were too buoyant with the glad spirit of youth, and too much absorbed by the novelty of their new duties to feel that the days were long and tedious, or be preyed upon by that bane of fashionable idlers—*ennui*. Everything did not move in perfect harmony. There were rats in the cellar, and mice in the cupboards, and the cat caught the chickens, and the bread wouldn't rise, and Susan looked sour, and Jane scolded. Then again the clouds lifted, the atmosphere brightened, and there was sunshine.

Mary was the presiding genius of the establishment. I wish I could make you acquainted with her as we knew her. But even if I could paint a true picture it would be little like the living, breathing reality. She possessed the rare faculty of doing everything without *seeming* to do it. She made no bustle or splutter about anything, but what she set to do was speedily accomplished. Let her be in a topsy-turvy room half an hour and the dust fled, everything assumed its proper place, and order reigned throughout,—a kind of quiet, graceful order that never repelled—and meanwhile you would hardly know there was anything going on in the house, while if Jane had arranged the same room, all the windows would have gone up with a squeak, the doors opened with a slam, every chair been set down so as to make a noise, and there would have been a kind of general confusion of things, until finally it would have all come back to its original condition.

Out on the farm Robert's work of improvement went steadily ahead. Besides doing the necessary work of the season, a nice piece of new wall made its appearance in place of an old rickety fence. The barns were new-sided and shingled, the apple orchard grafted, the weeds trimmed out of the fence corners, and the place began to assume a more thrifty aspect even in this short time. And the neighbors, riding past, nodded their heads, and pointed their fingers that way,—some to praise his industry and calculation, others croaking that young farmers thought too much of looks, and did not keep steadily enough in view the almighty dollar.

On the little low porch over which ran a Virginia creeper, clinging its tendrils to the mossy shingles and swaying down its shining, fingered leaves in graceful clusters, the family group gathered together to spend the pleasantest of all hours—the summer twilight. Bert, extended at full length on the floor, played with a little frolicsome Maltese kitten, and the others laid away their sewing and their books and joined their voices in singing some sweet sad song. But their glad young hearts had never felt the keen, bitter edge of grief and suffering cut down into their depths, and though their singing floated clear and melodious out upon the summer air, yet they could never stir the pathos that inspired the author of the song.

Home, Aug. 1867. Erie.

WELL BORN PEOPLE.

Parents transmit their organization and character to their children. What father or mother is there who would not wish to leave his issue a great estate of human virtue,—in their bone and muscles, health, strength, longevity, beauty, and in their soul, wisdom, justice, benevolence, piety, rather than the opposite of all these? Everything must bear fruit after its kind, year after year. Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles. Men talk of good birth and blood. No man honors the well born more than I; but who are they? In America we say the sons and daughters of the rich; wealth is nobility; its children are well born. In Europe we are told they are the children of Lords and Kings. O foolish men! Of all the children of European royalty for eighty years there has not been born one who, in common life, would have won the smallest distinction.

Among the decent people of Europe, kings of all others, are the most ill-born. Where do the rich families of New England go in the third generation? Look over Boston and see whence come the noble talents, the great virtue, the poetry, the science, the eloquence, the literature, which adorn the land? They are not rocked in golden cradles. It is not royalty in Europe or wealth in America, which is father and mother to the great masterly talent which controls and urges on the great mass of the people with its mind and conscience, heart and soul. No! it is the children of wholesome industry, of intelligence, morality and religion, who are the well-born. Virtue is nobility; all else is but the paint men write its name with. Health, strength, beauty—still more, wisdom, integrity, philanthropy, religion—these are well-born, noble, yes, royal if you will, for they are the kingly virtues of humanity, and whoso has them, though he be cradled amongst cattle, he only is the best born of men. Who is there who would not covet that royalty for himself, and still more achieve it for his daughter and his son, that, when his bones are crumbling in some obscure churchyard, in his children the strong and flame-like flower of virtue may blossom fair and ripen its seed, and sow the green earth gladsomely withal?—*Parker.*

THE BEAUTY OF YOUTH.

How beautiful is youth,—early manhood, early womanhood, how wonderfully fair! What freshness of life, cleanness of blood, purity of breath! What hopes! There is nothing too much for the young man or maid to put into their dreams. No picture of ideal excellence of manhood or womanhood that I ever drew that seems too high or beautiful for these young hearts. What aspirations! How beautiful the instinctive affections with their purple prophesy of new homes, and generations yet to be.

The high instincts of reason, conscience, love, religion,—how beautiful and grand in the young heart. I love to see the pure eyes beaming with goodness and hope, to see the unconscious joy of such young souls, longing for the heaven we are to fashion here.

So have I seen in early May, among the New England hills, the morning springing in the sky, and gradually thinning off the stars that hedge about the cradle of the day; and all cool, and fresh, and lustrous came the morning light, and a few birds sang, prophets of many more; and ere the sun was fairly up you saw the pink buds of apple trees and scented the violets, and thought what a fresh and lordly day was coming up the eastern sky.—*Selected.*

FRIENDSHIP.

Life is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence. If I lived under the burning sun of the equator it would be a pleasure to me to think that there were human beings on the other side of the world who regarded and respected me; I could not and would not live if I were alone upon the earth and cut off from the remembrance of my fellow-creatures.

It is not that a man has occasion to fall back upon the kindness of his friends. Perhaps he may never experience the necessity of doing so; but we are governed by our imaginations, and they stand there as a solid bulwark against all the evils of life. Friendship should be formed with persons of all ages and conditions, and with both sexes. I have a friend who is a bookseller, to whom I have been very civil, and who would do anything to serve me; and I have two or three small friendships among persons in much humbler walks of life, who, I verily believe, do me a considerable kindness according to their means. I am for a frank explanation with friends in cases of affronts. They sometimes save a perishing friendship, and even place it upon a firmer basis than at first; but secret discontent must always end badly.—*Sidney Smith.*

How to Cure Calumny.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, he said, "Ah, then I must learn to sing better." Plato, being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said, "It is no matter; I shall live so that none will believe them." Hearing at another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said, "I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny.

Be not aggressive in your expressions of regard; a dog is never more troublesome than when he springs joyfully at his master's return.

Sabbath Reading.

TRUE PIETY.

To be the thing we seem,
To do the thing we deem
Enjoined by duty;
To walk in faith, not dream
Of questioning God's scheme
Of truth and beauty.

Casting self-love aside,
Discarding human pride
Our hearts to measure!
In humble hope to bide
Each change in fortune's tide,
At God's own pleasure.

To trust, although deceived;
Tell truth, tho' not believed;
Falsehood disdaining;
Patient of ills received;
To pardon when aggrieved;
Passion restraining,

With love no wrong can chill,
To save, unwearied still,
The weak from falling;
This is to do God's will
On earth, and to fulfil
Our heavenly calling.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JEWISH FIDELITY TO DUTY.

A gentleman being lately a passenger on one of the railroads of our State, was compelled to journey through the night. As daylight began to spread abroad he noticed, seated in front of him, two men, evidently foreigners, with the peculiar swarthy appearance of the Portuguese, to which nationality he immediately assigned them. But a little time elapsed ere each of the two drew from a small traveling sack beside him a long, leathern strap, covered with strange characters and terminating with a small block of wood similarly carved, which he proceeded to wind first about his wrists and arms, and so trailed over his shoulders that the strap passed up the back of his head and permitted the block to be brought directly upon his forehead. This arrangement consummated, he began earnestly to repeat, in a suppressed voice, with closed eyes, words of unknown import, but which were readily inferred to be his morning prayer. The exercise was continued for quite a length of time, but finally ceased; the strap was unwound and again deposited in its place, an easy posture assumed, and a long breath drawn, as of satisfaction at having faithfully discharged a duty, as he turned his eyes to see what passed outside the window.

Our traveler, having viewed the whole scene with emotions of surprise and curiosity, now ventured respectfully to address one of the pair, and in answer to his questions was told, "I am an Hebrew, and these were my morning devotions." The whole ceremony now was plain, and the *literal* fulfillment of the law of Moses apparent:—"Ye shall lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and *bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them to your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down and when thou risest up.* And thou shalt write them upon the door-posts of thine house and upon thy gates."

None could fail to respect the earnestness and fidelity with which these traveling Israelites, in a foreign land, among strangers, in a public conveyance, exposed to the gaze of the curious and unconcerned, maintained the duties of their faith and the practices which have come down to them from their fathers of the remotest periods. And to their fellow traveler, a believer in that Messiah whom these Hebrews reject, was conveyed a lesson which taught him to be as prompt, as unfailing and sincere in rendering homage and thanks to the Divine Being, who, at home or abroad, while traveling or at rest, equally protects and blesses the Hebrew and the Christian.

In further conversation our traveler repeated to the Hebrew the first verse of Genesis—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth"—and asked to hear pronounced the Hebrew name of Deity. "That is a sacred word, and I may not pronounce it all alone; I may read or speak it only with other words." What Christian, with his boasted superior light, and under the advanced gospel dispensation, will claim that *he* equally reverences the sacred name of Him who spake the universe into existence? Though we lament that these dispersed descendants of the Patriarchs refuse the prophet like unto Moses, whom their great Lawgiver foretold, and will not have him for their Saviour, yet let us acknowledge their distinguishing reverence and regard for the God of Jacob and His worship. Benj. W. Scobey.

Watkins, N. Y., August, 1867.

FACTS ABOUT SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There is said to be in the library of a Dunker in Pennsylvania, a printed manual of Sabbath school instruction, compiled by John Wener, in 1545. The Dunkers came to Pennsylvania in 1734, and settled in Montgomery county, and there John Weisz established a Sabbath school in 1735. Whether the schools established in Germany and Pennsylvania were the enterprises of individuals or associations does not appear. Robert Raikes, generally supposed to be the founder of Sabbath schools, opened one in London in 1780. Peter Thompson, a Quaker, established one in Philadelphia 1791. Samuel Slater, an Englishman, who built the first cotton factory in America, established one in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1795. In March of this same year, Mrs. Mary Lake, wife of Archibald Lake, an Englishman, established a Sabbath school in Campus Martins, Marietta, Ohio, and sustained it several years.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UP THE SAGUENAY—No. I.

BY GULIELMUM.

THE river scenery of America is not surpassed by any other in the world. A broad statement, but we think facts will substantiate it. Go through the whole catalogue of rivers, as you used to do in your school days, and those whose beauties are the most famous, and really the most fascinating, flow through some part of this American continent.

Where can be found another trio equal to the Hudson, the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay? Each has its distinctive features; each, alone considered, would satisfy as to the truth of my first assertion. Of the three, the Hudson is the best known. It is the most poetical, the most dreamy and classical. Along its shores for many miles Art has added its charms to those of Nature, and the sweep of silver waters is bordered with lovely villas, embowered in richly wooded recesses. No more beautiful reach of woodland and lawn, vale and hill, sloping field and cultivated garden, than the east bank, up as far as Tarrytown, can anywhere be found. Opposite, during a portion of the distance, the Palisades give a touch of wild picturesqueness to the scene. But there is nothing of grandeur along the river save at the Highlands. And there the beautiful detracts somewhat from the grand effect.

The St. Lawrence is the noblest stream; there is the most majesty in its flow. Bearing the waters of the great lakes out to sea—sweeping on in stately rhythm or in madly leaping rapids a distance of nearly eight hundred miles—it as well deserves the title of "Father of Waters" as does the Mississippi. It has a breadth of grandeur, if grandeur may be said to have breadth, which is not possessed by either of the others. Nor does it lack for beauty. It is the most varied of the trio, and the last to be wearied of. Its myriad channels among the Thousand Islands are beautiful as the mazes of the most tranquil dream. Lake St. Francis—its broad and placid reach of forty miles—is as serenely fair as any summer sea that ever glistened in the sunlight. Its Rapids have their own peculiar charm—a charm of almost terrible wildness; and its lower extent, lake-like in breadth, seems to bear upon its bosom the memories of all the beauty it has seen and been a part of.

The Saguenay is the most wonderful, and has the most remarkable scenery. Art lends nothing to it. Its beauties are wholly those of Nature. And where beauty ceases to fascinate, sublimity begins to awe the beholder. But though it is the most wonderful, it is the least known of the three. Flowing from Lake St. John—a body of water about forty miles in length, into which a number of large rivers flow, and of which it is the only outlet—about one hundred and twenty miles through the wildest and most barren portion of Northern Canada, and emptying into the St. Lawrence far down towards the ocean, it is remote from all the common avenues of travel, and is visited only as a specialty. A majority of tourists having seen the upper St. Lawrence, proceed from Quebec directly to the White Mountains, thereby leaving out one of the most delightful experiences which rambling affords. Very many, however, are coming to know that Quebec—the "Walled City"—is not the *ultima thule* in that direction for the pleasure seeker, and the number who go thence up the Saguenay is yearly on the increase.

During the three months of the summer a steamer makes semi-weekly trips from Quebec to the Saguenay, and return. The "Maguet" is a fine, staunch iron boat, of good size, and supplied with everything necessary to comfort and convenience. The two days and nights which the trip occupies can be spent pleasantly on board, and Captain FAIRGRIEVES—her commander—seems to delight in doing all in his power to enhance the enjoyment of those who sail with him.

A LOVELY DAY'S SAIL.

At seven o'clock of a beautiful morning we passed without the walls of Quebec, through St. John's Gate, and adown the steep descent leading to the Lower Town. There, at the wharf, lay the "Maguet," and going on board we were soon steaming the St. Lawrence. Throughout the long summer day we glided down the broad-reaching river. The frowning Citadel, perched on the rocky cliff, and the bright tin roofs of the quaint old city, receded behind us; and away before gleamed the ever-widening belt of silver. Montmorenci's airy curtain of whitest lace, fringed with glistening pearls, hung over the giddy precipice at our left, as it has hung, bleaching there, for ages. Viewed in the shimmering sunlight of the early morning, as we floated by, the lovely waterfall appeared more lovely than ever. I pen-sketched Montmorenci last year, for RURAL readers. Since then I have visited it again, and have found it bewitching as ever.

Just opposite Montmorenci—about nine miles below Quebec—the Isle of Orleans commences, dividing the St. Lawrence into two channels. It is twenty miles in length, and contains much good, arable land, which is quite productive. The little farms of the *habitans*, with their neatly kept cottages, present an aspect of thrift, scattered, as they are, along much of its extent. Below Orleans the river grows more broad, and the adjacent country more rugged and unimproved. There are other islands, but they are mainly without inhabitants, and rather sterile in appearance. The farther down we proceed, the more marked is this sterility. If the fir tree did not light up the landscape with its attractive green, the barrenness would be almost without relief.

The steamer makes it first landing at Murray's Bay, ninety miles from Quebec. Here the width of the river is probably ten miles, and the left-hand shore rises up in bold headlands of considerable height. From the landing only one building can be seen, and this is in the foreground of a picture made up of barren rocky landscape, and a bald, dreary looking bluff. A bit of a village lies around the point, on the curve of the bay. The place is somewhat frequented, as a summer resort, but it is rather too dreary to possess many attractions.

Below Murray's the river widens out more rapidly than before, until at the next landing, thirty-five miles farther on, its width is twenty-two miles. The intervening distance is a noble expanse of water, affording scope enough to operate a goodly-sized storm in. Sometimes they are favored with such there, and then the voyagers get a touch of rough

"Life on the ocean wave."

For the water is as salt, after getting twenty miles below Quebec, as the sea itself. But only a slight breeze rippled the surface on that wonderfully clear afternoon which, in our memory, is set like a brilliant amethyst, amid the circlet of perfect summer days. We sat upon the forward deck hour after hour, breathing the pure air so full of invigorating life—looking away over the shining ripples to the bluffs lining the water's edge, which were set out boldly in relief against the blue sky; or now and then watching, with the curiosity of inland voyagers, the sportive white porpoises that showed their glistening sides here and there on all sides of us. These are abundant on this portion of the river, and grow to a large size, not unfrequently attaining a length of eighteen or twenty feet. Catching them is one of the amusements peculiar to the section. BARNUM'S famous "white whales," which were roasted before their time, when his Museum burned, were specimens of the same, and were caught just below Murray's Bay, and taken up the river on the "Magnet."

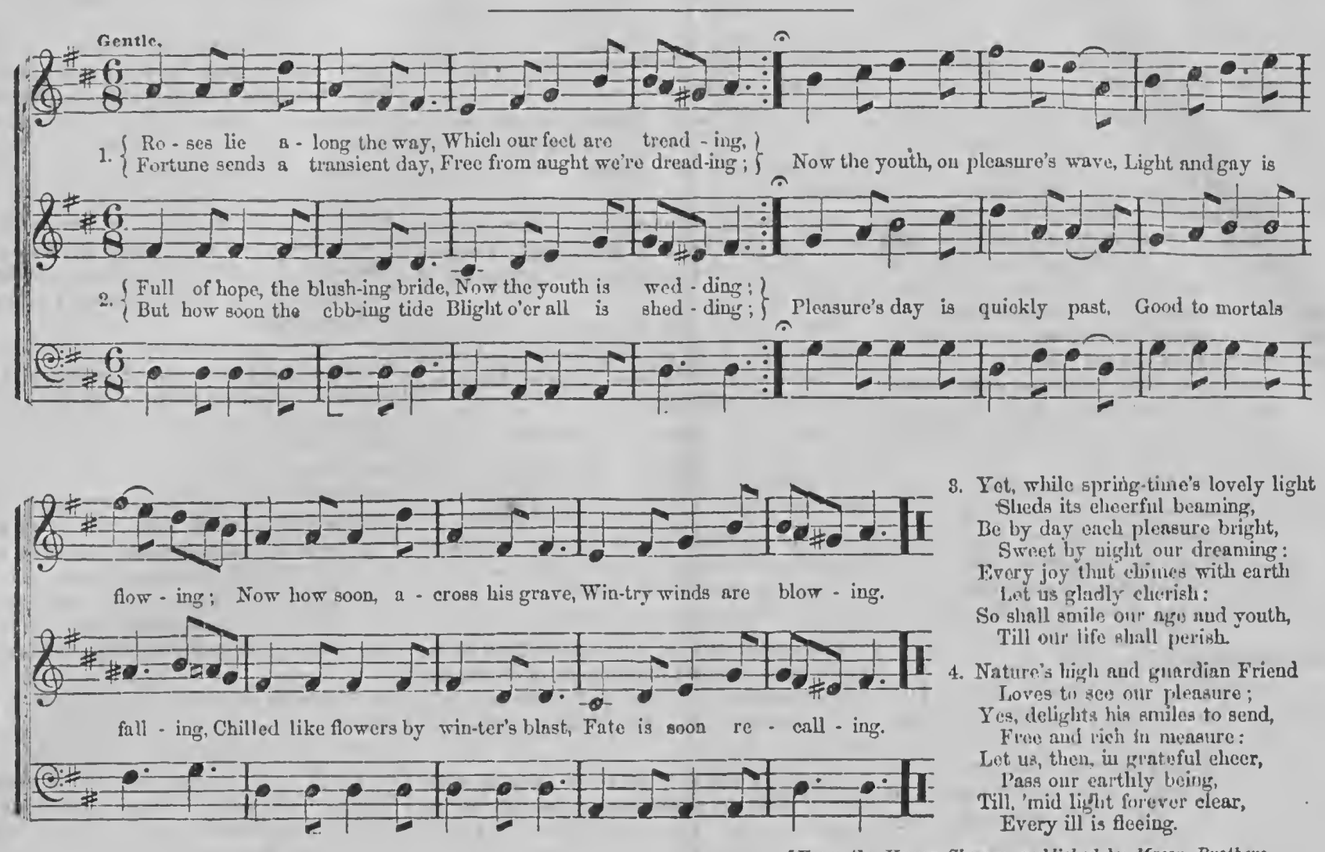
Rivere du Loup, the next landing, on the right hand shore, is a little town numbering two or three thousand inhabitants, and looking very Frenchy. It stands upon the upland, about three miles from the long wharf to which our boat makes fast, and presents a curious appearance. Cocouna, six miles distant from the landing, is celebrated throughout Lower Canada as a watering place. It is to Montreal and Quebec people what Newport is to dwellers in New York and Boston, rather ranking Tadousac as a fashionable resort. There is a liquidness about the name,—it ought to be a very pretty watering place.

From Rivere du Loup we steamed across the river, a little diagonally, twenty-four miles, to Tadousac Bay, a beautiful little haven situate at the confluence of the famed Saguenay with the St. Lawrence. It was six P. M. when we reached this point, and landed at the wharf. Here our steamer would lie to until midnight, before proceeding up the river whose beauties we were to see on our downward voyage, next day. Therefore we had ample opportunity to go ashore, and look about the rival of Cocouna—Tadousac—the most curious, the most quaint, to me the most unlooked for, and really the most fascinating little watering place that ever I saw. Who would dream of such a charming locality so far up in the Canadian wilderness?

NIAGARA BY MOONLIGHT.—People going to Niagara Falls should time their visits so as to be there when the moon is full. A more romantically beautiful sight there is not in the world, perhaps. At night, too, everything but the water is hushed and still. The mills are not in operation; the quiet is not disturbed by the noise of hackmen or their carriage wheels; and last, but not least, you can stand and enjoy the awful magnificence of GOD'S wonder, and take in, as it were, the poetry of the picture without being elbowed and pestered by the hucksters and peddlers, who, in mid-day, follow you everywhere, importuning you to purchase their knick-knacks and so-called "curiosities."

SANTIAGO, Chili, has a principal street, 350 feet wide, with a mountain stream running through in two brooks. The street is adorned with statues, made comfortable by seats, and boasts the modern improvement of a railway.

ROSES LIE ALONG THE WAY.



3. Yet, while spring-time's lovely light
Sheds its cheerful beaming,
Be by day each pleasure bright,
Sweet by night our dreaming:
Every joy that chimes with earth
Let us gladly cherish:
So shall smile our age and youth,
Till our life shall perish.

4. Nature's high and guardian Friend
Loves to see our pleasure;
Yes, delights his smiles to send,
Free and rich in measure:
Let us, then, in grateful cheer,
Pass our earthly being,
Till, 'mid light forever clear,
Every ill is fleeing.

[*From the Young Shawm, published by Mason Brothers.*

Various Topics.

DOG DAYS.

THE mercury stands almost at 90° in the shade beside our desk; how high it *would* go in the sun one can guess. Once we saw a man try the heat by seating himself in a sandbank, thermometer in hand, and sweating patiently in the blazing sunshine until he cried out "its up to 128°." He wasn't any kin to us, and we shant try it. Probably the mercury would go up as high as the length of the tube would allow. JACK DOWNING in one of his famous letters, telling of a cold time, said "it would have been colder if there had been room in the tube for the mercury to go down lower;" and its a poor rule that wont work both ways.

Learned men, after studying Ethnology, Archæology, Psychology, &c., and History also, have decided that greatness, especially intellectual, culminates in the temperate zones, and is rare in the tropics. We agree with them, without any study; for the torrid zone has emigrated for today, and is right here, making mental greatness impossible. How *can* one be learned, or profound, or intuitive, or philosophical in a furnace? By-and-by, when dog days are over, and cool breezes come, and the air gets full of electricity and oxygen, something full of power and genius may appear in about this same part of the RURAL, but don't look for it now. We mention this to save trouble and disappointment. To be sure a good deal of work of any kind can be done even in dog days, by just *putting in* with firm purpose to keep all moving. That's the way we have to do in this working world, and it's a blessed privilege to have will and strength for these daily labors; but it's only a dead pull, and a little lag with the best, when we are in the Desert of Sahara, or Hindoston, or the heated *pampas* of Brazil,—and if we are not exactly there, the burning air of those arid regions has reached us and closed all in, as by a wall of fire.

Are not all the *literati* away in some cool sequestered shades? On Lake George, or breathing the pure air and floating on the chrystal waters of Lake Superior, or on the noble St. Lawrence, or in the welcome shade of granite rocks six hundred feet high along the wonderful Saguenay, or inhaling the sharp air, salt as sea spray, and tumbling about like "mermen bold" in gold spectacles, in the surf at Newport or Nahant, will you find these "knights of the quill," we were going to say—but being strictly truthful must substitute, scribblers with the steel or gold pen. And all the grave College Professors, too, are in such places—all the heavy artillery of the learned world, who discharge "words of ponderous length and thundering sound" at their pupils and at the general public, with as much noise and confusion as though they were "Paixhans," and "Armstrongs," and 120 pound rifled guns. (In some cases, good reader, let us confidentially inform you, the result of both iron and wordy missiles is noise and nothing more.)

But we hold on, and pull through until cool weather comes, right at our post, for an editor must be tough and persistent. As for literature and learning is not a RURAL editor a walking encyclopædia? Roots, herbs, grains, cattle, science, art, classic lore, polite life and behavior, history, from the days of which the question was asked,

"When ADAM delved and EVE span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

down to Sadowa, and the Paris Exposition, and the medals there given to American reapers, all these he must know of. So be patient, until the west wind is sharp, and the white frost sparkles, and the chestnut burrs open, and the corn is yellow, and the said encyclopædia shall reveal its riches, and meanwhile, even in the heated summer, there shall be something.

Strange as it may be, there is one realm of life intensely active to-day. In old times—when New Haven drove a brisk trade with Jamaica in horse flesh, sugar, rum, and molasses, sending out horses to grind in the cane mills, (before mules were invented probably) and bringing back the useful commodities above named—sailors used to follow the track of the offal thrown overboard and reach port without use of compass, and called those marine regions "the horse latitudes." We are in the horse latitude; a great "agricultural hoss trot," as Josh BILLINGS calls these affairs, is going on at the Fair Grounds, and where the horses are there will the *humans* gather together in multitudes. It's worth seeing, but we cant describe it, for the effort would be dangerous.

BURNS began one of his effusions by honestly saying he knew not what it was to be.

"Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon,"

said the bard.

When he finished he knew what it was, but we don't know what or which this is, or where it belongs. Lucky thought! It's *various* enough, and so we put it in the "various topics" department. One serious, fact to close with: *its hot—mercury at 90°.*

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—The origin of the portrait for the Goddess of Liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank-note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of Gen. Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When Gen. Washington saw them he was displeased. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head called it the Goddess of Liberty. If future artists will bear this in mind, they will always take Mrs. Washington's portrait for their guide when wishing to produce the goddess.

A PLEASANT SCENE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—A short time ago the employés of the Public Ledger establishment, Philadelphia, waited upon the proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, and presented him a memorial setting forth the high estimation in which he was held by the donors, and expressing heartfelt thanks for his innumerable kindnesses toward them during a period of 25 or 30 years. The document was signed by the foreman of each of the eleven departments into which the establishment is divided. Many of the employés have been connected with the establishment from 20 to 25 years and most of them have been connected with it for several years,—all long enough to appreciate the kindness of Mr. Childs, as they state.

NIGHT WORKERS.—New York never sleeps, it is said, and there is much truth in the remark. Nine hundred thousand of its population sleep o' nights, but the other one hundred thousand, about one-tenth of the population, must be hard at work. So that while nine hundred thousand are pushing through the cares and business of life by day, one hundred thousand are equally active by night. So there is one continued rush, stir and bustle; no cessation; one continued scene of activities. What a strange, curious picture does New York life present! It is humanity in active motion, and that all the time.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says:—"Spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound should be bathed constantly with it, and three or four doses taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness." The gentleman who left this recipe with the Intelligencer vouches for its efficacy. It is simple, to say the least.

A LARGE number of monks and priests in Italy have taken advantage of the privileges conferred upon them by the new law for civil marriages, and have rushed into wedlock with unexpected alacrity. Even the nuns have caught the infection, and the matrimonial mania threatens to complete the abolition of the convents begun by the civil law. Human nature will stick out, even in nuns and priests, despite all laws and vows.

Reading for the Young.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

"How many pounds does the baby weigh—
Baby, who came but a month ago?
How many pounds from the crowning curl
To the rosy point of the restless toe?"

Grandfather ties the 'kerchief's knot,
Tenderly guides the swinging weight,
And carefully over his glasses peers
To read the record, "only eight."

Softly the echo goes around:
The father laughs at the tiny girl;
The fair young mother sings the words,
While grandmother smooths the golden curl.

And stooping above the precious thing,
Nestles a kiss within a prayer,
Murmuring softly, "little one,
Grandfather did not weigh you fair."

Nobody weighed the baby's smile,
Or the love that came with the helpless one;
Nobody weighed the threads of care
From which a woman's life is spun.

No index tells the mighty worth
Of a little baby's quiet breath—
A soft, unceasing metronome,
Patient and faithful until death.

Nobody weighed the baby's soul,
For here on earth no weights there be
That could avail; God only knows
Its value in eternity.

Only eight pounds to hold a soul
That seeks no angel's silver wing,
But shrines it in this human guise,
Within so frail and small a thing!

Oh! mother, laugh your merry note;
Be gay and glad, but don't forget
From baby's eyes looks out a soul
That claims a home in Eden yet.

[*Boston Evening Gazette.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SPEAK KINDLY.

MUCH of the unhappiness in this world arises from giving utterance to hasty, unkind words. Many a sorrowful hour and sleepless night have been spent brooding o'er some harsh or angry word, which has dropped from the lips, in a moment of unguarded passion. How much pain we would save ourselves and others, if we would guard all our ways and actions. Kind words, spoken in the right time and place, do more to heal the wounded spirit than all the gold which this world can give. They cost nothing while they enrich the heart and scatter sunshine all around, winning many true and faithful friends.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A smile, perhaps a tear,
"Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere."

How indelibly does a little act of kindness, performed at the right moment, impress itself upon the mind.

Many years ago a little child stopped to admire the flowers in a beautiful garden. It was an orphan, and already had felt the hard and bitter pangs of an orphans' lot. The owner of the garden noticed the child and spoke kindly to him.

"Do you love flowers?" said he.

"O, yes. We used to have beautiful flowers in our garden."

The man gathered some and handed them to the boy, saying as he did so, "here is a nice little bunch for you." The child took the flowers in a manner that plainly told his gratitude. It was an act of spontaneous kindness, and scarcely thought of again. Years went by, and through toil and poverty the child grew to manhood. It is said from ordeals like this sometimes come our best men. So it proved in the case of this orphan. We now find him respected and beloved by all who know him. Through all these years he has never forgotten the man who so long ago spoke that kind word. When he again met him it was not in the beautiful garden, cultivating the fragrant flowers, but in the cold and dismal abode of poverty. Then his was the hand stretched forth to help the white haired old man in his hour of need. Thus the little act of kindness was doubly repaid, bringing to our mind the words of the beautiful hymn, "Kind words can never die."

Empire, Wis., July, 1867. JEANNIE.

AN ELEPHANT STORY.

A GENTLEMAN who had been for many years a resident in India had a very fine elephant of noble size, which we will call Indra. It was under the care of two keepers, named Selim and Saadi, who alternately took care of it. During the month that it was under the care of Selim, the younger keeper, Indra had plenty of food and was kindly treated. On the other hand, Saadi, the other keeper was a drinking man, and spent the money allowed for Indra's food in arrack and bang, a spirit extracted, I believe, from hemp. The elephant was of course neglected during the month that he was under the charge of Saadi.

One day both the keepers happened to be upon his back when he was taken to the river; before he left the water he suddenly turned up his trunk, and passing Selim, who was seated nearest to his ears, he seized Saadi round the waist, and plunging the wretched man into the river, held him under the water till he was drowned. Selim trembled, for he thought he also should be a victim to the animal's anger, but Indra knew who had been kind to him, and quietly suffered himself to be led home apparently satisfied with the vengeance he had taken.

This account shows how sensible to kindness is the poor half-reasoning elephant.

USUALLY, the worst of men have most of all outward things, and the best of men have least of earth, though most of heaven.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

AT the close of the Surratt trial Judge Fisher ordered Mr. Bradley's name (one of Surratt's legal defenders) struck from the list of attorneys, and much excitement followed, some of the lawyers denying Fisher's right to do so, even if Bradley's conduct in Court—want of respect—made him amenable. A fight was feared, and friends of each gathered round. Bradley handed a paper to Judge Fisher in the street car which was supposed to be a challenge, but he says it was not, but a proposal for amicable settlement.

Gold in the U. S. Treasury the 15th, $88,777,000; gold certificates, $20,195,000; amount of currency, $67,281,000.

Secretary Stanton has left his office by written order of the President, to which he replied, denying the President's right of removal, and saying he yielded under protest to superior force. Gen. Grant is made Secretary for the time, until some one is chosen. He wrote a note to Mr. Stanton informing him of the fact, and saying that he believed Stanton had discharged his duties well and faithfully. Mr. Stanton and wife have gone to Boston to spend a few weeks with Hon. Mr. Hooper.

It is said the District Commanders South will not be removed, except possibly Sheridan.

Efforts are making for the removal of Judge Advocate-General Holt.

The World says the President has decided to remove Judge Holt from the Bureau of Military Justice; also, that General Thomas is soon to supersede General Sheridan.

Southern Items.

GEN. POPE has removed the civil officers of Macon county, Ga., from Judge down.

New Orleans registration returns for the State are—whites, 44,732; blacks, 82,907. Fourteen deaths from yellow fever in a week, in N. Orleans.

The cotton worm is destructive in Texas, and on the coast of Louisiana.

Hon. J. S. Pendleton of Culpepper county, Va., has been arrested, charged with perjury in having registered.

A brig which brought a load of Coolies to New Orleans has been libeled, and the captain and men in charge fined $1,000 each.

A meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the the United States Army was held in Richmond, Va., the 13th, to call a State Convention in September. There are 1,100 in Richmond who were lately in the United States service.

The cotton crop is favorable in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Damage by caterpillars less than was feared. Wheat and corn crop large, and starvation relieved.

At a pic-nick near Vicksburg last week eight persons died after eating of the refreshments furnished, and as many more are not expected to survive. The food was poisoned, but by whom is not known.

Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gen. Grant on reconstruction affairs in his Department, advising the expatriation of B. H. Hill and all the prominent men whose views coincide with those enunciated by him in his recent communications to the public.

Western Items.

THE next Kentucky Legislature will be: Senate—Democrats, 25; Radicals, 9; third party, 4. House—Democrats, 85; Radicals, 11; third party, 4.

Trains now run from St. Louis to St. Joseph, the guage of the North Missouri Railroad being changed from 5 feet 2 inches to 4 feet 8 inches. The change, over 170 miles of road was made in three days!

The political canvass in San Francisco and the State is very warm—Union, Independent and Democratic candidates in the field.

John J. Edwards, teller in a St. Louis bank, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the institution of $18,000, by allowing a gold broker to overdraw his account for speculative purposes in which Edwards is supposed to be interested.

Gen. Halleck has attached, by order, Alaska to the military district of California—Sitka to be the headquarters. Company F, Ninth Infantry, will be assigned to garrison duty there.

The Annual Fenian Pic-nic in the vicinity of Chicago, held on the 16th, is reported to have been a turbulent affair. Several bloody fights are reported and sundry arrests made.

Gen. McCall and a Mr. Edgar of the Commissioners' Department, Fort Harker, Kansas, had a collision resulting in a challenge to a duel. Col. Crane, commanding there, put them both in the guard house to cool off.

Storm in the South.

A HEAVY rain storm commenced in the Gulf States on the 15th inst., doing considerable damage to the railroads. Proceeding northward it culminated in a deluge in the region of Washington and Baltimore—suspending travel northward for some time. A train from New York fell through a culvert 14 miles from Baltimore, damaging several cars and injuring seriously the express and mail agents. No one killed. No rain storm of equal copiousness has occurred in that region for the last ten years.

The lower sections of Baltimore were flooded, and families extricated from their cellars with difficulty by means of boats. Three lives are reported lost.

The damage to mills and manufacturing establishments is quite severe. The rain was equally copious and destructive in the regions of Washington, Richmond, and, in fact, all that section of country. The bridges, over the smaller streams, have been generally swept away.

Indian Affairs.

TROUBLES are still serious beyond Fort Hays; all the men have recently been driven from the railroad.

Near Fort Kearney a hard fight occurred between some 30 whites and over 200 Indians, in which over 60 Indians were killed, but they stampeded the cattle of the whites.

The Indians lately run a freight train off the track beyond Omaha, and burned it, killing several of the men in charge.

White men, deserters, are with them in these fights. They say their annuities are not paid fairly. Traders also furnish them with arms and ammunition.

It is reported from Omaha that 200 Pawnee scouts encountered 500 Sioux in the neighborhood of Plum Creek, and whipped them after a battle of six hours. United States troops have been sent to re-inforce the Pawnees.

From New York.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL ABNER C. NEWCOMBE, New York, has been held to answer a charge of obstructing the ends of justice by receiving money from counterfeiters and conniving at their escape.

Generals Beauregard and Magruder visited the Stock Exchange, New York, on the 16th, on the invitation of a member. They were coldly received, and hissed on leaving.

The N. Y. Herald states that the investigation into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank of that city discloses a defalcation of $95,000. The affair is likely to be settled.

Foreign Intelligence.

ANOTHER Japanese port—Tamarga—is open to foreign commerce.

A fire broke out the 14th, in the famous Dankirche, or ancient Frankfort Cathedral, built in 1425, and of great size and beauty. All the decorations were destroyed, and the building must be taken down. It was the pride of Germany.

The Sultan, on his return home, in an address to the Grand Vizier, said that, as the result of his observations in Western Europe, he proposed to submit measures of reform and progress for the benefit of the Turks.

The British Reform Bill, after the House of Lords had receded from their amendments, and agreed with the Commons, passed both Houses the 14th; it is assented to by the Queen, and is now the law of the land.

Garibaldi is at Scienna, renewing his preparations for the movement on Rome, which was to have taken place last month.

The Garibaldians are reported as about to move on Viterba.

There were 3,333 deaths by cholera in Sicily during the week ending July 24th.

A water spout burst in the village of Palazzo, Italy, destroying 30 buildings. Fourteen persons were killed.

The Empress Carlotta is in better spirits, and her mental condition is slightly improved. She knows that Maximilian is dead, but fancies he died from fever.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., a shower passed over the North-western section of Rochester and the adjoining town of Greece. At Deep Hollow, within the city limits, the barn of John Mason was struck by lightning but not seriously injured. It also struck the large barn on the premises of George J. Whitney, on the Charlotte road, about three miles from the city, which was entirely consumed, together with 550 bushels of white wheat, 40 tons of hay, and four valuable horses with a lot of farming implements. Loss about $7,000. The wife of Mr. Jones, superintendent of the farm, was prostrated and rendered insensible, but subsequently was restored to consciousness.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.—Experiments made by Drs. Ringer and Rickards on men and animals go to show that the temperature of the body falls nearly as fast after the use of alcohol in doses sufficient to produce intoxication, as after death itself. The facility with which drunkards freeze to death is explained by this fact.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Bonner of the Ledger, pays $50,000 for the horse Dexter, who is to fill his racing engagements until October, and then go into Bonner's stable in New York, never to race again for money.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The managers of twenty knitting factories met here to-day and resolved to run only a part of their machinery for ninety days from Sept. 1, the market for knit goods being overstocked.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

N. T. JACKSON, Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., recently shot an eagle which measured six feet and eleven inches across the wings from tip to tip.

WORK in the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusets, is reduced. Some three hundred of the employes are now being discharged.

THE State Prison at Auburn contains at present nine hundred and eighty-eight convicts, among whom are forty who are senteneed to remain during life.

THE Mexican press is advocating a general amnesty, but all are sure that punishment would be meted out to Marquez, Lacunza, Lares and several other leaders.

THE Commencement Exercises of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., were highly successful and satisfactory to the large audience, and showed good scholarship and thought.

IN the township of San Gabriel, California, 700,000 grape vines are growing this season, and it is also estimated that 25,000 acres of just as good land is lying waste in the same township.

THE corner stone of the Union School House at Fredonia, was laid the 8th inst., in presence of a great concourse of people, with addresses, Masonic ceremonies, &c. The building and grounds will cost $100,000.

HON. CHARLES I. WALKER of Detroit, formerly of Brattleboro, has been appointed by the Governor of Michigan, Judge for the First Judicial Circuit of that State, in place of Judge Witherell, deceased.

AT Victoria, Australia, lately, a new tariff, somewhat protective, has been adopted whereat the London commercial press are somewhat annoyed, fearing it will prejudice English trade, and that they may make less money from the colonists.

IN a report on the canals to the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Hatch says they carry about 8,000,000 tons yearly, as much as all the railroads, at half the cost. The revenue from the canals has been $22,000,000 in ten years, of which $20,000,000, was from the West.

SEVERAL "bricks" of Montana gold have recently been received in St. Louis. Among them there is one valued at $9,600; two "bricks," one weighing 452, and the other 453 ounces, valued respectively at $7,769.47, and the latter $7,775.43—each containing $83.100th of pure gold.

DURING one month the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in New York, have procured twenty-five convictions and fines against parties acting cruelly to animals. The fines range from 25 cents to $25 and imprisonment. The total amount of fines for the month amounted to $257.50.

A JAPANESE newspaper has been started at Yokohama, edited by the Rev. M. Buckworth Bailey, entitled the "*Bankok Shin Bun Shi*," (All Countries News Reading Paper.) This is the first paper ever published in Japan, and promises to be a great success; the Japanese community being very curious to obtain foreign information.

A. CANE, who has visited the Paris Exposition, writes the Democrat that Rochester only had Prof. Clum's Aelloscope or "Storm Viewer," Lambs's Knitting Machine, Webster's Plans for Parks, Booth's Steel-Capped Rail, and Judson's Graduating Governor for Steam Engines on exhibition, and thinks we might have done more, especially in horticultural matters.

A ST. LOUIS correspondent of the Chicago Republican confirms the report of the discovery of valuable tin mines in Missouri. Thus far fourteen kinds of ore have been found. The tin region extends over an area of from twenty to twenty-five miles. In this region the ore frequently crops out of the hillsides, and is never far from the surface, where it occurs at all.

"MALAKOFF" writes from Paris to the New York Times:—"Quite a stir has been made here lately about the Great Union Pacific Railroad, by the lectures on the subject delivered at the Geographical Society, at the the lecture-room of the Great Exhibition, and at the Society of Engineers, by Col. Heine, late of the United States Army, now at the Consular Office at Paris."

THE Society of Friends recently held their Yearly Meeting in London, England. Their membership numbers 6,474 males and 7,312 females; total, 13,786. Besides these, they reckon 3,582 persons who habitually attend their meetings, but are not members of the Society. It was stated that the standard of education among them now occupies a higher position than it did, since the number of "College-bred Friends" was larger than at any other period in their history.

NEW ARTICLE FOR FUEL.—Within thirty miles of New York, in New Jersey, recently discoveries have been made of a combustible material little known in our country, but long in use in Europe, under the name of lignite, or brown coal. Lignite is about half the weight of anthracite coal, burns with a strong quick flame, and is especially useful for generating steam and for smelting purposes. The deposits in question are very extensive. The fuel has been analyzed and tested with the best results, and is about being introduced into use. At about half the cost of anthracite, it can be mined and sold with profit.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERALS.—We learn by telegraph as we go to press, that the President has sent an order to General Grant assigning General Sheridan to the command of the Department of Missouri, General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and Gen. Thomas to that now held by Sheridam—the Department of the Gulf.

ONE GENERATION.—Thirty-two years ago, when Douglas left his Green Mountain home for Illinois, his great rival, Lincoln, was keeping post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war; Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee, Jeff. Davis, a lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing Indians. Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor, Breckenridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Catalline, at a Kentucky college, Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati, Sumner was entering the Boston bar, Grant was a school-boy in his teens, and Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coast of Brazil.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.—The only institution in a republic which verges upon the monarchial, is that of an editor. If there were but a single newspaper, this would become a tyranny, and society would be at the mercy of one man, clothed with an impalpable, irresponsible, imperious power, which came with every day of life, assuming to tear down and build up, to honor or dishonor, to reward and punish. The multiplication of newspapers avoids this. If one editor commits a wrong, there are twenty who will see that justice is done.—*Tribune.*

☞ AMONG the many awards of First Prize Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, *two* only were given to manufacturers of Organs. The recipients were Messrs. *Mechlin & Schut*, of France and Belgium, for large organs, who also received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and Messrs. *Alexandre & Son*, of Paris, for the best reed organs.

The harmoniums or "Alexandre organs" of the latter house, have had a world-wide notoriety for many years, but they have never obtained popularity in the United States on account of their loud and reedy quality of tone, yet the internal mechanism is very fine and durable, and has been greatly commended by all who have inspected these instruments.

Competent and disinterested judges who are well informed in relation to the merits of reed organs manufactured in Europe as well as in this country, and who have carefully examined the AMERICAN ORGANS, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, have pronounced them unexcelled even by the "Alexandre Organ," in the beauty and perfection of the internal workmanship, while in the quality of tone, whether soft, smooth or powerful, in variety of combination or delicate expressive effects, they have been adjudged far superior, though they were not on exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

We learn that the new Masonic Temple is to be furnished with *two* of these unrivaled instruments, which are now in process of construction. —*Boston Journal.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, August 20, 1867.

THE money market is without material change. Money is a drug in New York, and is likely to be very abundant and rates of interest low, for some time to come. There is a moderate movement of currency to the West, but not sufficient to have any sensible effect on the market. Secretary McCulloch has given notice that the time for the conversion of the Aug. 7-30's is extended to Sept. 15.

SMALL COIN.—There is an unfortunate mixture of sizes and quality in the present bronze, copper and nickel coins. We never saw any person who approved the arrangement of these coins, and we trust Congress will revise the coinage business and introduce a better system. The metal cent last authorized is composed of 95 ℔ cent. of copper and 5 ℔ cent. of tin and zinc, with a standard weight of 48 grains. The two-cent piece has the same composition and weighs 96 grains. The three cent piece is made up of copper and nickel "not exceeding 25 per cent. of the latter as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint," with a standard weight of 30 grains. And the five-cent piece has the same composition as the last, with a weight of 77 16-100ths grains. The arrangement of sizes and value is altogether incongruous. The small coin should be of uniform composition; each higher denomination should be more valuable intrinsically, than the one below, allowing a uniform decreasing ratio in weight, so that the series could be easily distinguished and kept in mind. These pieces might have been creditable to the taste of the people at some remote period—just when, we don't know—but they are not in good taste now. We have not heard of any citizen of this country being proud to exhibit them as specimens of taste and convenience, at the Paris Exposition.

WOOL.—The price of wool still tends downward. There have been very few sales in this locality for the past week, sellers and buyers both being indisposed to operate. Prices at the east are low and drooping. The receipts continue large, and manufacturers are purchasing to considerable extent; they are rather anticipating their wants, and laying in stock ahead. The sales in Boston, last week, were 1,500,000 lbs., at a range of 29@62c for fleece. Among the sales reported were 60,000 lbs. fine Ohio and Michigan at 47@52c, and 32,000 lbs. unwashed Western at 30c. The demand for some descriptions of woolen goods is rather increasing.

WHEAT.—Prices remain about the same as last week.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't.	$15,50@16,00	Apples, green,	$0,60@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	13,50@13,50	Do, dried, ℔ lb.	5@ 7c
Do. extra State,	9,50@11,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ℔ bu	0,75@ 1,00
Wheat, red	2,10@ 2,10	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,25@ 2,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley,	1,10@ 1,12	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 9
Beans,	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@62½c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,00@3,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	9,00@10,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ℔ tun.	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do, small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	20@ 22c	Do. stove	6,00@6,00
Do. packed	20@ 22	Do. chestnut	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do, soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 15	Do. char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13@ 13¼	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do, rough	12@ 14	Wool, ℔ lb.	35@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9¾@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do, rough	5@ 6¼	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	20@ 20	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@25c
Hay ℔ ton	$10,00@16,00	Candles, box	12½@13¼
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Aug. 13—Ashes, pots, $9,00@9,25; pearls, $10,50@10,50. Cotton, 28@28½c. Flour, sales at $6,50@15,00. Wheat, $2,00@2,75. Rye, $1,41@1,51. Barley, $1,6@1,05. Corn, $1,07@1,16. Oats, 81@92c. Pork, new mess, $23,12@23,25; old do. $22,75@23,75; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $23,00@23,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@46,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $39,00@40,00. Pork hams, 14½@16½c. Shoulders, 10¾@11¾c. Lard, 12@12¾c. Butter, 11@32c. Cheese, 7@13¾c. Hops, 30@85c.

Albany, Aug. 17—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00; rye flour, $8,50@8,50; corn meal, 2,20@2,30 ℔ 100. Wheat, $2,25@2,35. Rye, $1,50@1,50. Corn, $1,10@1,11; Oats, 82@84c. Barley, $1,28. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 12@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Aug 17—Flour, sales at $10 00@12,50; Wheat $1,96@2,35; Corn, $1,01@1,03; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $22,50@23,50; Lard, 13@13½c; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ℔ bbl.

Chicago, Aug. 17—Flour, $9,00@10,50; Wheat, $1,81@1,90; Corn, 92@97 cents; Oats, 57@58c; Rye, $1,05@1,11; Barley, 55c@$0,75. Pork, mess, $23,25@23,50; Lard, 12¾@12½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,15; Wheat, spring, $1,30@1,45; fall, $1,52@1,53; Oats, 50@50c; Barley, 55@58c; Peas, 66@68c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@29c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Aug. 14.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@16½; Cows and Calves, $40@110; Veal Calves, 8@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,67@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@7¾c; light and medium, 7@7¼c.

Albany, Aug. 16.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¾@9¾c. Milch Cows, $35@100. Sheep, common to good, 4¾@8c; Hogs, 7¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Aug. 14—Beeves, sales at 7½@14cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $160@300 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $60@100; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 5@6c; extra, 6½@6¾c; in lots, $2,50@4,12 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 9@10c. Fat hogs, 8@8¾c.

Chicago, Aug. 17—Beeves range at from $6,90@7,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $4,00@4,87; Hogs, $6,25@6,87.

Toronto, Aug. 16—Beef, 1st class, $7,00@7,00; 2d, $6@6,25; Inferior, $5@5,50. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $2@2,75. Calves, $5,00@8 each.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Wool, market is steady with a fair demand. Sales 360,000 lbs. at 40@62c. for domestic fleece; 31c for unwashed; 50c for tubbed; 54@57c for combings; 37@48c for pulled; 58c for scoured; 17@30c for surry; 21@31c for Texas; 30@31c for California; 30c for Mexican, and 32@41c for Cape.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 58@65c; fine, 56@57c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 12@48c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 52@55c; fine, 50@52; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 40@45c. Other Western—Fine, 50@52c; medium, 36@49c; common, 40@43c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@48c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@30c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 16—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do, 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ⅜ do, 37@40c; ⅜ to ½ do, 40@42c; ½ to full do, 42@45c ℔ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE, Rochester, N. Y.—Year, 40 weeks; begins Sept. 4th, 1867; Board $180. Tuition, in English, from $24 to $60.
LUCILIA TRACY, Principal.

SEEDLINGS AND HEDGE PLANTS—ALL One Year Old—150,000 Plum, 150,000 Cherry, 30,000 Apple, 40,000 Honey Locust, 20,000 Hawthorn.
918-2t FOORD & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—A Cure at Last—The worst cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, are being cured daily by a new discovery. For full particulars address, with stamp, H. A. DAVIS, Albany, N. Y.

SILVER PHEASANT FOWLS—I WILL send to any address, after Oct. 1st, by express, (upon receipt of money sent at my risk by mail,) at the following prices, $5 ℔ pair, or one cock and two pullets, $6.
Address GEO. M. CURTIS, Box 272, Rochester, N. Y.

THE STENCIL BUSINESS PAYS VERY large profits and requires very little capital. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock furnished by
M. J. METCALF & SON,
918-2t No. 101 Union, St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—Both local and traveling, male and female, steady employment the year round. Business new and desirable. No capital required. For particulars address G. KING CHAPMAN & CO., 371 Broadway, New York.

DR. ORDWAY'S LAST SONG,—"O'er GRAVES OF THE LOVED ONES PLANT BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS."—May be used as a Song, or Song and Chorus. Embellished with an appropriate Lithograph title. This new composition of Dr. Ordway's is universally admired and is meeting with a most extraordinary sale. Price 50 cents. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST THING YET.—TRAPPERS look to your interest. Full printed instructions given for Baiting and Trapping all animals from a bear down, with directions for setting and keeping the trap in order. The greatest secret in trapping, with recipes for tanning fur skins and glove leather; all sent free to any address on receipt of $1. Fifteen years experience has proved the infallibility of both arts. Warranted or the money refunded. Orders promptly attended to at all times. Address J. W. CAMPFIELD, Shelby, Ohio.

STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL!
FREE OF POSTAGE.
Dr. Nicaise, $1 each; $10 per Dozen!
Wilson's Albany, Hooker, Triomphe de Gand, Russell's Prolific, Agriculturist, $3 ℔ 100; Golden Queen, Golden Seeded, Jucunda, $3 ℔ 100. Now ready for delivery. Send your orders, large or small, cheaper by the thousand.
MARK D. WILLSON,
918-3t No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE MERINO RAM "CASHIER"—Will serve ewes the ensuing season at $20 each. Cashier by Hammond's Green Mountain, by Gold Drop, etc.; dam of Cashier (bred by Edwin Hammond & Son,) by Paymaster, by Little Wrinkly, etc.; g. d. by Sweepstakes, g. g. d. by Long Wool, etc. Parties can send ewes by express quite cheaply now on account of opposition. We receive them here, and return them to the office after served, charges following. No charge for pasture or feed for the four weeks ensuing their arrival. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, N. Y., on Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. 918-4teo

SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS!
500,000 Plum Seedlings, 1 year old, very fine.
150,000 Pear " 1 year old, very fine.
200,000 Cherry " 1 year old, extra size.
50,000 Apple " 1 year old, extra size.
30,000 Quince Stocks. Grape Vines, Raspberry and Strawberries, of leading sorts; Asparagus, 1 and 2 years old. I offer the above stock at very low rates, quality considered. Nurserymen are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of Seedlings, which I believe cannot be excelled, if equaled, in this country. Correspondence solicited; Price List free. Address
JOHN MURPHY, Ag't, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS—I have been to great expense the present summer in purchasing and publishing a new list of Recipes and methods for Trapping and Hunting all kinds of fur animals. The most of them were obtained of an old Indian in the northern part of Minnesota, at an enormous expense. The balance were obtained of different trappers throughout the West, and are perfectly reliable. They are published in book form, and explain the whole thing so that any boy can understand it. The trapping season is nearly at hand and all should secure a copy at once. The Recipes are warranted genuine. Copies will be mailed, postage paid, to any person on receipt of 50 cts. All orders promptly filled. Address F. A. ELLS, Charlotte, Michigan.

List of New Advertisements.

New Strawberries—W S Carpenter.
Hunters and Trappers—F A Ellis.
Seedlings—John Murphy.
The Merino Ram "Cashier"—Baker & Harrigan.
Strawberries by Mail—Mark D Willson.
The Best Thing Yet—J W Campfield.
Agents Wanted—Dr L H Holmes.
Dr Ordway's Last Song—Oliver Ditson & Co.
One Chance in a Million—Geo M Danforth & Co.
Silver Pheasant Fowls—Geo M Curtis.
Agents Wanted Everywhere—G King Chapman & Co.
The Stencil Business Pays—M J Metcalf & Co.
Worthy of Attention—Lister Brothers.
No Cure, No Pay—H A Davis.
Seedlings and Hedge Plants—Foord & Co.
Tracy Female Institute—Lucilia Tracy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Extractor.

The News Condenser.

— 20,000 Swiss women work on watches.

— 144,136 emigrants landed at New York in June and July.

— War rumors between France and Prussia still continue.

— The crops of the entire world are larger than ever before.

— Emerson opens the "Fraternity Leetures" at Boston this fall.

— Detroit is to have a $150,000 opera house to seat 2,000 persons.

— The wheat crop will average six bushels to each person this year.

— Juarez has entered the city of Mexico and issued his proclamation.

— The corner stone of a Normal School was laid at Fredonia the 8th

— The authorities of Dayton, Ohio, fine organ grinders $2 a day.

— The Cincinnati post-office paid expenses and $212,000 last year.

— 41,762,000 feet of lumber was sent from Muskegan, Mich., in June.

— The Louisiana cotton crop will be small on account of the worms.

— 113 fires in N. Y. city during the month of July, with loss of $327,010.

— In Saginaw, Mich., and vicinity highway robbers are numerous and bold.

— Cincinnati has street cars going to the top of Mt. Auburn in the suburbs.

— 39,055 foreign letters sent and 90,729 received at New York in one week.

— 250 workmen have been discharged from the armory at Springfield lately.

— Philadelphia boasts of nearly a hundred thousand mechanics and operatives.

— The Fenian Capt. Moriarty has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

— A $350,000 Inebriate Asylum is to be erected on Ward's Island, near New York.

— A railroad to Midland 25 miles northwest of Saginaw, is to be ready this season.

— The mother of Cassius M. Clay died lately in Madison Co., Ky., Aged 90 years.

— Highway robberies in the vicinity of Union Hill, N. J., are of constant occurrence.

— The Collinsville (Ct.) Ax Co. have 18 workmen who have been employed 25 years.

— Corn in Kansas loses twenty per cent by grasshoppers and floods, but will be good.

— A Tahiti (Sandwich Islands) cotton plantation will yield $150,000 worth this season.

— One of the claims against the bankrupt estate of Sir Morton Peto amounts to 23,000,000.

— The new Union School House at Jamestown cost $70,000, and is for a free public school.

— Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to Paris, receives $50,000 a year, and $40,000 outfit.

— Gail Hamilton says the worst thing about Minnesota is that it is 1500 miles from Boston.

— A gardener near Montgomery, Ala., sold $3,300 worth of cabbages from an acre last year.

— Ten thousand persons are reported to have died of the plague in Mauritus during one month.

— A meeting is being planned to take place between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria.

— There are thirty savings banks in New Hampshire, with deposits amounting to $11,011,900.

Special Notices.

WILLIS' STUMP EXTRACTOR.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN GORDON OF DOVER, DELAWARE.

MR. WILLIS—*Dear Sir:*—Having seen numerous notices of your Stump Extractor, I wish to state to you what I have recently done with it in New Jersey and Delaware. I commenced about the 1st of April, at Moorestown, N. J., pulling stumps for Edward Harris, Esq. I worked in all 6½ days; clearing in that time a ten acre lot, which was thickly set with hickory and white oak stumps of the largest size. Mr. Harris was highly gratified with the operation of the machine. I came to Dover May 26, and have worked some seven days in all—pulling down trees for Mr. E. Lincoln. I have averaged upwards of an acre per day of heavy timbered land. Those who have witnessed our operations here can hardly find words to express their astonishment at the wonderful power of this Machine. JOHN GORDON.

YOUNG MEN WANTED!

THE UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the LARGEST. Offices are secured to graduates by WRITTEN CONTRACT. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—On receipt of 50 Cents I will send full instructions for manufacturing and retailing an article in daily use in every family. The greatest discovery of the age—staple as flour—$10 from $1. Male or female agents who are willing to work can make from $5 to $7 per day. *No Humbug.* Address Dr. L. H. HOLMES, Box 1,663, Detroit, Mich.

ONE CHANCE IN A MILLION.—AGENTS Wanted, male and female, to introduce a patented article that every farmer and housekeeper will buy at 500 per cent. profit. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address GEORGE M. DANFORTH & CO., Inventor's Exchange, 512 Broadway, New York.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,

Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS, 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY!
CHARLES DOWNING.

This New Seedling was raised by L. S. Downer of Kentucky, and is justly entitled to bear the name of the first Pomologist in America. This new seedling is mammoth in size, wonderfully productive, and of exquisite flavor. The plant is more vigorous than any other variety, leaves very large and standing a foot high. This remarkable berry is far in advance of any other kind known, new or old, and every one should have it in their garden. It is entered for the great Greeley Prize, two years is required before award is made. The committee, consisting of Charles Downing, J. J. Thomas, Thos. Meehan, Prof. Thurber and John Ellis, examined this variety on the 24th of June, 1867, and all agreed that it was far ahead of any other berry offered for the prize. Chas. Downing, one of the Committee, says:

"Downer's new Seedling is certainly a very promising sort, and from what I have seen this season, think it will prove an acquisition, and for vigor, productiveness, size and quality, combined, think it superior to any new sort. The naming it Charles Downing prevents me from saying much about it."—*Chas. Downing.*

Mr. Downing has fruited this variety one or two years. We propose sending out plants after the 1st Sept., in rotation, as ordered, at the following rates:—3 plants, $2; 6 plants, $3; 12 plants, $5; 100, $25; 500, $85; 1,000, $150. Also, the following valuable

New Strawberries.

PRESIDENT.—A new Seedling of very large size, productive and firm.

HARRISON.—A chance Seedling, raised in Westchester Co., fruit very large, quite equal to the Hovey in size and quality, productive and firm.

MARKET.—A Seedling from Illinois, of large size, wonderfully productive, and very early. Several days before the New Jersey Scarlet.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—A Seedling raised by Mr. Plattmen of Erie, Pa., monstrous in size, productive, and of extra quality. These 4 splendid varieties, $2 dozen, each, or the collection, 1 dozen each, $5.

PERPETUAL PINE.—I have imported this remarkable berry, at a large expense. It is described by Mr. Gloede, the originator, as follows:—"The kind I have the good luck to offer is a real, perpetual, large-fruited strawberry, of the pine class, which, during three years culture, not only bore an abundant crop in spring, but continued flowering and fruiting till late in the Autumn." Plants $1 each; 6 for $3; 12 for $5

The following new Seedlings have been well tested in different parts of the country and strongly recommended.

PHILADELPHIA, very early, Starr, Stinger, Great Eastern, Hubbard Seedling, very fine, Fenner Seedling, Durand Seedling, and Ella, one of earliest to ripen, and very fine. Plants $1 per dozen for each variety, or the eight varieties, $5.

ROMEYN SEEDLING.—This new Seedling is better than the Wilson, quite as firm and productive, and continues fruiting until August. 5 for $1; 20 for $3; 50 for $5; 100 for $10; 1,000 for $75.

RIPPOWAM, has proved this season to be the king of strawberries, monstrous in size, firm, exquisite flavor, and very productive; 12 plants, $1; 100, $3; 1,000, $25.

The Philadelphia promises to be very valuable for its great productiveness, and ripening its fruit 10 days ahead of all others; the berries are large and fine. A large stock of Romeyn Seedling; this is a splendid market berry. Address W. S. CARPENTER, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address 917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S
SEEDLING STRAWBERRY
"NICANOR."

Having Fruited it for six years, we pronounce it a decided acquisition to the list of Market Strawberries. Plant very hardy and vigorous, surpassing in quantity of fruit, and hardiness of vine, any other variety we have ever tested. It commences to ripen a few days before the Early Scarlet, and continues on up to the latest, thus making it profitable at both ends of the season. Fruit from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, very regular and uniform in size, roundish conical, bright scarlet, and more firm and not so acid as the Wilson. Plants will be ready for delivery about the 15th of Sept., at $5 per dozen.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, 917-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. We offer the following

Select List of Strawberry Plants,

which will be ready to send out by September 1st:

Alpine, Red and White,	Longworth Prolific,
Agriculturist,	Russell's Seedling,
Buffalo Seedling,	Triomphe de Gand,
Early Scarlet,	Wilson's Albany,

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ALSO,

A large collection of New and Foreign varieties including

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At $1 per dozen. And a limited quantity of

"DR. NICAISE,"

THE LARGEST STRAWBERRY KNOWN,

AT $6 PER DOZEN.

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SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 18 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,800, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,800. Apply to 917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

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UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

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Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
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Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

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N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third **beside the Express charges,** by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations.* We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

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From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered **from a Christian Standpoint.**

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Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

A NEW GRAPE.—SALEM.—The Subscriber now offers for sale for the first time the above grape, No. 53 of his hybrids, named SALEM, from the place of its origin.

This grape has been withheld from sale or exhibition for various reasons, until a stock of plants could be obtained. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape; being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and highly-flavored fruit.

This grape is a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for sale. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

The undersigned now offers for sale this Autumn, the above valuable Vine, in quantity, one and two year old plants, suitable for vineyard purposes. The demand for it will be large, and those wishing to secure them would do well to send in their orders early. Price List and engraving will be sent in August, on application to

J. L. WARING, Sole Proprietor "SALEM" Vine, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DR. NICAISE
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We are now ready to deliver fine grown plants of this

Celebrated European Strawberry.

The fruit is of enormous size, berries having been picked this season (from plants set last Sept.,) that measured 6½ inches in circumference and weighing from 1¾ to 1⅞ ounces. It is early, of a bright red color, very glossy, flesh white and of the first quality. In Europe it is considered one of their finest varieties. On account of the limited number in the market and the great demand for them, it would be well for those who wish them to *order early.* Price by mail, postage free, $1 ₱ plant; $10 ₱ dozen; $75 ₱ 100. Address GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 917-4t

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The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

IT DON'T SCRATCH YOU! OR TEAR YOUR CLOTHES!

Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, early and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it. Circulars giving origin, description, prices, testimonials, &c., will be ready in September. JOSEPH SINTON, Angola, Erie Co., N. Y.

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HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

I also make two sizes of superior

PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

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A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—AS I am near four-score years of age, I offer my Homestead for sale, containing about 106 acres. It lays on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, 3 miles from Geneva, and one of the best roads in the country. The farm is so well known I give no description. Those wishing such a farm will come and view it. JOHN JOHNSTON,
July 9, 1867. near Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Mon- roe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or 895-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

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Do not now require the endorsement of Societies or Fairs—they are

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These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

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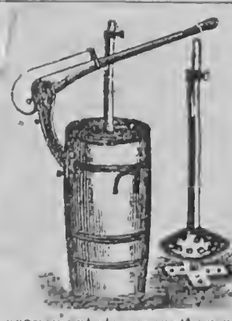

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This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the larges quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (⅔ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (⅓ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-6 bbl.,) $8.

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Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

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☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING Co. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G Co., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

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A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
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BROTHERHOOD.

BY M. H. COBB.

THERE is an untold weight of bliss
In hating little, loving much,
Until the heart that throbs amiss
Shall thrill at sorrow's every touch.
We love too little here below—
We know too little of each other;
But in the prime,
Of a coming time,
Each man shall be to each a brother.

Ambition, envy, greed and pride,
The soul of man too much consume;
Too few seek out life's darker side,
With love its darkness to illume.
Too few are great in doing good,
As guides and helps to one another,
Few gaze away,
To the coming day,
When each shall be to each a brother.

We do not hear the angel feet
That fall beside us in life's path,
Nor do we feel the hearts that beat
So near to ours. Existence hath
So much to share with greedy self,
We grow oblivious to each other;
And thus delay
The coming day
When each shall be to each a brother.

Kind words bear hearing, Christ-like deeds
Are prayers embodied forth to view;
O speak! and heal the heart that bleeds!
Act! and the earth may bloom anew!
If Earth hath *lost* one Eden-time,
Through love it yet may *win* another,
When man shall be
Unselfish, free,
And each shall be to each a brother.

The Story Teller.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BY MISS THACKERAY,
AUTHOR OF "THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF," ETC.

PART II.

V.

[Continued from page 268, last number.]

Guy merely told the servants to pick it all up, and put down the things he was carrying, and walked straight across the room to the two frightened people at the far end of the table. Poor fellow! After shaking hands with old Barly and giving Belle an abrupt little nod, all he could find to say was,—

"I hope you came of your own free will, Miss Barly?" and as he spoke he gave a shy scowl and eyed her all over.

"Yes," Belle answered, blinking her soft eyes to see him more clearly.

"Then I am very much obliged to you," said Guy.

This was such an astonishingly civil answer that Belinda's courage rose.

Poor Belinda's heart failed her again when Griffiths, still in an agony of shyness, then turned to her father, and in his roughest voice, said,

"You leave early in the morning, but I hope we shall keep your daughter for a very long time."

Poor fellow! he meant no harm, and only intended this by way of conversation. Belle in her secret heart said to herself that he was a cruel brute; and poor Guy, having made this impression, broken a dozen wine-glasses, and gone through untold struggles of shyness, now wished them both good-night.

"Good-night, Mr. Barly; good-night, Miss Belle," said he. Something in his voice caused Belle to relent a little.

"Good-night, Mr. Griffiths," said the girl, standing up, a slight, graceful figure, simple and nymph-like, amidst all this pomp of circumstance. As Griffiths shuffled out of the room he saw her still; all night he saw her in his dreams. That bright, winsome young creature, dressed in white soft folds, with all the gorgeous gildings and draperies, and the lights burning, and the pictures and gold cups glimmering round about her. They were his, and as many more of them as he chose; the inanimate, costly, sickening pomps and possessions; but a pure spirit like that, to be a bright, living companion for him? Ah, no! that was not to be,—not for him, not for such as him. Guy, for the first time in his life, as he went down stairs next morning, stopped and looked at himself attentively in the great glass on the staircase. He saw a great, loutish, round-backed fellow, with a shaggy head and brown glittering eyes, and little strong white teeth, like a dog's; he gave an uncouth sudden caper of rage and regret at his own appearance. "To think that happiness, and life itself, and love eternal depend upon tailors and hair-oil," groaned poor Guy, as he went down to his room to write letters.

Mrs. Griffiths had not seen Belle the night before; she was always nervously averse to seeing strangers, but she had sent for me that evening, and as I was leaving she asked me to go down and speak to Miss Barly before I went. Belinda was already in her room, but I ventured to knock at the door. She came to meet me with a bright puzzled face, and all her pretty hair falling loose about her neck. She had no notion who I was, but begged me to come in. When I had explained things a little, she pulled out a chair for me to sit down.

"This house seems to me so mysterious, and unlike anything else I have ever known," said she, "that I'm very grateful to any one who will tell me what I'm to do here,—please sit down a little while."

I told her that she would have to write notes, add up bills, to read to Mrs. Griffiths, and to come to me whenever she wanted any help or comfort. "You were quite right to come," said I. "They are excellent people. Guy is the kindest, best fellow in the whole world, and I have long heard of you, Miss Barly, and I'm sure such a good daughter as you have been will be rewarded some day."

Belle looked puzzled, grateful, a little proud, and very charming. She told me afterwards that it had been a great comfort to her father to hear of my little visit to her, and that she had succeeded in getting him away without any very painful scene.

Poor Belle! I wonder how many tears she shed that day after her father was gone? While she was waiting to be let in to Mrs. Griffiths she amused herself by wandering about the house, dropping a little tear here and there as she went along, and trying to think that it amused her to see so many yards of damask and stair-carpeting, all exactly alike, so many acres of chintz of the same pattern.

"Mr. Griffiths desired me to say that this tower room was to be made ready for you to sit in, ma'am," said the respectful butler, meeting her and opening a door. "It has not been used before." And he gave her the key, to which a label was affixed, with "MISS BARLY'S ROOM," written upon it, in the housekeeper's scrawling handwriting.

Belle gave a little shriek of admiration. It was a square room, with four windows, overlooking the gardens, the distant park, and the broad cheerful road which ran past the house. An ivy screen had been trained over one of the windows, roses were clustering in garlands round the deep still casements. There was an Indian carpet, and pretty silk curtains, and comfortable chintz chairs and sofas, upon which beautiful birds were flying and lilies wreathing. There was an old-fashioned looking piano, too, and a great book-case, filled with books and music. "They certainly treat me in the most magnificent way," thought Belle, sinking down upon the sofa in the window which overlooked the rose garden, and inhaling a delicious breath of fragrant air. "They can't mean to be very unkind." Belle, who was a little curious, it must be confessed, looked at everything, made secret notes in her mind, read the titles of books, examined the china, discovered a balcony to her turret. There was a little writing-table, too, with paper and pens and ink of various colors, which especially pleased her. A glass cup of cut roses had been placed upon it, and two dear little green books, in one of which some one had left a paper-cutter.

The first was a book of fairy tales, from which I hope the good fairy editress will forgive me for stealing a sentence or two.

The other little green book was called the *Golden Treasury;* and when Belle took it up, it opened where the paper-cutter had been left, at the seventh page, and some one had scored the sonnet there. Belle read it, and somehow, as she read, the tears in her eyes started afresh.

"Being your slave, what should I do but tend
Upon the hours and times of your desire?"

it began. "To ——" had been scrawled underneath; and then the letter following the "To" erased. Belle blinked her eyes over it, but could make nothing out. A little further on she found another scoring,—

"O, my love's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June?
O, my love's like the melody,
That's sweetly played in tune!"

and this was signed with a G.

"Love! That is not for me; but I wish I had a slave," thought poor Belle, hanging her head over the book as it lay open in her lap, "and that he was clever enough to tell me what my father is doing at this minute." She could imagine it for herself, alas! without any magic interference. She could see the dreary little cottage, her poor old father wearily returning alone. She nearly broke down at the thought, but some one knocked at the door at that instant, and she forced herself to be calm as one of the servants came in with a telegram. Belinda tore open her telegram in some alarm and trembling terror of bad news from home; and then smiled a sweet loving smile of relief. The telegram came from Guy. It was dated from his office. "Your father desires me to send word that he is safe home. He sends his love. I have been to D. on business, and traveled down with him."

Belinda could not help saying to herself that Mr. Griffiths was very kind to have thought of her. His kindness gave her courage to meet his mother.

It was not very much that she had to do; but whatever it was she accomplished well and thoroughly, as was her way. Whatever the girl put her hand to she put her whole heart to at the same time. Her energy, sweetness, and good spirits cheered the sick woman and did her infinite good. Mrs. Griffiths took a great fancy to her, and liked to have Belle about her. Belle lunched with her the first day. She had better dine down below, Mrs. Griffiths said; and when dinner-time came the girl dressed herself, smoothed her yellow curls, and went shyly down the great staircase into the dining-room. It must be confessed that she glanced a little curiously at the table, wondering whether she was to dine alone or in company. This problem was soon solved; a side door burst open, and Guy made his appearance, looking shy and ashamed of it as he came up and shook hands with her.

"Miss Belinda," said he, "will you allow me to dine with you?"

"You must do as you like," said Belinda, quickly starting back.

"Not at all," said Mr. Griffiths. "It is entirely as you shall decide. If you don't like my company, you need only say so. I shall not be offended. Well, shall we dine together?"

"O, certainly," laughed Belinda, confused in her turn.

So the two sat down to dine together. For the first time in his life Guy thought the great room light enough and bright and comfortable. The gold and silver plate didn't seem to crush him, or the draperies to suffocate, nor the great columns ready to fall upon him. There was Belinda picking her grapes and playing with the sugar-plums. He could hardly believe it possible. His poor old heart gave great wistful thumps (if such a thing is possible) at the sound of her voice. She had lost much of her shyness, and they were talking of anything that came into their heads. She had been telling him about Myrtle Cottage, and the spiders there, and looking up, laughing, she was surprised to see him staring at her very sadly and kindly. He turned away abruptly, and began to help himself to all sorts of things out of the silver dishes.

"It's very good of you," Guy said, looking away, "to come and brighten this dismal house, and to stay with a poor suffering woman, and a great uncouth fellow like myself."

"But you are both very kind," said Belinda, simply. "I shall never forget—"

"Kind!" cried Guy, roughly. "I behaved like a brute to you and your father yesterday. I am not used to ladies' society. I am stupid, and shy, and awkward."

"If you were very stupid," said Belle, smiling, "you would not have said that, Mr. Griffiths. Stupid people always think themselves charming."

When Guy said good-night immediately after dinner, as usual, he sighed again, and looked at her with such kind and melancholy eyes that Belle felt an odd affection and compassion for him. "I never should have thought it possible to like him so much," thought the girl, as she slowly went along the passage to Mrs. Griffiths' door.

It was an odd life this young creature led in the great silent stifling house, with uncouth Guy for her playfellow, the sick woman's complaints and fancies for her duty in life. The silence of it all, its very comfort and splendidness, oppressed Belinda more at times than a simpler and more busy life. But the garden was an endless pleasure and refreshment, and she used to stroll about, skim over the terraces and walks, smell the roses, feed the birds and the goldfishes. Sometimes I have stood at my window watching the active figure flitting by, in and out under the trellis, fifteen times round the pond, thirty-two times along the terrace walk. Belle was obliged to set herself tasks, or she would have got tired sometimes of wandering about by herself. All this time she never thought of Guy except as a curious sort of companion; any thought of sentiment had never once occurred to her.

VI.

ONE day that Belle had been in the garden longer than usual, she remembered a note for Mrs. Griffiths that she had forgotten to write, and springing up the steps into the hall, on the way, with some roses in her apron, she suddenly ran up against Guy, who had come home earlier than usual. The girl stood blushing and looking more charming than ever. The young fellow stood quite still too, looking with such expressive and admiring glances that Belinda blushed deeper still, and made haste to escape to her room. Presently the gong sounded, and there was no help for it, and she had to go down again. Guy was in the dining-room, as polite and as shy as usual, and Belinda gradually forgot the passing impression. The butler put the dessert on the table and left them, and when she had finished her fruit Belinda got up to say good-by. As she was leaving the room she heard Guy's footsteps following. She stopped short. He came up to her. He looked very pale, and said suddenly in a quick, husky voice, "Belle, will you marry me?" Poor Belinda opened her gray eyes full in his face. She could hardly believe she had heard aright. She was startled, taken aback, but she followed her impulse of the moment, and answered gravely, "No, Guy."

He wasn't angry or surprised. He had known it all along, poor fellow, and expected nothing else. He only sighed, looked at her once again, and then went away out of the room.

Poor Belle, she stood there where he had left her,—the lights burnt, the great table glittered, the curtains waved. It was like a strange dream. She clasped her hands together, and then suddenly ran and fled away up to her own room,—frightened, utterly puzzled, bewildered, not knowing what to do or to whom to speak. It was a comfort to be summoned as usual to read to Mrs. Griffiths. She longed to pour out her story to the poor lady, but she dreaded agitating her. She read as she was bid. Once she stopped short, but her mistress impatiently motioned her to go on. She obeyed, stumbling and tumbling over the words before her, until there came a knock at the door, and, contrary to his custom, Guy entered the room. He looked very pale, poor fellow, and sad and subdued. "I wanted to see you, Miss Belinda," he said aloud, "and tell you that I hope this will make no difference, and that you will remain with us as if nothing had happened. You warned me, mama, but I could not help myself. It's my own fault. Good-night. That is all I had to say."

Belle turned wistfully to Mrs. Griffiths. The thin hand was impatiently twisting the coverlet. "Of course,—who would have anything to say to him? Foolish fellow," she muttered in her indistinct way. "Go on, Miss Barly."

"O, but tell me first, ought I remain here?" Belle asked, imploringly.

"Certainly, unless you are unhappy with us," the sick woman answered, peevishly. Mrs. Griffiths never made any other allusion to what had happened. I think the truth was that she did not care very much for anything outside the doors of her sick-room. Perhaps she thought her son had been over hasty, and that in time Belinda might change her mind. To people lying on their last sick-beds, the terrors, anxieties, longings of life, seem very curious and strange. They seem to forget that they were once anxious, hopeful, eager, themselves, as they lie gazing at the awful veil which will so soon be withdrawn from before their fading eyes.

A sort of constraint came between Guy and Belinda at first, but it wore away by degrees. He often alluded to his proposal, but in so hopeless and gentle a way that she could not be angry, still she was disquieted and unhappy. She felt that it was a false and awkward position. She could not bear to see him looking ill and sad, as he did at times, with great black rings under his dark eyes. It was worse still when she saw him brighten up with happiness at some chance word she let fall now and then,—speaking of home, as he did, or of the roses next year. He must not mistake her. She could not bear to pain him by hard words, and yet sometimes she felt it her duty to speak them. One day she met him in the street, on her way back to the house. The roll of the passing carriage wheels gave Guy confidence, and, walking by her side, he began to say, "Now I never know what delightful surprise may not be waiting for me at every street corner. Ah, Miss Belle, my whole life might be one long dream of wonder and happiness, if....." "Don't speak like this ever again; I shall go away," said Belle, interrupting, and crossing the road, in her agitation, under the very noses of two omnibus horses. "I wish I could like you enough to marry you. I shall always love you enough to be your friend; please don't talk anything else." Belle said this in a bright, brisk, imploring, decided way, and hoped to have put an end to the matter. That day she came to me and told her little story. There were almost as many reasons for her staying as for her leaving, the poor child thought. I could not advise her to go, for the assistance that she was able to send home was very valuable. (Guy laughed and utterly refused to accept a sixpence of her salary.) Mrs. Griffiths evidently wanted her; Guy, poor fellow, would have given all he had to keep her, as we all knew too well.

Circumstance orders events sometimes, when people themselves, with all their powers and knowledge of good and of evil, are but passive instruments in the hands of fate. News came that Mr. Barly was ill, and little Belinda, with an anxious face, and a note in her trembling hand, came into Mrs. Griffiths' room one day to say she must go to him directly. "Your father is ill," wrote Anna. "Circumstances demand your immediate return to him." Guy happened to be present, and when Belle left the room he followed her out into the passage.

"You are going?" he said.

"I don't know what Anna means by circumstances, but papa is ill, and wants me," said Belinda, almost crying.

"And I want you," said Guy; "but that don't matter, of course. Go,—go, since you wish it."

—[Concluded next week.

GALILEO'S INSTRUMENTS.

THE museum called *La Specola*, in Florence, possesses a most precious and interesting collection of scientific relics, namely, the instruments which served for the experiments of Galileo and for those of the *Academy del Cimento;* they are preserved in that portion the museum which is known as the Tribune of Galileo. The greater portion of these instruments are composed of extremely thin transparent glass, and they are said to be perfect marvels of the glass-blower's art. The whole of these have been carefully photographed, and it is said that these interesting reproductions of the instruments, which served for the famous experiments of Pisa, will be shown at the Exposition in Paris. It is hardly possible to imagine a more attractive series of pictures than these will present to the scientific world."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 32 letters.
My 2, 19, 13, 25, 23, 14, 10 is a girl's name.
My 1, 18, 8, 10 is an animal.
My 4, 11, 6, 22 is a farming utensil.
My 16, 31, 29 is a very useful plant.
My 17, 8, 23 is a man's name.
My 15, 27, 20, 8 is a wild animal.
My 12, 7, 24, 28 is to cleanse cloth.
My 26, 5, 17, 21, 13 is a fierce animal.
My 9, 32, 27 is to beg, to entreat.
My 30 is sometimes a vowel.
My whole is a proverb.

Ironton, Wis. T. E. M.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Eskap ont aslhyhr—mehu fo race
Vreye mhuna rehta etum arbe;
Gennho fo hdswaeo deyurl lypa
Dauonr het revy mtnism awy.
Yb hyt sdlchohdlo ishugng astre,
Yb yht iegrf ni feart ayesr,
Yb eth unsgahi huto ostd wnok,
Dad ton ot 'soelnher owe."

Clarendon, N. Y. EDDIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROBLEM.

A MAN has $100 with which he desires to purchase just 100 animals. He buys cows at $10 per head; sheep at $3, and hogs at 50 cents. How many of each can he buy for the hundred dollars and have just 100 animals. J. M. F.

Penfield, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

READ see, I thee.
Up may am with
And you in 'tis
Down as love, and

Lonisville, Ky. WILLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 916.

Answer to Illustrated Enigma:—Honesty is the best policy.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.

Answer to Anagram:

Let those who love the spring-time
Rejoice in early flowers;
Let those who love the summer
Enjoy her curtained bowers,
Her roses and her woodbines,
Her songsters full of glee,
But the golden tints of autumn
Have a matchless charm for me.

Answer to Decapitations:—Hand, Swine, Bat, Ditch, Core.

Answer to Question:—29½ inches per second.

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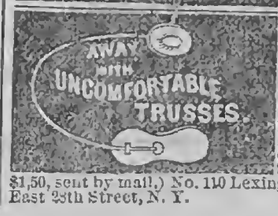

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

TIME OF SOWING WHEAT.

IF the question is presented to the farmer whether he shall sow his wheat very early in the season on soil hastily and imperfectly prepared, or wait until a later period and expend more labor in the preparation of the seed bed, let him decide in favor of late sowing and thorough preparation. Under most circumstances early sowing is of no advantage, and often it is highly injurious. The supposed benefit to be derived from it is a large fall growth, and strong rooted plants which can endure the winter. But it is not always the largest growth of top in the wheat plant in the fall which makes the best root. Early sown wheat may have its growth, by means of warm, wet weather, thrown largely to the top and less to the root, than is desirable, and in this case will not come through the winter as well as that sown later, when the cool weather is favorable to root growth and healthy development of leaf. We do not advise late sowing on poorly prepared ground, and that which is too much impoverished. Sow early on such soil if you must sow it in poor condition. But it is preferable to defer the seeding a week or two, and, in the meantime, till and manure the land. A top dressing of manure or straw, after the sowing, is worth more for winter protection than a large development of the plant leaf; and Western farmers that are in the habit of burning large quantities of straw might find better use for it in shielding their wheat fields.

This year the Hessian fly has injured the wheat crop to a greater extent than usual. Early sowing induces their attack. Very early sowing followed by a warm autumn sometimes causes the seed stalk to start before winter stops the growth of the plant, and thus a portion of its strength is wasted. We do not advocate extremes either way in sowing wheat, but first, a thorough prepartion of the soil, then the choosing, if possible, of that medium period which comes after the heat and drouth of an early autumn, and gives time for a moderate and healthy growth before winter.

SOWING RYE AMONGST CORN.

THE practice of sowing rye amongst corn early in autumn is adopted to a considerable extent in some portions of the West. It is a good one, and might be extended with profit to every cornfield in the Union. If the cornfield is tolerably free from weeds and grass, and the cultivation has left the surface flat, the rye will do better than if these conditions were lacking, and in covering the grain with the cultivator the corn crop receives benefit by the stirring of the soil and the smothering and uprooting of weeds. Although the rye is sometimes left to mature its grain the next season, yet the main use of a crop sown amongst corn—and the most profitable use we think—is to furnish fall and spring feed for stock and manure to enrich the land. As a general rule we cannot plow too much vegetable matter into the soil, and every opportunity should be improved to turn under a green crop. Spring grain usually follows corn, and if the fall sown rye is not fed with stock it will furnish a fair coat of manure at the spring plowing.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

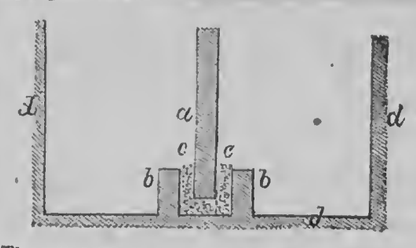
A Farmers' Club in Every Town.

E. E., Montezuma, N. Y., urges the organization of a Farmers' Club in every town, for the purpose of benefiting farmers by the discussion of topics touching their interests, and to advance these and protect themselves from the encroachments of other classes by co-operation in political action. He thinks one energetic young farmer in each town could easily perfect such an organization, and have it in motion by the first of 1868. We believe in Farmers' Clubs everywhere, but let them beware of purely political questions. They would be apples of discord.

Filtering Cisterns.

MRS. H. A. B., Harker's Corners, (what State?) asks how to construct a filtering cistern, and whether one is preferable to a well for furnishing water for family use.

If good, pure spring water can be obtained, we should prefer it to cistern water for family use. There are various ways of making filtering cisterns, but they differ mostly in detail and little in principle. A large cask, holding say a hundred gallons, may be placed above the cistern, and the water passed through it before it enters the reservoir. Fill the cask two-thirds full of clean gravel, mixed with some charcoal, and let the pipe leading from the bottom be covered with a strainer, and you have a very complete filter, which may be readily cleaned and refilled at any time without disturbing the contents of the cistern. We illustrate another method of filtering cisterns which perhaps will suit the majority of people better.



The partition A divides the cistern, d, d, d, into two portions; it is pierced at the bottom with several apertures and low walls, b, b, built up on both sides. The spaces c, c, between the low walls and the partition, are filled with fine charcoal and gravel. The water is let into one side, flows through this filter into the other and is drawn thence clean and clear. The packing must be renewed occasionally and the cistern cleaned.

Hens—A Post-Mortem Layer.

DAVID THOMAS, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., writes: "I think I have the best breed of hens to lay there is in the United States. They are the English Top-knot Pheasant variety. They are everlasting layers, and do not want to sit from one year's end to the other. Last Monday one of my best layers dropped down dead. I examined her, but could not see any external cause why she should die, being in good condition. I caused the feathers to be picked off her, after which I laid her upon a woodpile out doors, until I could conveniently bury her. I neglected to do so until Wednesday, being the second day after she died, when to my astonishment I found she had laid an egg, if I may so call it. At any rate, it passed from her the second day after she died. I had to pass by her several times, back and forth to my barn, on Tuesay, and I noticed her Tuesday evening. No egg there then. Meant to bury her, but could not do so until next morning. I could not help laughing when I saw the egg right there, to think she would keep on laying after she died, but it is a fact, and I can prove it beyond a doubt by all the members of my family, however improbable it may appear. It was never put there, no tricksters about my house, and if I ever believed anything in my life I believe the egg passed from her the second day after she died. Now, if any one can beat that, I should like to hear from them."

Mr. T. further explains the phenomena by the supposition that the accumulated gas in the carcass forced out the egg. We may add that gas will explain most of the stories about everlasting-laying, non-setting breeds of hens, of which we hear so much now-a-days.

The Opium Poppy.

T. C. D. asks for information about the Opium Poppy. The opium of commerce is mostly derived from the White Poppy, (*Papaver Somniferum,*) so called because the seed is generally white. The Black Poppy of this species is distinguished by its dark colored seed, which furnishes a sweet oil, very wholesome and used largely as a salad oil either pure or mixed with olive oil. Opium is the thickened juice of the White Poppy. Incisions are made in the head, or ovary, when it is in a green state, from which milky juice exudes. This juice dries and hardens in the sun into opium; it is scraped off and collected by hand labor.

The White Poppy is supposed to be a native of Asia, though it is nowhere found in a wild state. Its cultivation was known to the Greeks, and Arab authors of ancient date have described it. The flowers are usually red of different tints. The Poppy might be profitably cultivated for its seed, of which it yields an abundance, but the opium business requires cheap labor.

Hop Growing in Wisconsin.

MESSRS. RAMSEY, MACKEY & YOUNG, Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wisconsin, send us statistics of the hop crop of that county, which is the one in which that culture is principally carried on in the State. Hop growing is getting to be almost a mania in many sections, and it is interesting to note how it has taken hold of one in the Far West. The total number of acres picked in Sauk county in 1866 was 888; yield, 1,022,782 pounds. Number of acres to be picked in 1867, 2,548; in 1868, 5,586.

"The increase in acreage of 1867 over 1866 is nearly 300 per cent., and for 1868 over 1867 is nearly 250 per cent. The total number of pounds for 1866 was 1,022,782, showing an average yield per acre of 1,152 pounds. This does not show a fair average, because Hop Yards were badly winter-killed during the winter of '65-'66, and our returns many of them show as low as 300 pounds to 400 pounds per acre, while the average of some towns is as high as 1,600 pounds. We have never been troubled with louse, and our vine as yet has always been perfectly free from disease, so that the entire crop produced in the county heretofore has been a prime hop. This year (1867) we estimate the crop of Sauk county at over three million pounds, or 16,000 to 17,000 bales. The number of acres of roots sold in the spring of 1867 to go out of the county, was 2,000 acres, most of which were planted in other parts of the State. We estimate that Sauk county this year (1867) will grow two-thirds of the total amount grown in the State, which total we think will reach 25,000 bales, and that next year the growth of Sauk county will exceed 35,000 bales, and for the whole State about 65,000 bales. At this date our vine is thrifty, of vigorous growth, good strong lateral branches, hop formed in all the yards, and in most the hop half grown, free from vermin and disease of any kind."

Notes From Kansas.

MESSRS. INGRAHAM & HYLAND send us the following notes from Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., Kansas:—"We are now favored with the regular visits of our old acquaintance, the indispensable RURAL NEW-YORKER, the best (we think) family paper. One year ago no newspaper had ever been taken in this section of country. To-day every class is represented here. One year ago this town contained three cabins only. To-day there are two hotels, four dry-goods stores, one drug store, one tin shop, a boot and shoe shop, a harness shop, and two good schools in operation. A large steam mill, for the manufacture of flour, lumber, and agricultural implemets, will soon be in operation, and three large stores are being erected. Three tri-weekly lines of mail stages leave this town for Fort Scott, Kansas, Humboldt, Kansas, via "Old Catholic Mission," and to Neosha City, Missouri. Also a weekly stage to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Application has been made for a tri-weekly mail route (stage) to Carthage, Mo.

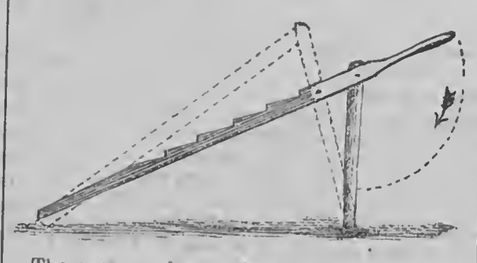
A little over a year ago this was the home of the red man; to-day the center of travel as well as of commerce for the south-western frontier. We would call it "the hub of the universe," had not that name already been monopolized by that "slow old coach," Boston, Mass. Twelve months ago there was not an improved farm in sight of town. Now, nearly every quarter-section for miles around is occupied—not by the mere squatter, but is being improved by an intelligent, enterprising, (enterprise in the West means "business,") hard-working population, generally from the Northwestern States.

This is supposed to be, naturally, a very fine fruit country, and every settler will plant, the coming fall and spring, *all* the fruit trees that he is prepared to take care of. The number of fruit and ornamental (don't get alarmed; that reads ornamental) trees and osage orange plants, already ordered by us, would shame many old settlements of twenty-five years' standing. Fruits of all kinds, and of fine varieties, are plenty here, raised in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, only a few miles distant.

The climate is very fine; latitude, 37° north; weather during the day somewhat warm; nights *invariably* cool and pleasant, with heavy dews. Always have a fine breeze night and day. Range of thermometer for the month of July last—highest, 98°; lowest, 64°; average for the month, 81¾°. The thermometer stood at 98° only twice during the month—on the 6th and 26th. Depth of rain during the month, 4 71-100 inches. Prevailing winds, S.-W. Month of June, rain, 6 3-100 inches. No record of thermometer kept. Crops of all kinds very fine indeed. *No grasshoppers.*"

The Best Wagon Jack.

THIS is a little simple implement which every farmer wants. There are many costlier ones made and sold, but the one herewith illustrated a boy twelve years old can make at a cost of fifty cents, and it is the best tool for its work you ever saw. Inch and a quarter or inch and a half hard wood plank, two bolts and a thin iron plate six or eight inches long, (a hard strip of wood will answer instead of the iron plate,) are all the materials required. The engraving shows it in position to go under the axletree of a wagon; the dotted lines show its position when the axletree is raised. One can easily raise a heavily loaded wagon. There should be an iron spike in the bottom of the leg or standard to prevent its slipping on the floor.



The engraver has made such wretched work that the reader may require telling there is a joint where the left hand bolt is shown, between the handle and the piece that lifts the wagon.

Mixing Hay and Straw in the Mow.

F. H. GURWITS, Clinton, Mich., writes on this subject as follows:—"In the summer of '66, I wrote to the RURAL concerning the practice of some farmers in this vicinity of mixing straw with new hay when the latter is put in the mow. They are put in in alternate layers, and there is no doubt that the dry straw, acting as an absorbent, will permit the hay to be put in greener, less dry, than it otherwise could be, with a certain impunity from heating and mold. I have heard it said by some that the straw will be as good as the hay when taken out for feeding in winter, and it is this belief that induces many to use the straw in this manner, believing that it absorbs properties from the fresh hay that would otherwise be lost, thus being a gain. This latter belief is incorrect, as I know from observation. I have seen cattle pick out the hay from the mixture, avoiding the straw, when fed to them in winter, the same as if the mixing had been done at the time of feeding. I am satisfied that the practice has no good reason for it, unless, at the time of harvesting, there is an urgent necessity for putting in the hay before it is thoroughly cured. The absorption of some of the moisture by the dry straw will lessen the degree o moisture in the whole mow."

IMPLEMENTS—CLOD CRUSHER.

THE last quarter of a century has been very productive in new and improved implements of agriculture. The mower and reaper, horse fork and rake, &c., have almost arrived at perfection. The plow has undergone many modifications, and attempts have been made to supersede it with a rotary implement, which should more finely disintegrate and pulverize the soil, and also require less power to perform the same amount of labor. In this line, we have had GIBBS' Rotary Spader, the EVANS' machine, somewhat similar to SAMUELSON'S English Forking Machine, and lastly, COMSTOCK'S Spader. The last two are said to work well, where there is not too much stubble or rubbish on the surface to be buried. COMSTOCK'S spader was used and commended by Mr. SULLIVANT in Illinois; but still there seems to be some impediment in its general use.

A rotary implement, which shall do the work equally well with the hand spade, or work up the soil to the depth of a foot or less, is the desideratum of agriculture. The plow is an imperfect implement to do the work for which it is used. It moves the furrow slice, reverses and leaves it in bulk, and where the soil is stiff and dry, leaves it in large lumps, too hard to be reduced by the harrow or cultivator. We all know the effect of hand spading and garden culture on the productive power of the soil, and if we had an implement that would imitate this culture, it would not only be a great economy in working the land, as it could be done at one operation, but it would add much to the profit. Let us hope that all difficulties will be overcome, and that we shall soon be in possession of this great want of the farmer. But, in the meantime, while the plow must be used as the best tool for breaking up the soil, we can avail ourselves of a machine for crushing these stubborn lumps. In the preparation of heavy land for winter wheat, where it is not summer fallowed, it often becomes next to impossible with the cultivator to reduce it to the proper tilth for wheat.

But the clod crusher (an illustration of which was given not long since in the RURAL,) will crush these chunks and leave the soil in fine tilth to receive the seed. This implement needs an improvement. The points on the sections should be at least four inches long, instead of two, so as to penetrate deeper. This would more effectually crush the large lumps and disintegrate the surface. When this improvement is made, (which is easily done by making a pattern for only one section,) it will leave little more to be desired in a clod crusher. We have used the clod crusher for years, and often find it the only implement by which the stubborn soil can be pulverized. It is also an excellent thing to run over a sod, plowed in the spring, before it is cultivated. This will prevent any of the turf from being reversed, and much improve its condition for planting. It would, with the lengthened points, mellow the soil to the depth of four inches, and when followed with the cultivator leave it almost in garden tilth. Every farmer whose soil is heavy or breaks up in lumps, when dry, should use the clod crusher.

E. W. S.

TURNIPS AMONG CROPS—STORING.

IN the first place know that your seed is good; grow it yourself if possible, and use nothing but the *strap* leaf—either white or red topped—varieties. Immediately after the last cultivation sow broadcast from a half to one pound per acre. Have three boys—one at each end of the rows, with hoes cutting weeds, &c. The other on a horse, hitched to a small armful of brush; start him through on the trot, if you wish, and as he comes to the end the boy with the hoe takes up the brush and throws it into the next row, and so on to the end of ten acres in half a day. A half pound of good seed is sufficient for an acre; and in order to seed it evenly, I estimate what part of an acre five rows across the field are, and then take that part of the seed I wish to put on the acre, measuring with a spoon or small tin box, and mix it thoroughly with sufficient fine soil to scatter easily on the strip. The turnip

will not bottom much till the corn is cut up. If they do not then get but half size so much the better for feeding. Gather them the last days before winter sets in, throwing tops and all as free from dirt as possible, into the wagon box and deposite on a clean grass plot, near the barnyard or stable, about four inches in depth, and put over them a few inches of corn stalks or coarse straw, and if the winter is open put on a little more. Then, in warm days even till spring, you can roll up or throw back the covering and shovel up your turnips as fresh as they came from the field—and I believe after several years' experience, they are worth ten times the cost.

H. H. DOOLITTLE.

Oak Corners, N. Y., 1867.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE DOG PLAGUE.

GEORGE SNYDER, Rhinebeck, N. Y., writes us bitter complaints against what he appropriately terms the "dog plague." He says he has had his flocks four times destroyed by worthless curs; that he has received "little pay" for them; that the dog tax is not "collected in many cases" in his (Dutchess) county; that it ought to be raised to three or five dollars per head; that there are many thousand acres in the county that would be worth twice as much for sheep as for plowing, were it not for this intolerable nuisance; that if a dog is shot when "seen among the sheep," he must be paid for, "as he has three times tested;" that he tried to bring up this matter in the State Agricultural Society meeting last winter, "but the time was all occupied in appointing men to go to England to find cures for the cattle plague, which has not made its appearance among us, while the dog plague has raged fifty years."

We think the last point pretty well taken. The dog tax, notoriously, is not properly enforced, or not enforced at all, in many New York counties. The same laxity prevails, we understand, in some other States which pretend to have laws on the subject. Why should not this subject receive the attention, the earnest attention, of all our State Agricultural Societies and Wool Growers' Associations?

The most astounding statistics have been published, in various States, of the enormous annual destruction of sheep by dogs. The money value of the property thus sacrificed would have more than furnished adequate sanitary supplies for all our armies during the Rebellion. It would support the eleemosynary institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, in the extensive wool growing States. It would form a magnificent pension fund for our disabled soldiers. In many counties it would not unfrequently nearly pay the poor rates.

Two years since the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association passed resolutions urging the imposition of a higher tax than the present one on dogs, and provisions for a more effective enforcement of the law. The writer of this transmitted the resolution to a prominent Senator, who was also a prominent farmer, then at Albany, requesting him in the name of the Association to bring the subject before the Legislature. He replied that he thought it would be inexpedient—that if the subject should be agitated there would be greater likelihood of the present law being abolished, or the tax lessened, than that a more stringent one would be adopted!

"Dog laws," forsooth, are *laughed* down, and laughed out of our legislatures. They furnish excellent sport for the witty members—fast men, young lawyers, sleek merchants, city fops and demagogues who seek votes from the slums and dens where men, and dogs, and fleas, and other insects unmentionable, cuddle lovingly together. The Hon. Mr. Shinebeots of the city of New York remembers his fifty sporting constituents with five fancy dogs apiece, and the two or three hundred roughs with a couple of fighting dogs apiece. Should he vote to protect a great national industry by cur-tailing the curs, the sportsmen would taboo him as not a "good fell-ah," and the roughs "pitch into" him at the next ward meeting as a "moral reformer!" The Hon. Mr. Dirtyboots from the country, has, in like manner, his fast and dirty constituents to keep in with. And, unfortunately, some soldier and better men, who have an itching to hold still higher offices, are loath to damage their standing with Shinebeots and Dirtyboots, whose votes would count one each in a State nominating convention,—or, say, in the election of a United States Senator!

The farmers are a patient generation. They vote for their principles (or their party) irrespective of private griefs. If half a dozen of them, in almost any election district, would go personally to a candidate for a legislative nomination on their own side, and ask him, "Will you, if nominated and elected, vote for a reasonable law to abate the dog nuisance?—if not, we and our farming friends will combine to defeat you,"—they would find him *limber* in the knees and *stiff* in his pledges; and, having made the latter, there would be a considerable chance of his keeping them. Outside questions should rarely be permitted to affect important political issues; but where two candidates in the *nominating* convention are equally sound on these, may we not legitimately give preference to the one who is also sound on the outside question? We would at least like to have legislative trimmers understand that the water is as deep on one side of the bridge as the other—that in sacrificing or neglecting an important and honest branch of industry, they will lose quite as much as they will in giving offence to fancy men, and fast men and roughs.

We see no way to attain the object but in some such manner as that proposed. Resolutions passed at State Associations, or State Societies, amount to nothing, without resulting action. They are as harmless as the "proclamations" which the doughty old Dutch Governor, PETER STUYVESANT, we think it was, fired off at the English invaders of Manhattan, in the place of good lead and iron,—as recorded by the veracious historian, Knickerbocker! Let but half a dozen, or even two or three, active and intelligent members of the Legislature be elected, who will make an earnest effort for the abatement of the dog nuisance, and it would probably suffice. So important can it be shown, and such an overwhelming array of facts can be adduced in its favor, that anything like a thorough ventilation of the subject in a legislature of respectable character would leave Shinebeots and Dirtyboots in a contemptible minority.

A BUREAU OF WOOL STATISTICS.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Esq., of Holliday's Cove, West Va., one of the most enterprising and successful Merino breeders and improvers of that State, writes us as follows:

"I have been thinking for some time whether there is any way to gather facts and information relative to the wool and woolen business and disseminate them among the wool growers. *Wool growers need information.* Our National, State and County Wool Growers' Associations are a powerful means to this end. Can we not make them more efficient yet? Could not you or some other fit person, appointed by you or by the Executive Committee of the N. W. G. Association, learn and report everything possible respecting the production, manufacture and consumption of wool this past year,—all about the market, why it is lower, what has affected it, the amount of wool in store in the east or elsewhere, at what prices, condition of it, &c., &c.,—all operations and effects of the tariff,—all about cloths, consumption, importation, prices, supply and demand, &c., &c.,—all about woolen factories, where situated, &c., &c.; in a word, all the great facts and the minutiæ of the whole business? I know that there is much of this in different statistical reports,—but there is much which would be useful that is not in reports. All should be compiled in one, together with the whole proceedings of the N. W. G. Association, and perhaps those of all State Associations; and this report should be printed and transmitted through the State and County Associations to *each* of their members? Might it not be nearly self-sustaining? If not, could the funds be raised to carry it through one year after another? Now, what do you think of the scheme or something similar? Would it not be useful, or can it be done? Certainly the people need something of the kind."

A bureau of wool statistics, under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' Association, would doubtless be of high utility, if conducted with proper judgment, ability and industry. But it would, we apprehend, be difficult to find the right man for the place, whose services could be obtained by any salary the National or State Wool Growers' Associations could raise for him. We see no possible view of the case in which such a bureau could be "self-sustaining." The Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who performs a somewhat similar, though nothing like equal, range of duties, receives $3,000 per annum, traveling expenses, clerk hire, we think, and the printing is done at the expense of the Association. We venture to say that $5,000 per annum does not cover these items.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, two years ago, consisted of two hundred and ten individuals and firms. Each pay an initiation fee of $50 and an annual membership fee of $25, unless firms pay more than individuals, a fact concerning which we are not informed. The National Wool Growers' Association has no initiation or membership fees, and no means of raising money but by voluntary subscription. If our correspondent has ever indulged in that amusement—that of raising money by subscription—he can judge as well as we of the feasibility of thus supporting such a bureau as he proposes.

A period may come when such a thing will be attainable,—but in our opinion some time must first elapse. In the meantime, our agricultural journals should as far as possible supply the desired information.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

REPORTS OF GREAT FLEECES.—Under this head, July 13th, we alluded to a statement made to us by "JOHN BARKER & SON," North Granville, N. Y., that a three-year-old Merino ram of theirs had yielded three fleeces, weighing 21 lbs., 27 lbs., and 30 lbs.; and we expressed the opinion that such extraordinary statements should always be accompanied by proof. I. BARKER has since forwarded us the affirmation of SIMEON H. LOOMIS (if we read the name aright) that he sheared the ram about the middle of May, 1867, "saw the weight" [of the fleece] and "it was 30 lbs." He forwarded also a certificate of GEO. F. INGALLS, a clerk in a store, that BARKER "brought into the store a fleece of wool; said it was his buck's fleece;....its weight was 30 lbs." Mr. BARKER assures us that he "can furnish more" witnesses "if necessary, as soon as he gets through his haying," and "of the other two fleeces if we wish." He adds, "I do not mean to state anything I cannot prove." We regard it as particularly fortunate for him that he can furnish such proofs, for, to say the truth, his statements have been received with a good deal of incredulity, and, as we are informed, by many in his own county. To make his proof satisfactory to the public, it will have to embrace all three fleeces, for, though separately remarkable, it is a succession of such fleeces from a three-year-old ram which renders his account so marvelous; and which, if it can be clearly established, places his ram in wool production far in advance of any other one of the breed, or probably of any breed that ever lived. Mr. BARKER shall have a hearing, and perfectly fair play at our hands, but we would warn him that the proof he has so far offered amounts to little by itself. The public will not receive the mere *experte* and unsustained affirmation of an unknown shearer as sufficient testimony—and the certificate of INGALLS amounts to nothing. He was not present at the shearing, did not open the fleece to see whether it appeared to be one, or what was in it, knew nothing about it except what he was told by BARKER. But Mr. B. promises more testimony. Let it be forthcoming.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—We have a number of cuts of sheep in our possession, some of them received a long time ago, which have not been published for want of the pedigrees, which it is presumed the owners of the sheep wish to accompany them. The pedigrees may in some of these instances have been forwarded to the artist who executed the drawings, the engraver, or some other person—or they may have been sent to us. If we have received any of them, they have been mislaid, and the apology we have to offer is the illness and pressure of business which has often compelled us, during the past year to employ others to take care of our papers. We now call upon *all* persons having unpublished sheep cuts in the RURAL office to send us their pedigrees *at once*, or the cuts will be published without the pedigrees. And let all who hereafter send sheep illustrations for publication remember that the *cuts* are in all cases to be forwarded directly to D. D. T. MOORE, RURAL Office, Rochester, N. Y., and the *pedigrees* are to be forwarded directly to the editor of this Department, Cortland Village, N. Y., together with a statement of the time when the cuts were forwarded to Mr. MOORE.

ERRORS.—In an article on Mr. JOHN D. WING'S Maple Shade flock of Cotswolds in this paper, August 10th, it was stated that the sheep were imported in 1855, 1856, and 1857. It should have read 1865, 1866, and 1867. Accompanying the cut of Mr. HAMMOND'S ram "Green Mountain," published Aug. 3d, we said he stood at $100 per ewe in 1866, and would stand at the same price this year. He stood at $50 last year, and will stand at $100 this. During Mr. MOORE'S illness typographical errors have recently occurred in our editorials—affecting their meaning in some instances—but we have ventured to hope that our readers would set them right without any formal correction.

THE N. Y. WOOL SCOURING TEST.—There has been an unusual delay in the preparation of the Report of the Committee on scoured fleeces, entered for competition at the last Fair of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association. A long delay occurred in the scouring, owing to the continued muddy condition of the water at the mill where that process was performed, and since that period some of the members of the Committee have been absent attending the Paris Exposition. Should they not soon return, the Committee will be filled up and the Report completed.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

A Nuisance Made Useful.

THE Northern Farmer mentions a man in the southern portion of Wisconsin who destroys bugs on potato vines by sprinkling them with a decoction of May weed. If this is true, it is turning a farm nuisance to a good account.

Plaster and Drouth.

THE Northern Farmer (Wis.) states that plaster sown upon land not only promotes the growth of vegetation, but tends to avert the injurious effects of drouth upon farm crops. Besides its fertilizing properties it is an excellent absorbent for use around outhouses, stables, yards, and manure heaps, destroying the effluvia arising from decaying matter.

Feed the Hogs.

THE Maine Farmer says it is a great mistake to feed hogs short at this season of the year, and adds:—"There is no time when a hog will grow so fast, on so little food, as in August and September. The weather of these months seems better adapted for them than any other. Make a little extra effort for the hogs now and you will see the benefit next November. We think a bushel of meal, fed to them now, worth more than a bushel and a-half in cold weather."

Staggers Among the Hogs.

THE Farmers' Advertiser, St. Louis, states that a fatal disease prevails in the southern portion of that State. At first the disease was supposed to be the hog cholera,—but close observation shows that the symptoms and actions are quite different from that disease. The animal has much the appearance of having what is known as the "blind staggers." As long as warmth and circulation is kept up, the animal shows no signs of disease, but as soon as quiet and inactive, the suffering appears intense. In many instances the eye-balls are turned completely around, and frequently burst. The hog attacked generally lives two or three days.

A Bug Machine.

THE ravages of the Colorado potato bug in Iowa seem to have acted as a spur to some mechanical genius who was desirous of heading off this new farm pest. The result is a bug machine, propelled by horse-power like a reaper, consisting of a reel, similar to those used on that implement, which knocks the beetles off the vines into a box having a moving canvas bottom. This carries the bugs forward to a couple of rollers, between which it and its involuntary freight pass, crushing the latter to a jelly. The slaughter in this way is very great—enough so as to nearly clear a potato field of this new enemy. Those which the machine misses may be readily dispatched by hand if time and patience are devoted to the work.

Bee Comb—How Made.

M. W. LELAND, Rochester, Minn., criticises the statement of Mr. BINGHAM, that "each female soldier is ordered to take eight pieces of prepared honey-combs" by saying that the bee has its honey-sack, but asks, "where is its haver-sack for this prepared comb?" "Nothing of the kind," he adds, "can be discovered" and thinks it will be difficult to show that the bee takes any thing but honey. He says, further, that "the bee has no more to do with the mechanical construction of its comb than has a fowl with its eggs. Bee comb is the oil extract of honey, and instead of its being mechanically made, it grows! In well-fed and well-conditioned swarms, where they remain in contact for any length of time, the temperature being sufficiently high, comb commences to grow, and the bees cannot help it!"

Rural Notes and Items.

A COOL AND ECONOMICAL BEE-HIVE MAN.—One ALLEN, of Onondaga County, recently sent us a copy of the Bee Journal, inclosing therein a letter (thereby defrauding the Government and subjecting himself to a heavy penalty,) requesting us to copy from said Journal a long puff (really an advertisement) of his patent hive. On our respectfully declining the free advertisement—in a letter upon which the legal rate of postage was paid—Mr. A. kindly writes us that he "supposed our columns *was* open for the promotion and advancement of agricultural interests in general"—in which he is right, but slightly mistaken in supposing we consider it in the line of duty to comply with all requests of patentees to aid in disposing of their wares. He furthermore says:—"Had you given that article an insertion in your paper as a voluntary contribution as it was intended, I would have been glad to have patronized you by advertising in your paper and subscribing for the same." This liberality is stunning and quite overcomes us—and moreover shows our exceeding folly in losing the glorious prospect of being *patronized*, to an alarming extent, by a man who subjects himself to a heavy penalty rather than pay three cents postage! We hope the RURAL will survive the lack of what it does not desire—the *patronage* of such a philanthropist.

—For the benefit of the aforesaid ALLEN, and all wiseacres of like brass and benevolence, we here repeat two or three sentences from an article entitled "About Blowing Other People's Horns," published in this journal of the 6th of April last:—"Patentees, and all others who are anxious for us to *benefit our readers, by commending their wares*, are respectfully advised that we have expended over Fifty Thousand Dollars in Advertising, Premiums, &c., &c., to secure the circulation and influence which the RURAL NEW-YORKER has attained, and hence submit that those who use it for their *personal benefit* should pay therefor. * * Almost daily we are bored by requests to publish this or that in reading columns, ostensibly for the benefit of the public, but really to promote the interests of individuals. * * By reading the RURAL carefully (including this article) our friends will be likely to ascertain our platform—one plank of which is that it is *not* our DUTY to enrich any man or company, though the public may be individually benefited. If Inventors will forego patent royalty the RURAL will freely do its full share toward introducing all useful improvements to the public."

THE DRY TERM.—The dry term, noticed by us for three or four weeks past, still continues. There has not been any rain in Rochester and the immediate vicinity worth mentioning for the past four weeks. The consequence is that fall crops are withering, wells and water-courses have gone and are going dry, to the great discomfort of man and beast. Gardens are literally burned up, cutting off the customary supply of potatoes, cabbages, beans, cucumbers and tomatoes. Four weeks of burning hot weather, with but about one-sixteenth of an inch of rain-fall, is not often witnessed in this section. The country round about has generally fared better, but even there the drouth is becoming very severe.

IMPLEMENT TRIAL—N. Y. STATE AG'L SOCIETY.—The second national trial of Plows, Harrows and Cultivators will take place at Utica, commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1867. The Plow Trial will be first in order, and be succeeded by the Harrows and Cultivators. No implements except those entered at the May meeting will be tested at this trial. The President, Secretary, Treasurer, Consulting Engineer, and the Board of Judges, will assemble at BAGG'S Hotel on Monday, September 9th, when all the necessary arrangements for the trial and reception of implents will be made.

WHITE LABOR AND COTTON.—The Columbus, Miss., Sentinel details a visit of the editor to a cotton plantation, the work on which was entirely performed by white laborers. The number of acres cleared was about 900, of which 600 were planted with cotton. There were twenty-one men and seven or eight youngsters who worked on an average about twenty acres each. It was one of the best arranged and managed plantations in the cotton region. The crop promise was excellent, and estimated at 1,200 pounds to the acre.

AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK.—A circular from J. N. BAGG, Cor. Sec'y, (of Springfield, Mass., we reckon, though no address is given,) informs us that "the publication of the second volume of the Ayrshire Herd Book is postponed till October next to accommodate the pedigrees still coming in, and to give the Committee further time for their examination,"—that about 600 pedigrees have already been received, that others will be given at 50 cents each, and that orders for the book, price $1, are solicited.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.—The Financial Committee of the State Industrial University have had a meeting with reference to locating the 100,000 acres of the college scrip yet undisposed of. Authority was given to a committee to locate the land anywhere in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas or Nebraska. The 180,000 acres, already sold, produced an average of 56⅔ cents per acre. At the same rate the remaining 100,000 will bring to the fund $56,500.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Under date of Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va., Aug. 18, H. T. PETERS writes:—"The prospect of corn is very fair for a good average crop. There has been more than an average crop of grass in all this section. Wheat is not turning out remarkably well. Of Lancaster and Old Mediterranean the crop is a fair average, but the smooth kinds (particularly Blue Stem,) are a total failure. Fruit good size and a good crop."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—ADDRESSES.—The annual address before the Warren county Agricultural Society, French Mountain, will be delivered by Prof ALFRED A. POST of New York city. That before the Dundee, Yates county Society will be by GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., Sept. 17th on the "Philosophy of Labor."

N. E. AG'L SOC'Y—FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR.—A programme and premium list of this Fair, to be held at Cranston, near Providence, R. I., September 3d and 6th, has been rec'd. Premiums offered about $10,000.

RAISING MINKS FOR PROFIT.—The Fredonia Censor says that Messrs. PHILIPS & WOODCOCK of Cassagoga, are raising minks for their fur. They have 40 on hand—22 of this year's raising.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The pressure upon our Advertising Department is such this week that we are obliged to defer several new advertisements—a repetition of what has occurred many times this year.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1867.

Two weeks since we gave a list of Fairs as far as then ascertained. We now republish the National and State Fairs, and the County and District ones of New York, together with those in other States which have come to hand since that publication:

NATIONAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, &c.	
American Institute, New York	Sept 12 Oct 26
American Pomological Socy, St Louis	Sept 11—14
California, Sacramento	Oct 9—14
Canada West, Kingston	Sept 23—27
Illinois, Quincy	Sept 30—Oct 5
Illinois Horticultural, South Pass	Sept 3— 6
Indiana, Terre Haute	Sept 30—Oct 6
Iowa, Clinton	Oct 1— 4
Kansas, Lawrence	Sept 24—27
Kentucky, Louisville	Sept 17—19
Louisiana Baton Rouge	Nov 5— 7
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct 29—31
Michigan, Detroit	Sept 10—13
Minnesota, Rochester	Oct 1— 4
Missouri, St. Louis	Oct 7—10
New England, Providence	Sept 2— 7
New Hampshire, Nashua	Sept 10—12
New Jersey, Newark,	Sept ———
New York, Buffalo	Oct 1— 4
Ohio, Dayton	Sept 23—27
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	Sept 24—28
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadelphia	Sept 24—26
Tennessee, Clarksville	Oct 15—19
Vermont, Brattleboro	Sept 10—13
Wisconsin, Madison	Sept 25—27
COUNTY AND TOWN—NEW YORK.	
Albany, Albany	Sept 16—19
Broome, Binghamton	Sept 11—13
Cattaraugus, Little Valley	Sept 11—13
Cayuga, Auburn	Sept 17—19
Chautauqua, Fredonia	Sept 25—27
Chenango, Norwich	Sept 24—26
Chemung, Elmira	Oct 8— 9
Columbia, Chatham 4 Corners	Sept 10—14
Columbia Ag'l and Horticultural, Hudson	Sept 24—26
Delaware, Walton	Sept 17—19
Dutchess, Carmel	Sept 18—20
Garrattsville, ———	Sept 18—19
Junius, Mineola	Sept 25—27
Livingston, Geneseo	Sept 26—27
Madison, Clockville	Oct 1— 2
Madison Farmers and Mechanics, Oneida	Oct 3— 5
Monroe, Rochester	Sept 25—28
Niagara, Lockport	Sept 26—28
Oneida, Rome	Sept 26—27
Ontario, Canandaigua	Sept 24—26
Orange Horse Show, Goshen	Sept 10—11
Oswego, Mexico	Sept 17—19
Oswego, (Dist.) Sandy Creek	Sept 5— 6
" " Oswego Falls	Sept 24—26
Otsego, Cooperstown	Oct 1— 2
Otsego, Unadilla	Sept 25—27
Oxford, Oxford	Sept 17—19
Putnam, Carmel	Sept 18—20
Queens, Mineola	Sept 25—27
Rensselaer, Troy	Sept 16—19
Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek	Sept 5— 6
Schenevus, Schenevus	Sept 25—27
Steuben, Bath	Sept 25—27
Susquehanna Valley, Unadilla	Sept 25—27
St. Lawrence, Canton	Sept 24—26
Tompkins Union, Dryden	Oct 2— 3
Ulster, Kingston	Sept 24—26
Washington, Salem	Sept 10—12
Wayne Union, Palmyra	Sept 26—28
Warren, French Mountain	Sept 24—26
Yates, Penn Yan	Oct 9—11
MISSOURI.	
Callaway, Fulton	Sept 23—28
Cooper, Boonsville	Sept 24—28
Central District, Sturgeon	Sept 3— 6
Gasconade, Hermann	Sept 19—20
Linn, Hannibal	Sept 25—29
Linn, Linneus	Sept 25—29
Montieau, California	Oct 1— 5
Northeast District, Paris	Sept 9—10
Pettis, Sedalia	Sept 30—Oct 4
Randolph, Huntsville	Sept 25—29
Ray, Richmond	Sept 27—30
Roanoke Central, Roanoke	Sept 19—22
Scotland, Memphis	Oct 1— 3
IOWA.	
Dallas, Adel	Sept 19—20
Henry, Mt. Pleasant	Oct 9—11
Johnson, Iowa City	Sept 4— 6
Jones, Anamosa	Sept 25—27
Linn, Marion	Sept 17—20
Marion, Knoxville	Sept 18—20
Muscatine, West Liberty	Oct 8—10
Tama, Tama City	Oct 10—12
WISCONSIN.	
Fon du Lac, Ripon	Oct 1— 3
Green, Monroe	Sept 19—21
Jefferson, Jefferson	Sept 25—27
Lodi Union Agricultural, Lodi	Oct 2— 4
Union, Warren	Sept 10—13
Walworth, Elkhorn	Oct 8—10
La Fayette, Darlington	Oct 1— 3
Ripon, Ripon	Oct 1— 3
CONNECTICUT.	
Milford and Orange, Milford	Oct 2— 3
New London, Norwich	Oct 8—11
Union, Falls Village	Sept 10—11
NEW JERSEY.	
Central, Thornton	Sept 17—20
Gloucester, Mantua	Sept 24—25
Warren, ———	Oct 1— 3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Doylestown, Doylestown	Oct 1— 3
East Pennsylvania, Norristown	Sept 11—14
Schuylkill, Orwisburg	Sept 24—26
York, York	Oct 1— 4
OHIO.	
Blanchester, Blanchester	Sept 24—27
Summit, Richfield	Sept 18—20
Mahoning, Canfield	Oct 1— 3
Monroe, Woodsfield	Sept 25—27
INDIANA.	
Allen, Fort Wayne	Oct 10
Bridgeton Union, Bridgeton	Aug 26—30
Darborn, Lawrenceburg	Sept 23
Fayette, Connersville	Sept 3
Franklin, Brookville	Sept 24
Gibson, Princeton	Sept 24
Grant, Marion	Sept 11
Hancock, Greenfield	Sept 3
Harrison, Corydon	Sept 10
Jefferson, North Madison	Oct 7
Kosiusko, Warsaw	Oct 2
La Grange, La Grange	Oct 2
Miami, Peru	Oct 2
Noble, Ligonier	Oct 3
Rush, Rushville	Sept 10
Switzerland and Ohio, East Enterprize	Sept 23
Saint Joseph, South Bend	Sept 26
Union, Liberty	Sept 17
Union Agricultural, Russellville	Sept 7
Whitely, Columbia City	Sept 26
Warwick, Boonville	Oct 15
Warren and Fountain, Attica	Sept 24
Wabash, Wabash	Sept 17
ILLINOIS.	
Boone, Belvidere	Oct 1— 3
Bureau, Princeton	Sept 17—19
Champaign, Urbana	Sept 10—13
Carrall, Mt. Carrall	Sept 25—27
Coles, Charleston	Sept 11—14
De Witt, Clinton	Sept 3— 6
Fulton, Canton	Oct 8—11
Grundy, Morris	Oct 8—11
Henry, Cambridge	Sept 3— 6
Kane, Geneva	Sept 27—28
Kendall, Bristol	Oct 8—10
Knox, Knoxville	Oct 8—11
Lake, ———	Sept 24—26
Lasalle, Ottawa	Oct 8—11
Marion, Salem	Oct 14—18
McHenry, Woodstock	Sept 17—19
McLean, Bloomington	Sept 3— 6
Madison, Edwardsville	Sept 5
Marshall, Henry	Sept 10—13
Macon, Decatur	Sept 23—27
Moultrie, Sullivan	Aug 28—31
Ogle, Oregon	Sept 25—27
Peoria, Peoria	Sept 17—20
Randolph, Sparta	Sept 25—27
Rock Island, Rock Island	Sept 2— 6
Stephenson, Freeport	Sept 24—27
St. Clair, Belleville	Sept 10—13
Tazewell, Tremont	Sept 25—27
Union, Jonesboro	Sept 18—20
Union, Alalanta	Sept 10—14
Union, Warren	Sept 10—13
Vermillion, Catlin	Oct 8—11
Winnebago, Rockford	Sept 17—20
CANADA WEST.	
Northumberland East, Brighton	Oct 2
Norwich, Norwich	Oct 8— 9
South Greenville, ———	Oct 2— 3
South Ontario, Whitby	Oct 1— 3

HORTICULTURAL.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES WITH EARTH.

Many cultivators do not appreciate the importance of using the soil as a protector to their fruit trees. The rule should be to work the dirt from the trees in the spring, while the weather is cool and moist, and as the heat of midsummer approaches reverse this operation, turning the plowshare towards the trees, and heap the soil over their roots. This wards off the intense heat of the summer sun, and, left in this position, protects the roots, in a great measure, from the effects of winter frost. Dwarf pear trees are especially benefited by increasing the depth of soil over the roots from midsummer until spring. The roots of the quince stock lie near the surface, are fibrous, and easily and often seriously affected by climatic changes; and we doubt not that many a fine young orchard of this fruit has gone to destruction for want of sufficient dirt over the roots. The peach tree may also be well protected by heaping the soil over its roots and against its trunk in the autumn. It is less liable to injury from extreme cold winter weather, and maintains its vigor a longer period for such protection. Stir the soil by throwing it in midsummer towards your trees, thus giving them protection from both heat and cold and from stagnant water, and in the spring reverse this and admit light, warmth and moisture to begin a vigorous growth.

PEAR BLIGHT AND BORERS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—My attention being called to an article in the Rural of July 20th, signed T., which, after enumerating the various kinds of blight, calls for facts to enable us to determine the cause of the pear blight, then goes on and suggests whether the borer does not attack our most vigorous and flourishing pear trees and make them die suddenly of blight. To this suggestion allow me to say that the borer is as unable to begin upon such a tree as a man to bore with an old-fashioned pod augur without first chipping out with a gouge a place to begin, for in all places where I have noticed the operations of the borer, whether in fruit trees or forest trees, they have always entered the tree where it had previously sustained an injury, and become rotten or softened, to enable him to begin. If we cut down a pine tree and saw it into mill-logs, and lay them upon skids, strip the bark from some and leave the bark on others, and go near them on a still warm evening, we will hear them bore in the logs with the bark on, as plainly as we can hear a man bore with an inch augur. So that the borer cannot be the pioneer in the mischiefs to the pear tree.

I suppose that the various kinds of insects and vermin have the same right to a living that we have, and they will have it. And I further believe that their mischiefs are generally very much overrated. I recollect that thirty years ago, or more, the people hereabout were very anxious to learn means of destroying bots in horses, when a Virginian, (not John Miner Botts, but some other Virginian on the subject of bots in horses,) laid down the principle that bots rarely injure a horse, and are never the pioneers in mischief to him; that they have no other means of propagating their species than laying their nits on him, he biting off the nits and swallowing them; they hatch in him; he casts them out; they take wing, and in turn put their nits on the horse. He said that thorough examinations proved that all horses had more or less of bots in them; that fat and well-conditioned had the most; that so long as he was well fed and well, they never troubled him, but if he was abused or starved — sick or dead — they would try to eat their way out. His theory had so much the appearance of common sense I remembered it. In relation to the pear blight, I have for a long time been satisfied that it is caused by the heat of the sun shining upon the trunk and branches of the tree, thickening or coagulating the albumen of the sap, thereby obstructing its circulation in its descent in the bark, leaving it to putrefy. To remedy this, keep a close watch of your trees and as soon as such injury can be seen in the bark, take a knife and slit the bark from a little above the injured spot, to a little below it. If the spot be wide, make two or three slits. Sometimes such an injury is remedied by an effort of Nature in the tree by which the sap will resume by little and little, its wonted circulation, in which case the bark will invariably be found cracked. This suggested the use of the knife.

As facts are called for, I will mention one which I have found to be such, and that is, that pear blight never prevails to much extent unless we have extremely hot sunshine, continued for a considerable length of time without intermission, except, of course, nightly intermissions.

Rochester, Aug. 8, 1867. E. M.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

The Catawissa.—An advertisement of this raspberry, in another column, shows where information can be had of its general habits, and where a supply can be procured.

Scaring Birds from Grape Vines.—Owners of Delaware vines which are well set with grapes will be anxious, as the fruit begins to ripen, to protect it from the birds. It has been suggested that birds of prey—hawks, for example—be stuffed and set in the vines, or on a pole near by, to scare off the depredators. The suggestion is worthy of trial, and if live hawks could be secured and fastened near the fruit the robbers would keep their distance.

The Tilden Tomato.—In a paragraph published in the Rural, Aug. 17th, we stated that the Tilden Tomato was ten days behind the large red variety. Referring to this, S. T. T., Sedalia, Mo., writes:—"Your note in reference to the Tilden Tomato is fully corroborated here—our large red variety ripening several days before it, and fully equaling it in vigor and flavor. Not half the seed sent sprouted under the most favorable circumstances."

Sweet Corn.—F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, sends us the following notes about sweet corn: "Of all the varieties of sweet corn, one under name of Brill's Extra Early comes to maturity fit for eating the first. Planted at the same time as the Early Jefferson, a small, white, early corn, its ears were gathered the same day, and its sale in market was twenty-five cents a dozen—when the Jefferson sold at eighteen. The Darling's Sweet Corn, at the same time of planting, was ready for picking one week after Brill's, and is the next best variety.

Heliotropes.—The Germantown Telegraph says: August is the month to propagate this fragrant and favorite flower. It can be done in pots or in the open ground. In both cases it should be protected from the sun, except a couple of hours in the morning, and watered thrice a day until it has firmly taken root. The heliotrope is one of the most tender flowers; the least touch of frost will wither it; but secured from this and placed in a genial warmth, either in the greenhouse or sitting-room where the temperature is pretty uniform, will flower beautifully all winter to the shame of many others with greater pretensions.

Osage Orange Hedges.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer says:—"Trim at least three times a year, and an efficient hedge will be made—such a one as will be an ornament to a farm. Encourage it to widen out until it is four to five feet wide at the base, keeping it nicely rounded from the center down to the ground. If the work is done with reasonable care, the hedge in two years is worth looking at, and the owner soon learns not to fear breeding stock. When the hedge becomes formed, be careful to trim very close to the former cutting; a good lively hand can trim one hundred to one hundred and fifty rods per day, of hedges four to five feet wide."

Grass for Lawns.—A correspondent in the Gardeners' Monthly recommends for lawns a mixture of about one-third rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) and two-thirds Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis.*) For lawns that are machine-mowed, he also recommends red top (*agrostis rubra.*) In preparing land for a lawn subsoiling is of much value, for a loose subsoil never gets so hard as one of hard-pan will. If sown in the fall, a mixture of oats or rye is recommended, especially the former; when sown in spring the grass should be the only crop. In order that the roots may penetrate deeply, which they will do in proportion to the growth above ground, and to secure vigorous plants, the grass should not during the first year or two be mown very early or often.

THE SENECA BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

Since the Doolittle Black-cap Raspberry has come into extensive cultivation, growers of this fruit have greatly desired another which should ripen a week or two later, in order to supply the market or table fully up to the time of blackberries. This quality of late ripening is of much greater importance than that of earlier maturity. The Seneca Black-cap, which we herewith illustrate, is offered as a candidate for this position. It has been heretofore mentioned in the Rural and described by Mr. Doolittle as a seedling, grown nearly seven years ago by Mr. Dell of Seneca Co., N. Y., from the Doolittle Black-cap, possessing the same characteristics of hardiness, fruitfulness, firmness and flavor of fruit, the same habit of growth and propagation, and as being from seven to eight days later in its period of ripening. We received, in their season, several boxes of the fruit from Messrs. Doolittle & Wight, and these specimens justified its claims as to flavor, size and firmness. We also had the pleasure of examining their plantation at Waterloo, N. Y., where the Seneca and the Doolittle were growing in the same field, and were satisfied of the good qualities of the plant, and from the best information we could collect concluded that the period of ripening its fruit was later than that of the Doolittle, and that it must therefore prove a valuable addition to our list of berries.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Catalogues, &c., Received.—Vick's Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs for the autumn of 1867. This offers an unusually attractive list, from which the cultivators of these showy and beautiful flowers can make choice selections. Mr. V. will fill all orders received up to the 1st of December. Write James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for the Catalogue.

Wholesale Catalogue of the Niagara Nurseries, from E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. This enumerates all kinds of nursery stock, which they have for sale in large quantities.

Ellwanger & Barry's Wholesale Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Border Plants, &c. Address the above firm, Rochester, N. Y.

Hayward's Seed Farm.—Just outside the limits of Rochester, in the town of Brighton, Messrs. E. S. & N. Hayward cultivate a farm of about 100 acres, of which a large portion is devoted to growing garden products and seeds of vegetables. During a recent visit, we saw lettuce, onions, beets, cabbage, &c., growing in large quantities for seed alone. This branch is the main feature of the farm, and the fact that the Messrs. H. have followed seed growing for over twenty years, and continue to enlarge the area devoted to it is sufficient evidence of its being profitable. Every part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which is shown by the fact that though the cash value of it is $500 per acre, its products return good interest and profit on the invested capital. We had intended to give our readers more extended descriptions of this seed culture, and shall take a future opportunity to do so, but our recent visit and notes were very much shortened by a smart shower of rain in the beginning and the departure of a railroad train at the end.

Vineyard Culture Improved and Cheapened.—By A. DuBreuil, Prof. of Viticulture and Aboriculture, in the Royal School of Arts and Trades, Paris. Translated by E. and C. Parker of Longworth's Wine House, with notes and adaptations to American culture by John A. Warder. Illustrated: Robert Clarke & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The author of this work prepared himself for his work by ten years' travel among the vineyards of France. He treat succinctly the methods of culture practiced with different varieties in the various departments of that country, and points out what he conceives to be improvements. Varieties are mentioned, and the details of culture, pruning, propagation, &c., illustrated and described. It is not a manual for beginners in American grape growing, but of great interest to those who wish to become acquainted with vine culture in Europe, and compare their systems with our own. Dr. Warder's extended notes add much to its interest and value for the American reader.

Wine Exhibition at St. Louis.—The Mississippi Valley Grape Growers' Association have determined to hold an exhibition of wines at St. Louis at the time of the meeting of the American Pomological Society. Contributions of wines from all quarters will be cordially received.

The Japanese plant cucumbers in drills three or or four feet apart, and bush them like peas with tall brushwood, arching the tops together. It saves space, avoids trampling on the vines in picking and secures a uniform development of the fruit on all sides.

Domestic Economy.

HINTS ON PICKLING.

Never use brass, copper or bell metal kettles for pickling, because the verdigris produced in them by the vinegar is very poisonous. Kettles lined with porcelain are the best, and if you cannot procure them, block tin may be substituted; iron is apt to discolor any acid that is boiled in it. Vinegar for pickles should always be of the best cider kind. In putting away pickles use stone or glass jars; the lead, which is an ingredient in the glazing of common earthenware, is rendered very pernicious by the action of the vinegar. Have a large wooden spoon and a fork for the express purpose of taking pickles out of the jar when you want them for the table; see that while in the jar they are always completely covered with vinegar. If you discern in them any symptoms of not keeping well, do them over again in fresh vinegar and spice.

The jars should be stopped with large flat corks, fitting closely, and having a leather, or a round piece of oil-cloth, tied over the cork. It is a good rule to have two-thirds of the jar filled with vinegar. Alum is very useful in extracting salt from pickles, and in making them firm and crisp; a very small quantity is sufficient—too much will spoil them. In greening pickles, keep them closely covered, so that none of the steam may escape, as its retention promotes their greenness, and prevents the flavor from evaporating. Vinegar and spice for pickles should be boiled but a few minutes—too much boiling takes away the strength.

To Stuff Poultry.—Take some bread crumbs and turn on just enough hot water to soften them; put in a piece of butter, not melted, the size of a hen's egg, a spoonful of pulverized sage, a teaspoon of ground pepper, and a teaspoon of salt; there may be some of the bread crumbs that need to be chopped; then mix thoroughly, and stuff your turkey.

A Bucks County Soup.—Take two quarts of soup stock, put it to boil with an onion, two carrots and one turnip cut fine, and season it with pepper and salt. If it is made of brown stock, add half a teaspoon of cloves and boil it half an hour, then add a glass of port wine; but if it is made of white stock, put in half a teaspoon of ground mace and a glass of sherry.

New Advertisements.

GRAPE VINES.—All the best varieties, including Salem and Martha. Price and quality of vines are worthy of the special attention of Dealers and Planters. Price List free to applicants. C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport Grape Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

10,000 CATAWISSA RASPBERRIES and Houghton Gooseberries for sale. Send stamp for our Circular, showing the habits of this prolific Raspberry, which bears a crop in July, and another that is abundant in Sept. and Oct. Address CHAS. D. COPELAND, Agent, Genesee Nurseries, Lima, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—A VERY LARGE AND superior stock of Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Rogers' Hybrids, Concord, Creveling, Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, and other varieties, by the 100 or 1,000, at low figures. Send for Price List. ELLWANGER & BARRY,
919-3teo Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
We offer for the Fall Trade a general assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees, both Standard and Dwarf; also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, and every desirable variety of Small Fruits. Would call special attention to our stock of Roses, on their own roots, consisting of over 200 different sorts. Also, a fine lot of standard Roses. Wholesale Catalogues sent on application. GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS,
FOR FALL OF 1867.
We offer a fine collection of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Iris, Gladiolus, Japan Lilies, and other Bulbs; also choice varieties of Chinese Peonies. Prices furnished on application. Small quantities forwarded by mail, prepaid at Catalogue Prices.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
919-3teo Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES!
FOR THE FALL OF 1867.

ELLWANGER & BARRY
Invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees, to their extensive stock now offered for the Fall Trade. In the departments of

HARDY FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS AND PLANTS,

The collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.
Prompt and careful attention given to all
ORDERS, AND PACKING DONE
in the most skillful and thorough manner.
Full particulars will be found in the following Catalogues, which will be sent, prepaid, to applicants who enclose stamps:
Nos. 1 and 2—Ten Cents each; No. 3—Five Cents; No. 4—Three Cents.
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.
919-3teo **ELLWANGER & BARRY,**
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

I **AM NOW PUBLISHING,**
WILL BE READY
For Mailing Sept. 5th, a Small Book of 24 Pages,
PRICE, 20 CENTS,
ENTITLED
TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE
IN
BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY
CULTURE.

Illustrated with Eight Engravings.

My theory of select propagation—the method of layering plants—the distinction between good and bad plants, and a chapter of plain directions for the management of a plat of berries, the result of recent experiments,

WORTH $25

Yearly to every one growing an acre of this fruit.

This book also contains a full history of that most promising market berry so generously illustrated in another column of this paper, the

SENECA BLACK-CAP!

A new Seedling, from the DOOLITTLE, seven or eight days later, a ranker grower, larger berry, decidedly sweeter in flavor, hardy, firmer fleshed, can be marketed 500 miles from home as well as the DOOLITTLE can 100 miles, &c. See the cut and its accompanying article.

RASPBERRY GROWERS!

Who know that as their crop begins to fall the demand begins to increase and the price runs up in proportion as their berries fall, will be able to appreciate the value of this berry for market purposes. For further particulars see book.

This book also contains a full account of the origin, &c., of my new Seedling, called the RED-FLAVORED BLACK RASPBERRY, this name being too long I now change it to

The Garden Raspberry.

I give it this name because, being rather soft and a less seedy berry than the DOOLITTLE, it can not be sent to a distant market, but is truly a HOME berry. For a near

MARKET AND FAMILY

use this berry will supply a long and widely felt want; a rich, juicy, exceedingly productive berry, of good size and hardy as the oak. It is two or three days earlier than the DOOLITTLE, and being less seedy, is very superior for table use, drying and all culinary uses. It is

Peculiarly Adapted to Gardens

because being propogated from the tips of the cane, it will stand in permanent hills and will not fill the grounds with superfluous shoots and suckers like all Red Raspberries and Blackberries.

Another feature adapting this berry to

GARDEN CULTURE,

is the permanency of its good habits. For example, the seven-year-old original plant, left this year, without manure, hoeing, or cultivation of any kind, yielded at least FOUR QUARTS of berries, as large as the average size of those in the cut of the

SENECA BLACK-CAP,

and throughout the whole plat of this variety, the older the bush the ranker the canes and the larger the berry. For further particulars see book.

For the reason of the absence of evidence of disinterested persons of the merits or demerits of these two new berries, see article in last Rural, headed, "The Committee on Native Fruits." Concerning the

Doolittle Raspberry,

whose praise is in everybody's mouth, nothing need be said. I make the propogation of these plants a specialty and attend personally to their

Assortment and Packing,

and intend to serve those who favor me with their orders, as I would wish to be dealt with by others.

Having associated with me, in partnership, Mr. WARREN WIGHT of Waterloo, N. Y., and six acres of young plants being located there, and six acres at Oaks' Corners, N. Y., we request those writing from the West to direct to

H. H. DOOLITTLE,
OAKS' CORNERS, N. Y.,
and those ordering from the East to address
DOOLITTLE & WIGHT,
WATERLOO, N. Y.

I give my personal attention to both places, but this will divide the labor of correspondence.

Price of Book, 20 Cents by Mail,
postage paid. Sent free to all ordering $2 worth of plants.

PLANTS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
20 PLANTS OF
THE DOOLITTLE,
securely packed and sent by mail, postage paid, for $1; 100, expressage unpaid, for $3; 1,000, or over, at $20 per thousand.

The Seneca Black-Cap
AND
GARDEN RASPBERRY PLANTS
are put at one-third the usual price of such new and rare plants, thus putting them in reach of all.

☞ Where a few of each kind are sent in the same package, the GARDEN RASPBERRY will be lashed together with COLORED twine, and the SENECA with WHITE twine; the DOOLITTLE without any. ☜

One plant of the GARDEN RASPBERRY and one of the SENECA BLACK-CAP, or two of either kind will be sent, postage paid, for $1; 12 will be sent thus by mail for $5; 100, expressage unpaid, for $25; 1,000, or over, at $200 per 1,000.

☞ A receipt for the money (and when $3 worth of plants are ordered, the book also,) will be forwarded by return mail, after receiving an order.

☞ **Be careful in giving your address—write plainly Name, Post-Office, State, &c.**

☞ Orders for Plants will commence being filled in the rotation in which they have been received, about October 15th. Address

H. H. DOOLITTLE,
Oaks' Corners, N. Y., Or
DOOLITTLE & WIGHT,
Waterloo, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANNA LEE.

Come to her, sweetest voiced birds of the summer-time,
From your vine-covered haunts where the violets wave,
Bring your wings laden with kisses from lilies rare,
Lilies and kisses her bosom to lave.
Gather the crystalized dew drops of morning,
Purer in heart than the pearls of the sea,
Linger they long with the daisies and roses,
Yet die on the lips of my sweet Anna Lee.

Voice of the low winds, from highland and valley,
Whispered her name in their chidings of fate,
And mourned for my darling in tears of devotion,
Silent and sad, as they passed through the gate.
At eve, when the wicket was opened for darkness,
The zephyrs stole out in their frolicsome glee,
And back they flew to her, and sighed through her tresses,
Yet dare not breathe chill on my sweet Anna Lee.

Night in her mantle cloaked, darkness o'erspreading,
Came blessing all with her baptism of rest;
Looked she to him, in his home on the billow,
Then to the warblers asleep in their nest;
On as she came, she saw in her beauty,
And kneeled by my angel so artless and free;
Smiling, she pressed her soft lips till the morning,
Then whispered farewell to my sweet Anna Lee.

Far away on that shore, trod by feet of the holy,
Two, absent from earth, launched their bark on the bay;
The impress of Heaven gleamed bright on their foreheads,
To light them afar from winged legions away.
'Twas the Ruler who fastened their sail to the topmast,
To return with the tide, was His parting decree;
Then swift o'er the waters their proud shallop bore them,
To look once again on their own Anna Lee.

Winter will scatter the song-birds and flowers,
Earth and her millions will sigh for the Spring;
Fancies long cherished will droop by the wayside,
Hope breathing low, will her offerings bring:
Though cold on earth's frozen breast lies the verdure,
While angry winds drift from far o'er the sea,
A home in my heart there will be for one only!
'Twill shield the lone child of my soul—Anna Lee.

Conesus Center, N. Y. J. F. D.

CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

To live well-nigh eighty years, with fair health, with good culture, with many friends, tried and true, is a great privilege. To have grace and strength to fill that life with loving and kindly deeds, to write much for many to read, and give such ideal of life thereby as shall help to higher wisdom, more tender charity, more healthful and natural life in others, to find most heart-felt pleasure in helping others, is a privilege great indeed. Such was the life of this excellent and gifted woman, who, but a few days ago, ripe in years and experience, passed from this to a higher life, at Roxbury, Mass., and her body was interred at Stockbridge, her home.

Born in 1789, her first story "A New England Tale," was published in 1822, and gained great popularity. In 1824 "Redwood" came out and was soon read in England, and translated in France, Italy and Sweden. In 1827 "Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America," followed. Accurate, simple, yet beautiful descriptions of common life, ideals of purity and truth, and honor, and religion, in men and women, healthful tone, and graceful charm of style marked these, as all her works. "Clarence," "Le Bossu," and "The Linwoods," filled the time to 1835.

In the next three years came several books, so widely read, and conveying so many useful lessons as to be often called "the people's books:" "The Poor Rich Man and The Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends," "Home," "Love Token for Children." In 1841, coming home from Europe, "Letters from abroad to Kindred at Home," delighted and instructed many. "Milton Harvey and other Tales" followed in 1845, and in 1857 came "Married or Single," fresh and graceful as the productions of her youth, and rich with deeper thought and more varied experience.

Essays and stories for magazines gave frequent proof of her industry, and the charm of style was heightened by the excellent sense of her productions. Her books are found in district and Sunday School Libraries, as well as in homes all over the land. As a woman she richly won and well deserved the reverent affection of those who knew her. Full of signal value and interest is this fact of the *true womanhood* of authors who have won name and gained attention.

In the last fifty years the influence of woman in literature has been more felt than ever before. Some one has said "she has made our literature decent," and no doubt the upward tendency of womanly influence has done much in the great change for the better which has taken place. Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent her last years in Florence, seeking health beneath the genial sky of Italy. The poor peasant women in her vicinity knew nothing of her wealth of learning, her wondrous genius, or poetic fame, but the sweet poem of her daily life was written in deeds their hearts could read—kindly acts, not only to her own sweet boy as she walked in the fields with him, but to their children as she met them by the flowery wayside. They knew not her name, but in their musical Italian, called her, "the loving English mother of the fair-haired boy." Not selfish pride, not love of display or reputation, not habits of dissipation, but all sweet and tender charities, the sanctity of home affections, the earnest purpose to *be* and to *do* something that shall help humanity upward, mark the lives of noble women not a few, in our country and in England, whose names and writings are "familiar as household words" in many a home, and whose thoughts have moved many souls and wrought great and beneficent results.

THE TRUE STANDARD OF DRESS.

We are always excessive when we sacrifice the higher beauty to attain the lower one. A woman who will sacrifice domestic affection, conscience, self-respect, honor, to love of dress, we all agree, loves dress too much. She loses the true and higher beauty of womanhood for the lower beauty of gems, and flowers, and colors. A girl who sacrifices to dress all her time, all her strength, all her money to the neglect of the cultivation of her mind and heart, and to the neglect of the claims of others on helpfulness, is sacrificing the higher to the lower beauty. Her fault is not the love of beauty, but loving the wrong and inferior kind.

In fine, girls, you may try yourselves by this standard:—You love dress too much when you care more for your outward adornings than for your inward disposition, when it afflicts you more to have torn your dress than to have lost your temper—when you are more troubled by an ill-fitting gown than by a neglected duty, when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment, or spread a scandalous report, than having worn a *passe* bonnet, when you are less troubled at the thought of being at the last great feast without the wedding garment, than at being found at the party to-night, in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view it, ought to give such attention to her dress as to allow it to take up *all* of three very important things, namely, *all* her time, *all* her strength, *all* her money. Whoever does this, lives not the life of a Christian, but that of a Pagan—worships not at the Christian's altar of our Lord Jesus, but at the shrine of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome.

LOVE.—WHAT IS IT LIKE?

A lady being asked what love was like, replied in the following truthful and beautiful language:

"What is love like?" The love of the world's votaries is like a butterfly's wing. Richly painted with gorgeous colors, it entrances the eye, and its loveliness steals upon the heart, making all but the outer covering to be forgotten; but grasp it with a firm hand and try its beauty, and, alas! the many-colored tints all fade away.

"What is love like?" The love of a true-hearted friend is like a star beaming in the sky, when no other light is seen, and clouds thickly surround it. It is like music that calms the troubled mind. The darker the day the firmer the friendship. The more agitated and disturbed the more sweet and soothing are the accents of the loved one's voice.

"What is love like?" The love of a Christian is like the purest diamond, like the "unsullied dew-drop," like infancy smiles, like the fragrance of sweet flowers, and like a rainbow's form. It sparkles brightest in adversity; it comes forth pure from all trials; it is humble and gentle under temptations, and it is supremely beautiful. When the spirit bids adieu to earth, and wings its way to the fountain of all love, it then decks itself in holiday attire, tunes anew its golden harp, and with a form made new and perfect, soars far away to chant a *Te Deum* of unending praise and love.

NAMING CHILDREN.

The day of using nicknames never will die out, but the custom of christening children by nicknames and pet names should be strangled in the cradle. The rising generation will blush for the sentimental silliness of their parents, who bestowed these names upon them. A writer says:—"Girls, instead of being baptized with such sensible names as Matilda, Charlotte, Margaret, or Sarah, are christened 'Tillie,' 'Lottie,' 'Maggie,' and 'Sadie.' Ellen dwindles into 'Ella;' Susan shrinks into 'Susie;' Caroline is made ridiculous by being cut down to 'Linia.' Emma becomes insipid in 'Emmie;' and most wretched of all, the beautiful name Mary is frittered away in 'Mamie.' This nicknaming would be all very well if in its use it was confined to the family circle; but such names are given permanently to children, and the future wives and mothers of the land figure in every advertised list of letters, and in every school examination, as 'Lidies,' 'Susies,' and 'Sadies.' Think of the wife and mother of the father of his country christened by the name of 'Mamie' and 'Marthie,' and of the mother baptizing the future hero and statesman as 'Geordie!' The First Napoleon would have remained a bachelor forever had his first wife been named 'Josie,' and he would not have troubled an Archduchess of Austria to take the place of the discarded Empress had she been named 'Minnie Loui,' instead of plain and sensible 'Maria Louisa.'"

Choice Miscellany.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY ANNA C. LYNCH.

Light to the darkened mind—
Bear, like the sun, the world's wide circle round—
Bright messengers, that speak without a sound!
Light on the spirit-blind
Shall fall where'er ye pass: your living ray
Shall change the night of ages into day.
God speed ye on your way!

In closet and in hall
Too long alone your message hath been spoken:
The spell of gold that bound ye there is broken;
Go forth, and shine on all!
The world's inheritance, the legacy
Bequeathed by Genius to the race are ye:
Be like the sunlight—free.

A mighty power ye wield!
Ye wake dim centuries from their deep repose,
The spoils of time to yield.
Ye hold the gift of immortality:
Bard, sage, and seer, whose fame shall never die,
Live through your ministry.

Noiseless upon your path,
Freighted with love, romance, and song ye speed,
Moving the world in custom and in creed,
Making its love or wrath
Tyrants that blanch not on the battle plain,
Quail at your silent coming and in vain
Would bind the riven chain.

Shrines that embalm great souls,
Where yet the illustrious dead high converse hold,
As gods spake through their oracles of old!
Upon your mystic scrolls,
There lives a spell to guide our destiny—
The fire by night, the pillar'd cloud by day,
Upon our upward way.

NOTES AND SENTIMENTS

FROM A SOJOURNER IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Clarendon, Vt., Aug. 16, 1867.

VERMONT AND WESTERN NEW YORK.

Dear Rural:—We are among the mountains—the Switzerland of America. Old Vermont, grand old State, still rears high her beautiful hills and mountains, and with joy would summons visitors to her valleys through the summer months. Western New York has her fine, fertile fields,—Vermont her fields covered with flocks. Western New York has her fine trading posts—Vermont her marble interests, with a largely increasing trade in sheep, cattle and horses, as well as her manufacturing interests. When one rides over the hills and through the valleys of Vermont he feels an inspiration which is full of respect to nature and her works, and which thrills every fiber of the soul, and leads us to respect God in his works. Truly, among the glens and hills one can spend many a happy hour and chase "dull care" away with a book or paper, while the innocent lambs skip by or the happy squirrel sports unmolested. When the morning sun rises, and the merry rattle of the mower is heard in the valley below, if you stand on the mountain top you will experience much of the natural grandeur of the "Old Green Mountain State." Vermont does not lack of wealth, even in agricultural pursuits, nor does she in any pursuit where the busy brain of the Yankee is called upon to exert itself.

FREEDOM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Many questions of interest are being discussed in the papers which ought to command the attention of every true American. It is not the brilliant diplomacy that is so much needed to settle these questions, as it is the steady, sober, earnest thinker for the right. But a short time ago a man attempted to seat himself upon a throne, and in the attempt lost his life. The people of the 19th century will not endure such usurpation. There is too much liberality of education among the masses to submit to the galling chains of a monarch. Let the kings sleep quiet in their graves, for the laws of equal rights to man are too powerful to be ignored by a panoply of kingly courts. Let the children of kings learn to be busied with agricultural and scientific pursuits, rather than building foundations for thrones. Let one glad voice of rejoicing ascend to heaven from the Mexican and American Republics in response to the tottering of thrones, as Free Democracy makes onward marches in self-government. Rejoice, oh! Mexico, for never again shall the triumph of a king sound o'er thy hills and valleys! Never again shall a usurper question your rights as a free and nationalized republic. The long line of kings are becoming extinct; the fires of royalty burn low; the government of people must be among themselves, or bloody wars, carnage, death at the altar of liberty are the results.

Men have been educated to fight for liberty, and the man who attempts to change this education will meet a strong combination of educated muscle, and, in time, have to succumb to its influence. Strong, heavy blows have been dealt for the perpetuity of the liberties our fathers died for, and still stronger blows will be dealt, if the right to enjoy those liberties is questioned by monarchs or kings. America stands proud of her success over and magnanimity to a fallen people. Mexico would have been recognized as more philanthropic had she spared the life of the fallen king, as Victor Hugo pleaded. But the *die* had been cast, and the king's life was below par. When will blood cease to flow for blood? When will the thirst for blood be satiated by more refined and nobler tastes? Alas! so long as the masses remain uneducated and monarchs are ambitious to conquer republics.

MODERN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Not long since we were reading in one of the Boston papers an elaborate discussion about modern young men and women. One of the writers seemed to condemn young ladies very severely, because they were not, as a general thing, as well prepared to be good and worthy wives as the young men were husbands. Now, we do not question any character on either side, but would rather suggest that there is a great lack of principle and straightforward living on the part of both. Young men are just as much to blame for ignoring any good quality of stability as are young ladies. Young men drink, chew, dance, prostitute nobility of intention and purpose far more recklessly and insanely than young ladies.

But this does not seem the right way to look at the question. We ought to make a classification,—Good men and women, bad men and women. Here we have two classes, the one good, the other bad. To belong to the one class is to be in good society, practice honesty of thought and purpose, do good to all with whom we are associated; to belong to the other is to live in bad society, practice deceit, live dishonestly, ruin our own reputation and that with which we have to do. There is no condemning where there is nothing to condemn, therefore, those of the first class, both young men and women, are worthy and capable to shoulder the responsibilities which will soon fall upon them in the busy, active world. Those of the second not worthy, not capable, not of the class which has the most influence. Little by little is the idea that money and nabobism rule social life, becoming extinct, and more and more is the idea that merit and steadiness gain popular credit and confidence. Therefore, it becomes every young man and woman to recognize the true path to general approbation, and to walk in that path.

But we are lengthy; so adieu. L.

AUGUST—IN EUROPE.

There is no month in the whole year in which Nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. Spring has many beauties, and May is a fresh and blooming month, but the charms of this time of year are enhanced by their contrast of the winter season. August has no such advantage. It comes when we remember nothing but clear skies, green fields and sweet smelling flowers,—when the recollection of snow and ice and bleak winds has faded from our minds as completely as they have disappeared from the earth,—and yet what a pleasant time it is! Orchards and cornfields ring with the hum of labor; trees bend beneath the thick clusters of rich fruit which bow their branches to the ground; and the corn piled in graceful sheaves, or waving in every light breath that sweeps above it, as if it wooed the sickle, tinges the landscape with a golden hue. A mellow softness appears to hang over the whole earth. The influence of the season seems to extend itself to the very wagon, whose slow motion across the well-reaped field is perceptible only to the eye, but strikes with no harsh sound upon the ear.

As the coach rolls swiftly past the fields and orchards which skirt the road, groups of women and children, piling the fruit in sieves, or gathering the scattered ears of corn, pause for an instant from their labor, and shading the sunburnt face with the still browner hand, gaze upon the passengers with curious eyes, while some stout urchin, too small to work, but too mischievous to be left at home, scrambles over the side of the basket in which he has been deposited for security, and kicks and screams with delight. The reaper stops in his work, and stands with folded arms looking at the vehicle as it whirls past; and the rough cart-horses bestow a sleepy glance upon the smart coach team, which says as plainly as a horse's glance can, "It's all very fine to look at; but slow-going over a heavy field is better than warm work like that upon a dusty road, after all." You cast a look behind you as you turn a corner of the road. The women and children have resumed their labor; the reaper once more stoops to his work: the cart-horses have moved on, and all are again in motion.—*Dickens.*

EVERY DAY MAXIMS.

Remember that every person, however low, has right and feelings. In all contentions let peace be rather your object than triumph; value triumph only as the means of peace.

When you meet with neglect let it arouse you to exertion; instead of mortifying your pride, set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellences which command attention and respect.

If you desire the people to treat you as a gentleman, you must conduct yourself as a gentleman should to them.

Do not attempt to frighten children and inferiors by passion. It does more harm to your own character than it does good to them. The same thing is better done by firmness and persuasion.

Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses.

Keep up the habit of being respected, and do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the preservation of respect.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own feelings; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.

If you wish to keep your mind clear and body healthy, abstain from all fermented liquors.—*Sidney Smith.*

To despise theory is to have the excessively vain pretension to do without knowing what one does, and to speak without knowing what one says.—*Fontenelle.*

Pleasant recollections promote cheerfulness, and painful ones gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetuate itself.—*Ballou.*

Sabbath Reading.

THE HAPPY LIFE.

OLD ENGLISH POEM, BY SIR HENRY WOTTON.

How happy is he born or taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill:

Whose passions not his masters are;
Whose soul is still prepared for death;
Not tied unto the world with care
Of princes ear, or vulgar breath.

Who hath his life from rumors freed;
Whose conscience is his strong retreat:
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppressors great.

Who envies none whom chance doth raise,
Or vice: who never understood
How deepest wounds are given by praise;
Nor rules of state, but rules of good.

Who God doth late and early pray
More of His grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a well chosen book or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;
Lord of himself though not of lands;
And having nothing, yet hath all.

EFFECTIVE PREACHING.

It is well for ministers to know how they and their efforts are regarded by intelligent and sensible men who occupy the position of outside observers. Even if they sometimes lack moral sympathy with the gospel message and listen with the critical mind instead of the prayerful heart, they may indicate what is needful in order to command that respectful attention without which the pulpit is sure to fall. The Nation has some remarks on this subject that are entitled to consideration. It says:

Odd or otherwise startling themes are chosen, and announced beforehand in flaming advertisements. Eccentricities of style are deliberately assumed. Wit, such as it is, is to relieve the weariness of the hearer. A convulsive, boisterous elocution is palmed off in the room of earnestness. An excessive and unnatural vehemence, which is a fault of Mr. Beecher in certain passages of his discourses, is copied by his feeble imitators. A shrewd observer remarked, the other day, that in order to make the fortune of a sermon now-a-days, it is necessary for the preacher to "holler" at least once in the course of it; once is enough, but once at least he must bawl. Cases are not infrequent where a vociferous delivery is accepted in lieu of intellectual qualifications for the preacher's office; in lieu of method and of good sense.

What is wanted, it is plain, is a living earnestness to take the place of the spurious and counterfeited earnestness which can deceive only the ignorant. Eloquence is born of deep and stirring convictions; genuine itself, all its products are of necessity genuine. It can afford to disdain every species of clap-trap. It is a flame that communicates itself and kindles all within its reach. It goes forth with the speech of a living man, so that books are no substitute for it. When preachers are truly earnest, preaching is truly eloquent. It is then a fresh and warm and enlivening utterance.

To say something, a man must have something to say. He must not deal in vague generalities. He must not speak out of fluctuating and inconsistent moods of opinion. He must not contradict himself from week to week. The preacher must have not only faith, but *a* faith. He must have beliefs in religion which are capable of being stated, which are coherent, and which are held as something sacred and vital to the welfare of men. In this case he will speak with authority; not the authority of an arbitrary or overbearing mind, but with the authority that depends on insight and assured conviction.

IT IS WELL WITH THE CHILD.

Bishop Leighton thus wrote to his sister's husband on the death of a beloved child:—"I am glad of your health, and of the recovery of your little ones; but, indeed, it was a sharp stroke of a pen that told me your little Johnny was dead, and I felt it truly more than to my remembrance I did the death of any child in my lifetime. Sweet thing! and is he so quickly laid asleep? Happy he! Though he shall no more have the pleasure of lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying; and hath wholly escaped the trouble of schooling and all the sufferings of boys, and the riper and deeper griefs of upper years—this poor life being all along nothing but a linked chain of many sorrows and of many deaths. Tell my dear sister she is now so much more akin to the other world, and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two sooner to bed, as children used to do, and we are undressing to follow. And the more we put off the love of the present world, and all things superfluous beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

The three tongues that were written upon the cross—Greek, Latin and Hebrew—to witness Christ to be the king of the Jews, do each of them, in their several idioms, avouch this singular axiom, that Christ is an all-sufficient Saviour; and a threefold cord is not easily broken.—*Spurgeon.*

We find the following remark credited to a Unitarian minister:—"It is doubtful whether, with our modern tendency, God can send upon society a greater combination of curses than a very eloquent preacher, a ten thousand dollar organ, and a superb opera choir."

THE BEAST AND BEAUTY.

[Concluded from page 284.]

Those few days were endless, slow, dull, unbearable,—every second brought its pang of regret and discomfort and remorse. It seemed to Belinda that her ears listened, her mouth talked, her eyes looked at the four walls of the cottage, at the furze on the common, at the faces of her sisters, with a sort of mechanical effort. As if she were acting her daily life, not living it naturally and without effort. Only when she was with her father did she feel unconstrained; but even then there was an unexpressed reproach in her heart like a dull pain that she could not quiet. And so the long days lagged. Although Dr. Robinson enlivened them with his presence, and the Ogdens drove up to carry Fanny off to the happy regions of Capulet Square (E. for Elysium, Anna I think would have docketed the district,) to Belinda those days seemed slow, and dark and dim, and almost hopeless at times.

On the day on which Belinda was to have returned there came a letter to me telling her story plainly enough:—"I must not come back, my dearest Miss Williamson," she wrote. "I am going to write to Mrs. Griffiths and dear kind Guy to-morrow to tell them so. Anna does not think it is right. Papa clings to me and wants me, now that both my sisters are going to leave him. How often I shall think of you all,—of all your goodness to me, of the beautiful roses, and my dear little room! Do you think Mr. Guy would let me take one or two books as a remembrance,—Hume's History of England, Portens' Sermons, and Essays on Reform? I should like to have something to remind me of you all, and to look at sometimes, since they say I am not to see you all again. Good-by, and thank you and Mrs. H. a thousand thousand times.—Your ever, ever affectionate BELINDA. P. S.—Might I also ask for that little green volume of the *Golden Treasury*, which is up in the tower-room?"

This was what Guy had feared all along. Once she was gone, he knew by instinct she would never come back. I hardly know how it fared with the poor fellow all this time. He kept out of our way, and would try to escape me, but once by chance I met him, and I was shocked by the change which had come over him. I had my opinion, as we all have at times. H. and I had talked it over,—for old women are good for something after all, and can sometimes play a sentimental part in life as well as young ones. It seemed to us impossible that Belinda should not relent to so much goodness and unselfishness, and come back again some day never to go any more. We knew enough of Anna Barly to guess the part *she* had played, nor did we despair of seeing Belinda among us once more. But some one must help her; she could not reach us unassisted; and so I told Mrs. Griffiths, who had remarked upon her son's distress and altered looks.

"If you will lend us the carriage," I said, "either H. or I will go over to Dumbleton to-morrow, and I doubt not that we shall bring her." H. went. She told me about it afterwards. Anna was fortunately absent. Mr. Barly was down stairs, and H. was able to talk to him a little bit before Belinda came down. The poor old man always thought as he was told to think, and since his illness he was more uncertain and broken than ever. He was dismayed when H. told him in her decided way that he was probably sacrificing two people's happiness for life by his ill-timed interference. When at last Belinda came down, she looked almost as ill as Griffiths himself. She rushed into H.'s arms with a scream of delight, and eagerly asked a hundred questions. "How were they all,—what were they all doing?"

H. was very decided. Everybody was very ill and wanted Belinda back. "Your father says he can spare you very well," said she. "Why not come back with me this afternoon, if only for a time? It is your duty," H. continued, in her dry way. "You should not leave them in this uncertainty." "Go, my child,—pray go," urged Mr. Barly. And at last Belinda consented shyly, nothing loth.

H. began to question her when she had got her safe in the carriage. Belinda said she had not been well. She could not sleep, she said. She had had bad dreams. She blushed and confessed that she had dreampt of Guy lying dead in the kitchen-garden. She had gone about the house trying, indeed she had tried to be cheerful and busy as usual, but she felt unhappy, ungrateful. "O, what a foolish girl I am," she said. All the lights were burning in the little town, the west was glowing and reflected in the river, the boats trembled and shot through the shiny waters, and the people were out upon the banks, as they crossed the bridge again on their way from Dumbleton. Belle was happier certainly, but crying from agitation.

"Have I made him miserable, poor fellow? O. I think I shall blame myself all my life," said she, covering her face with her hands. "O, H.! H.! what shall I do?"

H. dryly replied that she must be guided by circumstances, and when they reached Castle Gardens, kissed her and set her down at the great gate, while she herself went home in the carriage.

It was all twilight by this time among the roses. Belinda met the gate-keeper, who touched his hat and told her his master was in the garden; and so instead of going into the house she flitted away towards the garden, crossed the lawns, and went in and out among the bowers and trellises looking for him,—frightened by her own temerity at first, gaining courage by degrees. It was so still, so sweet, so dark; the stars were coming out in the evening sky, a meteor went flashing from east to west, a bat flew across her path; all the scent hung heavy in the air. Twice Belinda called out timidly, "Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Griffiths!" but no one answered. Then she remembered her dream in sudden terror, and hurried into the kitchen garden to the fountain where they had parted.

What had happened? Some one was lying on the grass. Was this her dream? Was it Guy? Was he dead? Had she killed him? Belinda ran up to him, seized his hand, and called him Guy,—dear Guy; and Guy, who had fallen asleep from very weariness and sadness of heart, opened his eyes to hear himself called by the voice he loved best in the world; while the sweetest eyes, full of tender tears, were gazing anxiously into his ugly face. Ugly? Fairy tales have told us this, at least, that ugliness and dullness do not exist for those who truly love. Had she ever thought him rough, uncouth, unlovable?. Ah! she had been blind in those days; she knew better now. As they walked back through the twilight garden that night, Guy said humbly,—

"I sha'n't do you any credit, Belinda: I can only love you."

"*Only!*" said Belinda.

She didn't finish her sentence; but he understood very well what she meant.

HUMBUGS.—A man advertised lately to forward, on receipt of postage stamps, "sound practical advice, that would be applicable at any time, and to all persons and conditions of life." On receipt of the stamps he sent his victim the following:—"Never give a boy a penny to watch your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."

Various Topics.

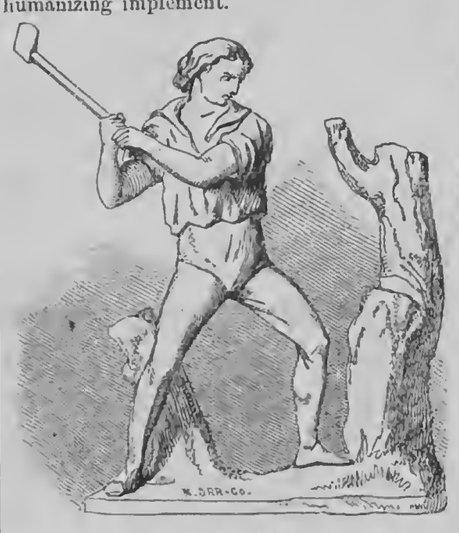
THE NATIONAL CAPITOL:

SYMBOLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

THE columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have already presented several features pertaining to the National Capitol at Washington—the central point or heart of numerous States composing the nation. In the present issue we continue these illustrations embracing a portion of our symbolical history, as portrayed in the interior of our National edifice. The first figure would seem to indicate the war period, when the people of the Colonies resolved to separate from England and set up a government for themselves. This course, determined upon, the first step was to draw the sword in vindication of its justice and propriety.

THE SOLDIER.

In the second figure is symbolized the close of the conflict, and the return of the people to the pursuits of peace. As the sword had won the country, it was important that it should be made available for the production of human sustenance. The forests were in the way, hence the necessity for the ax,—we are sorry the artist did not make a better delineation of it,—and here we have a pioneer, or backwoodsman, who has exchanged the sword for this important and humanizing implement.



THE PIONEER.

In the next group we have represented the results following from the use of the sword and the ax—a season of peace and affluence; the youth, rehearsing the early toils and struggles by which their exemption from oppression and poverty were secured.

YOUTH.

THE fourth figure indicates that home tuition which lies at the base of all well regulated paternal government, and contributes so essentially to the future attainments and usefulness of adult age.

EDUCATION.

Next we have symbolized the results of the war of Independence; the clearing up of the forests and family education. These have induced industry, and this has produced a surplus of local commodities. The circle of human wants and aspirations has been enlarged, producing the merchant, or man of commerce. He is making up a venture for foreign climes and is comparing, probably, the packages with the shipping bill while rehearsing, mentally, the chances of loss or gain.

COMMERCE.

The steps taken to arrive at his point have displaced a former occupant of the soil—the red man. He has fought the pale faces, long and vigorously, but in vain. He is weary and broken hearted, and sits despondently down, for a time, before turning his face towards the setting-sun.

THE INDIAN CHIEF.

HOME MARKET.—SHOPS AND FARMS.

WHEN farms and workshops, or mills, are near each other, transportation is saved, the exchange of commodities is rapid, the home market saves much waste, prices are better, lands grow in value and productiveness, and all find labor. As an illustration, up among the Alleghanies, some seventy miles east of Pittsburg at Johnstown, are the Cambria Iron Works, employing some 3,000 men, and making last year 45,000 tons of railroad iron, beside some of other kinds. The soil around is mostly rough and unproductive, well nigh valueless before the mills were built. Every cultivable spot is now improved at a good profit for a day's journey around, and the price has increased ten-fold. It is estimated by the officers of the Company that the workmen spent of their wages some $2,925,000 in the past year, of which was—

Paid to western farmers	$1,028,250
" southern "	319,050
" local "	217,800
" foreign "	175,500
" western manufactures	103,500
" southern do.	79,200
" local and eastern do.	616,950
" foreign do.	103,500
" for other articles	281,250
	$2,925,000

It will be seen how large are the sums paid out at home. They have just built a large woolen mill to employ hundreds of the wives and sons and daughters of the iron workers, who want occupation.

The great factories at Youngstown, Ohio, on the Mahoning, have used up the products of the farms for a wide extent, and the value of lands has been more than doubled. They have bought, from the West, over $1,000,000 worth of grain and meat, in the past year.

Beside all this is the fact, little thought of but important, that every bushel of grain sent far away decreases the grain-growing capacity of the soil by taking away a portion of the constituent properties that must be had to produce that grain, and thus of any product sent away. This drain is constant and immense. Stop it, and thus keep up and increase the average products of the farm, by seeking the benefits of a home market.

DRUNKENNESS IN PARLIAMENT.

IT appears the English have a way of keeping from the public eye the antics of the "red-eye" members of the House of Commons. A London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

"Last week I saw two distinct cases of intoxication in the House of Commons. In one, a clever young member talked such nonsense that the House roared with laughter, occasionally putting an unseemly construction upon his rambling words and chuckling at the coarseness. In another, the member, a learned lawyer, too, was so incoherent and absurd that Mr. Gladstone, in charity, suggested that he should reserve his remarks to a later period of the discussion, adding that no good could come of his debating the question at that particular moment. The House perfectly understood this advice, and gave a significant cry of "Hear! hear!" But directly afterwards, it tittered loudly as it saw the offender walk up the floor with difficulty and seat himself at Mr. Gladstone's side, endeavoring to enter into a private explanation with the peculiarly refined and particular leader of the Liberal party. Were the press to name these wretched men, actions at law would at once be brought, and it would be impossible to prove the statement however notorious the circumstance.

SOUND economy is a sound understanding brought into action; it is calculation realized; it is the doctrine of proportion reduced to practice; it is foreseeing contingencies and providing against them; it is expecting contingencies and being prepared for them.—*Hannah Moore.*

PARIS EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINE AWARDS.

WE recently published a brief telegram from Paris, announcing the award, over eighty-two competitors, to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON of the Highest Premium, a Gold Medal, for the perfection of Sewing Machines, and Button-Hole Machines. The following are copies of the official documents confirming the announcement:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CHAMP-DE-MARS, 16th July, 1867.

MR. R. HUNTING, No. 139 Regent St., London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the ONLY GOLD MEDAL for the manufacture and PERFECTION OF SEWING-MACHINES and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, was awarded to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON of New York.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY E. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Member of International Jury and Reporter of same.

Another letter, of the same date, says:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded to my class:

DUFUIS ET DUMERY, for Screw Shoe Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON, New York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-Hole Machines.

There is, also, in the list of "CO-OPERATORS," a Gold Medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, as PROMOTER of the Sewing-Machine.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Reporter of Class No. 57, (Group No. 6,) Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

Extract from LE MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, official journal of the French Empire:

"The Wheeler & Wilson Company of New York, manufacturers of American Sewing Machines, have just received the GOLD MEDAL at the Exposition Universelle, for the good construction of their machines; the new improvement for making button-holes, applicable to their sewing machines; also, for their machine especially for making button holes. This award is accorded for the great development that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have given to the sewing machine industry, in bringing their machines to the doors of all, by their cheapness and solid construction, which allows their employment with satisfaction in families, and with great advantage in work-rooms."

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DISPATCHES from San Francisco give encouraging accounts of the progress and prospects of the western end of the Great Pacific Railroad. It will be remembered that Congress granted to the two principal companies—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—the right to build their respective lines from opposite ends until they meet and connect. The former having nearly crossed the level plains of Nebraska is rapidly approaching the outlying hills of the Rocky Mountain range; while the latter, it appears, is making equally gratifying headway. During this month it is expected the last and greatest of the tunnels on the western link will be opened, and the crossing of the dreaded Sierra Nevada Mountains be regularly made by the locomotive, into the Great Salt Lake Basin. This achievement of hewing and blasting a pathway through primeval granite barriers, although all included within 150 miles, is equivalent to more than 600 miles of ordinary railroad, in cost and resistance overcome. Upwards of $20,000,000 have been expended in the enterprise, which includes, however, the equipment and materials for 150 miles additional. Eastward of the graded portion the line has been surveyed and located for 600 miles, developing an easy and favorable route, and it is believed that fully half of the distance between the Pacific Coast and the Missouri River will be built by the Central Pacific Company, as they are favored by having their hardest work done, and by the presence of large numbers of cheap and serviceable Chinese laborers. It is assuring to be informed, also, that the business of the road is very large, the earnings for July being $175,000 in gold; while the operating expenses were less than $25,000.

The Company receives a large subsidy from the Government, and in order to push on the work with even greater energy, are offering their First Mortgage Bonds for sale, through Fisk & Hatch, their Financial Agents in New York, and our leading Bankers, at rates very tempting to capitalists. The merits and advantages of the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds are fully set forth in our advertising columns.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.—An entertaining book of sporting gossip, recently published in London, under the odd title of "Sportascrapiana," gives, in the words of Capt. Horatio Ross, the secret of the remarkable preservation of his fine vigorous physique to a late period in life. "I attribute it," he says, "in a great measure to having always kept myself in a state of moderate training. I have always lived well, and for many years have drank nothing but light claret, one bottle per diem; but I have never omitted, wherever I was, whether in town or country, whether the weather was fair or the reverse, to walk regularly eight miles, and generally twelve miles, every day of my life, unless I had an opportunity of going out shooting. I have also, for a great many years, been very particular in taking a sponging bath of cold water, every morning." And now, at sixty-five, he can walk his fifty miles, at three and a half miles an hour, without fatigue, and he is still the best rifle shot in England.

The Reviewer.

DOMBEY AND SON. "Globe Edition" of Hurd & Houghton; and MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, "Diamond Edition" of Ticknor & Fields.

IN Chuzzlewit, written soon after DICKENS' visit to America, he introduced some American characters, types of rude phases of our life, perhaps exaggerated. But it is of no use to be "thin skinned," especially as he holds up British absurdities with an unsparing hand. Possibly he might have been a little disturbed by his want of success in an international copyright. TICKNOR & FIELDS claim that they alone pay the author a per centage on sales in this country, and surely they offer the works in attractive dress. The large pages and type so legibly clear of the "Globe" style are surely welcome to eyes tried by diamond print, and thus all tastes and wants are met by different editions. The genius of DICKENS still holds its sway, and the charm of his descriptions of common life still fascinates. With no effort to portray great personages, he bodies forth the hopes, affections, struggles, trials and triumphs of the every-day people, giving cheerful and healthful views of life, with rare touches of tender and natural pathos. He has thereby helped to expose old abuses, and roused up a more heartfelt interest in the world's suffering poor. Both editions sold at DEWEY'S.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THE SEA. With other Familiar Chemical Essays. By JAS. R. NICHOLS, M. D. Boston: A. Williams & Co.—1867.

A SMALL volume containing the substance of sundry lectures "and communications published in the Boston Journal of Chemistry during the past and present years." The subjects are: Chemistry of the Farm; of the Sea; of a Bowl of Milk; of the Dwelling, and of a Kernel of Corn. Also obscure sources of disease; local decomposition in lead aqueduct pipes; bread and bread-making, and chemistry of the sun. Each of these subjects is familiarly and lucidly discussed, affording information valuable to all classes, but especially so to those engaged in agriculture.

THE SAYINGS OF DR BUSHWHACKER, and Other Learned Men. By FRED. S. COZZENS, Author of "Sparrowgrass Papers, etc." New York: A. Sampson & Co.—1867.

AN assemblage of terse, dashing, interesting and amusing disquisitions on various subjects. Among them are—"A Talk about Tea," "A Journey around a Tapioca Pudding," "Old Phrases," &c., &c. It contains a fund of information in an attractive dress, and must challenge public favor. DEWEY has it.

GOOD STORIES.—Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have issued the initial number of "Good Stories," under which title they propose to publish, in cheap and attractive form, a valuable collection of Short Stories, Tales and Sketches. It is not intended to limit this collection to English literature. It will embrace, by competent translations, the best and most characteristic short stories of all languages. The number before us is first of the series, and if it be followed by others of equal value and interest, the fifty cents for each number will be *little for much*, especially as illustrations are added to the attractive text. Sold by DEWEY.

CASSEL'S MAGAZINE.—Eighty broad pages of London type, with English illustrations, a monthly for which WALTER LOW, 596 Broadway, New York, is agent. It aims "to present for family reading the largest and best amount of literary matter that can be afforded," and is surely attractive. Price 30 cents, or $3.50 per year.

BELL MAHONE. Song and Chorus. By J. H. MCNAUGHTON. Published by PENN & REMINGTON, Buffalo, who offer at wholesale and retail the songs and music of MCNAUGHTON, VIRGINIA, GABRIEL, and others, at their large musical establishment.

APPLETON'S HAND BOOK OF NORTHERN TRAVEL.—A volume of 400 pages of Descriptions, Maps and Plates,—a guide over the broad land from Maine to Oregon, and over the British Possessions. Valuable for all. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.
My 3, 10, 11, 21 waits for no man.
My 15, 19, 20, 21 is often cultivated.
My 8, 10, 5, 12 is not homely.
My 11, 1, 7, 18, 16 is one of the New England States.
My 11, 4, 2, 2 is an unmarried female.
My 6, 14, 9 is an article of dress.
My 6, 7, 13, 17 is what a goose often does.
My whole is an old and good proverb.

Collinsville, Ill. JOHN W. LOW.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 15 letters.
My 14, 10, 9, 1, 5 is a mountain near ancient Troy.
My 2, 4, 13, 15, 1 is an Italian town of note.
My 7, 1, 11, 6, 12 is a group of islands in the Atlantic.
My 9, 11, 4, 2, 6, 3 is one of the United States.
My 5, 14, 2, 4, 9, 10, 2, 12, 8 is a channel of the British Isles.
My 8, 1, 6, 13, 4 is a river of Western Europe.
My whole is the work of a favorite American author.

Clinton, N. Y. ETHEL & CLARIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men, A and B, ran a foot-race of a quarter of a mile. A wins, making the quarter of a mile in 5 minutes, while B was just 5 behind at the end of the race. If A's speed is doubled, while B's speed remains as before, how far will A be in front of B?

E. J. SHRIVER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 917.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty.

Answer to Anagram:

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Answer to Riddle:—Brook.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 31, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

A FREIGHT TRAIN was thrown from the track in Rochester, at 3 A. M., the 22d inst., by the misplacement of a switch. Several cars were smashed and part of a brick house knocked down. No lives lost.

A man named Murphy, a resident of Jordan, was killed in Rochester on the 21st inst. He was acting as brakeman in place of his son, and fell from the top of a car when several of them passed over his chest crushing him to death.

A hail storm passed over a section of Ontario county on the 13th inst. Damage to crops light.

The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., of New York, commenced in Syracuse on the 21st inst. Attendance large.

Two men, Jacob Frink and Martin Weaver, carpenters, working upon a cornice of a mill in Baldwinsville, fell a distance of forty-one feet—one striking on a stone and the other upon his feet. Both were severely injured and may die in consequence. The scaffolding went down with them.

A young man employed in a drug store, Rochester, charged a soda fount so heavily as to cause its explosion with a report like a cannon. He was considerably injured.

A destructive hail storm passed near the village of Memphis, Onondaga county, on the 18th inst. Its track was strewn with the debris of corn, tobacco and oat fields.

Auditor Benton denies the charges made against him by Eli T. Bangs, and offers, through his attorney, if a hearing can be had, to show that Bangs is utterly unworthy of credit.

A destructive fire occurred at Plattsburg on the night of the 20th. One church, a bank, two printing offices, and twenty-five residences and stores were burned. Loss $750,000.

The large bonded warehouse of John C. Thompson, Brooklyn, has been seized and closed on account of alledged frauds.

From Washington.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH writes to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, that the reports of frauds in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department are entirely without foundation. No over-issues of Government obligations or securities have been made.

The records of the Smithsonian Institute show that the fall of rain, Aug. 18th, was nearly six inches, exceeding the entire amount for August in a long series of years.

The Germans of Washington have sent their congratulations to Juarez, through the Mexican Minister, for his course in relation to the late Emperor Maximillan.

Gen. Grant has ordered the mustering out the extra paymasters in the army. It is supposed none will be retained but those belonging to the regular service.

The internal receipts from July 1st to August 24th, amount to $38,907,364.

It is thought, from present indications, that a negro will be elected Mayor of Washington.

Gen. Thomas is too ill to assume charge of Sheridan's Department. In consequence of this the order in reference to Gen. Sheridan has been suspended.

The office of Commissary-General of Prisoners is to be merged in that of the Adjutant-General, and dispensing with the services of a large num- of subordinates.

The correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant, on the removal and change of Departmental Commanders, is published. Gen. Grant strongly dissuades the President from making the changes, though issuing an order to carry them into effect. The President's response is quite elaborate in defense of the changes ordered by him.

From the South.

THE Press in Georgia, with few exceptions, urge a State Convention in opposition to the reconstruction policy of Congress.

The cotton and corn crops continue to indicate an abundant yield.

Hon. William B. Campbell, late member of Congress from the Nashville (Tenn.) District, died in Lebanon on the 19th, of disease of the heart.

A U. S. District Attorney in Georgia is to prosecute eight prominent citizens of that State for taking the test oath contrary to law.

A project is in agitation in the Sumter District, S. C., to get all the landholders incorported into a "Land Agricultural and Manufacturing Company." This gained, it is thought foreign capital will be liberally invested in the stock, and the improvement of the country rapidly and permanently secured.

The Mobile Herald estimates the cotton crop of the South the present year at 3,750,000 bales.

Twelve deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans the 18th, and two from cholera.

The Roanoke River rose twenty feet above low water in consequence of the recent heavy rains. Crops considerably damaged.

It is reported that prominent Union men of New Orleans are preparing charges against Generals Rosseau and Steedman for interposing hindrances to re-construction.

The registration in Louisiana is completed; whole number registered a little over 100,000—a large proportion colored.

Yellow fever of a very virulent type prevails at Corpus Christi.

The freshets in North Carolina are seriously injuring the lowland crops. The rivers overflowed their banks in numberless places.

From the West.

GEN. HANCOCK, of the Peace Commission, has made a long report on the subject of the mission, taking the ground that the only way to secure peace with the Indians is to give them "a good thrashing." He considered the "Peace Commission" a waste of time and money. The Indians will meet the Commissioners as agreed upon, receive their presents, and then go to lifting scalps again by the time spring opens. Gen's Grant and Sherman coincide in this opinion. Gen. Harney, on the other hand, thinks the Indians will prove true this time. "Spotted Tail," with 900 Sioux, says he will meet the Commissioners shortly and make all right.

The citizens in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick are arming for the protection of that post.

It is reported from Denver that Forts Reno and Phil. Kearney were besieged by Indians at the latest dates from these points.

The cholera is raging very severely at Shawnee, Illinois.

Work on the pacific railroad has been suspended west of Fort Hays in consequence of Indian depredations.

The Blackfeet Indians killed a squad of thirty white laborers near Versillion recently.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has engrafted a liquor prohibition into the Constitution, to be submitted to the people.

The reported fight of Major Powell with the Sioux Indians is confirmed. The Indians, 3,000 in number, fought three hours with a loss of some 200 killed. There were but 29 whites in the corral during the conflict. Maj. Powell was not killed as reported.

Gen. Auger is of the opinion that in the event of a general Indian war 25,000 troops will be necessary to suppress it in the Department of the Platte, and 20,000 in the Department under Gen. Hancock.

Advices from Fort Hayes to Aug. 23, report a desperate battle with the Indians under Satani on the Republican River. Three soldiers were killed and twenty-five wounded. The Indians suffered severely, but finally repulsed the troops. Capt. Ames had 125 men, and fought the Indians three days. Reinforcements have gone forward.

A conference with the various tribes of Indians is to be held at Fort Laramie on the 13th of September for the purpose of arranging all matters in dispute.

The National Labor Congress.

THE National Labor Congress met in Chicago on the 19th inst. About three hundred delegates were in attendance. The eight-hour movement was urged, as also the co-operative system through the trades unions. It was resolved to establish a newspaper organ of co-operation in the United States. Also, to send a delegate to Europe to study co-operation there. A resolution in favor of giving (not selling) public lands to actual settlers, was adopted. Also, a report recommending legislative regulation of apprentice labor. The President was authorized to employ lecturers in the cause. A presidential labor ticket is to be decided upon at the next meeting in the fall.

An election of officers resulted in favor of J. C. Whaley, Washington, President. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Gibson of Connecticut, and Tucker of Ohio; Mr. Smeglass of Pennsylvania, Secretary; Mr. Hinchcliff, Treasurer, and Wm. Trovelich, Delegate to Europe.

Latest European News.

IT is reported in London that the Sultan has received a strong note from the United States on the subject of the Cretans.

It is said that Victoria, Francis Joseph and Napoleon will hold a conference in Paris next Octobor.

The Australia cotton crop is reported very fine.

M. Gustave Lambert, and some fifty others, Frenchmen, propose to reach the open Polar sea, and the Pole itself, by a route never before tried.

The attempt to form a Southern German Confederation is reported a failure.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to be quite ill in the Crimea.

Admiral Farragut and the officers of his fleet had a grand ovation at Cronstadt from the Russians—the Grand Duke presiding.

The Vienna journals say the recent meeting of the Emperors of France and Germany secures the peace of the latter.

The English Parliament was prorogued on the 21st. The Queen declares there is no longer any ground for apprehending war. The Fenians are done for in Ireland.

Advices from Spain report the revolt in Catalonia a failure. The authority of the Queen is being rapidly restored there.

The movement on Rome, contemplated by Garibaldi, has been abandoned.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE HON. ERASTUS BEACH, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Bar, died at his residence in Springfield on the 22d instant, aged fifty-eight years.

ADONIJAH SKINNER, seventy-six years of age, committed suicide on the 25th inst., in Rochester, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been a resident of the city for many years.

DANIEL GROSVENOR of Troy, Ohio, recently went to a druggist to get calomel—was given corrosive sublimate by mistake—took it, and was soon a corpse.

THE new Cincinnati train ran from Buffalo to Rochester on the 20th inst., in ninety-one minutes, including a stop for wood and water at Batavia. The distance is 69 miles.

DURING a hail storm on the 18th, between 6,000 and 7,000 lights of glass were broken in the railroad shops at Susquehanna. The damage to the Company amounted to $3,000.

A THREE-YEAR old boy, picking blackberries near Saugerties, wandered away, and was not found for two days. He was on a high ledge of rocks feebly calling "Pa! Pa!" when found.

CAROLINE NEWMAN, nine years old, was swinging on a clothes line attached to two chimneys on the roof of a house in Buffalo, one day last week, one of which toppled over and fell upon her, killing her instantly.

THE Episcopal Convention of Western New York, in session for several days at Elmira, has adjourned after making a division of the Diocese. The dividing line follows the eastern boundaries of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Schuyler and Steuben counties.

FROM CUBA.—The lost Cuban cable has been found, and messages passed between the Mayor of Key West and the Captain General of Cuba. Gen. Lergundi has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, and is expected there in December. There had been 1,229 cases of yellow fever in Cuba, and 226 deaths from it. A political emeute took place at Villa Caura, and resulted in the execution of some of the leaders. The financial affairs of Havana are represented to be in a bad condition.

Practical Knowledge.

A CELEBRATED Greek Philosopher, on being asked what young men most needed to be instructed in, replied, "*Teach them those things which they will have to practice when they become men.* There is sound wisdom in this advice, and it is well worthy the thoughtful consideration of every person. The question may be asked, "Where can such instruction be acquired?" Business Colleges have hitherto sought to afford this desideratum, but they have thus far generally failed in imparting the necessary *fundamental* knowledge to those who have not already acquired a passable English education; and also in making their curriculum of study sufficiently *comprehensive* to include *all* the branches requisite to qualify young men to occupy any station in life which they may be called upon to fill. Messrs. H. C. & L. L. WILLIAMS, proprietors of the *Rochester Business University*, have taken a step in the right direction in advance of other Business Colleges, and have remedied this defect by introducing, in addition to a thorough course in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphing, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, &c., an elementary and progressive course in English, Classical and Scientific Studies. This, we believe, is the only institution in this country that has made this important improvement, and the only one as yet which affords *complete* facilities for a *thorough* and *practical education*. We therefore recommend it to every young man who desires to fit himself for a sphere of usefulness, honor and emolument.

☞ BELLS.—At least one of the manufacturing interests of our locality is prospering, not withstanding the general dullness of trade. Messrs. E. A. & G. R. Meneely, of the West Troy (N. Y.) Bell Foundry, report a positive increase of orders over last year, the larger portion of which comes from the Churches, Academies and the Factories of the growing West. Beside, the supply of our own country, they have a very considerable demand from the British provinces, the East and West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, South America and other foreign countries, which, together with the fact of having been established over forty years, explains why one house should do so large a business in a branch of manufacture so comparatively limited. Messrs. Meneely's illustrated catalogue is a book of over fifty pages, and contains much information respecting bells and their history which is of general interest.—*Troy Daily Times.*

ON the 10th of October, 1866, I applied Bangh's Raw Bone Phosphate with my seed wheat, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, leaving an unmanured strip contiguous, which subsequently did not require any mark or stake to define its limits. The apparent difference before harvest was at least ten bushels per acre, and the actual difference by weight of the crop was eighty-six per cent., including straw. The grain gave more than fifty-six per cent. increase over the unmanured. DAVID STEWART, M. D.,

16th July, 1867. Port Penn, Del.

☞ Dr. S. was well known fifteen or twenty years since by his contributions to agricultural literature, and subsequently as Chemist of "Md. State Agricultural Society," acting Principal of St. John's College, at Annapolis, Prof. of Nat. Phil., etc.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester is prepared to make temporary loans on pledge of United States or Monroe County Bonds, as collateral security.

JNO. H. ROCHESTER, *Sec'y.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, August 27, 1867.

MONEY is still abundant in New York, but the calls were reported rather larger last week than heretofore. Considerable sums are sent West to move the crops, though thus far the amount is not as large as was anticipated. In the interior the discount line of the banks is full. Wool dealers are unable to sell at satisfactory rates, and their paper is seeking renewal.

The Dry Goods trade is very dull in Boston, and the same may be said of New York, though for a few days a little more activity is reported. As a whole, the August business has been unusually light,—the large dealers from the South and West, that usually purchase this month, have few of them been in market, and those who have appeared, have purchased sparingly. The spring trade was late, and the fall trade will be correspondingly late.

An intelligent New Yorker, now in Europe, writes as follows in reference to American stocks:—"American Government stocks are in large and increasing demand in Germany, and they are purchased not on speculation, but for investment. They are the favorite security at this time. The general estimate of the Frankfort bankers of the amount of these stocks now held on the Continent, is not less than five hundred millions."

WHEAT CROP.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Aug 21, in summing up the crop reports received at that office says:—"The wheat has been harvested in good order and the quality is fair, but in quantity is not over two-thirds an average crop; that less than the usual quantity of fall wheat was sown, but a full crop of spring."

Other writers put the yield of winter wheat considerably higher. Late accounts from the localities where spring wheat is grown, particularly in Minnesota, are very encouraging. The crop of wheat raised in 1860 was 173,104,924 bushels. An Eastern writer estimates the crop this year at 232,520,000 bushels.

WOOL.—There is no change in the market, and few purchases are made from first hands in this region, or at the West. Receipts at the East are falling off. Sales in Boston continue large, footing up last week 1,200,000 lbs., at a range of 28@60c for fleece, and 30@40c for the various grades of pulled. Wool is now cheap—very cheap. It has not been as low since 1813, that is, if we reduce the currency value to the gold standard. There is no wonder that manufacturers are buying largely, for goods manufactured at the present prices for wool, must afford a large profit. It will be singular if rates do not advance in the next 30 or 60 days.

WHEAT.—Red wheat is selling at $2,05@2,15. Farmers are still actively engaged in thrashing, but are not selling very freely. The Eastern market for wheat and flour tends downward.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't.	$14,50@15,00	Apples, green,	$0,50@ 0,75
Do. red wheat,	12,00@12,50	Do, dried, ₩ lb.	5@ 7c
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse,	25,00@28,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	0,75@ 1,00
Wheat, red	2,05@ 2,15	Onions	00@ 00
Best white	2,20@ 2,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	70@ 75c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley	1,10@ 1,12	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	18@ 20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@62½c
Pork, old mess.	$23,00@24,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess.	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Ham	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	11@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,50@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	24@ 25c	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. packed	21@ 26	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 15	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 11	Wool, ₩ lb.	35@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	18@ 18	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 25c
Hay ₩ ton	$10,00@16,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	8,00@16,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$10,00@12,00	Barrels	33@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Aug. 24—Ashes, pots, $9,25@9,25; pearls, $12,00@12,00. Cotton, 28@28c. Flour, sales at $7,20@14,25. Wheat, $2,25@2,75. Rye, $1,41@1,48. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $1,05@1,12. Oats, 70@80c. Pork, new mess, $23,50@23,63; old do. $22,75@22,75; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $25,00@25,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $33,00@40,00. Pork hams, 14½@16 cts. Shoulders, 11@11½c. Lard, 12½@14cts. Butter, 11@32c. Cheese, 7@14c. Hops, 30@35c.

Albany, Aug. 24—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00; rye flour, $9,00@9,25; corn meal, 2,30@2,40 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,25@2,25. Rye, $1,50@1,55. Corn, $1,10@1,13; Oats, 75@79c. Barley, $1,28. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Aug 24—Flour, sales at $10,00@10,50; Wheat $1,97@2,25; Corn, $1,00@1,02; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $22,50@24,00; Lard, 12½@13½c; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₩ bbl.

Chicago, Aug. 24—Flour, $7,25@10,62; Wheat, $1,62@1,71; Corn, 89½@95½c; Oats, 42@42½c; Rye, $1,01@1,01; Barley, $1,22@1,26. Pork, mess, $22,50@24,00; Lard, 12½@13c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,36@1,45; fall, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 60@67c; Peas, 66@68c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 40@10c. Wool, 25@30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Aug. 21.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17; Cows and Calves, $40@110; Veal Calves, 8@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@7¾c; light and medium, 6@7c.

Albany, Aug. 22.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¼@9¼c. Milch Cows, $50@90. Sheep, common to good, 4¼@8c; Hogs, 7¼@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Aug. 21—Beeves, sales at 8½@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $100@275 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $55@100; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6½@6½c; in lots, $2,00@4,50 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 9@10c. Fat hogs, 7½@8c.

Chicago, Aug. 24—Beeves range at from $6,75@7,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $6,25@6,50.

Toronto, Aug. 23—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d, $5,50@6,00; inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $1,75@2,50. Calves, $5,00@6 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6½c

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Wool, market is steady and in better request. Sales 490,000 lbs. at 42@48c. for domestic fleece; 36@44c for superfine and extra pulled; 20@23c for Texas; 18@27c for California; 41@43½c for Cape; 20½c for Mexican, and 30c for East India.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 58@65c; fine, 55@57c; medium, 48@53c; coarse, 42@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 50@55c; fine, 47@50; medium, 45@47c; coarse, 40@43c. Other Western—Fine, 48@50c; medium, 44@47c; common, 40@43c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@63c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@26c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 23—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do, 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₩ lb.

Died.

IN Mendon Centre, Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 23d, after an illness of over two years, HARDY SEYMOUR, in his 88th year. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

CANCERS CURED—Without the KNIFE—by WM. W. HADLEY, M. D., 546 Broadway, N. Y.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR SIRUP for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 919 47 East 3d St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

LOOK!—LOOK!—Full instruction for learning the whole Art of Ventriloquism in a few hours, in every case, or money refunded. Sent by mail for 25 cts. Address J. F. JAGGERS, Box 2,743, St. Louis, Mo.

PEMBERTON SQUARE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For Catalogues, including Circulars, address the Principal, REV. GEORGE GANNETT, 919-4t 26 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

CIDER MILLS!—I have now in store a complete stock of the most approved Cider and Wine Mills in the market. Send for circulars and prices. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 919-3t

FARM MACHINERY!—Emery's Endless Chain Horse-Powers, Circular Saw Machines, Excelsior Hay and Fodder Cutters, Hay Presses, Sugar Mills, &c. Circulars and prices upon application. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ills. 919-3t

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BROCKPORT, N. Y.,

Will open on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. The Academic Department of the Training School is in every respect a Model Academy, and presents peculiar advantages to those preparing for College or the active duties of life. Send for Circulars. D. HOLMES, Sec'y.

WANTED.—A General Farmer who thoroughly understands the purchasing and selling of stock with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to take the management of a stock farm of 1,400 acres, joining Enon, Ohio, for which an interest in the stock will be given. Good houses and barns. Any one wishing such situation can apply in person, from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1867, to A. H. SMITH, 919-4t Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad,

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILROADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

The present western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific; but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada, and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of **865** miles **$28,592,000**, or at the average rate of **$35,000** per mile—not including an absolute grant of **10,000,000 acres** of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint Investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bond holders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants, and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, SEVERAL SPECIAL, EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, *assistance in money, credit, and valuable property, worth over* $3,000,000 in gold, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.

II. *The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles then open for business, were *upward of* $297,000 *in gold;* of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, beside its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals, *and its revenues are collected in coin.* Its rates for transportation are very advantageous, being more than three times those of roads lying east of it; and the ratio of operating expenses is less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.

VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it, and were $235,000 more than the annual interest on the entire amount of First Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at **95** per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Specie Contract Law of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is legally binding, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists.

In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money markets of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities

INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now realize for the holders about TWELVE PER CENT. ADVANTAGE, with the same rate of interest.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO., NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities Bought and Sold; Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received on favorable terms. [919-3toam.

List of New Advertisements.

Twelve Years Experience in Black-Cap Raspberry Culture—H H Doolittle.
The Central Pacific Railroad—Fisk & Hatch.
The Prize Apple Parer—Sargent & Co.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
Monroe Co. Nurseries—Gould, Beckwith & Co.
Bulbous Flowering Roots—Ellwanger & Barry.
Grape Vines—Ellwanger & Barry.
Public Sale of Short-Horns—T H Conger.
Super-phosphate of Lime—Baugh Bros & Co.
Cider Mills—P S Meserole.
State Normal School—D Holmes.
Farm Machinery—P S Meserole.
Pemberton Square Boarding School—Rev Geo Gannett.
Patent Stencil Tools—A J Fullam.
To Wine Growers—Hartmann & Laist.
Wanted—A H Smith.
Catawissa Raspberries—Chas D Copeland.
Grape Vines—C S Hoag & Co.
Cancers Cured—Wm W Hadley, M D.
Look—J F Jaggers.

The News Condenser.

— Chicago is to have an Italian paper.

— New Haven has a population of 50,000.

— Guizot the Historian is eighty years old.

— A Boston boot-black has $10,000 in bank.

— A farm in Burton, Ind., contains 24,000 acres.

— The Indiana dog tax netted $160,000 last year.

— There is a colony of Poles settled in Virginia.

— Kossuth accepts his seat in the Hungarian diet.

— Senators Wade and Sherman are stumping Ohio.

— The Chicago Lake Tunnel netted the contractors $15,000.

— An artesian well in St. Louis is already down 2,240 feet.

— It costs ten dollars fine in New York to drive a lame horse.

— Thos. McLouth, Farmington, N. Y., recently sold a steer for $900.

— Chief Justice Chase says he will give all he is worth for $100,000.

— A fire in Bay City, Mich., recently, destroyed 500,000 feet of lumber.

— A boy named Shepard was drowned in Hemlock Lake on the 18th inst.

— A Pittsburg paper says a nose in that city of smells is a misfortune.

— The Ex-Queen of Naples, Maria Theresa, was a victim of cholera at Rome.

— Forty thousand people are said to have died of cholera in Italy this season.

— The people of Nebraska have agreed to call the capital of their State "Lincoln."

— Mrs. H. G. Tripka, Pawtucket, R. I., was burned to death recently while lighting a lamp.

— A railroad bridge, 1400 feet long, is to be built over the Missouri river at Kansas City.

— A Mrs. Donahu was killed in an elevator at Schenectady by her dress catching on a shaft.

— Gen. Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has returned home. No salary voted him by Congress.

— A South Bend (Ind.) University has imported a bell from France weighing 14,020 pounds.

— John B. Gough has engaged to deliver a series of lectures in Chicago next winter for $12,000.

— It is thought the cane brakes of the South can be made available for the manufacture of paper.

— The Minneapolis lumbermen lost 40,000,000 feet by flood, but have enough to run all their mills.

— A reduction has been made in tariff duties on all cereals imported into the kingdom of Portugal.

— Accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy show no decrease in the mortality.

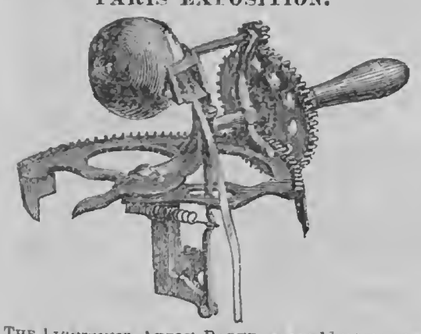
— A Kentucky peach grower sells his crop on the trees to men in Cincinnati for $14,000, or $2.75 per tree.

— It is reported that Omar Pasha has resigned his command of the Turkish forces in the Isle of Candia.

New Advertisements.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE OF
SHORT-HORNED STOCK,
Will take place at Tarrytown, N. Y., near the Hudson River Railroad Station, on
Thursday, the 19th of September, 1867,
at which time over FORTY HEAD of
Cows and Heifers, Bulls and Bull Calves,
from the Waldberg stables, will be offered—all in superior order, and bred from the choicest stock.
The sale will be positive; no reserved bids.
For Catalogues address T. H. CONGER,
919-2t Haverstraw, N. Y.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
To OUR CUSTOMERS.—We take pleasure in announcing to Dealers in Fertilizers, and the Agricultural public, that we have within the past year increased our facilities for the manufacture of our RAW BONE PHOSPHATE, to an extent unequalled by any other House in the United States or Europe. These facilities not only include the enlargement of our old established works in Philadelphia, known as the DELAWARE RIVER AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL WORKS, but also the purchase of extensive and well stocked works at Chicago, Ill., with all the necessary machinery, cars, &c., to conduct the business. This establishment alone has produced annually over 5,000 tons of dried Bones and Meal, and is capable of being largely increased. We desire, by the closest supervision, to conduct these two concerns so that our customers will derive a practical benefit from their consolidation, in obtaining a MANURE which shall maintain a standard and uniform quality, and at the lowest possible price. BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Delaware River Chemical Works, Philadelphia, and Calumet Works, Chicago.
BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents, No. 181 Pearl-st., New York.

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER at THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE LIGHTNING APPLE PARER, proved by two year's use, and hundreds of testimonials, to be the best invention of this class, has just received the
Highest Premium at the Paris Exposition.
It also took the FIRST PREMIUMS at the New England Fair, and the New York State Fair in 1866, at the Mechanics' Fair, and of the Franklin Institute, at Syracuse, in Feb., 1867, and wherever introduced is acknowledged to be ahead of all others for simplicity, speed and durability.
☞ Sold at Wholesale by BUTLER, STEE & CO., Boston, Mass.; A. B. SHIPLEY & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.; SPEAR BROS., Baltimore, Md.; JAS. BOWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. W. BOOTH & CO., Cincinnati, O.; J. H. VAJEN, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. BAUERMAN, Louisville, Ky.; WARNE, CHEEVER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.; HOFFMAN & TILTON, Chicago, Ill.; BUHL, DUCHARME & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GEORGE WORTHINGTON & CO., Cleveland, O.; J. W. MCKINDLEY, Rochester, N. Y.; KENNEDYS & SPALDING, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. TREMPER, Albany, N. Y.
And by the Wholesale Hardware Trade everywhere.
SARGENT & CO.,
No. 70 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers' Agents.

SEEDLINGS AND HEDGE PLANTS—ALL One Year Old—150,000 Plum, 150,000 Cherry, 30,000 Apple, 40,000 Honey Locust, 20,000 Hawthorn.
918-2t FOORD & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

SILVER PHEASANT FOWLS—I WILL send to any address, after Oct. 1st, by express, (upon receipt of money sent at my risk by mail,) at the following prices, $5 ₱ pair, or one cock and two pullets, $6.
Address GEO. M. CURTIS, Box 372, Rochester, N. Y.

THE STENCIL BUSINESS PAYS VERY large profits and requires very little capital. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock furnished by
M. J. METCALF & SON,
918-2t No. 101 Union, St., Boston, Mass.

STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL!
FREE OF POSTAGE.
Dr. Nicaise, $1 each; $10 per Dozen!
Wilson's Albany, Hooker, Triomphe de Gand, Russell's Prolific, Agriculturist, $2 ₱ 100; Golden Queen, Golden Seeded, Jucunda, $3 ₱ 100. Now ready for delivery. Send your orders, large or small, cheaper by the thousand. MARK D. WILLSON,
918-3t No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS!
500,000 Plum Seedlings, 1 year old, very fine.
150,000 Pear " 1 year old, very fine.
200,000 Cherry " 1 year old, extra size.
50,000 Apple " 1 year old, extra size.
30,000 Quince Stocks. Grape Vines, Raspberry and Strawberries, of leading sorts; Asparagus, 1 and 2 years old. I offer the above stock at very low rates, quality considered. Nurserymen are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of Seedlings, which I believe cannot be excelled, if equaled, in this country. Correspondence solicited; Price List free. Address
JOHN MURPHY, Ag't, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."
"The Plant Must Have Food!"
To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what
LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,
Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address
917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S
SEEDLING STRAWBERRY
"NICANOR."
Having Fruited it for six years, we pronounce it a decided acquisition to the list of Market Strawberries. Plant very hardy and vigorous, surpassing in quantity of fruit, and hardiness of vine, any other variety we have ever tested. It commences to ripen a few days before the Early Scarlet, and continues on up to the latest, thus making it profitable at both ends of the season. Fruit from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, very regular and uniform in size, roundish conical, bright scarlet, and more firm and not so acid as the Wilson. Plants will be ready for delivery about the 15th of Sept., at $5 per dozen.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
917-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
We offer the following
Select List of Strawberry Plants,
which will be ready to send out by September 1st:
Alpine, Red and White, Longworth Prolific,
Agriculturist, Russell's Seedling,
Buffalo Seedling, Triomphe de Gand,
Early Scarlet, Wilson's Albany,
at 50 Cents per Doz.; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000.
ALSO,
A large collection of New and Foreign varieties including
Lenning's White, Durand's Seedling, Green Prolific, &c.,
At $1 per dozen. And a limited quantity of
"DR. NICAISE,"
THE LARGEST STRAWBERRY KNOWN,
AT $6 PER DOZEN.
All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the Cash.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
917-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 18 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,800, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,800. Apply to
917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

HYACYNTHS, TULIPS, &c., &c.—I shall receive from Holland about the 1st of Sept., a splendid lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, and all other Hardy Bulbs suitable for Autumn planting. Catalogues supplied free.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 2½ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $1,00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor,
Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York.
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ **Consignment Solicited.**

HAMPSHIRE-DOWNS.—A FEW CHOICE Ram Lambs for sale. Also ten Yearlings, all bred from imported stock and fully warranted. Photograph of my sheep sent on application. [917-4t
ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.

TO AGENTS—EXPERIENCED BOOK-Canvassers can now pre-engage territory for *the best book of the year*. A new National Work entitled
The History of the Great Republic,
From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered **from a Christian Standpoint.**
BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.
☞ Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York. 917-4t

SATTERLEE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
For the last ten years the most popular and successful school in Western New York, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2d. Twelve Professors and Teachers are employed and every facility provided for a thorough and finished education. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. NICAISE
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
We are now ready to deliver fine grown plants of this
Celebrated European Strawberry.
The fruit is of enormous size, berries having been picked this season (from plants set last Sept.,) that measured 6½ inches in circumference and weighing from 1¾ to 1¾ ounces. It is early, of a bright red color, very glossy, flesh white and of the first quality. In Europe it is considered one of their finest varieties. On account of the limited number in the market and the great demand for them, it would be well for those who wish them to *order early*. Price by mail, postage free, $1 ₱ plant; $10 ₱ dozen; $75 ₱ 100. Address GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 917-4t

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON
In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:
OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third **beside the Express charges,** by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY,*
NEW YORK.
W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.
PLASTIC SLATE FOR
ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.
The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of
Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,
(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.
AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.
A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and unde cayluy.
FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.
The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and
PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.
It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

THE HARRIS HOP PRESS, (ILLUSTRATED and described in the Rural of July 6,) has become practically *the only* hop press in the country. It has nearly run out and superseded all others. So rapidly has it come into favor, that fourfifths of the hops grown in the United States are baled with this press. It is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, cheap, portable, and easily worked. We have the entire control of the patent. Responsible parties desiring to manufacture, will do well to address us. Manufactured and sold by us at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y.
MESSRS. RAMSEY & HANSEN of Kilbourn City, Wis., and F. S. WYKOFF of Howell, Mich., are authorized to manufacture and sell our Press in their respective States the present season. Send on your orders early, for although we have, from year to year, greatly enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, we have never yet been able to supply the increasing yearly demand.
BUCKINGHAM, WALSH & CO.,
911-9t Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for OUR OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

$18.00 A DAY.—Agents Wanted, Male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars Capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 905-13t

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.
MANUFACTURERS of Agricultural Machines of *the best* and most approved kinds and patterns in use, comprising
"Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
"Star" Railway Powers, (Emery Patent,)
"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Threshers & Cleaners,
Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c.
OUR "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER
as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities far more superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small, compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw*, so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be threshed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is then often very imperfectly accomplished.
We have made some important improvements in this Machine during the past two years, which enable us to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties. We have also introduced and are now using an entirely new and completely effective device for relieving the feeder of dust. By this arrangement all of the dust from the cylinder is carried through with the straw and discharged at the extreme end of the Separator in a condensed state, so that it cannot cause annoyance to any of the operators about the machine. The Machines are made of suitable sizes for a Two-Horse Railway Power, and also for our Six or Eight-Horse Sweep Power. With regard to
OUR RAILWAY POWER,
we may say that every where the "EMERY POWER" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as
THE "STAR" RAILWAY POWER,
it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c.
OUR "STAR" LEVER POWER,
though always a favorite machine, and one of the best of its class, has likewise been much improved this season and cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction in its use for all the purposes to which it is adapted. It combines in its construction great strength, with extreme simplicity and consequent upon its simplicity there is but small loss of power by friction, so that a single horse may be used upon it with great advantage for the lighter work of a farm, while for the heaviest work required of it, it is amply adequate.
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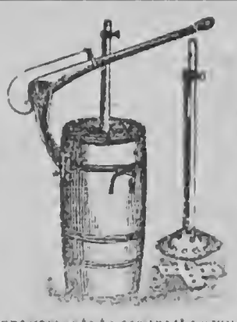
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SOMEBODY.

Somebody's eyes have grown dimmer,
Off in some quaint old home,
At morn, when the evening stars glimmer,
Watching for somebody to come;
Watching while heart grows sicker,
As day after day glides along,
Watching while tears fall the thicker,
Choking a lullaby song.

Somebody, wandering over
Lands far away from his own,
Sees, as of old, the sweet clover
That grew by the old door-stone,
Longs to go back and to mingle,
As in the dim days of yore,
With those round the old cottage ingle—
Those who, alas! are no more.

Somebody's prayers are ascending,
Ever for dear ones away,
Prayers that His blessing attending
May keep them from going astray;
Prayers that float near and nearer
The throne of the father above,
And reaching the ear of the Hearer,
Are answered in Infinite Love.

Somebody's life-work is ended—
Patient they wait now to go;
Long have they faithfully wended
Toilsome paths here below;
Soon the reward they'll be reaping
That to the faithful is given—
"Well done,"—"Come up," and be keeping
Watch for somebody in Heaven!

The Story Teller.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BY MISS THACKERAY,
AUTHOR OF "THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF," ETC.

PART II.

V.

[Continued from page 276, last number.]

After all, perhaps it was well she was going, thought Belle, as she went to pack up her boxes. Poor Guy's sad face haunted her. She seemed to carry it away in her box with her other possessions.

It would be difficult to describe what he felt, poor fellow, when he came upon the luggage standing ready-corded in the hall, and he found that Belle had taken him at his word. He was so silent a man, so self-contained, so diffident of his own strength to win her love in time, so unused to the ways of the world and of women, that he could be judged by no ordinary rule. His utter despair and bewilderment would have been laughable, almost, if they had not been so genuine. He paced about the garden with hasty, uncertain footsteps, muttering to himself as he went along, and angrily cutting at the rose-hedges. "Of course she must go, since she wished it;—of course she must,—of course, of course. What would the house be like when she was gone?" For an instant a vision of a great dull vault, without warmth, or light, or color, for possible comfort anywhere, rose before him. He tried to imagine what his life would be if she never came back into it; but as he stood still, trying to seize the picture, it seemed to him that it was a thing not to be imagined or thought of. Wherever he looked he saw her, everywhere and in everything. He had imagined himself unhappy; now he discovered that for the last few weeks since little Belinda had come, he had basked in the summer she had brought, and found new life in the sunshine of her presence. Of an evening he had come home eagerly from his daily toil looking to find her. When he left early in the morning he would look up with kind eyes at her windows as he drove away. Once, early one morning, he had passed her near the lodge gate, standing in the shadow of the great aspen-tree, and making way for the horses to go by. Belle was holding back the clean stiff folds of her pink muslin dress; she looked up with that peculiar blink of her gray eyes, smiled, and nodded her bright head, and shrunk away from the horses. Every morning Guy used to look under the tree after that to see if she were there by chance, even if he had parted from her but a minute before. Good, stupid old fellow! He used to smile to himself at his own foolishness. One of his fancies about her was, that Belinda was a bird, who would fly away some day, and perch up in the branches of one of the great trees, far, far, beyond his reach. And now was this fancy coming true? was she going,—leaving him,—flying away where he could not follow her? He gave an inarticulate sound of mingled anger and sorrow, and tenderness, which relieved his heart, but which puzzled Belle herself, who was coming down the garden walk to meet him.

"I was looking for you, Mr. Griffiths," said Belle. "Your mother wants to speak to you. I, too, wanted to ask you something," the girl went on, blushing. "She is kind enough to wish me to come back.....but—"

Belle stopped short, blushed up, and began pulling at the leaves sprouting on either side of the narrow alley. When she looked up after a minute, with one of her quick, short-sighted glances, she found that Guy's two little brown eyes were fixed upon her steadily.

"Don't be afraid that I shall trouble you," he said, reddening. "If you knew,—if you had the smallest conception what your presence is to me, you would come back. I think you would."

Miss Barly didn't answer, but blushed up again, and walked on in silence, hanging her head to conceal the two bright tears which had come into her eyes. She was so sorry, so very sorry. But what could she do? Guy had walked on to the end of the rose-garden, and Belle had followed. Now, instead of turning towards the house, he had come out into the bright-looking kitchen garden, with its red brick walls hung with their various draperies of lichen and mosses, and garlands of clambering fruit. Four little paths led up to the turf carpet which had been laid down in the center of the garden; here a fountain plashed with a tranquil fall of waters upon water; all sorts of sweet kitchen herbs, mint and thyme, and parsley, were growing along the straight-cut beds. Birds were pecking at the nets along the walls; one little sparrow, that had been drinking at the fountain, flew away as they approached. The few bright-colored straggling flowers caught the sunlight and reflected it in sparks like the water.

The master of this pleasant place put out his great clumsy hand, and took hold of Belle's soft reluctant fingers. "Ah, Belle," he said, "is there no hope for me? Will there never be any chance?"

"I wish with all my heart there was a chance," said poor Belle, pulling away her hand impatiently. "Why do you wound and pain me by speaking again and again of what is far best forgotten? Dear Mr. Griffiths, I will marry you to-morrow, if you desire it," said the girl, with a sudden impulse, turning pale and remembering all that she owed to his forbearance and gentleness; "but please, please don't ask it." She looked so frightened and desperate that poor Guy felt that this was worse than anything, and sadly shook his head.

"Don't be afraid," he said. "I don't want to marry you against your will, or keep you here. Yes, you shall go home, and I will stop here alone, and cut my throat if I cannot bear the place without you. I am only joking. I dare say I shall do very well," said Griffiths, with a sigh; and he turned away and began stamping off in his clumsy way. Then he suddenly stopped and looked back. Belle was standing in the sunshine with her face hidden in her hands. She was so puzzled, and sorry, and hopeless, and mournful. The only thing she could do was to cry, poor child,—and, by some instinct, Griffiths guessed that she was crying; he knew it,—his heart melted with pity. The poor fellow came back trembling. "My dearest," he said, "don't cry. What a brute I am to make you cry. Tell me anything in the whole world I can do to make you happy."

"If I could only do anything for you," said Belle, "that would make me happier."

"Then come back, my dear," said Guy, "and don't fly away yet forever, as you threatened just now. Come back and cheer up my mother, and make tea and a little sunshine for me, until—until some confounded fellow comes and carries you off," said poor Griffiths.

"O, that will never be. Yes; I'll come," said Belle, earnestly. "I'll go home for a week, and come back; indeed I will."

"Only let me know," said Mr. Griffiths, "and my mother will send the carriage for you. Shall we say a week?" he added, anxious to drive a hard bargain.

"Yes," said Belinda, smiling; "I'll write and tell you the day."

Nothing would induce Griffiths to order the carriage until after dinner, and it was quite late at night when Belle got home.

VII.

Poor little Myrtle Cottage looked very small and shabby as she drove up in the darkness to the door. A brilliant illumination streamed from all the windows. Martha rubbed her elbows at the sight of the gorgeous equipage. Fanny came to the door, surprised, laughing, giggling, mysterious. Everything looked much as usual, except that a large, pompous looking gentleman was sitting on the drawing-room sofa, and beside him Anna, with a huge ring on her fourth finger, attempting to blush as Belle came into the room. Belle saw that she was not wanted, and ran up stairs to her father, who was better, and sitting in his arm-chair by his bedside. The poor old man nearly cried with delight and surprise, held out both his shaking hands to her, and clung tenderly to the bright young daughter. Belle sat beside him, holding his hand, asking him a hundred questions, kissing his wrinkled face and cheeks, and telling all that had happened. Mr. Barly, too, had news to give. The fat gentleman down stairs, he told Belle, was no other than Anna's old admirer, the doctor, of whom mention has been made. He had re-proposed the day before, and was now sitting on the sofa on promotion. Fanny's prospects, too, seemed satisfactory. "She assures me," said Mr. Barly, "that young Ogden is on the point of coming forward. An old man like me, my dear, is naturally anxious to see his children settled in life and comfortably provided for. I don't know who would be good enough for my Belinda. Not that awkward lout of a Griffiths. No, no; we must look out better than that."

"O, papa, if you knew how good and how kind he is!" said Belle, with a sudden revulsion of feeling; but she broke off abruptly and spoke of something else.

The other maid who had already gone to bed the night before when Belle arrived at the cottage, gave a loud shriek when she went into the room next morning and found some one asleep in the bed. Belle awoke, laughed and explained, and asked her to bring up her things.

"Bring 'em hup?" said the girl. "What, all them 'ampers that's come by the cart? No, miss, that's more than me and Martha have the strength for. I should crick my back if I were to attempt for to do such a thing."

"Hampers,—what hampers?" Belle asked; but when she went down she found the little passage piled with cases, flowers and game, and preserves, and some fine old port for Mr. Barly, and some roses for Belle. As Belinda came down stairs, in her fresh morning dress, Anna, who had been poking about and examining the various packages, looked up with offended dignity.

"I think, considering that I am mistress here," said she, "these hampers should have been directed to me instead of to you, Belinda. Mr. Griffiths strangely forgets. Indeed, I fear that you are too wanting in any great sense of ladylike propriety."

"Prunes, prism, propriety," said Belle, gayly. "Never mind, dear Anna; he's sent the things for all of us. Mr. Griffiths certainly never meant me to drink two dozen bottles of port wine in a week."

"You are evading the question," said Anna. "I have been wishing to talk to you for some time past,—come into the dining-room, if you please."

It seems almost impossible to believe, and yet I cannot help fearing that, out of sheer spite and envy, Anna Barly had even then determined that, if she could prevent it, Belinda should never go back to Castle Gardens again, but remain in the cottage. The sight of the pretty things which had been given her there, all the evidences which told of the esteem and love in which she was held, maddened the foolish woman. I can give no other reason for the way in which she opposed Belinda's return to Mr. Griffiths. "Her duty is at home," said Anna. "I myself shall be greatly engaged with Thomas," so she had already learned to call Dr. Robinson. "Fanny also is pre-occupied; Belinda must remain."

When Belle demurred, and said that for the next few weeks she would like to return as she had promised, and stay until Mrs. Griffiths was united with another companion, Anna's indignation rose and overpowered her dignity. Was it *her* sister who was so oblivious of the laws of society, propriety, modesty? Anna feared that Belinda had not reflected upon the strange appearance her conduct must have to others, to the Ogdens, to them all. What was the secret attraction which took her back? Anna said she had rather not inquire, and went on with her oration. "Unmaidenly,—not to be thought of,—the advice of those whose experience might be trusted,"—does one not know the rigmarole by heart? When even the father, who had been previously talked to, sided with his eldest daughter; when Thomas, who was also called into the family conclave, nodded his head in an ominous manner, poor little Belinda, frightened, shaken, undecided, almost promised that she would do as they desired; and, as she promised, the thought of poor Guy's grief and wistful haggard face before her, and her poor little heart ached and sank at the thought. But not even Belinda, with all he courage, could resist the decision of so much experience, or Anna's hints or innuendos, or, more insurmountable than all the rest, a sudden shyness and consciousness which had come over the poor little maiden, who turned crimson with shame and annoyance.

Belinda had decided as she was told,—had done as her conscience bid her,—and yet there was but little satisfaction in this duty accomplished. For about half an hour she went about feeling like a heroine, and then, without any reason or occasion, it seemed to her that the mask had come off her face, that she had discovered herself to be a traitoress, that she had betrayed and abandoned her kindest friends; she called herself a selfish, ungrateful wretch; she wondered what Guy would think of her; she was out of temper, out of spirits, out of patience with herself, and the click of the blind swinging in the draft was unendurable. The complacent expression of Anna's handsome face put her teeth on edge. When Fanny tumbled over the footstool with a playful shriek, to everybody's surprise Belinda burst out crying.

—[Concluded on page 281, this number.

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THE WEST.—The closing of the Western College, at Chicago, and its removal here is increasing largely our number of Western and South-Western students. The difference in the expense here is in many cases more than pays railroad fare and expenses of the Western students in coming here.

The regular Fall exercises, celebrating the fourteenth year of this, the oldest Commercial Institution in this country, will take place Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 17th and 18th. Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Mark D. Wilber, Rev. Samuel D. Burchard and others will address the College on that occasion. Gov. Fenton and staff, Gen. Woodford, Hon. Lewis L. Parsons of Alabama, and other distinguished gentlemen have been invited to be present.

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GENTLEMEN:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
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VOL. XVIII. NO. 36.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 920.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER is an important month to the farmer—especially to the wheat grower. It is the favorite one for seeding, and is usually a busy one. The plow, the harrow and the seeding drill should be in order and timely used. The preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed should be carefully attended to, and the work well done. Neglect, or parsimony at seeding time, will be punished at the succeeding harvest, in a diminished yield and an inferior product.

The potato fields have probably become considerably choked with weeds, with matured or maturing seeds upon them. It will pay well to pull these up and pile them away so that the digger may have a clean run when the potato harvest arrives. Some use these weeds in a compost heap. The practice is of doubtful utility, as it tends to seed the ground to weeds when the manure of such compost is applied to the soil. A better disposition would probably be made of them, were they to undergo a purification by fire.

As the oat and pea harvest is over such implements as have been used in connection with them should be gathered up and placed under cover. It is miserably poor farm policy to leave farm implements lying around loose, exposed to the corroding influence of autumnal rains. Have a place for every implement under shelter, and when not in use, see that it occupies it. If repairs are needed make note of the fact in order that they may be attended to before the season for using them comes round again.

If the harvesting season has disclosed impediments to the scythe, mower or reaper, in the shape of stones, stumps, and the like, remove them while the surface is clear and the ground compact, as less injury will be done to a meadow at this season than in the spring when the turf is spongy and yielding to the tread of a team.

See that your corn cribs are in order and your cellars in a suitable condition to receive their winter stores. It is money saved to have things ready when wanted.

If you have hay or grain out in stacks examine them carefully. If found defective towards the apex as they sometimes are from the hurried manner of topping off, supply the defect by a thatch of straw. The labor is easily and quickly done, and will pay ten fold the cost of it.

This month is one of the best of the twelve for ditching and underdraining. There is no labor about most farms that pays so liberally as this. If farmers will keep up the productive power of their lands they must plow deeper and underdrain more, and the latter, on most lands, is essential to the success of the former.

The barn yards should not be neglected at this season. Gather the refuse matter scattered over them into compost heaps. They will make a rich fall application to waning meadows, causing them to double their products the ensuing summer.

Now is the time to remedy any defects in the roofs of the farm buildings which may have been detected during the prevalence of the heat and showers of summer. A leaky roof to a house is a great nuisance, and that of an out-building is scarcely less so. A shingle or a board timely applied, will prevent much annoyance and damage.

Get your pig pens and hen houses in order—especially the former, as now is the time to commence preparing the hogs for their winter destiny. The poultry house, too, should be put in condition for comfortable occupancy during the impending storms of autumn and winter. Turn swine into the orchard and let them eat the fallen fruit, and thus destroy its enemies that harbor in it.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—No. I.

BY H. D. L. SWEET.

PARIS, August, 1867.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—I propose to give you a few observations on the Agriculture of parts of France and Switzerland, as seen from the window of the railway carriage and diligence. The route taken was from Paris to Strasburgh, Basle, Luzerne, Intertaken, Berne, Geneva, Chaumony, Macon, Dijon, and back to Paris, and occupied about twelve days.

After leaving Paris the first of agricultural interest was in the vicinity of Nancy. The morning's sun began to illumine the hills, and dark-green vineyards on their slopes, variegated with an occasional strip of grain that had just begun to assume the yellow tinge, looked rich and magnificent. The grain on the flats, nearer us, was thin and short, giving evidence of a wet season. The great variety of weeds and their rankness where the grain had fallen, proclaimed, in a most unmistakable manner, that the trials of the farmer were great, even in these famous fruitful valleys, and that the fertility of the soil was not the only recommendation that a country needed to make it wealthy. As we neared Strasburgh we left the narrow valley we had been threading and emerged in the broad valley of the Rhine. The surface was not that dead level that we are accustomed to see on the Genesee, but considerably rolling between the hills that are perhaps some twenty miles apart.

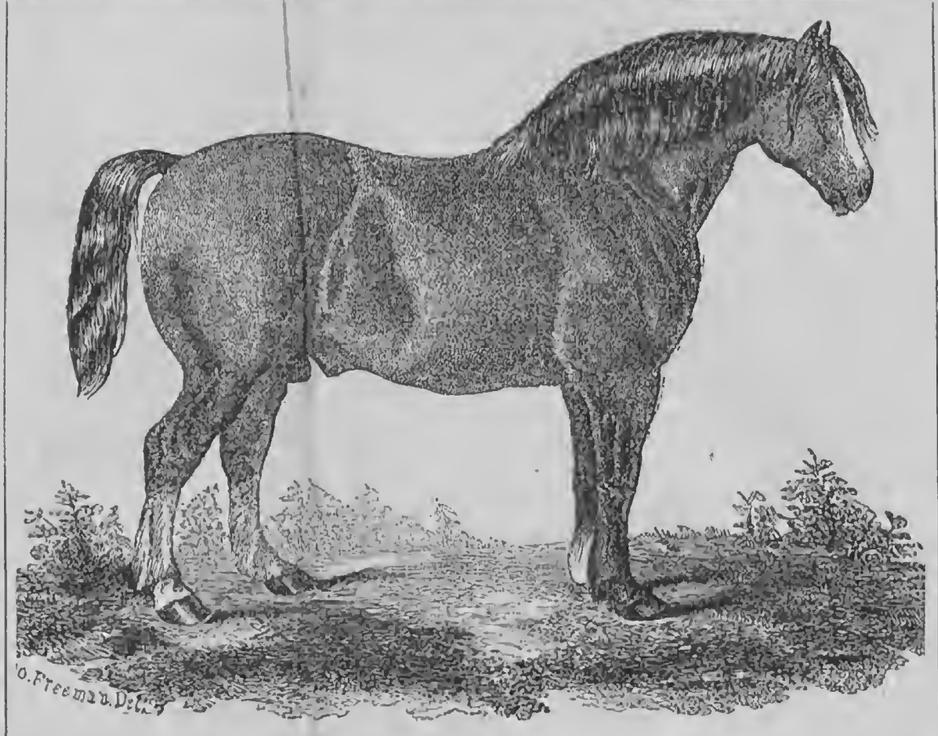
Beyond Strasburgh it was delightful. The grain of all kinds was excellent, and the harvesters were busy in securing it. I saw no reapers, but few cradles, and these used by striking towards the standing grain instead of from it, and women employed to take the grain out of the way for the next swath. Hundreds of people were at work in the fields—men, women and children—and as many women as men. Most of the women were reaping with short sickles—some where the grain was standing beautifully, and at other times where it was badly lodged. Most of the wheat was suffering to be cut. The harvest looked abundant, and the laborers few. Everything that you would see growing in New York, in crossing the State, you would see here in fifteen minutes, except broom corn and sorghum. Everything in the grain and vegetable line, is grown in strips of from one to four rods in width, and it matters not whether there be a large farm or a small one, every man thinks he must raise a little of everything, including Indian corn and tobacco. Flax and hemp are as often seen as wheat and barley, but pastures with flocks and herds did not come within the scope of my observation. Occasionally a vineyard with its dark-green foliage, would give a sudden change to the bright yellow of the wheat or the whiter barley, and in a few instances the fallow strip, black and smooth, would afford an agreeable contrast.

The dwellings were good, substantial brick, built with considerable taste and architectural skill, and the out-buildings were in the main excellent, but altogether too near the dwelling to suit my fancy. They were large and plenty of them, and in the whole trip I did not see a stack until within fifty miles of Paris, and those did not seem to be put up for the winter. Fences of course there were none to speak of—occasionally a hedge or a wire, and that was all, except beside the railway.

After leaving Basle the country soon became mountainous, and although the natural productions were still the same, they did not exhibit that luxuriance; the hill-sides were in most instances in pastures, except upon the southern slopes, which were almost invariably covered with vines. The crops of wheat nearly all appeared to be of the spring variety; the barley was shorter, the oats later, potatoes more plenty, and meadows full one-half of the entire surface. Round Lake Luzerne the haying had not been finished, and acres and acres of grass were in the swath or cock, but as it was not a hay-day we did not witness the operation of gathering it. High upon the mountain sides, higher than any mountain in New York, are hundreds of barns in which to store the product of these mountains, which are naturally very fruitful in grass, and above the barns are the pastures where thousands of cows gain a good subsistance, and furnish the butter and cheese for consumption and exportation.

By diligence from Luzerne, over the Alps to Thun, with three little steamboat rides, gave a good opportunity to observe the details of farming operations, as well as the climatic effect produced by altitude. The soil is in most places very fertile naturally, being affected by the disintegration of the limestone and clay slate rocks, and every source of obtaining manure is faithfully drawn from, and it is applied judiciously. The crops are kept free from weeds, and if a mountain brook can be conveniently turned to aid some little intervale with its enriching sediment, it is carefully trained to do its good, and not subject the crop to the chance of injury in case of a freshet. The misdirected energies, applied upon these mountains to obtain a scanty subsistance, would in Western New York feed, clothe and educate ten times the inhabitants. Gradually rising from the Lake the grain continually grew shorter, and later, till at the summit wheat was not headed out, potatoes only in blossom, and Indian corn about a foot high. In a single instance there was what appeared to be a patch of winter wheat about four rods square, as handsome as is usually seen, nearly fit to cut, and at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above tide.

At the extreme height of the Brunig pass, 3,362 feet, nothing but meadows showed, that the land contributed to the wants of man. Little patches of flax and hemp appeared to be a part of each proprietor's possessions,—never enough, it would seem, to bother with; and in a country where woolen clothing, if any where, is needed, the entire absence of sheep; seemed strange and unaccountable. Wolves ought not to be very numerous in a land that boasts of the most daring hunters on the globe,—a country that has been inhabited for a thousand years. I could see no reason why sheep should not flourish on those rocky peaks, as well as goats, and from the position I occupy among my fellow men at home, I must say a word or two for sheep. Except in the market place at Berne I did not see a sheep in Switzerland, a very few horses, not any pigs to speak of, and those an *awful* breed that could root up two rows of potatoes through the fence All the implements are of the rudest character, and nothing seemingly fit to use, except the spade.



A CLYDESDALE DRAFT-HORSE.

OUR engraving portrays the English Clydesdale Stallion, "Sir Walter Scott," eight years old, owned by the Duke of Hamilton. This is one of the leading breeds of British draft-horses—less bulky than the old black cart breed; quicker of motion, and hence generally preferred for agricultural purposes. These horses take their name from the vale of the Clyde, but are extensively bred in the western counties of Scotland. Their color is chiefly bay and black, the former rather predominating. Their general height is 16 hands, and, in weight, they range from 1,700 to 2,000 pounds. They are generally symmetrical and walk easily and quite rapidly. They have good constitutions, are cheaply kept, and, for heavy farm work, are favorites.

MANURES AND THEIR APPLICATION.

THE Utica Herald publishes a long report of a discussion, on manures and their application, before the Herkimer Co. Farmers' Club, at a recent meeting.

Mr. WHITMAN said it was important to first determine what legitimately constituted manure. If the term represented matter, used by plants, it was questionable whether fresh excrement from cattle could or ought to be so denominated. It could not supply plant food, in a crude state, but required fermentation to give it value. This would explain why the results expected, from manurial applications, so-called, were often not obtained. Fermentation and decomposition were essential to the production of legitimate plant food. The materials, for the supply of this food, were abundant and varied, but the trouble was many of the most valuable were thrown away as valueless. Among these were the flocks or waste of refuse wool,—a valuable manure; coal ashes, an excellent solvent on clay lands; lime from paper mills and gas works. These are excellent for renovating meadows, if judiciously spread upon them in the spring. The application should not be a heavy one, as this kills the plants, while a light one imparts vigor and greatly increases production. A judicious application of wool flocks, plowed under, promotes the growth of plants and fruit trees. A thin distribution is much better than a heavy one. Refuse hair from tanneries is also a good fertilizer, as are also the washings from bleaching and kindred establishments. Hair, for turnips, cabbages, cucumbers and the like, is deemed an excellent application.

Judge EARL spoke about top-dressing meadows. It was a disputed point whether this should be done in the fall or the spring. The prevalent opinion seemed to be in favor of fall application. Some favored top-dressing immediately after haying—bushing in well-rotted manure, followed by an application of plaster to fix the ammonia in the manure and prevent its escape. Thus applied, the manure seemed to shield the grass roots from the effects of the sun, while promoting an autumnal growth of grass. It was all-important to have the top-dressing well rotted, as its effect was more immediate while waste was prevented. The poudrette of commerce was denounced as a humbug, but that properly prepared—that is, night soil, with an infusion of copperas, charcoal and muck—made a valuable fertilizer.

The subject of wire-worms was discussed. Judge OWEN said he had tried many things to kill them off ineffectually. Finally he let a field go fallow one year, plowing it three or four times. The worms got starved and left the premises and have not got back yet.

WEEDING POTATOES.

No post-harvest labor on a farm will pay better than that devoted to weeding the potato field. This is important, whether the potatoes are to be dug with the hoe, fork or machine digger, but especially if the latter implement is to be used. Besides facilitating the digging process, pulling and removing the weeds aids in giving a more perfect development to the tubers and checks the tendency to rot, noticeable where the weeds are allowed to overtop and choke the vines. But the principal advantage gained by weeding is the celerity imparted thereby to the digging process, especially if a machine is used. This of itself is sufficient to justify the expense incurred, though this is by no means all the advantage derived from the operation. It serves to destroy a large portion of the weeds before they have time to ripen their seeds for a succeeding crop—no small consideration to the farmer who understands his business and appreciates, at its full value, the advantage of clean culture.

"A PAIR OF OLD PLUGS."

REALLY, WEBSTER is at fault here, for I have not been able to find anything that would cast a gleam of light upon what kind of a team this is: "A pair of old plugs, such as many drive," spoken of in the RURAL, Aug. 10, in the article on "Cows for Draft."

The subject of economical teams for small farms is one which ought to receive more attention. True, to a great extent many will be governed by their own peculiar taste in the choice of their farm team, as much as by that of convenience or economy; yet, with many others, profit is necessarily the great object. For years I have thought favorably of working cows and heifers, and can see no valid objection. Have seen two and three-year-old heifers worked with steers of the same age, to make up the plow-team in spring's work, and they stood their work and were equal to their mates, of the same age, and grew as well afterwards, other things being equal, but are not thought to be quite as strong at heavy startings much after two years old.

On our small farms, (and some of the largest ones are doing likewise,) whose owners work their brains as well as their muscles, a custom is quite common and yearly increasing, to buy the best two and three-year-old steers, well and equally mated, as they may need to do their work, in the fall, or any time after haying, and by good feeding get 18 inches growth upon each steer, beside doing their work with them, and then in the fall selling for $25 to $100 more than paid for them, to those whose fancy demands such steers and oxen; or, for beef, when high.

Farmington, Maine. O. W. TRUE.

DOGS—AGAIN.

NOTICING an article in the RURAL of 27th ult. on the taxation of dogs, I would add that if the law of the State in relation to the collection of the tax now ordered to be levied on dogs was so revised as to amount to something, a pretty large sum might be realized. There has been, for many years, a law taxing dogs fifty cents and a dollar each (male and female,) and making it the duty of the assessors to enumerate them, but without providing any pay for such labor. Two years ago the law was so revised as to allow the assessors ten per cent. on all sums collected. Then the Solons at Albany thought they had the thing all right, but they forgot to provide any means for the collection of the tax. Assisting the assessors, last fall, in making the assessment in seven of the wards, I found about twelve hundred dogs or dog kind—indicating about 2,400 in the city, the tax on which, if collected, would amount to over $1,200,—a fact for the Supervisors to consider,—but as there is no way provided for the collection of the tax, I am out about two months' labor, and hence feel interested in having this dog business stirred up a bit.

YORICK.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR COWS.—The Massachusetts Plowman says the meal of cotton seed is proving of great advantage to those engaged in the dairy business. Feeding it to cows adds largely to their flow of milk, while the quality is correspondingly improved. Several farmers in Hampshire county have used the meal with most gratifying results. It is sold in the Eastern States at about $45 per ton.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WRINKLES—YOLK.

"A CONSTANT READER," Marshall, Michigan, asks:—"Have you changed your opinions in regard to the amount of wrinkles and yolk desirable in Merino sheep, as expressed in the Practical Shepherd? Are not wrinklier and gummier sheep than those there approved of, more saleable?"

We have *not* changed our opinions. "Wrinklier and gummier sheep" than those we approve of *are* more salable to a great many, perhaps to a majority, of purchasers. The majority of purchasers who have so eagerly sought rams of this description, for the last three or four years, were not the owners of standard American Merino flocks, already about right in those characteristics. Their flocks consisted of grades or common sheep, with smooth skins and dry wool. They were desirous to bring the produce of these to the *proper* standard of wrinkliness and yolkiness as soon as possible, and believed this would sooner be accomplished by using rams possessing such characteristics to an *excess*.

It is also true that the owners of full-bloods have, in many instances, bred much more for wrinkles and yolk than formerly. Breeders, technically so-called, do not grow sheep for either mutton or wool, as primary considerations. Their business is *ram-selling*; and to sell rams, they must suit the wants or tastes of their customers.

But we have yet to meet the first judicious or eminent breeder who really approves of an excess of wrinkles and yolk, unless for crossing with smooth, dry sheep—who believes that it would be expedient to bring whole flocks to that standard. It is noticeable that the portraits of the most celebrated stock rams, published in our columns, do not exhibit more wrinkles than are pronounced admissible in the Practical Shepherd; and we know that, as a general thing, their fleeces do not contain more yolk. The rams and ewes which have sold for the highest prices ever paid in the United States have been, so far as we know, uniformly of this description; and so have been nearly all the rams and ewes which have received the highest prizes of our State Wool Growers' Associations and State Agricultural Societies. We do not, to-day, know of a breeding flock ranking, or popularly considered as ranking, in the first class, which generally, or on the average, goes beyond the same standard in the particulars under consideration.

A loose skin has always been regarded as a high point of excellence in Merino sheep; and such skins are likely to be accompanied by a degree of corrugation or wrinkling. This should not be objected to when it does not produce inconvenience in shearing. Perhaps, in deference to public taste, or to the prevailing ideas of what constitutes the distinguishing characteristics of a breed, it is advisable to go a step further, and tolerate such wrinkles as do not injure the quality of the fleece, and produce about enough additional wool to pay for the additional trouble of shearing. This would admit of neck folds, and those moderate corrugations about the elbow, hind quarters, tail, and flanks, which *fashion* is now so very particular about. So much for breeding flocks.

But even in breeding flocks, anything which materially depreciates the value of the fleece, or costs a great deal more than it comes to, must be pronounced objectionable by sensible men. And such things we still pronounce those great, prominent, firm ridges of skin which are sometimes seen running, more or less closely together, over the whole body of the sheep. They injure the quality and evenness of the best part of the fleece. In not one case in ten is the wool on the upper edge of the ridges of the same quality with that between them. It is generally coarse, harsh, and often contains hairs. And we have seen sheep of this sort which it required from two to three hours each to shear properly. This would be a delightful and profitable state of things in a wool growing flock, i. e., a flock kept primarily for the production of wool, consisting of several thousands! To say nothing of the deterioration of the wool, the extra cost of shearing, and the inconvenience of getting shearing done within the proper time, would ten or twenty times counterbalance the gain in amount of wool.

An excess of yolk in the ram *may* be desirable in crossing with dry fleeced ewes. Another object has been the attainment of "brag fleeces,"—that is, fleeces which in the dirt and "grease" reach very astonishing weights,—and which are expected, therefore, to give great reputation to the sheep and their breeders among ram buyers. But it has already been learned by the latter, who are not absolute green-horns, 1st, that rams which have a good deal more wool and a good deal less yolk, shear nearly or quite as heavy as unwashed fleeces; 2d, that at last buyers have learned to discriminate to a sufficient degree to give more for the fleeces last mentioned; 3d, that rams of the latter description are likely to get the heaviest fleeced progeny, washed or unwashed, because, as a general thing, an extra amount of wool is much more likely to be transmitted to progeny than an extra amount of yolk. This last proposition, though not without exceptions, is borne out by the observation of breeders who have made numerous and careful experiments. We know several eminent breeders who *own* and *let* very excessively yolky rams,—but we have not chanced to know of any such breeder habitually *using* such a ram *in his own flock*, with a single exception. And in that exceptional case the ram had been found to get lambs unlike himself in this particular. The rams which now stand highest in reputation in Vermont and New York

MESSRS. SHERWOOD & PERCEY'S RAM "NORTH AMERICA."

"NORTH AMERICA" was bred by J. C. TAFT, West Bloomfield, N. Y., and is the property of LIONEL SHERWOOD & A. G. PERCEY of Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. He was got by the "Gardner ram," by Young Matchless, by Wooster. His dam was by the "Peck & Leach ram," (bred by Mr. CUTTING of Vt.,) by Wooster. Mr. PERCEY writes:—"North America's fleece of just one year's growth, at 4 years old, was 29 lbs. 3 oz.; at 5 years old, 26 lbs. 8 oz.; at 6 years old, (1 year 7 days growth,) 25 lbs. 2 oz. Average weight of carcass, after being shorn, 115 lbs."

—which will sell for the most money to breeders—which command the best prices for serving ewes—are not excessively yolky fleeced.

4th. There are other considerations. There is a prevailing, and we believe correct, impression, that excessively yolky fleeced sheep are harder keepers, are less capable of withstanding severe cold, and are generally less vigorous in constitution.

We have said that buyers at length discriminate between very yolky and moderately yolky wool. This has been so for a couple of years, at least within the sphere of our personal observation. It is probably due to the fact that the wool has gone off slowly, without an active demand, and has been bought much more generally directly by manufacturers themselves, experienced wool merchants, or the well qualified agents of such parties. When there comes another keen scramble for wool, and speculation is accordingly rife, we shall perhaps again see the old swarm of raw buyers on commission running their horses round the country and giving the same prices for wool, irrespective of condition.

But even if this happens, it is not as profitable to grow an excessive amount of yolk, if our third and fourth propositions are sound ones.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLENS FOR 1866 AND 1867.

WE have obtained from an official and reliable source the following hitherto unpublished table of values of quarterly imports into the port of New York of Wool, Flocks, and Manufactures of Wool, for 1866 and the first quarter of 1867. It will be remembered that the new tariff on Wool and Woolens did not go into effect until two months of the first quarter of 1867 had expired:

Raw Wool.	Flocks.	Manufactures of Wool.
	First Quarter, 1866.	
$1,997,826	$103,427	$16,406,832
	Second Quarter.	
$2,145,347	$184,442	$7,793,344
	Third Quarter.	
$702,036	$118,820	$14,861,083
	Fourth Quarter.	
$443,841	$167,867	$8,431,144
$5,289,050	$574,556	$47,492,403
	First Quarter, 1867.	
$835,374	$129,768	$10,019,044

No wool of any amount is now entering the port of New York.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WOOL SAMPLES.—BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, N. Y. Ram "Cashier," got by HAMMOND'S Green Mountain, by Gold Drop, by California, by Sweepstakes, &c. Dam by Paymaster, by Sweepstakes, &c.; grand-dam by Sweepstakes. Fleece shorn at Washington county Show, May 2d; weight of it heretofore given; shorn carcass 75 pounds; staple 2¾ to 3 in.; quality and style good. A correspondent writes:—"His fleece is much like his sire's, is very dense and well set on, covering him well on belly, head and legs.—the latter being wooled clear round inside and out. He has a low, wrinkly, heavy neck, cross on thigh, fan tail, &c. He is not oily, and has less of the 'golden tinge' than most fashionable rams." He will stand for ewes, through the fall, on terms advertised elsewhere in our columns.

SAMUEL C. SANFORD, Carlton, Orleans County, N. Y. Sample from two-year-old Silesian ram, bought when a lamb with imported dam of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN of Red Hook, N. Y., fleece 11 lbs. 12 ozs., staple 1½ in., in quality and style broadcloth wool. Several samples from tegs got by above ram out of "the common ewes of the country." We have long known that the high-bred Silesian ram improved the quality of the wool when crossed with coarser ewes with great rapidity and uniformity, but if Mr. SANFORD means that his cross was taken with common *coarse* ewes, the change in quality is truly wonderful. The staple is from 1½ to 2 in. Mr. S. also sends sample of American Merino ewe, bought of A. J. BLOOD, got by his ram Don Pedro, Jr., (see RURAL, Aug. 4, 1866) out of a ewe he bought of EDGAR SANFORD, Cornwall, Vt. Fleece 12 lbs., staple about 2½ in., quality good.

H. C. BURWELL, Bridport, Vt. Samples from his ram "Silver Ring," bred by JAMES M. HILL of same place, out of a thorough-bred Atwood ewe, by the Fitch and Myrick ram, he by Old America, by Hammond's Sweepstakes; also from ram teg, 13 mos. old, out of an Atwood ewe, by the John Sprague ram, of Waltham, Vt. "Silver Ring's" fleece last year, 17¾ lbs., cleansed at Middlebury factory, 6 lbs. 7 ozs.; this year 20 lbs. 2 ozs.; cleansed at Vergennes factory, 6 lbs. 12 ozs.; staple 2⅝ in. Teg's fleece, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., cleansed at Vergennes factory, 6 lbs. 4 ozs.; staple a little over 2¾ in.; quality of both good.

J. PLUCHE, Cape Vincent, N. Y., incloses samples from ram and two ewes—weights of fleeces unwashed, 14 lbs., 10 lbs. 10 lbs.—and asks "to what class of Merino sheep do they belong?" The ram's wool is fine and good, and resembles that of the Merinos of fifteen or twenty years ago, whose fleeces were finer, lighter and less yolky than those of the present day. The ewe samples are not so fine, and they lack style. If full blood, they have been defectively bred in this particular. They have the appearance of grade wool.

SALE OF COTSWOLDS IN ENGLAND.—JOHN D. WING, Esq., Washington, N. Y., informs us that Mr. WILLIAM LANE of Broadfield, Eng., has "again proved himself champion of the Cotswolds, his average sales this season being the highest yet known for fifty rams, viz.: £31 17s 1d. each, being £7 3s. 3d. per head over highest competitor." Mr. WILLIAM HEWER of North Leach, obtained £20 1s 11d. per head; Mr. GEO. FLETCHER of Hundoversford, £14 9s.; C. BARTON, £14 7s. 6d. We recently published a letter from Mr. LOOMIS of Conn., now in England, in which he stated that Mr. ROBERT GARNE of North Leach, sold fifty rams at "an average of about £25." These we believe comprise the most noted English breeders of Cotswolds.

SHEEP IN EUROPE.—We cut from the July Report of the Department of Agriculture, the following statistics, furnished by Dr. F. B. W. VON HERMANN of the Bavarian Bureau of Statistics;

	Domestic animals for 1,000 inhabitants.			
COUNTRIES.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Austria	642	1,152	3,006	1,500
Prussia	576	1,098	6,114	968
Saxony	276	1,176	1,368	696
Wurtemberg	336	1,626	2,382	756
France	480	772	5,580	882
Belgium	366	876	774	606
Holland	444	1,704	1,566	492
Ireland	630	1,782	3,600	1,200
Bavaria	486	1,956	2,634	1,188

Dairy Department.

SEE TO THE COWS.

THIS is a season of the year when pasturage usually runs short, doubling the labor of cattle in searching for food and then getting but a scant supply. These facts should admonish the owners of dairy stock to supply the deficiencies of the pastures by a liberal feeding of mashes and such green or root food as may be available, till the fall pasture shall become equal to the demands made upon it. If cows are neglected now, the *present* flow of milk will be diminished, rendering it next to an impossibility to recover the loss, no matter how abundant the aftermath of meadows may be. The great aim should therefore be to prevent, as far as possible, any considerable diminution of milk during the season of short pasturage, so that, when the autumnal pastures are ready for the cows, nothing need be expended in recovering what short feeding during the dry season may have caused to be lost.

THE BUTTER SEASON.

THE business of cheese making will soon be over and that of butter in order. The cool weather of autumn is the most favorable season of the year for making butter, and it should be the aim of every farmer or dairyman to produce the best possible article for market purposes. There is no disguising the fact that, with good cows, ample feed and much experience in butter making, many persons succeed in making a villainous compound of grease, milk and hair, designated by the name of butter, but having no legitimate relationship to it. Much of the butter of commerce is of this character—a fact for which there is no excuse.

Clean milking, clean pails, pans, crocks and churns are the first requisites to the production of a good article of butter. This everybody knows, without being informed of it, but the trouble is the practice is not up with the information possessed. Here is where reform, in many cases, should commence—followed by a kindred amendment in the manner of converting the cream into butter. If the buttermilk is not thoroughly worked out, a good article cannot be produced; if the salt used is foul, of poor quality and injudiciously applied—too much or too little—the butter will not be of good quality nor command a top price in the market.

Sometimes all the prerequisites to success are observed, and still a failure ensues from neglect in putting the butter down. This is important, if any considerable time is likely to intervene between the manufacture and use. It is safest and best to put butter down as though months were to pass before consumption, as the trouble and expense are little, if any, increased by the precaution. Press closely in the tubs, which should be well cleaned and brined before being used, and, as far as possible, exclude the air from the mass. When a crock or tub is full, sprinkle it well with pure rock salt and cover till wanted, and the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that the butter will do credit to the maker months after being put down. Nothing new is claimed for this, but it is sometimes profitable to be reminded of things with which we have long been conversant, but, for the moment, forgotten.

CHEESE MARKET.—The market at Little Falls, on the 26th ult., showed little change from that of the previous week. About 2,000 boxes of family dairies were delivered and sold from 11c to 12¼c, the greater portion at the former price. Factory sales were comparatively light, and prices ranged from 13½c to 14c. The bulk of the cheese from that dairy region has gone forward to market and is considerably short of the amount shipped last year,—but as new districts have been formed during the time, there will probably be an increase of production on the whole. With reference to the foreign demand and market the reports are that the receipts are heavy and prices continue to drop. Extra American fine is quoted at 58s to 60s.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Poultry Manure.

THE celebrated VANGUELIN says that when the value of manures is considered in relation to the amount of azote they contain, the poultry manure is one of the most active; and when, as a means of comparison, the following manures are taken, in parts of 1000, it will be found that:

Horse manure contains	4.0	parts of azote
Guano as Imported	49.7	"
Guano when sifted of vegetables and stones	53.9	"
Poultry manure	83.0	"

Two Queens in One Hive.

"ON examining a nucleus hive," says ELLEN S. TUPPER in the Am. Bee Journal, "in which I was rearing queens, just at night, I found a fine young Italian just hatched. As there was little if any brood in the hive I went hastily to a good strong colony and took out a frame of brood to give to the small one, to prevent the bees leaving when the queen made her flight. Two days after, on examining the hive to see if the queen was depositing eggs, I found on the first frame that I lifted out an old queen with one wing clipped and the cells all filled with eggs. I knew the queen as the mother of the colony from which I had taken the brood comb so hurriedly. On the frame I found my young queen unharmed, quite contrary to my expectation. To observe the ending of the matter I left both in it. Several days of bad weather followed. I looked in the hive each afternoon and found both queens doing well. Then came a bright warm day, and about noon, as I passed the hive, I saw the bees dragging out what proved to be my young queen, and on opening it the old one was found in full possession. My inference is that the young one left the hive, and had been fertilized, and on her return was killed by either queen or workers, who before had not distinguished her from a common bee."

Bee Mysteries.

THE Ayer Advertiser, (Scotland,) says the ways and workings of bees are mysterious enough to baffle the most scientific observers. There is no doubt much nonsense written about them. For instance, the queen is popularly known as a very "swell" individual, very much larger than the common bee, and of brighter colors; this is very poetical, but quite incorrect. The queen-bee is of precisely the same color as her subjects, is scarcely any larger, and can be distinguished from them only by being a little longer in the body.

But there is sufficient of the marvellous about the bee-kingdom without necessitating any romance. Take the act of swarming, for instance; the highest flight of science—the electric telegraph—is simplicity itself compared with this extraordinary process. The first swarm usually alights on a bush or branch of a tree. Before swarming, however, some of them collect on the front board of the hive, to the edge of which twenty or thirty of them cling; the others pass over them and hang on by each other in clusters till the ball is often as large as a man's two fists. When all is ready and the royal command is given, they all come pouring out in a stream as thick as a man's wrist, and take a turn through the air. Suppose them to settle on a thorn three inches in circumference, their weight, for the cluster is as big as a boy's head, will bend the thorn stick nearly to the ground. Comparatively few of them have hold of the branch; the rest all hold on by each other. How can those who have hold bear the weight of the mass? How long would a man hold by the branch of a tree if the weight of 300 men were attached to him? And yet we suspect every bee with a hold sustains a much higher proportion of weight in the cluster below. This is one of many mysteries of creation that mocks at human science.

BREEDS OF SWINE.—In an article on swine, in the Farm and Fireside, Mr. John Dimon of Pomfret, Conn., recognizes seven, and only seven, distinct breeds, in this country, viz.:—Yorkshire, Chester County or Chester White, Essex, Suffolk, Berkshire, Lincolnshire and Chinese.

Rural Notes and Items.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC RAKE FOR DODGE'S HARVESTER.—During a recent visit to Auburn, we accepted an invitation from Col. DODGE, Pres't of the DODGE & STEVENSON Manuf'g Co., to witness a trial of their Automatic Rake for DODGE'S Harvester—they having added some very important improvements to the style of the rake hitherto used. These consist of four independent rakes, so constructed as to allow all of them to be in use for reeling on the grain, or by a slight movement of the hand or foot, causing either rake to rake off the cut grain, in any sized gavels required. These additions overcome the defects heretofore existing in it and make it perfect for its work, and will, in addition to its other good qualities, leave few if any improvements to be desired in this machine.

The trial took place on the farm of JOHN W. AIKEN, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., and was witnessed by many farmers and other spectators. The grain cut was heavy oats, very ripe, lodged in spots, and the straw badly crinkled down and twisted together. There was also a heavy sprinkling of Canada thistles in the grain, and some spots on which, evidently, water had stood after sowing in the spring, where the straw was short and thin. On the east side of the field the grain leaned very much towards the machine, and the wind blew freshly from the southwest. The ground was in good condition for the machine to travel on, the surface being slightly rolling. Three to four acres were cut while we were in the field—the work being done in a very satisfactory manner. The rake, which also reels, worked easily and without apparent clumsiness, and delivered the gavels in fine condition for binding, clear of the track, whenever the driver slightly pulled a cord. No adjustments were made or needed in the field, and no difficulty or impediment was met with in the lodged, thin, or leaning grain. Several farmers present drove round the field by turns, and all concurred in the opinion expressed by an agent of a rival machine, who, after driving round, remarked:—"It does the best work of any self-rake I ever saw."

—We congratulate the Company upon this important improvement, which must render their excellent and popular Harvester still more acceptable to the grain growing community.

JUDGES AT FAIRS.—It is generally conceded by the officers of agricultural societies that one of the greatest hindrances to success is found in making a proper selection of judges to pass upon the claims of competing parties. If a good selection is made, it rarely happens that all attend, and the vacancies have to be supplied on the spur of the moment from those who will serve, rather than from such as are competent to do so with justice to all concerned. This is a difficulty which can hardly be obviated on all occasions, hence people should exercise charity towards those who have to meet it with the best means available at the time. If the names of exhibitors were entirely suppressed till after the awards are made, there would be less ground for inferring partiality on the part of judges, and possibly a readier acquiescence in their decisions.

AGRICULTURE—BANNER STATE.—A subscriber, Sedalia, Mo., closes a business note thus:—"Missouri is bound to be the banner State for agriculture yet." This will probably prove no empty boast. Missouri is first class in point of territory, is centrally and admirably situated, both as to climate and commercial facilities, and with a soil peculiarly adapted to the vigorous growth of most of the products of the Gulf States as well as those of the Northern and Eastern ones. With the "Father of Waters" washing its eastern face, and the Missouri and its tributaries irrigating its central and lateral sections, it is safe to assume that Missouri will soon attain a leading position among the agricultural States of the Union, while its commercial importance will be second to but few. We therefore say to its farmers, go up, but do not get proud.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The questions selected for discussion at the State Fair, Buffalo, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, October 1st, 2d and 3d, are as follows:

1st. Whether the culture of the apple has not occupied as much of our State as is profitable to the State—Hon. HUGH T. BROOKS of Wyoming county, to open the discussion.

2d. Cooking and cutting food for stock; its importance—E. W. STEWART, Esq., of North Evans, Erie county, to open the discussion.

3d. Soiling cattle; is it profitable?—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., to open the discussion.

SHAWL FLEECE GOATS.—ISRAEL S. DIEHL writes the Turf, Field and Farm, from Angora, Turkey, Asia Minor, in reference to the shawl fleece goat. He says there are 1,200,000 of these goats, in that section of Asia. He had purchased one hundred of the best wool-bearing goats and intended to purchase seven hundred more from the more northern districts, so as to have every variety. They are in great demand—the wool being some 400 per cent higher than that from the best sheep.

THE HOP CROP.—It is reported that the hop crop has been greatly damaged this season in this State, and in the West in many districts, and also in Canada. Wisconsin makes the best show, but with a favorable picking season now at hand, the yield will be much below an average. Many yards in Onelda, Madison and Otsego counties have been quite destroyed by the hop-louse, while some have suffered severely from hail storms. The picking commenced in Ontario county last week with a crop of tolerably fair promise.

CAST IRON CHIMNEYS.—E. W. answers an inquiry recently published in this column as follows:—"I see in your paper of August 10th that inquiry is made about the operation of the cast iron chimney. I have had one of them in use six or seven years and like it. Think it perfectly safe from fire if properly put up, and they are so considered by my neighbors who have had them in use several years. I have never heard of one being struck by lightning."

CROPS IN MISSOURI.—W. C. R. writes from Caldwell county, Mo.:—"Apples, pears, peaches, quinces, plums and grapes, are all looking fine. Winter wheat was a fine crop, some pieces yielding as high as forty bushels per acre. We are having a fine rain that will insure a heavy crop of corn. The country is filling up fast with northern and eastern immigrants."

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—L. O. P., Pleasant Hill, Miss., Aug. 5th, writes:—"The crops in Mississippi are very fine. Corn is twice as good as at this time last year. Cotton is very fine; wheat and oats tolerably good. We are blessed with fine weather now."

HORTICULTURAL.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIVE FRUITS.

I OBSERVE, in the last RURAL NEW-YORKER, some censure on the Committee on Native Fruits, appointed by the Horticultural Society of Western New York, for supposed neglect of duty. It is of course a matter of no interest to your readers and the public what private reasons prevented the attendance of any of the Committee; but it may assist future exhibitors of new fruits, and prevent disappointment, for me to state some of them, as Chairman of that Committee.

I saw no printed notice to the Committee, and had this season but two special notices by mail. The first was from a strawberry cultivator at Waterloo, whose notice came as I was preparing to leave home on a previous appointment for a distant city, and it was impossible to be at both places at once. The other was from H. H. DOOLITTLE, mentioned in last RURAL NEW-YORKER. It was received on the appointed day, after all trains had passed except the one reaching the designated place at 9 P. M.—quite too late for a satisfactory out-door examination. Had I received it in season, it would, however, have been of little use to me, as it stated that the Committee was to meet, not at Oak's Corners, the exhibitor's residence, but at Waterloo; but how far from the station, in what direction, and on whose premises, no mention was made; nor by which of the several trains that pass daily through the place.

This suggestion to exhibitors therefore presents itself:—Give at least some days' notice, after allowing for tardy mails—designate the place, train, and local conveyance—and allow for a change of day where previous engagements require. These examinations are for the benefit of the exhibitors and not of the Committee, and all reasonable facilities should therefore be rendered—especially to those whose time is much filled by various appointments. With a little care of this kind, these examinations might prove mutually interesting and satisfactory.

J. J. THOMAS.

Union Springs, N. Y., 8th mo., 26th, 1867.

THE CLEVELAND COMMITTEE AND WALTER GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have just had my attention called to an article in your journal over the cognomen of "Penn Yan." Your correspondent seems to have been seized with quite an uncomfortable billious attack from inability to digest the grist ground out by the Cleveland Committee. He wonders "by what road the mill is reached that grinds out such monstrous opinions." Mr. Editor, if your "Master in the Vineyard" will keep a close lookout for a few years, he will find that some of us have a way of getting to mill without going round by *Iona* or Penn Yan; and that there is no accounting for taste, on which we base our opinions. The Committee went to their work strongly prejudiced in favor of the Iona grape, and we feared at first that we had before us inferior specimens of that excellent variety. But as this is not claimed by any or either of the champions of the Iona, who furnished the samples from her native isle or elsewhere, the Committee are the better satisfied with their decision; and as the must from the best specimens of Iona, picked from the vines as late as the 12th of October, could only register 79 deg., or 18 1-10 sugar, 9 8-10 acid, it will be conceded the committee may possibly have had some grounds for presuming to notice a competitor. The veteran vineyardists on the committee were two in number; both decided and voted to give the Walter Grape the first premium. After the vote was taken, the premium awarded to the Walter *four to one*, and the committee dispersed, one who voted with the majority called on the members singly and asked the privilege of changing his vote, which I presume was cheerfully granted by all; I know it was by one. Now, by what route this "veteran" went to mill, or what grist was put in the hopper to grind out this second opinion, this deponent saith not.

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that the Walter Grape and the award of a thick-headed "furry-skinned Cleveland Committee," as "Penn Yan" has it, should make such a fluttering among the grape leaves along the banks of the Hudson? Is it because the Almighty is grinding out a better grist for the "Friends" at Po'keepsie than He has for Iona?—or has the little cloud, so promising for a shower, arisen in the wrong direction and under the wrong sky? Now, the Cleveland Committee have long felt thankful for the Delaware, the Iona, and the grand old broad-leafed people's Concord; and if a better than these shall be raised up in the Walter, or any other grape, we are free to be thankful for that also. It is a little noticeable that "Penn Yan" states, in the beginning of his attack, that the Walter is an entire stranger to him; and then, before he closes, he essays to give a full description of its bad qualities, as having "a thick, furry skin, with a tough, acid, unripe center," &c. Perhaps he was unfortunate in falling in with the specimens in the Newburg vineyards,—for I am told it is claimed that the Walter is growing in these grounds; or perhaps he was present at the repast with Mr. MEAD at "a well-grown and well-ripened plate of Dianas;"—or, more likely, he has read the report of our excellent Secretary of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, who seems to make Mr. CAYWOOD, the exhibitor of the Walter, say it was tough at the center, with a thick skin, which all who were present know is not so; but he did say its skin was thin as Delaware and center no tougher than Catawba.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent and many others interested in the culture and propagation of good fruits, will do themselves and the Walter Grape the justice to visit the vines at Po'keepsie (the only place it can be seen,) the last of August, and handle, taste and see for themselves,—and, without fawning fear or favor, judge for themselves; for, depend upon it, Mr. Editor, the people will give the final verdict as to the excellence and value of this grape, just as they are now doing for the Concord in the very face of protestation and opposition of the whole Pomological faculty and amateur wisdom of the Rhine of America.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish just here to jot down two or three statements which I hope may turn out to be predictions, notwithstanding I have so great and so honorable an array of unbelieving veterans against me. First, then, I predict that Mr. CHARLES DOWNING has not, and never had, the Walter Grape growing in his grounds. Second, the vine, leaf and fruit of the Walter resemble Delaware so closely that the difference can be distinguished only in the greater size of fruit, larger and more fleshy leaf, and rampant growth of wood,—in the last particular nearly equaling Concord. Third, the Walter has neither "a thick, furry skin," nor "a tough, acid center,"—but, on the contrary, it resembles in taste and flavor its parent, the Delaware; is equal in both to the Iona or Delaware, and, unlike either of these varieties, is entirely free from the least unpleasant odor, taste or flavor in skin or flesh, when thoroughly chewed and held on the tongue, and is no more pulpy than our favorite Catawba.

And now, Mr. Editor, I have only to say the Cleveland committee are all growing the vine, and we all give the excellent Iona its deserved prominence in our collections; and when it shall please a kind Providence to reward the patience and skill of some industrious fellow laborer by raising up a variety as good or better, we will be found ready to award it a premium or a place.

CLEVELAND.

THE HUCKLEBERRY.

THE huckleberry is one of those fruits which have always been neglected; none of our horticultural writers have deemed it worthy of any particular description, and but very few have thought it worthy of mention. Why this neglect I am at loss to understand, for the huckleberry possesses naturally better qualities than even the currant and gooseberry. All our northern species are perfectly hardy, producing no thorns, (which is such a disagreeable feature with many of our small fruits,) and the plants are generally quite productive. The berries are more firm than the raspberry, blackberry, or strawberry; consequently will bear carriage well, and are suitable for market. Thousands of bushels are annually gathered from the woods and fields, but these sources of supply will not always be available; besides, we should not be content with depending wholly upon Nature for either the necessaries or the luxuries of life, while a helping hand would not only increase the quantity, but improve the quality.

Those species which naturally grow upon high, dry soils, will probably be the best for garden culture; still, because a plant is found in its wild state in any particular soil or situation, it does not follow that similar circumstances are always necessary for its best development when under cultivation. If Nature invariably located plants under the most favorable conditions for growth, then improvements would be less certain and far more difficult than now. The history of horticulture affords abundant testimony to the fact that many plants succeed far better in soils and locations differing very materially from the one in which Nature has placed them, than otherwise.

The swamp huckleberry, (*V. corymbosum*,) is sometimes found upon high, dry soils, although it grows chiefly in locations where the roots are immersed in water for the greater portion of the year. That it will grow and produce fruit upon high and dry soils, I have proved by experiment. There is no great difficulty in removing the plants from their native locality to the garden, but our main dependence for improvement should be upon seedlings, because they will always vary more or less from the parent, and by carefully selecting the best improvements, are certain. The seeds are quite small, and require considerable care in sowing.

THE SWAMP HUCKLEBERRY.

A good plan is to crush the berries, and mix them with fine sand; then put them in a box or flower-pot, and bury in the open ground until spring. Prepare a seed-bed, the soil of which should be, at least, half leaf-mould, or peat, from a swamp; the remainder may be any good garden soil. Surround the bed with boards, a foot or more in width, mix the soil thoroughly and rake level, then sow on the sand containing the seeds; then sift over this soil sufficient to cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, give a good soaking of water and place a screen over the frame. It may be made of lath, coarse cloth, or anything that will partially shade the plants when they come up, but not wholly exclude the light. Keep the soil well watered, applying the water with a watering-pot, or in such a manner that the seeds or plants will not be disturbed. The seedlings may be transplanted when one year old, if they have made a good growth, or remain in the seed-bed for two years. They will usually come into bearing in three to six years, at which time the best should be marked, so that they may be propagated. The inferior kinds may be thrown away, or be reserved for stocks, on which to work the others. Budding and grafting may be employed in propagation, as well as layers, the operation being performed in the usual manner.—*Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.*

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Salt Does It.—H. M. C., in the Mass. Ploughman, gives it as his opinion that much of the failure, in raising fruit, is owing to a lack of saline materials in the fertilizers used. If we would have good crops of apples, plums, and the like, a liberal supply of salt must be mixed with the manure used on orchard or fruit lands.

Grapes for Missouri.—GEO. HUSMANN writes to the St. Louis Farmers' Advertiser thus: "Among the varieties I have tried for a number of years I consider as very promising, so much so that I would not hesitate to plant largely of them, the following:—Cynthiana, Cunningham, Martha, Creveling, North Carolina Seedling, Maxatawney, Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 1, 3, 9, 12, 19, and the unknown number which you mentioned in your article. These will, I think, all make good wine, and are uniformly healthy and productive. They will give us a list of wines which will comprise all shades of color, and with the old established varieties, Norton, Concord and Herbemont, joined to them, we can soon challenge the world to produce better.

Facts in Fruit Culture.—Dr. TRIMBLE of Newark, New Jersey, who has paid great attention to fruit culture, gives the following as his views—the results of many years experience:

"1. That the most successful way to conquer the curculio is to gather the fruit as it falls, and feed it to the stock or destroy it, as it is by this fallen fruit that the curculio propagates its species.

"2. That the fruit of the apple tree can be protected from the apple tree moth by wrapping around each tree two or three times a rope made of straw. The moths will harbor in this rope, and can then be destroyed.

"3. That the only way to kill the peach tree borer is to cut him out with a knife, not once only in a season, but to follow him up every two weeks until exterminated. After the first 'going over' of an orchard, this will be little or no trouble, as each tree can be attended to in two minutes."

The Power of a Growing Tree.—Walton Hall, says an English paper, had at one time its own corn mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the millstone was laid in an orchard and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches; its central hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident, some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert tree through this hole on to the earth, and in 1812 the seedling was seen rising up through that unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise the ponderous mass of stone was speculated on by many. Would the filbert tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the millstone, or would it lift it? In the end the little filbert tree lifted the millstone, and in 1863 wore it like crinoline about its trunk, and Mr. WATERTON used to sit upon it under the branching shade.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

FOX RIVER VALLEY HORT. ASSOCIATION.—By a note from the Secretary, N. E. BALLOU, dated Sandwich, Ill., Aug. 24th, we learn that a Society has just been formed there with the above title. That section of the State is said to be eminently adapted to fruit growing, hence the Society commences operations under flattering auspices. The Society organized and elected the following officers: *Pres't*—AUGUSTUS ADAMS. *Vice Pres'ts*—Israel Rogers, Jesse Brady. *Sec'y*—N. E. Ballou. *Treas.*—H. C. Groves. *Executive Board*—William Henning, Smith G. Minkler, John A. Cook, M. D., D. R. Breese and Israel Skinner.

A FRUIT FARM.—E. A. THOMPSON of Cincinnati, about three years since commenced operations on a hill, two miles from Covington, for the purpose of making a fruit farm. Since that time he has prepared the ground and planted out 37,000 grape vines, comprising nine varieties, and 1,000 peach and 1,500 pear trees. The vines and trees give promise of abundant fruitfulness in the immediate future.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c., RECEIVED.—FROST & Co's. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits. Also their Wholesale Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, &c., for the autumn of 1867. Address FROST & Co., Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—Our Report of the meeting of this Association, and some notes of the excursion to the Islands, are necessarily deferred until next week.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

EDS. RURAL:—As I have learned many excellent things from your paper, I will venture to give you some of my receipes:

DYSPEPSIA BREAD.—3 qts. of unbolted wheat meal; 1 qt. of soft water; 1 gill of yeast; 1 gill of molasses and 1 teaspoon of saleratus.

MUFFINS.—1 qt. of milk; 2 eggs; 2 spoonsful of yeast; 2 lbs. of flour; a lump of butter the size of an egg—which is to be melted in the milk—and a little salt. The milk is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into buttered pans. Bake to a light brown.

PLUM PUDDING.—Pound 6 crackers and soak them over night in milk enough to cover them; then add 3 pints of milk; 4 or 5 eggs; ½ lb. of raisins, and spice with nutmeg. Sweeten with sugar and molasses. Bake about two hours.

POUND CAKE—1 lb. of flour; 1 do. of sugar; 1 do. of butter; 10 eggs; rose water and nutmeg.

WARTS.—Apply caustic or wash the wart with milkweed.

FOR A CUT.—Do it up in fresh blood; keep it wet with hot drops, and it will soon get well.—MARIA, *Maple Grove, N. Y.*

SPINACH.—"A.," Grattan, Mich., writes: "We have some lusty niee spinach, but know not how to use it—whether to boil, stew, fry, bake or roast. Will some one please tell us, and oblige a hungry soul."

This plant is sometimes used in soups, but more generally boiled for greens. Prepared in this way we know of one hungry soul that would be at no loss as to the disposition to be made of it. Try it as greens.—ED.

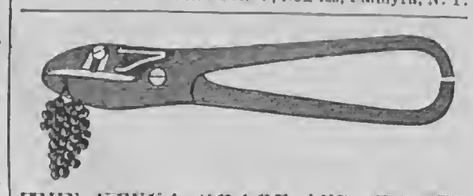
HOME MANUFACTURING.

No branch of industry is more neglected by the farming community than that of manufacturing their common wearing apparel and household goods, such as sheeting, toweling, blankets, carpets, grain sacks, &c.; and yet there is no branch of industry that will pay the farmers' wives and daughters so well. Most of farmers raise, all could raise, the material of which such goods are made; and, if manufactured at home, they would not cost more than half what they are now paying for goods that will not wear so well. At first view many will say that manufacturing has been brought to such perfection, and goods are sold at such small profits, that there is no advantage in manufacturing goods at home; but before deciding the question, let us see what is saved by so doing. First, you save the profit of the wool buyer; you save the manufacturer's profit, the six per cent. Government tax, the commission merchant's profit, the wholesale merchant's profit, and lastly the retail merchant's profit, besides freights, boxing, warehouse charges, &c., &c.

Within a reasonable distance of most neighborhoods there are factories at which wool can be carded and spun. Every family can get a loom. The old-fashioned hand loom, on which our grandmothers used to make all the clothing of the family, *will pay*, if you can not do better, but is very far behind the times. We know of no loom for general family purposes that will compare with the Mendenhall Improved Self-Acting Hand Loom, sold by A. B. GATES & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is simple, easily understood, and easy to operate; all the operations of weaving are performed by simply turning a crank. It operates on the same principle as a power loom, and weaves nearly as fast. Farmers that are paying out from one to five hundred dollars each year for "store goods" should look to their interest and start manufacturing *at home.*

New Advertisements.

MIAMI BLACK CAP RASPBERRY. Superior to the Doolittle in every respect, but ripens one week later and keeps in bearing two weeks LONGER. I will guarantee it to be equal if not superior to the Seneca County Black Cap in every respect, and the price is only *one-eighth as high.* Price, $1 per dozen; $4 per 100; $25 per 1,000. Also Doolittle Black Cap, Purple Cane, Philadelphia, Ohio Everbearing, Golden Cap, Catawissa and Davison's Thornless Raspberry. Also, Dorchester, New Rochelle, Kittatinny, Early Wilson and Crystal White Blackberry. Also, Strawberry Plants, Currants, Grapes, &c., &c., in enormous quantities, and at the very lowest rates. Wholesale List sent on application. Also, PURDY'S SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE for 10 cents. Address A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind., Or M. R. PURDY, Box 125, Palmyra, N. Y.



THE KEUKA GRAPE AND FLOWER PICKER—Picks and holds the fruit until deposited. Adapted for all kinds of fruit, especially grapes, and for Ladies gathering roses and flowers. No vineyardist or amateur grape grower can afford to do without it. The fruit gathered is worth more, and the time saved will soon pay for it. Retail price $3. Sent by mail, safely packed, on receipt of the price. ☞ Liberal discount to Vineyardists and Nurserymen by the dozen. ☞ Agents wanted to canvass the grape growing regions and villa residences about large cities. Liberal terms given. Address D. M. DEWEY, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.,
Or F. M. McDONNELL, Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.

N. B. The money will be refunded in every instance, where the article does not prove satisfactory. D. M. D.

JUST PUBLISHED—AND SENT BY return mail for 20 cents,

TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN CULTURE OF THE

DOOLITTLE

Or Improved Black Raspberry,

By H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

21 Pages, Illustrated with Eight Engravings.

My theory of propagation, method of cultivation, trimming, describing good from bad plants, and giving practical directions for managing a plat of berries—the result of recent experiments, and never before published,

WORTH $25 PER ACRE

to any one growing these berries. Describes also the

The Seneca Black-Cap,

A new Seedling from the Doolittle—7 or 8 days later—larger and every way a better market berry. Also

CARDEN RASPBERRY,

Another Seedling from the Doolittle, more juicy, less seedy and decidedly a home berry. Price of book, by mail, 20 cents; to dealers, by express, $10 ₰ 100.

N. B.—Editors of Agricultural and Horticultural papers sending copy, with rates of advertising marked, will receive a copy by return mail, and probably an advertisement.

WANTED!

Some one living near where Agricultural and Horticultural Societies hold their Fairs, or meetings, this Fall, in every State, to sell or distribute, as directed, the above described little book. Liberal compensation allowed. Write by return mail, stating number of such Fairs, and whether State or County, &c., you can visit, and giving the terms or price per day, (with good reference,) for which you can serve me. Address H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—All the best varieties, including SALEM and MARTHA. Price and quality of vines are worthy of the special attention of Dealers and Planters. Price List free to applicants. C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport Grape Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

10,000 CATAWISSA RASPBERRIES and HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES for sale. Send stamp for our Circular, showing the habits of this prolific Raspberry, which bears a crop in July, and another that is abundant in Sept. and Oct. Address CHAS. D. CUPELAND, Agent, Genesee Nurseries, Lima, N. Y.

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We offer for the Fall Trade a general assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees, both Standard and Dwarf; also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, and every desirable variety of Small Fruits. Would call special attention to our stock of Roses, on their own roots, consisting of over 200 different sorts. Also, a fine lot of standard Roses. Wholesale Catalogues sent on application. GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL! FREE OF POSTAGE.

Dr. Nicaise, $1 each; $10 per Dozen!

Wilson's Albany, Hooker, Triomphe de Gand, Russell's Prolific, Agriculturist, $2 ₰ 100; Golden Queen, Holden Seeded, Jucunda, $3 ₰ 100. Now ready for delivery. Send your orders, large or small, cheaper by the thousand. MARK D. WILLSON,
918-3t No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS!

500,000 Plum Seedlings, 1 year old, very fine.
150,000 Pear " 1 year old, very fine.
200,000 Cherry " 1 year old, extra size.
50,000 Apple " 1 year old, extra size.
30,000 Quince Stocks. Grape Vines, Raspberry and Strawberries, of leading sorts; Asparagus, 1 and 2 years old. I offer the above stock at very low rates, quality considered. Nurserymen are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of Seedlings, which I believe cannot be excelled, if equaled, in this country. Correspondence solicited; Price List free. Address
JOHN MURPHY, Ag't, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address
917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

HYACYNTHS, TULIPS, &c., &c.—I shall receive from Holland about the 1st of Sept., a splendid lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, and all other Hardy Bulbs suitable for Autumn planting. Catalogues supplied free.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

A NEW GRAPE.—SALEM.—The Subscriber now offers for sale for the first time the above grape, No. 53 of his hybrids, named SALEM, from the place of its origin.

This grape has been withheld from sale or exhibition for various reasons, until a stock of plants could be obtained. It is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape; being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and highly-flavored fruit.

This grape is a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by a few of the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of my collection, and now offer it for sale. E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must hereafter be addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

The undersigned now offers for sale this Autumn, the above valuable Vine, in quantity, one and two year old plants, suitable for vineyard purposes. The demand for it will be large, and those wishing to secure them would do well to send in their orders early. Price List and engraving will be sent in August, on application to
J. L. WARING, Sole Proprietor "SALEM" Vine,
Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DR. NICAISE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We are now ready to deliver fine grown plants of this

Celebrated European Strawberry.

The fruit is of enormous size, berries having been picked this season (from plants set last Sept.,) that measured 6¾ inches in circumference and weighing from 1¾ to 1¾ ounces. It is early, of a bright red color, very glossy, flesh white and of the first quality. In Europe it is considered one of their finest varieties. On account of the limited number in the market and the great demand for them, it would be well for those who wish them to *order early.* Price by mail, postage free, $1 ₰ plant; $10 ₰ dozen; $75 ₰ 100. Address GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 917-11

PARKER'S PATENT FRUIT GATHERER. Send for Circulars. HOLDEN & HOWARD, Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y. 905-tf

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Do you remember darling, a summer long ago?
When the fair white water lily lay rocking on the stream,
With its buds of fragrant beauty, like a heap of drifted snow,
Peeping out so fair and timid 'mid the leaves of glossy green.

I remember, how you bore them from their silvery hiding place,
That I might see their beauty, and breathe their perfume rare;
And your kind words at the moment lent their loveliness new grace,
As you shook the snowy petals down upon my braided hair.

The lily buds are withered, this many, many a day,
And many a fair summer has faded in the west,
But our star of love beams brighter, with a purer, steadier ray,
As I rock our little ones to sleep upon my loving breast.

Their golden heads are fairer than the dancing lily bells,
And their voices make sweet music where'er their footsteps roam,
'Till our grateful heart with rapture to our Heavenly Father swells,
As we gaze upon the treasures of our happy, happy home.

Porter, N. Y., 1867. A. E. H.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMANLY INFLUENCE.

In the dreamy langnor of this summer heat, the thoughts go floating back toward youth and childhood, catching gleams of light and life from the memory of what was best in those days; and the *influence of womanhood* comes up, as the helper of the soul.

In a simple and peaceful home, on the banks of the Connecticut, where one could see the blue river, the green valley, the grand hills and clear sky bending over all, we remember not alone the family circle, but the gentle presence of a sister's teacher, a gifted woman who said little to me, but ever seemed as one "pure as the perfect chrysolite."

A few years later, in an old farming village up the river, we remember lying on the grass, in days like this, and looking up with wonder at the great branches and interlacing boughs, and myriad leaves of the mighty elms that overshadowed the old house, and listening to the bird songs, and watching a score of nests. Not far away was an old country tavern; quaint, rambling, full of odd nooks and corners, its many rooms grouped in most cheery and social array around the great central chimney. There was the post-office, and there, in a far-off corner of the house was the sitting-room with a score of great easy chairs ever hospitably waiting.

Not alone were the host and his good wife there, but an adopted daughter, flitting about like some bird of bright plumage, yet with a voice soft as a nightingale's, and tinged with pathos like the note of the whippowill, and eyes wondrous in their tenderness and depth of spiritual beauty. A privilege, full of benefit and blessing it was to be her friend, frankly and freely, as she *ripened to a rare* womanhood.

Across the wide, grassy street another old homestead, a house of old-time grandeur, with its traditions going back more than a hundred years, its rich furniture antique in style and imposing to the young imagination. There was a woman, the best friend of a beloved sister, and in later years our valued friend. Such grace, dignity and playfulness, such wealth of intuition, such varied information, but most of all such height of spiritual purity,—such wondrous womanhood. Her presence a benediction, lifting heart and soul to higher realms, to come back full-freighted with grace and strength. Yet another comes to mind in a western city, sitting in her simple home like a Queen, rich in the affluent wealth of her noble womanhood, to which the best and truest, from varied stations in life do glad homage.

These are but a few glimpses. Men, too, noble and true, we remember, and would not depreciate their excellence; but the memory of these womanly influences is what most enriches and elevates, and that influence every woman, wisely true to what is best and richest in her spiritual nature, can and must exert to a greater or less degree. S.

A PARIS DRESSMAKER.

Let us now leave the galleries of the Great Exposition to visit the saloons of Madame Pieffort, No. 1 Rue de la Grange Batelliere; there we shall see a number of new and tasteful dresses.

A dress of mauve gross grain silk, with a long skirt and sweeping train, ornamented with rouleaux of the same material, which come down on either side, and are rounded off towards the back, where they simulate a sort of bow with loops and ends. This pattern is repeated upon the top and bottom of the sleeves, and the rouleaux are continued round the neck and on the waistband. The short paletot to correspond is cut out in poplum style.

A dinner dress of maize colored gross grain silk has a sweeping train, trimmed with a ruche round the bottom; a tunic of white lace comes down as far as the ruche; it is slightly looped up on either side with branches of Parmese violets. The low bodice is ornamented with a fancy drapery of white tulle, fastened with violets upon the shoulders. A bouquet of the same flowers is placed in front.

A charming white costume is composed of an underskirt, trimmed with vandykes of black braid, and of an upper one looped at each seam. There is no body to the skirt, but it is replaced by a bodice of white muslin, striped with narrow black ribbon velvet. A short, loose paletot is ornamented to correspond with the skirt.

A ball dress of Brussels net is arranged in bouillons placed lengthwise, and divided by strips of open-work straw braid. The skirt is edged round the bottom with a narrow quilting of maize-colored ribbon; a wide sash of white tulle, embroidered with straw, is fastened at the waist with a bunch of wheat ears.

The low bodice is rounded off at the sides and ornamented with a pastral of small bouillons; the small leaves are also formed of bouillons.

Madame Pieffort also prepares bodices of tartaline, foulard and muslin.

A bodice of white tartaline is ornamented with braces of blue silk, embroidered with a pattern of wheat ears in maize-colored silk; the neck, wrist and waistbands are also of blue silk, embroidered in the same style.

A very pretty white muslin bodice is embroidered round the neck, the top and bottom of the sleeves and the waistband, and in front there is a plain strip of linen, stitched on either side.

White foulard bodices, made very simple, are embroidered in point Russe, with black or with bright colored silk.

Other bodices are made entirely of white guipure lace; they are worn with a colored silk skirt, and a necklace and bracelets of ribbon of the same color of the skirt, studded with pearl or crystal beads. This forms a pretty toilet for a concert, dinner party, or evening promenade.

The bonnets of the month are exceedingly pretty and graceful.

Tulle bonnets are generally of the fanchon shape. Straw or crinoline bonnets of different round or oval patterns.

Rice straw is more fashionable this summer than crinoline. There are also some very pretty kinds of fancy straw.

A Leghorn bonnet of the Dubarry shape is trimmed with black ribbon and chains of straw passe-menterie. A bouquet of red silk poppies is placed on one side. The strings, of black ribbon, are fastened with one poppy.

The Bismarck color is still more fashionable both for bonnets and dresses.—*English Women's Domestic Magazine.*

DUTIES OF PARENTS.

Parents should understand the little joys and griefs of their children. They should sympathize with them in their sorrows, and hopefully encourage their hearts when they see them despondent. They should not allow their young and tender minds to be harassed with fears, or other excitable subjects, as this is very injurious to their mental and physical health, and often leads unexpectedly to an early death.

They should not censure them when they make mistakes, or fail to accomplish their object at the first trial; but teach them to be patient and persevering, and to try again, and again, if need be, till success crowns their efforts.

When very young, they should be taught to do things thoroughly and orderly, but should not be compelled by the whip to labor too hard for their years. Children need rest, active and healthful play, sometimes, to make them healthy and cheerful. But they should not throw stones or snowballs, or do anything mischievous or injurious to others.

Such things as children need to know when they grow to be men and women, need to be taught in a pleasant, patient manner than otherwise.

Tender-hearted children require a great deal of sympathy, and they will not grow to be healthful men and women without it. When it is the parent's duty to deny children's requests, (as it frequently is their duty,) do it without making the denial unpleasant. Give them reasons, or tell them when they grow older they will thank you for not granting their requests.

When quite young, teach your children to reason, and act from principles of justice to all, however lowly. Take good care of the health of body and mind, and teach them to shun all bad habits, and in future years they will arise up to call you blessed, and protect and aid you in age or helplessness.

WOMEN AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A writer from the Paris Exhibition has a few words on the women who are seen at the great Fair. He says:

England sends us several misses, whose specialty consists in letting themselves be courted by all the world, then finishing by marrying some rich and idiotic nobleman. Russia sends princesses, created and sent into the world for the express purpose of marrying artists. Spain sends guitar women, reported morose, and unworthy of their reputation. Here the eye rests upon an Italian, with black eyes and purple black hair, and coiffed with this graceful *mezzao*, which is one of the most ravishing head-dresses ever invented by a coquette.

There is a Swede, with golden hair and complexion white as ivory, with indolent step and dreamy eyes. A little further, the blonde German, melancholy, to be consistent to national character. But among all, it is the Parisian who is the most feminine of all women. She is always invested with a charm peculiarly her own. She has eyes made to see everything. She has ears made to hear everything; a mouth made to say everything; and, in the meantime, the man the most rude would never dare to address her otherwise than respectfully. The Parisian is the woman the most dangerous and the most devoted, the most ardent and the most fickle, the most *spirituelle* and the least instructed, in the entire world.

A friend says, in allusion to the practice of buying and selling wives in Egypt, that though his wife didn't cost him a cent, he was cheated in the bargain.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

O! WONDERFUL SEA.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

O! wonderful Sea! there's a mystery
Deep hid for your every swell;
Nor mariner's ken, nor poet's pen
Can all of your mysteries tell.

The mountains you have no traveler brave
Has ever yet wandered o'er,—
The valleys that sleep in your twilight deep
No venturesome feet explore.

A myriad ships in your dark eclipse
That suddenly sunk from sight,
Are resting for aye where never a ray
Of sunshine is gleaming bright.

You have closed above many wrecks of love
Whose fate is for aye untold,
Full freighted that sailed, but were never hailed
By mariner young or old!

And brows that we kissed, and forms that we missed,
Are shrouded in your embrace,
While weary we wait,—so desolate,—
To give them a welcome place!

And tresses of hair that were strangely fair
To amber are bleached at last,
By waters that gave to the lost a grave,
In the sad and terrible past.

And beautiful lips, that went out in the ships
A-sailing far over your breast,
Forever are dumb, though we pray them come
And again to our own be prest!

O terrible Sea! In your maddening glee
Ye prisoned our loves and hopes
In prisons that hold better treasure than gold,
Whose portals it never opes;—

The blue of your breast, as they silently rest
With never a care or doubt
To trouble their dream, a Heaven may seem
With all of its stars gone out!

Forever, O Sea! will your mysteries be
Unfathomed by mortal ken,
'Till the watchers pale, in their shrouds of sail,
Come back from your waves again!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

READING FOR CHILDREN.

Children are more easily led to be good by examples of loving kindness, and tales of well-doing in others, than threatened into obedience by records of sin, crime and punishment. Then on the infant mind impress sincerity, truth, honesty, benevolence and their kindred virtues, and the welfare of your child will be insured not only during this life, but the life to come.

A neat and sweet little volume, sparkling in gold and blue, fell into my hands some time since, bearing the attractive title of "Buds, Blossoms and Berries." I almost clapped my hands for joy as I ran my eye over its pages and thought I could feel the heart throbs of delight that would stir many a youthful mind. Such tales for children do our best work by beginning in early childhood to make the heart better. Even old eyes may water over "Kindness set to Music," and "Little Vine," Oh, what a responsibility to form a creature, the frailest and feeblest that heaven has made, into the intelligent and fearless sovereign of the whole animated creation, the interpreter and adorer and almost the representative of Divinity—to train the ignorance and weakness of infancy into all the virtue and power and wisdom of mature years! It is refreshing to find a book for children so full of Buds of Innocence, Blossoms of Cheerfulness and Berries of Love.

May "Buds, Blossoms and Berries" scatter their gold and blue in thousands of homes.

Benton Ridge, Ohio, 1867. Perry.

THE PRINTER.

The following beautiful tribute to the followers of the "stick and rule," is from the pen of B. F. Taylor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

The printer is the adjutant of thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can, that can warm a heart as no hope can; that word "we" with hand-in-hand warmth in it—for the author and the printers are engineers together. Engineers indeed! When the Corsican bombarded Cadiz, at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that range to this, whereby they bombard the ages yet to be?

There at the "case" he stands and marshals into line the forces armed with truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with a spear or shield therein, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to move grandly on to "the latest syllable of recorded time." This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs is toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime life he is performing, when he thus cites the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile ever before described; fling it into the bosom of an age. He throws off his coat indeed, but we wonder the rather that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place where he stands is holy ground.

A little song was uttered somewhere long ago; it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star; it died upon the ear. But the printer takes it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flies on into the future with the olive branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

Creditors have better memories than debtors and creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.—*Franklin.*

MEN IN ADVANCE OF THEIR AGE.

A majority of the noblest geniuses who have conferred the greatest benefits on mankind, have been spit upon or gnashed at and branded by the dominant class of their contemporaries. Prophets, discoverers, inventors, martyrs, an illustrious company gathered from many climes and countries, and associated in one fellowship of sublime genius, heroic devotion, and tragic state—history has nothing left of equal pathos to reveal when it has shown us these men, dreaded, despised, persecuted, outcast, dying, appealing to other generations to do them the justice so cruelly denied in their own. Nor has posterity proved recreant to the holy trust. They are revered and celebrated now with an enthusiasm in strong contrast with the obloquy they suffered when alive. And to enter into sympathy with them is an inexpressible comfort to those who in later times are called to a similar experience. As Heine says, "an equally great man sees his predecessors far more significantly than others can. From a single spark of the traces of their earthly glory he recognizes the most secret act; from a single word left behind he penetrates every fold of their hearts; and thus the great men of all times live in a mystical brotherhood. Across the long centuries they bow to each other, and gaze on each other, with significant glances; and their eyes meet over the grave of many buried races whom they have thrust aside between, and they understand and love each other." It is delightful to notice the geniality with which, in his Cosmos, the grand old Humboldt recognizes his great predecessors in the enterprise of surveying the universe as a whole—Strabo, Eratosthenes, Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Galen, Aristotle, Lucretius, the elder Pliny, Albertus, Roger Bacon, Galileo, Copernicus, Newton, and the rest—with what joy and piety he signalized from a height like their own intellectual peaks looming in clouds and stars athwart the historic table-land of science. The picture in the New Testament, of Jesus on the mount of transfiguration, in converse with Moses and Elias, is a beautiful symbol of the fellowship of the highest kindred spirits in all ages.—*Alger's Solitudes of Nature and Man.*

A SUMMER NIGHT.

The sun shines in St. Petersburg, in June and July, for twenty hours a day, and even scarcely disappears beneath the horizon. I never experienced such sweltering weather in any part of the world except Aspinwall. One is fairly boiled with the heat, and might be wrung out like a wet rag. Properly speaking, the day commences for respectable people, and men of enterprising spirit—tourists, pleasure-seekers, gamblers, vagabonds and the like—about nine or ten o'clock at night, and continues till about four or five o'clock the next morning. It is then St. Petersburg fairly turns out—then the beauty and fashion of the city unfold their wings and flit through the streets, or float in Russian gondolas upon the glistening waters of the Neva; then it is the little steamers skim about from island to island, freighted with a population just waked up to a realizing sense of the pleasures of existence; then is the atmosphere balmy, and the light wonderfully soft and richly tinted; then come the sweet witching hours, when

"Shady nooks
Patiently give up their quiet being."

None but the weary, labor-worn serf, who has toiled through the long day in the fierce rays of the sun can sleep such nights as these. I call them nights, yet what a strange mistake. The sunshine still lingers in the heavens with a golden glow; the evening vanishes dreamily in the arms of the morning; there is nothing to mark the changes—all is soft, gradual and illusory. A peculiar and almost supernatural light glistens upon the gilded domes of the churches, the glaring waters of the Neva are alive with gondolas; miniature steamers are flying through the winding channels of the islands; strains of music float upon the air; gay and festive throngs move along the promenades of the Neveskoi; gilded and glittering equipages pass over the bridges and disappear in the shadowy recesses of the islands. Whatever may be unseemly in life is covered by a rich and mystic drapery of twilight.—*J. Ross Browne.*

POETRY AND LANGUAGE.

Good poetry is in every way the choicest arrangement of words; it demands, therefore, and rewards the nicest elocution. Poetry preserves, upholds and improves language. It chooses the most clear, vivid and exact forms of speech, and supports the purest methods of pronunciation. Poetry is the chief storehouse of authority on these matters. Changes must gradually come in every language; but poetry opposes itself to carelessness, conventionality, vulgarism, corruption of whatever kind—all those deteriorations to which ordinary speaking and writing are so subject. And remember that when language decays, not merely good taste, but thought and reason also decay.

One cannot rate highly the *just et norma loquendi* of our own day, but doubtless it would be many degrees worse but for the poets. The diction of social life is at present for the most part vague, unpoetic and corrupt; so also in the general run of our public writing and public oratory—both of which indeed being addressed to the hour use—naturally the phraseology of the hour; but it is proper for men of literature, and it is their duty to uphold our noble tongue out of these debasements. This, though a subordinate, is an important function of literature, and especially of the flower of literature, Poetry—namely, to preserve, and, if possible, enhance language (which is Thought's body) in health and beauty.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—*Plutarch.*

Sabbath Reading.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going—
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
Let thy whole strength go to each:
Let no future dreams elate thee;
Learn thee first what these can teach.

One by one bright gifts from heaven,
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given—
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee;
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others reach thee—
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look you eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but, one by one,
Take them lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GLIMPSES.

Often when carelessly turning the pages of a book we catch a glimpse of some choice passage which attracts our attention, and pausing to read we become oblivious to all save the page before us. Thus when affliction casts its mantle of gloom around us, and we cannot penetrate the clouds which shadow the future, some unseen hand sweeps backward the pages in the book of life, and we catch glimpses of bright and beautiful passages around which Memory loves to linger. The cares of the present are forgotten, the shadows are lifted from the brow, and as leaf after leaf in the book of the past is unfolded to our view we find that on each page has been traced more of joy than sorrow—that no night so dark but morning brought the dawn, and that all along our path has been strewed blessings which, with unthankful hearts we have been gathering, appropriating to ourselves the honor and praise due only to Him from whom all blessings come. As these glimpses come to us, our souls are strengthened with new purposes and resolves, and we again take up the burden of life with hope in our hearts and a determination to find in every cloud a silver lining.

All through life we are catching glimpses,—sometimes they come to us through the merry laugh of childhood, and awaken olden memories,—sometimes through clover fields and meadow bloom, through rare and beautiful landscapes,—choice pictures hung in Nature's gallery,—or glorious sunsets when, through gold and purple clouds drifting across the sky, we seem almost to catch glimpses of the land that lies beyond. Of the glimpses that are given to the departing soul we cannot question; but to the dying Christian no doubt come bright gleams of the Throne to which he is hastening, prepared for the faithful, where not only glimpses but visions clear and lasting shall be found.

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y., 1867. S. E. W.

A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.

They tell a story that one day Rabbi Judah and his brethren sat in the church on a fast day disputing about rest. One said it was to have sufficient wealth, yet without sin. The second said it was fame and praise of all men. The third said it was possession of power to rule the State. The fourth said it must be only in the old age of one who is rich, powerful, famous and surrounded by children and children's children. The fifth said it were all in vain unless a man kept all the ritual of Moses. And Rabbi Judah, the venerable, the tallest of the brethren, said:—"Ye have spoken wisely, but one thing more is necessary. He only can find rest who to all things addeth this—that he keep the traditions of the elders." There sat a fair-haired boy, playing with lilies in his lap, and hearing the talk, dropped them in astonishment from his hands, and looked up—that boy of twelve—and said:—"Nay, father, he only can find rest who loves his brother as himself, with his whole heart and soul. He is greater than fame, wealth and power; happier than a happy home without it; better than honored age: he is a law to himself above all traditions."

God Seen in Everything.—There is no creature in the world wherein we may not see enough to wonder at, for there is no worm of the earth, no spire of grass, no leaf, no twig, wherein we see not the footsteps of a Deity; the best visible creature is man. Now what man is he that can make but an hair, or a straw, much less any sensitive creature, so as no less than an infinite power is seen in every object that presents itself to our eyes; if, therefore, we look on the outside of these bodily substances, and we do not see God in everything, we are no better than brutish—make use merely of our sense without the least improvement of our faith or our reason. Contrary, then, to the opinion of those men who hold that a wise man should admire nothing, I say that a truly wise and good man should admire everything, or rather that infiniteness of wisdom and omnipotence which shows itself in every visible object.—*Bishop Hall.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UP THE SAGUENAY—No. II.

BY GULIELMUM.

TADOUSAC BAY.

UNTIL sunset, and afterward through the long twilight, we rambled about Tadousac. The tide was down, and we amused ourselves at first upon the beach. At this point the rise and fall of the tide is no small matter. The highest spring tides have a variance of twenty-two feet. They rise and fall the same distance, as far up the Saguenay, even, as we ascended. From the beach at the landing, we went around through the small collection of cottages which forms the village, to the hotel, which is really the largest part of the place. It is a large, and apparently very comfortable house, situated a little back from the smooth beach, and fronting the beautiful Bay. Bathing advantages must be splendid there; capital fishing abounds, with now and then an opportunity to see a black whale or grampus; and if invalids or nervous individuals are seeking quietude, I'll guarantee that there isn't a more retired resort to be found. I never was in but one place where silence seemed more perfectly regnant than there, and that was four miles under ground.

Quiet, quaint, unpretentious as Tadousac is, it has its history. It was long time the chief station of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and the long, one-story old building which was the Company's headquarters, still remains intact. Near it can be distinctly traced the foundation of the first house built in Canada. The ancientness of these ruins is clearly shown. Since the foundation wall crumbled away, a pine tree, about two feet in diameter, has grown over one corner, and gone to decay, and the stump remains to mark the fact. It is claimed, also, that the curious church, standing near the hotel—a little box of a thing not more than twenty feet square—is the first one ever erected in Canada. It has had a rejuvenation, and looks much less venerable than many others I have seen in the Provinces. One thing is certain—if as old as represented it is very small of its age.

After a delightful stroll on shore, and a vote to repeat it on our return, our party wended its way back to the boat by a path leading through a narrow defile, over a miniature mountain; and before the steamer swung loose from the dock we were in dreamland.

Next morning, on awaking, we found the "Magnet" made fast to the landing

AT HA! HA! BAY.

We had ascended the Saguenay over sixty miles,—as far, in fact, as navigation properly extends. Vessels can pass upwards about ten miles further, to Chicoutimi, but only go there for lumbering purposes. A large lumber business is done there, and the place is also a station of the Hudson Bay Company. It preserves the aboriginal name of the Saguenay. The Indians had a happy talent at naming rivers and lakes. They never gave appellation without it possessed peculiar significance. Chicoutimi signified "deep water," and was therefore highly appropriate to the stream to which it was applied. But the early Jesuit missionaries foolishly substituted for this very euphonious and significant cognomen, the one which it now bears. As the Saguenay, then, thanks to the Jesuits, it will always be known.

Ha! Ha! Bay is an oval shaped expanse of water, extending inland a half dozen miles from the river, and hemmed in on all sides by bold, barren bluffs two or three hundred feet in height. Its water is a dull, dirty red, as seen in the shallows by the shore, but in its depth is black as ink. The surrounding country has as wild and bleak an appearance as can well be imagined. Much of the surface is rock—a sort of limestone granite—and the visitor is not a little puzzled to conjecture how the inhabitants can possibly raise food enough to give them subsistence. There seems to be (unlike some localities) very little land to the acre. And yet a settlement, numbering, all told, six thousand inhabitants, is sustained, and a surplus over the amount of produce needed for home consumption is sent away. The settlement consists of the small village of Ha! Ha! or Grand Bay, and many little hamlets scattered along up the Ha! Ha! valley, and over the adjacent country.

It is said that the Bay derived its name from the surprise of its discoverers, the French, when they first beheld it. It may be a name of surprise; it is quite as much in keeping to consider it one of laughter. Minnehaha is "laughing water," as everybody knows; and Ha! Ha! Bay is a laughing water, as well. Entirely surrounded, or nearly so, by such a high wall of rock, it sleeps in beautiful tranquility, with only little riplets of smiles running over its sparkling countenance.

After an excellent breakfast, we went ashore for a morning ride or drive,—which should it be? Finding the boat would tarry three hours, we decided on the former. We would ride over to Ha! Ha! village, around the Bay, three miles distant. Quite a number of *calèches*—those vehicles so peculiar to the regions bordering upon the lower St. Lawrence—were standing upon the wharf, and mounting to the high seat of one of these we went tearing away over the rough road at a lively pace. Our JEHU was a French-Canadian, like all the *habitans*, and spoke not a word of English. His French *patois* was not strictly in accordance with our FASQUELLE teachings, and consequently our interchange of language would have made a Frenchman smile. But he gave us a most exhilerating ride! The clear and bracing morning air seemed to affect the sleek pony he drove much as it did us. We felt a keen tension of the muscular system—a lithe, springing sensation, as though no efforts could weary us.

Reaching the village, we spent two hours very happily at the BLAIR mansion. The existence of a complete and admirably arranged farming establishment in this apparently sterile and unproductive region, much surprised us. Mr. BLAIR is a Scotch gentleman who has dwelt here a score of years, and has succeeded in bringing a large estate into thrifty condition. His farm comprises between three and four thousand acres of the most arable land in the vicinity, and he has twenty-five hundred acres under cultivation. The family are Scotch Protestants—very intelligent and refined. There is but one other Protestant family in the settlement. We found it very agreeable to be able to converse in English again, and received much interesting information from Miss MARY BLAIR, the accomplished young lady who showed us about the place. I know of no better kept or more conveniently arranged dairy in the States than theirs. It accommodates two hundred cows. Though their season is nearly two months shorter than ours, being cut off at each end, wheat and corn crops do very well. Mr. B. has sown over seven hundred bushels of seed grain this season.

SAGUENAY SCENERY.

At 10 A. M. we had returned to the boat. A moment later and the "Magnet" was gliding over the beautiful Bay, while the singular spot we had visited receded behind us. Half an hour afterward we had passed through the mouth of the Bay, and were floating upon the intensely black waters of the river.

The Saguenay is nowhere less than a half mile wide and varies from that to a mile in width. Its depth is very great, being, throughout the sixty miles we passed over, from six hundred to twelve hundred feet, and in some places still more. The shores are principally granite, and range from two hundred to one thousand feet in height. Their appearance is varied—now jutting out in bold headlands, with only the bare, gray rock visible; and now sloping inland, intersected by broad ravines, and clothed with rich evergreen verdure. The groupings of naked bluffs and wooded slopes are very picturesque. The forest growth is rather stunted, and would not promise large returns in lumbering. The lumber districts are in the neighborhood of Lake St. John. The fir is the prevailing species of wood, but its dark green is prettily relieved, here and there, with the lighter tint of the white birch.

About twenty miles on our downward way we find a marked contrast between the two shores. On the left the bluffs are yet more high and rugged, while those opposite become much less so. The further down we proceed the wilder the scenery becomes; and the shores increase rapidly in hight and abruptness. Another twenty miles and they attain to a round thousand feet of altitude, though they do not at first impress one as being so high. They are covered still, to quite an extent, with the light and dark green verdure, which is singularly beautiful. Here the right hand shore is the highest and most abrupt, and continues so for several miles.

A little further on, this shore is marked by Point Trinity and Cape Eternity, situate on either side of the entrance to Trinity Bay, which recedes a mile inland. These are the grandest points of interest along the river. What we have seen before has been but a preparation for this. Words cannot describe the sensations of awful sublimity which impress us as the steamer rounds Trinity Point and glides into the Bay close at the base of the stupendous pile of granite. Above, the mass of ragged rock looms up perpendicularly fifteen hundred feet, fairly overhanging us in its tremendous might; and below, the midnight waters are said to go down—down—fully two thousand feet. Cape Eternity, the other "eternal pile," is eighteen hundred feet in height, but is not quite so abrupt, and its dark sides are considerably covered with fir trees and the glistening birches. Between these two massive mountains of rock a beautiful echo is obtained, which we tested as we lay-to at the base of Trinity.

Out from this silent mightiness surrounding the Bay, the steamer passed, at length, and after an hour or more of sailing amid scenery wilder even than that which had preceded it, we reached Tadousac. The width of the river does not increase much—its average still being about a mile. Occasionally little cascades are seen, fluttering hundreds of feet down the precipices like ribbons of silver; and here and there a vein of snow-white marble lights up the cold gray of the granite. A noticeable feature of the Saguenay scenery is its silence. No birds wing their flights over the water, and I believe the only winged specie ever seen here is the bald-headed eagle, which sometimes frequents the cliffs. At intervals a salmon may leap up from the water, or a seal be seen bobbing its droll head up and down, but other than these no signs of life are visible. There is only a strange, weird, sublime silence. He who has experienced it can never forget it; he whose life is ever among the busy din and turmoil should go up the Saguenay, and realize and appreciate the magnificence of silence!

STATUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, IN WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

OUR illustration represents the monument recently erected to the memory of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, the lamented hero of Arctic navigation and discovery, in Waterloo Place, London. The statue is cast in brouze, and is eight feet four inches high. The pedestal is of polished granite.

The moment selected for representation in the statue is when FRANKLIN was addressing his officers and crew, and telling them that the Northwest Passage had at last been discovered. He grasps in his hand the telescope, chart, and compasses; and wears the uniform of a naval commander, with a loose overcoat of fur as a protection against the extreme coldness of the Polar climate. The sculptor's great object was to give the character of FRANKLIN in the statue, and as far as possible by outward form to indicate those qualities of the mind which enabled Sir JOHN, by his deeds in life and by an example of heroic endurance in death, to add to the fame and glory of his country. The likeness has been pronounced by Lady FRANKLIN, and others who knew her husband best, to be characteristic and excellent.

Various Topics.

WALTER SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPTS.

THE original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's poems and several of his novels and prose works are to be sold at auction, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Robert Cadell of Edinburg. They comprise "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," "Rokeby," "The Lord of the Isles," "Don Roderick," "The Field of Waterloo, and other poems," "Hallidon Hill," "Doom of Devorgoil," &c., with an introductory "Essay on Ballad Poetry," "Auchindrane," "Anna of Geierstein, "Count Robert of Paris," "Castle Dangerous," and two volumes containing portions of "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "The Bridal of Triermain" and "Tales of a Grandfather." This portion of "Ivanhoe," says the London Publishers' Circular, is believed to be the only portion of that romance which Sir Walter Scott wrote with his own hand, as the late Mr. John Ballantyne acted as his amanuensis for a considerable part of it, owing to the author having recently recovered from a severe illness. The manuscript of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was not preserved. All these manuscripts are remarkable for the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and the very few corrections or alterations occurring in them; thus affording a proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful facility of composition. The manuscripts are stated to be all in a perfect state of preservation, and uniformly bound in Russia, with neat edges.—*Rochester Democrat.*

PRACTICAL AND STUDIOUS MEN.

THOSE who call themselves practical men are too apt to undervalue the thoughtful and studious men, and to sneer at them as mere bookmen. The practical navigator, with a little skill in the use of instruments and a knowledge of common arithmetic, by the help of certain printed formulas and tables, can guide his ship safely through the perils of the pathless deep. But he should not sneer at book-learning, for those charts and tables and instruments by which he makes his observations and solves his problems were the result of deep and profound study and thought. It is wrong to class among the non-producers all who do not labor with their hands. But for studious men, what would be the present condition of agriculture? It would indeed be blind and toilsome. To produce great results the brain and arm must move together—the ideal to be wedded to the practical. The world has as much reason to bless the memory of the inventor as that of him who reduced the invention to practice. Those only who live upon the profits of labor without an equivalent are to be regarded as stale and unprofitable.

SOLUBLE GLASS FOR SURGICAL SPLINTS.

M. VELPEAU has called the attention of scientific men to "anamo-inamovible" bandages made of soluble glass, to replace the starch, plaster-of-Paris and glue applications now used for bandaging fractures in England. The great advantage possessed by this glass is that it affords a firmer support, becoming quite hard in two or three hours, at the same time being readily removed by moisture. All these recommendations do not apply to the substances now in use, nor is their application as easy and neat as that of the soluble glass. It can be procured at a very moderate price from Mr. Rumney's Chemical Works, Manchester, and we hope that as fair a trial will be given to it in England as has already been done on the Continent. The discovery of this glass was made by Fuch, in Munich. It is of extensive use in the arts for stereo-chromic painting, and protecting substances of all kinds that might be damaged by moisture, etc., from atmospheric action.—*Chemical News.*

THE EDITORIAL TREADMILL.—It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and heart—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or to stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the workshop may close shutters, the mourner may veil his features and turn friend and stranger from the door; but the journalist must forget before to-morrow the sorrows of to-day, must write gaily and freshly, as a newsmonger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon that same hour, by Providence or his brains as a man. It sometimes tries and mocks as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of. The public looks upon an editor's labors as the Indian did upon the man that was cutting hay. He finally gave in his opinion that it was "easy to see the white man mow."

THE happy people of this world think that the unhappy ought to perish before them with the same grace as that which the Roman population exacted of the gladiators.—*Goethe.*

Reading for the Young.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

SEAL OF MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA was at an early day a part of Missouri territory, and almost an unknown land. It was made a State in 1858, with an area of 81,250 square miles. Its rich soil, climate cold but healthy, and ready access by the Mississippi, have led many Eastern settlers there, and the hardy and industrious Swedes and Norwegians like its clear air. In 1860 the population was 172,023, and has grown much since. Rolling prairies, wide plains, heavy forests on the rivers in the western part, and the broken rocks and sand hills of the northeastern portion make up its surface. The soil is rich, and wheat, oats and even corn yield well. Little streams flow into the head-waters of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and Lake Winnepeg, which is far northward—from these elevated plains and prairies. The French motto on the seal means "The Star of the North."

SEAL OF KANSAS.

Kansas was formerly a part of the great Missouri territory, it is but a few years since it began to be settled. The rapid emigration of Eastern people in the last fifteen years, who went to cultivate the land by free labor, and the "border ruffian" raids and fights, growing out of efforts to make it a slave State are fresh in all minds. It was admitted as a free State in 1860, with a population of 117,206, and has double that number to-day, probably. Its area is 114,798 square miles. The soil is fertile, productive of grains and fruits, and the western part excellent for pasturage. The eastern part is rolling prairies and forests, the central level plains, and the western somewhat broken toward Pikes' Peak and the Rocky Mountains, where are many "buttes," or hills almost perpendicular, a hundred feet high or more, and with flat tops, standing up like great pillars on the plains. The motto of the seal means "Upward through difficulties."

SEAL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

We give the seal of the new State of West Virginia, its population we cannot give as it was admitted to the Union since the Census of 1860. It embraces that part of Virginia from the western side of the Alleghanies to the Ohio river and Kentucky, a region of mountainous country, yet with rich land in the valleys and near the Ohio and a healthful climate. Iron ore is abundant, and manufacturing of iron, &c., increasing. The people chose not to go with Virginia, and cast their lot with the "Confederate States," but preferred to stay in the Union, and were made a State. The seal has an oil derrick, a railroad, and the farmer and mechanic in the center, with the Latin motto meaning, "The mountain always free," beneath.

HOLD ON, BOYS!

HOLD on to your tongues when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, steal, or do any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, and others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil persons seek your company, and invite you to join their games, mirth or revelry.

Hold on to your name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout all eternity.

Hold on to virtue—it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and always will be, your best wealth.

WHAT WE CAN NEVER CATCH.—Children, what is that you can never catch, even if you were to chase after it as quick as possible, with the swiftest horse in the world? You can never catch the word that has gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your power; do your best, you can never recall it. Therefore take care what you say, for "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." Proverbs x. 16.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

Owing to the dry weather considerable fires have occurred along the line of railroad between Rochester and Buffalo. The woods and fields in many places have been badly scorched.

The Republican State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Syracuse on the 25th of September.

Mrs. Isaac Lyman of Fredonia, aged 50 years, poisoned herself to death with arsenic last week.

Daniel Hazeltine, one of the pioneers of Chautauqua county, died in Jamestown on the 24th ult., aged 73 years.

The corn and potato crops, in many parts of Western New York, are suffering very severely from drouth.

An elderly woman in Westfield, Chautauqua county, influenced by jealousy, donned male attire, and proceeded to smash in the windows of a neighboring spinster.

Gov. Fenton has appointed William Fullerton of New York, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, made vacant by the death of Wm. M. Scragham. John Austin Stevens, Jr., is to represent the State at the Paris Statistical Congress the present month.

Bridget Durgan, murderess of Mrs. Corriel, New Market, N. J., was hung at New Brunswick on the 30th ult. She owned to the commission of the murder, and had no accomplice.

Silas Bruce & Co., dry good's dealers, Boston, have failed. Liabilities, $250,000.

A fire in New York, No. 27, Maiden Lane; loss $50,000. Another, 73, William street, Lattmore & Co.; loss $30,000.

The bark R. M. Goff and schooner Camanche, with grain, went ashore at Morgan's Point, Lake Erie, Aug. 31st.

Five Spaniards, charged with having stolen $200,000 in gold in Mexico, have been arrested in New York. About $10,000 in gold bars were found upon them.

A fire in Buffalo on Saturday night, the 31st ult., destroyed the engine works of Geo. W. Tifft & Son and the brass and iron works of Farror & Co. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

The Home Journal has passed into the hands of John S. Harper.

The Spiritulastic pic-nic at Portage Bridge on the 31st ult., was largely attended.

At a scrub race in Syracuse on the 30th ult., the contesting horses collided and fell to the ground. Both were up in a jiffy, but the riders failed to come to time, and were left behind.

A family in Brighton, N. Y., went to a pic-nic. On returning they found themselves richer by a male infant four or five days old in a basket, which had been shoved through a window.

The people of Avon, N. Y., are agitating the question as to whether that village rests on a gold mine or not. A small globule of the metal was found in a drain, which gave rise to the speculation.

A. G. Whitcomb, Rochester, has sold his half interest in the trotting horse George Palmer, for $3,000.

Business on the canals is decidedly improving. A brisk business and good freights are anticipated this fall.

The Canal Investigating Committee are to commence a session in Rochester soon.

From Washington.

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing Gen. Sickles to proceed to New York and report to the Adjutant-General. No other duty is yet assigned him.

It is asserted in dispatches from Washington that there is no truth in the report of a rupture between the President and Gen. Grant. Perfect agreement as respects re-construction, is said to exist between them, that the military forces will not be used for partizan purposes. Gen. Grant has withdrawn his protest. It is reported that he is still to occupy his position as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners, Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, has been relieved from service.

The rumored Cabinet changes have not yet come off. One day they are to take place, and the next day they are not.

On the 26th ult. the President issued an order for the transfer of Gen. Sheridan to the Department of Missouri — taking the place of General Hancock, the latter to assume command of that vacated by the former. Another order assigned Gen. Canby to the Department commanded by General Sickles.

The friends of Mr. Seward assert he is not going out of the Cabinet, but will stay in to conclude important negotiations with reference to the Alabama claims which are in process of arrangment on the basis of a cession of British Columbia to the United States.

The Italian Minister, M. Corrati, was presented to the Secretary of State, and presented by him to the President on the 30th ult.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to the several District Commanders in the South not to make any appointments to civil offices where the old incumbents have been displaced by themselves or their predecessors. This order is the theme of much speculation.

Acting Attorney-General Binehly has given an opinion on the claims set up by Gen. Sickles and others, with respect to suspending the action of the United States Courts in the South. It is strongly adverse to such claim.

A large number of employes in the Departments at Washington were notified of their dismission on Saturday.

One-half of the clerical force in the Paymaster-General's office has been ordered to be discharged by Gen. Grant.

The Treasury Department employs over twenty thousand officials.

From the South.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans for the last week averaged from 12 to 15 per day.

Counsel for parties in Richmond, charged with evading the revenue laws before the U. S. Commissiou, put in a plea of want of jurisdiction, as the revenue laws of Congress provided for the same number of inspectors in a State as it had members of Congress. As Virginia had no members of Congress there could be no legal inspectors within her limits.

Col. Wm. S. Obert, Adjutant-General of the U. S. forces at Galveston, died recently of yellow fever in that city.

Gen. Sheridan has made several late removals of civilians in Texas for alleged disloyalty.

Gen. Pope took umbrage at something said by a student of the University at Augusta during the commencement exercises, and proceeded to close the establishment by turning the buildings to barrack uses. The execution of this purpose was suspended on condition that the Press should not refer to the difficulty. The $8,000, appropriated the College by the Legislature, is to be withheld by Pope's order.

Some of the negroes, in the first and fourth Congressional Districts, Georgia, have published an address urging the election of colored men to Congress. They denominate themselves Conservatives, and favor universal amnesty.

Gen. Pope has modified his order about jurymen—leaving the selection to the whites exclusively, provided they have been registered. This has reference to a single term of the courts only.

Long-continued and heavy rains in Georgia have done considerable damage to the cotton crop, though a fair yield is hoped for.

A Commission was recently ordered by Gen. Schofield in Richmond, to ascertain whether secret military organizations of the blacks were in existence. The report disclosed the fact that such organizations of formidable character, existed there, and also, as believed, throughout the State.

J. L. Helm, Governor elect of Kentucky, is quite ill, and his inauguration was to take place at his residence in consequence.

There were 26 deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 29th ult. Several of the crew of the iron-clad Mohawk, were sick with the same disease. Four of the crew had died of it.

Gen. Pope has responded to a question about an intention to suspend the collection of debts in certain cases, imputed to him, that he has no jurisdiction in the matter, and shall assume none.

A large meeting of whites and negroes was held in Columbus, Ga., on the 31st ult. Resolutions denouncing the enfranchisement of all the whites were passed and declaring the rights of the negroes to hold office. Some soldiers from the garrison interfered, and were afterwards arrested. An attempt to mob William & Holmes was made by the radical blacks.

A collision between the blacks and whites took place in Washington, Rhea county, Tenn., last week. The negroes were driven from the town, but being reinforced by the Loyal League, the fight was renewed with varying success. Several were wounded, and a general collision in that quarter was imminent.

The deaths in New Orleans last week from yellow fever were 126.

A letter received at St. Louis, from a former resident states that the negroes in Northern Texas have generally quit work and gone into camp well armed. They are to be a law unto themselves if they can.

The deaths from yellow fever in Galveston, Texas, for one week were 241, and in Corpus Christi, 100. About half the population in those places are sick or dead.

The "Countryman," published at Hempstead, Texas, Aug. 17th, says the cotton worm there had ceased its ravages and a full crop was expected.

Western Items.

Accounts from St. Louis mention the arrival there of many families from the South who apprehend an uprising of the blacks who are well armed and menacing in speech and deportment.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, for July, were $85,000.

A few days since a man calling himself "A. Burns," assuming to be a Baptist clergyman, got four drafts on the Tenth National Bank, N. Y., cashed at the First National Bank, Madison, Wis., for $10,000 and decamped for parts unknown. The drafts proved to be forgeries. A reward of $2,500 is offered for the forger and the money.

A large portion of Reynolds City, Montana, was lately destroyed by fire.

On the 30th ult. the liquor store of David Henry & Co., Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000. Insured $45,000.

Last week John McGreen and Charles Kinney of Kelley's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, swam a race in Lake Erie from the Island towards the main land at Marblehead—a distance of 4½ miles. Kinney gave out at the end of three miles, and was taken into a boat. McGreen accomplished the whole distance in two and a half hours without resting.

More Indian murders and thefts are reported in Colorado and Utah. Gen. Terry has authorized Gov. Smith to proceed against the Indians at once, and preparations for the purpose are actively making. The Indians were recently repulsed in a fight near Fort Phil. Kearney. They are under the leadership of Red Cloud, who is bent on war.

J. S. Kirby, railroad agent, committed suicide at Americus, Kansas, last week. He was a reputed defaulter to the amount of $5,000.

Jones and McCool had a prize fight in Butler county, Ohio, on the 31st ult. Thirty-four rounds were fought and Jones badly whipped.

The receipts of gold at San Francisco for the last week were $1,100,000.

The Indians in Arizona are on the war path.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Prussian journals are very bitter in tone with reference to the recent conference of Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salsburg.

Reports from rebel sources in Spain claim continued success for the Revolutionists, especially in the Province of Aragon. They are reported to have captured the city of Sarragossa.

The American Minister to the Court of Turkey, E. J. Morris, is said to have presented to the Sultan the resolutions of Congress with respect to the war in Candia.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister to the Court of Prussia, on special invitation, dined with the King on the 28th ult. A highly satisfactory interview of three hours' duration, preceded the dinner. At the conclusion of the latter the Minister was conveyed home in the royal coach.

Notwithstanding the assurance of the Moniteur that the late meeting of the two Emperors assures the peace of Europe, much uneasiness is manifested on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war, and the tendency of the money market was downward.

The English Government is sending an imposing force to Abyssinia. Fourteen transports were chartered to carry out troops.

The reported collision between General Grant and the President had a marked effect on the price of American securities in London, inducing much speculation in 5-20 bonds. The prices of bread stuffs have suffered a considerable decline.

Lisbon dates of the 30th ult. announced the arrival of a steamer from Rio Janeiro, bringing news that the allied army had crossed the upper Parana into Paraguay. A great battle was expected to be the result.

The resolutions of the United States Congress with reference to the Cretans are said to have created a profound sensation at Constantinople.

It is said France has given assurance of peace to Prussia.

Active preparations are making by the English in India to rescue their countrymen in prison in Abyssinia. Sir William Napier commands the expedition.

The Emperor Napoleon recently made a speech in Paris counseling the French to have faith in the future.

Minister Bancroft had an audience with the King of Prussia on the 27th ult., when his credentials were delivered. Von Bismark sent him an invitation to a dinner be given in honor of the American Ambassador.

A new cable, from Brest to New York, is to be laid next May. The steamship Great Eastern has been chartered for the work.

Denmark has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the Northern Provinces of Schleswig.

It is asserted, by a prominent journal in Bavaria, that neither Bavaria nor any of the States of Southern Germany will unite either with Prussia or Austria, but, remaining independent of each, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and Austria.

The harvest accounts from the continent are satisfactory.

Napoleon and Louis of Bavaria, have had a friendly meeting at Munich. The Emperor and Empress of Austria joined them afterwards and participated in the general good feeling. Napoleon talks peace but prepares for war.

The cholera is raging at Palermo with great violence.

The Cretans are about to issue "letters of marque."

The situation of affairs in Spain is considered to be very critical. Martial law has been proclaimed in Barcelonia.

The Forty-Second Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, in the Academy of Music.—The festivities were presided over by Chief Justice Chase, who made an admirable speech. The Academy was crowded with a most appreciative audience, and a chorus of six hundred children sang with inspiring effect; with their clear, fresh voices, supported by a superb reed Organ, which was so unusually fine that it deserves especial notice. We have never heard such a beautiful musical effect from so comparatively a small instrument. We learn from the programme that it was one of the celebrated American Organs, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, and can appreciate the high praise which every one accords them, as they are among the finest in America. Smith's Organs have a purity and volume of tone really astonishing for their size. One of our first musicians said to us, "the American Organs of Messrs. Smith are the most perfect and beautiful I have ever seen," We agree with him, and having examined the instruments carefully, must give them unreserved praise.—*Philadelphia Item.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

Rural New-Yorker Office,
Rochester, September 3, 1867.

The money market continues easy, and the accumulation of capital at the sea board is large. More currency than heretofore was sent West last week to move the crops, yet without producing any material effect on the market. Some alarmists apprehended financial trouble in consequence of the political excitement at Washington, but their fears thus far have proved groundless.

The immense accumulation of capital at the money centers in Europe continues to attract attention. Capitalists are hoarding their funds in consequence of distrust in the political future of Europe. In London and Paris there is no demand for money with interest at 1½ ₱ cent. This state of things indicates closed factories, and idle and hungry workmen. An exchange, speaking of the European market says:—"Money never was so plenty, although thousands of families starve for want of it. Enterprise is at a stand still, and the nations uncertain, fearful of the future, suspend ordinary industry, and wait for new developments. Commerce is afraid of war, and remains supine, inert, until the Kings shall have fought out their miserable quarrels."

Trade at the East continues dull. The jobbing business in August was unusually light.

Wool.—There is a little firmer feeling in the wool market, though we cannot report much advance in prices. The average price is 40c, though fine lots are sold at something above this figure. The last Boston Bulletin notices the market thus:—"The wool market exhibits no marked change except that the transactions are smaller in volume, and that both buyers and sellers have relapsed into seemingly mutual indifference to further dealings." The sales in Boston last week were to the amount of 650,000 lbs. at a range of 20@65c for fleece. The market for woolen goods has somewhat improved.

Wheat.—Red wheat is now selling in this city at $2@2,05. White wheat is very scarce and such lots as are offered readily bring $2,50. Farmers are not selling freely. Most of the mills in this city are now grinding Western wheat.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w t wh't.	$14,00@14,50	Apples, green,	$0,50@ 0,75
Do. red wheat,	11,50@12,00	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	5@ 6c
Do. extra Stale,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@23,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine,	25,00@27,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	0,75@ 1,00
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,05	Onions	00@ 00
Best white,	2,25@ 2,50	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	70@ 75c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley,	1,10@ 1,12	Do. untrimmed.	0@ 9
Beans,	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins,	18@ 20
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25@ 90c
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess,	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Peas,	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	12@ 13	Do. soft	5,50@6,25
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton.	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg,	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg,	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	26@ 28c	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	26@ 28	Do. chestnut,	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 14	Do. char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough,	12@ 13	Wool, ₱ lb.	35@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9½	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	18@ 20	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 22c
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@19,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Aug. 31—Ashes, pots, $9,50@9,75; pearls, $12,50@12,50. Cotton, 27@26c. Flour, sales at $6,65@13,50. Wheat, $2,25@2,67. Rye, $1,40@1,45. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $1,10@1,17. Oats, 64@75c. Pork, new mess, $23,15@23,25; old do. $22,75@22,75; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@21,00; new extra mess, $24,00@25,00; lierces, prime mess, $30,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@16½c. Shoulders, 11½@11½c. Lard, 13@14cts. Butter, 11@30c. Cheese, 7@13½c. Hops, 30@65c.

Albany, Aug. 31—Flour, sales at $0,50@14,00; rye flour, $8,50@8,75; corn meal, 2,25@2,32 ₱ 100. Wheat, $2,25@2,45. Rye, $1,50@1,50. Corn, $1,14@1,15; Oats, 75@76c. Barley, $1,28. Butter, 26@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Aug 31—Flour, sales at $10,00@12,00; Wheat $1,80@2,00; Corn, $1,00@1,05; Barley, $1,08@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $24,00@26,00; Lard, 13@14 cts.; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, Aug. 31—Flour, $8,50@9,00; Wheat, $1,61@1,89; Corn, 92½@95½c; Oats, 41½@45c; Rye, $1,05@1,10; Barley, $1,03@1,05. Pork, mess, $23,00@23,00; Lard, 12½@13c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,50; fall, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 60@65c; Peas, 62@63c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess: $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Aug. 27.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17; Cows and Calves, $50@110; Veal Calves, 7½@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7½@7½c; light and medium, 6@7c.

Albany, Aug. 29.—Beeves, prices ranging from 4½@9½c. Milch Cows, $40@90. Sheep, common to good, 3¾@7c; Hogs, 6½@7¼c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Aug. 28—Beeves, sales at 6½@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $137@275 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $55@100; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6¾@6¾c; in lots, $1,75@3,75 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 0@00c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Aug. 31—Beeves range at from $6,60@6,75; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $3,40@4,50; Hogs, $6,70@6,90.

Toronto, Aug. 29—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d, $5,50@6,00; Inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $1,75@2,50. Calves, $5,00@6 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6¼c

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Wool, market is steady with rather more doing. Sales 390,000 lbs. at 43@60c. for domestic fleece; 28c for pulled; 50@51c for tubbed; 45@50c for Nolls; 22@30c for Texas; 18@30c for California; 22c for Mexican; 40c in currency for Cape, and Mestiza on private terms.

Boston, Aug. 29.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 57@60c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 42@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 50@52c; fine, 46@48; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 40@43c. Other Western—Fine, 45@48c; medium, 43@45c; common, 38@42c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@63c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@35c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do. 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₱ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—Fifty Cents a Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

A FARM OF 125 ACRES, ON THE EAST bank of Seneca Lake, five miles from Geneva, is for sale. Apply to A. V. B. DEY, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FEW PAIR OF CHOICE Cheshire Pigs, not akin, 8 to 16 weeks old, at $20 per pair, boxed and shipped by express. Address W. N. PERRY, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

PIGS FOR SALE—A Very Choice Lot of Improved Cheshire Pigs, 4½ months old (white) at from $25 to $30 per pair. Address ISAAC BOWER, North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

TRAPPERS and HUNTERS ATTENTION. $200 a month can be made by using a returned Rocky Mountain and Western Trapper's receipt for baiting Fox, Coon, Otter, Mink, Muskrat, &c. Price, by mail, 50 cts. Address A. TRYAN, Hooper, Broome Co., N. Y.

DO YOU WANT THE AGENCY, (OR for your own use,) of the fastest, easiest worked, and most durable Self-Feeding Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter. *Not to be paid for until tried.* Price, at your nearest railroad station, $10 to $20. Send for Illustrated Circular to Peekskill Plow Works, Peekskill, N. Y.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A set of Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts, for Cutting Coats, Vests and Pants for men and boys. Complete set, consisting of 39 full-sized garments sent to any address, on receipt of price, $2. Agents wanted; exclusive territory given. Send for circular.
920-4t HUBBELL & PARSONS, Unadilla, N. Y.

THE CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.—This great invention is now offered to the public. Those wishing the machine should send their orders at once, as the potato harvest is at hand. The price is $70, and may be sent by draft to my order, at my risk. All machines warranted to work in a superior manner.
Address H. J. KINTZ, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the Best Stock and Dairy Farms in Kane Co., Illinois, 35 miles west of Geneva Depot, 280 acres; medium orchard, good buildings, all fenced. No waste land, plenty of water; valued at $40 ₱ acre. We make improved farms a specialty, and have some of the finest in this State, but no better for that money.
GERRY E. DANFORD & CO.,
No. 127 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHURCH CHOIRS ARE SATISFIED that the best book for their use is "The Jubilate," by L. O. Emerson. Letters from all directions confirm the opinion that no collection of Church Music recently published has given such general satisfaction. Choirs the most fastidious in their tastes, and having the reputation of being "very hard to please," have acknowledged it to be just the book they want. Price, $1,38 per copy; $12 a dozen. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston; C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

SEND FOR IT!
THE CELEBRATED
CRAIG MICROSCOPE
Combines instruction with amusement.—Best, simplest, cheapest and most powerful microscope in the world. Magnifies 10,000 times. Made on an entirely new plan, hence its low price and high magnifying power. Requires no focal adjustment, therefore it can be readily used by every one—even by children. A beautiful gift to old or young. Adapted to the family circle as well as to scientific use. Shows the adulterations in food, thousands of animals in a single drop of water, eels in vinegar, globules in milk, blood and other fluids, tubular structure of hair, claws on a fly's foot, also the celebrated "trichina spiralis" or pork worm, which is causing so many deaths among pork-eaters, and in fact the objects which may be examined in this wonderful microscope are without number. All are invited to call and see its great magnifying power. It took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair. Liberal discount to Agents, Booksellers and Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, Toy Dealers, Jewelers, Opticians, Druggists, &c. Price, $2,50. Packed in a neat box and sent pre-paid to any address on receipt of $2,75. Money can be sent by mail at our risk. Address GEO. MEADE, Racine, Wis.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
HUMOR DOCTOR,
A Positive Remedy for all kinds of Humors,
[PARTICULARLY]
Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils, and Piles.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. J. W. POLAND, in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling Humors from the blood; but in 1858 a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which has made it (so the people say) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty."

The Humor Doctor cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Piles, Nettle Rash, &c. Numerous individuals, who have used this remedy for Erysipelas, give it the most flattering recommendations.

This preparation is composed entirely of vegetables, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Noble Pine, Mandrake and Bloodroot.

When the originator lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted, and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with,—and they were cured! Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles,—those ugly, painful ulcers,—were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.

Within the last ten years this valuable remedy has so increased in popularity that now it is more largely used all over New England than any other one preparation for cleansing the blood, and restoring the system to its healthy condition. Throughout the Western States it is now meeting with great success wherever it has been introduced. It is *free* from any dangerous drugs, is pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

PREPARED AT THE
New England Botanic Depot, - - Boston, Mass.
And for sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
THE ONLY
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor
AND GOLD MEDAL
Awarded to American Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to us as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The Howe Sewing Machines
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President,
699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed,—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Guide go with each Family Machine free of charge.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be replaced, the operator can replace it.

Loss of time and expense of sending to a machine shop rarely occurs.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD!
Send for Circular.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
920-1f 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the purchase and sale of
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances Made, Consignments Solicited, General or Special Market Reports Furnished at Request.

References.—H. F. Vail, Cash'r Nat'l Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; Messrs. J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.; Gordon, McMillan & Co., Cleveland, O.; W. P. Westfall, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas Arther, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank, Newton, Ia.; Messrs. Ford, Dixon & Co., St Louis, Mo.; and to any Banker throughout the Country having New York Correspondents. 901-6toam

List of New Advertisements.

Look at what we Offer—Orange Judd & Co.
Cheap Soap! Good Soap!—Clifford Pemberton.
The Howe Sewing Machine.
New Book Just Published—H H Doolittle.
The Celebrated Craig Microscope—George Meade.
Stock and Dairy Farm—Gerry E Danford & Co.
Church Choirs—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts—Hubbell & Parsons.
Trappers and Hunters—A Tryon.
Do you Want the Agency—Peekskill Plow Works.
Elegant Penmanship—Prof Warren.
Rare and Handsome—D Street.
Cheshire Pigs for Sale—W N Perry.
Pigs for Sale—Isaac Bower.
A Farm for Sale—A V B Dey.
The Humor Doctor—New England Botanical Depot.
The Keuka Grape and Flower Picker—D M Dewey.
Miami Black Cap Raspberry—A M Purdy.
The Champion Potato Digger—H J Kintz.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.
Special Notice—A M Purdy.

The News Condenser.

— Richmond, Va., has colored detectives.

— A musical locomotive is on exhibition at Paris.

— A colored theatrical company is playing in Milwaukee.

— Cotton in Arkansas and Mississippi is suffering from drouth.

— The yellow fever at New Orleans has assumed an epidemic form.

— There are 137,984 widows in this State, and only 44,804 widowers.

— Haff's Hotel, Buffalo, was burned the 22d ult. Loss about $30,000.

— Josiah Stearns, Supt. of the N. J. Central R. R., died on the 29th ult.

— The California wine crop this year is estimated at 35,000,000 gallons.

— Immense swarms of locusts passed over Kansas recently going South.

— Fostin Soulouque, the ex-Haytian Emperor, recently died in Jamaica.

— A soldiers' and sailors' convention will be held at Richmond Sept. 25th.

— The people of Victoria are agitating for annexation to the United States.

— An air line railroad from Oswego to New York is about to be commenced.

— The distillery of S. Simmes, N. Y. city, was burned Aug. 29th; loss $100,000.

— Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker arrived at New York in the Hibernia from Glasgow.

— The Mobile Times says the cotton crop this year will exceed any yet realized.

— All but one of the volunteer surgeons have been mustered out of the service.

— A powder mill exploded at Bennington, Vt., Aug. 27th, killing three men.

— A wealthy farmer of Flushing, L. I., recently lost eight horses from rinderpest.

— A Catholic Temperance Society in Corning are about to organize a brass band.

— 2,000 persons have been killed in the U. S. the past year by coal oil explosions.

— Gen. Pope has suppressed the publication of the Albany News (Ga.) for disloyalty.

— Over two hundred soldiers have died of cholera on the Plains the present season.

— Michael Barrett, was killed by lightning recently while sailing in a boat on a pond.

— Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, Brandon University, R. I., died at Newport on the 27th ult.

— The vaults of the Park Bank, Broadway, N. Y., are being constructed 11 feet thick.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.—"Those desiring to plant Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., in small or large quantities, are requested to read A. M. PURDY'S advertisement in this paper under heading of MIAMA BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY."

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE.

Correspondence between F. F. Merceron of Philadelphia, and G. K. Trask of Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Dear Sir: Understanding that you have one of Mr. WILLIS' Stump Machines in practical operation, I wish you to give me a correct account of the work it will do in a day—whether it is expensive to keep in repair—how long you have been using it—and whatever information you can give me concerning its merits or demerits. Respectfully, F. F. MERCERON.

MARCH 6th.

Dear Sir: I received a letter from you this morning concerning the Stump Machine of Mr. WILLIS. I have used the machine more or less since it came into notice, and have probably tested its powers more than any other person in the business. I have learned the crooks and kinks in the way of using it to the best advantage. The quantity depends on the kind of stumps you have to pull. I can take a machine of his largest kind and pull 35 or 40 of the largest stumps you can find; or pull from 60 to 80 of the size of a barrel, or 100 or more stumps 10 to 20 inches through, in a day.

I take my machine, (weight about a ton,) two horses, two men and a boy. One of my men I pay $1.50 per day, one $1.00, and the boy 62½ cts., horses $1.25, myself and machine, $5. My price for all hands and machine is $10 per day. I pull good stumps at 20 and 50 cents apiece. As to the merits of the machine, I can say it has no equal as to power, simplicity or ease of work. As to its demerits, no fault can be found, unless a man is troubled with laziness. It will make an awful pile of stumps, if you only keep it working. If you get a machine, I hope you will be as well pleased as I have been. G. K. TRASK.

☞ The great advantage of this Machine over all others is that it will clear or pull an acre of stumps without moving; lifts them from the pit and draws them until every root is detached. Address, for pamphlet of this machine, (inclose 3 cent stamp,)

W. W. WILLIS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the LARGEST. Offices are secured to graduates by WRITTEN CONTRACT. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $35 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

RARE AND HANDSOME—HARDY AND easily reared. Madagascar Rabbits, bred from the best of stock. A few now for sale. Address D. STREET, East Rockport, P. O., near Cleveland, Ohio.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP—Unequaled Specimens—Making beautiful pictures, prepared for framing, by Prof. WARREN, the champion off-hand penman, sent by mail for ten cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, Syracuse, N. Y. 920-tf

CANCERS CURED—Without the KNIFE—by WM. W. HADLEY, M. D., 516 Broadway, N. Y.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR SIRUP for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 919 47 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PEMBERTON SQUARE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For Catalogues, including Circulars, address the Principal, REV. GEORGE GANNETT, 919-4t 36 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

CIDER MILLS!—I have now in store a complete stock of the most approved Cider and Wine Mills in the market. Send for circulars and prices. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 201 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 919-3t

FARM MACHINERY!—Emery's Endless Chain Horse-Powers, Circular Saw Machines, Eureka Hay and Fodder Cutters, Hay Presses, Sugar Mills, &c. Circulars and prices upon application. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 201 Lake St., Chicago, Ills. 919-3t

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BROCKPORT, N. Y., Will open on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. The Academic Department of the Training School is in every respect a Model Academy, and presents peculiar advantages to those preparing for College or the active duties of life. Send for Circulars. D. HOLMES, Sec'y.

WANTED.—A General Farmer who thoroughly understands the purchasing and selling of stock with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to take the management of a stock farm of 1,100 acres, joining Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio, for which an interest in the stock will be given. Good houses and barns. Any one wishing such situation can apply in person, from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1867, to A. H. SMITH, 919-4t Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNED STOCK,

Will take place at Tarrytown, N. Y., near the Hudson River Railroad Station, on

Thursday, the 19th of September, 1867,

at which time over FORTY HEAD of

Cows and Heifers, Bulls and Bull Calves,

from the Waldberg stables, will be offered—all in superior order, and bred from the choicest stock.

The sale will be positive; no reserved bids.

For Catalogues address T. H. CONGER, 919-2t Haverstraw, H. Y.

HAMPSHIRE-DOWNS.—A FEW CHOICE Ram Lambs for sale. Also ten Yearlings, all bred from imported stock and fully warranted. Photograph of my sheep sent on application. [917-4t ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.

TO AGENTS—EXPERIENCED BOOK-Canvassers can now pre-engage territory for *the best book of the year*. A new National Work entitled

The History of the Great Republic,

From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered **from a Christian Standpoint.**

BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.

☞ Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York. 917-4t

SATTERLEE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. For the last ten years the most popular and successful school in Western New York, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2d. Twelve Professors and Teachers are employed and every facility provided for a thorough and finished education. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY*, NEW YORK.

W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Prest.* J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—It adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and unde caying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,

Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS, 912-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 18 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,800, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,800. Apply to 917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

FRUIT PICKER.—RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER. Will pick all kinds of fruit, and *deliver it in the basket* with great rapidity, as perfect as when hanging on the tree. No climbing to be done, nor ladders needed. Weighs 2½ lbs. Single machines sent by express for $2.00. Special inducements to agents. Address L. RICHARDS, Patentee and Proprietor, Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging. W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills. P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.

THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY

Produce Commission House,

No. 332 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜

Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.

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LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER.

The Best Agricultural Paper.

The publishers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & CO., 41 Park Row, New York City, make the following liberal offer:

All NEW subscribers who shall, during the month of September, send their subscription-money, and names marked NEW, *for the year* 1868, shall receive the American Agriculturist for the months of October, November, and December, 1867, FREE.

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The Best Horicultural Paper.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.

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LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER.

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN and HOUSEHOLD,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for

CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.

The AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive ENGRAVINGS in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the FARM, in the ORCHARD and GARDEN, in and around the DWELLING, etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent WORKINGMEN, who know what they write about.

The HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

Circulation—TERMS—The circulation of the American Agriculturist (125,000 to 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 A YEAR; four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

NOW NOTICE:—The offer of THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING, applies to ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the year 1868, whether single names or members of clubs. Thus:—$1.50 pays for one copy of the American Agriculturist for the whole of 1868, and the subscriber receives the paper for the last three months of this year FREE. $5, will pay for FOUR subscribers for the whole of 1868, and each of them receives the paper for the last three months of this year FREE, that is, they receive the Agriculturist from October 1867 to December 1868 inclusive, and in the same way with the larger clubs, as above; and these names count on the Premium Lists.

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☞ Make all remittances either by checks or drafts on New York City, payable to the order of Orange Judd & Co., or by Post-Office Money-orders, or in Registered Letters.

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,30 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
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As Life's unending column pours,
Two marshall'd hosts are seen,—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That Death flows black between.

One marches to the drum-beat roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabers shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet-call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night,—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurell'd bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf,
That floods the lonely graves,
When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Heroes bleeding breast
Her pulses Freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew,—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the Throne.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY HEART'S HISTORY.

BY LINA HILTON.

"NELL RAY, where are you?"

These words came quick and rather impatiently to my ears, as I was seated in my room, poring over a new book, in which I had become so deeply interested that I had entirely forgotten the stern realities of life; but was suddenly aroused to a sense of them by the words of my little fairy friend, ROSE WILD, and in a moment more the door flew open and she stood before me, her eyes sparkling with unusual brightness.

"Dear me! if this isn't provoking, NELL RAY. Here I have been looking for you in the garden, in the sitting-room and parlor, and in fact everywhere, calling you meanwhile as lustily as these lungs of mine would possibly admit, and here you are reading as interestedly and coolly as if I had not had a most severe test of my patience in ransacking all over for your precious self. Who would have dreamed of your being cooped up here this beautiful day?"

"Well, my little impulsive friend, I am very sorry to have been such a trial to your usually mild temper; but, as you see, I was feasting so heartily upon the glorious contents of this volume, I had neither eyes nor ears for anything else; and therefore was deaf to your calls. But never mind, now that I am found, proceed to relate to your eager fried why you were so particularly anxious to be in her delightful society."

"Well, the fact is my cousin, LEWIS STANLEY, has just arrived at our house, and I tell you, NELL, he is perfectly splendid, just as handsome as a picture, and he talks beautifully about books, and places where he has been—just as you do. O, I know you will like each other, and I want you to go right home with me now, and see him. That is why I am here, and why I was so impatient to see you."

I was for a moment dumb with astonishment, and then said, "Why, my little enthusiastic wild ROSE, is it possible that you are no better acquainted with me than to suppose I would accompany you home to see a gentleman?"

"Indeed, I can see no reason why my best friend should not go home with me to see my handsome cousin. I am sure if you will not I shall tell him just how naughty you are. But please do go. He need not know that you knew he was there."

"Nevertheless, little ROSE, I cannot do as you wish this time. But you must not feel too badly about it," I added, as I saw the great tear-drops standing in her eyes, and I drew her into my lap and kissed the tears away from her beautiful face, and talked cheerfully upon indifferent subjects until the traces of tears had entirely disappeared and her face was wreathed in smiles.

"Well, NELL, I must go," she said at last, "or mother will be wondering where I am, and perhaps cousin LEWIS will be lonesome. Remember, I shall tell him just how naughty you are."

"Very well,—then I presume he will not care for an introduction to your humble servant."

"Well, he shall have one in spite of fate, and that at no very distant day, either. So you may be in readiness, my fair, dignified friend; and now, adieu, until we meet again," and, giving me a hasty kiss, she left me alone with my book and meditations. But somehow my book had lost all its interest, and after vainly trying to find the charm that had held me spell-bound, previous to the call of ROSE, I threw it down and commenced thinking.

Ah! my little ROSE, you little thought your cousin was no stranger to me. Well do I remember his fine and dignified bearing—his handsome face—and last, but not least, his intellectual mind, that in brilliancy outshines the most precious gem. No danger of my ever forgetting him, any more than I shall those happy days spent in his society three months ago; or those cruel words I heard uttered by his proud, haughty mother. It was at the party at Mrs. C's. I had wandered out into the garden to obtain a breath of fresh air, for the crowded rooms made me feel sick and faint. I stood beneath the shadows of a majestic pine, enjoying immensely the glorious beauties of that calm, starlit evening, and thinking how beautiful our all-wise Creator had made everything for us. Suddenly my thoughts were interrupted by two ladies passing near me, and one of them saying very earnestly, "I am really afraid that proud icicle, Miss HELEN RAY, will succeed in her designs upon my son. He seems quite interested in her. But I would rather see him in his grave than have him wed that poor, haughty girl."

I plainly distinguished the voice. It belonged to LEWIS STANLEY'S mother. They passed me, and I sank down upon a seat that was near me, heart-sick and weary. But it was soon gone. HELEN RAY was not the person to give up so easily. If my life-path was to be a sorrowful one, I had strength to bear its burdens; so, breathing a vow that I would never enter a family where I would not be welcome to all its members, I re-entered those rooms crowded with beauty and fashion.

As soon as I returned, LEWIS STANLEY came to me. "Miss RAY," he said, "I have been looking for you vainly for some time; I am glad the long-looked-for has come at last. But you are pale; are you ill?"—and he looked very anxiously into my face. I told him my head ached slightly.

"A walk in the garden will do you good. Will you permit me to escort you thither? I have something to say to you, too, which is for your ear alone."

I replied by simply taking his arm, and we wended our way where such a little time before I had my happy dream blasted so quickly, yet so surely.

We walked up and down the smooth gravel walk several times, without either speaking; then he paused suddenly, and in a sweet, tender voice told me of his deep abiding love for me, and offered me his heart and hand in language fitting to his noble self. I felt that if I could accept this wealth of love my future life would be one of perfect peace and happiness, for I loved him almost to adoration. But it could not be. Stern fate had otherwise decreed, and I gave him a cold refusal. He seemed almost astounded for a moment; then said in a voice so sorrowful that tears almost forced themselves from my eyes—"Miss RAY, I cannot, will not, believe you are a vain coquette; I could not have been so cruelly deceived. It must be you have good reasons for blasting all my hopes of happiness in the long future of my life." I told him I had no more to say, and I thought we had better enter the house.

The party had lost all its interest for me, so I soon hastened home, and in the quiet of my room for the first time gave vent to my grief in a flood of tears. Through all the solitude of that night, I sat by the window, thinking. After the first burst of weakness I wiped the tears from my face with a firm hand. I had no time for such idle demonstrations, and when daylight returned, I had marked out a path in which my feet must walk. I would leave home; I could not stay near him. An aunt of mine had long been wishing me to make her a visit, and I would accept her invitation immediately.

The only sign I carried to the breakfast table, of my severe heart-struggle, was a face a few shades paler than usual. My mother said she wished I would not attend any more parties; she was sure they were injuring my health. I told her I would not, as I had concluded to accept Aunt LUCY'S invitation, and make her a long visit. The family looked surprised; but made no objections. In fact, they never did to any of my whims. My wishes were ever their law.

With me to think was to act, and in less than a week I was quietly settled with Aunt LUCY. It was a small, unpretending village, just the place for a world-weary, broken heart. Here I would forget the past, and spend my time in storing more bountifully my brain with knowledge. And in the three months which I remained there I was almost happy in pursuing my self-imposed task, in spite of the dense shadows which obscured the sunlight of my existence. Now, my peace of mind and quiet had been scattered to the four winds by the startling announcement that the idol of my heart was once more near me. Should I flee from him again? No, I would not. I had done so once; mysterious fate had brought him here, and I had grown strong enough now, I thought, to bear his presence, even when I knew he could be nothing to me.

I was here interrupted in my reverie by the entrance of Aunt LUCY, anxiously inquiring if I was sick. It was so unusual, she said, for me to stay in my room so long, instead of being out enjoying the beautiful weather. I told her I had a severe headache, and perhaps a ramble in the woods would do me good, and accordingly I wandered out into the fresh air, hardly knowing, caring less, where my footsteps led me. Scarcely conscious how I reached it, I found myself seated upon a favorite seat of mine, in a delightful grove about a mile from Aunt LUCY'S. I had only been there a few moments when I heard voices, and looking up saw my dear little friend ROSE, accompanied by LEWIS STANLEY. Would they see me? I hoped not; I would keep very quiet. But ah, vain effort. They had seen me, and were coming directly toward me. ROSE came bounding along in her usual impulsive way, and throwing her arms around my neck, kissed me heartily, then jumped up and apologized for not introducing her cousin before.

"Your friend is no stranger to me, ROSE," said STANLEY, adding, "Miss RAY, I am very glad to see you,"—and the hearty grasp of the hand, and glad welcome in his eyes, told me of his sincerity. I could not speak, so gave him my hand in silence, while he continued—"I should have supposed the companionship of my warm-hearted cousin would have melted some of the iciness of your nature."

I told him human nature was not so easily changed. Meanwhile, ROSE had been looking in the most profound astonishment. "Why is it," she said, "that I have never heard you speak of him, NELL RAY? I do not think I will ever tell you anything again as long as I live," and she pouted her pretty lips very crossly.

"Why, my little wild ROSE, you must not expect I could ever find time to relate to you all these brains of mine contain," I answered gaily; "beside, I had not the remotest idea that Mr. STANLEY was your cousin until to-day."

"Well, I suppose I shall have to excuse you this time; I love you too well to be offended with you long; and now, '*mon chere*,' I will go and cull you a bouquet, while you and cousin LEWIS talk over old times;" and she bounded away with the fleetness of a fawn.

He took my hand in his, and looked into my face with a loving, inquiring gaze; then said—"Shall we talk over old times, Miss RAY? It is a strange providence that has brought us together; you are the last one I thought of seeing in this little village. The past three months have been very long ones to me. I cannot express in words how much I have longed for the presence of my heart's chosen one. O, Miss Ray, I will not repeat the offer which met with such a decided refusal from you, but cannot you give me some little hope that my weary waiting may sometime be rewarded by the precious boon of your love?"

"It is impossible, Mr. STANLEY, and I hope the subject will not be renewed between us."

"But may I not call upon you? Surely you will let me be your friend, if nothing more."

"I shall be very happy to class you among my friends, but I think under existing circumstances the less we see of each other the better."

"Just as you think best, Miss RAY. I will not intrude my hateful presence upon you again. May GOD bless you ever; adieu;" and he hastened away, with a face from which the color had all flown. O, what would I not have given if I could have called him back and told him how madly I loved him;—but no, it would not do; I must still bear my cross alone. He had not disappeared from sight when ROSE came back with her hat filled with flowers.

"Why, NELL—what have you done with cousin LEWIS?" I pointed to his receding figure in the distance. "Gallant gentleman, I should think," she said, indignantly. "Presume I will accept of an invitation to walk with him again sometime. If I don't read the young gentleman a lecture upon good manners, my name is not ROSE WILD. But I cannot spend my precious time upon such an ungallant youth; therefore I will proceed to weave my flowers into a wreath to adorn your queenly head. I wonder if you know how beautiful you are. You always seem perfectly unconscious that you are the fortunate possessor of a single charm. O, NELL, I cannot help envying you your perfect beauty sometimes."

"Cease, little flatterer, or you may make me vain. But seriously, my darling, I often envy you your pretty childish ways, your golden curls, and eyes of heavenly blue. Now, as you have finished a beautiful wreath for me (for which I thank you most heartily,) I think we had better return home."

As we wended our way homeward, ROSE chatted gaily, little thinking what a heavy weight of sorrow rested upon the heart of her companion.

The following week my studies were very much neglected. I could not fix my mind upon anything long enough to commit it to memory. ROSE did not call as often as usual. She felt in duty bound to stay at home and entertain her cousin, during his sojourn among them. But one morning while I was helping aunt LUCY with her baking, ROSE came rushing in, nearly out of breath with the exertion of fast walking, and every feature showing intense excitement. "Please come up into your room with me," she said; "I have something to say to you." I followed her up stairs, wondering meanwhile what had happened to excite her so much. I did not have to wait long for an explanation, for she commenced hurriedly, "O, NELLIE, cousin LEWIS is very sick; we fear dangerous. He is quite delirious; and NELLIE dear, he keeps calling for you. The doctor requested me to tell you he thought that something weighed heavily upon his mind and caused his sickness, and he was sure it was something concerning you; also he says you only can save his life. I know all, NELLIE. I have guessed what he has not revealed in his ravings. You did not dare trust me with your secret, but you need not have been afraid. I would sooner die than betray the confidence of a friend. But I do not wonder. I know I appear very childish and simple, but you will surely come to cousin LEWIS, will you not? We have telegraphed for his mother. GOD grant that she may arrive before it is too late to see him alive.

What could I do? Should I be the means of restoring my darling to health and his friends. Of course I must go—but just then the words, "I would rather see him in his grave than to have him wed that poor, haughty girl," came to my memory with startling distinctness, and my determination was instantly made.

"I cannot go, ROSE; circumstances will not admit. Entreaty will be useless," I added, as I saw she was going to try her pretty persuasive powers.

"I am sorry NELL, yet I believe you have good reasons for your decision. But I must go—I am needed at home."

How the next three days passed I hardly know. I only remember walking my room a great deal, bending the suppliant knee often, and lifting my voice in earnest prayer that *his* life might be spared.

The next morning his mother came to me, and begged me to go to her son. She said, "Why cannot you love him? I am sure he is both noble and good."

"Granted, Mrs. STANLEY," I replied coldly; "but what think you now about the proud icicle succeeding in her designs upon your son? and would you not rather 'see him in his grave than have him wed that poor, haughty girl?'"

"O! forgive me for those cruel, hasty words," she said earnestly. "I repented of them, long ago. I did not know you then, but have learned to love you since, from hearing LEWIS tell of your excellence of mind and heart. Besides this lesson I have learned another, that only the good and pure are truly noble."

"I will go with you, Mrs. STANLEY," I said, softly.

"May GOD bless you, Miss RAY;" and she clasped me to her heart and pressed many warm kisses upon my cheeks and brow.

When I entered the sick room LEWIS was calling wildly, "O! HELEN, HELEN! come to me, my darling! I want you so much." I went up to him and placed my hand upon his burning forehead, and said, "HELEN has come, LEWIS." "I knew you would," he murmured softly, and soon after fell into a quiet sleep. The fever in his veins raged wildly for a week, but my voice always soothed him. At last the deep sleep which was to determine whether he would recover fell upon him. The Doctor had ordered the most perfect quiet, and so I was left alone with him. Hour after hour I watched by his bedside with almost breathless anxiety.

Finally his eyelids unclosed slowly and he looked at me with a pleased, surprised look, and was going to speak, but I put my hand over his lips and said, "You have been very sick, and must keep quiet so that you may be spared to us. Remember HELEN is with you, and loves you devotedly." He looked very happy and contented, and soon after fell into a refreshing sleep, such as he had not had before for a long time.

"Saved!" said the Doctor, joyfully, as he came in to look at him.

The following week I spent most of the time by his bedside, reading, singing or conversing, whichever pleased him best. He said those were the happiest days he ever experienced. He recovered rapidly, and in two weeks was able to walk out of doors. One day while we were out walking, enjoying the beauties of nature, and the sweet communion of two loving hearts, I told him all—how I had loved him all the while, and what had been the reason of my coldness toward him. A cloud passed over his face when I told him what I had accidentally overheard his mother say, but it soon passed away; it was no time to be sorrowful for the forever past.

"Nothing shall separate us now, HELEN."

"Nothing," I answered.

"Our life shall be one of perfect happiness and love, my HELEN,—all my own at last."

"May our life be one of usefulness, too, LEWIS, as well as happiness."

"Amen to that, my darling."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 28 letters.
My 5, 20, 2, 23 is a pronoun.
My 6, 32, 3, 27 is to stop.
My 11, 26, 9, 14 is a wild beast.
My 24, 2, 8, 13 is a bird of prey.
My 28, 7, 32, 10, 19 is the seat of life.
My 31, 25, 2, 37, 29, 17 is what all should strive to gain.
My 22, 1, 38, 32, 27 is a kind of grain.
My 4, 35, 26, 30, 2, 33 relates to flowers.
My 34, 11, 21, 15, 12 is to deluge.
My 16, 18 is distress.
My whole is an old proverb.

Alexandria, O. BESS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Sa a dirb ache donf tendearmen rites,
Ot pemtt sit ddelfw-enee fifprongs to eht sikes,
Eh rited hace rat, deerprov chac lndl aldye,
Aredull to hgtbrier drowls, nad edl het awy.

Eatonville. S. A. A.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

In a garden there strayed a beautiful maid,
As fair as the flowers of the morn;
The first hour of her life she was made a wife,
And she died before she was born.

A READER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 918.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Help yourself and heaven shall help you.

Answer to Anagram:

Speak not harshly—much of care
Every human heart must bear;
Enough of shadows rudely play
Around the very summit way.
By thy childhood's gushing tears,
By thy grief in after years,
By the anguish thou dost know,
Add not to another's woe.

Answer to Problem:—5 cows, 1 sheep, 91 hogs.

Answer to Puzzle:

Read up and down
As you may see,
I am in love,
And 'tis with thee.

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To the Readers of the Rural New-Yorker.

TWENTY-SIX years ago this month (September,) "The Eastman's Commercial College" commenced its operations in this city, and has continued up to this time in giving instruction to young men in business practices and Book-Keeping. From these long years of arduous labor, it may be asked what has this Institution accomplished towards business instruction?—What in the way of disseminating correct theories and notions?—How much real good during its long lease of patronage, in return for the generous support it has meantime received?

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OUR SUCCESS

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With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES
FROM FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—No. II.

BY H. D. L. SWEET.

PARIS, August, 1867.

THE valley of the Aar, that was now reached, was most thoroughly cultivated wherever a man could gain a foothold to plant a vine or cut a handful of grass. On the slopes of the mountains with a southern aspect, every available spot up to the region of eternal snow is called upon to contribute its mite to the support of the population. For the first five hundred feet, or such a matter, the vine seems to take precedence, after which potatoes, turnips and cabbages flourish; then comes the meadows, and last the pastures up to six, seven, or eight thousand feet above tide. After a height of 4,000 feet is reached, the grass is scanty and only lasts a few weeks, and above that only in peculiarly sheltered places, and of peculiar geological formation, grass growing the highest on clay slates, and next to that limestone. The alluvial and diluvial flats are especially reserved for grain, fruit and early vegetables, to supply the vast number of travelers that make Interlachen their head quarters for various excursions around. The almost entire absence of stone in the fields, where the mountains on every hand are vast masses of it, struck me as very singular. If there were miles and miles of stone wall, in an old country, the absence of stone in the field could be easily accounted for, but such is not the case, and the original owners of the soil were lucky in not having that nuisance to contend with.

The exceedingly careful manner with which every crop is cultivated here, can only be done in a country like this, where labor is cheap, and the women have nothing to do but labor in the field, like the beasts of burden. In passing over the Wengern Alp on foot, from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, the manner of gathering hay in high altitudes was witnessed in all of its worst features. The mower, with a scythe about thirty inches in length and four in breadth at the heel, fastened to a straight stick, with one thole set at right angles, stood upon one knee and one foot, on a very steep side hill, and kind o' scraped from the face of Nature a little fuzz, about six to ten inches high, thin and wiry at that. He might cut possibly five hundred pounds in a day on the side of a mountain on which the sun did not rise till eight o'clock a thousand feet above him, and on which it probably set by four o'clock. This grass so cut, has got to be cured with this little sunshine and the aid of women and girls, who stir it and turn it and rake it, tie it up in blankets, and carry it in many instances half a mile to a barn, on their heads, remember, on this steep mountain side. And in winter time some poor fellow has got to climb this mountain side in snow and storm, to feed the cows; so it has been for many hundred years, and always will be, probably.

Above the meadows came the pastures, where hundreds of cows were grazing. The grass short, and very green, forming a tough sward, is watered by the condensation of the clouds ten times as often as in the valley below, and from this cause and the naturally fertile soil, clay from decomposed shale, gives no doubt an abundant growth, for the short time that the season allows. The first herds and cows that gave milk, and temporary house or houses that were only used in summer, were near where the milk was converted into butter and cheese. These families were moved up as the pastures afforded grass, till September, and then gradually recede with the parting grass. Above the herds that gave milk were those apparently fattening, and this pasture attained the summit, certain, and how much above on the mountain, to the north, I cannot say. At the summit I would call it pretty good for young cattle, excellent for sheep, and at an elevation of 6,703 feet above the sea.

On the opposite side of the valley to the south, and within a mile, was the everlasting snow, and glaciers that reached hundreds of feet below these pastures. The Jungfrau rises about 8,000 feet above, and several times during the walk the immense avalanches came down with a voice of thunder that, echoing among the neighboring mountains, gave the only sign of life in the prevailing solitude except the distant tinkling of a bell. The valley of Griudelwald looked lovely after this scene of snowy desolation, but the charm, the poetry of agriculture, is all dispelled when you can see so much hard labor accomplishes so little, where life is prolonged by such sacrifices, and barely the necessaries of life are obtained; and none of its luxuries, or even education, comes in compensation for so much toil.

Nothing worthy of note passed in review till the city of Berne was reached, when, it being market day, a fine opportunity was given to view the productions of the country, its inhabitants in their holiday attire, as well as the city at the same time. There were from 50 to 75 small, dun-colored cows on sale, of pretty good form, resembling Ayrshires, but with rather shorter horns, and invariably black. They had not the silky hair of the Devons or Durhams, and so far as quantity is concerned should not consider them very great milkers. They were rather handsome, looked intelligent, with a keen, bright eye, thin neck, and heads rather large for my fancy. The horses, as a usual thing, were not very large, and in no instance did I see two hitched to the same vehicle; neither was there one that would have carried twenty bushels of wheat.

Everybody seemed to come to market and to bring what they had, from a dozen eggs to a cow. Many of the little stocks in trade in early morning would not amount to one dollar's worth with us: two or three rolls of butter, a small cheese, a few heads of lettuce, a peck of new potatoes, two or three skeins of linen thread, a fleece of coarse black wool, a few beans, a few peas, two or three bushels of old wheat or barley, usually comprehended the whole lot. There were probably 30 sheep and lambs, nearly all black, long-legged fellows, with coarse, harsh wool, and about the same number of pigs that I have before spoken of. Aside from the cattle no man had ten dollars' worth of anything,—yes, I will except his wife and children, who were also there.

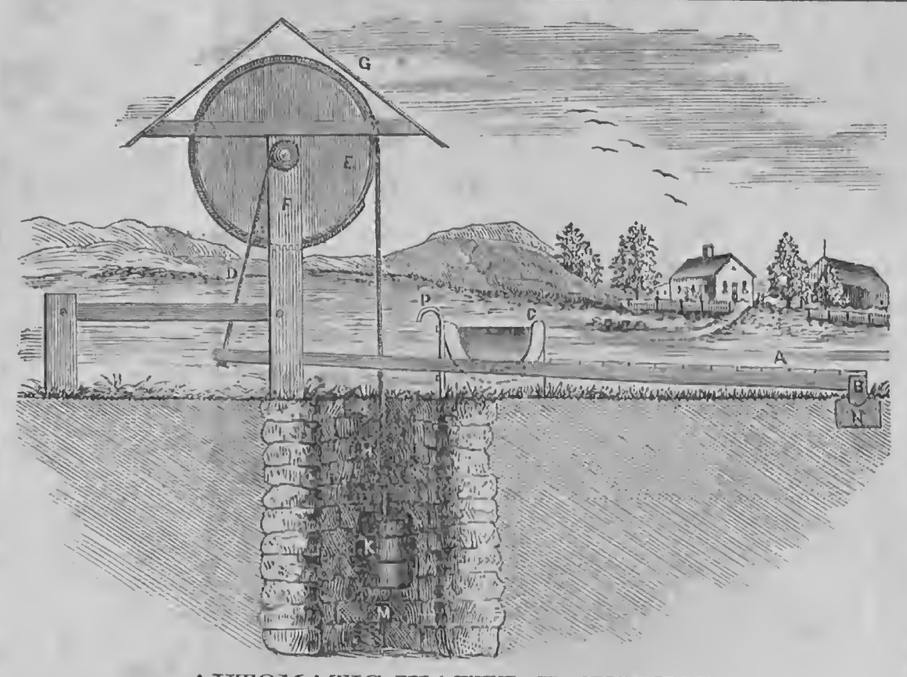
Of the grain itself I will not speak contemptuously; it was fine berry and clean, with hardly an exception. The grain appeared in all instances to be old, probably the surplus after getting in the new. There were some things for sale in the implement line that we should have in our museum as relics of a barbarous age—nowhere to be found in use with us except in Schoharie, and I hope not even there. Of course, our mowing machines, reapers, thrashers, winnowers, and all such things, are absolutely unknown to the great mass, but some few who will visit Paris this season must see something beside their own that will open their eyes to the improvements of the age they live in.

ABOUT WEEDS.—No. III.

THE extermination of weeds is the most interesting and practical part of our subject. But the cultivator may not hope to subdue useless plants so thoroughly as to lay aside his weapons of offense, and let the rust gather on them with impunity. Total eradication of weeds may not be hoped for, and the farm is yet to be shown on which this condition has been attained. Useless plants—weeds—will ever infest the soil, and increase the sweat of the brow whereby man eats his bread. "Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth," was the early and ominous warning uttered to man when the gates of the Garden closed behind him forever. But no one will question but that weeds may be subdued to such an extent as to be of no perceptible detriment to the crops, and to cause but a trifling expense to the cultivator. The one thing most needful in this warfare on weeds is united and systemized effort among farmers. The warfare should be offensive,—some progress should be made every year towards ultimate subjugation of the enemy. Annuals may be eradicated simply by taking care that they do not ripen any seed; perennials must be smothered—subjected to repeated cutting, until their stores of nutriment in the underground stems are exhausted by repeated attempts to renew their tops.

Many weeds that infest our cultivated crops do not make their appearance in the grass lands. In fields that are covered with a thick turf but few annuals flourish so as to be of much detriment. The facility with which these may be cut so as to prevent their seeding, insures their speedy destruction. The perennial weeds, as Canada thistles and couch grass, are far more difficult to manage. There is but one course to be adopted with any promise of success, and that is such injury to the top of the plant as will cause the destruction of its roots. This may be accomplished by repeated cutting, or smothering by the liberal application of coarse manure, straw, or any substance which will answer the purpose. The liberal application of salt after cutting the weeds has sometimes been found successful in destroying their vitality.

When the farmer plows his fields and sows his grain, innumerable seeds of weeds which have lain dormant under the sod, spring to life and grow along with the crop. In most cases it is impossible to weed out these by hand labor. Generally, too, they are annuals, and they mature seed enough to stock the land densely with their species. With our present system of cultivating grain crops, we have no efficient protection against these intruders. Fighting them by hand is out of the question. We must devise some means of cultivation which can be applied to the growing crop. The system of drilling grain crops in rows having wide intermediate spaces, so as to admit of cultivation between, is one worthy of adoption, if for no other consideration at least for the facilities it affords for destroying weeds. Let us drill our grain in rows one foot apart and cultivate between, and we shall secure as great a yield if not greater, than under the present system, and be enabled to fight the weeds with success. Full plowing will sometimes start into growth the seeds of annuals, and is then a good practice; spring cultivation will destroy them. Gardens, especially those infested with chickweed, should be treated in this way. Summer fallowing, which allows of such frequent plowing as to keep down perennial plants, as the Canada thistle, is an effective means of destroying them if the work is thoroughly done; sometimes good cultivation early in the season, followed by a crop of buckwheat, will clean the soil of weeds. But the main reliance in the struggle to master the weeds should be placed on the thorough cultivation of every crop, and work so planned and executed as will surely lessen their strength and number each year on the farm.



AUTOMATIC WATER ELEVATOR.

ALL over this broad, fertile country of ours there are lands destitute of those surface springs and living streams of water, so necessary to the life and comfort of every living thing. In these places wells must be sunk, oftentimes to great depths, and all the water for the use of a large stock must be raised to the surface by laborious manual labor.

Various plans have been proposed for attaining this object, by dispensing with manual labor, in the use of windmills, &c., all of them however possessing such inherent defects as to render them of little practical use. The plan which I here present is one in which the animal is made its own servant, it being so arranged that in approaching the well it elevates the water and deposites it in the trough for its use. The method by which this result is attained will be easily understood by the aid of the accompanying drawing. A is a suspended platform, formed of two side timbers, mortised into a cross timber B, across which side timbers are spiked a series of planks, extending nearly to the trough C. To the further ends of each of these side timbers is attached a strong rope or chain D, which takes a couple of turns about the axle of the large wheel or pulley E, which is hung so as to revolve freely between two upright timbers F, having bearings therein. Upon these upright timbers is also constructed the roof G, to protect the working parts from snow and rain. About the pulley E, is wound another rope H, to the free end of which is attached the bucket K, shown suspended in a section of the well M. The bearing part of the platform is formed by rounding to a half circle the lower side of the cross piece B, which fits in a corresponding depression in the sleeper N. The whole apparatus is inclosed by a strong fence, except at the lower end of the platform.

The operation is doubtless already understood. The bucket K, by its own gravity, will descend to the bottom of the well, (where it remains filled with water,) thus unwinding the rope H from the pulley E, and winding up the rope D upon the axle, thus elevating the platform A into the position of a slightly inclined plane. Now, when an animal, approaching the well, steps upon the platform, in walking forward its weight will gradually depress the same, which unwinding the rope D from the axle, will at the same time wind up the rope H upon the pulley E, thus elevating the bucket until it reaches the hook P, which engaging therewith, will cause its contents to be deposited in the trough. When the animal retires, the apparatus will resume its natural position by the gravitation of the bucket, and all the parts will be in readiness for a repetition of the operation. The bucket should be provided with a valve in the bottom opening upwards to facilitate its filling.

The sizes of the wheel and axle and full of the platform must be proportioned to the depth of the well. With the axle six inches in diameter, and the pulley I six feet, by a fall of the end of the platform of eighteen inches—producing one revolution of the pulley, the bucket would be elevated eighteen feet. Thirty-two inches fall—producing two revolutions—thirty-two feet, &c.

In perfecting this invention simplicity has been my chief study. I have therefore reduced it to the smallest possible number of parts, so that it may be constructed by any farmer of ordinary mechanical ability. To the free use of all such the inventor hereby presents it.

Dream Lake, Aug. 20th, '67 WM. R. BROOKS.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—No. III.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

ALTHOUGH the farmer has hitherto paid but little attention to education, yet the present indications are very encouraging. A spirit of inquiry and rivalry has sprung up all over the country. Fairs are more generally attended, clubs for discussion and experiment are formed, and agricultural papers much better sustained. One of the most important means of exciting the interest of farmers in improvements in agriculture is in the formation of farmers' clubs. They have uniformly had a good effect. Wherever clubs have been formed by a few persevering individuals, who would see that the meetings were always held at the appointed time, a general interest has soon been awakened in them. And these club discussions are admirably calculated to correct erroneous ideas of those taking part in them. One comes with some pet theory, which he supposes himself abundantly able to maintain, but soon discovers, when subjected to sharp criticism, that he has built upon the "baseless fabric of a vision."

Another comes with some innovation upon immemorial custom, and he finds himself beset by conservative ideas on every side, but having experimented and become familiar with the question, he is able to parry all their thrusts, explain all their objections, and, although not perhaps able to convert them at once to its practice, yet he has made an impression which will have its effect in the end.

The principal reason that farmers make such slow progress in their business—are so slow to adopt improvements—is to be found in their isolated situation, their want of social intercourse. Not many men adopt new things alone. They fear the unfavorable opinion of neighbors. Men prefer to be in magnetic equilibrium with the "rest of mankind." They go with the crowd—move in masses and are carried along by social contagion. They seem to be excited only by social contact, and to progress only with the current. This law of our natures shows the great importance of these clubs to the farmer. A man who would be very timid to adopt an improvement urged upon him alone, would enter into it with zeal when adopted by the club—when he had the countenance and encouragement of his neighbors. Mechanics are congregated in cities—have frequent intercourse with each other—and are swift to adopt a labor-saving invention in their business.

But farmers are scattered over the country, and occupy themselves too constantly with physical labor on the farm. Too much muscular exercise wearies the body and indisposes the mind to exertion. The farmer has too long regarded his calling as a physical mission, requiring little or no effort of the mind, but a constant tension of muscle. Anything which should induce them to congregate together socially would be a great blessing, but still more so when this meeting is for the purpose of comparing notes upon their occupation.

It would surprise a body of farmers, who had never tried it, to find how much knowledge could be gained upon almost any subject connected with agriculture, from twenty-five average farmers, who should each contribute the facts he knew relating to it. Perhaps no one of the twenty-five would be able to give more than a few facts concerning the topic, yet when each had contributed what he knew, the subject might be thoroughly elucidated and easily understood. When they come together no one fully understands the subject, but when the discussion is over every one might carry away a full knowledge of it.

And this leads us to speak of the proper *method* of conducting these *Farmers' Clubs*. First, there should be as little formality and as few rules as possible, consistent with good order. Select a man of prompt decision and few words as chairman, and the most ready-writer for secretary. Avoid set speeches and prepared dissertations. You come together to communicate facts and not to display rhetoric. Any one who has a fact to give should be welcome. It should be a meeting for a free and informal interchange of ideas in the conversational way. This will be found much better and more profitable than debate. You cannot well debate a question without the disputants becoming interested for triumph in argument—for the success of a side—and this is not the object of discussion. The object should be to gain knowledge, to accumulate facts on which to base a right decision, and not to display ability in argument, to triumph in disputation. Suppose the question were the

"best time to cut wheat?" It is obvious that well-attested experiments bearing upon this subject would be necessary to determine it. Every one who could give any fact showing the effect of cutting wheat at a particular stage of growth would assist in elucidating it. One could perhaps give the effect upon rust, of cutting wheat while green, showing the quality of the grain to be little injured by it; another cut it when ripe, and the rust had ruined the grain; another states that he cut before ripe, when no rust appeared, and found the berry plump and got a larger proportion of flour per bushel than when he had cut on full ripening. And thus one after another gives his experience upon all sides of this question, until the facts render its solution clear. Now a learned dissertation upon the wheat plant, with an ingenious theory, unaccompanied by facts, might lead to a different conclusion, and gain applause to the speaker, but not being based upon a true foundation would only lead those astray who acted upon it. There can be no objection to an occasional essay upon some subject by one who understands it practically. This should be a feature by itself, and would be an important source of improvement; but the discussions should be conducted in the freest and most informal manner. Besides, this method of conducting the discussion would have the advantage of making every one a participator in the proceedings, and thus interest him.

Every farmer can find language to state a fact in reference to a subject, who, most likely, would not feel competent to make a speech maintaining a theory, and in fact, all theoretical discussions should be avoided, except as they grow out of well established facts. Theories sometimes cause experiments which lead to important discoveries, and in this way tend to increase knowledge, but too often theory is advanced as known truth, and when acted upon as such may lead to disappointment and disastrous failure. Theories are already too abundant, but for well ascertained facts, very great need. These club meetings excite the minds of farmers to greater activity, stimulate them to read upon the subjects to be discussed, learn them to sift evidence, to give facts and experiments their true weight, to value order and methodical arrangement. In short, for farmers now on the stage, who have passed all opportunity for an elementary education in agriculture, the farmers' club offers the greatest practical advantages. And the effect would soon be seen in the improvement of their implements—the bringing into use their waste fields—the saving and use of all their manures—improving the breed and condition of their animals, and in the whole order and arrangement of their farming operations. E. W. S.

MR. PATTERSON'S INFANTADO RAM AND RAM TEG.

MR. PATTERSON'S INFANTADO RAM.

THE property of J. D. PATTERSON of California, bred by J. & E. D. HINDS, Brandon, Vt., got by Mr. HAMMOND'S ram Gold Drop. Dam No. 2, by Green Mountain, out of an old Hammond ewe. Green Mountain, (dropped in 1858,) bred by WM. R. SANFORD of Orwell, was got by the Cross Ram, by Old Greasy, &c.,—his dam was got by Young Matchless out of one of Mr. SANFORD'S pure Infantado ewes. His pedigree was published by us April 29, 1865, under the same name, and Mr. E. D. HINDS informs us that he bore it before "HAMMOND'S Green Mountain" was dropped. This explanation is made on account of our remarks on "Duplicating names of Sheep," published in the RURAL, April 13, 1867.

MR. PATTERSON'S Infantado Ram Teg was bred by E. D. HINDS, and sold by him last spring with the older ram above mentioned to J. D. PATTERSON. He was got by HENRY W. HAMMOND'S Kearsarge, dam No. 11, out of a Hammond ewe by Green Mountain, by the Cross Ram, by Old Greasy, &c.

MR. PATTERSON'S INFANTADO RAM TEG.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

ROLLING STONES GATHER NO MOSS.

A. M. GARLAND, Esq., President of the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association, and an extensive wool grower, in a private letter, which we trust he will excuse us for copying a few sentences from, writes:

"Thousands of our sheep are being driven to Missouri and Kansas. This hegira is not *all* properly chargeable to the low price of wool, as less than half a crop of corn in the wool growing portion of our State has made that staple (the principal feed with us) too high to be put into wool. I think it a good time to *hold on*; but to carry through my stock I will have to drive them to some locality where feed is plentier. I expect now to start within a week for Missouri, where I learn feed is plenty and stock scarce. If I find it so, I will drive 2,000 or 3,000 head there and keep them until prices are better. 'There is a good time coming' for wool men, just as sure as 2x2=4. All that is needed is 'pluck' enough to enable us to 'labor and to wait.'"

The Prairie Farmer (Ill.) of August 31st, contains a reply to a previous communication, written by its sledge-hammer correspondent "Wool Grower," who, we will take the liberty to say, is SAMUEL P. BOARDMAN, Esq., of Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., Secretary of the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association, and a large wool grower. We quote a few racy paragraphs:

"A. R. H. says the tariff has not helped the wool-grower the first continental; rather he puts the language into the mouths of free trade Congressmen. I beg to differ with him. I feel that had it not been for the moral force exerted by the mere fact of having such a tariff, we should have seen a panic in wool matters equal to that of 1861, when the first Bull Run battle scared manufacturers so badly that they bought much Western wool at 28 cents per pound. He need not borrow any trouble about that tariff being knocked in the head next winter—not if wool growers can exert any influence—I know that is the usual course of things in the tariff legislation of our country. Congress acts like a parcel of school boys, who put in all the noonings and recesses of two or three days, working very industriously to fashion from snow a large statue, and then, when complete, take the very next recess to knock it to pieces with snow-balls. However in this case I think the wool-growers of the country have worked too hard, for two or three years past to get this tariff, not to, if necessary, work still harder to keep it."

After quoting the table of imports of wool at New York for the first six months of 1866 and 1867, recently published by us, and calling on us for corresponding statistics in regard to the imports of woolens, (which we furnished last week) Wool Grower continues:

"Before I leave this matter of the tariff, I would like to ask A. R. H. (inasmuch as he has put some very pointed questions to me) whether he ever gave a dollar or a day's time to help secure the tariff? I discover, that in a general way, the men who exhibit the most querulousness with regard to the tariff—the men who think it won't do any good—that the manufacturers have got the big end—that they even framed our end of the tariff, etc., etc., are the men who don't come down with 'the stamps.'

"A. R. H. says, 'I have got sheep to sell, and so have nine-tenths of the sheep owners of Illinois.' So have I got sheep to sell; I sell my culls every fall and usually a lot of wethers every year. If he means that nine-tenths of sheep owners in the State wish to sell out of sheep, I beg leave to say that I think him very badly mistaken. No man could buy for twice or thrice what they would bring, the crop of lambs, or the ewe-flock of any of our long-time flock masters, the class he distinguishes by the epithets 'enthusiastic' and 'fascinated.' I can tell you what the enthusiasm and fascination consist in; they consist in good, large and well-improved farms, growing richer every day, having been 'sheeped' until the soil is better than the day the prairie plow rolled the sod over. They consist in good, well-bred flocks of sheep; in good teams, and plenty of farming tools and machinery; in barns, sheds and other out-buildings; in large, comfortably, and, in some cases, luxuriously furnished houses; in books, newspapers and educated children; and last, but not often, in good big credit account in bank. Who would not be enthusiastic and fascinated on those terms?

"Having reviewed A. R. H.'s chapter of disappointments, I would like to address myself for a short time to the whole class of sick, supremely disgusted, four-year-old sheep men—a sort of 'application,' as the preachers would call it, of the preceding discourse.

"MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:—You all claim to be very sick of sheep. I have no doubt you are—and most probably with reason,—but the trouble is in yourselves and not in the business of wool growing. Some of you claim to be converts of mine. I have sown much sheep-seed in the last seven or eight years, and I see that in *your* cases it has fallen in stony ground; the stalk, after four years weakly growth, has withered away, *because* it had not much root. I have always said that not *all* men were called, or fit, to handle sheep; that the business of sheep raising required plenty of watchfulness, every day care and hard work. Some of you who took up the shepherd's crook are Reubens—unstable as water, ye shall not excel. You are the class which make frequent changes of business—every change involving a loss. It always so happens that when it rains *your* dishes are not right side up. You could not see any money in sheep until old culls—mere dead sheep—and hard-driven Michigan sheep, sold at from four to six dollars each. I have said to you that you might come out right, even in this case, if you would hang on long enough—*and well enough*—to grow a young flock out of them. But the *hang-on* isn't in you, and as you went into sheep just when they were highest, so you must needs supplement your foolishness by going out of them, when, perhaps, they are lowest. The sicker you grow of the stock, the less care you take of your flock,—thus hastening your descent down the broad road that leads to cholera hogs and ten-cent corn. As a heathen poet has expressed it,

"*Facilis descensus Averni.*"

"I know the present situation looks rough—that wool should be only 35 to 40 cents per pound with gold at 140, and with taxes and expenses at fever-heat,—but, my dear friends, are you going to gain anything by giving away your sheep? I grant you, this is the hardest season wool growers ever saw,—but I say to you that in sixteen years, I never saw two hard years for wool growers come together.

"Again, my friends, sick as you now are of sheep, you are very much inclined to view other specialties and pursuits of farming as if surrounded and enveloped with a golden atmosphere. Look at wool growing; won't the profits of it average, or more than average, with those of other kinds of farming for the past ten, or fifteen, or thirty years? Have you come to feel, in your supreme disgust, that there are no drawbacks to other kinds of agriculture? Have you forgotten that here in Central Illinois men sowed whole counties, almost in quarter-section fields of winter wheat from '57 to '62 inclusive, and did not harvest their seed through all those years? Have you forgotten those three years of ten to fifteen cent corn? Have you not known a number of years in the past sixteen, when men purchased stock hogs in the fall, fed their crop of corn to them and sold the pork for less than they gave for the hogs? Have you not known men to feed cattle with the same results?

"Have you not known men's entire herds of hogs to die with the cholera not for one year only, but for two or three in succession? Men and brethren! if you have not seen all these things take place, I have, in the sixteen years I have sojourned in this glorious prairie State.

"In conclusion, dear friends, allow me to hope that you will gird on the armor anew, stiffen up the upper lip, pull off the coat and roll up the sleeves, feed well, breed well, take good care of your sheep, so that next year—if our tariff holds its anchor—we all may find ourselves Western Argonauts, safe in the port of Colchis and taking off the golden fleece!"

Did space permit, we could extend this "application" to the farmers of New York. We will now simply ask those of them in our grazing districts, who rushed a few years since so eagerly from wool growing into *butter* and *cheese* making, whether they have found the latter to be out of the reach of the contingencies which unfavorably affect prices? How much greater has been the falling off in the prices of wool the last year than in the prices of dairy products? Here in Central New York, good wool fetched, in 1866, at the farmer's barn, from 50 to 55 cents per pound. This year it has sold from 40 to 45 cts. From April to October, 1866, butter fetched from 30 to 40 cts. It thence continued gradually declining until new butter came into market, reaching as low figures as 20 to 25 cts. Thus far, during the butter making season of 1867, it has averaged 10 cts. per pound lower than during the corresponding period of last year. Cheese sold in 1866 at 16 to 20 cts. per pound. It has sold this season at 11 to 16 cts. So in both, the per centage of falling off has actually been greater than in wool! In both interests the depression is as great as in wool growing, as the dairy farmers, whose cows stand them in from $70 to $100 per head, will feelingly testify. In neither is the *certainty* of a favorable change within a few months, in our judgment, near as strong or probable, reasoning on the basis of well established facts. And, be it remembered, that in instituting this comparison, we have selected what has been claimed to be decidedly the most profitable and safe husbandry of the grazing regions of New York and other dairying States, and fully as profitable, on the average, and safe as grain growing on the best grain lands.

Since the publication of our article headed "Wool Growing in the Southwest," (Aug. 10,) in which we attempted to give the reasons which show that the present depression in the wool market can only be temporary,—that the future prospects of the wool grower are brighter than they ever before were, provided the present wool and woolen tariff is undisturbed,—we have received private letters strongly endorsing our views from quite a number of as eminent wool growers as there are in our country, also from a few distinguished business men in other, though related, occupations; and from not one has come a word of dissent. If there is a single intelligent, experienced and extensive sheep breeder or wool grower in the country who has become sick of his business, "disgusted," and anxious to sell out, we have yet to learn who he is.

There are, doubtless, a considerable body of "four-year-old sheep men," well described by Mr. BOARDMAN, who are "supremely disgusted." A large share of them engaged in the business with little or no previous knowledge of it. They went into it as a *speculation*, not as the steady pursuit of a life, which required judgment, industry and perseverance to ensure success. Many bought at extravagant prices, expecting to become eminent breeders at once and to sell thousand dollar rams. As among the gold hunters of California, and the petroleum seekers of the "oil regions," not more than one in twenty would have achieved what they considered success under any circumstances; and the first sharp reverse, though obviously a temporary one, is sufficient to drive them out of the business.

When any person will point out to us a branch of industry which is *always* handsomely remunerative—or which is more out of the reach of casualties and drawbacks than sheep husbandry—we will advise those engaged in it to abandon the latter pursuit. But where is such an industry to be found? We should like to have some capable man attempt to prove, by specific and established facts, that any such one exists. We have repeatedly adduced specific *facts* and *figures* to prove the contrary. The accuracy of our figures has never been challenged. And our conclusions derived from them, have not, so far as we know, been assailed by the presentation of any opposing facts and figures. Until this is done, and successfully done, we shall take the liberty to regard our conclusions as established and undeniable.

The present stampede among the "four-year-old sheep men," like that of the same class among the temporarily disappointed dairymen, the hop growers, whose crops this year have been destroyed by lice, &c., indicate, like the flight of grasshoppers, which way the wind happens to blow for the moment. The next wind will blow them in another direction. These men will abandon their favorite agricultural hobbies and mount new ones as often as once in four years all their lives; and in nine cases out of ten will die poorer than they would have done had they adopted a business fitted to their knowledge and circumstances and then clung to it steadily and industriously, without regard to temporary reverses. Rolling stones gather no moss.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

BLEACHING WOOL.—We cut the following from the Chemical News, for August:—"In 1860 M. Jean-Henri Chandet of Rouen, France, was the first to propose the use of bisulphate of soda, or leucogene, for wool bleaching, which is now universally employed in France, Belgium, Italy, Prussia, and Russia. In a tub filled with cold water, the first operation is to pour 18 litres of leucogene at 25 degrees for every 100 kilogrammes of wool to be bleached. The wool, washed and scoured as well as possible, is steeped for at least three hours in this bath, and left to drain over the tub, so as to save all the liquid. It is then dried in the open air. The same bath serves for any length of time, provided at each operation there are added nine fresh litres of leucogene per 100 kilogrammes of wool, with a sufficient quantity of water necessary to replace that used up by the preceding operation. The wools thus bleached have a whiteness which is permanent and more lasting than the bleaching obtained by sulphurous acid. They can enter into the manufacture of tissues and other goods without the slightest danger of injuring the most delicate colors. Leucogene is an excellent decolorizing matter, if used in the bleaching of vegetable textile matters, such as cotton, linen, hemp, jute, or phormium. It gives a silky white color to threads and tissues, that cannot be obtained with the hypochlorites. M. Chandet manufactures annually 140 tons of leucogene, representing 2,000 tons of white wool.

ROT.—CHARLES C. BRANDS, New Ulm, Brown Co., Minnesota. We have nothing to offer in regard to (liver) rot, not already published in the Practical Shepherd. Considerable doubt exists as to how far it has made its appearance in the United States. Foreigners, who have seen the disease in Europe, think they recognize it here, in certain wasting maladies which put on very similar external appearances, but in all such cases which have fallen under our personal inspection the real characteristic symptoms of rot were wanting, viz., a pale, livid or spotted color and rotten condition of the liver, with its ducts filled with parasites (flukes) from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and from one-third to half an inch in their greatest breadth. While we have never chanced to witness such symptoms, it by no means proves that others have not—but it is remarkable that in all the cases described to us as rot, or which we have received inquiries about, no person has ever stated that he detected flukes—though they are so certain a concomitant of the disease that they are popularly supposed in Europe to be its cause, and we do not remember to have seen it stated by any veterinary writer, that it ever exists without developing these parasites.

SULPHUR FOR SHEEP.—C. SMITH, St. Louis, Mo., asks:—"Is sulphur *naturally* necessary to sheep as is salt—is it true that they will resort to sulphur springs to drink the water, passing by pure water, as a Texan informed me he had constantly seen them do?" To both of these questions we answer no. A sheep in perfect health, in our opinion, no more requires sulphur than it does nitre or rhubarb, and has no natural taste for it. We have often heard of sheep resorting to sulphur and other medicinal springs, but it is only where those springs also contain salt—this being the article they are in quest of.

KILPATRICK.—This famous ram of W. R. SANFORD, which has sheared 30 lbs. of wool, is, we hear, to stand for ewes this fall at Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., BOWKER & BUSH of Shoreham, Vt., having engaged him for that purpose.

Rural Notes and Items.

CROP PROSPECTS.—It is now the second week in September, and still the immediate section of country about Rochester is without rain, suffering much in consequence. With a single exception there has been no rain here of any consequence for nearly ten weeks, and the result is dry wells, dry pastures and dry everything. Potatoes, even early planted ones, are generally small and few in the hill, while the late planted have yet to grow, if they can, which is doubtful. Corn is being cut up because it has ceased to fill or mature and with occasional exceptions will turn out light. The apple crop though a short one, will probably prove better than the promise of two months ago.

CROP PROSPECTS SOUTH.—Southern exchanges generally concur in the opinion that adverse or wet weather, coupled with the workings of the cotton worm, will considerably diminish the anticipated yield of the Southern staple—cotton. Some sections will do fairly, while others will make but a slim return. As some recompense for the failure of cotton our Southern exchanges report the corn crop good, and the yield of wheat better than was anticipated before the harvest.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.—The combined or New England Fair was held in Narragansett Park, near Providence, R. I., last week, and was well attended. At one time there were over 30,000 people on the grounds, and 3,000 carriages. The show of cattle and other stock was good, but the horse seemed to be in the ascendant. The show of fat cattle attracted much notice, however, as there were some noteworthy specimens on the ground. A Mr. CLARK of Bloomfield exhibited a pair of steers weighing 5,300 pounds, and DAVID GOODELL of Brattleboro, Vt., took them all down with a pair which, in January last, weighed 8,000 pounds. Among the noticeable cows was a lot of the Dutch variety—one of which, Texallah, has given seventy-six pounds of milk in one day! There was a good deal of movement, on the course, among the horses, showing that New England society has changed considerably within the last forty years with respect to horses and other matters. Financially we believe the N. E. Fair has fully met public expectation.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.—This is the title of a Society recently formed in New York, a notice of which has been inadvertently delayed till now. Its fourth regular meeting was held on the 21st ult. A. M. HALSTED in the Chair. It was decided to hold the first exhibition of the Society in the city of New York on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Thanksgiving week, and that a suitable premium list should be prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose. The membership fee is fixed at $3 per year. The regular meetings of the Society take place every third Wednesday in each month. The officers of the Society are: *President*—J. G. FINNIE. *Vice Pres't*—James Mallory. *Auditor*—A. M. Halsted. *Treasurer*—John C. Thompson. *Cor. Sec'y*—S. M. Saunders, Box 285, New York. The Society has made a pretty fair start, and hope to make it a successful organization.

GENESEE VALLEY CHEESE FACTORY.—The Mt. Morris Union gives an interesting account of a visit made by its editor to the "Genesee Valley Cheese Factory" at Sonyea, six miles south of Mt. Morris. It is owned by Messrs. ANGEL & WADSWORTH, and located on the farm of the former. This factory receives about 5,000 pounds of milk daily from 275 cows, which has produced about 50,000 pounds of cheese. The principal owners of these are—Mr. WADSWORTH, 70; ANGEL, 50; CRAWFORD, 40; McNAIR, 35; FITZHUGH, 40; WELCH, BOGERT, VAN DORN and others, 20. The stock of cows will be nearly or quite doubled the next season. The buildings and manufacturing arrangements are of the most approved description.

CURE FOR THE DOG PLAGUE.—C. R., Rockford (Ill.) referring to dogs writes:—When dogs or wolves have made havoc among the sheep, remove the dead and wounded from the field with the exception of one. Hang that one up on a tree or fork out of reach of the dogs. Cut from the bum a number of pieces and flavor each well with strychnine, and drop them on the ground near the carcass. You will probably have an opportunity to collect the dog tax the next morning, but the result need not be published.

PRICES APPRECIATING.—It will be seen by our market quotations that prices of some farm products are appreciating somewhat—especially butter and hay. The latter has advanced four dollars per ton, within the last six weeks, especially for the best quality. Barley has also advanced slightly, though but little has yet been offered. Wool holds its own, and though there is no advance in price over last week's quotations, a more assured feeling is manifested.

PREMIUM ON BUTTER.—The managers of the Union Fair to be held at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, commencing on the 25th instant, are pretty liberal in the butter line. The best firkin, of not less than 50 lbs., is to be awarded $20. This will pay for being careful in the manufacture, while the reputation gained will be worth much more to an extensive manufacturer of butter.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—Those who have sunflower seed going to waste will find it to their advantage to feed it to their fowls. Where poultry raising is made a speciality it will pay well to raise sunflower seed for feeding the fowls. They will eat it in preference to corn.

EXPERIENCE IN THE SOUTH.—The Maryland Farmer states that the Hon. T. C. PETERS is preparing a volume for publication embodying his experience and observation in the Southern States. His tour of observation was quite extended, and his record of it will no doubt prove an interesting one.

DUNDEE UNION AG'L SOCIETY.—*Correction.*—In a notice of the Agricultural Fair to be held at Dundee, in the RURAL of last week, there was a mistake as to the month of holding the Fair. It should have been October 15—17, instead of September. GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., will deliver the address.

WAKING UP.—An Agricultural Society has been formed in Danville, Va. The constitution provides for holding two fairs in Danville each year; a general one in October, and a tobacco exhibition each June.

DRILLING SLAKED LIME WITH WHEAT.—A subscriber asks if it will do to drill slaked lime with wheat at the rate of three or four bushels to the acre. We think it will, unless the ground is very dry.

ORLEANS COUNTY FAIR.—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is announced to deliver the address at the Orleans Co. Fair on the 14th inst.

HORTICULTURAL.

LAKE SHORE GRAPE GROWERS' MEETING.

We joined the meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, at North East, Pa., on Tuesday, the 27th of August. The main object of the meeting, at this time of year, was to afford opportunity to those interested in grape culture to examine the vineyards, compare statements of the various conditions of the vine in different parts of the country, and by observation and criticism of the culture, pruning, soil, &c., endeavor to make some progress towards a riper knowledge of the work. Many distinguished horticulturists from other States were there. William Saunders, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture was present, and Mr. Knox, "the Strawberry King," from Pittsburg. New York was represented by Dr. Grant from the Hudson, Messrs. Champlin and McDowell from Crooked Lake, F. C. Brehm from Waterloo, Bronson from Geneva, T. G. Yeomans from Wayne Co., and Messrs. Hoag, Moody, Craine, Babcock and Ringueberg from Lockport.

THE VINEYARDS AT NORTH EAST.

The vineyards and premises of the South Shore Wine Company, and those of Messrs. Griffith & Bro. were the chief objects of interest. They are situated within a mile of the lake shore, on land sufficiently rolling to afford natural drainage. The soil is a gravelly loam, (drift,) with a porous subsoil. Twenty-two years ago Mr. William Griffith began grape culture here by planting six vines. From that commencement his vineyard grew until it covered one hundred acres and one hundred thousand vines, largely Catawbas and Isabellas. Mr. G. built the cellars, reared the vineyards, and organized the business before the present wine company, of which the venerable John E. Mottier is Superintendent, was called into existence and given possession.

Since the organization of the wine company twenty-five acres of grapes have been planted, which are devoted equally to the Iona, Concord, and Ives' Seedling. When in full bearing the yield of the vineyards it is estimated will amount to three hundred tons, and the wine cellars afford facilities to handle this quantity. They have now twenty-five or thirty thousand gallons of wine on hand. Besides the vineyards belonging to the company Messrs. Griffith & Bro. have fifty acres, twenty of which are planted with Iona, three with Israella, and the balance with Isabella, Diana, Delaware, Concord and Ives' Seedling.

The cultivation of all these vineyards was excellent; the ground was not only entirely free from weeds, but the soil was well stirred up and mellow. But little drainage is required, and there is nothing to hinder perfect cultivation. The crop on the vines was very light, probably not over one-third of a good one, which result was attributed by many to previous overcropping, and to the method of pruning and training adopted. The vines are mostly trained to stakes, which method crowds our free growing sorts too much, and the foliage becomes diseased. The laterals had been so closely pruned or pulled off as in many cases to start the buds at their base into premature growth, thus destroying the next years' crop. Subjected to such treatment last year, many vine growers present thought it easy to see why the crop of this present year is so light. On some trellised vineyards, belonging to the Messrs. Griffith, where the training was more open and the pruning not so close, the crop was better, though not as full as many expected to see. The rot had attacked the fruit to some extent, but it was hoped the disease had done its worst.

A two-year-old Iona vineyard of ten acres was remarkable for its vigorous and healthy growth and generally promising condition. No summer pruning had been done in this, and the laterals had made abundance of wood, while the main canes averaged six feet probably in length. Of course, the cultivation of the ground was perfect, the vines had been protected during the winter by laying down, throwing a furrow to them from each side, and then slightly covering with coarse barn-yard manure. The necessity of protecting vines during the first winter in this locality has been taught the growers by the bitter experience of losing acres of them when unprotected in some severe seasons.

THE PROPAGATION BEDS.

Another most interesting feature of these grounds were the propagation beds, more than ten acres in extent, where uncounted numbers of young grape vines were growing from single eyes in the open air. The propagation consists in laying off the ground in beds three or four feet wide and inserting the single eye cuttings at distances of three or four inches, then covering the whole with spent tan-bark to the depth of one or two inches. The wood on the cutting is cut close to the bud on the upper side, and left as long as possible on the other end. They are inserted in the ground in a nearly perpendicular position. The theory is that the mulching holds back the bud from breaking until the roots have started, so as to supply the plant with nutriment when that in the wood shall have been exhausted. It is because the bud starts first and uses up the food in the wood before any is supplied by the tardy developing roots, that single eye cuttings fail when tried in the open ground without mulch. Any weeds that appear are pulled out by hand. All of the hardier vines looked very well in these beds, the more tender ones were thin and of uneven growth, but these defects were attributed to the using of unripe and very small wood in making the cuttings. Mr. Griffith is, doubtless, the first who has applied this principle to the propagation of vines from single eyes on a large scale in the open air. He submitted a report of the process to the United States Commission at the Paris Exposition, and is in the receipt of a letter from the Secretary, dated August 12th, which says "the report was submitted to the Committee on Horticulture, Pomology, and the culture and products of the Vine, consisting of Messrs. Wilder of Mass., Flagg of Ohio, and Barry of New York. They made their Report to our Commission and included with it the entire article furnished by yourself, and which Report will be forwarded with others to the State Department at Washington."

IMPLEMENTS EXHIBITED.

There were some implements exhibited which possessed considerable interest. Dr. Grant had a set of plows which he has adapted to the preparation and culture of the vineyard. They were not subjected to trial, but the larger ones are designed to do the work of trenching, completely inverting the top soil and bringing the subsoil to the surface from a depth of twenty or more inches. Some skillful cultivators are inclined to think deep planting is best for the health of the vine, and for such work these plows will be of great value. A metal pail was also shown, designed for picking grapes, the novelty of which consisted in its being hinged so as to open in the middle and let the fruit fall downwards, when it was desirable to empty it. This it was thought would save handling. The Keuka Grape Picker was exhibited by F. M. McDowell, Steuben Co., N. Y. It can be used with one hand, and cuts the stem and holds it until deposited in the basket, and seems a very desirable implement for picking grapes, saving much labor and the bloom of the fruit.

DISCUSSIONS.

The company, to the number of three hundred or more, partook of a bountiful lunch at the wine house among the vineyards—testing the excellent wines, which were dispensed freely by Mr. Mottier and his assistants, after which some informal talk was had, until the mid-day heat was past, when the party dispersed through the vineyards and grounds, and at night-fall sought the village, a mile distant, by various routes. In the evening a hall was lighted up and an hour or two passed pleasantly in hearing reports from various persons on the condition of the grape crop in their localities. We give their reports briefly:

Mr. Saunders, Superintendent of the Experimental Grounds at Washington, said the one hundred and twenty varieties in cultivation on those grounds had mildewed. The Delaware ripened well, and the Iona gave great promise. The mildew appeared first on the foliage. There is a species of mildew caused by aridity, which attacks the young fruit, and is the worst enemy to the growth of foreign varieties. The rot made its appearance in wet seasons only at Washington. Mr. S. considered the mildew wholly the result of atmospheric changes, and that sulphur is its antidote. In reference to the hardiness of a grape he remarked the cause must be looked for in the summer; it is because the wood is unripe that vines winter-kill. Mr. S. expressed the opinion that there were no true hybrids. He referred to Rogers' and Allen's hybrids and stated that he had grown hundreds of seedlings from the Golden Chasselas, which in no wise differed in appearance from Allen's hybrid. Speaking of pruning he said the more healthy foliage there is on a plant the more and the better fruit it will bear. Summer pruning should be done by pinching the vine and directing its growth, instead of removing a large quantity of wood at once.

Messrs. Moody and Hoag of Lockport, reported the grape in their localities as very promising. No mildew or rot. Considered the Clinton worthless; regarded the Delaware, Iona, and Israella as successful.

Bronson, Geneva, N. Y., said all varieties cultivated were doing very well. Thought there was a greater tendency to mildew on light soils than heavy. Ionas look well; the bunches of the first crops are a little open, but they improve in this respect as the vines get older.

Champlin of Hammondsport, N. Y., reported the grape crop as promising very finely. Isabellas doing well; also Delawares and Catawbas. Hartford Prolifics began to color on the 17th of August. The foliage of the Iona looked well, and is healthy. It is a good grower; there were 50,000 Ionas growing around Crooked Lake.

Craine, Lockport, thought we should not look for a grape that will suit all localities and do well in all. It was important to find out what grape does best in a locality. With him Delaware and Diana had made double the growth the Iona had.

Bateham, Painesville, Ohio, recounted an experiment to define what he meant by the term locality. He planted two thousand Iona vines, half in his vineyard and the rest in a black, mucky soil, for the sole purpose of propagating from them. The latter mildewed badly.

Brehm, Waterloo, N. Y., said the grape crop was abundant. Delaware had mildew on the leaf and the Concord showed some rot.

Moss, Fredonia, N. Y., reported the winter as being severe on the vines, owing to the previous bad season for maturing the wood.

Knox, Pittsburg, Pa., reported some rot on the Diana and To Kalon, and just enough on the Concord to do necessary thinning.

The condition of the vine along the lake shore and on the Islands was reported by gentlemen from different places.

Bement, Toledo, said the Catawba was a failure. Concord rotted some. Delaware fine.

Mr. Lewis said, on the Islands the Catawba had rotted again, although the season had been very dry and apparently favorable. Rotted most on the black soils, but they were diseased on all soils and under all circumstances. There is more than half a crop left. The Concord does better, though it shows some rot. Mottled Catawba also does well. Mentioned one Iona vine, four or five years old, that mildewed badly and the fruit rotted.

Somers, Vermillion, said there were 250 acres of vineyard in his township. The Catawba rotted some. The Delaware had done remarkably well. On the gravelly clay ridges, three miles from the lake, the Catawbas rotted worse than on the shore, where the soil is black loam. In one vineyard where the rot was bad two years ago not a rotten grape could be found now.

Phillips, Berlin, stated that the Catawbas had rotted a good deal, and the Isabellas but little. Concords were diseased a little in the leaf, but not in the fruit. Delaware somewhat mildewed. Had 25 Iona vines in bearing; noticed some rot, but not like the Catawba kind; the wood and foliage were strong and the fruit began to color by the 15th of August. Israella's color with the Hartford Prolifics.

Dr. Griswold, Elyria, had found great difference in the amount of rot in the vineyards; in some only one per cent., in others ten. The disease began in a deep loamy soil and extended to hard clay, but was not so bad in the latter as in the former.

Mottier, Dover Bay, said there was no sign of rot in his vineyard. Cultivated several varieties. The Clinton mildewed on the leaf.

Spaulding, Cuyahoga Co., had rot among his Catawbas, but none on Concords and Delawares. The leaf of the Iona mildewed some. No disease on Crevelings or Hartford Prolifics.

Sec. Bateham spoke of the vineyards from Cleveland eastward along the Lake Shore. He was convinced that pruning and culture had no influence on the rot, but thought it due to atmospheric changes. There is more disease on sand than on clay soils. Proximity to water made little difference. He did not believe that the rot was owing to any weakness of the vine. Grape growers were too much disheartened; the best varieties were yet doing well. He thought the Catawba had been really a detriment to the grape interests of the Lake Shore, and that it might prove ultimately an advantage to the growers if they are obliged to drop it from cultivation.

THE EXCURSION.

After the brief evening discussions were ended, in company with a friend, we availed ourselves of the generous hospitality of John Dodge, Esq., of Harbor Creek, seven miles west of North East. The following morning we had time to look over some portions of his magnificent farm before the train which bore the excursionists for the Islands arrived at the station. We noted a patch of Wilson strawberries, two acres in extent, which this season—the first of bearing—yielded 200 bushels per acre, the fruit selling for four dollars per bushel. The land was particularly well adapted to strawberries, being so situated that previous to the building of a railroad embankment it had been yearly covered with water, and a deposit of leaves and sand left on it. The soil is gravelly loam. A field of corn that had been subsoiled to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches by an attachment to a common plow, was very fine, having cared well and withstood the drouth much better than other cornfields in the neighborhood that were only ordinarily plowed. It was very apparent in this case that subsoiling was a profitable operation. We also noticed a fine row of locust trees along the road-side, to which a picket fence was attached, the trees serving as posts. Two large bolts, or wood screws, were inserted in each tree, the rails of the fence hung on these in such manner that the action of the wind would not strain the fastenings.

The excursionists reached Put-in-Bay Island by the way of Cleveland and Sandusky, late at night. On the steamer the party tested a variety of still and sparkling wines. Of the latter those contributed for the occasion by Mr. C. D. Champlin, Sec'y of the Pleasant Valley N. Y. Wine Company, were the best met with anywhere on the occasion. The excursionists were well taken care of by Messrs. West & Elder, the gentlemanly proprietors of the popular Put-in-Bay House. The following morning several residents of the Island were on hand with conveyances, and the company was divided into parties for the trip. Our own drove first to the vineyard of Mr. Harmes. There the Hartford Prolifics were already well colored; the Delawares were beginning to turn, but the vines were badly defoliated and infested with thrips that rose in swarms when the leaves were disturbed. The Catawbas were rotting. The cultivation of this vineyard was excellent,—but in consequence of the rot, the thrips, and the falling of the leaves, the vineyard presented an unfavorable appearance, at least to the eyes of the New York vine growers. Mr. Harmes has the reputation of being one of the best wine makers on the Island, and the quality of the Delaware and Catawba juice which his wine cellar afforded the party was excellent. We next visited the vineyard of W. E. Sibley, which presented a more thrifty and healthy appearance. The soil contains more clay. Here were five acres of Delawares, looking very well, although infested with the thrips. These vineyards were trained to stakes. Some vines of the Ives and Concord were very vigorous and healthy. Both these varieties were considerably colored. Several other vineyards were visited, and all told about the same story. The Delawares are tender in foliage, the Catawbas rot, but the dark-skinned grapes yield well and are healthy. The summer has been an exceedingly dry one on the Islands, and they did not fear the rot. The Catawba is the only variety materially injured.

The increase of the land on these Islands in value has been extraordinary since the introduction of grape culture. We were informed that the price would average five hundred dollars per acre on Put-in-Bay Island, which contains seventeen hundred acres. Eight years ago Mr. Vroman purchased one hundred acres on the southwest side of the Island for thirty dollars per acre. Since vine culture began he has sold parcels until he now has forty acres, on which are eight of vineyard. He has been offered one thousand dollars per acre for the forty acres, which he refused. His last sale was that of a five-acre lot for five thousand dollars. For grape growing purposes merely it is better for one to locate on the shore,—for the soil and climate are equally favorable and land can be bought for one hundred dollars per acre. Notwithstanding the rot, thrips, and mildew, it is probable that a fair crop of grapes of good quality will be gathered on the Islands and Lake Shore. Vineyardists can no more reasonably expect exemption from disease and partial failure for their products than can the growers of other standard crops. The business is in good hands and is destined to increase and win abundant success.

Some of the excursionists extended their rambles to other parts of the grape growing district; we were satisfied with having seen a fair portion of it, and business demanded a direct return home.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Catalogues, Pamphlets, &c., Received.—Twelve Years' Experience in Black Raspberry Culture, by H. H. Doolittle, Oaks' Corners, N. Y. This contains, in a concise form, the author's directions, with illustrations, for the cultivation of the Doolittle Raspberry. Also notices of the Seneca Black Cap and the Golden Raspberry. Address (enclosing 20 cents,) H. H. Doolittle, Oaks' Corners, N. Y., or Doolittle & Wight, Waterloo.

Alton Horticultural Society.—Report of a meeting held at "Oakwild," the residence of S. B. Johnson. In many respects this Society is a model one.

Wholesale Price List for the fall of 1867 of Bronson, Graves & Selover, Washington-st. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

Lawn Making.—To make a good lawn the ground must be properly graded in such form as the owner may deem proper—a continuous slope or a succession of them. Under-drainage is important in many cases. Deep plowing, liberal manuring, and a complete pulverization of the soil, are pre-requisites to success. The seeding is usually done with a mixture of equal proportions of rye-grass, blue-grass and white clover, pressed into the soil with a light roller. The mowing should be frequent, and a top-dressing of fine manure annually or biennially, as may be necessary. Usually a dressing once in two years will be sufficient.

The Keuka Grape and Flower Picker, advertised in last week's Rural, is worthy the attention of vineyardists. One can pick rapidly and and not handle the fruit. In last week's advertisement read F. M. McDowell, (not McDonnell,) Wayne, Steuben county, N. Y.

The Tap-root of Apple Trees.—It is the opinion of some fruit growers that apple trees set out with the tap-root intact will live longer and produce more [illegible] than those having this root cut off. In setting a young orchard it would be well to test this.

Prolific Apple Tree.—In an orchard in Anderson county, Ky., is an apple tree about two feet in diameter three feet from the ground, and the top branches forty-three in diameter. In the fall of '65 it produced 82 bushels of merchantable apples.

Grape and Fruit Show at Naples.—There will be a grape and fruit show by the "Naples Agricultural Society" at that place on the 7th and 8th of Oct.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Eds. Rural:—Having a deep interest in the "Domestic Economy" of your paper, I send a few choice recipes, which I trust will give entire satisfaction to all:

Cottage Pudding.—1 cup of sugar; 1 do. of sweet milk; ½ do. melted butter; 1 egg; 2 small teaspoons cream tartar; 1 do. of soda; 1 pint lightly sifted flour. Butter a pudding dish and bake three-quarters of an hour. A few currants or raisins would be a nice addition to the pudding.

Foam Sauce for the above.—1 cup of sugar; ⅜ cup butter; 1 tablespoon of flour. Beat to a cream; place it over the fire, and stir in quickly 3 gills of boiling water.

Tapioca Pudding.—Take 1 quart of milk, and put into it 6 tablespoons tapioca; place it on the fire till it boils; then sweeten to taste, and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour; stir frequently that it may not burn; then pour it into a basin and slightly cool; stir into it a lump of fresh butter and 3 eggs well beaten. You may now pour it into a buttered pudding dish and bake an hour. Sauce. Sago pudding may be prepared in the same manner.

White Mountain Jelly Cake.—½ cup butter; 2 cups sugar; 3½ cups flour; 1 cup milk; 2 eggs; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 teaspoon soda. Stir all together without separating the eggs. Put the soda in the milk and stir the cream tartar in the flour. Bake the same as jelly cake, only instead of jelly between each layer put frosting. It is nice. Try it, ladies.

Frosting for the Cake.—Beat the white of 1 egg to a stiff froth; stir into it 7 teaspoons of pulverized white sugar. If desirable, it may be flavored with lemon or vanilla.

Cookies.—1 cup butter; 2 do. sugar; 1 do. milk; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 do. soda; flour to roll out. Roll thin and cut in small cakes.

Sponge Cake.—1 teacup sugar; 1 of flour; 3 eggs. Bake quickly.—L. T., *Greenville*, 1867.

For Children or Invalids.—The following is very much liked by children, and may be given to most persons in delicate health:

Boil a pint of milk, and, when boiling, add as much vermicelli as will make it about the thickness of well-made gruel. It may be served plain, or, if required, it may be seasoned with a bit of cinnamon, or a little orange-flower water and sugar. The flavor may be changed to suit. It may be colored with a few drops of pure carmine for a desert.

New Advertisements.

RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER—See Rural of Aug. 3d, 7th, 10th and 24th.

8,000 PEAR STOCKS—VERY FINE free from blight. 10,000 Honey Locust Hedge Plants. 2,000 Standard Apple Trees 5 to 8 feet. 921-3 W. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR Sirup for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 47 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pamphlets sent free of charge upon application. 921

80,000 POUNDS WIRE—Second Hand annealed telegraph, in good condition, for Grape Vines and Fencing, in about half mile lengths, weighs 320 lbs. ⅜ mile, for sale cheap, by 921-tf G. BLAKE, 45 Cliff St., New York.

ELM GROVE SMALL FRUIT and PLANT FARM.—Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, in variety; also Grape Vines, Currant Bushes and Asparagus Roots. Catalogues free to all applicants. 921-3t CHAS. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

THE DAVIDSON THORNLESS BLACK-Cap Raspberry, the Doolittle Black-Cap Raspberry, Wilson's Early Blackberry, Concord Grape Vines, and Wilson's Albany Strawberry Plants for sale. Send for Price List. JAS. O. RANSOM, Hammonton, N. J.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER TO THE Fall Trade—10,000 Iona, 10,000 Concord, 2,000 Israella; also Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid, several numbers of Rogers, &c., &c., of excellent quality, at reasonable rates. Send for Price List, free. PETER DE PEW & SON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y. 921-4t

14,000 PEACH TREES for Sale.—$75 per 1,000.
5,000 two-year-old CONCORD VINES, $80 per 1,000.
Two-year-old DELAWARE, $150 per 1,000.
All First Class.
P. BOWEN, East Aurora, N. Y.

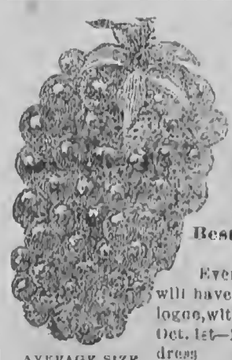
TREES AND SEEDLINGS FOR SALE. 500,000 Plum Seedlings, extra fine; 200,000 two-year old Apple Seedlings, fine; 100,000 Cherry Seedlings, extra; 10,000 Orange Quince; 10,000 Extra No. 1 Peach Trees; 20,000 Standard Cherry Trees, one and two years old; 20,000 Standard Apple Trees, 3 and 4 years; 10,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear, also a fine lot of Plum Trees and a large supply of all the new sorts of Grape Vines, and a fine stock of all the Small Fruits. 921-3t J. H. PLATMAN, Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y.

KITATINNY BLACKBERRY AT THE WEST.—Among the many testimonials received, the following in regard to this splendid berry, on the prairies, may suffice. A gentleman in Fulton Co., Ills., writes:—"The Kitatinny plants got of you in the spring of 1866, fruited this season most abundantly, one week earlier than my Lawton's, on the same ground and location, and the smallest branch withstood the winter without any injury whatever." Price for strong plants, $20 per 100; $150 per 1,000. F. K. PHOENIX, 921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ills.

HUTCHINSON'S PATENT Cider and Wine Mill

With Press, Grinds fine, fast and easy. Large and Small.
BEST CAST CIDER PRESS SCREWS,
Fine thread, very stout and powerful. Grinders and Presses separate. Best and Cheapest Feed Cutter. Gale's Copper Strip—all sizes and length of cut. Send for Illustrated Circular to Peekskill Plow Works, Peekskill, N. Y.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY—16th Year; 10 Green-Houses; 250 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, general assortment. 1,000,000 Apple, 1 to 4 yr; 1,000 superb yearlings, $50. 150,000 Pear, Standard and Dwarf. 1,000 splendid two feet Stand. Bartlett, &c., $50; 8 Crab and Dwf Apples, all sizes; 30,000 Cherry, largely Richmond or May, 100, $15 to $35; 30,000 Peach, Hale's Early, &c., 1,000, $15; 300,000 Grape, strong Concord layers 1,000, $35, Hartford, $150, Ives, $150, Rogers, Iona, Creveling and other best; 5,000,000 Osage Orange, 1st class, 100,000 Evergreens, Shrubs, Raspberry and Gooseberry; 30,000 Kittatinny Blackberry, warranted genuine and every way first class, 1,000, $150; 1,000,000 Apple stocks, strong, selected, yearling, 1,000, $2; 50,000 Pear stocks, strong, yearling, 1,000, $20. Also, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Rose, Dwf Apple stock; 10,000 Roses, all classes Marshal Niel, fine plant, $9 doz. Evergreens, immense stock; Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs. Please notice our cheap young stock for distant markets. Send 2 red stamps for Descriptive and Wholesale Lists. F. K. PHOENIX, 921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.



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HEADQUARTERS FOR ORIGINAL Kittatinny Blackberry Plants.

☞ Pronounced by the highest *disinterested* authorities in the country to be the Best Blackberry Known.

Every wide-awake Rural reader will have it, as prices are low. Catalogue, with this year's testimony, ready Oct. 1st—10 cts. Price list gratis. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address 917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—A VERY LARGE AND superior stock of Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Rogers' Hybrids, Concord, Creveling, Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, and other varieties, by the 100 or 1,000, at low figures. Send for Price List. ELLWANGER & BARRY, 919-3teo Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
We offer for the Fall Trade a general assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees, both Standard and Dwarf; also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, and every desirable variety of Small Fruits. Would call special attention to our stock of Roses, on their own roots, consisting of over 300 different sorts. Also, a fine lot of standard Roses. Wholesale Catalogues sent on application. GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS, FOR FALL OF 1867.
We offer a fine collection of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Iris, Gladiolus, Japan Lilies, and other Bulbs; also choice varieties of Chinese Peonies. Prices furnished on application. Small quantities forwarded by mail, prepaid at Catalogue Prices.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
919-3teo Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES! FOR THE FALL OF 1867.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees, to their extensive stock now offered for the Fall Trade. In the departments of

HARDY FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS AND PLANTS,

The collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.
Prompt and careful attention given to all
ORDERS, AND PACKING DONE
in the most skillful and thorough manner.
Full particulars will be found in the following Catalogues, which will be sent, prepaid, to applicants who enclose stamps:
No. 1 and 2—Ten Cents each; No. 3—Five Cents; No. 4—Three Cents.
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
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No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.
919-3teo ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Roche[illegible]

Ladies' Department.

LULLABY.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

Wink, wink! and peep, peep!
Yes, little baby, go right to sleep;
Mamma has tumbled you all in a heap,
Filled you full, and rolled you in wool
Like a sheep, to keep you from frosty sneap;
Now, little baby, go right to sleep.

I'll do the racket, and baby may rest;
I'll do the looking, and baby may sleep;
I'll do the fussing, kicking and tossing,
The twisting and fisting, the rolling and crossing,
For I am so strong I can do it the best,
And let little baby sleep.

Lay on the shelf, a bit, all you dumb alphabet;
I don't believe you understand half of it;
Take the twist out of your little old face!
Yes, you look knowing; but never mind showing
Your mother-wit yet; it will keep as you sleep,
And come out with a pleasanter grace.

Hush, hush! Whist, whist!
Now are relaxing the fist and the twist,
And baby has gone to sleep;
Happy and simple, in many a dimple
Dreamlets over his features sweep,
And smiles are lighting his baby sleep.

Babes are watching him, little and old,
Ruddy and plump in their years untold;
Airy and fairy-like, filling his dream.
From their shoulders white spring wings of light;
They float, unfluttering, full in his sight.
In his smile I see their gleam.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HAYING TIME.

Early morning — radiant with sunshine — glittering with dew-drops, fragrant with wafting odors, vocal with song. How inspiring out-of-door life, could we only for a brief time rest in it. But higher climbs the sun — the sweetest songs are hushed, the pearls that clustered on grass and flower have vanished, the varied sounds of labor from the meadow proclaim noontime is coming, and our tedious "tramp, tramp" must be resumed in woman's realm — the kitchen — where a *few* dishes must be washed, and a *little* cooking done — and as Bridget and myself are one and the same individual, we can work just as hard, and as fast as we please.

Well! dinner is over. Tired, hungry men are refreshed, and go out strengthened for the afternoon work. Steadily tolling beneath the hot sun, riding upon the mowing-machine—raking, pitching, are not all play; but what a great improvement upon the time when the "mowers' did do all day" with scythe, "cut the grass and hay," and by hand, raked the meadow? O, yes, to be sure; but, dear lord of the field, if you were only a woman, you say, and could shelter yourself indoors from the burning sun, with nothing to do but *housework*, it would be much easier.

Well, try it. Begin in the morning; skim the milk, get the cream in the churn, prepare breakfast, dress the children, wash the dishes, knead the bread, make the pies, lix the fire. If you churn by hand, make the *dasher* fly until you're out of breath, tuck baby under your arm, pick the peas, spend a half hour trying to get him to sleep, think of the pudding—run, see if its burning, tumble over the cat, tear your apron on a corner of the stove-hearth, burn your fingers, heat your face till it glows like a coal, make the beds, do the sweeping, get the meat and vegetables cooking, make the coffee, set the table, jog the cradle every other time you pass, singing, "hush, my dear," lest the little squirming lump within suddenly throws open a pair of eyelids to your serious discomfiture, prepare the salad, the sauce, the gravy, call the men to dinner, have all on the table in order, look the personification of patience, happiness and contentment, and, if you're satisfied, march to the field again, thanking your stars, that when you mow, you don't have to rake, or when raking, pitch and load both—neither toast yourself over a hot stove—but that, out in open field, beneath the blue sky, a stray breeze will occasionally fan you.

I said, "dinner is over." I will stop a moment! From the door I can count one, two three, four "Buckeyes" and a "Clipper;" over the hill hear a "Union." How the tall grass has fallen before them. Ah! the table must be cleared; I wish I had a dish-washer. Well, I ought not to complain. I have an old-fashioned one, and a washing-machine, and a clothes-wringer, and a scouring-machine, and a knitting-machine, all combined,—one that took the first premium of a grand gold medal at the World's Fair when Mother Eve first went to housekeeping. It is getting somewhat "the worse for wear," and I should really like very much to try some of the modern inventions. But, oh, countless conjunctions and interjections are in the way. So nothing remains but to bring a willing hand and heart to the rescue, and trudge on cheerfully as one can. Bell Clinton.

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1867.

A Mystery Explained.—Rev. Mr. —— of Lawrence, is a bachelor. Noticing, early in the season, that one of his members, a married lady, was not at meeting for several Sabbaths, he called to ask the reason. As her reply was somewhat evasive, he surmised that she "had nothing to wear," and said, "you are waiting for your spring bonnet, I suppose." Weeks passed, and still she did not make her appearance. He therefore thought he would call again. Approaching the house, he saw her her sitting at the window, and blandly remarked, "I haven't seen you at church yet; hasn't that bonnet come?" "Yes, sir," she archly replied. "Shall I show it to you?" "If you please," answered the wondering pastor. Holding up a wee bit of a baby, she said, blushing, "This is the spring bonnet I was waiting for; did I do right?"

FICKLE LOVERS—SENSIBLE WORDS.

In its "Notices to Correspondents," the New York Ledger gives the following very sensible and practical advice:

"From the number of communications which we receive from disappointed lovers of both sexes, it would seem as though the majority of those who "vow eternal fidelity," etc., prove recreant to the objects of their first affections and seek consolation in new attachments. There must be some general principle at work to cause such uniformity of results, and we think that the letters of our wailing correspondents betray the secret, to wit: that these disappointed ones *became lovers and plighted their troth at too early an age.* It is the sheerest folly for mere boys and girls to enter into such engagements; and by boys and girls we mean members of the human family under twenty-one years of age, whom the law designates infants and protects against themselves and others by holding all their engagements of every kind violable and subject to their ratification or repudiation after they had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years. The experience of ages has shown that twenty-one is the lowest point at which the line which separates the period of irresponsible boyhood and girlhood from that of responsible manhood and womanhood can be safely drawn. And this is especially so as to marriage engagements. The youth who is about leaving home for college or for any where, is totally unqualified to enter into an engagement of marriage. What man of business would think of then contracting with him for the building of a house, or for any undertaking involving skill and capital? And yet it would not be half so unwise for him then to contract *for* the house in which he intended to pass his future life as it would be to contract *with* the wife on whom his enjoyment of his home is mostly to depend. The *youth* who goes to college is usually a different being from the *man* who returns to the old homestead with his diploma in his pocket; and equally changed does he return who went forth in his boyhood to wrestle with the world for occupation and competence. And so, too, do girls change, in their progress to womanhood, in thoughts, capacity, tastes, notions, and everything else that enters into their mental and spiritual natures. The youth whom the girl of sixteen "adored," she laughs at at twenty-two; and the rosy wreath of juvenile betrothal is almost certain in maturer years to become a clanking chain of intolerable bondage to one or both of the foolish young creatures who so eagerly fastened it upon their lives. The only way, therefore, for the young to avoid these heart-breaking disappointments referred to is not to enter into marriage engagements until they are old enough to make a wise choice and to know their own minds and hearts—about the last knowledge attainable on earth.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

William IV. expired about midnight, if we remember right, at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other peers and high functionaries of the kingdom, were in attendance. As soon as the "scepter had departed" with the last breath of the king, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Castle and made his way, with all possible speed to Kensington Palace, the residence at the time of the Princess—already by the law of succession Queen—Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself and requested an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily attired herself, and met the venerable prelate in her ante room. He informed her of the death of William, and formally announced to her that she was, in law and right, successor to the deceased monarch. "The sovereignty of the most powful nation lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen." She was, *de jure*, queen of the only realm, in fact or history, "on which the sun never set." She was deeply agitated at "the formidable words, so fraught with blessing or calamity." The first words she was able to utter were these, "I ask your prayers in my behalf."

They kneeled together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young king of Israel in olden time, by asking from the Highest who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, "an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered nor counted for multitude."

The sequel of her reign has been worthy of such a beginning. Every throne in Europe has tottered since that day. Most of them have been for a time overturned. That of England was never so firmly seated in the loyalty and love of the people as at this hour. Queen Victoria enjoys personal influence, too,—the heartfelt homage paid her as a christian woman—incomparably wider and greater than that of any Monarch now reigning.

From a Cottage to a Throne.—The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th of November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Laternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterward. The captors, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginie, spared her, and, by a concurrence of romantic circumstances, the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her his wife. This Empress has since sought out and brought her three sisters to the Moroccan Court, to which they are now attached.

Against Polygamy.—At one of our public schools, the inspector asked the children if they could give any text of Scripture which forbade having two wives. One of the children sagely quoted in reply the text:—"No man can serve two masters."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

KIT AND I.

BY BELL CLINTON.

Long, long ago, we were walking
Down by Hope's silvery tide.
Long, long ago I was asking
When I might call her my bride.
Softly the answer was given;
Then—'neath the moon's mellow light—
Brightly the future was beaming—
Fondly I kissed her good-night.

Long time ago we were parted;
She treads the "Evergreen Shore."
Weary, I wait for the morning
When I shall meet her once more.
Life has its pleasures, and blessings
Oft in my pathway are cast;
But of its pictures the brightest
Are framed in the beautiful Past.

Chenango Co, N. Y., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A WESTERN WOMAN'S TRIBUTE.

BY MRS. A. T. TERRY.

Many a pleasant hour,
We've spent in days of yore
Over thy bright pages
Replete with useful lore.

With many a pleasing story,
With many a gem of thought,
And many a useful lesson
In every volume wrought.

Of the whole News-paper army
We love the Rural best,
And welcome it most warmly
To our home in the distant West.

Washington, Wis., 1867.

EVERY-DAY THINKING.

We believe there are philosophers who contend that, waking or sleeping, the mind of man is never entirely at rest. Such a proposition can be supported by a tolerable show of argument. Perhaps the healthy reader, whose digestion is excellent, and whose sleep is correspondingly sound, may be inclined to doubt this. So far as such an one knows, sleep is a suspension of the mental, as well as the physical functions. Whatever the workings of his or her mind may be, they never develop into dreaming that is remembered. But there is no proof that the mind really ceases its workings. Anæsthetic agents do not lull it to rest. Take ether, when about to have a tooth extracted, and you do not sense the pain of the operation, but you do some beautiful dreaming. Your physical system is under the influence of a soporific most powerful, but your mental machinery works as actively as ever.

It is not our purpose, however, to indulge in argument for or against the philosophy mentioned. Whether mankind think much during sleep, or not, is of little account any way. Certain it is that in our waking hours we think enough to compensate for any odd moments, if there be such, in which the mental machinery is idle.

This every-day thinking is something very curious, when we stop to consider it. An amusing pastime is entitled, "What is my thought like?" If we could so improve upon the social play as to introduce it in our daily round, and by it determine what the thinking of those we come in contact with is, verily it would be worth the achieving. Coming down to the Rural sanctum, a few moments since, the odd fancy suggested itself, that if we could read the thoughts of the people we were passing, it would be better than a chapter in Vanity Fair. What a strange conglomeration we should discover, to be sure! Looking through each other's eyes, and effecting an interchange of thinking, would open up an exposition scarcely behind the great Paris one in point of variety.

All thought is not labor. And very fortunate for us is it, that it is not. If it were, the wear and tear of the mental machinery would soon render it unfit for use. The mind has its regular play-spells; and sometimes even amid the routine of work it acts the truant, and goes off kite-flying like a careless school-boy. Reveries are to all of us what Saturday is to the children, and Sunday to the toilers. They are our mental rests,—better than sleep, because we are not wholly lost to ourselves,—and they do us good. All individuals interblend them more or less with their every-day thinking. Those of the really practical man may be of a different character from those indulged in by the sentimentalist, but they are none the less reveries. They are not genuine practicalities of thought.

Much of our every-day thinking is intangible, if, indeed, thought may be said to have tangibility at all. It is as though we grasped at something impalpable. It is not reverie, nor dreaming, but thought in embryo. Perhaps it may develop itself, by-and-by. It would, surely, if not hedged in by more definite and material matter. The most beautiful thought of the poet is at the first only a dim, fleeting fancy, caught on the wing; and then expanded into the full beauty of perfection.

The character of one's daily thinking is dependent mainly upon the surrounding circumstances. The mind is the subject of habit. Yet many minds are put under training. A straight jacket, now and then, will be beneficial to many that are never circumscribed to fixed limits. Every-day thinking has its sinning, quite as much as has every-day doing. Indeed we may assert that mental transgressions are largely in the majority over all others. There are "walking sepulchres," and not a few, who outwardly conform to all law, and the usages of good society, whose daily thought is a daily sin, we might almost say a daily crime. Their reveries, if breathed forth, would be blasting in their influence as the simoon itself. If we could but put to every man the question—What is your thought?—and receive a truthful reply, there would be such an unraveling of every-day thinking as would absolutely startle us all!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE TELEGRAPHER.

This Summer's day is bright and beautiful. The canopy above is clear — not a cloud visible above the horizon — and as far as the eye can reach it rests upon interminable space — reaching far into the calm blue depths of the sky. This, with the landscape beneath, rich with fragrance and beauty, reveals to the delighted eye Nature's unfolding wonders.

To one shut up in an *office* from early morning until "mother" sun has sunk to repose in the west, what a privilege to be free from labor and permitted to partake of the world's pastimes and pleasures — to stroll out in the cool shade of yonder grove and listen to the sweet songs of its feathered inhabitants, and have a good "romp;" or, what would be better, stroll over to "Busy-wild Farm," cultivate the acquaintance of Jennie and the "farm hands," assist to milk the cows, and feed the pigs, chickens and ducks, and then, after partaking of the delicious farmers' breakfast prepared by Jennie's hands, to have a walk with Rose and Frank, away over green pastures and meadows, and "lend a helping hand" to gather in the new-mown hay, and when the cool shades of evening came, to saddle "Doll," "Fan" and "Bill," and have a quiet ride. What a splendid relish for meals! and at night, instead of nervous wakefulness, wouldn't sleep come, refreshing to body and soul, and carry one away to happy dream-land?

But we are compelled to remain indoors and listen to the constant click, click of our instrument, day after day and week after week, except Sunday, and even then the "Telegraph Operator" will, in imagination, hear the click, and his hand will involuntarily move as if to answer a "call." Yet, with all the disadvantages attending the position of an operator, there are many privileges and pleasures that those in other walks of life cannot enjoy. Our workshop is vast, extending far, over and under land and sea, North, South, East and West; and although separated by wide distances from each other, we are in constant and immediate communication — conversing as accurately and readily as though in the hearing of each other's voices. Then, too, we are the constant recipients of varied messages of great loss, and the grief attending it; of the committal of some horrid crime, the escape of the culprit, and then his final arrest. Now, of the safe arrival of some long expected ship, containing all that is dear to a loud mother's heart; now, of trade and the condition of "stocks;" now, of the happy consummation of a long and stormy courtship; then, of the safe arrival of a little stranger in the world; and, finally, of the visitation of the angel of death to some loved ones, bearing them away to their long home.

Night at last relieves us from the toils of one day; for outsiders cannot understand the tension of nerves, the close attention, the ready comprehension demanded of the Telegraph Operator, or the weariness caused thereby. But we catch the wide world's thought and action as they speed past on the lightning's wings, and every click of our instrument is a pulse-beat of civilization, sweeping in its broad tide from Constantinople to the distant Pacific.

Thus, like others, we have our compensations as well as our toils, and can but work on hoping to win a better field. Will.

Conneaut, Ohio, August, 1867.

MUSIC AS A STIMULANT.

Alfieri, often before he wrote, prepared his mind by listening to music:—"Almost all my tragedies were sketched in my mind either in the act of hearing music or a few hours after"—a circumstance which has been recorded of many others. Lord Bacon had music played in the room adjoining his study; Milton listened to his organ for his solemn inspirations; and music was ever necessary to Warburton. The symphonies which awoke in the poet sublime emotions, might have composed the inventive mind of the great critic in the visions of his theoretical mysteries. A celebrated French preacher, Bourdaloue or Massillon, was once found playing on a violin to screw his mind up to the pitch preparatory to his sermon, which within a short interval he was to preach before the Court. Curran's favorite mode of meditation was with his violin in his hand; for hours together he would forget himself, running voluntaries over the strings, while his imagination, in collecting its tones, was opening all his faculties for the coming emergency at the bar.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Idleness is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity the idleness of the mind.—*Seume.*

The most happy man is he who knows how to bring into relation the end and beginning of his life.—*Gœthe.*

When a noble mind has prepared old age, it is not the decline that it recalls, but the first day of immortality.—*Madame de Stael.*

He that preaches gratitude pleads the cause both of God and man; for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious.—*Seneca.*

A truth which one has never heard causes the soul surprise at first, which touches it kindly; but when it is accustomed to it, it becomes very insensible there.—*Nicole.*

Run not into debt, either for wares sold, or money borrowed; be content to want things that are not of absolute necessity, rather than to run up the score.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ASPIRATION.

O, that my feet might seek that spot
Where while on earth the Saviour trod—
When to remove from us the blot
Of sin, He left heaven's fair abode.

O, could I through that garden go,
Where to prepare for Death He went,—
Where with a heart surcharged with woe
A night of agony He spent;

Or view the scenes of Galilee,
Or quench my thirst at Jacob's well,—
Where to Samaria's daughter He
Did of the living water tell;

O, then methinks a holier fire,
A purer love than fills it now,
This worldly heart would then inspire
A nobler life on earth to show.

It may not be, but better far,
Believing Christians yet may find,
The Saviour, by the means of prayer,
Is still as near, as true, as kind.

No need to visit holy land
To feel His precious presence near,
He leads His children by the hand,
In darkest hour the friend most dear.

Elkhorn, Wis. B. C. D.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SHADOWS GATHER 'MID SUNLIGHT.

Are we ever so perfectly happy that there does not a cloud of sorrow obscure the sunlight of existence? I think not; and yet there may be moments when the sky seems serene and cloudless—when our desires and plans appear to be furthered by an invisible hand—when friends are apparently as true as truth itself, and all things are so favorable to our wishes, and so much after our own notion, that we are ready to assert that this is a very good and happy world, and we are well satisfied with it and its inhabitants in general, ourselves not excepted. But even while we are reveling in the bright sunlight of almost perfect happiness, shadows are gathering "in the far off, uncertain dim," which will sooner or later find their way to our hearts, and take the place of the light which so lately illuminated our pathway with its golden glory.

There are various reasons for the shadows gathering. Knowing that one we hold dear by the ties of blood, or of friendship, has gone astray from the path of integrity and honor, for the time being will exclude very much of the sunlight from our hearts, and make us feel that life is hardly worth living for. But Time, the great consoler of all tribulations, will, in its own good season, disperse the heavy clouds, or arrange them in such a way that their silver lining will be visible, as well as the blackness with which it is enshrouded. If a loved one is called from us by death, it is very hard to see the rays of sunlight that are piercing through them in every direction, telling us that "all things work together for good to those who love God," and "He doeth all things well." When our mental and physical abilities are prostrated by illness, and our ambition tells us how much we might accomplish if we only had health and strength, we feel that the shadows are very dense, and are ready to exclaim, "Who could have thought such shadows lay concealed within thy beams, O, Sun?"

But however thick and heavy the clouds may be which occasionally overshadow our path of life, we ought not to repine, for sooner or later the sun will pierce through them, and, scattering them to the four winds of Heaven, leave the sky calm, serene and cloudless.

"Shadows gather 'mid the sunlight
Wander wheresoe'er we may,
Light and darkness intermingled
Ever o'er our pathway play.
Change seems written all around us,
All things earthly fade and die—
But no flower ever faideth
In that home beyond the sky.

May the star of hope e'er guide us
Through life's dark and stormy night,
Till we gain those heavenly portals
And behold unfading light.
Light proceedeth from God's glory,
Light which never groweth dim,
Light which Jesus died to give us,
Light alone is found in Him."

Linie Hall.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOUL PICTURES.

Engraven deep upon the tablet of the soul lies some hidden picture, some loved one whose voice no longer thrills us, who has passed on to the unknown shore. Easel and pencil fail to bring out life such as is hidden deep in the recesses of fond, loving hearts. Time cannot erase these pictures; every expression lives, and they often flash across us. Sometimes we read them in the countenances of others, when the soul illumined gives life and animation to the face. It is then that the loved one stands before us, clothed in the flesh. Blessed pictures! You tell us that love is immortal and undying. You point us to the better land. You tell us of re-unions when our earthly work is done. You loosen our hold on earth and give us aspirations after things not perishable.

Log Harbor, August, 1867. Mattie.

They are rare Christians, indeed, who hold their goodness and grow in goodness where wickedness sits on the throne. To be wheat among tares, corn among chaff, pearls among cockles, and roses among thorns, is truly excellent.—*Spurgeon.*

Though true repentance be never too late, yet late repentance is seldom true.

THE WIFE'S RESOLUTION.

[Concluded from page 300, this number.]

MATTIE had felt some regrets for her unkind treatment of her husband, since his departure; and when the hour for dinner arrived and he did not come in as usual, she began to look out towards the gate with an anxious face. Little Pet came in from school, and her first inquiry was for papa; he was always there when she came in at noon, but now she missed him and her accustomed frolic. She ate but little dinner and after waiting for him till nearly schooltime, she went back feeling very sober, for her, being naturally a gay, happy child, with seldom a cloud over her bright young face. If Pet ate but little dinner, her mamma ate still less, and every moment now only increased her anxiety.

"What if I have driven him away from his home? Oh, why was I so willful?" were questions which she often asked herself. Her suspense was just becoming an agony when she saw him coming up the walk leaning on the arm of a neighbor, and looking more like a dead man than a live one, he looked so very white. Her heart seemed for an instant to cease its pulsations. She, however, met them at the door, and to her injuiry of what was the matter, he replied:—"O! MATTIE, I am sick; my head aches almost to bursting; I believe I shall go distracted." She led the way to their sleeping apartment, and as soon as he had lain down she requested the neighbor to go for the physician and then went about bathing his head, and trying to soothe the sufferer. The physician came in very soon; he pronounced his disease a nervous fever brought on by overwork and some mental trouble. O, how MATTIE'S heart misgave her at this announcement, and much more when before morning he became delirious. For two long weary weeks he knew not who bathed his head so constantly, who arranged his pillows, or who watched by his bedside night and day.

How often MATTIE'S heart ached when, in his delirium, he would wish for the happy days to return that they had enjoyed so much in the long ago; then he would seem to go back to those very days, as if some fairy had lent him wings that he might visit the past. In his happiness he would ask her to sing. MATTIE would grant his request and he would remain quiet, seeming to appreciate the sweet warbling melody of her voice as in former days. At other times he would ask her to arrange her dress and go with him upon some visit; and as she had so often refused when he had made the request in health, so now he would imagine she had refused him again,—then in his weakness he would turn his face to the wall, and lay and sob like a child. At other times he would be talking with his sister of their childhood, then of their marriage,—always dwelling on the first year of their wedded life with great pleasure, but upon the later years as being full of disappointments and heart-yearnings.

MATTIE shed many and bitter tears over her past life, and firmly resolved to live more for the happiness of her husband and family in the future,—and for her to resolve was to begin to perform.

The fever had reached its crisis, and CHARLES slept calmly. Ah! with what anxiety she watches every pulsation. "Will he live? O, will he live?" MATTIE asks herself these questions almost continually. How earnestly she puts forth a petition to the Great All-wise Father to give back her husband to her, if it can be consistent with His will. The Doctor sits by the bed, while MATTIE moves silently about the room: *she* cannot sit still while this terrible suspense continues. Now she moves toward the bed; CHARLEY slowly opens his eyes, and O, they beam once more with the light of reason! But there is a look of surprise upon his pale face, as he gazes upon his own MATTIE. The Doctor forbids his speaking; but he feebly puts out his thin, emaciated hand to his wife. He recognizes his darling of former days, with the soft brown curls shading her now pale cheek. She has on a tasty morning robe, with a dainty collar about her neck, and the snowiest of muslin skirts peeps out from the heavy folds of her dress. Yes! this is his own MATTIE, and as she stooped down and imprinted a kiss upon his lips, he felt there were better days in store for them. There was but little need for a physician after this. CHARLEY recovered very rapidly.

Two weeks more passed away. One evening when they were all gathered in the sitting-room, MATTIE said:—"CHARLEY, I shall be ready to go with you to see Sister LUCILLE next week."

He looked somewhat surprised and said, a little sportively, "I thought you did not wish to go."

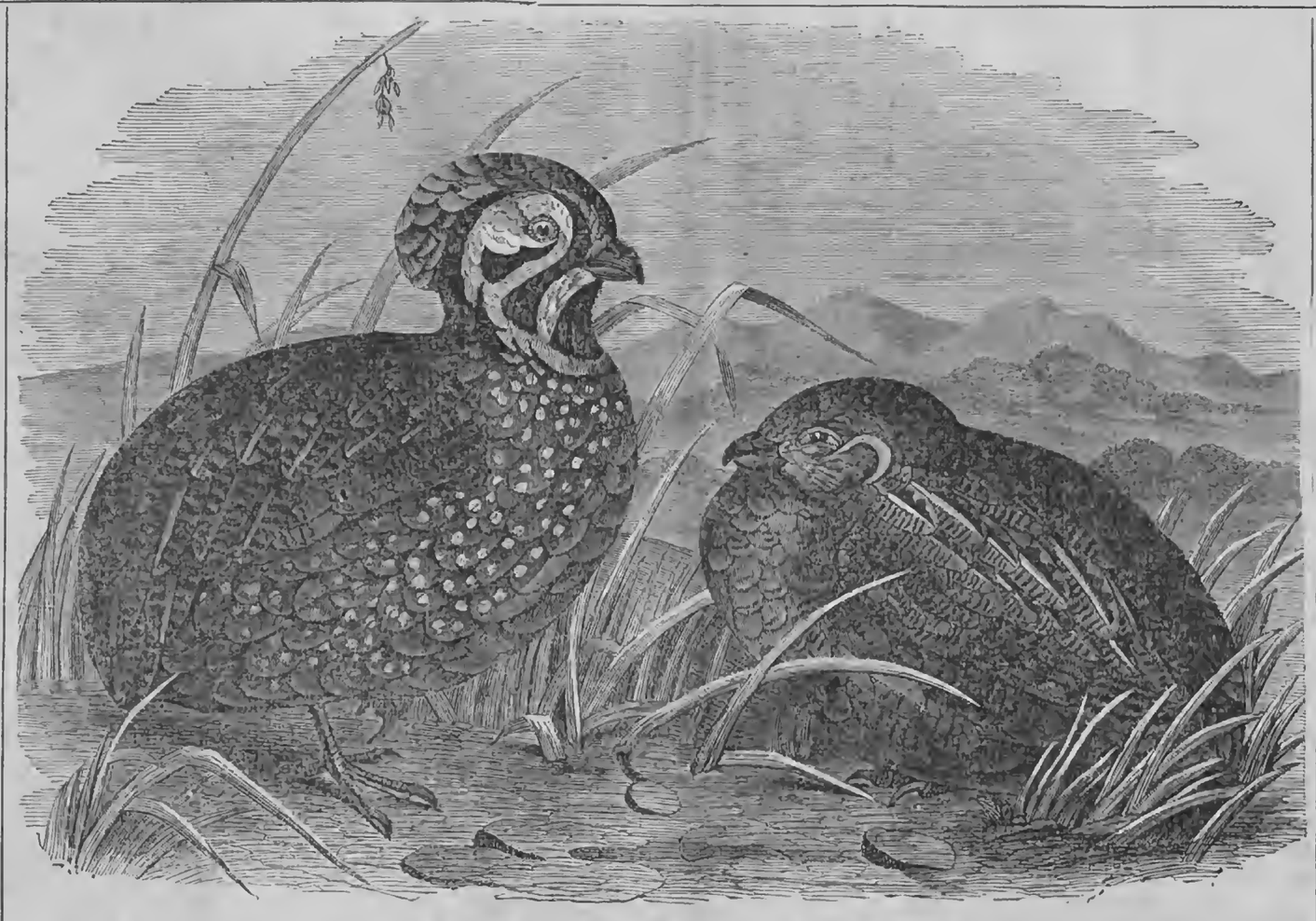
"Well, I have changed my mind since then, and I am willing to go."

"And I have almost come to the conclusion that I am happy enough at home; but if you will be ready I think we will start Monday morning."

They met with a cordial welcome, and although MATTIE felt a little diffident at first, she soon adapted herself to the ways of society, and seemed to enjoy it as intensely as did her husband. When they returned home, MATTIE was often tempted for awhile to go back to her old habits; but the sight of her husband, who seemed so happy, kept her firm in her new resolve. And I believe her mirror flattered her along, for it told her how much younger and better she looked than she had for the past five years. Not long ago she was listening to the children's conversation when they were not aware of her presence, and she heard little Pet remark:—"How much prettier mamma looks in her new morning dress than she did in that old brown one she used always to wear before papa was sick; and how pretty her hair looks now that she wears it in its natural curls; and papa looks so happy too, and it's not lonesome as it used to be, for we have so much more company. Oh! how happy we are."

Would that all mothers might learn from this simple lesson to keep their persons tidy, and their homes in order, thus rendering them pleasant and happy.

Michigan, 1867.



MASSENA PARTRIDGE.—(Cyrtonyx Massena.)

AMONG the game birds of the United States, mentioned by D. G. ELLIOT in a paper supplied to the Agricultural Department, Washington, is the Massena Partridge, as shown in the preceding illustration. This bird, a native of Texas and Mexico, is usually found in covies remote from the cultivated sections of the country. Though thus retiring, the herds are gentle, betraying little fear of the presence of man, presenting, in this respect, a strong contrast to the suspiciousness characteristic of their more northern relatives. The head and crest of the male birds are rendered striking by a singular arrangement of opposing colors bearing a marked resemblance to the painted face of a clown in pantomime. The female is distinguished by a more sedate plumage of reddish brown hue, barred or streaked with yellow, but destitute of the conspicuous markings of the male. These birds are valued for their flesh, and readily secured, in consequence of their comparative tameness.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALDERNEY CREAM AND CONSUMPTIVES.

HAS somebody Alderney stock for sale? We fancy so. Hear him expatiate on the healing virtues of cream from Alderney cows. In order to gain an audience, he takes his place in the Country Gentleman—a very respectable medium for advertising. "Have you heard," he inquires, "that cream from Alderney milk was [is] excellent for consumptives? I am told that one of the most celebrated physicians in Edinburg, whose skill in the treatment of consumption is very great, recommends its use as fully equal to cod-liver oil, and much more palatable. If this is a fact, it is worth knowing, and should greatly increase the value of this breed of cattle." Ah! indeed! But what is the fact "worth knowing?" There are two that seem to have been discovered and recommended by "the celebrated physician of Edingburg" to the notice of the world; first, that Alderney cream is fully equal to cod-liver oil for consumptives; and secondly, that it is "more palatable"—a notable discovery, worthy of the "distinguished physician," for which we thank him, making our politest bow, and of which we intend to avail ourselves to-night in connection with our tea and raspberries.

But is it quite as well known as it ought to be that a milk-and-cream diet is most favorable to consumptives? We would not be so nice as to limit this remedial luxury to the few who have an Alderney cow. Any good cow's milk will answer the purpose—though we will not vouch for milk-men's milk, which is manufactured from a chalk quarry with the aid of a hydrant. Doubtless there is a difference between the richness of both cream and milk from different cows; but not enough to make it essential in the question of dietetics. The Alderneys are good; and so are many of our native cows. The prescription of milk and cream for consumptives is not a new thing,—not first known, at least in this country, in connection with Alderney cows. Dr. TIMOTHY CHILDS, pretty well known for many years, as head of the Pittsfield Medical Institution, long ago, before he had ever seen an Alderney, we must believe, substituted cream for cod-liver oil for consumptives. Only last year, a well-known practitioner sent an emaciated invalid up into this region among the valleys formed by the spurs of the Green Mountains, with the express direction to make a free use of milk diet, which he accordingly did, much to his benefit, albeit there are no Alderneys hereabouts. Another from a neighboring city went to New York, that he might receive the best medical advice, which consisted in ordering him to make breakfast and supper on bread and milk alone; and this he followed to the letter, remaining in the city some months to eat bread and what, by courtesy, is called milk. The best evidence of the excellence of milk diet is the fact that the man survived, when he received so little milk and so much of water and other ingredients. The two essential qualities of wholesome milk are purity and cleanliness,—the latter seldom so carefully attended to by milkers as it ought to be. With these qualities milk and cream from any cows will be found equal to cod-liver oil for consumptives, and better than all the nostrums for dyspepsia and nervous prostration.

But to secure this good effect, they must be daily though not sole articles of diet. The consumptive needs variety as well as others in his food. But let him quench thirst with cool milk; eat it with bread, apple pie, berries and, above all, with baked sweet apples the year round if possible. Let him eat cream and sugar, and not some vile compound called gravy, on his puddings. With some, molasses cookies and milk are a favorite dish. Let all his salt fish, if he eats any, be freshened in milk. With a little forethought and ingenuity a great variety of palatable dishes—aye, "more palatable" than cod-liver oil—can be made, in which milk or cream may be a large ingredient. The more cream, of course, the more concentrated and powerful, as a remedial agent, this diet will be.

And now, O country friend, let me tempt your palate by giving a recipe for one dish of this kind. If you have not heard of it before, you will thank me forever and bless your stars that you live in the country where pure milk and good fruit can be easily obtained. I have not seen it in the RURAL, though it is not new. Take good, fair, pound sweet apples—they are the best—one for each of you, mind,—that is enough for tea; pare and core them whole; steam them thoroughly; put them on the table and sprinkle them to your taste with white sugar and milk or cream; then eat them, but not without thanks to the Giver of all good things.

E. M. R.

THE USE OF STIMULANTS.

IT is quite true that after a man has gone through a day of severe and harassing labor—whether in the city, or in seeing patients, or getting up briefs and cases, or in any other way—he feels very much refreshed and restored by the bottle of champagne which he has been recommended to take with his dinner. But the restoration is only for the moment. No process of real enduring reparation takes place. One effect of the temporary exhilaration is a readiness to renew the labor from which he only desisted an hour and a half before. The stimulant supports him for two hours' more work, and the result is that the last state of that man is worse than the first.

There is another way of recruiting the flagging system to which doctors are also very fond of resorting. If you feel wearied at any time, or faint, they say in a sympathetic manner, "Take a little brandy and water." This is more fatal than the other. As the tectotalers say, it makes men a prey to the insidiousness of the demon of alcohol. The interval between the periods of faintness grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The dimensions of the refreshment increase with a proportionate rapidity, and a man becomes a steady, if an unostentatious, tippler before he knows that he has left the domain of the most rigid temperance. Common language misleads him. A man is not called a drinker unless he drinks till he is drunk. Now, the barrister, or merchant, or doctor—for the doctor is no wiser than his own prescription—who thus recruits himself several times a day, never does drink until he is tipsy. He takes a sufficient quantity to make him so, but he takes it with discretion and judgment. He can do an immense amount of work without ever feeling anything like severe exhaustion, and he is naturally confident, therefore, that all is well with him. It is not necessary to trace the gradual source of things after the manner of a tract or an itinerant advocate of total abstinence. Whatever advantages the system of brandy-and-water, taken in small but frequently-repeated doses, may have in helping a weakish man through some period of emergency or pressure, it is conformable both to analogy and experience to believe that in the long run it must be ruinous. No doctors differ as to the ultimate consequences of such a habit if it becomes chronic and settled. Their theory is that it never does become chronic—a theory which reposes on a very thin delusion indeed. It is not the business of a layman to teach the skillful leach the physical deterioration which must ensue from repeated stimulants, however small each one of them may be. A man need not be a very subtle physiologist to discover this. The most important of all these is that it helps an overworked man to overwork himself still more. It facilitates the growth of the very vice whose results it was supposed to mitigate. Instead of soothing a harassed mind, it only increases a man's capacity of bearings to be harassed. Whether this is a kindness to him is not much of a question.

EYESIGHT.

MILTON'S blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time in consequence of getting up several hours before day, and studying by artificial light. Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight in reading small print and doing fine sewing.

In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is better to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first awaking the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger; it is the speediest dilutent in the world. Then wash eyes and face in warm water.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

INTEMPERANCE.—If all the wealth now sunk in the bottomless pit of intemperance were appropriated to the purchase of libraries, philosophical apparatus, or cabinets of natural history; if all the time, that element of priceless value, which is now worse than lost in the various haunts of dissipation, were devoted to the reading of well-selected books, to lyceum exercises, to music or other social and refining arts, it would give to society a new moral and political sensorium. How can any man witness without pain this great deformity, where there should be beauty and divine grandeur!—*Horace Mann.*

RIDICULE A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weaknesses of his friends will in time find mankind united against him. The man who sees another ridiculed before him, though he may for the present, concur in the general laugh, yet in a cool hour will consider the same trick might be played against himself; but when there is no sense of this danger, the natural pride of human nature rises against him, who, by general censures, lays claim to general superiority.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Reading for the Young.

"WAKE UP, SOLOMON!"

"WAKE up, Solomon. It's time to get up," shouted young Harry to his sluggish brother one fine July morning, as he jumped gaily out of bed, and began dressing himself.

"What time is it?" yawned Solomon.

"Nearly six," replied his brother; and mind, Sol, we start at seven."

It's too early to get up yet," said Solomon. "I'll snooze till a quarter to seven." So the lazy fellow turned round, and was soon fast asleep again. When he awoke his room looked very full of sunshine. The house was very quiet, too, and rubbing his eyes he muttered:

"I wonder if it is seven o'clock yet?"

Crawling out of bed, he dressed himself and went down stairs. There was nobody in the parlor, nobody in the sitting room, nobody in the dining room.

"What can be the matter?" thought Solomon, as he rang the bell for the maid to bring him his breakfast.

"Where are they all?" he asked, as soon as she appeared.

"Gone to the city," replied the maid. "They started two hours ago."

"Why, what time is it?"

"Nine o'clock."

"Nine o'clock! But why didn't they call me?"

"You were called at six o'clock, and wouldn't get up. Your father wouldn't have you called again. He said he would teach you a lesson."

"It's too bad!" cried Solomon, dropping his head upon the table and bursting into tears.

It was too bad that the lazy boy did not learn the lesson of that morning so as to turn over a new leaf in the book of life. I am sorry to say he did not. He loved sleep. He hated work. He was the slave of lazy habits, and is so to this day.

What sort of a man will Solomon Slowcoach be? Well, if he don't die of idleness before he becomes a man, he will be a shiftless, good-for-nothing fellow. He won't have any knowledge, because he is too lazy to study; nor any money, because he is too lazy to work; nor any good character, because he is too lazy to conquer himself.

Wake up, Solomon! Wake up, my dear boy! Shake off the chains that are upon you! Be manly, be wide awake, be something! If you don't wake up you will soon be a lost boy. Wake up, Solomon, wake up! If you don't you will make shipwreck of your life.

HIGH ATTAINMENTS.—If there be any attainment which has seemed to you up till now to be impossible, long after it. If it be any hight of virtue, if it be any excellence of loveliness, or any eminence of grace, let your soul be enlarged.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

AN Enigma I give for the wise one's delight,
To determine which, you need use only sight;
After this broad hint we'll proceed to review
My letters, that are in number eighteen and two.
13, 1, 8 is a bird very curious to behold,
And when this is said, enough has been told.
11, 10, 9, 18, upward mounts into azure space on high,
'Till his fast receding form becomes lost to the eye.
20, 16, 3, 18 is as black as your hat,
But is none the worse bird on account of all that.
4, 10, 6, 16, 7, 19, 6 are industrious as mice,
As they scratch for a living, and on table are nice.
6, 12, 2, 14, 15, 2, 14, 11 is in northern regions found,
And where no snow is they seldom abound.
14, 17, 5, 12 is often very familiar with man,
And a very small bird, so guess it if you can.
Now, to learn my whole you will be in doubt,
But don't rack your brain to find it out;
For if at guessing you're a little bit green,
Just look right ahead, and there 'twill be seen.

Schoolcraft, Mich. M. H. COOPER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 6, 9, 24, 4 is one of the digits.
My 5, 20, 10, 19, 11, 12 a man's name.
My 3, 14, 1, 8, 4, 24, 16 is what we sometimes wear in winter.
My 9, 19, 18, 24 is a kind of metal.
My 22, 13, 2, 20, 11 is the name of a State.
My 5, 19, 22 is one of our limbs.
My 17 23, 16, 15 is not slow.
My 21, 5, 8, 16 is a kind of grain.
My whole is an old saying.

Brighton, N. Y. BELLA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

AN old man married a young woman, their united ages amounting to C. The old man's age multiplied by 4 and divided by 9 will give the woman's age. Required the age of each in years and weeks.

Batavia, N. Y. J. G. JOHNSON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

AKEAW, ym ryel, 'ist romingn uroh;
Het ribsd rea nigings ni eht rvoeg,
Nad 'sidtm het gons ofmr rweob ot rbwoe,
Liwl ama grotef sih karem's eolv?

Greenfield. S. S. WESCOTT.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 919.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A stitch in time saves nine.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Agnes of Sorrento.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—1 furlong, 2 feet, 6 inches.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

A SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION, from the town of Ontario, Wayne county, met with a disastrous termination on the 3d inst. A party went out in a small sail boat, and when about 50 rods from the beach it swamped, throwing the whole number into the lake; nine were drowned. Their names were Misses Adela Crandall, Patience Diver, Sarah Pye, Hattie Turner, and Masters Henry Albern, Frank Smith, Frank Pullam, Patrick Dakin and Devoe. The calamity has cast a gloom over the community in which it happened.

A man and his wife, plying their trade of pickpockets in Rochester last week, were spotted by the police and arrested. Several sums of stolen money were found upon them, and also a gold chain. They were held for trial.

The Constitutional Convention is slowly progressing with its important work. The editor of the American Journal of Mining, severely satirizes the honorable body by calling it "a collection of fossils recently gathered by the Legislature at considerable expense, and likely to be on exhibition for a long while to come."

Hon. James McDougal, United States Senator from California, died in Albany on the 3d inst.

The Republican Nominating State Convention is to be held in Syracuse on the 25th inst., and the Democratic Convention at Albany on the 3d of October.

A large seizure of tobacco and cigars was made in New York by an inspector. There were 40,000 of the cigars and ten barrels of tobacco in carts. The warehouse was seized, also, from which these goods were taken.

James Arnold, the defaulting Teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, has been bailed in the sum of $10,000.

The motion made to restrain the Merchant's Union Express Company from collecting further calls on the Stockholders of the Company, has been denied by Judge Nelson.

From Washington.

GEN. HANCOCK is of the opinion that were the troops to be withdrawn from the West not a white man would remain in Colorado, and the Pacific route would be closed. He estimates the hostile Indians on the Arkansas and Platte at 2,000.

On the 3d inst., the President issued a Proclamation in reference to obstructing the execution of the laws in the Southern States by the Courts. He wants all persons exercising military authority there to confine themselves to their legitimate duties, leaving the U. S. Courts to the free exercise of their legitimate functions.

A report was in circulation in Washington on the 3d, to the effect that a clerk in the Comptroller's Department was a defaulter to a considerable amount.

Gen. Grant has asked to be excused from attending Cabinet meetings except when military matters are to be discussed.

Capt. H. H. Hall of the United States Marine Corps, is dead.

The total public debt of the United States on the first of September was $2,652,792,189.64. Cash in the Treasury, $148,336,094.59.

The President has appointed Hon. T. N. Stillwell of Indiana, Minister Resident at Veneznela, and L. W. Scott of Tennessee, Consul at Matamoras, Mexico.

President Johnson has issued another Proclamation of Amnesty, which greatly multiplies the number pardoned. Only the rebel President and Vice-President, the Heads of Departments of the rebel Government, those who were agents thereof in foreign countries, those in the military service above the rank of Brigadier-General, and in the naval service above that of Captain, Governors of rebellious States, persons who mistreated Federal prisoners of war, such as are now in custody, and those who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President, are excepted from the benefits conferred by the Proclamation.

From the West.

THE planing mill of Lomax, Palmer & Co. of Golden City, Colorado, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss $20,000.

Captains Weston and Hedges were killed by Indians near Stillwater, Montana.

Forty Societies were represented at the Sangerfest at Indianapolis. Eleven hundred singers and musicians were present. The next festival will be held at Chicago.

The Indians led Col. Tetterman and a party of eighty-three men into ambush near Fort Phil. Kearney, not many days since, and massacred the entire number.

Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps in Montana.

The fourth annual Spiritualistic Convention at Cleveland was largely attended. From three to four thousand delegates were there, representing all the States but California.

A Fenian Congress assembled in Cleveland on the 3d inst. About 1,000 persons were present.

Charles E. Horton, formerly of Rochester, died in Chicago on the 2d instant.

Eighteen of the principal stores, and the Clinton House, at Grand Rapids, Wis., were burned on the night of the 4th inst.

On the morning of the 3d inst. a large fire destroyed about $125,000 worth of property at Davenport, Iowa.

On the 4th inst., $80,000 in gold were received at St. Louis, from Montana, the largest consignment ever received in one day.

The Pacific Railroad is completed 460 miles west of Omaha.

The steamer Great Republic, from San Francisco for China and Japan last week, took out 600 tons of freight, one million dollars in gold and 680 passengers.

At a recent State Election in California, Mr. Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a strong majority. The same party is supposed to have carried the Congressional delegation, as also a majority of the Legislature.

From the South.

THE interest due the State of Tennessee by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has been paid, and the road released by the State authorities.

An overseer named Bradley, at Marion, Arkansas, ordered a negro to do some work which he refused to do. Bradley attempted to whip him; others interfered, when Bradley fired a pistol, killing a negress. The blacks became enraged, and Bradley fled, not knowing he had killed the woman. Afterwards he had two of the negresses arrested. During the trial a party set upon Bradley, when he fired upon them, killing two of the number. He then fled and did not return.

Tom King, the pugilist, and Lieut. McCormick of the iron-clad Mahaska, are among the victims of yellow fever at New Orleans.

At Galveston the fever is very severe. Of the twenty-six custom house officials but three were able for duty. The custom house has been removed in consequence of the mortality there.

The last army surgeon died of yellow fever on the 2d inst Officers need not report for duty till the 15th of October, owing to the fever prevalent there.

John Cady, a soldier in the 11th U. S. infantry, cut his throat in Richmond last week.

Iturbide, the adopted son of Maximilian, is in the vicinity of Augustine. He is a robust boy of four years, and not likely to disturb the Mexicans at present.

An "Equal Rights' Convention," black and white, was held in Wilmington, Del., on the 4th. It was called a success. Ex-Senator Cresswell and W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, were speakers.

A Republican Convention was held at Raleigh, N. C., September 4th. Sixty counties were represented.

John Cochrane and John Curran, saloon keepers, Nashville, had a fight, the former being mortally stabbed by the latter.

The Radical candidate for Mayor of Wilmington, Del., has been elected by 270 majority. About the same as last year.

There were 28 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 4th inst. Very heavy rain deluged the streets on that day.

Gen. Pope has not suppressed the Albany (Ala.) News as reported.

The appointees of the New Orleans Common Council have been restrained from acting by a writ of *quo warranto*.

Gen. Sickles has appointed Beverly Nash, a negro, Police Magistrate of Columbia.

A mixed Commission was held at Montgomery (Ala.) on the 4th inst. Eighty-seven delegates—twenty colored—were present.

Gen. Sheridan relinquished command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, on the 5th instant, and started the same night for St. Louis.

Antietam Cemetery is to be dedicated on the 17th inst. The Generals who participated in the memorable contest are to be present, and President Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Seward, Governor Fenton, and other officials, are among the invited ones.

Governor Helm, the newly elected Governor of Kentucky, died on the 8th inst. By a law of the State the Chief Justice must order another election to fill the office.

From New England.

A PASSENGER train on the Nangatuck (Conn.) Railroad broke through the bridge across Branch River, about two miles from Thomaston, on the evening of the 6th inst. Sixteen persons in one car were swept into the river and over a dam. Ten were drowned. The car floated three miles and was then rescued.

The dam of a reservoir six miles from Hartford, which supplies that city with water, was washed away on the morning of the 6th. Much damage was done to private property, and the city loss will be $100,000. The reservoir was 32 acres in extent. Another, partially completed, numbering 70 acres, was also drained.

A frightful accident took place at Burlington, Vt., on the 6th, during the races at the Chittenden Co. Fair Grounds in that city. The seats for spectators, arranged in the form of an ampitheater, and crowded by over 3,000 people, fell with a fearful crash. Over fifty persons were injured, some of them fatally. The structure was over thirty feet high.

Latest European News.

AT the great International Race at Baden on the 3d inst., there was an immense assemblage of people—nearly every nationality being represented. The principal race was won by the famous French horse Trocadero, owned by the Marquis de la Grange.

The English prisoners in Abyssinia have been liberated.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific has been ordered home.

A Republican Congress is to be held in Geneva the present month. Its object is to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Alabama claim case does not make much headway. The English propose to let the matter rest till American claims become less imperious.

A large but orderly Reform Meeting has been held in Dublin. Much sympathy for the Fenians was expressed.

A Vienna journal states that the United States Government is negotiating with that of Denmark for the purchase of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John. The price named is eight million dollars in gold.

The elections in Hungary were generally favorable to the friends of Kossuth.

The second meeting of the North German Parliament is to take place on the 10th of October.

An armistice between the Cretans and Turks has been agreed upon. Reforms are promised.

Roditti & Co., and Golipolito & Co. of Manchester, after purchasing goods to the amount of $400,000, disappeared suddenly from the place.

The English harvest was progressing satisfactorily at last accounts.

The cholera was epidemic at Rotterdam and the villages in the vicinity.

The insurrectionists in Spain were severely whipped by the Government troops near Eastangla. The rebels have also been put to flight in Catalonia and Aragon.

Correspondence of the London Times says that there are apparent symptoms of an insurrection of great magnitude in Spain. The correspondent of a Paris paper says that insurgent bands have appeared at numerous places. The Spanish Government is very familiar with insurrections.

Conferences at Berlin between the Prussian Government and Hanoverian notables, have resulted in the appointment of Baron Von Vlrek, a Prussian statesman of eminence, to preside over the Government of Hanover.

The new North German Parliament is to be largely Liberal. Returns from the recent elections in Prussia, and the other States of the Confederation, show that Liberal candidates have been generally successful.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Indians are well armed with guns and supplied with ammunition. About six thousand warriors, composed of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, are now concentrated north of Fort Phil. Kearney, and demand as a condition of peace that the soldiers be withdrawn from the country, posts abandoned and roads to Virginia City given up, as the country belongs to Crow Indians, with whom we are at peace. This demand, if complied with, it is thought may suspend, but will not settle the difficulty. Probably the next demand will be to suspend work upon the Pacific Railroad, which is being built through the same country without the consent of the Indians.

MEXICO.—Late reports from Mexico say the massacre of the Imperialists at Queretaro is denied. Gen. Ortega is in close confinement at Monterey. The army is soon to be reduced to 18,000 men. The French and British Ministers with their suites have left Mexico. Santa Anna still remains a prisoner.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE recent State Election in Vermont shows a large Republican majority,—some twenty thousand. The vote of both parties is reported as quite light.

FRED A. HOWE, Meadville, Pa., decoyed to Rochester by a telegram, where he was arrested, has obtained a verdict against the Western Union Company of $200 damages.

THE five-mile regatta at Springfield, Mass., recently, six-oared boats—J. F. Topley and Wm. H. Baker—was won by the former in 33 minutes and 27½ seconds.

OVER eight hundred applications for admission for scholarship in the Illinois Industrial College, have been already received. The institution is in a flourishing condition.

THE French Government is going to do a Life Insurance business. A Commission, instituted by the *Legislatif*, is to pay a certain sum, not to exceed $3,600, to the heirs of each assured person.

GERRIT SMITH lately addressed a large concourse of citizens at Portland, Me., in favor of the Portland, Ogdensburgh and Oswego Railroad, and advocating the construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

A SHOCKING accident occurred in a steam saw mill at Douglas, Mich., on the 17th ult. Mr. Kermeen, one of the employees, was thrown upon a circular saw, while working a lever, and immediately severed in two. He was an industrious man and much respected.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, September 10, 1867.

GOLD continues firm and rather advanced last week. The average price of gold so far, this year, is only 2½ ₱ cent. below the average price for the same period in 1866. The situation of affairs at Washington probably has some effect to keep the price up, but stocks have scarcely been affected at all by rumors from the Capitol. The shipments of gold are heavy. The price in New York, yesterday was 143½.

The Eastern money market is still easy. Money lenders, however, are not as willing to discount paper of long date as they were some time since. Paper having more than three months to run is not in favor, and notes of 30 and 60 days are much preferred. The currency movement to the West is large.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, has given an opinion in the case of Waterbury *vs.* The Merchant's Union Express Company. He denied the motion for a Receiver. He finds the Company perfectly solvent, owing no debts, and several hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury. He speaks in terms of commendation of the Executive Committee, and states that there is no denial in the plaintiff's papers that the old Companies were not the real parties to the suit as charged by the defendants. The war between the Express Companies cannot be profitable to any party.

WOOL.—There is no material change in the price of wool since last week. The sales in Boston for the week amount to 1,000,000 lbs. at 30@60c for fleece. Woolen goods now sell quite freely, but there is no essential advance in prices. Though wool is 20 ₱ cent. cheaper than last year at this time, goods are correspondingly low, and wool cannot be expected to sell much higher until goods shall advance.

WHEAT.—There is an active demand for wheat both in this market and at the East. Prices have advanced since last week; red wheat sold in this city, yesterday, at $2,10 @2,15. The amount coming in is small, farmers being disposed to hold on in anticipation of higher prices.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@14,50	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,00
No. red wheat	11,50@12,00	Do. ₱ barrel	2,00@ 3,00
Do. extra State	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 3,15	Potatoes, ₱ bu	0,75@ 1,00
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,10	Onions	75@ 1,25
Best white	2,20@ 2,30	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	70@ 75c	Green hides trim'd	9@9½c
Barley	1,15@ 1,15	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 3,20	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 50c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 5,00	Peas	1,20@1 40
Mutton, ₱ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	27@ 29c	Do. stove	6,00@0,00
Do. packed	27@ 29	Do. chestnut	5,50@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 13	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 14	No. char ₱ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13@ 13½	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 13	Wool, ₱ lb	37@ 42½c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	18@ 20	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@ 22c
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	33@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Sept. 7—Ashes, pots, $9,50@9,50; pearls, $10,25@10,25. Cotton, 26@26½c. Flour, sales at $7,00@14,25. Wheat, $2,07@2,65. Rye, $1,30@1,35. Barley, $1,07@1,05 Corn, $1,13@1,17. Oats, 56@70c. Pork, new mess, $24,25@24,50; old do. $23,10@23,60; prime, $20,00@2,000 Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $24,00@28,00; thereas, prime mess, $30,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@16½c. Shoulders, 11¾@11¾c Lard, 12¾@14c. Butter, 11@33c. Cheese, 8@17c. Hops, 40@65c.

Albany, Sept. 7—Flour, sales at $10,25@18,00; rye flour, $7,75@8,00; corn meal, 2,40@2,50 ₱ 100. Wheat, $2,25@2,55. Rye, $1,40@1,40. Corn, $1,16@1,20; Oats, 64@66c. Barley, $1,28. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Sept. 7—Flour, sales at $9,75@12,20; Wheat $1,80@2,35; Corn, $1,07@1,09; Barley, $1,05@1,15; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $24,00@26,00; Lard, 13½@14c.; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@35c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, Sept. 7—Flour, $8,50@9,75; Wheat, $1,70@1,82; Corn, 96½@$1,05; Oats, 48@49½c; Rye, $1,07@1,10; Barley, $1,02@1,05. Pork, mess, $24,00@24,50; Lard, 12¾@12¾c; Butter, 8@29c; Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,50; fall, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 60@65c; Peas, 62@63c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9c1s; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $5@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Sept. 4.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17; Cows and Calves, $50@110; Veal Calves, 7¾@12c; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@8,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@7¾c; light and medium, 6@7c.

Albany, Sept. 5—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¾@9¾c. Milch Cows, $40@90. Sheep, common to good, 3¾@4c; Hogs, 6¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Sept. 5.—Beeves, sales at 6¾@13¾c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $157@275 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $55@100; heifers, $40@55. Sheep, 4½@6c; extra, 6¾@6¾c; in lots, $1,75@5,75 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 0@00c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Sept. 7—Beeves range at from $5,25@7,00; Veal Calves, $5@7,50; Sheep, $1,40@4,50; Hogs, $6,50@6,90.

Toronto, Sept. 4—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d, $5,50@6,00; inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $1,75@2,50 Calves, $5,00@6 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6¼c

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Wool, market is steady and in fair demand. Sales 500,000 lbs. at 30@60c. for domestic fleece; 50c for pick-locks; 37@51c for pulled; 22@28c for Texas, and 21@32c for California.

Boston, Sept 5.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 57@60c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 42@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 56@58c; fine, 46@48; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 40@43c. Other Western—Fine, 45@48c; medium, 42@45c; common, 38@42c; California, 18@55c; Canada, 46@63c; pulled, extra, 50@60c; superfine 40@57c; No. 1, 25@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@30c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do. 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ¼ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₱ lb.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

EASTMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
See advertisement in Rural, Sept. 7th, page 292.

FOR SALE.—CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, (N. P. Boyer & Co. stock.) Also a few male Brahma chicks, from selected stock, 6 mos. old Oct. 1st. GEO. K. HAWLEY, Glen's Falls, N. Y.

ATTENTION TEACHERS.—A First Rate location for a Select Boarding and Day School, for sale or to rent. Address P. P. BRADISH, Real Estate Agent, Batavia, N. Y. 921-3t

LARGE PROFITS—CAN BE made in the Name Stencil Business. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock of the best quality, furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union Street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers for the trade of hand made dies and best standard Stencil Goods.
Send for Circular. 921-4t

WE ARE COMING.—And will Present to any person sending us a club in our great One Price Sale of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c., a SILK DRESS PATTERN, PIECE OF SHEETING, WATCH, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address
J. S. HAWES & CO.,
921-3teo] 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5125.

CARD.—FRANK MILLER & CO. We are happy to say to our customers and friends that we have so far recovered from the effects of the late fire on our premises, that we are now filling orders for Leather Preservative and Water-Proof Oil Blacking, and prepared Harness Oil Blacking, with our usual promptness. Some further delay on Polish Oil Blacking cannot be avoided.
FRANK MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 18 and 20 Cedar Street, New York.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

PRICE REDUCED TO 58 DOLLARS.—It sets up its own work, knits all sizes, narrows and widens, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete—producing all varieties of knit goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten, or glove, to a lady's shawl or hood. Has taken FIRST PREMIUMS—Gold and Silver Medals—at all Fairs and Exhibitions, including the Paris Exposition of 1867.
It is *simple, durable, easily operated,* and guaranteed to succeed in the hands of *every purchaser.* Send stamp for Circular and sample stocking. Address
JAMES D. OLNE, General Agent,
921-2t-eo4t 176 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

A FARM OF 125 ACRES, ON THE EAST bank of Seneca Lake, five miles from Geneva, is for sale. Apply A. V. B. DEY, Geneva, N. Y.

THE COLLINS AND SHATTUCK Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner, MANUFACTURED BY GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.
Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will WARRANT them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet from off the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.
We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.
Descriptive Catalogues, containing full information, with testimonials from persons using our Clover Machines, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y., or Detroit, Mich. J. D. EASTON, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. 921-10t

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of twelve years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
The White Pine Compound
CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaints.
For PILES and SCURVY it will be found very valuable.
This medicine is *free from anything deleterious,* pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

(From the Boston Journal, Jan. 20, 1866.)
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial, we can confidently recommend *Poland's White Pine Compound* as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonic complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies which had been tried had failed. It is an article which, in a climate so promotive of sudden and severe colds, as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial will not thereafter be willing to be without it.
A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—*Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound,* advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—*Independent.*
The WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces.
PREPARED AT THE
New England Botanic Depot, - - Boston, Mass.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

PIGS FOR SALE.—A Very Choice Lot of Improved Cheshire Pigs, 4½ months old (white) at from $25 to $30 per pair. Address
ISAAC BOWER, North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A set of Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts, for Cutting Coats, Vests and Pants for men and boys. Complete set, consisting of 39 full-sized garments sent to any address, on receipt of price, $4. Agents wanted; exclusive territory given. Send for circular.
120-9t HUBBELL & PARSONS, Unadilla, N. Y.

THE CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.—This great invention is now offered to the public. Those wishing the machine should send their orders at once, as the potato harvest is at hand. The price is $70, and may be sent by draft to my order, at my risk. All machines warranted to work in a superior manner.
Address H. J. KINTZ, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the Best Stock and Dairy Farms in Kane Co., Illinois, 3½ miles west of Geneva Depot, 260 acres; medium orchard, good buildings, all fenced. No waste land, plenty of water; valued at $40 ₱ acre. We make improved farms a specialty, and have some of the finest in this State, but no better for that money.
GERRY E. DANFORD & CO.,
No. 127 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
THE ONLY
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor
AND GOLD MEDAL
Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to us as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The Howe Sewing Machines
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President,
699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.
The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed,—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Guide go with each Family Machine free of charge.
Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.
They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.
The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be replaced, the operator can replace it.
Loss of time and expense of sending to a machine shop rarely occurs.
THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD!
Send for Circular.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
920-tf 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c., &c.—I shall receive from Holland about the 1st of Sept., a splendid lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, and all other Hardy Bulbs suitable for Autumn planting. Catalogues supplied free.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

Business University and Telegraphic Institute—Bryant, Stratton & Williams.
Clover Thrashers, Hullers and Cleaners—Glen & Hall.
The Great New England Remedy—New England Botanical Depot.
Bloomington Nursery—F K Phoenix.
Hutchinson's Patent Cider and Wine Mill.
Kittatinny Blackberry—F K Phoenix.
Trees and Seedlings for Sale—J H Platman.
We are Coming—J S Hawes & Co.
Attention Teachers—P P Bradish.
Pear Stocks for Sale—W J Devoe.
Richards and Lincoln's Fruit Picker.
Grape Vines—Peter De Pew & Son.
Wire for Sale—G Blake.
Small Fruit and Plant Farm—Chas Collins.
Eastman's Commercial College.
Card—Frank Miller & Co.
Davidson Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry—J O Ransom.
Salesmen Wanted—Hamilton, Perry & Co.
Wanted, Agents—Chas S Greene & Co.
Large Profits—M J Melcalf & Son.
Agents Wanted—Francis & Co.
Golden Fleece Stock—H W Beckwith.
To Wine Growers—Hartmann & Lalat.
The Lamb Knitting Machine—James D Orne.
Original Kittatinny Blackberry—E & J C Williams.
14,000 Peach Trees—I' Bowen.
Chester Co. Pigs—Geo K. Hawley.

The News Condenser.

— Base-ballist is the last new word.

— The St. Louis Board of Health has prohibited the sale of fresh oysters until Sept. 15.

— A woman was suffocated in a car on the underground railway, London, from foul air.

— John Wood, 74 years old, was drowned in the Erie canal at Pittsford on the 24th ult.

— Prof. Michael Forraday, an eminent philosopher, recently died in London, aged 73 years.

— Two hundred and ninety-five houses are for sale in Philadelphia, and one hundred to let.

— Turner & Brother's building opposite the post office, New York, rents for $250,000 a year.

— Scotchmen in Ohio are raising funds for the erection of the Wallace Monument in Scotland.

— Cholera is raging among the Seminole Indians. About twenty new cases are reported daily.

— The survey of the North Pacific Railway over the mountains will be completed in thirty days.

— Ira C. Whitehead, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of N. J., died at Morristown on the 27th ult.

— Potato bugs are destroying whole crops of potatoes in some of the farming towns of Illinois.

— The Prussian loss in the recent war with Austria was 315 officers, 10,562 privates, and 6 490 horses.

— The cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced last week, and is working well.

— A coal mine has been discovered in Washington Territory, on the route of the North Pacific railroad.

— Work in the New Hudson (Allegany Co.) silver mine is progressing. The rock by assay affords $200 to the ton.

— A water spout lately burst over the village of Pelezzoli, Italy, destroying thirty houses, and killing ten persons.

— There was a severe riot at a political meeting in Montreal Aug. 29th. Troops called out, and thirty persons wounded.

— Sally Atwood of Myrickville, Mass , last week celebrated in good health and spirits her one hundred and fourth birthday.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Salesmen to Travel and Sell Goods by sample. Good wages and steady employment. Address, with stamp,
921-4t HAMILTON, PERRY & CO., Cleveland, O.

GOLDEN FLEECE STOCK.—I Will SELL four yearling Rams, by Col. E. S. Stowell's "Golden Fleece" Dams, thorough-bred Atwood ewes.
H. W. BECKWITH, West Granville Corners, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE—Both local and traveling, male and female Steady employment the year round, and no capital required. Business new, light and desirable. For particulars address FRANCIS & CO., Box 5,133, New York Post-Office.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY
In the United States, to have the exclusive sale of articles in good demand, paying a large profit. Address "CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., No. 418 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." 921-13t

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain.
Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PEMBERTON SQUARE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For Catalogues, including Circulars, address the Principal.
REV. GEORGE GANNETT,
919-4t 26 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP—Unequaled Specimens—Making beautiful pictures, prepared for framing, by Prof. WARREN, the champion off-hand penman, sent by mail for ten cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, Syracuse, N. Y. 920-tf

FARM MACHINERY!—Emery's Endless Chain Horse-Powers, Circular Saw Machines, Eureka Hay and Fodder Cutters, Hay Presses, Sugar Mills, &c. Circulars and prices upon application. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ills. 919-3t

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
BROCKPORT, N. Y.,
Will open on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. The Academic Department of the Training School is in every respect a Model Academy, and presents peculiar advantages to those preparing for College or the active duties of life. Send for Circulars. D. HOLMES, Sec'y.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."
"The Plant Must Have Food!"
To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what
LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,
Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 150 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 18 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,800, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,800. Apply to
917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York.
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ **Consignment Solicited.**

CIDER MILLS!—I have now in store a complete stock of the most approved Cider and Wine Mills in the market. Send for circulars and prices. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 919-3t

THE Bryant, Stratton and Williams
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
CORNER OF BUFFALO AND FITZHUGH STREETS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY IN THE WORLD!
☞ **Book-Keeping, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic,** Political Economy, Banking, Business Correspondence, Business Customs, Phonography, English Grammar, Elocution and the Ancient and Modern Languages, THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY THE BEST INSTRUCTORS IN THIS COUNTRY! Life Scholarships good in FORTY-FOUR COLLEGES. Instruction given to both Ladies and Gentlemen. GRADUATES ASSISTED IN PROCURING LUCRATIVE SITUATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES FROM OCT. 1ST TO APRIL 1ST.
☞ For further information send for beautifully Illustrated COLLEGE ADVOCATE and Specimens of Penmanship, inclosing two stamps. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & WILLIAMS, Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON
In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:
OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ₱ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ₱ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25, best $1,50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third **beside the Express charges,** by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York city.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamonies Corrollin will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY,*
NEW YORK.
W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* **Licenses Granted.**

PLASTIC SLATE FOR
ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.
The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of
Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,
(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.
AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.
A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.
FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.
The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and
PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.
It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

WANTED.—A General Farmer who thoroughly understands the purchasing and selling of stock with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to take the management of a stock farm of 1,400 acres, joining Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio, for which an interest in the stock will be given. Good houses and barns. Any one wishing such situation can apply in person, from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1867, to A. H. SMITH,
919-1t Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio.

THE Central Pacific Railroad,
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,
Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILROADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the
Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.
The present western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific; but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada, and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.
Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of **855** miles **$28,592,000,** or at the average rate of **$35,000** per mile—not including an absolute grant of **10,000,000 acres** of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bond holders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.
The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants, and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, SEVERAL SPECIAL, EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES applicable only to the Western Half.
I. The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, *assistance in money, credit, and valuable property, worth over* $3,000,000 in gold, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.
II. *The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Novadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.
III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles then open for business, were *upward of* $297,000 *in gold;* of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.
IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, beside its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.
V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals, *and its revenues are collected in coin.* Its rates for transportation are very advantageous, being more than three times those of roads lying east of it; and the ratio of operating expenses is less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.
VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it, and were $235,000 more than the annual interest on the entire amount of First Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles.
The Company offer for sale, through us, their
First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at **95** per cent, and accrued interest from July 1st, added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly
Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.
These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.
The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Specie Contract Law of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is legally binding, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists.
In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.
The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money markets of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.
Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.
Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now realize for the holders about TWELVE PER CENT. ADVANTAGE, with the same rate of interest.
For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO., NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
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FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
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FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
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ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.
MANUFACTURERS of Agricultural Machines of *the best* and most approved kinds and patterns in use, comprising
"Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
"Star" Railway Powers, (Emery Patent,)
"Star" Lever Powers, "Star" Threshers & Cleaners,
Threshers and Separators, Circular and Drag Cross-Cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c.
OUR "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER
as now made by us, unites more valuable features and possesses qualities far more superior than were ever before combined in such a machine. Comparatively small, —compact and easily portable—it will at all times, *thoroughly separate all the grain from the straw,* so that the cylinder may, at all times, be fed to its *fullest capacity* without danger of wasting grain, or clogging of straw in the Separator, for the reason that the *separating power is more than double* that which has ever before been produced in the same amount of space. The Machine will, therefore, *do more work* with a given size of cylinder than any other Machine of much larger dimensions; because, whatever be the length of our cylinder, we can feed *all it will take* and be sure that the straw and grain will all be *properly taken care of* without clogging or waste, while all other Machines, having less powerful separating apparatus, have to be built *much wider* in proportion to the *quantity of straw* to be threshed, in order to give the straw the necessary room for separating, which is often very imperfectly accomplished.
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OUR RAILWAY POWER,
we may say that everywhere the "EMERY POWER" has been considered the best Power of its kind in use, but recently we have modified and improved it in some points where changes seemed desirable, and now as
THE "STAR" RAILWAY POWER,
it surpasses its former self and stands without a rival as regards durability, economical use of the strength of the horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal with a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, &c., &c.
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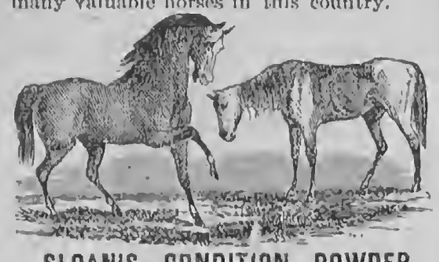
☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge,* on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.
Agents, both Traveling and Local,
are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 913

USE PRATT & BUTCHER'S
CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL.
Warranted in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises or Pains.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!
WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER
THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,
Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years.
For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.



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Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse and Cattle Medicines.*
It carries off all gross humors, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies the blood, loosens the skin, and gives it a smooth and glossy appearance cleanses the water and strengthens every part of the body. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds, which generate so many fatal diseases.

The Cow requires to be supplied with an abundance of food—not to make her fat—this is not desirable, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk, and all owners of cows will find by giving them
SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS
twice a week, a large increase in quantity and quality of milk and cream. It carries off all fever and impurities of the blood. The effect is seen throughout the season by a rich and abundant flow of milk.
The farmer is beginning to be aware of the valuable properties of **Sloan's Condition Powder,** in promoting the condition of his sheep and preventing many of the diseases of all the domesticated animals.

☞ A fifty cent package of **Sloan's Condition Powder** put into a barrel of swill is better than a bushel of corn to fatten a hog, and is a certain preventive of Hog Cholera, Blind Staggers, and other diseases common among hogs.
CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.
PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.
For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
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Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill
P. O. Drawer 5826.
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In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

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First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.
This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $13; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN
Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.
"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*
"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*
Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.
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"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*
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☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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Forty thousand are now in use
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THE YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND—A Favorite Monthly. Terms, 75 cents per annum. Splendid premiums offered to getter-up of club list. Send 10 cts. for specimen copy and card of premium. Address
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MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
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WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. JOHNSON'S Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples.
I. T. JOHNSON, 316 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
USING R. T. BARRITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. R. T. BARRITT, Nos. 54, 55, 60, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
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WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for OUR OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo.—454 pages, Illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AMBITION.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

Our life is but a meagre thing,
If into it there never creeps
A longing that we soon may wing
Our flight to nobler grander steeps;
If with the plains where now we grope
We feel a satisfied content,
Nor care to climb the upward slope
Where broader growth and life are blent.

All living is a sorry cheat
That has no earnest, hoped-for aim—
No cherished purpose to complete;
A sorry cheat, a very shame.
The blood that courses in the veins
Which feel no warm, incentive fire,
Flows slowly at the best, and wanes
From lack of vigorous desire.

Speed on the heart that beats with strong
Pulsations born of good to win,
That labors on with cheerful song
To finish what it dared begin;
Aye, speed it onward to its goal,
With hopeful word, and faithful prayer,
And know that with it bides a soul
Deserving of a crown to wear!

The simple faith which little asks,
But willing works, and willing waits,
Which bravely sets about its tasks,
Nor vainly pines for kinder fates,
Shall full reward for labor find,
And to its perfect works attain,
For willing hearts and hands combined,
The grandest victories may gain!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WIFE'S RESOLUTION.

BY MAY MAPLE.

Ten years!—yes, it's just ten years since Mattie Glenn became Mrs. Charles Mosier. Very pretty she looked, in her bridal dress of light blue silk and dainty lace; almost etherial as she glided into the parlor on the arm of her attianced husband. Her golden curls fell in careless grace over shoulders that vied with the drifted snow; add to these sparkling blue eyes, and a most bewitching little mouth, well furnished with small, pearly teeth, and surrounded with dimples, and you may imagine it was a pleasant sight to look upon her fair young face. The marriage ceremony was performed, the solemn promise given, the "God bless you, my children," said by the fond parents, and then the proud young husband led her down to the carriage, and they were whirled away towards the new home which he had provided for her who was to be the sharer of his future joys and sorrows.

Everybody prophesied great happiness to the newly wedded pair; and Mattie and her husband thought they should be as happy as the "ancient couple" were before they ate the forbidden fruit. And for the first twelve months they were happy—which is about as long as honeymoons can be expected to last. During all these months Mattie kept herself and everything about the house in "apple-pie order." Charles often boasted to his friends that he had the best housekeeper in the State; and when his bachelor friends came to visit him, and found such perfect order and happiness, they would go away strongly tempted to make love to the first pretty face they saw.

But such perfect bliss cannot last always: more's the pity. About this time a young stranger applied for admission into their paradise—a little baby girl. This should have brought them increased happiness; but certainly it was far otherwise. They were not able to keep a domestic long, and many things about the pretty cottage were left without the careful adjustment they had been accustomed to receive; for Baby must and would have so much care, and it never would do to have the pet of the household neglected.

From being careless about her house, Mattie at length grew careless of her toilet. Now her husband on coming home frequently found her in her morning wrapper, which looked the worse for coming in contact with cooking utensils; and her beautiful curls, which he had always admired, were straightened back and twisted in a rough knot at the back of her head. Sometimes he would speak to her about her careless dress and badly arranged,—for he was very proud and it mortified him exceedingly to have his friends call in and see *his* wife in a negligent dress and everything about the house at "sixes and sevens;" the rooms unswept or, if swept, the dust lying upon the furniture, and every chair more or less occupied with wearing apparel. But she always answered him with a frown, and "If the house does not suit you now, you can regulate it yourself. I'm sure I've no time, with cooking, washing and taking care of baby, to keep everything in order and myself dressed for the parlor. And you know you are not able to hire assistance yet; so you need not fret at me all the time."

"I do not wish to fret at you all of the time, Mattie, but it does seem to me you might manage your work so as to make less of it; then you would have some time to dress and sit down and rest awhile after tea, as we used to. I'm sure little Pet need not make *so much* difference, for she is most always good, you'll allow."

"That's no sign she does not make work," said Mattie, beginning to cry. Charles knew then there would be a waste of words to say any more, so putting on his hat he would go back to his work with a sad heart,—while Mattie would spend half the morning weeping and trying to think she was very ill used, so the dinner hour would find her behind time with her work, and Charley would find the house looking the same as when he left it. The only pleasant sight in the sitting-room was little Pet; she always had a bright smile for papa now she was old enough to notice things; and many an otherwise tedious hour did she help to while away, by her artless prattle and cunning ways, while he was waiting for dinner. Their dinner hour might have been very pleasant, if it had only been in season; for Mattie was an excellent cook, and her husband appreciated the good things that were set before him to tempt his rather fastidious appetite. But as he would have to *wait* for his dinner, so he must feel in a hurry while eating it; thus the meal was often passed in silence, and Mattie was left to finish her dinner alone.

Of course she had been obliged to over-exert herself, in her haste to lay the dinner table; so now she must sit long enough to rest afterward: and this rest would be longer, or shorter, according to her fits of reverie,—for she always had a habit of building castles in the air, but not energy enough to bring any of them into action—or little Pet's call for a frolic or care. Thus often passed two hours; then there was the dinner to clear away and half of the morning's work yet to be finished,—and ere she would be aware of it the hour for supper would be approaching. So her work was never done. At night when her husband would come in so weary with his labors, she had no time to sit down and talk, read or sing. Little Pet would go to sleep early, and rather than spend the evening alone in his not over-tidy sitting-room, he would go wherever he could find agreeable company. Mattie did not dare to complain; her own conscience needed no other accuser.

In this way passed five years of their married lives. Now there were three little ones to make their home bright and happy. Charles had been prospered in his business, so they were able to keep a domestic and the house looked rather more tidy; but Mattie still clung to her slovenly habits of dress, and Charles had lost much of that neat, tidy look that was once his pride—for that one cannot always live in a smoky house, etc., is an old and true saying, and *he* was no exception to the general rule. Yet how was it possible for *him* to always look nicely when half the time his clothes went without the necessary repairs. He had learned to let everything pass in silence, for he found talking only irritated his wife without doing any good. Oh! how he longed for the happy days to return, that had passed during the first year of their united lives. He loved his wife, for she had many redeeming qualities, and if she would only get back some of the pride and winning ways that he knew she once possessed, he would be willing to do almost anything in his power. *Then* he enjoyed the society of his friends; he liked to have them come in at any time, for he was proud of his wife and his home: *now* he never dared invite a friend to dine with them. Mattie had no time nor ambition for calling on her neighbors, so they learned in time to pass on with only a glance at the house.

Another period of five years had nearly passed, and people began to remark how fast Charles Mosier was growing old and careworn, while Mattie looked ten years older than she really was: so much for careless habits in dress.

One morning about a week before the tenth anniversary of their marriage, Charles asked his wife to make preparations to go on a visit to his only sister, who was married about the same time that they were. She lived in one of our large western cities, about two hundred miles distant. He knew that Mattie and his sister Lucille were very intimate at the time of their wedding, and had corresponded regularly for a number of years. And when he asked her to go with him he thought it would be a real pleasure. But she declined going in a very decided manner; when asked for a reason she would give none, only that she did *not wish to go*, and she *wouldn't go* to please any one; he could go without her just as well. Charles felt the disappointment keenly. He knew, as Mattie had told him, that he *could go* without her, but he did not desire to do so; besides he had hoped a change of scene would do much in effecting a change in Mattie for the better, for she had grown morbid in her utter seclusion. Now, the reasons why she would not go were, first, she had shut herself away from society so long she knew or rather felt that she must appear very awkward; then his sister lived in a fashionable city and went into society and received a great deal of company. She had sent them a *carte de visite* a short time previous, where she appeared almost as young as she did ten years before, and handsomer than ever—while Mattie's mirror told her she had faded and grown old. She did not wish sister Lucille to see the contrast; for Mattie in her youthful days had been called the beauty of her native village, while Lucille had been called rather plain.

But Mattie would not tell this to her husband, and allowed him to leave the house feeling perfectly disheartened. He went to the shop, as was his custom, and began his work, but he did not enter into any conversation with his companions, merely answering in monosyllables when any one addressed him. After awhile he sat down, folded his arms, and laid his head upon them. He sat thus for a long time, scarcely changing his position. His co-laborers went to their dinner and returned, and still he sat there. Finally one of them went to him and inquired what the trouble was that he did not go to his dinner; he started up, saying "I believe I will go now," at the same time clapping his hand to his head and uttering an exclamation of pain. As he was passing out of the shop his companion noticed that it was with difficulty he could keep from falling, and offered to go with and assist him, which offer was gladly accepted.—[Concluded on page 297.

Discernment.—Discernment is a power of the understanding in which few excel. Is it not that owing to its connection with Impartiality and Truth? For are not Prejudice and Partiality blind?—*Greville.*

Wit and Humor.

PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.

One of the kind that a man can love,
That wears a shawl and a soft kid glove;
Has the merriest eye and the daintiest foot,
And sports the charmingest gaiter boot;
And a bonnet with feathers, ribbons and loops,
And an indefinite number of boops.

One that can dance, and possibly—flirt,
And make a pudding as well as a shirt,
One that can sing without dropping a stitch,
And play the housewife, lady, or witch,
Ready to give us the sagest advice,
And do up our collars and things so nice.

We like the sort that can laugh and talk,
And take our arm for an evening walk;
That will do whatever the owner may choose,
With the slightest perceptible turn of the screws;
'Tis the cleverest thing that ever was seen,
Our wonderful family sewing machine.

Storms generally are a mystery, but you can always see the drift or a snow-storm.

An insurance company heads its advertisment thus:—"Best lives taken at lowest rates."

A rainy day is "damp," but when a young lady refuses to marry you it is a "damper."

Why is a sawyer like a lawyer? Because whichever way he goes, down comes the dust.

"How sharp your toe-nails is!" said Paddy, when he caught a hornet and held it in his hand.

When is a train of cars in danger of running over an old man with a scythe in his hand? When it is behind time.

One editor in Georgia asks another "whether he can bite the bottom of a frying-pan off without smutting his nose."

It was a pointed remark of Franklin's when he said, "If a wife is only half the scissors, she is often the half with the point."

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Parliament are not counterfeit, why there should be so much difficulty in passing them.

An unwashed street boy, being asked what made him so dirty, replied, "I was made, they tell me, of the ground, and I reckon its just working out."

Josh Billings says:—"I never bet enny stamps on the man who is always telling what he would have did if he had been thare. I have noticed that this kind never git thare.

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THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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The public, especially our Young and Middle-aged Men, and the guardians of our youths, are interested in any effort towards a practical reform in our system of education. In the past, the young man, leaving school, and starting in life, found himself ignorant of nearly everything necessary to the successful prosecution of any pursuit by which he could obtain a prosperous support. This I saw to be a great evil, and I knew that the sound practical sense of our American people would correct it at no distant day. I therefore founded my National Business College as an important step in that direction, and my past success, and present prosperity, are but the harbingers of still greater progress in the future. I adopted for my motto that wise suggestion of the Spartan King, "Teach your boys that which they will Practice when they become men," and established an institution purely American and Characteristic of the Age, devoted exclusively to an education that should qualify a person in the best manner, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to insure success in the Active duties of life, and its operations to be conducted in the most practical, interesting manner possible.

From the day it was founded in this beautiful City on the Hudson it has grown in favor, and I have labored earnestly to increase its usefulness. My plan of practical training produced a revolution in the Commercial College system, and the great success of my Institution, induced the organizing of Small Schools and "Chain Colleges," in all parts of the Country, the majority of them copying my title and claiming to teach my System of Business Education. This produced a rivalry, which has been bitter in some cases, and has led some to believe that there is not the merit in this System of Education that is claimed, and that there is found to be on investigation. Some of these Institutions have displayed a very bitter spirit of jealousy, and I regret to say that none have been more regardless of the truth, when speaking of my Institution, than the Schools known as the "Bryant and Stratton National Chain." To establish the supremacy of my Institution and its superiority over all other Commercial or Business Colleges, and to answer the reckless misstatements of Bryant Stratton & Williams in the Rural of August 31st, I make public the following EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGE.

A Committee of three shall be appointed. One by the competing Institution, one by me, and the two shall select the third. The Committee shall be composed of one Educator, one Business man, and a Clergyman. They shall be men of ability and of high character, and entirely disinterested. They shall, on the 1st day of October next, enter upon an examination of my Institution and any or all others who accept this challenge, and investigate thoroughly their claims to public patronage. They shall make a written report in favor of the Institution, which is the best in each of the following particulars: 1st. The most reasonable in its charge, has the best and most extensive facilities in buildings and accommodations, is the best furnished and has the cheapest and best boarding accommodations for its students. 2d. The best corps of Professors and Assistants, and the greatest number. 3d. The most extended patronage, the largest number of students in attendance, and showing the most improvement for the time attended. 4th. The best rules and systems of government, and the best moral influence. 5th. The best course of study, and the best plan of instructions in the Theory or Elementary departments. 6th. The most extensive and best system of Actual Business training. The best plans of operations. The best system of Banking, Merchandising and Office business. The best Office and Actual Business books, and the most competent instructors and thorough students in any department. 7th. The best Course for Farmers and Planters. 8th. The best penmanship Department. 9th. The best instructions and lectures in Letter Writing, Business Forms and Usages, Advertising, Commercial Law, and all branches necessary for a thorough, practical education. 10th. The most thorough examination on completing the Course in each department, and at the time of graduating. 11th. The best and largest number of complimentary letters from graduates and patrons, endorsing the Institution. 12th. The largest number of graduates in successful business, and the largest number assisted to situations by the Institution during the past year. 13th. The Institution that carries out to the letter the terms of its advertisement and lastly, the best Institution, everything considered, and the best entitled to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Previous to the examination each Institution competing shall place in the hands of the Committee the sum of three thousand dollars, and at the time of the decision, which shall be given by the 20th of October, they shall appropriate the entire sum paid by the defeated parties, after deducting a reasonable amount for their services and expenses, in purchasing an appropriate library, which shall be presented to the successful Institution, to be free to the Young Men of the College and those of the city where it is located. This Challenge must be accepted within ten days from date.

I have no desire to speak disparagingly of any opposition institution. There are many excellent ones and a young man will certainly be well paid by attending them, but I have a right to claim a superiority for mine, and I have aimed to do it in a manner that cannot be questioned. Will Messrs. Bryant, Stratton and Williams of Rochester, (and all others) accept my challenge, and let the public understand where the *merit* really is.

The statement of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton and Williams in the Rural that the "Chain Colleges were absorbing individual institutions, and that The Eastman College was on a decline by competing with them" is so foolish as to be hardly worth noticing, but to show the untruthfulness of such a statement I will say there are more students in attendance at my College here to-day than in the Bryant and Stratton Colleges of Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Ogdensburg and Troy, and I believe in any ten more. I have a larger faculty and better and more extensive facilities than all of the above schools combined, and do exactly as I advertise in the matter of furnishing positions for my graduates as well as in every thing relating to my College. If this is not found to be true on investigation I will present their College with a thousand dollar library. I have assisted more graduates to situations than the entire "Chain of Colleges," and have more in successful business in New York city.

In conclusion, I earnestly invite Young and Middle-aged Men, Educators, and those interested, to visit my Institution, and judge for themselves of its merits. I offer better advantages, at a more reasonable expense, than any other Commercial or Business Institution in the country, and guarantee situations to those who desire and merit them on completing the Course.

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President.

September 9th, 1867. Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 38.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867. {WHOLE NO. 922.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

FROM FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—No. III.

BY H. D. L. SWEET.

PARIS, August, 1867.

THE route from Berne to Geneva lay through rather a rough country, if heavy cuts, extensive hills, mighty bridges and long tunnels, are any indications,—but the glimpses of their cultivation showed the same perfect and thorough tillage of everything. The vines seemed to climb a little higher up the hills, and to be a little more forward, as the trimmers were in many places busy, and the harvester in the valley of the Rhone was cutting spring wheat, barley and oats. Some little patches of Indian corn looked as though they might furnish a few ears of green corn by-and-by, and several plantations of tobacco, of a few square rods each, looked as good as is usual in Onondaga at the same time of year.

Round Geneva all was loveliness. Up the valley of the Arve to Chamnony, by diligence, gave another excellent opportunity to see the people at various kinds of labor, and as the stream was ascended the effect of altitude again upon the same productions and same soil was easily observable in every hour's travel. For the first thirty miles the country was principally cultivated in grain, much of which had been gathered, and in many instances women were spading up the stubble and planting cabbages. In some instances women were wielding a heavy hoe, scarifying the surface of what was a meadow, taking off about an inch of the turf, which in other places was dry enough to be piled up and burned. Further up were some meadows on flat land, the first I had seen where a mowing machine would have worked splendidly—but women were mowing swaths about three feet wide, in grass that would cut about a ton per acre. Some was being loaded upon carts and drawn to the barns quite respectably. The grass usually was of the wild kind apparently, although French clover or Lucerne was the kind usually cultivated in connection or alternation with grain. Although clover seed was for sale in the market of Berne, I had thus far seen no field of clover, but on this route I did espy a little, mixed with other grass.

Above the baths of St. Gervais we left the valley proper and entered a gorge in the mountains, and for eight or ten miles the agriculture was nothing to brag of. We emerged at length in the little valley of Chaumony, beautiful to view and fruitful withal. Its great altitude, over 3,500 feet, bounded on the south-east by the Mont Blanc chain, with its gigantic ice cataracts, and five immense glaciers, that creep or crawl even down among the habitations of men, and on the north-west by mountains of immense magnitude, it seems almost impossible to raise anything in the cereal line. Here were growing about all the kinds of grains that are usually cultivated. Wheat nearly ready to cut, heavy and good; grass, better than in many places; oats rank, and potatoes covering the ground, though widely planted; flax, pretty good, and only hemp that looked light and rather short.

From the summit of Montanverte I looked upon the *Mer de Glace*, a frozen sea two leagues in length, one of the most sublime things in Nature. I turned to the left and the fruitful valley of the Chaumony met my gaze, thousands of feet below, one of the most beautiful and enchanting spots that it has ever been my good fortune to see.

A deep, dense fog, that hovered in the vale,
Rose slowly upward and revealed to sight
The fearful beauties of the *Mer de Glace*.
Near me, and on my right, in silence stand
The frozen waves, sharp, clear, and well defined,—
The glassy peaks, the Alps in miniature,—
Beyond, more rounded grown, as though a storm
Had only just been hushed; and further still,
Where all seems calm and quiet as a lake,
Or ripples frozen by the passing breeze,
That put the flush upon its tranquil face.
More nearly scanned, the deep blue valley, 'twixt
The toppling crests, grows a crevasse; beyond
The lighter tinge, a crevice, or a seam,
Down which the brooks descend and disappear,
But come again to light as Arvelron.
How cold the scene, how cheerless, yet how grand!
Nothing like life; nothing to cheer the heart;
And yet, entranced and awed, I stand and gaze
Upon this emblem of a cheerless death,
Where desolation savage reigns supreme.

And then upon the vale of Chaumony,
The little village, and the village church,
Whose vesper bell just bends the ambient air;
The golden fields of every varied hue,
The little squares of every tinge of green,
The vine-clad slope, with foliage rank and dark,
The strip of flax, just blossoming in blue,
The yellow wheat, that, waving, seems to ask
Some stalwart harvester to try his scythe,
The noisy herdsman, with his blatant horn,
That calls the goats from off their rocky cliffs,
The merry tinkle of their little bells,
That scatter music like a noisy rill,—
All speak of life, all speak of joy and hope,
While the descending sun, that seems to tip
The mountain-tops with crowns of molten gold,
Adds a transcendant beauty to the scene.

From Geneva the route down the Rhone valley was a continual panorama of pleasant pictures, rural and otherwise. The harvest was going on splendidly, and the weather was all that the husbandman could ask. Large quantities of grain stood in the field in shocks—some put up rather slovenly and some capitally—just as it is done probably the world over. Those who were drawing in seemed to bind on the loads with cords, which, under ordinary circumstances, seemed useless. Women were doubling up gavels, ready for the men to bind, and they made their bands by twisting; very few had rakes, but many were gleaning by hand in the fields where the bundles had been removed. It all seemed *slow*.

As we were leaving the valley of the Rhone, up a lateral valley, we crossed a marsh for some distance, which gradually grew dryer, and finally we came to an immense meadow and several smaller ones. In some from two to five teams were loading at once, but in the largest there were twenty-three loads being loaded at once. There was a spot for a mowing machine trial. It was now night, but the next morning we were in the valley of an affluent of the Seine, in an immense harvest field. No sooner was it light enough to see clearly than men, women and children were out and at it. There were not enough, by any means, and much will suffer for a lack of labor in a land that has a million able-bodied men under arms, dressed in gewgaws. Perhaps, in traveling 150 miles, nearly all in grain fields, we saw a dozen old-fashioned, straight cradles, with fingers about two feet long, and handled very clumsily. The grain was heavy and in places badly lodged, with poppies and vines growing through it. No reapers, no horse-rakes, no horse-forks, *no nothing*—mostly being cut by women with sickles; it seemed as though they had gone back one hundred years, and were verging on barbarism. I might excuse such things in the mountains of Switzerland, but within sight of the Pantheon in Paris, on the plains of Fontainebleau, 'tis worse than folly, 'tis wickedness. I hope the time will come when civilized nations will cease to war, when *men* will cultivate the earth, and *women* not be made beasts of burden.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Fruit and Sheep in Missouri.

CLARKE IRVINE sends us the following statement from Holt Co., Mo.:—"Seeing in your journal an article on emigration to Missouri, I feel it my duty to speak of this particular county in connection with the growing of grapes and dwarf pears. An experience of many years in the growing of dwarf pears in Holt Co. enables me to say that no country that I have ever heard of equals this in that respect. The trees seem to be entirely exempt from disease, and the fruit grows in abundance and of the largest and most luscious kind. Curiously enough the region twenty miles north or south and east or west of us is not so favorable as this particular spot. Our prairies are remarkably exempt from destructive pests. It is no new thing for us to see peach bloom covered with a white frost, yet the fruit not affected thereby. This is explained by the extreme aridity of the atmosphere. A frost which in Ohio would destroy everything in bloom, will here be harmless. Within a few years several persons have turned their attention to grape culture with marvelous success. The Concord seems to be the favorite. I have been here thirteen years and have never seen frost injurious to gardens or fruits.

"That same dryness of atmosphere which protects us from frost is favorable to the health of sheep, and I have wondered at wool growers in the East who invest thousands of dollars in sheep, and pay out large sums annually for pasturage in those damp regions, while here are millions on millions of acres of free range in a high, dry latitude, perfectly exempt from all causes of disease to the animal. Wolves may be an objection in Nebraska and Kansas at present, but there are none here. I write this, believing that anything that may tend to increase the knowledge of so valuable a new country as this will be gladly read by your patrons. I am careful to state nothing but facts ascertained by long residence."

AILANTHUS SILK WORM MOTH—(Bombyx Cynthia.)

SOME considerable effort has been made to introduce and acclimate the Ailanthus Silk Worm in the United States. The Chinese have employed it for ages to fabricate a species of silk from the leaves of the ailanthus tree, which product, however, is of a coarser texture than that furnished by the mulberry worm, but of so durable a character that garments of it are said to have been worn by three generations. Some cocoons of this insect were introduced into France in 1857 where it has since become naturalized, and promises to develop into a profitable industry. As yet the efforts to introduce it into this country have not been as successful. There are more natural enemies for it to contend with,—but extended and thorough experiments have not yet been made in our regions that are most favorable to its success.

The ailanthus tree, the leaves of which form the chief food of the worm, is well known here, and is a vigorous grower and easily propagated. For the use of the worm it should be trained low and in the form of hedges or thickets. The worms live and work in the open air, and are hardy as the tree itself. They hang their cocoons on the foot stalks of the leaves, where they are handily gathered. No costly nursery houses will be needed, and it has been estimated that a quarter of the expense that is required to produce a pound of silk from the mulberry will make as much from the ailanthus. We apprehend, however, that cheap labor, also, will be required to make a profit, though if successful, like bee-keeping, it might furnish some profitable employment to those with little capital and unfitted to do hard work.

Orchard Grass.

A SUBSCRIBER asks for information about orchard grass. We reply that it is one of the most valuable and widely cultivated of all the pasture grasses. It is peculiarly valuable for pasture, especially on rich, moist soils, of vigorous, quick growth, and abides long in the land. It blossoms with red clover and should be sown with it. It is not considered exhausting to the soil, yet it will, on account of its fibrous roots, endure shade and drouth well. As it is a rapid grower it endures close pasturing, and should be thus treated, and also sown thickly to prevent the formation of tussocks or bunches, to which it naturally tends. The seed weighs twelve or fourteen pounds to the bushel, and should be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre when mixed with clover, or double that quantity if alone.

Notes from Ohio.—Rural Advice.

T. B. PICKTON furnishes us some notes on farm prospects from Akron, Ohio. He says the drouth has been severe and cows are for sale at $20 to $25 each. The crops are good except corn and potatoes—the latter being very light. Apples are falling from the trees. Our correspondent writes that he "took counsel from the RURAL and planted an extra patch or two of sweet corn that comes on now *very sweet*. Hogs, chickens, horses and cows all thrive on the corn and fodder." He recommends feeding bituminous coal to swine once or twice a week as a preventive of hog cholera.

Formation of Bee Comb.

J. B. S. writes us on this subject thus:—"I notice in your paper of Aug. 31st an article in relation to the formation of bee comb. M. W. LELAND of Rochester, Minn., says that the comb is not made mechanically but grows. How, then, is it, that we always find the comb ready made to receive the honey before any has been deposited in the comb? If the comb is formed from the oil extract of honey, does it not seem reasonable that as fast as the comb grew it would be filled with honey? Yet such is not the case. We find the comb ready and perfectly formed before a drop of honey has been deposited in it!"

THE BREEDING OF SWINE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—No subject is so much neglected in our Agricultural papers as that of swine breeding. The breeding of sheep, cattle and horses receives abundant attention, and is fast becoming a science, but ignorance and erroneous opinions in regard to swine breeding prevail very generally. I propose to offer some hints on the subject which do not all apply to other animals.

What we desire in a hog is that he mature at an early age, and make the most and best pork possible from a given amount of food, with the least possible refuse. In other stock two or three qualities are to be bred for, which are antagonistic. Cattle are kept for their labor, their milk and their flesh. While you are breeding them for their flesh you are destroying their milking qualities. Horses are kept for their speed, and also for their strength in draft. When you breed them for the latter quality you lose in the former. Sheep are kept for their wool and flesh, and those that are valuable for wool are not valuable for flesh. The case is similar with all animals, except the hog, which is bred for its flesh alone. Farmers are strangely ignorant here. I have been breeding swine, and exhibiting them at our State Fairs and fairs of other States, for ten years, and the common expression of farmers has been:—"Your hogs are too fat to breed." Even the usage of our Ag'l Societies has been against the successful breeding of swine from fleshy animals. They have given their premiums for hogs that would not carry flesh while growing and breeding. I claim that we can just as well have swine that can carry flesh, grow and fatten, and at the same time breed and mature early, dressing 300 to 400 lbs. at seven or eight months old. They will reach this weight at this age, kept on less feed than would be required to bring our lean hogs to the same weight in eighteen months or two years. We need not go to England to get them; they may not be of any particular shire. We can obtain them by selecting the best specimens of our native stock, and then breeding them skillfully, with judicious crossing and persevering attention. This course will produce a breed that will seem miraculous. It is more easy with the hog than with any other animal, which breeds twice where other animals breed once, and has a much more numerous progeny to select from.

But it would take a long time to perfect a breed in this way, and as much time should be gained as possible. Select, therefore, from swine that have been well bred for years, and are the nearest to perfection. Be sure to get them from a stock that runs even, as this shows good breeding better than all the pedigrees that can be gotten up. After you have selected give your breed good care and attention. For, as Mr. WAITE said in his address of June 22d, 1862, before the N. H. Ag. Society and Mechanics' Association, "No farmer can afford to breed from inferior animals, or from good ones in an improper way." Although he may follow closely the well established rules of breeding and crossing, his animals will not be superior unless they are given proper food, care and attention. If the dam is poorly fed and cared for while carrying her young, the progeny will be a starveling, and its life will not be long enough to erase from it the evidence of the ill treatment or neglect of the parent.

In breeding and crossing we should have a definite idea of the improvements we wish to make, and then steadily pursue our object. If our hogs are too large or too small, we should procure a boar a little smaller or a little larger, as the case may be, but be careful to have the difference slight, as we cannot effect a cross where it is considerable. You can take but a step at a time; if you take more the progeny will be uneven, some taking after the sow and some after the boar. I agree with Mr. YOUATT on this point. He says:—"It will not do for the farmer to breed too long from close affinities; he must introduce a little different and yet congenial blood; he must select a male with points as much resembling his own stock as may be—quite as good as his own, superior if possible in some points, and inferior in none; and he must dismiss his own male for one year and

make use of the stranger. His purpose will be completely answered; he will have infused a tone and vigor among his stock; they will keep their propensity to fatten, and re-acquire that health and hardiness which they used to exhibit. Then the farmer is enabled to go on satisfactorily for a certain number of years, when experience tells him that a stimulus in the form of a little foreign blood is again wanted. Careful selection, with judicious and cautious admixture, is the true secret of forming and improving a breed."

I know from experience and personal observation that this is all true, and I also know that most of the talk about many hogs being too fat to breed is sheer nonsense. I have now pigs from pairs of hogs that will not weigh less than 1,700 or 1,800 pounds. The pigs are now four and five weeks old, and look finely. They came in litters of 8 to 13, which I think enough. I admit that hogs may be too fat to breed, but while they do breed and breed well, they are not too fat. And I believe it necessary that they should be fleshy, and kept so—never allowed to run down in order to secure a breed that will run to flesh, as like will produce like in a well bred animal, and flesh will become natural.

A. C. CLARKE.

Henderson, Jeff. Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1867.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE FALL AND WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

LAMBS are weaned before this, in all well managed flocks. Now is the time to prepare them for winter. They should be kept growing every day. There is a difference of opinion whether they will do best on old pasture, or on the after growth of meadows and new-seeded stubbles. Our opinion is that they will do well enough on either, provided there is an abundance of fresh, sweet feed. If put on old pastures, they should be those which have been well fed down, and then allowed to start up fresh and green. It is the opinion of most successful flock masters that as soon as the grass begins to be rendered innutritious by frost, it is expedient to give tegs a little extra feed. They grow finely on pumpkins or roots. Wheat bran is one of the very best feeds for them, and it can be mixed with a few oats as the grass grows poorer.

It is a decided mistake however, in our judgment, to *pamper* tegs in the fall. If fed high at this season, they feel their winter feed less; and it must be increased to an extent which renders their wintering less safe. We have, it is true, seen many a flock of them very highly kept in winter which went through "splendidly," and were of the size of ordinary two-year olds at their first shearing. Indeed, this is the ordinary course of those who breed tegs to sell at high prices. With great care and judgment, and especially in *small* flocks, it may ordinarily be safe enough—but we have known too many severe disasters to grow out of the practice not to caution the mass of sheep growers against it. We esteem *pampering* sheep at any age, except when they are being fattened to kill, injurious—and especially so before they reach their second year. Their natural habits are unfitted to it, and their constitutions will not safely bear it. When they are appearing best, the destroyer sometimes comes so suddenly and fatally as to defy all discovery of *proximate* causes and baffle all remedial measures.

We have a striking case in our mind's eye. An uncle of the writer, the late WM. RANDALL, Esq., was a large wool grower—his flocks often reaching 10,000, and sometimes considerably more. His appointments were admirable, and a man of sounder practical judgment we never knew. He understood sheep perfectly. His head shepherd—possessing the strength, will and capacity to work of three common men, thoroughly experienced in his business and faithful as daylight—had the winter charge of the sheep, saw every flock daily, and fed all of them their winter grain. So no care or skill was wanting. Some twenty-five years since, his tegs, several hundreds in number, went into winter uncommonly large and fleshy. On a bright day in February we joined the shepherd in his swift gallop from sheep barn to sheep barn "over the flats." Everything was in the usual first rate order. Every sheep looked healthy. The tegs were a sight to see. They looked almost as large as grown sheep, and were as fat as wethers ready for the butcher. We saw them fed their grain, and it was half a pint of good sound *corn* to the head! We asked the shepherd if he had been in the habit of feeding thus, in other seasons. "No," he replied, "but they are so extra that your uncle is going to see what he can do with them." The ides of March came. He then found what he could *not* do with them, viz: save their lives. Some of them, from apparent good health, would stagger a few steps, fall and die. Some would leap into the air or twist round their heads and fall in the death struggle. Medicine was of no avail. There was scarcely time to give it between the attack and death. We do not remember the number of deaths, but it was very large. Those wiseacres who have about three names for all the diseases which sheep are heir to, cried out, of course, "grub in the head." WILLIAM RANDALL knew better than that. We asked him once what he thought about it. He replied, with a significant look, that "he guessed they had the *corn disease*." In other words, they had eaten too much corn! They died of "grub in the belly."

Corn, by the way, is fed on the stalk very freely, almost or quite as much as they will eat, to sheep of all ages, in the West—and, it would seem, safely enough. A *small* allowance of shelled corn is esteemed good feed here in some cases; but to give it extra quantities, and especially to tegs, is not regarded as prudent and safe by a great majority of New York and other eastern flock-masters. Whether there is any difference between the large corn of the West and the small, solid, yellow corn of the East, in this particular—whether the free, open-air management of the West has any effect*—or what other cause operates in producing such different results, we will not now make a subject of speculation.

For both the fall and winter feed of tegs we prefer, among the grains, oats and bran. Both (unlike corn) tend to the production of muscle (lean meat) instead of fat, and therefore promote *growth* instead of unnecessary obesity. They afford ailment in a less concentrated and therefore less stimulating form. They are, in popular phraze, less "heating" and less "feverish" feed, i. e., they do not so much predispose the system to inflammatory tendencies and attacks. If fed separately, equivalents of them in weight are probably about equivalents in nutriment—but we much like the plan of feeding them mixed, say one part oats to two of bran: and to Merino tegs well brought into the winter, a gill of bran and half a gill of oats, per head, with a little green feed (say a gill of turnips,) with a full allowance of *bright, fine, early cut hay*, ought under ordinary circumstances to be a sufficient daily allowance for "store" tegs in winter. By "store" tegs we mean those not fitted up to sell, or show at fairs, or raise "brag fleeces from—but those intended to be kept in the flock for regular wool growing purposes.

Fine, green, early cut and well cured hay is almost indispensable in wintering tegs. No grain or root feed can properly supply the want of it. We would rather winter tegs on it without any grain, than on coarse, dry, over ripe timothy, with any amount of grain and roots. We esteem fine, red *clover*, cured "as green as tea," a very important, if not necessary ingredient in hay for tegs. We would prefer to have it form from a third to a half of the mow.

The Woburn experiments of SINCLAIR, by demonstrating that nearly ripe timothy contains more nutriment than when it is cut earlier, handed down a legacy of evil to the sheep breeders of our country—if not indeed to the breeders of all stock, unless perhaps horses, mules and asses. Sheep farmers are learning that nutriment must be presented in a form palatable enough to be eaten!

Cold, severe autumn rains benefit no sheep, and are perceptibly injurious to tegs, especially if they are thin and backward. When these rains begin to fall, the tegs should be brought near the barn, and run in during their continuance and as winter approaches, also during cold, raw nights. If kept up more than half a *day*, they should be fed hay in a rack. But we had rather they should remain out of doors than to be crowded into some little, stinking (that we should use such a word!) hole, with mud or wet dung up to their fetlocks, and there stand fasting for twelve or twenty-four hours.

It is useless to talk about ventilation, and perfect dryness under foot, in a sheep shelter of any description. These topics are stale. But we suspect some men who are not used to it *in their own houses*, do not know what proper ventilation is. We propose the following tests: When a night's confinement of the flock in the sheep house produces even a slightly disagreeable animal smell, or a temperature above 60 degrees, the house is not properly ventilated.

But there are two points on which we wish to take very serious counsel with our readers—namely, the degree of confinement to which tegs and breeding ewes should be subjected in winter, and the importance of their receiving green feed. Diseases are increasing in our flocks. Tegs die unaccountably under what is esteemed good management. It is getting to be unusual for a farmer to raise good lamb drops for any considerable number of years in succession. Goitred lambs, or miserably undeveloped and feeble ones, are common. It did not use to be so. We can speak "by the card" on this topic,—for we have been a sheep owner steadily *fifty-six years*—i. e., the whole period of our life.

If we look to the care given our sheep for the causes of these maladies, they are, taking all kinds, more cared for than formerly. They, as a whole, are better sheltered. They are fed quite as good and wholesome feed. They are no more crowded into great masses than formerly. Nobody thinks of putting them on low, wet land, or other *known* unhealthy situations. Greatly more attention is given to new dropped lambs, if we except the breeders of the Saxons whilst that feeble variety were in vogue. Whence, then, the change?

Five years since, we believe it was, we gave *our* answer to this question in the Country Gentleman. It was repeated in the Practical Shepherd, and has again and again been reiterated in these columns. It was that our sheep do not receive sufficient green feed and exercise in winter,—that our breeding ewes, in an especial manner, are too much confined to dry feed during the period of gestation, and that, when pampering is practiced, it adds materially to the injuriousness of the preceding conditions. The sheep, in its natural state, is a restless, roaming animal, like the deer and the goat, accustomed to range for its food and loving to scale the mountain and the rock in pursuit of it. In Spain this traveling was kept up. Its best flocks were driven, on the average, 800 miles a year, going and returning between its southern provinces and the mountains. They got green feed every day in the year. They got nothing else, and were never, therefore, pampered. If they suffered from those special diseases which we have mentioned as now affecting their descendants in this country, we are not aware of the fact. Our sheep library, once embracing a large number of standard foreign works, is now scattered,—for we gave them to friends who could not elsewhere obtain them. But among all of these—many of them treating very fully on the Spanish Merinos, and written by persons who had carefully studied their characteristics in Spain,—we do not remember one which described them as subject to these diseases; and we feel very certain, not only that we should now remember the fact if it were so, but that we should have published it in our works on sheep, the earlier ones of which were written with these authorities under our eye. YOUATT, the most copious of veterinary authors, mentions nothing of the kind, nor does our own well-informed LIVINGSTON, who prepared a work on Merinos soon after their introduction into this country, expressly for popular information; and his work has a chapter devoted to their diseases and remedies.

We have not *heard* of these maladies in Australia, where the sheep travel much for their feed and get green feed the year round. The same is true of Texas. We *know* of no country in which the same conditions exist, in which these or other constitutional diseases are common. On the other hand, we *know* of no country where sheep are confined to dry feed and close quarters during a considerable portion of the year, in which they are habitually free from serious and fatal constitutional maladies, most of which, too, are liable, under unfavorable circumstances, to become desolating epizootics. And we *know* of no *pampered* race of sheep—those which are prematurely forced forward and constantly kept fat by high keep—which are not, even without reference to the conditions previously stated, subject to frequent and fatal maladies. The reader will observe that we only attempt to state what we have *heard*, and what we *know* or do *not know*, without attempting to say that there are not exceptions to our assertions. If there are exceptions, we would be glad to learn where they exist.

In the above respects, sheep but exemplify laws which, to a greater or less extent, affect most, if not all, of the animal creation, and illustrate the natural and inevitable consequences of violating those laws. Man, not being purely a herbivorous animal like the sheep, the analogy between them in regard to the necessity of eating *green* vegetables is imperfect,—but too continuous a deprivation of these is hurtful even to man, and they form a part of his most healthful, regular diet. The want of exercise is fatal to the integrity of the human body and to the healthy performance of its functions. Pampering, or excess of food, particularly of rich food, is equally destructive to the human system. Each of these bad causes acts as an auxiliary to the others, without losing any of its own individual force; and, accordingly, when they are united, the progress of physical degeneration is rapid, the seeds of disease are both "*planted*" and "*watered*," and premature death becomes inevitable.

The highly injurious and dangerous effects of abstinence from usual exercise, and excess of rich, stimulating food, to the pregnant human female, we have on a previous occasion shown to be an established conclusion among the most eminent medical authorities. In fact, nobody disputes it. And if common sense does not show, common observation certainly does, that the same rule applies to pregnant females among brutes. Can the mare or sow be treated thus with impunity to herself and her offspring? That the sheep cannot, the miserable, feeble, diseased lambs, now so often produced by naturally hardy, healthy dams, are giving convincing proofs.

Now as the winter approaches, let our sheep farmers prepare, by making each sheep yard or stable open on a separate field, to break up that system of unnatural confinement which is so dangerous to tegs, so injurious to breeding ewes, and so fatal to their progeny. Walking at least a mile a day would highly benefit tegs and breeding ewes, until an advanced period of pregnancy, when less would suffice. Where a store of roots has not been provided for winter use, arrange to let the sheep pick a little daily at grass, when the weather permits,—or, if the earth is long covered deeply with snow, either buy roots or draw proper browse frequently—once a week if practicable—into the sheep inclosures.

Are we asked if we suppose the treatment we recommend will prevent the teg and lamb maladies under consideration. Doubtless not—certainly not at once,—for the results of a vicious system once inbred, cannot be immediately removed. And, furthermore, all know that the best possible habits are not a sure safeguard against prevalent diseases. But all equally well know that such habits are the most efficient preventives of disease, and that bad habits produce or invite it.

Many sheep farmers who had previously practiced the contrary system, have begun, within the last three or four years, to give their sheep exercise and green feed in winter. We know of hundreds of such cases and their results. In nearly every instance the evil has been more or less alleviated,—in many, promptly removed or cured. We know of no intelligent and continuous experimenter who does not think his sheep and their offspring healthier for the change.

FRAUDS IN SELLING WOOL IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 2d, states that extensive frauds have been discovered in selling lots of wool purchased and weighed at Red Bluff, Marysville and other places. They were found to have lost from seven to thirteen per cent. on being again weighed at San Francisco, and careful investigation disclosed that the growers or packers at the first named places sprinkled water on the fleeces before baling. The fraud is said to be difficult to detect without careful examination. It is to be hoped the perpetrators of it will be adequately punished, and their names should be published to hold them up to public contempt.

* We are inclined to think that the exercise and green feed (grass) generally obtained in winter by the prairie sheep have a great influence in counteracting the injurious effects of such stimulating food.

Dairy Department.

ABOUT A CROCK OF BUTTER.

NOT long since a friend of ours said he had ordered a crock of butter, and when it came he would show an article of the right stamp. The crock came, but in transferring to the cellar, it got badly broken, involving the necessity of a new one and the labor of re-packing. But what of the butter? Was the boast of its being of the "right stamp" made good? It was not. It failed in several respects. In the first place, there was a want of uniformity in the texture and finish of the several layers composing the crock. Some of them were seamed with blue looking rivulets, or cavities filled with a mottled liquid, showing a lack of manipulation in working out the buttermilk. Other portions were streaked with veins of undissolved salt, evincing great carelessness or a lack of judgment in the use of that article. Then, again, there were occasional hairs, threads or strings meandering through the mass, all tending to detract from the character and value of the butter.

These faults are too common, and should be corrected, — for, of all things entering into family consumption, dirty or poorly manufactured butter is the least endurable. There is no excuse for these shortcomings on the part of butter makers. If persons in the dairy business lack the knowledge necessary to success, let them acquire it from those in possession of it. This can soon be done by those anxious to excel and sufficiently honest to aim at doing justice to others.

In putting down butter, there should be an effort at uniformity throughout the operation. This is not hard of attainment, hence a failure should not be imputed to bad luck, but to a negligent disregard of the conditions of success. Work the butter clear of the milk to begin with. See that no hairs or threads meander through it. In salting, if in doubt as to the quantity to be used, prepare a pound, or less, by trial, till the proper quantity has been ascertained. When the taste is satisfied, observe the same proportions in successive churnings till the tub or crock is filled. The result will be a mass of uniform character, free from veins of milk or undissolved salt, of hairs or strings, and fit to be eaten with the eyes open and the senses of taste and smell active in the performance of their allotted functions.

The Cheese Market.

THE Cheese Market at Little Falls on the 9th inst. is reported to have been quite active. The sales were principally confined to farm dairies, and according to the Utica Herald, increased animation was observable in all descriptions. Prices improved some upon those of the previous week. Dealers from New York, and some from Canada, were in attendance. Sales of dairies opened at 12c. to 13¼c., going up, for certain lots, to 15¼c. The bulk of the sales, however, were made at about 14c.

The Liverpool market reports are to Aug. 24th. Sales of cheese, for the week, 27,750 boxes, and a rather heavy market except for best descriptions. These showed considerable activity. American good, 52s.@56s. Extra fine 56s. to 60s.

The Canadian production, owing to the protracted prevalence of drouth, will fall considerably short of the spring estimate. The same is likely to prove true with respect to the States.

A Valuable Dairy Cow.

THE Practical Farmer publishes a communication from ISAAC W. VAN LEER, giving an account of the butter product of a grade Devon purchased from a drove. After her first calf had been sent to the butcher, she made 13 lbs. of butter per week on grass alone. In June, 1866, after her third calf was disposed of, she was milked separately—feeding upon grass and a small quantity of corn—for seven consecutive days, when the cream was churned and produced 16½ lbs. of high-colored and excellent butter. The pasture in which the cow was kept was white clover and blue grass.

Milking Before Calving.

A DAIRYMAN writes the Practical Farmer that the best cows he ever raised had to be milked several weeks before the period of calving. This practice was a preventive of garget, and tended to the general health of the animals. It sometimes happens that the udders of cows become greatly and painfully distended weeks before calving, and but few persons resort to the sensible practice of relieving them by milking. If this were practiced more there would probably be less complaint of garget than there now is.

A LARGE COW.—According to the Portville Mirror, (Chaut. Co.,) WILLIAM F. WHEELER of that place has the largest cow known of in that region. She weighs 1,475 lbs., and gives about 40 quarts of milk per day.

RUSTY STRAW—EFFECTS ON ANIMALS.—B. MCCLURE states in the Practical Farmer that feeding rusty straw to cattle and horses has a very injurious effect upon their health and efficiency. The class of diseases induced by this ailment are marasmus, glanders, farcy, skin diseases, catarrhal affections and watery swellings of the body and legs. He adds that during the last eight months, out of 700 horses fed upon such straw, from 45 to 50 were on the sick list.

BIRDS AND INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.—The Steuben Co. (N. Y.) Courier mentions as among the novelties to be exhibited at the Fair in Bath, a collection of over 1,000 specimens of birds and insects, native to the State of Illinois, prepared and owned by Dr. J. VELIE of that place.

Rural Notes and Items

NATIONAL TRIAL OF PLOWS, &c.—A National Trial of Plows and Ag'l Implements, under the auspices of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, commenced at Utica on the 11th inst. According to our advices the entries were unexpectedly small in number, while the attendance has been far less than anticipated. The entries of Plows were as follows:

Class 1.—A sod plow, for stiff soils. F. F. Holbrook, Boston.

Class 2.—A plow for stubble land in stiff soils. F. F. Holbrook, Boston, and Collins & Co., N. Y.

Class 3.—A sod plow, for sandy soils and light loams. A. L. Braley & Co., Trenton, N. J., F. F. Holbrook, Boston, Mass.

Class 4.—A plow for stubble land, which will cut a furrow twelve inches deep, with three horses, which will raise the lowest soil to the surface of the furrow. F. F. Holbrook, and Collins & Co.

Class 5.—A Michigan sod and trench plow. F. F. Holbrook, Boston.

Class 6.—A sub-soil plow in connection with an ordinary plow. R. J. Wheatley, DuQuoin, Ill.

Class 7.—A ditching plow for opening drains. A. P. Rourt, Somerset, Va.

Class 8.—A machine for exavating ditches for underdraining. E. Heath, Flowerville, N. Y.

Class 9.—A steel plow for alluvial and unctuous lands. Collins & Co.

Class 10.—A swing or side-hill plow. F. F. Holbrook, Boston, and L. D. Burch, Sherburne.

Several plows not entered for trial were on the ground, some of which attracted much attention.

The Swivel Plow of F. F. HOLBROOK was first tried, and, according to the Utica Herald, did pretty fair work. BUSH'S Improved, or Chenango Clipper, followed and was quite a favorite. A Turf Plow, cast from cast-steel, entered by COLLINS & Co., New York City, performed well, and is simple in construction and easily repaired. A novel Sub-soiler was operated by R. J. WHEATLEY, Ill. The "Universal" Plow—so named because adapted to all kinds of plowing—by F. F. HOLBROOK, cutting a furrow from ten to fifteen inches deep and from ten to sixteen wide, at the option of the plowman, received much commendation. The REMINGTON Steel Plow, called the Valley Plow, performed very well, turning the sod quite as perfectly as the noted Michigan Plow. On the second day four Stubble Plows were tried, those of Mr. HOLBROOK of Boston, and COLLINS & Co., of Connecticut. The first was the Sod Plow, used the previous day, divested of its skimmer attachment, the same as the "Universal," and performed well in stubble, as it did also in turf.

The dynamometer tests took place on the second day, but the result had not been made public at our latest advices. The attendance was small and the interest manifested but of an indifferent character.

The entries of Harrows and Cultivators was comparatively small. They were:—WM. H. BURTIS & Co., Watertown N. Y., one in each class; J. E. MORGAN, Deerfield, one; FOWLARD HOUSE, Oneonta, N. Y., two-horse Cultivator; N. NISHWITZ, Williamsbugh, N. Y., Pulverizing Harrow; N. HOOKS, Appleton, Maine, one-horse Cultivator; BROWN, SCHERERLING & Co., Massilan, Ohio, a Shovel Plow and Cultivator combined: F. F. HOLBROOK, Boston, Mass., a Cultivator; ALDEN & Co., Auburn, N. Y., Cultivator.

RURAL HOLIDAYS.—The labors of spring and summer on the farm, always severe and exhausting, are very properly supplemented by the relaxation and hilarity attendant on the Autumnal Fairs. These are properly the farmer's holidays—a season in which those so disposed can combine pleasure with profit, while intermitting for a few days the toils incident to an agricultural life. Many abstain from visiting fairs under the plea that they do not pay. If the amount of a premium be the sole consideration of attendance, the plea is probably valid. But is this all of an agricultural exhibition? No, nor even a main feature of one. Fairs have other aims than simply to deserve and secure premiums. They bring into small compass the varied experiments of widely separated parties: provoke comparison—the spur and incentive to improvements—and thus lead to them. They do more than this: they serve to brighten the chain which should link together a common brotherhood, soften asperities, incite to emulation and enlarge the circle of human sympathies.

STATE FAIR—ENTRIES.—The Assistant Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, S. R. EARLES, reports that the entries for the Fair are larger and of a class superior to that of any previous State exhibition. The fine herd of the Hon. EZRA CORNELL of Ithaca is among the entries. Canada is also largely represented. The implement entries are also numerous, embracing the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. It would appear, from these indications, that New York is to be confronted by numerous and able competitors, hence it will require the best efforts of our farmers and mechanics to preserve the reputation of the State intact. But a comparatively brief period of time remains to complete the arrangements necessary to this result, as the Fair is to be held Oct. 1—4.

MORE ALDERNEY STOCK IN MONROE.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. S. W. CLARK and J. M. WEBSTER of Parma, this county, have recently purchased of THOS. GOULD, Aurora, N. Y., a fine Alderney bull. "Trojan Emperor," bred by E. O. EATON of Troy, from stock imported by J. A. TAINTOR of Hartford, Conn. Also, an excellent cow of the same breed. We presume these are the best specimens of Alderney stock in this region, and trust they will be the progenitors of many fine animals.

NO RINDERPEST ON LONG ISLAND.—The reported existence of rinderpest among the stock of CHARLES H. JONES, L. I., has elicited a note from A. LAINTARD, V. S., stating that the disease is known as *Cerebro Spinal Meningites*—infectious, and most fatal to horses, but not considered contagious. Mr. J. lost nine horses and two mules by it.

SENECA COUNTY FAIR.—We learn, from the Ovid Bee, that HUGH T. BROOKS, Esq. of Wyoming county, is engaged to deliver an address before the Seneca Co. Agricultural Society at Ovid. The selection is a good one, as will no doubt be made manifest by the result. The Fair will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October.

STEUBEN COUNTY FAIR.—The Courier, Bath, states that preparations for the Fair at that place, Sept 25th—27th, are progressing finely. A new and commodious hall with ample galleries is completed. The driving park is in order, and a new sheep house is being erected.

MONROE COUNTY FAIR.—The arrangements for the coming Fair of the Monroe County Ag. Society, commencing Sept. 25th, are progressing favorably. If the Fair is not successful it must be in consequence of unpropitious weather or of decreasing interest.

AG'L FAIRS.—For lists of State, County and Local Fairs see our issues of August 17th and 31st.

HORTICULTURAL.

AUTUMN PLANTING.

MANY persons of limited experience are bewildered by the contrary opinions expressed as to the feasibility of autumn planting. If the circumstances which affect the success or failure of this operation were well understood, a great waste of money and labor might be averted.

As a rule, it is better to use the autumn in thoroughly preparing the land, and then plant in the spring,—but if it is desirable to do otherwise, perfectly hardy trees may be put out in the fall. The setting of all very small and tender plants is best deferred until spring. Those who advocate fall planting do so mainly on the theory that the roots of plants exercise their functions as soon as put in contact with the earth in their new positions, and continue to grow all winter, thus giving the tree a start which it could not have if spring planted. But the theory is often upset by the action of frost on the soil drawing the roots, and by the severe cold withering the bark, and striking hard at the vitality of the plant. It is only where a long, mild autumn follows the period of planting, and the soil is well drained, either naturally or artificially, that it is generally advantageous to plant before spring. In northern regions, where the winters are long and severe, we should certainly prefer to prepare the ground in the fall and plant the trees in the spring.

But if fall planting is resolved upon, it should be done early and well. See that the leaves are all stripped from the trees before removing them, if possible,—for they will exhale a large amount of moisture, and cause shrivelling of the bark. Provide thorough drainage from the roots, as well as from the surface, and heap a little mound of earth around the the trunk for the purpose of steadying the tree against the wind, to throw off water, and to protect it against the depredations of mice.

Peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and the berries, are surer of success if planted in the spring.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its eleventh biennial session at Polytechnic Hall, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on the 10th of September and adjourning on the 13th, to reassemble in Philadelphia two years hence. There were exhibitors from the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The fruits exhibited comprised 680 dishes of grapes, 82 of apples, 745 of pears and 212 of peaches. The President, MARSHALL P. WILDER, said the exhibition of fruit greatly exceeded expectation, rivaling anything heretofore seen in the way of pomology. The fruit was sold at auction and commanded high prices.

The address of the President, issued in pamphlet form, is an able and interesting document, which will be adverted to hereafter. After the reading of the address the Treasurer made his report, showing a balance of $265.93 in the treasury.

The Report of the Committee on Officers was then read and adopted, as follows:

President—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Vice-Presidents—California, R. T. Perkins; Connecticut, Daniel S. Dewey; Delaware, E. Tatnall, Dist. Columbia, Wm. Saunders; Florida, Joseph J. Weed; Georgia, P. J. Berckmans; Illinois, Arthur Bryant, Sr.; Indiana, I. D. G. Nelson; Iowa, D. W. Kauffman; Kentucky, Lawrence Young; Maine, S. L. Goodale; Maryland, W. C. Wilson; Massachusetts, C. M. Hovey; Michigan, William Bost; Mississippi, J. M. Stone; Missouri, B. F. Edwards; Minnesota, D. A. Robertson; New Hampshire, Fred. Smythe; New Jersey, Wm. Perry; New York, Charles Downing; Ohio, John A. Warder; Pennsylvania, Robert Buist; Rhode Island, Silas Moore; Tennessee, M. S. Frierson; Texas, William Watson; Vermont, E. C. Worcester; Virginia, Yardley Taylor; Wisconsin, J. E. Plumb; Alabama, L. F. Mellen; Arkansas, J. H. Ingram; Louisiana, D. M. A. Swasey; North Carolina, Wm. M. Steele; South Carolina, Wm. Summer; Kansas, Charles B. Lines; Oregon, Simeon Francis; Utah, J. E. Johnson; Nebraska, Dr. H. Link; West Virginia, Z. Jacobs; New Mexico, Col. Ruyther of Massillon; Montana, Nicholas Waugh; Colorado, Chas. Pauls; Province of Ontario, Canada, Charles Arnold.

Treasurer—Thomas P. James.

Secretary—F. R. Elliott.

Further notice of the proceedings and discussions is necessarily deferred.

TOMATOES.—MY EXPERIENCE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have tried three varieties of tomatoes the present season and give you my experience with them, grown as nearly under the same circumstances as possible.

Tilden.—Ripened a few specimens earlier than Large Smooth Red. It then held up for a short time, and the general crop seems to hold on a little later. Quite variable in size; very handsome in appearance; sells well in market; firm flesh; good quality; rots some. On the whole a very valuable sort.

Large Smooth Red.—Comes with a rush when it commences to ripen. From present appearances will not hold out as long as Tilden. Rots some; uniformly of good size; sells well in market. Best for general crop.

Keye's Early Prolific.—No earlier, if as early, as either of the preceding. Very prolific bearer; fine flesh; entirely free from rot, but too small for cultivation unless freedom from disease is an object. A "thirty days" humbug.

Since writing the above, a little woman in the house, who is supposed to know something of the qualities wanted in a tomato says Keye's is very nice for pickling and preserving, because it has firm flesh and few seeds, but if she had the marketing of it, doubts whether she would recommend it. I have had to sell several baskets of it in this market for a less price than either of the other varieties named. Objection is always made to its small size. Several cultivators with whom I have conversed, state that it is no earlier than older, well known sorts. Let other cultivators give their experience.

MARK D. WILLSON.

No. 195 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

HALE'S EARLY PEACH.

THIS variety is universally esteemed among peach growers, and ranks, perhaps, as the best all things considered, of the extreme early kinds. It is said to have originated in Portage county, Ohio, from seed planted by a German. It ripens very early, from the middle of July to August, and since its introduction into New Jersey and Delaware, the peach season begins at a period very perceptibly earlier than before. It is a fair, healthy grower, the leaves are glossy, flowers large, and it is an abundant bearer. The fruit is of medium size, nearly round, skin mottled red, dark red cheek, flesh white, melting, high flavor, and parts free from the stone.

PEACHES GRAFTED ON CANADA SHRUBS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We in the back woods cannot always keep posted in all that is going on in the outside world. The latest thing in horticulture that has been introduced to our credulous people is a novelty in the peach line, viz., the "Stump the World," grafted on a Canada shrub so that it will never winter-kill. Now, Mr. Editor, this promises to be a great acquisition if the agent's story is true, and a great many believe it is. "Stump the World" we know is a splendid peach, but it has the bad fault, common to other trees of this kind, of freezing on our cold prairies in winter. But this new comer promises to avoid the difficulty in future. I think, Mr. Editor, you should have informed us of this before this time through the RURAL, and we might have been enjoying our peaches now when we have none, and not have waited for a traveling nurseryman to be the first to circulate the good news(?)

Please tell us if this is a humbug, as the agent is taking his thousands of dollars' worth of orders in this section. In this connection let me say our corn crop in this county is a failure, owing to a protracted drouth; other farm crops were splendid, fruit just middling.

ROBERT MILLIKEN.

Indian Creek, Monroe Co., Mo.

REMARKS.—The agent that sells you peach trees, pretended to be grafted on a "Canada shrub," is playing a very stiff game of humbug. Peach trees are seldom grafted, the operation being rarely successful, and no nurseryman would undertake to get up a stock in that way. Budding peaches on plum stocks tends to dwarf them somewhat, and by making slower growth and maturer wood, they may withstand the winter better; but the buds are just as liable to be destroyed by cold as those on others.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

About Champagne.—Vin Mosseux, or champagne, hardly dates beyond the year 1800. In 1780, 6,000 bottles was a large year's manufacture for Moet & Chandon, who now sell 150,000 dozen. At Hautvilliers, an hour's ride from Rhelms, lived Dom Perignon until 1714, the *procureur* of the Abbey, and the inventor of champagne; he, too, inventedthe champagne cork. The average cost to the manufacturer is 2 to 2½ francs per bottle, but it costs 7 francs at the Rheims hotels. The Germans control much of the champagne trade at Rheims. The Hiedsiecks, Piper de Saehs, the Mumms and Roderer, are all Germans, and every wine establishment in all Champagne is, more or less, under their management. The soil which grows the champagne is very poor. Rheims is a desert. The wine district is more attractive. There are about 41,030 acres, shared between 16,095 proprietors. They live in stone-built villages. The pressing of the grape, mixing of the varieties, and bottling and storing, are all very delicate duties, and in 1857-8 the loss by breakage from gas was 25 per cent. of the whole. It averages 10 per cent., and is controlled by employing a lower temperature. The wine is nursed from two to four years, and is in constant motion. Commercial Champagne is rarely kept more than two years; that of '58, the best ever made, is just perfected. When the wine is sold, each bottle is opened and a *liqueur*, composed of white sugar, white wine and spirit of cognac is added to suit the market. France and the continent want a light, sweet wine; Russia, sweet and strong; England, dry and vigorous, and America something between the French and English. Dry champagne must be made from the finest raw wine, sweet can be made from any material. The very best go out to England. A bottle of ordinary champagne contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of *liqueur*; dry, fine wine, 10 to 15 per cent. The cork is put in by a machine. Champagne should not explode noisily or frothily. Good wine absorbs carbonic acid, and its sparkle will continue for twenty-four hours. In 1846 a manufacturer saved but 120 bottles out of 6,000, owing to the poor quality of his bottles. The connoisseur must rely upon taste and smell in forming his judgment. If his sight shows that the wine flows smoothly, sparkles briskly, is transparent, glistening, and of a pale amber color, he may believe he has a good and old wine. Wine to be tested should have a temperature of 50° to 54° Fahrenheit. If good, a drop or two on the hand will have an aromatic odor; if bad, a mixed sugary and spirituous smell. The *bouquet* is only to be detected by the palate. Champagne does not improve by age.

Asparagus Beds.—The Gardener's Chronicle, referring to the cultivation of asparagus in France, says:—"In some places it is planted in trenches like celery, ridges of soil being thrown up between the rows. The trenches are about eight inches deep, ten inches wide, and four feet apart. The young plants are deposited in their places with the greatest care, the roots being spread evenly, and some well-rotted manure placed over them. They remove the soil every autumn from around the roots, and replace it with well-decomposed manure, and the plants being in trenches the rain is constantly washing manure to the roots. Every spring they pile up a little heap of fine earth over each crown. When the plantation has arrived at its third year they increase the size of the little heap, and pile up a small mound of light, rich soil over the crown. By this means they obtain shoots much longer than by the usual plan practiced in the United States, and it is thoroughly blanched, a condition in which it is best suited to the Parisian market.

Newman Plum.—Mr. ELLIOTT of Cleveland writes the Horticulturist that he has "received samples of the 'Newman Plum' from D. L. ADAIR, Esq., of Hawesville, Ky., and that the variety so sent is of a roundish-oval form, about one inch in diameter, clear light red, with a blue bloom, and until the fruit is fully ripe there are numerous white specks or dots; flesh yellow, sweet, somewhat stringy, yet tender, and adheres to the stone, which is quite large for the size of the fruit. In my earlier days I frequently met with wild plums in Ohio, and have often done so in Missouri, that were almost if not quite identical, and in the years 1836 to '45, or thereabouts, they were abundant in the markets of all the western towns and cities. Mr. ADAIR claims for it perfect exemption from the curculio—a matter of course of which he should know; but, unfortunately for its chances in Ohio, I am disposed to think it would be no more free than any of our wild varieties."

A Grape Experiment.—Mr. PETER KEHL, the pioneer vine grower on the Wisconsin, favors the Sauk City Pioneer with an account of an experiment made by him:—"Taken by surprise by the early cold weather last fall, before he could press all his grapes, he was forced to winter them over in some manner. He put them up in boxes and allowed them to freeze. On the 3d of April he began to press them, and found that the wine is one hundred per cent. better than that made from the same quality of grapes last fall. Out of about 5,000 pounds of grapes thus wintered, he made 625 gallons of wine. Mr. KLEIMPELL, who examined the grapes, says they were in good condition, and that he did not taste any better last fall."

The Apple Worm (Carpocapsa Pomonella.)—The Practical Entomologist says:—"This imported pest is ruining the apples and pears in all quarters this year. From Pennsylvania to Iowa, all accounts agree that it was never so destructive before. What is very remarkable, the same species, as I have experimentally proved by breeding the moth, has attacked the native crab-apples near Rock Island, Ill. I have proved in the same manner that the species attacking the pear is identical with that which attacks the apple."

Grape Soils.—Dr. J. A. WARDER, alluding to grape soils, states that it is the very common opinion, after many years' experience, of those who have been eminently successful in the culture of the vine, that the clay cannot be too hard and compact for the roots of the grape to penetrate. Among the plants which are an indication of good grape lands is the blue grass or *Poa compressa*, which always takes possession of such clays, particularly if they contain lime.

Origin of the name "Scuppernong Grape."—CALVIN JONES, in Southern Planter, writes:—"This grape and wine had the name of Scuppernong given to them by HENDERSON and myself, in compliment to JAMES BLOUNT of Scuppernong, who first diffused a general knowledge of it in several well-written communications in our paper, and it is cultivated with more success on that river than in any other part of the State, perhaps, except on the Island of Roanoke."

A Tough Garden Story.—The Dunkirk Journal sets up the garden of E. KEYES of that village, pretty steep. Strawberries, a second crop, nearly ripe and blossoms for a third one just opening. Bean pods three feet long! Cucumbers, in the same garden, planted about the 25th of June, with fruit on the vines from four to six feet four inches in length, and still growing! There is no use in talking garden after this.

Bulbs.—Procure your stock of bulbs early, as you will then stand the best chance of securing good ones. Those of medium size are best, if well matured. They should be planted at once. Well rotted cow manure mixed with a portion of fine sand is the best fertilizer. Plant about four inches deep, and be sure the soil is well drained and worked up finely.

Frogmore Early Bigarreau Cherry.—The London Florist describes a new cherry under the above name, as being "large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin with a brilliant red cheek, dotted with minute yellow points; flesh delicate, translucent, tender, melting, juicy, with a rich sweet flavor," and ripening before any of the so-called Bigarreaus are in market.

Fruit Crop in California.—An estimate made of the value of the fruit crop of California places the apple at about $400,000, the peach at $300,000, the plum at $160,000, cherries, apricots and pears at $230,000, and grapes at over $1,000,000.

Strawberries.—Mr. Pardee of Illinois, has found that lime slaked in salt brine, sown broadcast, had kept insects from strawberries.

UNPRODUCTIVE PEAR ORCHARD.

A YOUNG orchardist informs us that some years ago, observing the reports of the high profits obtained from pear trees, he was induced to set out several thousand—that he has given them good cultivation—that they grow well, but that they refuse to bear, or make him any returns. Some of his friends at the time regarded him as running into a wild speculation, and now remind him frequently of their prediction. He wishes to know what he can do to induce his trees to bear, and to give him at least some slight return, if it be only a small part of the immense profits which he once expected.

We would advise him to keep his orchard in a moderately growing, healthy condition, by a proper degree of cultivation, and not to be in too great a hurry for heavy crops. Extraordinaries excepted, he would doubtless thus provide for himself a valuable and handsome piece of property in the future. It is important to preserve a medium degree of growth. If the trees are too thrifty, they will be more liable to injury from winter, and to fire blight in summer. If too feeble, they will still be liable to disease, and not attain good size, nor bear the best fruit. In order to gradnate properly the degree of culture which they should receive, the rule which we have elsewhere given should be kept in view, namely: to observe the length of the annual shoots, and if much less than one foot, to increase the cultivation, by mellowing the surface, and manuring if needful; and if much more than a foot in length, to neglect cultivation, or even allow the ground to be covered with grass. If a young orchard can thus be kept in a healthy state, it will doubtless bear abundant and profitable crops in time.

There may be some conditions of soil which good management cannot obviate. Probably a quicksand subsoil is bad for a pear orchard, and a good strong clay well drained subsoil the best. These particulars should be examined before going into heavy expenditures for the purchase of trees and planting. If an orchard of some years' standing is found now to occupy soil not properly drained, no time should be lost in placing tile at a depth of two and three-fourths to three feet, and midway between the rows, unless these are quite near together, as with dwarf pears, in which case each alternate space may receive the drains.—*Country Gent.*

Domestic Economy.

CULINARY FAILURES AND SORROWS.

"BLUE BELLE" sends us a *rather* long communication, detailing some of her mishaps in the culinary department. We regret to abridge the favors of our correspondents, but are frequently compelled to do it or omit them altogether. This is one of the cases where retrenchment is a necessity. The following extracts disclose our correspondent's difficulties while operating in the cake line. She says:

"I obtained the receipe from 'Miss BEECHER'S Receipe Book,' and thought it would not fail to be good from such a reliable source. After taking extra pains to ensure success, I placed it in the oven, and not long after looked in to see how it was getting along, when I found that it was literally *boiling*. Well! thought I, this is the first time I ever saw cake boiling! However, I wisely concluded to let it alone, and at length it simmered down until it looked like—really I don't know *what*.

"The next discouragement I encountered was in making fruit cake. That it might be just right I used a great deal of fruit, and every kind of spice—among which was an unusual quantity of mace. The cake was mixed and baked, and as I drew the rich brown loaves from the oven and saw how nicely they looked I breathed a sigh of profound satisfaction, thinking I had hit it at last, but was not certain until I had tasted it. On eating a portion, I discovered that it left a smarting sensation in my throat—a fact noticed and commented on by other members of the family, who partook of what was designed to be a crowning effort in the fruit cake line. Upon investigation I found that the mace, used so freely, was in reality Cayenne pepper!

"My efforts to make white cake have been truly Herculean. I have tried again and again, but all to no purpose. As soon as one error is corrected, another is committed. At first every one proved *yellow* instead of *white*. I made inquiries in regard to this, and was told that I used too much soda. The next time I used less, and every cake was heavy and not half baked. The last I made was like my fruit cake in one respect—it *looked* well; but on trial I found that it tasted slightly of *paregoric*, instead of the delicate flavor I had anticipated. Some one had, *maliciously*, no doubt, changed the bottles, and hence this mortifying mistake. I begin to think that it is indeed 'a long lane that has no turn.' Why should *I*, of all others, be so unfortunate? Is it thickheadedness, or is it 'just my luck?'"

New Advertisements.

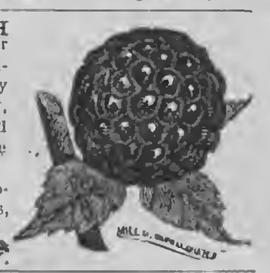
HEDGE PLANTS FOR FALL SETTING. 200,000 English White Thorn plants, large and well-rooted, $8 and $10 per thousand. Address
922-8t GEORGE BADMAN, Skaneateles, N. Y.

SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS! SEEDLINGS! 100,000 Plum, 100,000 Cherry, 100,000 Apple, very large and fine, which we offer low. Also, Peach, Apricot & M and one year Dwarf Cherry Trees, all of extra quality and grown on new ground. Send for price list to
VAN EPPS BROS. & DIXON, Geneva, N. Y.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER DURING THE entire year as sweet as when first made, with a flavor equal or superior to wine, and no humbug. The ingredients are harmless, and obtained at slight expense. Price, by mail, 20 cents. Address
GEORGE DANA, Rochester, N. Y.

WILSON'S EARLY AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY,
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY,
And other SMALL FRUITS, at lowest prices, all warranted true to name, with good roots. Send for Price List. EDWARD REEVE, Medford, Burlington Co., N. J.

IT DON'T SCRATCH YOU!—Or Tear Your Clothes—Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, EARLY and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it.



☞ For origin, description, prices, testimonials, &c., send for Circular, to JOSEPH SINTON, Angola, Erie Co., N. Y.

BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
Washington Street Nurseries,
GENEVA, N. Y.,
Offer for the present Fall a large and well grown stock of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.
—ALSO—
NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES,
Very healthy and strong. Hedge Plants, Plum and Cherry Seedlings, and a full supply of general Nursery articles. We invite correspondence or a personal examination of our stock. 922-2tco

THE NEW GRAPE, SALEM.—This Grape is the most successful result of the Hybridizations originated and carried on by Mr. E. S. Rogers of Salem, Massachusetts, whose well known character for probity and modesty of statement affords every guarantee for the unsurpassed excellence of this, his favorite variety. His published statement is as follows:—"The subscriber now offers for sale for the first time, a new grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. This is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape, being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like other well-known kinds, Nos. 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between a native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early and hardy as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen its fruit, in the most unfavorable season, for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of all my collection, and now offer it for the first time." E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.
Salem, February, 1867.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must be hereafter addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

In addition to the high merits of the "Salem," the undersigned is able to say, from personal experience and knowledge, that the claims put forth in favor of the Salem are in no respect exaggerated. During the present season it has made uniformly a most vigorous and healthy growth, and proved itself impervious to mildew, where vines of most of the new and high priced varieties, growing by its side and receiving equal care in culture, have been seriously affected. It is believed that as a paying grape, especially for market purposes, the Salem is without a competitor among out-door varieties.
J. L. WARING.

I take pleasure in announcing that, since purchasing the Salem Vine, I have disposed of my Vineyard and Propagating Establishment, including the entire stock of the Salem, to JAMES A. REQUA, Esq., who will hereafter carry on the business with every facility for its successful prosecution. J. L. WARING.
Amenia, N. Y., August 21, 1867.

Having purchased the above, and having secured the services of a most experienced and successful Propagator, with able assistants, I design to make the growing of vines for sale a specialty, and hope to furnish the public with a class of plants unsurpassed in quality, and in every instance warranted up to standard and true to name. Price List and Engraving sent on application to
922-1t JAMES A. REQUA,
August 21, 1867. Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

A FALSE STEP.

BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

Sweet, thou hast trod on a heart,
Pass! there's a world full of men;
And women as fair as thou art
Must do such things now and then.

Thou only hast stepped unawares,
Malice, not one can impute;
And why should a heart have been there,
In the way of a fair woman's foot?

It was not a stone that could trip,
Nor was it a thorn that could rend;
Put up thy proud under-lip!
'Twas merely the heart of a friend.

And yet, peradventure, one day
Thou, sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile and its dimplement was,

And seeking around thee in vain
From hundreds who flattered before,
Such a word as, "Oh, not in the main
Do I hold thee less precious, but more!"

Thou'lt sigh, very like, on thy part,
"Of all I have known or can know,
I wish I had only that heart
I trod upon ages ago!"

WONDER-WORKERS.

'Tis said that Time works wonders. So, indeed, it does; wonders without number, very many of which approach almost to miracles. Time does a great wonder business, and might do more, perhaps, if only there were more opportunities for it to improve. But it has a whole troup of co-adjutors, wonder-working no less busily than itself. They are all around us. They keep pace with the years, and surprise us at every turn in life. And a hearty welcome to them all, say we!

Workers of every class — masculine, feminine or neuter,—ought to receive a cordial greeting from all man and woman kind. Wonder-workers are by no means to be excepted. We are not quite certain as to the gender of all of them, but as we are not going to parse them it doesn't matter. If masculine, they are good; if feminine, better; and, we say it not ungallantly, if neuter, best. There are occasions when a distinction as to sex is detrimental, or would be, and then the lack of sex is a happy thought. Home is neither him, nor her, but *it* — home. It is where the masculines and feminines are, but is in itself neither.

Love is a great wonder-worker. It does its work with a subtleness that fairly charms us. It builds more "castles in Spain" than could ever find people to fill them, and adorns them with more laces and damask than looms ever wove. It rears more kingly palaces than ever princes dwelt in; jewels with rare diamonds more crowns than ever were placed upon regal brows; paints pictures beside which Raphael's are as naught; carves beautiful figures more ravishing in their perfection of loveliness than any Michael Angelo every released from their marble prisons; creates a new earth, where are only blossoms and beauty; sets new stars in the heavens that are brighter than any astronomers know of; and is equal to Aladdin's Lamp improved by a first-class reflector! Why, we have known it to transform the plainest, homeliest person into one actually good-looking; and invest a character had in the extreme, with a halo of nobleness almost unheard of.

And Love,—thank Venus and all our other stars!—is neuter. What if Cupid *is* set forth as being masculine? That fact signifies nothing. Whoever is responsible for the existence of that personage is guilty of gross inconsistency, any way. Cupid is pictured with wings; and who has ever had any intimate knowledge of masculine angels?

Imagination is a wonder-worker which goes hand in hand with Love, and does not a little of its most delicate and charming work. It puts in the finest touches, and the prettiest tints. Close beside them walks Hope; and Patience ought never to be far behind. Beside these there are an hundred others. We haven't space to speak of them. Look into your own living, and you can easily determine what has wrought out the greatest transformations there.

But perhaps the greatest wonder-worker of all is that material one — that one which may be seen, even felt — the Sun. There is no use in telling our country lady readers to arise early, on a clear morning, and see it as it produces its most gorgeous effects. They do not need such advice. There are some, however, who might be profited by it, if they would. To these we would commend it most earnestly. An early morning's ramble, "just at the peep of day," to some neighboring hill-top, whence you can look down upon a valley overhung by fog, will show you such wonder-working as will well-nigh enchant you. How well we recollect such a ramble, made on a crystalline September morn years ago; when we left the sleepers in the valley, and climbed the "Knob" alone, to see the sun rise. We had glorious payment for our pains — gold and silver sunbeams enough to enrich and make glad a monastery! Below us stretched the valley, winding far away to the north and south, and covered, in all its extent, with a dense fog-bank. Directly the wonder-worker came up from behind the eastern range of mountains and shimmered its rays into this dark, dreary mass, instantly transforming it into a lake of silver dazzling in its magnificence.

There was some wonder-working done after the fog lifted, and drifted away in clouds against the horizon. There were domes, and minarets, and temples, all set in *basso relievo* against the blue sky; and an army of "red-coats" marching away beyond them, with a movement as stately as though made to "the music of the spheres!"

OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

How many husbands treat their wives with constant and tender care for their happiness? How many who do not make it unpleasant for their wives to ask for money? How many who do not shrug their shoulders when a trip to the sea-shore and mountain is mentioned? How many who do not return from their business at night, cross and disagreeable? How many husbands who spring to their feet when there is an opportunity to save a step for the wife? How many who seek daily and hourly to add to the happiness of the one whose happiness they have declared to be so essential to their own? How many who do not begrudge the expense of servants who think to take home the little appliances that can make a housewife's work light, who plan for recreations and amusements, who praise the taste and care which make for them so attractive a home? How many husbands could pass the test of interrogatories like these?

The fact is, six men out of ten treat their wives most shamefully. Instead of that tenderness for her which marked the first burst of their interest, they are apt to be sour, petulant and imperious. They make little else than slaves of their wives. They compel them to *ask* for money; they feel they must frown down every plan for pleasure, and, least of all, ever think to speak in praise of that which the wife has done for their happiness. The lives of most husbands are one long train of grumbling and fault-finding. They are blind to the happiness of the one whose life is to them a never-failing joy and inspiration. In many cases they are more courteous and pleasant to the wives of their neighbors than to their own.

There never was a man who did too much for the happiness of woman, and never did a man devote his thought and care to the taste of a true woman who did not reap a rich harvest in return. It is because wives are slighted and neglected that homes are so unpleasant. Women lose all heart and drag out sad and unpleasant lives. Men who promise all sorts of good things, turn upon their reiterated vows and crush the hope and heart of a life that might be to them a never-failing source of joy.—*New York Gazette.*

A KISSING PARTY.

A good story is told of a young married man who, with his wife, helped to make up a large "kissing party" soon after the happy event.

Every girl was called on and kissed except the beautiful young bride aforesaid, and no youngster present cared to kiss her in the presence of her herculean husband, who stood regarding the party with a sullen look of dissatisfaction. Suddenly, however, rolling up his sleeves, he stepped into the middle of the room and burst forth:

"Gentlemen, I have been noticing how things have been working for some time, and I ain't half satisfied. I don't want to raise a fuss, but——"

"What's the matter, John?" inquired a dozen voices. "What do you mean? Have we done anything to hurt your feelings?"

"Yes, you have; all of you have hurt my feelings, and I've just this to say about it:—Here's every girl in the room has been kissed near a dozen times apiece, and there's my wife, who I consider as likely as any of them, has not had one to-night, and *I* just tell you now, if she does not get as many kisses the balance of the night as any gal in the room, the man that slights her has got me to fight—that's all. Now go ahead with your plays."

The young wife was not slighted again that evening.

Beautiful and True.—In an article in Frazer's Magazine this brief but beautiful extract occurs:—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost impossible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks and shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself."

Modesty and Docility in the Young.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said:—"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of pearls; these may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full-blown flower, besprinkled with purest hue, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

Tribute to Woman.—Daniel Webster once paid the following beautiful tribute to woman: "There is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes fearless courage, all her shrinking and sinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affections."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO THE SUMMER WIND.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

Blow on, O cooling wind! through these long summer hours,
And break the waves of heat
That quivering rise, and with oppressive powers
Around us closely beat.

Blow on, and catch the breath from tufted meadow sweet,
From fields of clover-bloom,
From tassled pines, and lonely fern-brake at their feet
Deep in the forest gloom;

And mingled with the hum of bees, the song-birds' trill,
Bear them with love afar
To gladden some sad heart with country-longing filled,
Mid city crowd and jar:—

To stir within some heart sweet memories of yore;
To touch some brow of care,
Some like the mother's gentle touch of old, or more
Like breathings of her prayer.

With gentle fingers raise the hair from brows of youth,
Unmarred by care or shade,
But not the flowers displace—the blooms of love and truth
May all too quickly fade.

More gently lift gray hair from brows that long ago
Were fair and daisy-crowned,
Now soon to lose care-furrows, and time's drifted snow,
Beneath the daisied mound.

Linger with breathings low round mounds o'er soulless clay,
Where starry flowers are set;
The grass grows there, and graves in hearts that grieve to-day
Will bear joy-blossoms yet!

To-day we feel thy touch, and catch thy breath of flowers,—
We would thy presence keep!
When these earth-senses, this earth-life no more is ours,
Then linger where we sleep!

Orangeport, N. Y., Aug., 1867.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Perhaps we say nothing new in asserting that the "Yankee nation" is ubiquitous. We are a people of travelers. The restlessness of our human nature renders quiet staying at home almost an utter impossibility. We want change, and as soon as we acquire a little, of the "loose" specie, we set out for somewhere. Exactly where, matters little. We beg pardon — it matters a good deal. The tendency is to find something dating back to a past age. We go into raptures over the antique, the ancient. Cover a miserable painting with dust and cobwebs, and Americus pronounces it "splendid." Be-fog an old tumble-down castle with legends, and the same ingenuous youth considers it a delightful place. Nothing but age, and dirt, and ruins, and hobgoblin adventures will satisfy.

For all these, Americus goes to Europe. This great Western country is young, and is but a stale place any way. It isn't classic — it isn't particularly worth seeing. So he thinks. He must make the "grand tour." He must go abroad. There is a charm in the thought. Maybe the charm lasts all the way across the water—possibly it clings around the whole term of foreign wandering. Americus comes back. He has "done" everything, and every place worth "doing," from Paris to Constantinople. He has crossed the Appennines, and if he be a genuine type of his class has tramped over the Alps, and probably lunched a-top one of the Pyramids. While abroad he was as ignorant of his own country as were the people among whom he sojourned, and even some of them might have helped him up in his native Geography. Arrived at home, he knows nothing but foreign lore and foreign lands. Of our magnificent Western world he is as profoundly, sublimely ignorant as ever.

We frankly admit that we have not been abroad. We have had our dreams of ramblings over sea, and if we don't die too young some of them may be realized. But as a very desirable preparation for making transatlantic journeyings really profitable, we intend to acquaint ourselves pretty thoroughly with our own land before migrating to another. The Alps may be ten-fold more sublime than the Rocky Mountains. If we see the latter, first, we can judge more correctly concerning the former.

Bayard Taylor, in his second series of sketches collected and published in book form under the title "At Home and Abroad," confesses that until the summer of 1861 he had not seen the White Mountains, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, and Lake George. The tone of his confession has somewhat of chagrin in it, we fancy. After years of wandering over distant countries, and writing volumes descriptive of strange sights and people, the famous American (no, *anti*-American) traveler deigned to look upon what he ought to have felt a pride in making a pilgrimage to a decade previous. There are hundreds, yes, thousands, whose experience is similar. Our exchanges give column after column of foreign letters. Of these, many are indifferent enough, and a few are really good. Of the writers thereof, doubtless two-thirds are of the class to which Americus belongs — men with money in abundance, who had an itching to see their names figure among the newspaper list of "sailed in the Arago," and who will return to flavor their conversation with frequent repetitions of "when I was in Europe."

Literary men, who supplement their foreign travel with home wanderings, and sketches of home scenery, are much inclined to give us the old world in parentheses. George William Curtis went abroad. He was then an exquisite young gentleman, so somebody has told us, much given to pomade and kid gloves. He traveled much. He wrote exquisitely. In his "Nile Notes of a Howadji" he pen-sketched the Nile and its surroundings with a voluptuousness of style purely Oriental. A dreamy languor pervaded the whole book. We could almost fancy it written by an indolent Howadji, sitting under a palm tree, and smoking his *chibouk*. A smoky haze mellowed the atmosphere. Not unfrequently the atmosphere was so smoky, in fact, that not a bit of the country could be seen. There was much dreaming, and smoking, but little description.

"The Howadji" came home. A few years later he treated himself to a summer vacation, and the good public, not long afterwards, to "Lotos Eating." The book is a volume of comparisons. Mr. Curtis went the round of the Catskill, Saratoga, Lake George, &c., and every point of interest he set in contrast with some far-away object which he deemed more worthy of admiration. While ostensibly describing native scenes, he persistently drifted over the water. Reaching Lake George — the lovely Horicon—he was immediately reminded of Lake Como, in Switzerland, and proceeded to give his reasons for considering that more beautiful than the sheet of water we supposed he was going to describe. Of Lake George itself, "the Howadji" had very little to say. He might have treated of it most glowingly. We were disappointed in his failure to do so. But his was a traveled pen; it had been abroad. We have said that literary men give us the old world in parentheses. "Lotos Eating" is an exception. In that the old world gets the lions share. The lotos eating is the parenthetical part.

Ours is a magnificent country. It has mountain, river and lake scenery in wonderful profusion, and grandeur sufficient for an export trade with all the rest of mankind. We don't need to leave it, to find the beautiful, the unique, or the sublime. But in the face of all this we suppose our friends will continue to patronize the ocean steamers, and send home ornate descriptions of abbeys, and castles, and ruins, until we get abbeys, and castles, and ruins of our own!

WISDOM AND WEALTH.

John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he had prescribed as the rules for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

Rules for the Guidance of my Life, 1804.—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good. Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but first of all remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health, without virtue no order, without religion no happiness, and that the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously. John McDonough.

LOST TIME.

Let any man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep or gets up next morning, with its state some other day, when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs, by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines in natural science, learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself, by careful examination, of the grounds on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines of themselves, but able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true; he will find as great a difference as can exist in the same being — the difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted, and time spent in self-improvement; he will feel himself, in one case, listless and dissatisfied—in the other, comfortable and happy; in the one case, if he did not appear to himself humble, at least will not have earned any claim to his own respect; in the other case, he will enjoy a proud consciousness of having, by his own exertions, become a wiser, and therefore a more exalted nature.—*Lord Brougham.*

GOOD ADVICE.

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Dining.—Before dinner, men meet with great inequality of understanding; and those who are conscious of their inferiority have the modesty not to talk; when they have drunk wine, every man feels himself happy, and loses that modesty, and grows impudent and vociferous; but he is not improved; he is only not sensible of his defects.—*Johnson.*

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER-PRAISE.

BY ETTIE BROWN.

Softly sing, oh! radiant bird,
In yon drooping greenwood tree,
While the quivering leaves are stirred
To the sweet wind's melody.
Every bird so softly singing,
Every voice so sweetly ringing,
Speaks, my God, of Love and Thee.

Grandly bend, oh! summer skies,
To the hills with white clouds crowned!
Domes of unknown Paradise
Droop and circle me around.
For no black mists foil my vision
Of the far-off bright Elysium—
Home—where Love and Thee are found.

Days of glory—summer-praise!
Incense from earth's censer swung!
Hopeful hearts their anthems raise—
Alleluiahs glad are sung!
Let me kneel at Nature's altar,
Neath God's banner ne'er to falter
Till Life's victory is won.

Newfane, N. Y., 1867.

THE EARLY HOME OF JESUS.

Four miles south of the strong Greek city of Sephoris, hidden away among the hills, then covered from the base to the crown with vineyards and fig trees, lay a natural nest or basin of rich red and white earth, star-like in shape, but a mile in width, and wondrously fertile. Along the sacred and chalky slope of one of the highest of these hills spread a small and lovely village, which, in a land where every stone seemed to have a story, is remarkable as having no public history, and no distinguished native name. No great road led up to this sunny nook.

No traffic came into it, no legions passed through it; no trade, war, adventure, pleasure, pomp, passed through it, flowing from west to east and from east to east, along the Roman road. But the meadows were aglow with wheat and barley. Near the low ground ran a belt of gardens, fenced with stones, in which myriads of green figs, red pomegranates, and golden citrons ripened in the summer sun. High up the slopes, which were lined and planted like the Rhine at Bingen, hung the vintages, purple grapes. In the plain, among the corn, and beneath the fig and mulberry trees, shone daisies, poppies, tulips, lilies, and anemones, endless in their profusion and brilliant in their dyes.

Low down on the hillside sprang a well of water, bubbling plentiful and sweet; and above this fountain of life, in a long street, straggling from the fountain into the synagogue, rose the homesteads of many shepherds, tradesmen and vinedressers. It was a lovely and humble place, of which no ruler, no historian of Israel had ever taken notice. No Rachel had been met and kissed into love at this well; no Ruth had gathered up the sheaves of barley in yon fields; no tower had been built for observation on this height; no camp had ever been pitched for battle in that vale. That one who would become dearer to the fancies of men than either Ruth or Rachel, then walked through those fields, drew water at this spring, and passed up and down the lanes of this hamlet, no seer then could have surmised.

The place was no more than obscure. The Arab may have pitched his black tent by the well; the magistrates of Sephoris must have known the village, but the hamlet was never mentioned by the Jewish scribes. In the Bible, in the Talmud, in the writings of Josephus, we search in vain for any record of this sacred place. Like its happy neighbors, Nain and Endor, it was the abode of husbandmen, and oil and vine dressers, whose lives were spent in the synagogue, the vineyard and the olive grove, away from the bright Greek cities, and the busy Roman roads. No doubt it had once been possessed of either an Arab or a Hebrew name, but we do not know the name except by its Hellenic form. The Greeks called the town Nazaret or Nazareth.—*Selected.*

In the World and Not of It.—If men loved this world less, and another better, they would be more quiet here, and more careful to prepare for that better state. If our conversation were in heaven, as it ought to be, with what contempt should we look down upon the busy designs, the restless cares, the vain hopes, and the perplexing fears of the greatest part of mankind? Then we should have more peace and tranquility in our minds while we live, and greater satisfaction when we come to die. For integrity and innocence will keep us most from giving disturbance to others, and from finding any in our own breasts. "Whoso hearkeneth unto wisdom shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from the fear of evil."—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

A Change in the Ritual.—George Francis Train suggests that our modern marriage ceremony should read thus:—Clergyman—"Will you take this brown stone front, this carriage and span, and these diamonds for thy husband?" Lady—"Yes." Clergyman—"Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high waterfall of foreign hair, these affectations, accomplishments and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?" Gentleman—"Yes." Clergyman—"Then, what mammon has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder."

Divine knowledge fills a man with spiritual activity. It will make a man work, as if he would be saved by his work; and yet it will make a man believe that he is saved only upon the account of free grace.

Various Topics.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE accompanying Map of the Union Pacific Railroad was prepared expressly for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and will, with the annexed description, convey a pretty clear idea of the extent of that gigantic and world-famous enterprise, as well as of the vast region of country which it traverses.

The Union Pacific Railroad, which only a few years ago was talked about as among the possibilities of the remote future, is now not only a "chartered institution," but being constructed with a celerity almost unparalleled in the history of human enterprises. The Company building the road was organized and ready for business on the 2d day of July, 1864—having on that day complied with the conditions of the charter granted them by Congress. The road proper commences at Omaha, and extends to the California State Line, a distance of 1,594 miles. From Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains is 517 miles, the mountainous region 150 miles, thence to the California line 927 miles. The grade between Omaha and the base of the Rocky Mountains does not exceed 30 feet per mile. From that point to the summit or divide of the Continent, at Bridger's Pass, it does not exceed 80 feet, and from that to the California line the greatest grade to be overcome does not exceed 116 feet to the mile.

The capital authorized by the charter of the Company, by which the road is being built, was one hundred millions of dollars, of which it is supposed about twenty-five millions will be required—five of which is already paid. Besides granting the charter for the road Congress also gave the right of way; the privilege of taking construction materials from the public lands; and, in alternate sections of land, on each side of the road, twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land per mile. In further aid of the road and telegraph line, Congress made a loan of thirty-year six per cent bonds of sixteen thousand dollars per mile on five hundred and seventeen miles of the road, forty-eight thousand on one hundred and fifty miles, and thirty-two thousand on the balance of the distance, or nine hundred and twenty-seven miles.

In 1866 the Company completed 305 miles of the road in a substantial manner, with machine shops, rolling stock and telegraph line. During the present season the track has been laid at the rate of two miles per day, giving assurance that the whole line will be completed in eighteen months.

The total grant of money from the initial point at Omaha to the eastern base of the Nevada range, fifteen hundred and sixty-five miles, is $44,208,000, issued in instalments of $16,000 per mile upon the completion of each section of twenty miles of road.

Of the route of the road it may be said that the Platte Valley, east of Fort Kearney, is a delightful section of country, presenting no obstacles to a rapid construction. Over the Black Hills and Laramie Plains the country is rough and broken by rocky canons and gorges, but it has the advantage of plentifulness of timber and building stone. West of these hills the road will follow mainly the valley of the principal streams whose banks supply a sufficiency of timber for construction purposes. From Salt Lake to Humboldt Valley, a distance of 200 miles, are dry deserts and broken ranges, but not presenting very serious obstacles to road construction. This valley is a delightful one, and of superior agricultural promise. The only serious impediment is found in the passage of the Rocky Mountains, the distance on the eastern slope to the crest being 31 miles, and that of the western about the same. Of this distance the average ascent per mile is 73 feet. The grading of the heavier portion of this section is to be made in advance, so that when the general constructing force reaches this point, track laying will be but little retarded.

That the work of construction will continue to be vigorously pushed there is no doubt, as there is no lack of means for this purpose—the Government aid alone being equal to the cost of the entire construction. The average cost per mile, for the whole distance, 1,565 miles, will be about $66,000, exclusive of equipment, or about $103,000,000 for the entire road. It is a gigantic undertaking, but is full of promise for the future of the country—an iron band spanning a Continent and bringing into ready communication people three thousand miles apart. The grants made, supposing the whole loan to be taken, are:

Rights of way and material	$4,695,000
U. S. Bonds, equivalent to money,	44,208,000
First Mortgage Bonds,	44,208,000
Grant of 20,032,000 acres of land,	29,700,000
Aggregate	$122,811,000

This alone would give an aggregate of $78,000 per mile for the entire road, or ten thousand more than the estimate.

The business or profits of the road may be approximated with reasonable exactness by a consideration of what has been done between the Atlantic and Pacific States with the roundabout means of communication hitherto possessed. By opening up, as the completion of this road will do, a direct communication between the United States and China, it is deemed safe to assume that the passenger travel will be 300,000 per year, giving, at $150 each, $45,000,000, while the freight receips will be $10,000,000 more, or $55,000,000 in all—leaving an estimated clear profit of nearly eighteen millions of dollars annually.

The preceding facts, figures and estimates are mainly derived from pamphlets issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company; but it is proper to add that the western portion of the great iron thoroughfare is being built by the Central Pacific R. R. Co.,—the latter working east from Sacramento, while the former is proceeding west from Omaha. We annex a table of distances, and elevation of points, between New York City and San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad route, derived from official sources:

	Total Distance.	Elevation in feet.
San Francisco	—	Tide.
Sacramento	124	56
Cisco	216	2,911
Crest	229	7,042
Humboldt Lake	352	4,047
Reese River	506	4,550
Nevada State Line	700	4,830
Point on Salt Lake	775	4,290
Bridger's Pass	1,155	7,534
Evans' Pass	1,297	8,242
Fort Kearney	1,655	2,123
North Bend	1,785	1,458
Omaha	1,848	968
Chicago	2,340	625
Cleveland	2,607	585
Dunkirk	2,840	585
New York	3,300	Tide.

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

A VERY erroneous idea is indulged in by many people, in relation to the largest city in the world; many confidently assert that London, or as it frequently is termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior, both in size and the number of inhabitants. But such is not the case; Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,500,000 dwellings, and 6,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are nineteen japaneseries in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles. It has commerce of the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with the sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the Empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sea coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which can find ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass, and various other products of the north which have a market in the south.

COMMON SENSE.

NEVER give way to melancholy; resist it steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once gave a lady two-and-twenty receipts against melancholy. One was a bright fire; another to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of sugar plums on the chimney-piece, and a kettle simmering on the hob.

Never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell a girl that beauty is of no value; her whole prospect and happiness in life may often depend on a new gown or a becoming bonnet, and if she has five grains of common sense, she will find it out. The great thing is to teach her her just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth.

I am convinced that digestion is the great secret of life, and that character, talent, virtues and qualities are powerfully affected by beef, mutton, pie-crust, and rich soups; I have often thought I could feed or starve men into many virtues and affect them more powerfully with the instruments of cookery, than Timotheus could do formerly with his lyre.—*Sidney Smith.*

I DO not mean to expose my ideas to ingenious ridicule by maintaining that everything happens to every man for the best; but I will contend that he who makes the best use of it, fulfills the part of a wise and good man.—*Cumberland.*

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

In the Constitutional Convention a resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney General to immediately commence legal proceedings to vacate certain canal contracts, which it appears by testimony on the files of the Convention were, by a corrupt combination, let to the highest instead of the lowest bidders, and to take such proceedings in relation to State officials who may be implicated in the frauds as shall vindicate the honor of the State and protect its interests.

The National Trial of Plows and other agricultural implements, began at Utica on the 11th inst., on the gronnds of John Butterfield, Esq. Seven plows were tried first on green sward. Entries were made from the New England States, and one plow with subsoil attachment came from Illinois.

The Inspector of Customs at Buffalo seized a splendid metallic coffin recently, which came to the city on the Grand Trunk Railway, supposed to be filled with smuggled goods.

The Inspectors of Customs for the Port of Genesee seized several kegs of whisky on the 12th inst., which were being smuggled through.

Dudley's large fruit canning establishment at Keyport, N. J., was burned on the night of the 12th. Loss $100,000.

A man named Livingston forged Commodore Vanderbilt's name and obtained $75,000 from the City Bank in New York.

From Washington.

A CLAIM involving $1,500,000, has been rejected by the State Department. It is said to have been for an island in the South Pacific, which a certain Baltimore Company claimed by right of discovery, but which was subsequently taken possession of by our naval vessels.

It is said that the Committee for investigating the treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prisons, is daily receiving a large number of letters from men who have partaken of rebel prison hospitalities, all of which are being arranged and briefed,

Rumors of Cabinet changes are abundant.

The amount of coin in the vaults of the U. S. Treasury on the 14th inst., was $99,867,000, of which $14,673,000 was in coin certificates. The amount of currency was $46,189,000, making a total of $145,069,000.

The U. S. Treasurer held in trust for the National Banks, Sept. 14th, $379,033,950, of which $340,660,000 is held in security for circulating notes; $38,373,950 for deposits of public moneys. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $716,608; total amount to date $303,907,660. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,793,295, which leaves in actual circulation at the above date $299,114,371.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to the District Commanders to co-operate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers in service in that Department, by giving details of soldiers to take their places when it can be done without detriment.

There is some prospect of a new trial in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. The President favors it.

It is said that Gen. Grant disapproves of the new Amnesty Proclamation. He thinks the President had no right to issue it.

From the West.

FOUR HUNDRED soldiers arrived at Omaha to fight the Indians, but before leaving for the plains they broke into the American Transfer Company's Warehouse, and helped themselves to whisky and wine so as to become grossly intoxicated.

The recent California State Fair—the first industrial display ever held in the State—was largely attended.

There was a very destructive fire in Cincinnati on the night of the 14th inst. It broke out in a block of warehouses, and destroyed five of them; also, a row of tenement houses adjoining. Total loss probably $400,000.

One hundred and seventy lodges of northern Arrapahoe Indians, under Little Shield, offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families.

A Salt Lake train was attacked some days since, on the Big Laramie River. The Indians were repulsed.

A band of Indians made a raid on Mora, New Mexico, on the 3d inst., killed three men, carried away five boys and drove off a lot of stock.

The Peace Commissioners are still endeavoring to quiet the hostile feeling among the different tribes.

From the South.

A DEMOCRATIC Mass Meeting was held in Baltimore on the evening of the 10th inst., to ratify the new Constitution of Maryland. From 15,000 to 20,000 people were in attendance. Speeches were made by Gov. Swann and others.

There were thirty-two deaths from yellow fever in Galveston on the 9th.

At Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, all the officers are down with yellow fever. It has somewhat abated at Key West.

There is much suffering in Pensacola on account of yellow fever. Work in the navy yard has been partially suspended, as all the heads of departments and clerks are sick. The Mayor of the city has appealed to the neighboring cities for aid in physicians, nurses and money, to meet the distress. Mobile has responded by a donation of one thousand dollars.

A Convention of Republicans of the Border States assembled at Baltimore at noon on the 12th inst., to advance, as the Call says, the cause of manhood suffrage, and demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner and Wilson bill. There was no distinction as to race or color. Delegates were present from Delaware, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, District of Columbia and Maryland. Hon. Horace Maynard was permanent President.

Gen. Griffin died of yellow fever at Galveston on the 15th inst.

The negroes voted for the first time in Virginia on the 16th, at Richmond. The vote was on the question of a subscription of two millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

From New England.

THE Republican Convention of Massachusetts, which convened on the 11th instant, re-nominated Gov. Bullock for Governor, and also re-nominated the other incumbent State officials.

An International Boat Race took place on the Connecticut River at Springfield on the 11th inst., between the rival crews of St. Johns, N. B., and Newburgh, N. Y., for $1,000 a side. The Ward Brothers of Newburgh, were the winners. They made the six miles in 39 minutes and 28 seconds. Upwards of 30,000 people witnessed the race.

Foreign Intelligence.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, with his squadron, arrived at Stockholm a few days ago, and was greeted by a national ovation from the Swedes. The King gave a grand fete in the Imperial Palace, which was attended by the American Commander and the officers under his command.

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, has resolved to call a General Council of the Roman Church. The preliminaries for such Council are to be arranged by seven Cardinals.

The harvest in Spain has been very abundant. Large amounts of wheat have been raised.

The first steamer of the British expedition against Abyssinia has left India. Other steamers have left England for India, whence they will transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

Greece is making preparations for war. A third iron-clad has been purchased in England by agents of the Grecian Government, and is to be armed with five Armstrong guns.

FROM MEXICO.—The N. Y. Herald has advices from the city of Mexico to Aug. 25. Considerable excitement followed the call made by President Juarez for a general election. Factions are busy at work to defeat him. Juarez is in favor of amending the Mexican Constitution similar to the Constitution of the United States; of allowing all of the clergy to vote and be voted for, to have two Houses of Congress, and to require Ministers of State to report their official actions to the Executive. Santa Anna's trial was daily expected to take place. The impression prevailed that he would not be executed, but his estates would be confiscated. The roads to Vera Cruz had been cleared of robbers, and a large amount of specie had started seaward.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Rev. Dr. Cummings finds that he has made an error in his calculations of the last day, and that it will not come for a million years yet.

A CALIFORNIA cucumber raised in Rock Island County, Ill., measures three feet two inches in length, and one foot one inch in circumference at the butt.

A LOT of land forty feet front by one hundred and ten deep, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, was sold last week for $120,000. This included a building on the lot worth about $20,000. It is the highest price ever paid for real estate in Chicago.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred in Petroleum Center on the Boyd Farm, the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad the 2d inst. The shipping yards of Brown & Sons, Catz & Co., Cook, Tibbets and Gilbert, and twenty cars, were destroyed. Estimated loss $175,000.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S party are being very extensively lionized in Russia. At last accounts they were at Moscow, and that grand, old half-Asiatic half-European city, was being exhausted of its resources to do honor to these representatives of a republican power.

THE work of removing the rock from the Rock Island Rapids, in the Mississippi River, has commenced. The powerful chisels were tested a few days ago, and at one drop sank four feet into the solid rock. The chisel weighs over eight thousand pounds, and drops thirty feet.

HON. OAKES AMES of North Easton, Mass., has contracted to build nearly the whole of the remaining portion of the Union Pacific Railroad—some six hundred miles, passing through the Rocky Mountain region—receiving therefor over $47,000,000. This is believed to be the largest contract ever entered into by one man.

OUR western military posts in 1864, cost the Government $25,000,000, and in 1865, $57,000,000, of which last sum the pay of the troops took only $1,642,000, while the subsistence department swallowed up $31,523,880, and the quartermaster's $23,374,209. It is stated that $150,000,000 will scarcely meet the expenses of last year.

A BOY was in Peoria the other day, who, about two months ago was shot, speared, stabbed, and scalped by the Indians and left for dead. He was picked up, and is now in a fair way of recovery. He lost almost the whole scalp, a mere ring of hair having been left above the ears, and in front and at the neck. The horrible wound is now healing.

NOTES FROM OHIO AND INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, Sept. 7.

EDS. RURAL:—Thirty years ago I knew this place as a frontier hamlet; now it is a city of 22,000 people, beautifully located on the Wabash, with a lovely prairie reaching eastward to the encircling forest in the distance, and attractive beyond most cities in the ample yards, abundant foliage and fine taste of its homes. In the rear yard of the "Terre Haute House," my home for the day, is a well *eighteen hundred feet deep*. CHAUNCEY ROSE sought oil, found it sparingly, went down until sulphur water welled up at the rate of over 6,000 barrels daily, and flows still with unabated force. A bath-house is building, the sick bathe and drink, and are made well; but beware! Metal tubs cannot be used, and ladies after a bath have found their *blooming* faces suddenly some shades darker than the style—the effect of sulphur on metallic paint! So let all paint, but Nature's, look out for this counterfeit detector.

On my early visit here I crossed the State and a part of Ohio, from Columbus, past Indianapolis on the old "National Road," and well remember the great Indiana forests, the new clearings and the *awful* mud in the streets of the rude Capitol City. Now no fairer or richer belt of farms can be found than that through which the railroad passes, and the pavements have conquered the mud in that city—grown to 45,000 people and full of life. Two days ago I was there while the great Saengerfest was going on, and in the evening near 4,000 persons filled a hall built for the occasion to hear 700 deep-voiced Germans (all men) sing the songs of the "Faderland." Wonderful, indeed, it was.

The great resources of Indiana, in soil, and mines, and forests, are hardly understood, and I think that a generation hence the verdict will be that it stands equal to the richest of the States.

And Ohio—past the pioneer stage—with its railroads reaching almost every county, its noble farms, its growing factories, its towns full of taste, and culture, and thrift, and its great cities telling as cities do, of the wealth of fields, and the products of skill and industry. What changes in thirty years I saw there! Cleveland with its 75,000 people, its wide trade, its great factories and iron mills—Columbus in the center, on the broad meadows of the Scioto, justly famed for its richness, its 30,000 people, the State Capitol (a pile of stone covering two acres, and the Rotunda 120 feet to the painted ceiling)—Cincinnati, with over 200,000 people, with thousands of workmen in its shops, and great warehouses; and the Suspension Bridge with its roadway near a hundred feet above low water in the Ohio, and its great Opera House, unsurpassed in size and costly elegance. All this wealth of purse and life have these toiling pioneers made possible. All honor to their brave hearts and busy hands, to their manhood and womanhood, wearing labor as a crown of highest glory.

Everywhere drouth,—the tall corn battles bravely with sun and heat, but will not yield over about half a crop in the regions I have seen. People in the west are quite disturbed by the prices of railroad freights on their live stock and produce, high and still higher as they are, with no corresponding increase in costs of railroading that can be seen.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9th.

SATURDAY night I left the beautiful Wabash Valley, took a sleeping car, and at early morning looked out on the broad prairies, and we were soon rolling along the Mississippi and in sight of this city, which makes an imposing show from the eastern bank—its warehouses rising tier above tier as the ground slopes up, miles of buildings, and many domes and steeples beyond, and the encircling hills along which are the pleasant suburbs in the distance. Some sixty or seventy steamboats were along the levee. The stir of preparation for the yearly festival of the goddess Pomona—in plain English, the Annual Meeting of the National Pomological Society—is beginning.

The Pacific Railroad carriages, and the talk at table of the Plains and Mountains, makes me realize that this is the gateway to California and distant Asia. I saw on the river bank the first pile-driving for the foundation of the great railroad bridge over the Mississippi—an immense work. Will send a word of Iowa and Wisconsin soon. G. B. S.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The Brazilian Army is meeting with reverses in the Paraguayan War. San Salono has been fully fortified by the Paraguayans.

MANY churches out of the limits of the city, are suffering in their devotional services for the want of good music, when a reasonable amount of money will purchase a fine organ, with which the voices may be supported in full harmony. With a poor instrument, the singing will deteriorate, and with none at all neither will a choir or congregational singing flourish. Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, have just introduced new styles of AMERICAN ORGANS, with upright cases and gilt imitation pipes, having remarkable volume of tone, containing the manual subbass, super octave coupler, tremolo and knee swell. We take pleasure in calling the attention of churches in need of good instruments, to the American Organs.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE—AGAIN.—Last week Joseph Medbury, Esq., of this city, made a trial of one of these machines on his farm in Gates. The stumps pulled were green ones, consisting of beech, maple, ash and basswood. They were removed with great facility much to the surprise of the owner of the premises. He considers the machine one of great power, and unequaled in execution.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, September 17, 1867.

OUR local money market is without material change. Good paper is readily discounted, if the funds are wanted for legitimate business. Notes having long to run are not in favor. In New York, during the past week, there was a gradual rise in the rate of interest. This was to be expected as the season advanced. On Saturday the Financial Bulletin says:—"The best discount quotations are 6@7 ₱ cent., most of the business being on the basis of the full legal rate of 7 ₱ cent." The Public Funds were dull at the close of the week. The speculative demand for the present has nearly ceased, and the inquiry for investment is just now small.

Gold during the past week has been excited, and rose to a figure higher than it has been in many months. The shipping demand was moderate, but speculators ruled the market. Sales of gold were made in New York yesterday at 144¾.

There has been a decline in cotton at Liverpool and on this side. Dry Goods are more active at the East, and a fair business was done last week, prices were a little irregular in consequence of the decline in cotton.

Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate at the recent International Coinage Congress, which met in Paris, explains the action of that body. He says that the proposition is not to substitute the five-francs piece for the gold dollar, but to reduce the weight of the minimum gold coin of each nation to that of the French five-franc piece, each being of nine-tenths fineness. This plan contemplates the retention, by each nation, of its own names and emblems on its coinage—the only change proposed being uniformity in weight and value—so that they may pass without impediment throughout the world.

WOOL.—The market is flat in this section. Farmers are selling but little, and buyers are indifferent about taking ordinary lots at 40c. At the East there is a steady demand, at about former rates. The sales in Boston last week were to the amount of 850,000 lbs. at 30@62½c for fleece, and 38@38c for the various grades of pulled.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market for wheat and flour has been excited during the past week, particularly at the East. It was rumored that receipts were falling off, but the amount of wheat arriving at the lake ports is large. Farmers in Western New York are not selling freely. The price of red wheat has advanced, and $2,25 was paid yesterday. Probably extra lots would bring something more. Flour has advanced 50c ₱ barrel in this market, and from 50c to $1 in New York and Boston.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't	$14,00@15,00	Apples, green,	$1,00@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	11,50@12,50	Do. ₱ barrel	2,00@ 3,00
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ cl.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	0,62@ 0,75
Wheat, red	2,10@ 2,25	Onions	75@ 1,25
Best white	2,25@ 2,30	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,05	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,25@ 1,25	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	70@ 75c	Green hides trim'd	9@9½c
Barley,	1,15@ 1,25	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9
Beans,	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 60c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@25,00	Lamb do.	0,75@ 1,25
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	00,00@00,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₱ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	17@ 19	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	30@ 31c	Do. stove	6,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 31	Do. chestnut	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	10@ 12	Do. soft	0,00@0,00
Do. factory	13@ 14	Do. char ₱ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	12@ 12¼	Salt, ₱ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 11	Wool, ₱ lb	35@ 42½c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 9¾	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	20@ 23	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@22c
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@13¾
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Sept. 14—Ashes, pots, $9,50@9,50; pearls, $10,25@12,50. Cotton, 25@25½c. Flour, sales at $8,35@13,75. Wheat, $2,10@2,71. Rye, $1,38@1,50. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $1,16@1,21. Oats, 59@68c. Pork, new mess, $21,65@24,65; old do. $23,00@23,00; prime, $20,50@21,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@21,00; new extra mess, $24,50@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@16½c. Shoulders, 11½@11¾c. Lard, 11@14¼c. Butter, 11@35c. Cheese, 8@14c. Hops, 40@90c.

Albany, Sept. 14—Flour, sales at $10,25@13,25; rye flour, $7,50@7,75; corn meal, 2,50@2,60 ₱ 100. Wheat, $2,40@2,90. Rye, $1,10@1,40. Corn, $1,20@1,22; Oats, 64@67c. Barley, $1,25. Butter, 29@30c. Lard, 14@14½c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Sept. 14—Flour, sales at $9,75@12,20; Wheat $1,90@2,05; Corn, $1,08@1,09; Barley, $1,30@1,33; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $24,00@25,00; Lard, 13½@14c.; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 14@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, Sept. 14—Flour, $8,50@10,50; Wheat, $1,72@1,96; Corn, 97½@$1,03; Oats, 55¾@56c; Rye, $1,06@1,09; Barley, $1,02@1,13. Pork, mess, $21,00@21,50; Lard, 13¾@13½c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,50; Wheat, spring, $1,10@1,50; fall, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 30@32c; Barley, 60@65c; Peas, 62@63c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $14,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12½c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 10@11c; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 28@30c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Sept. 11.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@12 cts.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¼@8¾c; light and medium, 6@7c.

Albany, Sept. 13—Beeves, prices ranging from 4¼@9¼c. Milch Cows, $40@90. Sheep, common to good, 4¾@7½c; Hogs, 6¾@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Sept. 11—Beeves, sales at 6@13¾cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $200@275 per pair; handy steers, $137@200. Milch cows, $50@90; heifers, $10@55; yearlings, $16@22; two-years-old, $30@38. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western, 5¾@6¼c; in lots, $3@4 per head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale 6@7c; retail 6¾@8c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Sept. 14—Beeves range at from $6,00@6,75; Sheep, $4,40@4,50; Hogs, $6,75@7,25.

Toronto, Sept. 11—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d, $5,50@6,00; inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $1,75@2,50. Calves, $5,00@6 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6¼c

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Wool, market is steady and in fair demand. Sales 390,000 lbs. at 50@60c. for domestic fleece; 32@41c for pulled; 47@47½c for tubbed; 21@32c for Texas; 28@32½c for California; 28@30c for Cape; 20½@21c for Mestiza; 27c for Camels hair, and Cordova on private terms.

Boston, Sept 12.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@63c; fine, 57@59c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 46@48c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 50@52c; fine, 46@48; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 40@42c. Other Western—Fine, 45@48c; medium, 42@45c; common, 35@40c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@60c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 40@53c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chillan, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do, 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₱ lb.

Married.

IN this city, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' Ceremony, WM. H. BURGESS of Rich Square, N. C., and CAROLINE E. LAW, eldest daughter of WM. LAW of this city.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SCHOOL TEACHERS—Everywhere, should have Atwater's System of School Government. Send for Circular. JOHN ATWATER, Box 2,083 Chicago, Ill.

SEND STAMP FOR SIXTEEN Pages Description of some of the finest Imported and Thorough-Bred Animals and Fowls in America.
L. B. SILVER, Salem, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price, $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 922-13t

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 230 acres of land, situated 2 miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having upon it 65 acres choice timber; bearing Orchard of 180 trees, farm house and tenant house, barns, stables, granarys, sheds, &c. Terms easy. Apply to H. CLAY GORHAM, Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

MONEY SAVED IS BETTER THAN MONEY EARNED.—The subscriber will furnish Grape Vines of the hardy desirable varieties, of one, two and three years growth, at prices *especially advantageous* to purchasers of large quantities. Samples furnished when desired. Also, Grape wood at moderate rates. T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth Nurseries, Walworth, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—The Complete HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

THE GREETING:—A Collection of Glees, Choruses and Part-Songs. By L. O. Emerson, Author of "The Jubilate," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," &c. The pieces contained in this book are nearly all new. A large number have been contributed by Mr. L. H. Southard, and the whole will be found to possess unusual attractions for Societies, Clubs and Amateur Singers. Price, $1,38; $12 per dozen. Mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

GUIDE TO AUTHORSHIP—A Valuable aid to all who desire to engage in Literary Pursuits of any kind, for pleasure or profit, with hints for securing success and preparation, value and disposal of MSS. Also, Printing, &c. 50 cents.
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING—Tells how to make medicines, perfumery, toilet and dental articles, soaps, vermin remedies, candies, wines, cordials, cheap and delicious home beverages, veterinary remedies, manufacturers' secrets, and many articles in universal demand, made at small cost and sold at large profits. 25 cents.
ROGUES AND ROGUERIES—Exposing all tricks and traps of cities, and all swindles and humbugs. 25 cents.
HANDBOOK OF VENTRILOQUISM, and how to make the Magic Whistle. 15 cents.
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PHONOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK—For Self-Instruction in the modern improved and simplified art as used by practical reporters. Latest and cheapest out. 25 cents.
☞ Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postage paid, by HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York. 922-3teo

RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICK-ER—See Rural of Aug. 3d, 17th, 10th and 24th.

8,000 PEAR STOCKS—VERY FINE free from blight. **10,000** Honey Locust Hedge Plants. **2,000** Standard Apple Trees 5 to 8 feet. 921-2 W. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR Sugar for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 41 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pamphlets sent free of charge upon application. 921

80,000 POUNDS WIRE—Second Hand annealed telegraph, in good condition, for **Grape Vines** and **Fencing**, in about half mile lengths, weighs 320 lbs. ₱ mile, for sale cheap, by
921-4t G. BLAKE, 45 Cliff St., New York.

ELM GROVE SMALL FRUIT and PLANT FARM.—Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, in variety; also Grape Vines, Currant Bushes and Asparagus Roots. Catalogues free to all applicants.
921-2t CHAS. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER TO THE Fall Trade—10,000 Iona, 10,000 Concord, 2,000 Israella; also Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid, several numbers of Rogers, &c., &c., of excellent quality, at reasonable rates. Send for Price List, free. PETER DE PEW & SON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y. 921-4t

TREES AND SEEDLINGS FOR SALE. 500,000 Plum Seedlings, extra fine; 200,000 two-year old Apple Seedlings, fine; 100,000 Cherry Seedlings, extra; 10,000 Orange Quince; 10,000 Extra No. 1 Peach Trees; 20,000 Standard Cherry Trees, one and two years old; 20,000 Standard Apple Trees, 3 and 4 years; 10,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear, also a fine lot of Plum Trees and a large supply of all the new sorts of Grape Vines, and a fine stock of all the Small Fruits.
921-2t J. H. PLATMAN, Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y.

KITATINNY BLACKBERRY AT THE WEST.—Among the many testimonials received, the following in regard to this splendid berry, on the prairies, may suffice. A gentleman in Fulton Co., Ills., writes:—"The Kitatinny plants got of you in the spring of 1866, fruited this season most abundantly, one week earlier than my Lawton's, on the same ground and location, and the smallest branch withstood the winter without any injury whatever." Price for strong plants, $20 per 100; $150 ₱ 1,000. F. K. PHOENIX,
921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ills.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY—16th Year; 10 Green-Houses; 350 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, general assortment. 1,000,000 Apple, 1 to 4 yr; 1,000 superb yearlings, $50. 150,000 Pear, Standard and Dwarf. 1,000 splendid two feet Standard Bartlett, &c., $50; 8 Crab and Dwf Apples, all sizes; 30,000 Cherry, largely Richmond or May, 100, $15 to $35; 30,000 Peach, Hale's Early, &c., 1,000, $15; 300,000 Grape, strong Concord layers 1,000, $85, Hartford, $150, Ives, $150, Rogers, Iona, Creveling, and other best; 5,000,000 Osage Orange, 1st class, 100,000, $200; 50,000 Currants, Raspberry and Gooseberry; 20,000 Kitatinny Blackberry, warranted genuine and every way first class, 1,000, $150; 1,000,000 Apple stocks, strong, selected, yearling, 1,000, $9; 50,000 Pear stocks, strong, yearling, 1,000, $20. Also, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Rose, Dwf Apple stocks; 80,000 Roses, all classes Marshal Niel, fine plant, $9 doz. Evergreens, immense stock; Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs. ☞ Please notice our cheap young stock for distant markets. ☞ Send 2 red stamps for Descriptive and Wholesale Lists. F. K. PHOENIX,
921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ills.

AVERAGE SIZE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORIGINAL
Kittatinny Blackberry Plants.

☞ Pronounced by the highest *disinterested* authorities in the country to be the
Best Blackberry Known.

Every wide-awake Rural reader will have it, as prices are low. Catalogue, with this year's testimony, ready Oct. 1st—10 cts. Price list gratis. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS,
Montclair, N. J.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address
917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
We offer for the Fall Trade a general assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees, both Standard and Dwarf; also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, and every desirable variety of Small Fruits. Would call special attention to our stock of Roses, on their own roots, consisting of over 200 different sorts. Also, a fine lot of standard Roses. Wholesale Catalogues sent on application. GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

A New Grape—Salem—James A Requa.
Washington St. Nurseries—Bronson, Graves & Selover.
Self-Emptying Fruit Bag—W J Ludlow.
The Greeting—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry—Joseph Sinton.
Hedge Plants for Fall Setting—George Badman.
Guide to Authorship—Haney & Co.
Small Fruits—Edward Reeve.
Agents Wanted—Dr O Phelps Brown
Farm for Sale—H Clay Gorham.
Agents Wanted—W G Wilson & Co.
How to Keep Cider—George Dana.
Agents Wanted—Bartleson & Co.
Seedlings—Van Epps Bros & Dixon.
Imported and Thorough-Bred Animals—L B Silver
Grape Vines and Wood—T G Yeomans.
Wanted Everywhere—C L Simonds & Co.
Fruit Farm for Sale—D A B Hoyt.
School Teachers—John Atwater.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.
Wheaton's Ointment.

The News Condenser.

— New York city has 158 churches.

— The ram Stonewall has sailed for Japan.

— Ristori is on her way back to this country.

— Gen. Sheridan was born in Albany in 1831.

— Maine has 14,000,000 acres of unbroken forest.

— There is a feminine brass band in Decatur, Ill.

— The yacht Henrietta has been sold for $50,000.

— Saratoga has enjoyed the last ball of the season.

— The Sandwich Islands have 22 sugar plantations.

— In Utica the public schools have an excess of pupils.

— The rain fall at Hartford, Ct., during August was 6.69 inches.

— Several whales of the grampus specie have been seen off Nahant.

— In India the heat is so great that engine drivers are perishing on their trains.

— The British House of Lords is very severely criticised and ridiculed in England.

— The newspaper press gang in London is large. It numbers fourteen thousand quills.

— Marshfield, Daniel Webster's time-honored residence, is becoming sadly dilapidated.

— Montana manners are bad. A miner shot himself. Verdict of jury—"Suicide in self-defense."

— It will take a week to go from New York to San Francisco when the Pacific Railroad is done.

— Vera Cruz is a finished city. It is said that no buildings have been erected there in fifty years.

— The "Examiner and Chronicle," the leading Baptist Journal, is soon to become an eight page paper.

— They are making rum in Louisiana out of sweet potatoes. Seven barrels of potatoes yield a barrel of rum.

— Blind Tom, the wonderful negro pianist, has returned from Europe, and is giving concerts in Philadelphia.

— Frederick Douglass has been invited by the President to succeed Gen. Howard as Chief of the Freedman's Bureau.

— Justice Neary, at Troy, has committed Jas. McGuire to jail on a charge of stealing an umbrella. Is an umbrella property?

— The machine shops, &c., of the Lafayette & Indianapolis railroad, Michigan City, were burned the 25th ult. Loss $200,000.

— Dr. Matthew Ramsey was murdered and robbed near Memphis lately. The body was found in a swamp and riddled with bullets.

— The receipts at the Labor Congress, Chicago, were $205, and the expenditures $187. A small balance for a great movement.

Special Notices.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

TRIUMPH OF A GREAT INVENTION.

From the "Philadelphia Daily News," February 6th.

ON Saturday afternoon in the presence of a number of Agriculturists and other distinguished persons, who feel an interest in the progressive destiny of inventive genius, the wonderful power of W. W. WILLIS' Tree Extractor was exhibited to the entire satisfaction of all. Two large trees were pulled down with perfect ease, and tree stumps that had been rooted in the ground for perhaps a century were drawn out with wonderful facility. The time occupied in performing the work was from ten to fifteen minutes. The machine is simple in its construction, and possesses an indefinite amount of leverage power. Whole forests may be made to fall before it, and huge rocks be drawn from their firm foundations.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, having witnessed several exhibitions of W. W. WILLIS' Stump Extractor, cheerfully endorse the encomiums expressed in the notices of the press of our city and elsewhere.

JNO. MCGOWAN, *Bridesburg, Pa.*
JOS. KONIGMAKER, *Pres. Lancaster Ag. Soc.*
SAMUEL NEWELL,
J. P. B. WILMER, M. D.
ROBERT V. ROSS,
G. G. PRELBURG, Jr.
E. LINCOLN,
HENRY C. PAYSON,
AARON CLEMENT, *Pres. Phil. Ag. Soc.*
JNO. H. PRATT.
GEO. J. MCGOWAN,
JOS. MAITLAND,
JAMES C. VOODES.

Machines now ready for delivery. Send red stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular.
W. W. WILLIS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the LARGEST. Offices are secured to graduates by WRITTEN CONTRACT. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address
C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

WOULD SELL AT A BARGAIN—FARM 51 acres; also, Fruit Orchard, 22 acres, in Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y. Address, with stamp,
922-omtf D. J. B. HOYT, Gaines, N. Y.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—WANTED, good reliable agents to wholesale and retail a $20 Sewing Machine of unequaled merit. Address with stamp C. L. SIMONDS & CO., Orange, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—SUPERIOR INDUCEments offered, to sell "The Horse and other Live Stock"—Agents wanted in every county in the United States, to whom liberal commissions will be given. Address BARTLESON & CO.,
6H Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELF-EMPTYING FRUIT BAG—Simplicity, cheapness and effectiveness combined. This Fruit Bag is so constructed that it may be lowered from the tree, emptied, and the bag returned by the operator in the tree. It saves ONE-HALF the time and guards effectually against bruising the fruit. It "takes" with fruit-growers, it "takes" with everybody. Send $1.50 for sample. Agents Wanted, address W. J. LUDLOW, care of W. B. ASTEN & Co., 25 Pearl St., New York city.

EASTMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ See advertisement in Rural, Sept. 7th, page 292.

ATTENTION TEACHERS.—A First Rate location for a Select Boarding and Day School, for sale or to rent. Address P. P. BRADISH, Real Estate Agent, Batavia, N. Y. 921-3t

LARGE PROFITS—CAN BE made in the Name Stencil Business. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock of the best quality, furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 141 Union Street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers for the trade of hand made dies and best standard Stencil Goods.
☞ Send for Circular. 92t-4t

A FARM OF 125 ACRES, ON THE EAST bank of Seneca Lake, five miles from Geneva, is for sale. Apply A. V. B. DEY, Geneva, N. Y.

THE COLLINS AND SHATTUCK
Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,
MANUFACTURED BY
GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.

Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will WARRANT them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet from off the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.

We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, containing full information, with testimonials from persons using our Clover Machines, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y., or Detroit, Mich. J. H. EASTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. 921-10t

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A set of Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts, for Cutting Coats, Vests and Pants for men and boys. Complete set, consisting of 30 full-sized garments sent to any address, on receipt of price, $2. Agents wanted; exclusive territory given. Send for circular.
920-4t HUBBELL & PARSONS, Unadilla, N. Y.

THE CHAMPION POTATO DIGGER.—This great invention is now offered to the public. Those wishing the machine should send their orders at once, as the potato harvest is at hand. The price is $70, and may be sent by draft to my order, at my risk. All machines warranted to work in a superior manner.
Address H. J. KINTZ, Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
THE ONLY
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor
AND GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to us as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The Howe Sewing Machines
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President,
699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed,—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Guide go with each Family Machine free of charge.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be replaced, the operator can replace it.

Loss of time and expense of sending to a machine shop rarely occurs.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD!
Send for Circular.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
920-tf 699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to Travel and Sell Goods by sample. Good wages and steady employment. Address, with stamp.
921-3t HAMILTON, PERRY & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE—Both local and traveling, male and female. Steady employment the year round, and no capital required. Business new, light and desirable. For particulars address FRANCIS & CO., Box 6,183, New York Post-Office.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 238 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black,) 50c., 60., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₰ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₰ lb.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10 best $1.25 ₰ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₰ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₰ lb
GUNPOWDER $1.25, best $1.50 ₰ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

Through our system of supplying CLUBS throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post-office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed $50, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third **beside the Express charges**, by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

☞ Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY
In the United States, to have the exclusive sale of articles in good demand, paying a large profit. Address "CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., No. 418 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." 921-13t

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain.
Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PEMBERTON SQUARE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For Catalogues, including Circulars, address the Principal,
REV. GEORGE GANNETT,
919-4t 36 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP—Unequaled Specimens—Making beautiful pictures, prepared for framing, by Prof. WARREN, the champion off-hand penman, sent by mail for ten cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, Syracuse, N. Y. [920-4t

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
BROCKPORT, N. Y.,
Will open on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. The Academic Department of the Training School is in every respect a Model Academy, and presents peculiar advantages to those preparing for College or the active duties of life. Send for Circulars. D. HOLMES, Sec'y.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 18 acres, situated half a mile west of the Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. There is an excellent Gothic Dwelling, with nine rooms, besides kitchen and two bed-rooms. Good barn, stable and carriage house, and an Orchard of two acres, well watered by pipes from White Spring Farm. The land is thoroughly underdrained with tile, and as productive as any land in Western New York. The house is on elevated land, with a view of Seneca Lake and part of Geneva. Price for the whole $10,200, or the buildings with four acres, including the orchard, will be sold for $6,800. Apply to
917-6t JAMES THOM on the Farm.

WANTED,—A General Farmer who thoroughly understands the purchasing and selling of stock with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to take the management of a stock farm of 1,400 acres, joining Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio, for which an interest in the stock will be given. Good houses and barns. Any one wishing such situation can apply in person, from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1867, to A. H. SMITH,
919-4t Enon, Clarke Co., Ohio.

GOLDEN FLEECE STOCK.—I Will SELL four yearling Rams, by Col. E. S. Stowell's "Golden Fleece" Dams, thorough-bred Atwood ewes.
H. W. BECKWITH, West Granville Corners, N. Y.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD.
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
HUMOR DOCTOR,
A Positive Remedy for all kinds of Humors,
PARTICULARLY
Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils, and Piles.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. J. W. POLAND, in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling Humors from the blood; but in 1848 a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which has made it (so the people say) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty."

The HUMOR DOCTOR cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Piles, Nettle Rash, &c. Numerous individuals, who have used this remedy for Erysipelas, give it the most flattering recommendations.

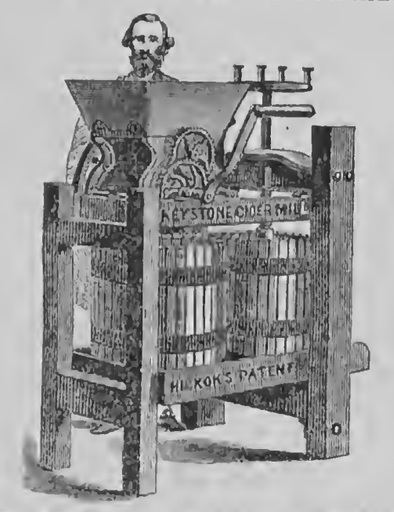
This preparation is composed entirely of vegetables, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Noble Pine, Mandrake and Bloodroot.

When the originator lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted, and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with,—and they were cured! Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles,—those ugly, painful ulcers,—were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.

Within the last ten years this valuable remedy has so increased in popularity that now it is more largely used all over New England than any other one preparation for cleansing the blood, and restoring the system to its healthy condition. Throughout the Western States it is now meeting with great success wherever it has been introduced. It is *free* from any dangerous drugs, is pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

PREPARED AT THE
New England Botanic Depot, - - Boston, Mass.
And for sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE.



KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867. Is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY*,
NEW YORK.
W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR
ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Monroe county, situated in the town of Wheatland, four miles west of Scottsville, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. ELISHA HARMON, consisting of about 400 acres. A splendid residence with tenant house, barns, &c., in first rate condition on the premises. A portion of the premises will be sold separately if desired. Terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of MILFORD HARMON at Medina, OSCAR FOLSOM at Buffalo, or
895-tf F. A. MACOMBER, Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 907-tf

SATTERLEE'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
For the last ten years the most popular and successful school in Western New York, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 3d. Twelve Professors and Teachers are employed and every facility provided for a thorough and finished education. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED—Without the KNIFE,—by WM. W. HADLEY, M. D., 540 Broadway, N. Y.

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND PAYING Institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd**, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—151 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

MALTBY HOUSE,
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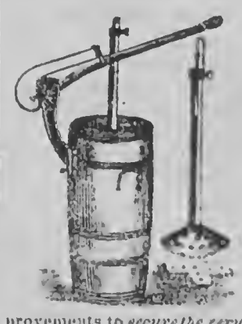

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THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

"The women of Columbus, Mississippi, animated by nobler sentiments than are many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."—*New York Tribune.*

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So when the Summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RETTA GILBERT'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

It was Christmas morning, and nowhere was there a merrier face, or a lighter heart, than in Retta Gilbert's little parlor. It was a cheerful, cosy room, with a bright fire burning in the grate, pleasant pictures greeting you from their places on the pearl-tinted wall, and books in their cases, ready for the bright recognition which they never failed to receive when Retta's eyes rested on them. One picture, hanging just over the low mantle, arrested her wandering gaze. It was the face of a young girl—a face with a gentle, quiet look about it, the mouth tender and sweet, the dimpled chin lifted a little, and in the soft, brown eyes, a look of eager expectation, such as we all love to see on a young face anywhere. The eyes reminded you somehow of Retta's own, and, as she looked, she half sighed, while the merry smile faded from her face, as she said, aloud,

"Yes, that's like me, sure enough! *I* am just wishing for something, too, though what it is, I scarcely know."

The door opened and closed as she uttered this exclamation, and she glanced up to meet her Aunt Witherell's loving eyes.

"Are you sure you don't know what it is you want, pet?" she said, laughingly.

The brown eyes fell shyly, as she replied in a low voice, "I suppose I want, really, to make up my mind to something, and I fear to do it."

"Why, Retta?"

"Because, I am not sure that I know my own heart yet, Auntie Kate!"

"And who *else wants* to know it, darling?"

Mrs. Witherell sat down on the lounge, and Retta's slender hand stole confidingly into her's as she told her trouble.

"You remember you were to take me to Mrs. Harrison's to-night, auntie, and last week I received two proposals which I must answer there, and that is what puzzles me."

"May I know who they are, these rival friends?"

"One is Charlie Gorham, and the other Elwood Torrance. Each, when I failed to answer them, made the same proposition; that when I should appear at Mrs. Harrison's I should wear the gift which would be brought to me this morning, if there was any love in my heart for the giver."

"And have the gifts come?" Mrs. Witherell asked, curiously.

"No."

But the words had hardly fallen from her lips, when the servant came in with two snowy boxes on a silver plate.

"Ah, here they are! Well, now we shall see which is the choicest gift!"

The box nearest her hand was opened first, and within lay a small casket which opened with a spring, revealing to the eager eyes above it, a bracelet of rare value—sapphires linked in a delicate chain-work of gold—and underneath, a card, on which was written "A Merry Christmas for the lovely Retta!—E. T." A look of pleasure crossed the maiden's face as she carefully lifted it from its velvet cushion, and clasped it on her fair arm.

"Hasn't he exquisite taste, auntie? I think I should have guessed it was *his* if I had not seen his name; blue is so becoming to me, too!"

Mrs. Witherell looked a little anxiously at her niece as she lifted the other box and laid it on her lap. Retta hesitated a moment, while a delicate flush warmed her cheek, then resolutely lifting the cover, she looked within. She gazed at the contents so long that her aunt finally leaned toward her to see what had put such a spell of silence on the red lips. No jewels, flashing in the sunlight, met her gaze, but up from the open box stole a subtle fragrance that reminded one of bright summers with glints at green fields, and songs of happy birds; and down on the green moss, with which the box was lined, rested a tiny bunch of blue violets. A simple gift, but one which brought the tears into Retta's eyes.

How curiously they carried her back to those days when her richest treasures were a mother's smile and loving words; when wealth, with all its attendant cares, was a thing unknown, and she found her chief delight in roaming over the meadows and by the sunny, rippling brook she remembered so well, plucking blue violets like these. She looked up at her aunt, with the bright drops yet clinging to the long eyelashes, but with a smile glimmering through the mist of happy tears.

"Well, darling, which will you wear?" said her aunt, as she touched lightly the sapphire bracelet, which was still clasped on the rounded arm.

For all answer the jewel was replaced carefully in the little casket, and put aside on the tiny work-table in the corner, while the contents of the other box were carefully lifted, placed in an exquisite little dish lined with gold, sprinkled with fresh water, and left just beside her where she could look at them as often as she pleased.

When the early shadows began to steal into the room where they sat, talking, Retta went up stairs to her own room, and was there alone for half an hour, coming down finally to Mrs. Witherell, who, accustomed as she was to her loveliness, could not repress an exclamation of pleased surprise. Retta had chosen a soft, silken fabric, just the shade of her violets, with no ornaments save the bunch of flowers; half of them hidden in the folds of her soft, brown hair, the others resting on her bosom. Delicate lace shielded her neck and arms, half-hiding, half-revealing her womanly charms. No one knew of the tiny note hidden away close to her beating heart; of the glowing words which told of a love strong, and true, and pure, vowed for a life-time; yet many, as they watched her in the crowded rooms that night wondered at the new look of happiness that had blossomed in her eyes, the glad smile which lingered around the beautiful mouth. She was queen of the festival, sought by all with merry word of welcome and looks of delight, for Retta had won friends by her gentle, winning ways more than by her beauty or her talents.

It was late that evening when two men entered the room. Elwood Torrance, with his usual look of assured welcome, greeted his hostess and then paused a moment while his eye roved over the groups of fair women and brave men, until it rested on Retta Gilbert, who, just then, stood a little apart from the gay throng. Hastening to her side, he said, impetuously,

"I have already wished Miss Retta a 'Merry Christmas,' yet I may wish her once again many returns of the gala day."

"Thank you," came in a low voice from Retta's trembling lips. It was all she could say.

"Will you join the promenaders?" he asked, offering his arm, yet leading her a moment later away from them all into the quiet of the conservatory. As they passed through the door, she half-glanced back toward the silent figure framed in the opposite doorway, but Charlie Gorham's eyes were cast down, and he failed to see the timid glance. He dared not look up lest he should betray his grief to careless eyes, for Torrance had said to him the moment before they entered the room, "I want you to look at Miss Gilbert's sapphires to-night, and tell me what you think of them." Much against the latter's credit, the fact stood forth that he had boasted to not a few that Miss Gilbert would probably wear his gift that night as sign of betrothal. Just then, as he was thinking of all this, Elwood Torrance was saying,

"My dear Retta, I am glad to see you so happy to-night, and hope you may be so all your life; but why would you not wear my bracelet?"

"Surely, Mr. Torrance, you comprehend all that my wearing it to-night would imply."

"And your delicacy shrank from the public avowal; but even in absence of *that I* may rejoice. I would —"

"You have mistaken me strangely," interrupted Retta, "I only did not wear it because I wished to return it," drawing it from her pocket and placing it in his hand. "I cannot be your wife, Mr. Torrance."

"Not be my wife! And may I ask why not, Miss Gilbert?"

"Simply because I do not love you as a woman should love the man she promises to marry."

"But you would learn to love me in time," he replied.

"Could you trust to such a belief?" she asked, faintly. "I am quite sure I never could."

"Perhaps you love another?" he asked, half-incredulously; "you may even be wearing the sign of bondage here under my very eyes."

She drew her slight figure up haughtily as she replied, "No sign of *bondage*, Elwood Torrance, as your jewel would surely have been, but sign of a sincere love for a true *man*."

Her voice died suddenly into a startled silence, for before she could say more, she found herself alone. She hesitated a moment, while tears of mortification filled her eyes; but she brushed them hastily away after a glance toward the open door; then stooped over a tiny cluster of lilies gleaming out from among their dark-green leaves at her feet. Close at her side she heard the softly-spoken words,

"Retta, may I hope that you are wearing *my* violets?"

"Not *yours*, certainly! They were my Christmas gift!"

He looked down into her lifted eyes, and the story he read there, though it was as old an one as the world has ever known, was so sweet that he fain would have gathered her up close—this fair blossom—to wear on his breast forever. Perhaps she *read* this feeling in his face, for she said, as the little white hand nestled a moment in his,

"I love you very dearly, Charlie."

"My darling! Then has God blessed me, indeed!"

"And has he not blessed me, too?" she asked, softly.

"Ah! little Retta, if my love, and care, and tenderness can avail aught in blessing and content, it is all I ask."

"I *am* happy now," she said, quietly, "happier than ever in all my life before."

A sweet silence fell between them for a moment, till he lifted her hand to his lips; then bending down he left a kiss upon the clustering blossoms in her hair. Retta blushed and smiled, as she said gently, "You have consecrated my Christmas token, dear. Hereafter, it will be my chiefest treasure."

Years have passed away since that happy Christmas night, and Retta and her husband are still glad and contented in their home, and more than glad in the dear little ones already gathered about their warm fireside. Retta has never repented of her choice, and she often takes out from the little white box, her withered bunch of violets, smiling to think there are no jewels in the world so precious as these, and none for which she would be tempted to exchange them.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from London, under date of April 5th, as follows:

"The House of Commons is composed of 635 members. By a strange oversight, the hall will not hold more than half of them. They draw seats for one night, and that after prayers. The drawing consists of the members putting their cards in a little groove on the back of the bench. Those who cannot get seats below have to go into the gallery, and those who cannot sit have to stand. The House has a literal bar, below which is the Peers' seat, and no Peer of the realm is allowed on the floor of the House of Commons.

While the House of Lords has a gallery for ladies, and its debates are attended by ladies of quality as well as others, the House of Commons will not allow a lady within its walls. Above the reporter's seat, and behind the Speaker, is a caged closet, capable of holding sixteen persons, with an iron grating, not unlike a nunnery, is found the gallant accommodation for ladies connected with the House. Within this den, and behind the grating, having obtained a written permission from the Speaker, which is regarded as a great privilege, ladies sit and hear the debates, although they are invisible to the debaters.

The Speaker embodies the dignity of the House. He is chosen for life. He usually serves for about six years, then takes a pension, and goes into the House of Lords. He has a salary of $35,000 per annum. He occupies a sumptuous house, most magnificiently furnished at the expense of the nation. The plate belonging to the house, at which he gives ceremonial dinners, cost the nation $850,000. Every night, on the opening of the house, crowds assemble to witness the procession from his house to the chair.

The division of the House is very curious. It operates frequently like a snap judgment. A call is made for a division. A three-minute glass in front of the Speaker is immediately turned. When the sands run out the doors are closed, and no one is admitted until the vote is taken. Members are in all sorts of places—in the library, in the smoking-room, in the eating-room, in the lobbies, and in the committee rooms. To reach these absent ones, and get them in the House within three minutes, is often a difficult task.

There are 36 bells leading from the House of Commons to all parts of the great building. Immediately on a call for a division, these bells are rung. Whippers-in are busy, and men scramble from all imaginable places to get inside the House before the three minutes expire. The rule is inexorable. The doors are closed promptly on the second. The Queen herself could not get in. Men file out from different ends of the room, go through different passages, have their names written twice, and come back by different doors.

TRUE VIRTUE.

The creation of the sculptor may molder in the dust; the wreath of the bard may wither; the throne of the conqueror may be shivered by an opposing power into atoms; the fame of the warrior may be no longer hymned by the recording minstrel; but virtue—that which hallows the cottage and sheds a glory around the palace—shall never decay. It is celebrated by the angels of God. It is written on the pillars of heaven and repeated down to earth. The rock breaker who possesses it is more noble than the intriguing statesman. I would rather be in his place; I would rather have the inward glory with which the poor man is crowned, than overshadow the world with martial banner. I would not exchange his lot for the reputation of a Byron, the eloquence of a Mirabeau, or the intellect of a Bacon. I may be despised here, but if I possess true virtue, then I shall tower above them all, when the guilty shall tremble in their secret places as they behold the heavens roll together as a scroll.—*Exchange.*

Wit and Humor.

Bunsby lucidly explains the present system of raising revenue as follows:—"Now you see, in the first place they git the amount of a feller's business. That is taxed. Then they find out how much he earns every month, and that's taxed. Then they find out all about his profits, and on that they lay their tax. Then they manage to get some tax on what he owes. Next comes what they call income, and that's taxed. Then, if anything is left the preacher calls round and gits it to sustain the church and convert the heathen."

Milton, though he had been so actively engaged in the civil wars, was suffered to live in peace after the restoration, and was even admitted sometimes to an interview with Charles II. One day the good natured monarch said to him, "Pray, Mr. Milton, don't you think the loss of sight is a judgment upon you for writing so much against my father?" "Please your Majesty," replied Milton, "if these things are judgments, you should consider that your father lost his head."

A certain Judge was once compelled to double in with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:—"Pat, you would have remained in the old country a long time before you could have slept with a Judge, would you not?" "Yis, yer honor," said pat, "and I think yer honor would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a Judge, too."

A genuine "paddee" quite aged, living some miles out of town, came into a telegraph office one day to sell some "praties," and seeing the instrument, battery, etc., wondered if that was the telligraft. After gazing steadily for several minutes, he said he had always wanted to ask one question; and this is it:—"Is the wire hollow on the inside or on the outside?"

"Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a young lady to her accepted, one day. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a very modest look at the picture at the other end of the room, "we can't be wed without it."

Perhaps the best pun recorded was that inscribed on a tea-chest, viz:—"*Tu doces.*" These words are the second person singular of the verb *doceo*, to teach, and when literally translated become, "Thou Tea-chest."

Who were the first newspaper subscribers of whom we have any account? Cain, who took A-bell's *Life*, and Joshua, who ordered the *Sun* to be stopped.

"Sam, why am Members of Congress like de fishes?" "I don't meddle wid de subjec, Pomp." "Why, don't you see, nigga, dey's so fond of debate."

Candor, in some people, may be compared to lemon drops, in which the acid predominates over the sweetness.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 41 letters.
My 19, 39, 18, 14 is an esculent grain.
My 11, 7, 35, 25, 41, 29 is a number.
My 8, 23, 37, 15, 14, 24 is a boy's name.
My 22, 23, 1, 10, 33 is a kind of bird.
My 38, 20, 40, 6 is to labor.
My 13, 17, 19, 39, 2, 27 is a portion of time.
My 4, 31, 20, 33, 3, 11 is a kind of flower.
My 9, 5, 18, 34 is a species of animals.
My 16, 8, 12, 21 is one that is conceited.
My 36, 26, 38 is something worn on the head.
My 28, 23, 37 is an insect.
My 30 and 37 are vowels.
My whole is a true saying.
Gainesville, N. Y. Rachel & Laura.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF COUNTIES.

No Maids,	Oration,
Sugar at a cut,	Rustle,
T. Edy's chance,	On change,
So learn,	The wet cress,
Can see,	A deer law.

Pleasantville, N. Y. Lucevia.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Assuming the earth to be a perfect sphere whose radius is 4,000 miles, what would be the momentum with which a solid body weighing 100 lbs. would strike were it to be dropped from a point overhead from whence ⅙ of the earth's surface could be seen, making no allowance for the refraction of light?
Perry, Wyoming Co. W. D.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

I varh nebe whit fnireds how ewer dhseriech
Lal heatlyr glnsth voabe,
Ditl I medeed het eathd-sanpg glirebt
Anth teh napgs fo gapnirt vole.
Pultneyville, N. Y. C. A. & G. J.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 920.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Half the world know not how the other half live.

Answer to Anagram:
As a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Answer to Riddle:—Eve.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

HARVESTING POTATOES.

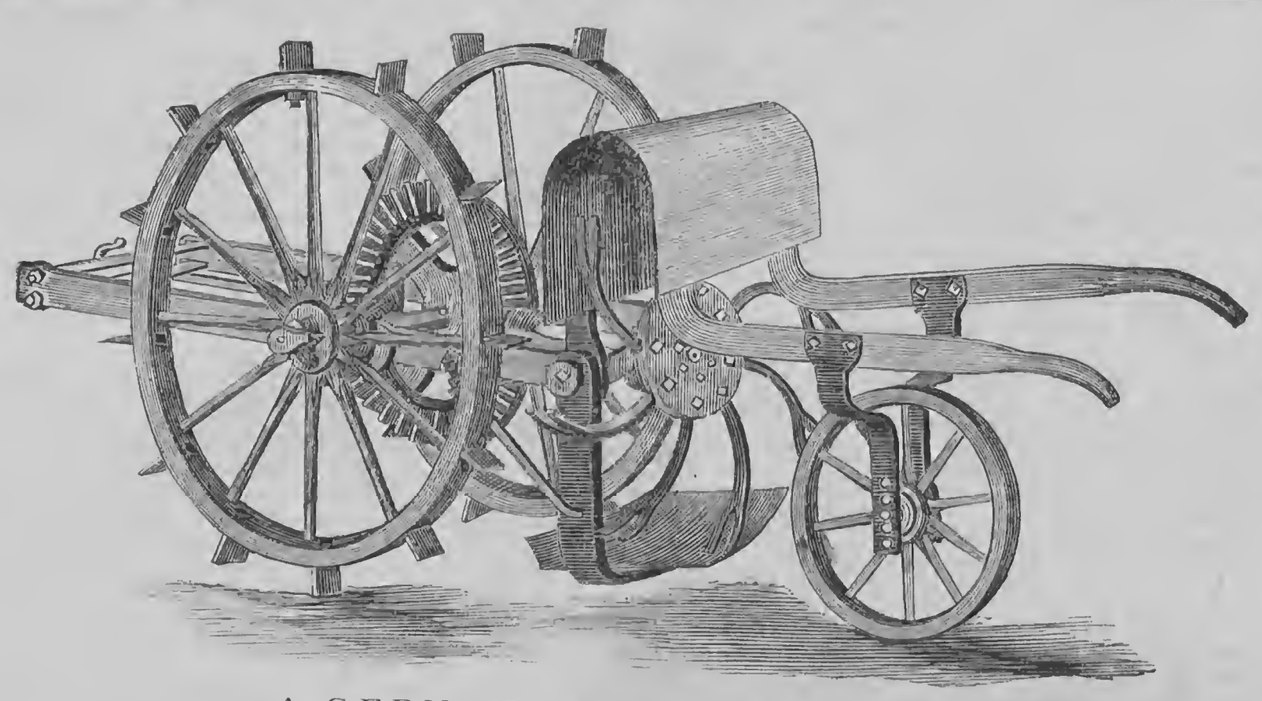
Perhaps the greatest want of the farmer in the line of agricultural implements which inventors and manufacturers as yet have failed to supply, is an efficient horse-power potato digger. True, there are some machines in the field that promise well, and we have great hopes of them; but none have yet proved themselves complete and reliable, though, doubtless, the coming potato harvest will give us more information, and we hope and expect more confidence, also, in their ultimate success. What we want is a machine that, drawn by two horses, will throw out four or six acres per day, in as good a shape and as clean as can be accomplished by laborers with hooks. Large vines should be no serious impediment to the working of the machine. Farmers would be satisfied with such, and it would bring a fortune to those who controlled the sale and manufacture.

In the meantime, although one of the most profitable crops which the farmer grows, and yearly increasing in importance, the potato is also one that requires great labor, which comes chiefly in harvesting. In other respects no more is required than to grow the corn crop—if as much. Every farmer must be guided partly by circumstances as to the means he can best employ to lighten and facilitate this work; the most we can do in this article is to offer a few hints which may be improved by some.

It is of considerable advantage to run a five-tooth cultivator along the rows before digging. The two rear teeth should be of the mould board form, and placed so as to haul away the dirt from the hills. This operation, which takes but little time, smooths the ground between the hills, levels the weeds and grass and removes some of the soil from the tubers. In large fields, where many hands are employed, the labor should be systematized. On fine days the potatoes need little airing—just enough to loosen the dirt on them—they are better if gathered without feeling much sun. The feebler hands and even children could pick them into baskets, which should be emptied and replaced by men. Some find it economical to provide a large number of baskets, which, when filled, are loaded on a wagon fitted with a suitable rack, and drawn to the market or cellar; this course saves handling, and the potatoes look better, and are, perhaps, less liable to decay. Before being closely stored for the winter, the crop should be under light cover until the sweating stage is passed. This may take place in lightly covered pits provided with ventilators, on the barn floor, or in some out-building. After this process is completed they may be placed safely in dry, cool cellars, or covered with an air-tight layer of earth to a suitable depth; light should be excluded from them. It is also better to store potatoes low in a cellar than near the ceiling.

In digging potatoes, the best hand implement for universal use is the hook, made of the best steel. Round tines draw through the earth easier than flat ones with their broadest sides at right angles to the handle. In all cases avoid injuring the tubers with the implements.

From appearances, we judge the price of the present crop of potatoes will rule high. In the large portion of the country which has been seriously affected by dry weather, the crop will probably fall below the usual average. In other extensive potato growing districts disease prevails. The Northwestern States are great sufferers from the ravages of the Colorado bug. Taken altogether, circumstances indicate high prices for this important staple.



A GERMAN POTATO DIGGER.

Our engraving represents a potato digger which has been used two years in Saxony, without any material injury to the machine. The digging part is made of cast-steel. It is operated by a man, boy and two horses, and works well in the heaviest soils, as well as in light ones. With suitable help it digs about four Saxon acres per day—the ground being first dragged over with a harrow to loosen the tops. The German paper from which we condense the above, (the *Illustrirte Landwirthschaftliche Zeitung*, of Leipsic,) states that the projector sold twenty machines in one day, at an agricultural exhibition. We give the illustration to show Rural readers a novelty in the line of potato diggers, and in the hope that it may prove suggestive to some of our farmers and mechanics—at a season when the back-aching labor of unearthing potatoes will be likely to stimulate the inventive faculties. Though we have several potato diggers a perfect machine is still a desideratum.

SOW TIMOTHY GRASS SEED.

The best time of the year to sow timothy or herdsgrass seed to be certain of a good catch, is the autumn. So if you wish to lay your field of winter grain down to grass for meadow, without running any chance of failure, sow the seed liberally as soon as possible. The cool, moist autumn weather will enable it to make root enough to endure the winter well, and the same kind of weather in the spring will place it far enough ahead to bid defiance to any summer drouth. Sow thickly, and repeat the operation with clover seed next spring. One cannot grow too much clover on a farm, and the great trouble with most farmers is to grow enough.

In sowing timothy seed with winter wheat we prefer waiting until the grain has started some before scattering the grass seed; the latter will grow enough before winter, and will not get so rank the next season as to injure the wheat. Timothy seed sown early in the fall alone on ground well prepared, at the rate of half a bushel per acre, will furnish a very good crop of hay or good pasture the following season. Much is lost by not sowing timothy seed in the fall; sow it by all means now unless you intend to harrow your field in the spring, and at the proper time put on the clover seed without heeding that you have sown herdsgrass.

PROPER DEPTHS FOR COVERING WHEAT.

As appropriately illustrating the subject of wheat seeding, the Canada Farmer refers to a suit brought in Ohio several years since to recover damages from a man who contracted to sow a certain field to wheat. The field was sown, but either from carelessness or want of judgment, the seed was drilled in from six to seven inches deep. But a small quantity of it pushed plants above the surface, and these were of so feeble and exhausted a character that very little wheat was harvested from them. Damages were claimed on the ground of improper sowing, and witnesses introduced to substantiate the truth of the complaint. It appeared that on the stony and stumpy portions of the ground, where the drill could not penetrate deeply, the yield of wheat was good, hence the claim for damage on account of improper seeding.

Among the witnesses examined was one who said:—"Eight years ago I made an experiment to ascertain the proper depth of sowing wheat—depositing fifty seeds at the depth of eight inches; a like number, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one inches, and fifty grains I raked in on the surface. Of those deposited eight inches, two came up, but formed no heads; of those deposited seven inches, about one-fourth came up through the ground, but formed no heads. Ten of the fifty seeds covered five inches deep, made defective heads. A few perfect heads resulted from the four-inch planting. All the three-inch ones germinated, but the two-inch row was *best, and came up sooner than the rest.*" Another witness:—"I should prefer to deposit the seed at the depth of one inch—certainly not deeper than two. It is a mistake to suppose that deep seeding is any security from winter-killing. The roots of plants form at the surface, whatever may be the depth of the seed. But, from frequent examinations, I am satisfied that wheat, not planted deeper than two inches, will start out better than that deposited at a greater depth—that is, will produce more plants and grain."

CUT-WORM—FALL AND SPRING PLOWING.

The question of fall or spring plowing, with reference to their comparative influence in destroying the cut-worm on corn ground, is very lucidly treated by "Agricola" in the Germantown Telegraph. His theory is that frost has nothing to do with destroying the eggs of the cut-worm whether the ground be plowed in the fall or early spring, but that, done at either season, the eggs are buried so deep as to place them beyond the influence of the sun and air, hence preventing them from hatching. If these eggs are undisturbed, they will hatch between the first and fifteenth of May, and if they are, as is assumed, destroyed by being turned under, it makes no difference whether the burying is done late in the fall or early in the spring. This is probably true, still, though both are alike effective, it is safer to do the work in the fall, leaving out of view the supposed favorable action of frost upon ground turned up late in autumn, because there is generally more time to do it then, and the soil in better order for the operation.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

It requires judgment, thought and some honesty, to make up such Premium Lists, for Agricultural Fairs, as shall prove incentives to improvement in the culture of the more important farm products. In too many instances premiums of importance fall to those who supply the tinsel of the exhibitions, rather than to such as furnish the important or more solid material. An illustration of this is furnished by the Boston Watchman and Reflector from the premium list of the New England Agricultural Society. For example, $52 are offered for foreign grapes requiring hot-house development, and but $30 for those ripening in the open air, and $49 for apples. Green-house plants get $24, and potatoes $17. Maple sugar gets two premiums, one of $5 and another $3, while, for floral designs for the dining table, the premium is $20. For growing root crops, $9 are offered in these premiums, while flowers get $320. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn get each $10, while the premium on a single trot exceeds the amount assigned to grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes, butter, cheese, maple sirup, cranberries, swine, poultry, fat cattle and native stock! For butter the premiums aggregate $50, cheese $30, while for trotting horses the sum offered is $5,700! This method of making premium lists, the Reflector justly argues, if persevered in, will do much towards destroying, or rendering unpopular, the Agricultural Fairs of the country. The subject is worthy of the careful consideration of all who participate in the management of Agricultural Fairs.

STONE ON LAND.

The New England Farmer, of recent date, had an article on the stone found on many sections of farming lands. The point considered was whether the small stone, dotting a field, were injurious to cropping or the reverse. This is a question we have often pondered on with the general result arrived at by the N. E. F., to wit: that these small stone aided the fertility of the soil, and hence increased the quantity of its products. They are "living stones"—that is, they prevent the ground from parching while keeping it in a lively state, whereby food is supplied more readily and in greater profusion to the plants seeking nourishment from the soil. Land that is to be used for meadow and the small grains, harvested by machinery, will require to be disburdened of its stone, but, in all such cases, a fertilizing power, of which the soil readily avails itself when under cultivation, departs with the stone removed. The stone, to the mower and reaper, are a nuisance, to be removed, but to the soil a friend whose retention in it would be a blessing.

POULTRY—KILLING AND DRESSING.

Poultry killed and dressed by some persons resembles the breaking up of a hard winter, rough and dirty, while in the hands of the experienced the defunct fowls look as smooth and unruffled as though slain by touch ethereal. In Geylins' Poultry Breeding the following excellent directions for dressing poultry are given: "Open the beak of the fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France with paper shavings or short cocoanut fibres to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing, to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evidenced by the quantity of greenish, putrid-looking fowls that are seen in the markets."

FALL PLOWING.

Morally, man is said to require "Line upon line and precept upon precept," and not less does the farmer require his attention to be called, in season and out of season, to his duty of thoroughly preparing his soil for the future crop. The frost of winter works wonders upon a stubborn clay soil when turned up in the autumn. No implement, hand or horse, can so thoroughly disintegrate it; besides, it sweetens and purifies the soil from unfavorable weeds, and thus enables the farmer to plow his land deeper than in spring. Every farmer, especially one who owns heavy land, should endeavor, gradually, to deepen his surface soil from six to twelve inches. And the fall is the true time to do this. Some years since we plowed in the fall a piece of heavy clay ten inches deep, which had previously been plowed only five or six inches, turning up four inches of a light colored clay, never before disturbed. Neighbors, who saw the field in spring, thought it useless to sow any grain upon it, as it would require several years seasoning before anything would grow. Regardless of these prophecies, we drilled in two and a-half bushels of oats per acre, and had a yield of forty-five bushels per acre through the field of ten acres.

An excellent way to plow deep in fall, on land too heavy for one team, is to use two teams and two plows. Let the first plow turn six inches and the second four inches from the bottom of the first furrow, leaving it on top of the first. This leaves the last four inches in looser condition and more favorable for the action of frost. The second plow should, to work easy, be a little narrower than the first. This is undoubtedly better than to turn the ten inches with one plow, and would, perhaps, pay the extra expense.

Another important feature of fall plowing is, that it destroys many insects and noxious weeds. By reversing the roots of weeds and exposing insects to the frosts they are destroyed to a large extent. Then, it is done at a season of comparative leisure with the farmer, making it much less expensive. Besides, the crop may be sown in spring from two to four weeks earlier than on spring plowing. This is so important that it often saves a crop which would otherwise be lost. And more, the crop will average a fourth better with fall than spring plowing on clay land. Light sandy soils are not benefited by fall plowing, as they are loose enough without frost. When practicable, fall plowed land should be sown to spring grain when the frost is out of the surface sufficiently to cover the seed, with the frost still remaining under—which on coming out will leave the soil very loose; and to this loose and pulverulent condition of the soil is owing the larger crop realized on fall plowed land. It is also allowable to plow clay land wetter in fall than in spring, as the frost will mellow it. This is also a gain, for the work may be done late in the fall, just before winter sets in. But early fall plowing is preferred. Fall plowing makes all the difference between profitable and unprofitable farming.

E. W. S.

Management of Manure.—A correspondent (W. D. S., Chester Co., Pa.,) writes sensibly and suggestively to the Practical Farmer concerning the impolicy of exposing manures to the action of the weather while accumulating in the barnyard. He keeps his manure in a pit or cellar, where it receives the wash from the stables and the suds from the kitchen. This keeps the mass moist, and for the purpose of perfect decomposition, a quantity of plaster is added. The result is a manure so well rotted and minutely divided that when mixed with the soil every young rootlet, putting out in search of food, finds a supply which can be readily appropriated and absorbed.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE MAUCHAMP MERINOS.

WE have been looking through the accounts of the Paris Exposition for something in regard to that wonderful new family of Merinos, claimed in various agricultural publications to have been started nearly forty years ago in France by Mons. J. L. GRAUX. The story ran that in 1828 an ewe belonging to Mr. GRAUX produced a ram lamb having a different shape from the usual Merino, (smaller head, broader flanks and more capacious chest,) and long, *straight*, silky wool, remarkable for its combing qualities. Others were bred from him resembling him in these particulars, though a portion of his progeny retained the old characteristics. At last M. GRAUX, by breeding in-and-in between the former, obtained a flock exhibiting the same qualities. We took the liberty, in the Practical Shepherd, to express the opinion that the ram thus described was a mongrel got by a ram of some Long Wool breed,—and that the assumption that he was a pure blood Merino was "an amusing case of credulity or a gross attempt at imposition."

We have since seen a different description of the origin of the Mauchamp Merinos. The ram from which they are descended was "badly and even monstrously formed, having a head of unusual size and a tail of great length." M. GRAUX prized him for his remarkably soft, silky, lustrous wool, and, by the means above stated, obtained a small flock from him "whose wool was perfectly silky." He then sought to modify the form and increase the size (originally quite small) and succeeded in both particulars. Like other improvers he encountered detraction and opposition. The other sheep farmers insisted that the "silky type" could not be preserved except on the farm of Mauchamp. Even the manufacturers complained that the wool "was so pliant and slippery that nothing could be done with it"—i. e., they were so stupid as to quarrel with what constituted its special excellence! M. GRAUX probably "would have renounced the development of this magnificent race," had not M. YVART, the Inspector-general of the Imperial sheep folds, interfered and obtained for him an annual subvention from the Government. At length, in 1853, M. DAVIN, a manufacturer, experimented on the wool and succeeded in making "magnificent stuffs which excited the admiration of all connoisseurs. They exhibited in the tender colors reflections of light which had never before been observed, and a softness which never had been found in any material of wool of any degree of fineness." The silky luster was so decided that some fabrics containing seven-eighths of this wool and one-eighth of silk were as brilliant as pure silk. A commission of savans reported to the Imperial Society of Acclimation that "the silky wool is destined to replace completely in our industry the Cashmere which comes from Thibet." They declared it fully as brilliant and soft as Cashmere. In 1857 a medal of the first class was awarded to M. DAVIN for "his industrial application of this material," and the Society above named proposed a prize of 2,000 francs for a flock of one hundred sheep of the silky type.

M. GRAUX's three-year-old rams weighed "as much as 80 kilogrammes, and a flock of six hundred head produced on an average two kilogrammes of wool, washed on the back."

These statements, derived from the "Bulletin de la Société Imperiale Zoologique d' Acclimatation," we condense from an address delivered by JOHN L. HAYES, Esq., before the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at Philadelphia, 1865.

These facts, if they are facts, present a wholly different case from that commented on in the Practical Shepherd. Nothing here is said about *straight* wool, or the "smaller head, broader flanks and more capacious chest" of the original ram. All these are characteristics of Long Wool sheep—while *straight* wool is so peculiarly uncharacteristic of the Merino that we cannot conceive of it in connexion with purity of blood. It is noticeable that the nearer Merino wool is to being *straight*, the coarser, less pliant and less glossy it is, precisely the qualities, in the last two particulars at least, in which the Mauchamp wool is claimed to excel other Merino wool. Under the present showing, this new sub-variety *may* be of pure Merino blood. We have waited some time for further developments, and, as already said, have looked to the Exposition for them, but in vain. We confess we would like to know how far the glowing account of the French journal named, is sustained by further observation and experiment, before we allow ourselves to form any definite opinion in the premises.

The practical questions involved are probably of no great importance to American sheep farmers. Flocks, the three-year-old rams of which average over 160 lbs. in weight,* and which (flocks) average but a fraction over 4 lbs. of wool "washed on the back," (a French kilogramme is 2 lbs. 5½ drams,) are not likely to attract much attention here—for however choice the wool, it would not in our markets fetch enough to make up, in comparison with our Merinos, the miserable disproportion of fleece to carcass—especially as we have no manufactures for such wool. And such light and thin fleeces, we should say, would prove a very inadequate protection from the rigors and changes of our climate.

The question is only interesting to our readers as one of *breeding:* but with *us* it also involves one of accuracy as a writer on sheep. We gave our opinion in the Practical Shepherd as we should do again on the same presentation of facts. We now give another version of the facts and leave every one to draw his own conclusions.

* The ewes to be in proportion should weigh from 130 to 140 lbs.

MARRINER & BRONSON'S RAM TEG, "BLOOMFIELD,"

WAS bred by his present proprietors, East Bloomfield, New York. He was got by Young Grimes, owned by HARLOW & BROTHERS, Darien, N. Y. His dam was bred by D. E. ROBINSON, Shoreham, Vermont, got by the Tottingham ram, out of a ewe bred by Mr. ROBINSON. He is accordingly half Infantado and half Paular. He was one year old last March, was shorn on the fifteenth of April, and yielded seventeen pounds of wool..

SHALL WE ABANDON OUR FLOCKS?

THE N. H. Farmer and Miner, the Sheep Department of which is edited by Dr. HENRY BOYNTON, contains an extended and sensible article in answer to the above question. We have room but for a few paragraphs:

"There is no other branch of farming in the State (Vermont) in which the many, proportionably, have acquired wealth as in this, and notwithstanding the present unprecedentedly low price of wool, our farmers here would as soon think of *abandoning* their homesteads as their flocks. Nay, the knowing ones are already bestirring themselves in pursuit of *bargains*, shrewdly reckoning that the market for wool can touch no lower depth, unless the bottom falls out, and that the very best time to buy a good flock of sheep, is when they can be bought for the least money. They argue that the crops all over the country are abundant, that the Southern States, particularly, have raised enough to live on and buy goods with, that their needs are pressing, and their supply will let a streak of daylight and activity into and through the markets; also that the North and West want a host of goods, that the surplus products of the country will *very soon* be hurrying towards the great markets, exchanges Commence, and the 'almighty dollar' be once more forced out into the country. We think the argument tenable that woolen goods will ere long be distributed far and wide, and we hope that 'all creation and the rest of mankind' will have a new suit throughout—*of woolens*—promoting their own health and the market's. But *now* is the time to buy sheep, before the stock of woolen goods is entirely swept out of the market, and the price of wool advanced, as it must and will be.

"What though the tariff has not been able to overcome all extraneous causes *at once*, and profit the wool grower as he expected on this year's clip? Has it not done all it ought to do? It cannot govern the weather, prevent short crops, manage the combinations interested in thwarting its purposes, clear the markets at once of the competing wools imported before it went into power, but the following statement ought to restore confidence in its efficacy."

After quoting a table of the importation of the different classes of foreign wool, at the port of New York, for the first six months of 1866 and 1867, the writer continues:

"Can wool growers doubt these figures? They come from the best authority in this country. If true, is there a doubt that there will soon be a home demand for all, and more, wool than we can raise? If the importation of competing wools has been lessened, in this port, nearly one-half during the first six months after the tariff is put in operation, should not those men who have been selling wool at 35 and 40 cents be thankful for the tariff and take courage? The law of *demand* and supply must, inevitably, force up the price of wool, and, of course, encourage the raising of flocks. We believe that the man who starts flock on the present market will be decidedly in his *luck*."

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

BRAIN DISEASE.—We expressed the opinion, a few months since, that some cases of ovine disease presented, were probably cerebro-spinal meningitis. That malady, it would now seem, has made its appearance in horses—a fact which, if it is true, so far favors our former conclusions as to show that this terrible visitation is not confined to human beings. A recent number of the Albany Evening Journal says:—"A new disease is prevailing among the horses on Long Island. It is termed cerebro-spinal meningitis, a disease of the brain and nervous system, developed from atmospheric causes in these cases. It is not contagious nor infectious, and has a fatal termination in from eight to forty-eight hours from the first premonitory symptom. Consultations have resulted in the verdict that there is no curative treatment. The only chance of checking the disease is by the removal of the disinfected stock and placing them under an active preventive treatment. A few hours after the disease first shows itself the organs of deglutition are completely paralyzed, so that the animals can swallow neither food nor drink, and the whole body becomes more or less palsied. There is a general want of nervous power."

THE PROLIFIC CHINESE SHEEP.—We cut the following from the Inverness (Scotland) Courier of Aug. 8th:

"The Journal of Agriculture for this month has an article on the crosses of the Ti-yang sheep from China, which are remarkable for their fecundity—producing twice a year, and at each birth from two to four lambs. In France it has been crossed with Merinos, and the cross is now in the third generation. A ram of three-quarter blood was lately exhibited, and though it was not fattened, was matured at fifteen months, well made, and weighed 205 lbs., live weight. The Journal says that there seems no reason for fearing that this singular cross will not prove hardy, precocious and prolific. About 3,000 lambs have been produced in the department of Seine and Marne, and 2,000 more will shortly be produced. As to the wool of the pure Ti-yang, it is in France of no value, but when crossed it becomes of considerable value in the manufacture of certain articles, such as *popeline de laine*—

'But while the wool of the Chinese sheep is known in France and this country to be of such small importance, it is quite different with that which is produced from the cross-bred of which we have been treating. In January of last year, M. Ramel presented to the Imperial Society specimens of wool, combed and spun, from the fleece of a lamb, the produce of a Chinese ram and merino sheep. This lamb, and many more of the same breed, were exhibited at Poissy, where it was found that at six months old they weighed 110 lbs., live weight. The fleece had been sent to M. Ramel by M. Feynes Desforges; part of the spun stuff had been dyed as *popeline de laine*. The rest was dyed different colors, and was remarkable for its marked shade and unusual brilliancy. It is very soft to the touch, and very uniform in the dye, in spite of the dead wool, (*les jarres*,) which itself took on the dye very well, to the great surprise of connoisseurs. Different light tissues have been made with a mixture of silk. The principal manufacturers at Roubaix are unanimous in considering this wool perfectly suitable for their various fabrics, and in desiring to have it sold to them in large quantities.'

"The Ti-yang has been successfully resorted to in Australia, to mitigate the damage occasioned to all kinds of stock by a terrible drouth. Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Melbourne, crossed a ewe with a Cotswold ram, and the produce was six lambs to a birth, and two lambs at the next birth, making eight lambs in seven months."

REPORT OF WOOL SCOURING OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, JULY, 1867.—*Sec. Northern Ill. Wool Growers' Association:* The State Agricultural Society's Committee on Scoured Wool would report to your Association the accompanying table, showing the results of scouring the fleeces forwarded by you to Freeport. Having received no instructions from your Association as to awards, we submit to you the facts.

GRAHAM LEE, Chairman.

The officers of the Northern Illinois Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association make the following awards:

EXHIBITER.	Breed.	Sex.	Age. Years.	Weight of carcass. lbs.	Age of fleece. Days.	Wt. of fleece before scouring. lbs.	oz.	Wt. of scoured wool. lbs.	oz.	Wt. sc'd wool prod'ts ₰ lb. carc'ss ₰ day. Dc'ls oz.	Per cent. of shrinkage.
N. P. Herrington	South Down	Buck.	1	61	378	6	—	3	2	.00217	.479
R. P. Herrington	South Down	Buck.	1	83½	383	7	7¼	3	12	.00187	.50
J. A. Jarvis	Cotswold	Buck.	2	150	365	12	12½	7	8	.00219	.418
Henry Aiken	Spanish Merino	Buck.	1	60½	386	11	15½	5	12½	.00396	.517
Daniel Kelly	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	1	61	445	10	9	4	5	.00254	.591
Daniel Kelly	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	1	62	420	11	13	4	14½	.00301	.581
Towne Bros. & Ormsby	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	3	61	388	10	11	4	4	.00276	.602
E. W. Thompson	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	2	75	337	8	14	4	2½	.00263	.531
E. E. Gorham	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	3	63	379	12	13½	4	7	.00207	.651
H. Seymour	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	2	67	385	9	15½	4	—	.00248	.663
Towne Bros. & Ormsby	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	3	66	389	11	5½	4	10	.00289	.591
D. Kelly	Spanish Merino	Buck.	4	96	365	19	7	6	11	.00305	.656
Eli Peck	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	116	360	18	8	6	7	.00240	.652
G. A. Marshall	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	103	378	19	—	4	6½	.00187	.768
C. B. Marsh	Spanish Merino	Buck.	5	100	365	13	1½	4	13½	.00212	.63
R. P. Balls	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	105	387	22	8	6	12	.00265	.70
R. G. Eaton	Spanish Merino	Buck.	2	100	383	22	13	5	14	.00245	.742
E. W. Thompson	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	116	361	14	4	7	12	.00296	.456
Burroughs & Towne	Spanish Merino	Buck.	2	103	368	22	12	6	8	.00274	.714
H. Seymour	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	85	402	15	4	5	4	.00245	.656
H. Seymour	Spanish Merino	Buck.	2	55½	402	11	14	5	8	.00391	.537
J. W. Knapp	Spanish Merino	Buck.	3	93½	372	12	10	6	2	.00281	.514
H. Barnes	Spanish Merino	Ewe.	1	49½	420	12	7	5	6	.00413	.567

The Prairie Farmer prize for heaviest scoured fleece from ram of any age, according to weight of animal and age of fleece, to HENRY AIKEN of Lockport.

The Daniel Kelly prize for heaviest scoured fleece from ewe of any age, conditions same as Farmer prize, to HORACE BARNES of Danby.

The Western Rural prize for scoured fleece of at least five pounds weight, from ram of any age, which suffers the least percentage of shrinkage, according to weight of animal and age of fleece, to J. R. JARVIS of Geneva.

The fleeces will be returned to Geneva, when they will be subject to the orders of the owners.

H. B. PIERCE, *Sec'y.*

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.—ABNER CRANE, Hicksville, ——, writes:—"I have got a first-rate ram teg, except that he is badly deformed in one hind leg, which renders him very unsightly. Will his stock be likely to inherit the deformity? What would you do?" We would kill him without testing his stock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

What Red Clover Does.

S. EDWARD TODD, in the course of a discussion before the N. Y. Institute Club, referred to the fertilizing power of red clover as follows: "On the heavy, stubborn soils of the slopes of our northern lakes, the production of red clover has been of incalculable value in renovating and changing the character of those stubborn soils, so as to render them more productive from year to year. Under the ameliorating influences of a crop of red clover, farms that produced scarcely a remunerating crop when the virgin soil was first turned up with the plow, now yield annually heavy crops of choice wheat or other grain. The distinguishing characteristic of red clover as a renovator of the soil, is to produce vegetable mould or humus. Where humus abounds in large quantities in the soil, red clover is not the fertilizer required. But where the surface is not covered by a stratum of fine mould, red clover can be raised with eminent satisfaction and profit. Our most extensive Pennsylvania farmers understand and appreciate the excellence and efficiency of red clover. Almost our entire country has got to renovate with red clover. Old and impoverished fields will eventually be made to feel the ameliorating influences of the efficient renovator of poor and badly managed soil. And this great and desirable change will be wrought out by the production of red clover.

A Mystery Explained.

THE editor of the N. E. Farmer, writing from Concord, N. H., mentions a mysterious circumstance connected with an ox in that town. The animal gave indications that something was wrong with his head, while an offensive effluvia came from one of his nostrils. An examination disclosed the fact that twelve rods or sticks had been forced into the nostril, varying in length from 6 to 15 inches. The mystery was how these irritants got into the nostril of the ox.

The probability is that had the youngsters on the premises been properly manipulated, a disclosure of the mystery would have been the result. They undoubtedly poked the sticks up the nostril of the animal when he was confined in the stable and not able to escape their persecution. We were cognizant of a case of this kind, bating somewhat the number of sticks inserted, the parties owning up to the performance. The reason assigned for the act was, "they wanted to see the animal jump." No doubt the Concord case would find a like solution.

Flies on Animals.

THOUGH the season of flies—those pests of man and beast—is nearly over, in this latitude, still as they will bite a few weeks yet, and all the more vigorously as their day of doom approaches, it may not be amiss to indicate a partial remedy for this annoyance. This, the New Haven Courier says, is found in an application to the limbs of horses and cattle of a mixture composed of two-thirds lard oil and one-third kerosene. Applied morning and noon with a feather or rubbed on by the hand, great relief will be found. Horses and oxen will improve at once in flesh and cows in the quantity of their milk. It is some trouble to make the application, but it will pay well to incur it.

Sorgum Sirup and Sugar Refining.

THE Ohio Farmer states that WM. CLOUGH exhibited, before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, a new method of deodorizing sorgum sirup and sugar, which is pronounced to be an important improvement. It "precipitates the gummy matter and insoluble parts as a heavy sediment, leaving a clear liquid above, which, when evaporated, yields a sirup devoid of sorgum taste or odor, and similar in every respect to good sirup." The materials used in refining are the sulphate of byrita, lime, silicate of soda and water. These agents are entirely harmless and removed with the impurities of the sirup, leaving its flavor nearly like that of maple.

Keeping up Cows.

COLMAN's Rural World gives sundry reasons why stock, especially that of the dairy character, should be well fed and cared for during the autumnal mouths. It is sufficient to say that good care and liberal feeding at this season fits cows to encounter the rigors of winter successfully, but more especially do they conduce to a liberal and rich flow of milk, thus improving the character and increasing the quantity of the butter product. A free use of pumpkins and roots with their tops, and an occasional mash treat, will amply repay the cost of the articles and richly remunerate the farmer for his trouble in supplying them. Autumn being emphatically the butter season, milch cows then, if ever, deserve extra care and consideration.

Rye for Family Use.

THE Farmers' Advertiser, coinciding with the view of various other agricultural journals, recommends a liberal sowing of rye as an excellent manurial agent in preparing ground for other crops. This is restricting rye to a limit which does injustice to this valuable farm product. Rye makes a palatable and healthful bread, hence when we consider the vicissitudes to which wheat is exposed from the rigors of winter and the depredations of its insect enemies, good policy would seem to justify a more liberal production of it for domestic use than has been customary with farmers in wheat growing regions.

POTATO ROT.—The Germantown Telegraph says that in some sections of the State, especially on low and moist ground, the rot is seriously affecting the potato crop. On elevated ground the chances are more favorable. The early planted potatoes are affected the most seriously. Drouth there, as here, has also injured the crop.

Rural Notes and Items

TO ALL OUR READERS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1868—*Terms, Improvements, &c.*—As a New Quarter of the RURAL begins next week—and as we are already in receipt of many requests for prospectuses, etc., of Volume XIX, to commence in January,—we take this occasion to announce, very briefly, our programme for the Fall and Winter Campaign. First—our terms for the ensuing volume will be the same as for the present. Second—the RURAL will be improved in some respects, and probably enlarged also. In any event we shall (D. V.) make the paper worth its price to any of its readers, and many times that to the great majority—for our constant aim will be in the future, as in the past, to furnish the best RURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY Newspaper obtainable. Our hope for months has been that the price of paper, labor, &c., would be so reduced that we might safely lower the price of the paper. But such is not the fact. Having figured very closely we find that it will be impossible to reduce the price of the RURAL without cheapening it in some respects, and hence have resolved to continue its present subscription rates, while more than maintaining its character and standing by the introduction of such improvements as those rates will enable us to afford. Indeed, instead of cheapening the paper or lowering its standard, we propose to improve as we advance,—so that, even if the RURAL costs 50 cents a year more than some of its contemporaries, there shall be a much greater difference (in its favor) in actual value. In truth, we cannot bear the idea of receding while "Excelsior" is our motto, and "Progress and Improvement" remain at the mast-head of the good ship RURAL. As we said a year ago, time was when low-priced papers were really cheap and popular—but now we verily believe that, in almost every branch of journalism, the highest priced journals are not only the *best* but the *cheapest*. And certainly the first cost of such a journal as the RURAL—which employs the best Talent, gives many fine and expensive Engravings, and pays extra prices for paper, type, printing, etc.,—is so great that we cannot place it on a par with reprints or other papers published on the cheap plan. It is neither a re-print of a daily or other paper, edited with the scissors, nor a monthly of only 12 issues a year; hence we can neither sell it for a song nor make a great ado about giving it away three months for nothing—for there's some difference between a monthly of three and a weekly of thirteen numbers in a quarter.

—But we will not discuss the question further, and have no occasion for special pleading. The intelligent reader will easily understand and comprehend the matter. Our only fear is that thousands who are unacquainted with the RURAL may judge of it by its size merely, rather than its merits. Will not its supporters—and especially its long-time readers and admirers—do us and their neighbors the favor to make known the value of the RURAL to their respective friends and acquaintances? So kindly doing they may greatly benefit individuals, families and community, and lose nothing personally.

THE SEASON—PROSPECTS.—Last week we had several remarkably warm days for the season. On the 18th and 19th the thermometer indicated summer heat, ranging from 88 to 92 degrees in the shade. Thunder-storms were the natural result, but the rain-fall hereabouts was on rather a homeopathic scale, though of much service in reviving pasture lands and invigorating the growth of aftermath on meadows.

As yet no injurious frosts have occurred, and the consequence is that the corn crop, what there is of it, is out of danger from this source. Owing to the unpropitious character of the planting season, and the long contiued drouth in mid-summer, the yield in this region will hardly be an average one. The same is true also of the potato crop, the drouth and the rot conspiring to diminish the yield very materially in this section of the country. Reports from other States correspond with the condition of things here, with local exceptions of a more promising character. On the whole, the prospect is that breadstuffs, food for stock, and potatoes, will command prices considerably higher than was anticipated some time since.

WOOL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A few days since Mr. B. L. GOULDING of Georgia, who has just returned from Europe, showed us some fine specimens of wool, taken from sheep and fleeces on exhibition at the Paris Exposition—including Negretti from Silesia, Rambouillet from NAPOLEON's Imperial Farm, and others. Mr. G., who is evidently an enthusiastic sheep and wool connoisseur, (and purposes locating in Arizona ere long in the wool growing business,) carefully examined all the specimens of wool at the Exposition, but failed to see the "30 fleeces and 100 samples of perfectly *splendid* wool" from Arizona, mentioned by our Paris correspondent in the RURAL of Aug. 3, and thinks that Arizona must be a misprint and intended for Australia or some other country—for the United States was very poorly represented in the wool department. If the statement as printed is a typographical error we presume our correspondent will correct it on his return.

"THE NATIONAL AMERICAN," is a new monthly, near the size of the RURAL, devoted to the advocacy of Protection to Home Industry. Its columns will be open to the farmer, and the laborer, for the discussion of co-operation and the labor question. PETER COOPER, the philanthropic founder of "Cooper Institute," is President of the American Industrial League in New York, with officers in various parts of the country. Their proposal to the Free Trade League to unite in publishing a journal, of which each should use one-half, and thus both sides go out together, was not accepted; hence, this journal is started, and will doubtless be ably conducted. See advertisement for terms, &c.

A NOVEL POTATO FREAK.—"Yorick," whose notes on matters and things connected with farm and garden culture have occasionally appeared in our pages, sends us a novelty in the potato line. On a well developed potato stalk or vine of the "Fluke" variety, and some ten inches from the point of contact with the ground, are three perfectly formed potatoes pendent from the branch. One is of considerable size, and all of them clean and healthy looking. Several more were in the process of formation when the stalk was pulled from the ground. We do not remember to have seen anything like this before in the potato.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR—to be held at Buffalo next week (Oct. 1-4,)—should not be forgotten or neglected by the Ruralists of Western New York, Canada and elsewhere. A fine display is anticipated, and of course there will be a large attendance if the weather is favorable.

AG'L FAIRS.—For lists of State, County and Local Fairs see our issues of August 17th and 31st.

HORTICULTURAL.

NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In our last issue was a brief notice of the 11th biennial session of the Society at St. Louis on the 11th of September — its organization and the election of officers for the ensuing biennial term. This, with the address of the President, and several by other parties, comprised the proceedings of the first day of the session.

The second day's proceedings were prefaced with a resolution offered by P. Barry, Esq., regretting the absence of James Vick of Rochester, N. Y., and tendering him the thanks of the Society for his faithful and efficient services as Secretary and Reporter of its proceedings for a series of years. The resolution was adopted.

Various committees on wines were appointed. A preamble and resolutions, presented by Mr. Lyon of Michigan, in favor of belts of forest trees in fields and roads, as a protection to fruits, was referred to the business committee.

A report on, and catalogue of, new fruits, with a discussion of each by Mr. Downing, was ordered published.

Mr. Barry submitted a report on the revision of the fruit catalogue.

M. L. Dunlap presented and read an interesting paper on the subject of packing and marketing fruit. Remarks on the same subject were made by Dr. Hull, Dr. Claggett, Dr. Knox, and Mr. Nelson.

Dr. Warder of the Executive Committee, reported that it proved necessary to sub-divide the committee, and he submitted the following subdivision, which was approved:

On Apples—Messrs. Bryant, Ill.; Lyons, Mich.; Ellwanger, N. Y.; Nelson, Ind.; T. McWharton, Ill.
Pears—Downing, N. Y.; Manning, Mass.; Douglas, Ill.; Earl, Ill.
Grapes—Knox, Pa., Campbell, Ohio; Husmann, Mo.; Heavers, Ohio.
Peaches—Parry, N. J.; Hull, N. J.; Barry, N. Y.

The subject of fruits was then taken up for discussion—commencing with—

RASPBERRIES.

Mr. Dunlap, Ill., moved a resolution "that for all practical purposes all the 'ever-bearing raspberries'—so called—are of little value."

Mr. Phœnix judged the resolution to be wrong in spirit and in fact.

Mr. Dubois said that in one fall he had picked ten bushels of raspberries.

Mr. Hooker thought there at least was no need to condemn the culture of the ever-bearing kind.

Mr. Barry had considerably cultivated the Catawissa, but it failed him, and he at length abandoned it.

Mr. Dunlap said that, while not wholly condemning the culture, his resolution simply characterized them as "of little value," and every speaker had substantially corroborated this. He would withdraw the resolution.

An Iowa member thought that Mr. Dunlap could not have traveled much in Iowa, or he would have feasted on the berries in question.

Mr. Dunlap had been in Iowa, and would visit the gentleman and do justice to any such feast, if provided.

Mr. Campbell eulogized the Clark raspberry as the best of the antwerp family of raspberries, and especially as having, to his knowledge sustained very severe degrees of cold without injury.

Mr. Barry also endorsed the Clark as hardy, of good growth and size, and delicious.

A member asked if the Clark resembled the Belle de Fontenay. The President said it did not. Dr. Knox was emphatic to the same effect.

Mr. Trowbridge, Connecticut, said that the foliage, as well as the vines of the Clark, sustained serious frost, and the fruit was delicious.

Mr. Bronson, New York, had seen the Clark in Mr. Clark's own ground, and had also himself cultivated it, and all that had been said for it he could indorse.

Mr. Phœnix said he had found the Philadelphia raspberry hardy and an enormous bearer, but deficient in flavor.

Mr. Sylvester, New York, remarked that the hardiness of the Philadelphia was unquestionable.

Mr. Bateham of Ohio, said that the hardy raspberry of first class was still wanting, unless the Clark were it.

Mr. Williams of New Jersey, after four years experience with the Philadelphia, found it very productive, of fair size, and in quality third rate.

Mr. Barry remarked that, in defense against frost, the vines must be laid down in winter.

Mr. Campbell had covered the tender varieties, but this made them start too early in the spring.

The President held that all the varieties, especially in New England and New York, must be laid down in winter, and the crop was then sure.

Mr. Downing said the raspberry had to his knowledge yielded a net profit of over $500, sometimes $1,000 to the acre.

Mr. Stevens, Mo., asked if the Clark had succeeded in the West as well as in the East.

A member said that, if Sandusky, Ohio, was in the West, the Clark had succeeded here also.

M. Hoag, N. Y., spoke of an Antwerp hybrid of extreme hardiness and productiveness.

Mr. Trimble, N. J., praised the Doolittle raspberry as early, hardy, productive, and of fine flavor.

Mr. Bronson, N. Y., said that Mr. Doolittle is bringing out another variety, equally good, but ripening a week later, and named by him the Seneca.

Mr. Parry of New Jersey, said that the Doolittle was highly prized in that State as earlier than the Miami. He had twenty acres of the Doolittle, having discarded other kinds after trial. His crop was usually a hundred bushels per acre.

BLCKBERRIES.

The Kittatinny, introduced and disseminated by E. Williams of Montclair, N. J., was pronounced by Mr. Weir to be hardy and productive in his part of Illinois.

Dr. Edwards of Missouri, found it earlier by a week than the Lawton, about as productive and of more value.

Mr. Kauffman of Iowa, wished Eastern men to say how the Kittatinny among them compares with the Lawton.

Mr. Parry of New Jersey, had grown them side by side for five years, and found the former hardier and generally better. The Lawton would sometimes be larger—not finer. The Kittatinny will discolor with transportation, yet less than the Lawton.

A member had found the Kittatinny much the hardier, surviving the cherry, peach and plum in frost. The Lawton is peculiarly acid, but when it is canned, and in winter, he is sick who can't eat it.

Mr. Stevens of Missouri, remarked that the Lawton is valuable for persistent ripening, furnishing ripe fruit, not all at once, but continuously. He asked if this could be said for the Kittatinny.

There were several and contradictory answers, some members having one kind of experience in the matter, and others another kind.

Mr. Trowbridge instanced a remarkable case of successful cultivation in his State, (Connecticut,) where the ground was kept particularly moist, and the plants bore largely and fruit of large size.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. Trimble found all the varieties to become mildewed except the American.

Mr. Hooker found the Downing seedling very superior, an inch in diameter, ripening finely, abundant in foliage and in crop.

Mr. Manning so found them. They were oval, of a light bloom, and large.

A member found them satisfactory when in fruit, but his had been five years in fruiting.

Mr. Hooker said this could not be of the kind he had. There were two kinds. No. 1 is larger and better than No. 2, has a pale amber fruit, is erect, with the ends of the branches drooping, and its productiveness increasing with age. It does not bear well when young.

Williams, N. J., described the two varieties.

CURRANTS.

Mr. Batcham, Ohio, had learned to appreciate this fruit, as once he did not, and had found that it was rarely well grown. When well cultivated it had merits too little known, being useful as a promoter of health in summer, and wonderfully palatable in the right season. It is time the people were educated to appreciate the currant, to cultivate and ripen it and understand its great worth.

Mr. Phœnix of Illinois, asked for the most productive kinds.

Mr. Batcham:—"The White Grape and the Versaillaise."

The President thought the latter far superior to other varieties.

Mr. Trimble said there was a popular prejudice against the use of the fruit and against its culture, and the mistake was that the currants were picked too soon.

Mr. Williams thought the fruit had been strangely overlooked and underrated. Its acidity came at exactly the right season for health.

The President said that a neighbor of his had an annual crop which brought him from $800 to $1,300 per acre, all grown under apple trees.

Mr. Hooker: The currant worm can be killed by sprinkling the plant with white powdered hellebore. He said that of late no fruit had been so scarce in New York, and thus so highly prized, on account of its loss by the worm. The fruit had been at $5 a bushel. He thought the difference between the Versaillaise and other kinds puzzling and not material.

The President thought the diversity decided, and described the kinds.

STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Jordan had been so deeply interested in the subject, that he had this season traveled over two thousand miles to see strawberries in different sections.

Mr. Hoag said a friend of his had found the Agriculturist variety fail in sandy soil, and he himself had it fail in clayey soil.

A member said that the originator of the Agriculturist himself regarded the Green Prolific as superior.

Dr. Edwards, Missouri, for two years had found no strawberry to compare with the Agriculturist in quality or in productiveness, unless the Green Prolific. He referred to Dr. Morse to corroborate his statement. His trial of the Jucunda was limited. Saw it at Pittsburg, but it did not equal what he had since seen of the Green Prolific. But in different localities various results were found. He found the Triomphe de Gand not worth culture.

Mr. Quinette, Missouri, had seen the Agriculturist extensively, and it was everywhere inferior.

Mr. Parry had proved it excellent in his region, and his experience with it was highly favorable.

JUCUNDA STRAWBERRY.

Mr. Hooker. Three years' trial with it had pleased him. It was of good size, fair, healthy, productive and second in quality.

Mr. Heaver. Most have tried the Jucunda; it has merit in appearance, but in quality it is about as good as a turnip. He thought it an *imposition*. [Applause.]

Mr. Hoag had five years of Jucunda, and it had done well; brought a good price. It is not first in quality, but good; more productive than the Wilson, and a valuable market fruit.

Mr. ——— got more quarts from a Wilson than berries from a Jucunda.

Mr. Stevens, St. Louis, knew of gentlemen strongly in favor of it, and going largely into its cultivation.

Mr. Knox had tested it thoroughly and used no deception, and defied the most critical examination. It is uniformly large, has perfect beauty in form and color, and yields enormously. Seeing it on my grounds, said Mr. K., you ask, "How is it possible for vines to yield so much?" As for flavor, that's a matter of taste. Some like the Wilson, others the Triumphe de Gand, others tolerate neither. If to the gentleman it resembles the turnip, he either grows fine turnips or has a fine taste for that vegetable. [Laughter.]

After further and like discussion, Mr. Jordan said that the important lesson learned simply was that certain varieties succeed best in certain localities.

GRAPES—MILDEW.

The discussions were here intermitted for the purpose of listening to some remarks on the grape mildew by Wm. Saunders of Washington, D. C. He said there were various forms of mildew to be seen on grape leaves, but the principal were those appearing the one on the under surface of the leaf and the other on the upper one. Both are mainly, if not wholly, the result of atmospheric changes. The most fatal of these mildews is that species which attacks the under surface of the foliage, and is known by the name of *leaf blight, sun scald* and *blasted leaf*. Its presence is first indicated by a slightly yellowish discoloration on the upper surface of the leaf, which gradually increases until the part affected becomes brown. By turning over the leaf the fungus will be observed spreading and destroying the vitality of the tissue; the leaves ultimately wither, crumble and drop off. Those grapes with a downy foliage are more subject to this disease than those with smooth, shining leaves. The only preventives known are those of shelter from heavy dews and rains, either by mechanical or natural appliances, and applications of sulphur and other antidotes to the foliage.

Experiments have proved that leaf blight may be prevented by sheltering the foliage. How far expedients for this purpose can be profitably employed is a question for grape growers to decide. The simplest form of covering is a board covered trellis, and for amateur culture or private family use the expense of such covering is not worthy of consideration. It is also well known that sulphur applied occasionally during the period of growth will prevent mildew; as a simple statement this has some value, but it is not sufficiently definite to enable the vine grower to determine the extent or frequency of the applications necessary to secure a crop.

It may be well to remark that the system of training hardy varieties on the top of the trellis, for the purpose of sheltering the more tender and valuable varieties below, has been suggested, and to a certain extent acted upon, with favorable results.

A general discussion on the varieties of grapes followed.

The President gave an interesting account of his commission to the Paris Exposition, and the vineyards and wine-cellars of France, and gave it as his conclusion, based on the opinion of his associates and good foreign judges, that America could produce wine to compare with the best in Europe.

At this stage of the proceedings the President, in compliance with the Constitution, announced the following Committees for the next Biennial term:

General Fruit Committee.—P. Barry, chairman, N. Y.; J. W. Daws, Me.; —— Copp, N. H.; J. F. C. Hyde, Mass.; J. H. Bowne, R. I.; D. S. Dewey, Conn.; E. C. Worcester, Vt.; W. B. Smith, N. Y.; J. A. Trimble, N. J.; A. W. Harrison, Pa.; E. Tatnall, Del.; J. S. Downer, Ky.; G. W. Campbell, O.; W. H. Loomis, Ind.; M. L. Dunlap, Ill.; Wm. Muir, Mo.; T. T. Lyon, Mich.; O. P. Taylor, Va.; W. C. Wilson, W. Va.; H. L. Steele, N. C.; William Schley, S. C.; L. E. Berckmans, Ga.; J. M. Stone, Miss.; Mark Miller, La.; M. W. Phillips, Tenn.; Daniel Harper, Ala.; J. C. Plum, Wis; H. C. Swerer, La.; L. F. Landeroque, Cal.; J. Saul, D. C.; D. Robinson, Minn.; C. B. Lines, Kan.; Wm. Watson, Texas; Charles Arnold, Ontario; Hugh Allen, Quebec.

Executive Committee.—M. B. Bateham, O.; Prof. Thurber, N. Y.; J. E. Mitchell, Pa.; W. C. Flagg, Ill.; J. F. C. Hyde, Mass.

On Foreign Fruits.—Geo. Ellwanger, N. Y.; C. M. Hovey, Mass.; Dr. E. S. Hull, Ill.; Wm. Muir, Mo.; D. S. Dewey, Conn.; P. J. Berckmans, Ga.

On Synonyms and Rejected Fruits.—J. S. Cabot, Mass.; J. J. Thomas, N. Y.; J. D. G. Nelson, Ind.; J. A. Warder, O.; H. E. Hooker, N. Y.; M. L. Dunlap, Ill.; J. A. J. Creswell, Md.

On Revision of Catalogue.—President, ex-officio; P. Barry, N. Y.; J. A. Warder, O.; Chas. Downing, N. Y.; C. M. Hovey, Mass.; J. Knox, Pa.; W. C. Flagg, Ill.; Geo. Husmann, Mo.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

Dr. Trimble delivered an address on the subject of insects, advising all to gather up by animals or hands all fallen fruit, and to stay the march of the larvæ of the codlin moth by hay bands about the trees.

THIRD DAY.

Reports of fruit committees were received and placed on file for publication.

The next place of meeting was fixed for Philadelphia in 1869, on invitation of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society.

The subject of grapes was further discussed, followed by pears and cherries.

Near the close of the session the venerable President was made the recipient of a beautiful wreath from the ladies of St. Louis, by the hand of Dr. Edwards, which was gracefully acknowledged.

Various resolutions pertaining to the business of the session closed the proceedings, and the Convention adjourned.

COCKSCOMB—(Celosia Cristata.)

This somewhat singular and tender annual is now in full bloom. The scarlet and crimson colors are the only ones that make a brilliant show, and are the ones really worth cultivating. The yellow tinged are inferior—some of them dirty looking. The branching varieties are not considered as perfect as those growing single stems and heads, though sometimes they are very pretty for cutting. On the floral grounds of Mr. Vick of this city, are some of the largest specimens of this flower we ever saw, measuring twenty inches across the crest or comb; the stems which support these are enormous. The cockscomb needs an early start, a rich soil, and plenty of moisture to reach perfection. The plants may be cut and hung up by the stems in the shade until dry, and preserved thus in quite a showy condition through the winter.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Pleasant Valley Grape Growers' Fair.—The eighth annual Fair of the Pleasant Valley Grape Growers' Association will be held Oct. 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1867, at Hammondsport, N. Y. We advise all who take pleasure in seeing a large and various collection of fruit and flowers, in looking upon extensive, well kept and healthy vineyards loaded with grapes, and in beholding beautiful scenery, to avail themselves of this occasion and attend the Fair. The hospitality of the grape growers is in as good repute as their fruit and wines. Competing articles for premiums may be entered during the first day of the Fair.

Lettuce, Cabbage and Cauliflower may be sown this month for spring and early summer use. Sow in pits or cold frames, and cover with sash and shutters or mats in winter.

Lockport Grape Nurseries.—We have received the wholesale price list for the autumn of 1867 of the firm of C. L. Hoag & Co., Lockport, N. Y. The firm have extensive vineyards and orchards in bearing.

Grape Fair—Pleasant Valley.—The Grape Growers' Association of Pleasant Valley, hold their Annual Fair at Hammondsport, Oct. 9th-11th. The Yates county Fair occurs on the same days—a rather unfortunate occurrence, though as each continues three days, a fair chance for visiting both will be offered.

Celery must be earthed up for blanching; keep the dirt from the crowns of the plants.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT TREES AND SEEDLINGS—ALSO fine Grape Vines from *layers*, cheap. For Wholesale Price List, address
923-4t A. HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK—For Dealers & Planters—including Apple, Pear and Cherry. Plum at $300 ₱ 1,000; Peach, $65. Plum, Apple and Cherry stocks. Send for Catalogue. E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS Offered, to induce you to set Small Fruits. A chance for all to get Plants free. Address (stamp enclosed,)
923-2t P. SUTTON, Beverly, N. J.

NEW RASPBERRY.—THE AUTUMN BLACK—a Seedling of great promise, producing a fine crop in July, and a bountiful one in the fall, continuing to fruit until winter. Plants by mail $1 each. Send for Descriptive Circular. H. B. LUM, Sandusky, Ohio.

CLARK RASPBERRY.—We now have a stock of this new variety to offer. It is a very large, sufficiently firm berry, perfectly hardy, having stood 25 deg. below zero, unprotected and uninjured. It is the very best berry now under cultivation.
We also have the Kittatinny and Wilson's Early Blackberry, and a General Assortment of NURSERY STOCK. Prices given on application.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
923-2tco Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

KILPATRICK.—This Celebrated Ram, (see engraving in Rural, Dec. 15, 1866,) bred by Hon. Wm. B. Sanford, of Orwell, Vermont, will stand for service of Ewes, at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. Season to commence Sept. 10th.
TERMS, $15.
KILPATRICK is of pure Infantado stock; sire Comet, dam by Cross Ram. We are near the depots of N. Y. Central and Erie Railroads, where ewes will be received without delay, by freight or express, and cared for free of charge for a reasonable time. For particulars inquire by letter or call and examine. We have for sale a few choice Ewes and Rams. BOWKER & BUSH.

FROST & CO.,
GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Offer a very large stock of
Standard and Dwarf Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, Small Fruits,
of all kinds, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, &c., for the Autumn of 1867. Our Stock of
Standard and Dwarf Trees,
of all kinds, is not excelled by any in the United States. Catalogues sent to all applicants at the following rates:
No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c each.
No. 2— Do. Do. of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10c each.
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Green House and Bedding Plants, 5c each.
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers, 5c each. Address
823-2t **FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

WILSON'S EARLY AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY,
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY,
And other SMALL FRUITS, at lowest prices, all warranted true to name, with good roots. Send for Price List. EDWARD BEVAN, Medford, Burlington Co., N. J.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!
FOR THE FALL OF 1867.
ELLWANGER & BARRY
Invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees, to their extensive stock now offered for the Fall Trade. In the departments of
HARDY FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS AND PLANTS,
The collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.
Prompt and careful attention given to all
ORDERS, AND PACKING DONE
in the most skillful and thorough manner.
Full particulars will be found in the following Catalogues, which will be sent, prepaid, to applicants who enclose stamps:
Nos. 1 and 2—Ten Cents each; No. 3—Five Cents No. 4—Three Cents.
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.
919-3teo **ELLWANGER & BARRY,**
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

THE NEW GRAPE, SALEM.—This Grape is the most successful result of the Hybridizations originated and carried on by Mr. E. S. Rogers of Salem, Massachusetts, whose well known character for probity and modesty of statement affords every guarantee for the unsurpassed excellence of this, his favorite variety. His published statement is as follows:—"The subscriber now offers for sale for the first time, a new grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. This is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape, being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like other well-known kinds, Nos. 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between a native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early and hardy as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen its fruit, in the most unfavorable season, for the past six years.
Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of all my collection, and now offer it for the first time." E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.
Salem, February, 1867.

Notice.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must be hereafter addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

In addition to the high merits of the "Salem," the undersigned is able to say, from personal experience and knowledge, that the claims put forth in favor of the Salem are in no respect exaggerated. During the present season it has made uniformly a most vigorous and healthy growth, and proved itself impervious to mildew, where vines of most of the new and high priced varieties, growing by its side and receiving equal care in culture, have been seriously affected. It is believed that as a paying grape, especially for market purposes, the Salem is without a competitor among out-door varieties.
J. L. WARING.

I take pleasure in announcing that, since purchasing the Salem Vine, I have disposed of my Vineyard and Propagating Establishment, including the entire stock of the Salem, to James A. Requa, Esq., who will hereafter carry on the business with every facility for its successful prosecution. J. L. WARING.
Amenia, N. Y., August 21, 1867.

Having purchased the above, and having secured the services of a most experienced and successful Propagator, with able assistants, I design to make the growing of vines for sale a specialty, and hope to furnish the public with a class of plants unsurpassed in quality, and in every instance warranted up to standard and true to name. Price List and Engraving sent on application to
922-4t JAMES A. REQUA,
August 21, 1867. Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LASTING BEAUTY.

BY GEORGE H. POWERS.

Thy picture came to me to-night,—
Thou art as lovely as of yore;
Time's fingers ne'er have touched thy brow—
He never comes a-near thy door.

I see thy lip is just as full
As when I kissed it years ago,
Pouting and red, and warm, and sweet—
No wonder that I loved you so!

The reflex of thy face is fair—
Brighter than ever in the Past—
I always thought that so 'twould be—
I knew that charms like thine *must* last!

And then, I see no silver star
Has shone upon thy braids of jet;
Thy brow still wears its placid front—
No corrugations mar it yet.

Though strange to others this may seem,
'Tis simply, sweetly plain to me;
Thy heart and soul have always held
Their native, holy purity!

Clarinda, Iowa, 1867.

A MUSICAL NAME AND ITS OWNER.

THE "eternal fitness of things" demands that a poet have a musical name. But not always are singers so blest. One of England's geniuses (he would have been a genius but for his name,) rejoiced in the cognomen of ALEXANDER SMITH. Nothing very poetical in that, certainly. Nor is MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER much better. Indeed, we prefer SMITH, as being a prettier name, and having been worn by a better poet. There is an easy rhythm in TENNYSON which is more pleasing. It is suggestive of melody, as everything pertaining to a singer ought to be. When the world is remodeled after our plan, (not yet published, by the way,) we intend to have this matter of names a little more carefully seen to. The muses will not be allowed to hide their light under the bushel of SMITH; Song shall not be kept from pursuing its flights heavenward because on its wing is written JONES!

"What's in a name?" queried SHAKSPEARE. But he evidently was not thinking of the subject in this light. Its poetical effect probably had not dawned upon him. We have a queer notion that he stuck so closely to blank verse mainly because there was nothing of rhyme in the appellation which fate, or more likely his father, gave him.

The female poets, as is very proper, are more fitly christened than their brother singers. England's most popular lady writer has a name brimming with euphony. "JEAN INGELOW,"—it is full of song. It is sweeter than all the "Woodbines," and "Myrtles," and "Greenwoods" with which many attempt to laurel their productions. Better than this, it has the merit of being real and bona-fide.

We are sure our lady friends will be pleased to read something concerning the home life of Miss INGELOW. A writer in the London Queen thus speaks of a visit to her house:

"Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gay with window-boxes full of flowers, we reached Miss INGELOW'S. In the drawing-room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest, serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I had fancied them to be, but both very attractive women. ELIZA looked as if she wrote the poetry, JEAN the prose—the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with gray, shy, yet cordial manners, and a clear, straightforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing those dull stories. GERALD MASSEY was with them; a dapper little man, with a large, tall head, and very un-English manner. Being oppressed with 'the mountainous me,' he rather bored the company with 'my poems, my plans, and my publishers,' till Miss ELIZA politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with JEAN. Both being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed, and wisely took refuge in a safer subject.

"JEAN had been abroad, so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of a peculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every Englishman and woman was beginning to melt, when MASSEY disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank, and fell upon LONGFELLOW, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

"Later, I learned that Miss INGELOW was extremely conservative, and was very indignant when a petition for woman's right to vote was offered for her signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her handsome head pathetically over JEAN'S narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conservatism, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner-parties made me decline her invitation."

The gossips tell us that the sweet singer "is twenty-eight and unmarried." If she could be wooed by song, and we were not past our wooing days, we should wish to be a poet! It would be so pleasant to have such a fountain of melody playing away ever in the house!

We are a little curious on one subject, and may as well breathe our curiosity to the ladies. (Of course it's confidential.) Why do so many poetesses cling to maidenhood? Their solos are very sweet, to be sure, but wouldn't it be quite as well for them to put themselves in the way of singing an occasional duet, which might, finally, attain to the rich harmony of a full chorus? There are two pleasant-faced, middle-aged ladies in New York, who have chanted many pretty lays. ALICE and PHŒBE CAREY have always sung their songs alone. By-and-by they will hush their music—here upon earth, at least—and their house will be silent. They will leave many songs unsung, and without providing any one to sing them!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO MOTHERS.

MOTHERS, do not neglect your older children too much for the wee babe in your arms. The maternal caress is just as much, aye, far more to them, even, than when they, too, were helpless babes in your arms; and yet you bestow kiss after kiss on the velvet cheeks of your babe while WILLIE and FRED look on lovingly, but receive none. They are banished from the room, not unfrequently from the house, because they are noisy, without a thought from you that their little hearts are yearning for the caresses which they day after day see so lavishly bestowed on baby. Take WILLIE up in your arms; suppose he is a big boy, he is not too old to receive his mother's caresses, nor will he ever grow too old for that. If baby is in your arms, draw FRED to your side, imprint a kiss on his cheeks, and tell him a pleasant little story; do not send him to the street to hear and learn all manner of evil. If mother shows some signs of loving him he will not care so much to go elsewhere. He will desire to linger near, and a gentle caution from you, given frequently and in tenderness, will check, in a measure, his noisy, boisterous mirth when you do not wish to have the sleeping babe awakened. Sometimes, indeed, a little boisterous mirth will do no harm to either. Do not neglect to caress the children, old or young. Too many wrecks have already been made, to say nothing of the many heart-aches, from this cruel but thoughtless neglect of parents. J. M. I.

MARRIAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING.

THERE are a great many persons who are just beginning life, that are newly married, and that are just turning, I trust, away from the hotel and the boarding-house to keep house,—for I think that, next to virtue, house-keeping is the desirable thing for newly married persons. You will perhaps wonder what I have to say upon this. I have this to say, that to any young person's life this is a change so marked, it is a step so different to any other, that if you know how, with this peculiar and critical step of your life, to take also one another, it will not be alone marrying for time—it will be love for eternity. Is there anything more beautiful than true love? No flowers show such colors or exhale fragrance as does true love, that makes one's life a sacrifice for and a service of another. Is there anything more beautiful this side of God's throne, than two right-minded and purely-loving souls beginning to live together, each one servant in love to the other? Now, just beginning a virtuous wedded life is not religion; but if you make this a first step in the series, it will do more to lead a Christian course of life than perhaps any other thing possibly could.—*Beecher.*

OUR SPICE BOX.

WHY is a man who fails in kissing a lady like a shipwrecked fisherman? Because he has lost his *smack*.

"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied:—"I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

A WESTERN editor provokes suspicion regarding his own domestic happiness, by placing above the marriage notices in his paper a cut representing a trap spring.

A SHARP talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "it is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

A YOUNG girl one day asked, "Do tell me why it is Cupid continues so long after the invention of powder to use arrows!" "To avoid the report of fire-arms, which would attract the jealous," was the reply.

A LADY, stepping into a railway car, said to her little son:—"Aren't you going to kiss your mother before you go?" The little rogue could not wait, and called out:—"Conductor, won't you kiss mother for me?"

A YOUNG lady possessing more vanity than personal charms, remarked, in a jesting tone, but with an earnest glance, that "she traveled on her good looks." A rejected lover being present, remarked that "he could now account for the young lady never having been far from home."

A LOVER who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady if she would let him spend the evening with her. "No," she angrily replied; "that's what I won't." "Why?" replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

ONE of the fair sojourners at Long Branch, on being introduced to Gen. Grant, gracefully bowed her head and kissed his extended hand; upon which one of the bystanders playfully inquired why he did not reciprocate the obsequious salutation? "Oh," promptly responded the imperturbable hero, "I never stoop to conquer!"

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PICNICING.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

Bluest skies are bending over,
Cooling breezes softly blowing,
Through the fields of dying clover
To the hill-side we are going,

Where the halls are high and roomy,
And no chains of duty bind us—
Leaving chambers narrow, gloomy,
Leaving dingy walls behind us.

Climbing up the hill-side higher,
Over fences, through the bushes,
Plucking berries from each briar,
Every hero onward pushes.

Sun above us shining brightly,
Freedom never to us dearer—
Every footstep, falling lightly,
To the cloud-land brings us nearer.

Up we climb, still realizing
That our vision is expanding,
Till the hills no longer rising,
On the summit we are standing—

Standing, neath the maples olden,
Listening to the soft wind sighing
Thro' the green leaves turning golden,
Requiems o'er the summer dying.

What a hum of cheerful voices
Telling o'er the olden story!
Heart of every one rejoices,
Looking on this scene of glory—

Looking from the little mountain
Down upon the winding river;
Quenching thirst from pearly fountain,
Thanking the indulgent Giver.

Tall trees o'er us shadows throwing,
Sunbeams from bare heads are hiding;
While from baskets overflowing,
Fair hands are repast providing.

Silvery voices sweetly blending,—
True hearts were throbbing never—
Though this day shall have an ending,
Memories will live forever.

Norwich, N. Y., Sept., 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—No. V.

THE last month of summer was waning. The sultry days were almost over, the evenings darkened earlier, and the wind held a chilliness in its breath, presaging the frosty autumn. A summer full of pleasant memories it would always be to the little family of the ANSON farm house. How they had planned, and worked, and laughed together; how they had conquered what at first seemed insurmountable difficulties; how they had learned more perseverance in pursuing their duties, and more patience in controlling their dispositions.

MARY was the oldest, and had learned deeper life-lessons before. The current of her nature was still, and calm, and deep, and her influence was a great help to the others. SUSAN was of a wild, impulsive, erratic nature, either in the heights of ecstasy, or in the depths of despondency; but there was a visible change in her demeanor. Under the pressure of responsibility and care she had learned the necessity of controlling her irritableness, of pressing back the passionate, turbulent tide of her temper, and rising with new dignity, the sovereign of herself.

JANE, too, had improved in her ways and manners. She had grown more thoughtful of others' comfort, and was not quite so ready with her keen, sarcastic wit, to attack every trait of character in her friends that did not exactly suit her. But the spirit of fun was inborn, and when she did not carry it so far as to ignore the feelings of others, it was her chief attraction.

RUFUS—I had almost forgotten him—but he was one of the family now. He came in one day very quietly, set up his easel in the little library room, and went to painting a small autumn landscape. Once in a while we stole in and watched its progress. Softly and gradually the warm, bright colors tinted the dull canvas until there seemed to leap from out its cold depths the perfect, gorgeous, glowing representation of our brilliant fall days' glory. The rich-dyed foliage of a forest hill-side—the cool, green, mossy banks bordering an errant brook—seemed to be called to life and lie naturally on its surface.

One day a shadow stole over the home BERT did not go out to his work with his accustomed alacrity—did not care to play when he came in. His head ached, his rosy cheeks grew paler, and he went in the little bed-room below stairs and laid down. A little anxious fear crept into every heart. He grew worse, mother came, the physician was called, the shadow over the household seemed to cloud the whole horizon. How long the hours were—how wearily the days went by; the little brown head tossing on the white pillows, the bright, laughing eyes closed in delirious slumber, the little burning, fevered hands and feet—oh, would they ever be well and strong again? Dearer, far dearer than they had dreamed, was that little frank, free-hearted, fun-loving brother of theirs. How everything throughout the house spoke of him! His little straw hat, with the torn brim, hung up on the nail; the old shoes set up in the stairway corner; his torn jacket in MARY'S work basket—all seemed to suggest the thought, "would they ever be used again?"

After long days of weary care, and long nights of patient watching, the burning fever cooled its rage, and left the little sufferer very weak, and white, and helpless, yet still alive. Then how the courage in their hearts strengthened, and the light in their eyes brightened. How easily each task was accomplished, although they *were* tired and careworn; for now there was hope, sweet hope! How many plans were arranged for his comfort and his pleasure! He seemed more likely than ever to be the spoiled pet of the family; but he looked so happy when he was able to sit up, to see those glad, attentive faces all about him, that I could not find it in my heart to blame them a bit; indeed, I may as well own I did my full share in helping to spoil him.

September, 1867. ERIE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARITY.

How few of us have charity enough for our fellow men. It is much more natural for us to point the finger of scorn to some who have the misfortune, perhaps, to be more awkward than ourselves, than to think they are just what they were designed to be by the Supreme Power above; nor do we often pause to consider that the soul enshrined within the uncouth casket may be a gem of rare excellence, a model of purity and beauty.

When we hear of a fallen sister's degradation, or an erring brother's sins, we denounce them immediately, and yet, how many temptations they may have resisted, how much they may have contended with, before they gave up their purity and self-respect.

Would it not be well for us to remember that we are none of us perfect, and spend our time in trying to improve ourselves in heart, in mind, instead of raking up other people's deficiencies and imperfections; and then if we have any time to spare, spend it in trying by kind sympathy and love, to lead the erring ones back into the paths of virtue and respectability, and not send them into darker shades of vice by coldness and contempt?

Let GOD be their judge, and I doubt not but that if CHRIST were upon the earth he would often have occasion to repeat what he said so long ago—"Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone."

LINIE HALL.

THE STILL BEAUTY OF NATURE.

IF there could be some splendid confusion produced amid the serenity of the present universal order; if some broad constellation should begin to-night to play off from all its lamps volleys of Bengal lights, that should fall in showers of many colored sparks and fiery serpents, down the spaces of the heavens; or if some blazing and piratical comet should butt and jostle the whole outworks of a system, and rush like a celestial fire-ship, destroying order, and kindling the calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure into a flame, how many thousands there are that would look up to the skies for the first time with wonder and awe, and exclaim inwardly, "Surely there is the finger of God."

They do not see anything surprising or subduing in the punctual rise or steady setting of the sun, and its imperial and boundless bounty; and yet there is enough fire in the sun to spirt any quantity of flaming and fantastic jets; it might fill the whole space between Mercury and Neptune with brilliant pyrotechnics and jubilee displays, such as children gaze at and clap their hands. But the great old sun is not selfish, and has no French ambition for such tawdry glories. It reserves its fires, keeps them stored in its breast, spills over no sheets of flame from its high caldron, but shoots still and steadily its clean, white beams into the ether; these evoke flowers from the bosom of every globe, and paint the far-off satellities of Uranus with silver beauty. —*Thomas Starr King.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

WHAT trade is the sun? A tanner.

WHAT goes most against the grain? A reaper.

A THORN in the bush is worth two in the hand.

HIGHT of absurdity—a vegetarian at a cattle-show.

THE largest room in the world—room for improvement.

THE coward says he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing.

A LITTLE wrong-going in the beginning leadeth to a great sin in the end.

LAY by a good store of patience and put it where you can find it.

HE who never changes any of his opinions, never corrects any of his mistakes.

A GOOD kick out of doors is, to some, better than all the rich uncles in the world.

IF a man cannot readily recognize merit, it is very evident that he has none himself.

IT is pleasant to be cheated; we love sweet wild dreams—the greatest cheats in the world.

WHEN we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

IF any one speak ill of thee, consider whether he has truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself—was the wise remark of an old philosopher.

GRATITUDE for kindness shown, acknowledgment for favors received, are unerring marks of good breeding, and indications of Christian character.

"IN my youth," says Robert Walpole, "I thought of writing a satire upon mankind; but now, in my old age, I think I should write an apology for them."

SUCH is the blessing of a benevolent heart that, let the world frown as it will, it cannot possibly bereave it of all happiness, since it can rejoice in the prosperity of others.

THE chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

A MAN remarked while inspecting the print of the feet of birds in the stones exhibited in the vestibule of the Natural History building—that those marks were evidences of the antiquity of the tract society.

Sabbath Reading.

A MIDNIGHT HYMN.

In the mild silence of the voiceless night,
When chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee,
Whom in the darkness doth my spirit seek,
O God! but Thee?

And if there be a weight upon my breast—
Some vague impression of the day foregone—
Scarce knowing what it is, I flee to Thee,
And lay it down.

Or if it be the heaviness that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis Thy will.

For oh! in spite of past and present care,
Or anything beside, how joyfully
Passes that almost solitary hour,
My God, with Thee!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night,
More peaceful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything, my bosom lies
Beneath Thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it can give or take from me?
Of whom in heaven doth my spirit seek,
O God! but Thee?

LAY PREACHING IN LONDON.

SOME features of the the religious life of London, peculiar and surprising to us, are described thus by the Boston Journal's correspondent:—The controversy within the establishment on incense, variegated garments, preaching in the white surplice, confession, the elevation of the host, &c., is more serious than seems from the outside. All London is placarded by the Ritualists, with huge crosses emblazed on them, calling on shopkeepers and others to keep Good Friday on pain of endless woe.

The Baptists are open communion. They are more than this. The leading churches of London, Mr. Brock's, Mr. Landell's, Baptist Noel and others, do not require men to be immersed, even to attain church membership. In these churches men are in office who not only have not been immersed, but who do not even believe in immersion. They acknowledge infant baptism and make no secret of their opinion. Baptism is regarded as a personal theory, of which each man must be the judge.

Lay preaching is very common, very popular and very effective. Men who call out the greatest crowds, who have the confidence of the masses, who are doing the wonderful work that is going on among the working classes are laymen. They attend to their regular business, and preach not only on Sunday, but frequently each night in the week. Mr. Henry Varley is one of the leaders of this lay work. He has a chapel that will hold two thousand people. He has been in it for four years. He preaches, baptizes and celebrates the communion. He has been ordained by no one. He is a butcher and has one of the largest butcher shops in the city. He attends the markets and has made money. But he preaches for nothing; he gives to the poor food, as well as the Gospel. He and his father-in-law built the chapel in which he preaches. On Sunday nights Mr. Varley preaches to crowds in Exeter Hall. Mr. Carter has become celebrated for his work among thieves and the low and dissolute persons in London. He has an audience of over eight hundred. Many have been converted, and these in turn go out and preach to their own class with great acceptance. Richard Weever is one of the most successful lay preachers. He is a converted collier; has a wonderful power, with a rude eloquence, and can command an audience of immense size. The leading Baptist and Congregationalist churches encourage this lay effort, even to the celebration of the communion and baptizing. Mr. Moody of Chicago is doing here quite a work as a lay preacher. He has bent all his energies to form a daily union prayer meeting in London. I think he will succeed.—*Selected.*

GO TO WORK.

LET me commend to some of our brethren a child's version of a sermon delivered in Chicago last Sunday. The preacher urged that Christians should be active to Christ. "They should serve Him, not with breath alone, but also with the hands the feet." One of the audience, leading home his little boy six or seven years, asked him if he understood anything of the sermon.

"O, yes! I hear preaching now-a-days."

"Well, what did you hear this morning?"

"The minister said we should stop blowing, and go to work."—[*Christian Banner.*

More force and point can often be got into a "slang" phrase or word than can be conveyed by any of the more elegant forms of expression. Orators and writers of wit and judgment often select from the patois of children and peasants the rough bolt that will best hit their mark. It is the stone from the brook that killed Goliah. "Stop blowing and go to work" contains the gist of a sermon.

PARAPHRASE OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer has been set to music in England. It is the best we have ever seen in any language—there is nothing wanting and nothing redundant:

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy kingdom come, Thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand;
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and forever unto Thee,
The kingdom, power and glory be. Amen.

THE more we remember our days, the fewer sins we shall have to number.

The Reviewer.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweden. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With a Railroad Map, corrected up to 1867, and a Map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is the sixth year in which the HARPERS have issued their most valuable and comprehensive Guide and Hand-book. The success of the work is proof of its worth. We do not see how travelers abroad can dispense with it. The information which it gives concerning routes of travel, places of interest, stopping-places, necessary expenses, and everything pertaining to foreign wanderings, is full as can possibly be gleaned, and we have no doubt is, as is claimed, perfectly reliable. It is a beautifully printed volume of 662 pages, with a hundred or more additional, giving a list of first class hotels in the different countries described; and is handsomely bound in flexible morocco covers. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

HOME LIFE. A Journal. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL: Author of "Amy Herbert," "Laneton Parsonage," "A Glimpse of the World," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A STEP-MOTHER'S story, told in the first person singular, and singularly well. Its aim is to illustrate a few of the fundamental principles of education, and there are many valuable hints, concerning the training and development of children's minds, scattered through the 405 pages. Mrs. ANSTRUTHER—own mother to four little ones, and step-mother to two young girls—undertakes educating them herself, and in her own way. To do this fully and to the best purpose, she thoroughly studies the disposition of each, and seeks to inculcate well-doing as a vital principle rather than as an abstract rule. Miss SEWELL has noble ideas of education, and they should be brought to the notice of mothers everywhere, for, however much may be learned outside, the home-teachings will influence lives the longest. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

THE EARLY YEARS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE CONSORT. Compiled under the direction of Her Majesty the Queen, by Lieut. General the Hon. C. GREY. [16mo.—pp. 371.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

HERE IS a revelation of princely life which is full of interest. Queen VICTORIA shows her woman's heart by giving to the world the early history of her lamented husband, and in it we get glimpses of royalty at home, with the crown off. We are so apt to imagine that Kings and Queens and Princes are not of the same stuff as common humanity, that the book will serve a good purpose. The letters of the Prince, and the frequent extracts from the Queen's private journal, show us that human nature is ever much the same, even though under the royal garb, and that hearts beat as warmly and affectionately beneath princely vestments as in the common walks of life. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Globe Edition. Illustrated from Designs by DARLEY & GILBERT. A Tale of Two Cities; Hard Times. Four volumes in one. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

"A Tale of Two Cities," the opening one in the volume, preludes and accompanies the French Revolution through one of its most intensified periods. The action of the piece, part in London and part in Paris is carried forward by parties whose several portraitures are admirably drawn.

"Hard Times" enables the author to portray characters whose "beings end and aim" is the accumulation of money at the expense of all the finer feelings of the heart. Less dramatic than the first story, it is nevertheless one of no common interest. The volume has all the characteristics of its predecessors in the series.

NATURE AND LIFE. Sermons by ROBERT COLLYER, Pastor of Unity Church, Chicago. Boston: Horace B. Fuller.

HERE are sixteen sermon-essays by one of the most popular divines of the great western metropolis. They are mainly upon common-place subjects, but are full of fresh thought, expressed in language remarkable for its beautiful simplicity. There is nothing dry or stale in them. Through them all there runs a closer application of old and yet ever new truths to the every-day life and thought, than we are accustomed to find. It is in this that the charm of the book consists. For the book has a charm that will win for it a wide circulation among the lovers of religious literature. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

ALEC FORBES OF HOWGLEN. A Novel. By GEORGE MCDONALD, M. A., Author of Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood, etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE leading design of this rather miscellaneous performance, seems to be to caution the young against an indulgence in the use of intoxicating beverages, and to show the way to freedom to those who have debased themselves by excess in the use of them. In carrying out this design, in the quaint dialect of the Scotch, the prevalent religious dogmas of that people receive many sly hits, indicating a disbelief in the efficacy of them as a guide to human actions. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE. A Manual of Instructions for capturing fur-bearing animals and curing their skins, etc. By S. NEWHOUSE and other Trappers and Sportsmen. Second edition. Edited by J. H. NOYES and T. L. PITT. Published by the Oneida Community, Wallingford, Ct.

THE title of this volume pretty clearly describes its character. Besides the technical matter, having direct reference to the main object of the volume, it has several narrative and descriptive pieces of much interest alike to the trapper, sportsman, and the general reader. Its illustrations are quite numerous and of a style creditable to the "Community" by which the work is published.

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Four volumes in one. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THIS is one of the series, Globe Edition, illustrated, of the works of CHARLES DICKENS, which seem to have been quickened into new life within the last year. The volume is well printed on good paper, and the story as good as new. Sold by DEWEY.

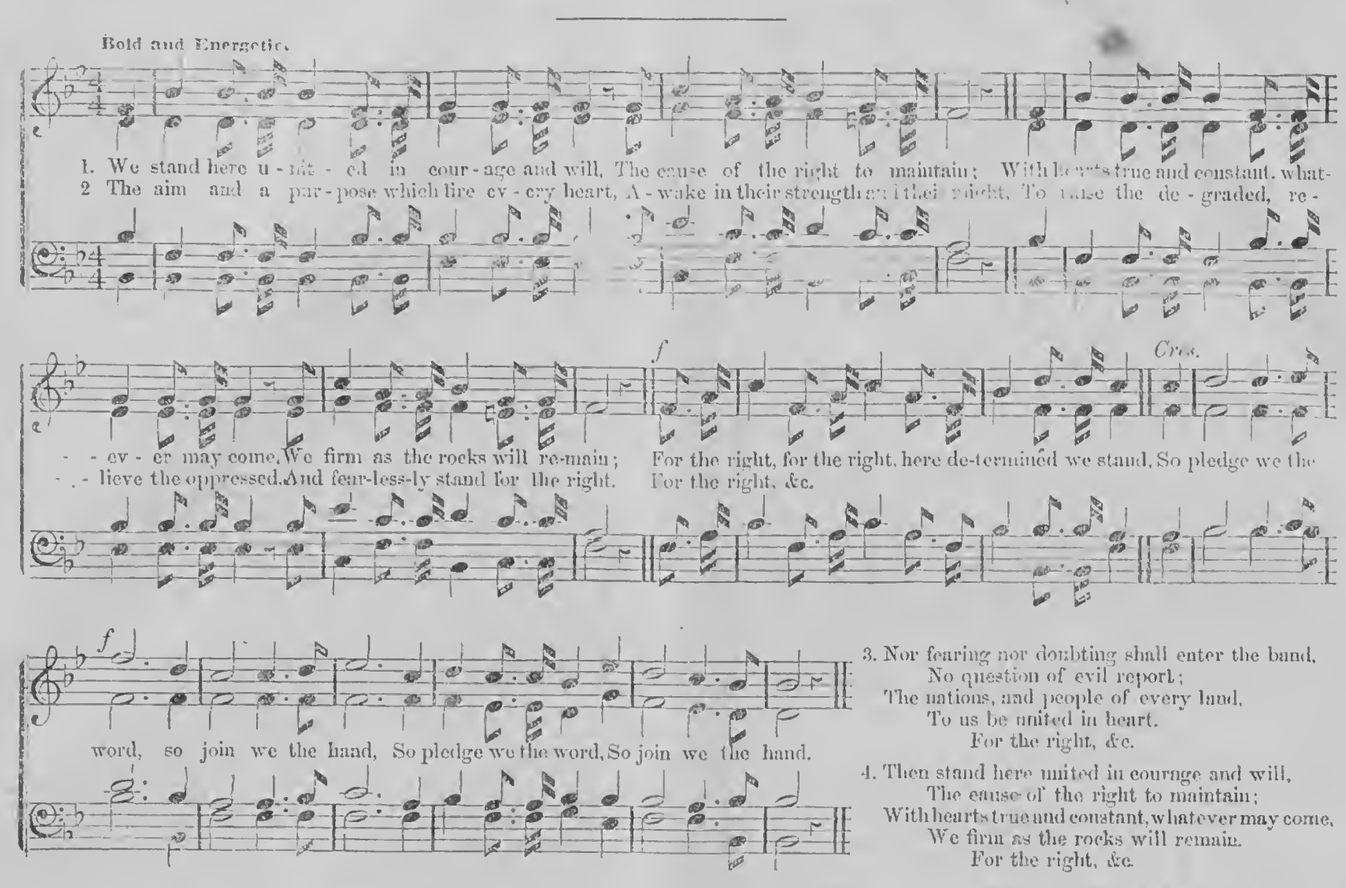
ROSES WILL BLOOM AGAIN. Song or Duet. By A. A. HOPKINS. Rochester: Joseph P. Shaw.

THIS is pronounced unusually beautiful by good ballad singers. We know it is very popular hereabouts. It is published with both piano and guitar accompaniment.

HOLMES' PATRIOTIC SONGS. By S. N. HOLMES.

THIS is the third edition, enlarged, of JUDGE HOLMES' campaign songs. They are meeting with much favor, and are highly popular.

PLEDGED FOR THE RIGHT!



3. Nor fearing nor doubting shall enter the band,
No question of evil report;
The nations, and people of every land,
To us be united in heart.
For the right, &c.

4. Then stand here united in courage and will,
The cause of the right to maintain;
With hearts true and constant, whatever may come,
We firm as the rocks will remain.
For the right, &c.

[*From the Normal Singer, published by Mason Brothers.*

Various Topics.

ABOUT HUMOR.

HUMOR will often dispose best of enthusiastic or frantic fancies. In Dean Swift's time, a tailor near him took it into his head that he was divinely called to interpret the prophesies, especially Revelation. One night he received the commission to declare the word of the Lord to the Dean, and bright and early the next morning he was on his way to do it. Through his glass door the Dean saw him coming, and surmised his errand. Putting on a grave, studious air, and opening his Bible to Rev. x, with fixed attention he awaited the prophet's approach. The door opened, and in an unearthly voice it was announced: "Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to—" "Come in, my friend," said the Dean; "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulties." The prophet was cheered by the welcome. He was all ears, in more senses than one. "My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been reading Rev. x, and am greatly distressed with a difficulty, and you are the very man to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, and was so large that he placed one foot on the land and the other upon the sea, and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now, my knowledge of mathematics has enabled me to calculate exactly the form and size of this angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches; and as that is in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me." The poor tailor was confounded. He felt as if struck by an electric shock. He rushed back to his shop; a revulsion of feeling came over him, and he was fully satisfied that his calling did not lie in the line of prophetic interpretation.

John Bunyan was not without an element of humor, if one is to believe the story of the Quaker who found him in Bedford jail, and told him that the Lord had a message for him, which he was commissioned to deliver, and on account of which he had sought him out in all the jails of the kingdom. "If the Lord had given you a message for me," said Bunyan, "he would have known where to send you, for he knows that I have been lying these twelve years in Bedford jail."

But humor is an edged tool that must be played with carefully. It may cut the fingers that are heedless in handling it. Rev. Azel Roe was taken prisoner by the British in the Revolutionary war, and was conducted by his captors to New York. They treated him with much respect, and as they were about crossing an unbridged stream, the British officer offered to carry him over on his back. He did so; but midway in the stream, the clergyman, amused at the plight in which both were, inadvertently let his humor out. "Well," said he, "it must be confessed that if you were never priest-ridden before, you are so now." The officer was so convulsed with laughter that he nearly performed the office of a Baptist preacher for his Presbyterian brother.

The joke practical does not always end as harmlessly as in the case of Nathaniel Appleton, who found, on riding up to the house of his beloved, that his rival's horse was hitched at the gate. Unhitching him, and giving him a smart stroke with his raw-hide, he walked in and inquired whose horse that could be cantering down the street. It need not be said that he found the coast clear at once, and took good pains to keep it so.

But when humor gets thus beyond words into actual deeds and tricks of mischief, it grows wanton and needs a check. And that check it is sure to find at last. The humor is canceled or neutralized by the mischief. The bee stings as well as sings, and bee-music must be the best kind of soprano to keep one unconscious of venom rankling in the blood. Happily, humor is not commonly given in excess. Like oil for putty, it is usually just enough, if rightly used, to soften the nature, and make it pliable. Where it abounds, it needs to be kept within careful limits. Otherwise the fire that warms will burn, and be constantly kindling conflagrations. One gifted in the line of wit or humor must be careful, or these will absorb everything else. Intellect, affection and conscience will all be dissolved in it, only to form a worthless amalgam.—*Hours at Home.*

SEEING THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

IN July, 1865, Hon. J. H. Campbell, United States Minister to Norway, with a party of American gentlemen, went far enough north to see the sun at midnight. It was in 69 degrees north latitude, and they ascended a cliff 1,000 feet high above the Arctic sea. The scene is thus described:—"It was late, but still sunlight. The Arctic ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy look-out; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock in our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at 12, midnight, the full, round orb hung triumphantly above the wave—a bridge of gold, running due north, spanned the waters between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats—no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunset and sunrise you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up the ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on its beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over fiord, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day."

GREAT NATIONAL CURIOSITY.

THE Sentinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says:—"Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad, the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round; the walls, almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills" like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains, in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better for neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the better course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, the elder, returning from a day's sport at the country-seat of a friend with an empty game-bag, was asked, "Well, Dumas, what did you kill?" "Time," was the quick reply.

THE NUMBER THREE.

WHEN the world was created, we find land, water and sky; sun, moon and stars; Jonah was three days in the whale's belly; our Saviour passed three days in the tomb; Peter denied his Saviour thrice. There were three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Abraham entertained three angels. Samuel was called three times. "Simon, lovest thou me?" was repeated three times. Daniel was thrown into a den with three lions, for praying three times a day. Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego were secured from the flames of the furnace. The ten commandments were delivered on the third day. Job had three friends. St. Paul speaks of faith, hope and charity, these three. Those famous dreams of the baker and butler were to come to pass in three days. Elijah prostrated himself three times on the body of the dead child. Samson deceived Delilah three times before she discovered the source of his strength. The sacred letters on the cross are I. H. S.; "*in hoc signo.*" There are three conditions for man—the earth, heaven and hell. There is also the Holy Trinity. In mythology, there were three graces; Cerberus with his three heads; Neptune holding his three-toothed staff; the oracle of Delphi cherished with veneration the tripod; and the nine muses sprang from three. In nature we have male, female and offspring; morning, noon and night; trees group their leaves in threes; there is the three-leaved clover. Every ninth wave is ground swell. We have fish, flesh and fowl. The majority of mankind die at the age of thirty-three. What could be done in mathematics without the aid of the tri-angle? Witness the power of the wedge; and in logic three premises are indispensable. It is a common phrase that three is a lucky number.

ANGER.—Never get angry. It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology, a present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool in the eyes of others, too. A passionate man adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good but more hurt. Heated passions make him a fire-brand, and it is a wonder if he does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often void of reason, he speaks like the piercing of a sword, and his tongue is an arrow shot out, and found only "in the bosom of fools." Why should it be indulged in at all?

REGARDING HATS.—The sacred "stove pipe" is in danger. It is about to be abolished, superseded. The work proceeds by degrees, and consists in gradually lowering the crown and widening the brim until it becomes a "low, stiff sombrero of silk-covered cardboard, with soft interior edges." It will be light because it will be little. It will furnish a grateful shade for the eyes with its broad brim. It will be easy of use in salutation, because the brim is stiff. We could wish it were less heating for the head than the superseded stove pipe, but persons of an imaginative turn will readily persuade themselves, as hitherto, that a hat with a small spoked hole in the center of the crown, must necessarily be well ventilated.

SIXTH SENSE IN MAN.—In a paper before the British Association, Dr. Hughes Bennett announced that the tendency of modern physiology was to ascribe to man a sixth sense. If there be placed before a man two small cubes, the one of lead and the other of wood, both gilded so as to look exactly alike, and both of the same temperature, not one of the five senses could tell the man which is lead and which is wood. He could tell this only by lifting them; and this sense of weight was likely to be recognized as a sixth sense.

A MAN who owes a little can clear it off in a very little time, and, if he is a prudent man, will; whereas, a man who, by long negligence, owes a great deal, despairs of ever being able to pay, and therefore never looks into his accounts at all.—*Chesterfield.*

Reading for the Young.

CHERISH KINDLY FEELINGS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Cherish kindly feelings, children;
Nurse them in your heart;
Don't forget to take them with you,
When from home you start;
In the school-room, in the parlor,
At your work or play,
Kindly thoughts and kindly feelings,
Cherish every day.

Cherish kindly feelings, children,
Toward the old and poor,
For you know they've many blighting
Hardships to endure;
Try to make their burden lighter,
Help them in their need,
By some sweet and kindly feeling,
Or some generous deed.

Cherish kindly feelings, children,
While on earth you stay,
They will scatter light and sunshine
All along your way;
Make the path of duty brighter,
Make your trials less,
And whate'er your lot or station,
Bring you happiness.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE ELDER BROTHER AND SISTER.

POWERFUL, indeed, is the influence exerted in a family by the elder brother. Is he kind and forbearing towards the younger ones, and faithful in performing the duties assigned him by his parents, the other children are almost certain to follow his example. In time, too, he comes to be the one to whom his father explains his plans for business, and to him he looks for sympathy and help to carry them out; and when this feeling of confidence is mutual it is something beautiful to behold. So, too, the elder sister, if she be kind and affectionate, as she often is, becomes almost a second parent to the little ones, and a companion and helper to her often over-worked mother.

Younger children sometimes complain that their parents never think they have grown up, but continue to treat them as children long after their age entitles them to the consideration shown to grown people; and this charge is apt to be true. As a general thing I think the elder sister makes the best wife,—the most unselfish and amiable. This may be because in her station she is obliged to make more self-sacrifices than the others, and therefore can do it more gracefully when called on to preside over a house of her own.

Example has a potent influence over the minds of the young. The thought of the good, upright elder brother will often come with restraining power to the younger son, inclined to transgress the laws of right; and the patient elder sister exerts a silent influence over the restive younger one. Happy elder ones. If you knew your power for good, how you would prize it!

Elkhorn, Wis., 1867. B. O. D.

DO IT WELL.

"THERE, that'll do," said Harry, throwing down the shoe-brush, "my boots don't look very bright. No matter. Who cares?"

"Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," replied a serious but pleasant voice.

Harry started and turned round to see who spoke. It was his father. Harry blushed. His father said,—"Harry, my boy, your boots look wretchedly. Pick up your brush and make them shine. When they look as they should, come to me in the library."

"Yes, pa," replied Harry, pouting, and taking up his brush in no very good humor, and brushing the dull boots until they shone nicely. When the boots were polished, he went to his father, who said to him,—

"My son, I want to tell you a short story. I once knew a poor boy whose mother taught him the proverb, 'Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.' That boy went to be a servant in a gentleman's family. He took pains to do everything well no matter how trivial it seemed. His employer was pleased and took him into his shop. He did his work well there.

When he swept out the shop he did that well. When he was sent on an errand, he went quickly, and did his errand faithfully. When he was told to make out a bill, or to enter an account, he did that well. This pleased his employer so, that he advanced him from step to step, until he became head clerk, then a partner, and now he is a rich man, and anxious that his son Harry should learn to practice the rule which made him prosper."

"Why, pa, were you a poor boy once?"

"Yes, my son, so poor that I had to go into a family and black boots, wait at table, and do other little menial services for a living. By doing those things well, I was soon put, as I have told you, to do things deemed more important. Obedience to the proverb, with GOD'S blessing, made me a rich man."

Harry never forgot the conversation. Whenever he felt like slighting a bit of work, he thought of it, and felt spurred to do his work properly. "*Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well,*" cheered him in his daily duties.

I commend the proverb to every lazy boy and girl. I hope it will make little Annie Careless do better sewing, make better progress with her music lessons, and take better care of her room. I hope, too, that Tom That'll-do will stir himself, and show that he regards the proverb by doing his work so well that there will be no need for the complaints which are made about him every day. O Tom, Tom, you will never be worth a shilling to yourself or anybody else if you don't mend your ways by learning to do your work well. Do you hear that Tom? *Yes.* Very well, then, do as well as hear.

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

The last Quarter of this Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commences next week—October 5th. As a large number of subscriptions expire this week (all which have No. **923** printed after name on address label,) a prompt renewal is necessary to secure an uninterrupted continuance of the paper. We trust they, and the thousands who wish to take the paper, will at once renew or subscribe. Both single and club subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited.

Gen. PHOTOGRAPHY (our candidate for the Presidency,) reigns throughout the land, for the season has been a most fruitful one, and peace and plenty abound, maugre the melancholy predictions of politicians and the croaker brigade, (both of which ought to be mustered out of the service, their occupation being gone.) The Farmers and Horticulturists of the Country are abundantly blessed in basket and in store. The magnificent and abundant Products of Field, Orchard and Garden are nearly secured the long evenings and leisure of Winter are coming on apace, and *Now is the Time* to provide good Journals and Books for the Entertainment and Instruction of every family circle. Such a journal as the RURAL is needed, and will *pay*, in almost every family, and if those who are already subscribers, and know its value, *will kindly aid in extending its circulation*, it may be placed in the homes of tens of thousands of appreciative people during the ensuing three months.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THERE was a collision on the Canandaigua and Elmira branch of the Northern Central Railway, between Mailport and Pine Valley, on the 18th inst., between a freight and an excursion train, by which two men were killed and five wounded.

It is thought that there have been extensive whisky frauds perpetrated in Buffalo recently.

There is some prospect of an adjournment of the Constitutional Convention until some time after the fall election, or perhaps throw it over until next year. It is quite doubtful if it can perfect its labors sufficiently to bring them before the people for ratification in November.

Charles H. Van Dake, Messenger for the Merchants' Union Express Company between Rochester and Niagara Falls, shot himself on the morning of the 19th inst.

The magnificent steamer Dean Richmond, of the People's Line, was sunk by colliding with the C. Vanderbilt near Rondout, on the night of the 19th inst. It is feared several lives were lost.

Horace Greeley made a proposition in the Constitutional Convention to sell our State canals. It was brought to a vote, and received only *six* in the affirmative.

E. C. Gillett, a Merchant's Union Express messenger, in charge of the Company's Montreal car, which left Albany on the 21st inst. for that city, is missing—together with money and valuables, estimated at $70,000.

A Rectifiers' and Distillers' Association was formed Saturday evening at the Astor House, to assist the Government in collecting revenues. One hundred and seventy firms were present.

From Washington.

THE flags over all the public buildings were at half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of Sir Frederick Bruce.

The Treasury receipts since the 1st inst., are, from Customs, $10,034,000 in coin, and from Internal Revenue, $9,700,000 in currency.

Gen. Sheridan arrived there on the 20th inst.

Some anxiety is felt concerning the U. S. Steamer Dale, which has been two months out on a practice cruise with a number of midshipmen.

Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has accepted the invitation of the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, to accompany him to Mexico.

The Treasury Department has news that Hon. S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury, who is very ill at Haverhill, N. H., is sinking rapidly.

Certain questions bearing upon the application of Fitz John Porter for a new trial have been submitted by Gen. Grant to the Attorney-General.

Gen. Grant has assigned Brevet Major-General Joseph J. Reynolds, now on the Rio Grande, to the command of the District of Texas; and Brevet Major-General Mower, now at New Orleans, as the temporary commander of the Department of the Gulf.

About $3,700,000 of the 7-30 notes falling due Aug. 15th are not converted into long bonds. Upon this amount the holders lose nearly eight per cent.

The Navy Department has received reports from our squadron commanders abroad. Admiral Thatcher, in the Pacific, visited Lahaina, one of the Hawaiian Islands, with Gen. McCook, Minister Resident at Honolulu. They were escorted to a Christian Church where the children sang Union war songs in the native language, and John Brown's body and the Star Spangled Banner in English.

From the West.

THE Indians made a general attack upon the grading parties at the end of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, on the 18th inst. Seven men were killed.

All the stock of a Government train has been captured between Walker and Fossil Creeks.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 460 miles west of Omaha. The gross earnings of the Kansas branch of this road for August were $236,000.

The citizens of Montana are calling loudly upon the Government to stop the Indian outrages or let them do it themselves.

It is said that the Indians have celebrated the advent of the Commissioners and the new moon by breaking out into fiercer hostilities all along the route.

Forty wagons were attacked at Crow Creek, and twenty-one Government mules, some valuable horses, and $5,000 in greenbacks, were captured. The prairie has been fired for fifty miles, and the Indians are appearing in large bodies and threatening total destruction to stations and travel.

There were twelve deaths from cholera in Omaha on the 18th inst.

The Indians attacked the camp of Thomas Parker, a railroad contractor, on the 19th inst., but were repulsed. Parker and five other men were killed.

The Legislature of Arizona met on the 4th inst., and organized the ensuing day. The Territory desires to be made a military district, and to receive a larger military force.

By the explosion of a steam tug boiler at Detroit on the 18th inst., six persons were killed and five others badly injured.

From the South.

YELLOW FEVER is still raging to a great extent in New Orleans. It is also spreading among the towns in the interior of Louisiana and Texas.

A colored Judge presided in New Orleans for the first time, on the 18th inst., on the bench of the First District Recorder's Court.

The new Constitution of Maryland has been adopted by a vote of the State. Majority in its favor about 20,000.

Gov. Swann presided at the dedication of the Antietam Cemetery. The corner stone of the monument was laid by the Grand Master of the Masons of Maryland. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, President Johnson, Gov. Geary and Gov. Fenton made brief speeches.

The Howard Association of New Orleans has asked aid for the poor of that city.

Gen. Pope has ordered an election in Georgia. It will commence on the 29th proximo, and continue three days. The vote is to be for or against a State Convention.

The Picayune says the yellow fever in New Orleans is wider spread than during the epidemic of 1853, but the cases are of a milder type, and the mortality is not as great.

From New England.

THE Massachusetts State Temperance Convention assembled in Worcester last week. Nearly eighteen hundred delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Eddy was made President. Hon. Henry Wilson addressed the Convention in opposition to the license system.

Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. James Kane, were burned to death in East Abington, Mass., on the night of the 15th inst.

The corner stone of a new Cathedral to cost $1,500,000, was laid in Boston on the 15th inst., with imposing ceremonies.

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister to this country, died in Boston on the 19th inst., of throat disease. Mayor Norcross ordered proper marks of respect to be paid the remains of the deceased.

The freight house of the Hartford and New York Steamboat Company, in Hartford, was burned on the 21st inst., with a large amount of freight. Loss over $100,000.

Latest from Europe.

The Paris *Liberte* of the 10th says:—The Sultan has granted the English Government permission to enlist volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition.

It is stated that an attempt had been made in Nicolaeff to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by two ruffians disguised as females. The matter was hushed up.

The transformation of old fire-arms into needle guns has commenced in Italy.

The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia will visit England the last of October.

The Russian Grand Duke Michael is expected at Constantinople from the Crimea on a visit to the Sultan.

The North German Parliament has agreed to a bill establishing a consulate in New York.

Arrests of Fenian emissaries continue to be made in Dublin.

Admiral Farragut's fleet is at Copenhagen. The Kings of Denmark and Greece have given a superb entertainment to the Admiral, in the Royal Palace. The most noted men of the Kingdom were present, and the greatest friendship was manifested toward the United States.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, announcing that the time has now come for them to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, restore Rome to Italy, and give the Eternal City its original supremacy as the Capital of the Italian nation.

A royal proclamation has also been promulgated, signed by King Victor Emmanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in aiding or abetting the revolutionary movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations.

The Peace Congress at Geneva is pronounced merely a local affair, of no practical importance. Gen. Hooker and other Americans are in Geneva, but have taken no part in it.

A Decree has been issued in Spain that vessels arriving from the United States and Belgium be placed in Quarantine.

The Veronin Brothers of Moscow, heavy operators in cotton, have suspended. Liabilities a quarter of a million sterling.

The bullion in the Bank of England exceeds its circulation, a very unusual circumstance.

The wheat crop of England is under the average, and barley and oats are ten to fifteen per cent. above.

It is thought that 40,000 French soldiers are concentrated at Toulon, ready to embark for Rome at any moment.

A serious riot occurred in Manchester, England, on the 19th inst. A strong police force was escorting two Fenians from the jail to the depot, preparatory to their removal to Dublin for trial, when it was attacked by a mob. A desperate fight ensued. The police gave way, and the mob carried the prisoners off. Several were killed and wounded.

THE LATEST FROM MORMONDOM.—In a recent harangue at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Brother Sloan, editor of the Deseret News, declared himself a polygamist, and denounced the Government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the saints. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of practicing polygamy to uphold their institution and enhance their salvation. Brother Kimball approved of this, and pronounced himself sound on polygamy. He said he had seventy children already, and calculated that in fifty years the Kimball family would outnumber the present aggregate of saints.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The last Aspinwall steamer brought news of the passage by the National Congress of Bogota, and the signing by the President, of the bill extending the charter of the Panama Railroad Company. In consideration of the sum of one million dollars paid by the Company on the signing of the contract, and an annual payment hereafter of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand of which goes direct to Panama, the Government of Columbia grants an extension of the Company's charter for ninety-nine years from the present time.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A YOUNG cow whale, about eight feet long, was harpooned in New London Harbor, on Friday morning, and put on exhibition at ten cents per sight.

THE New Orleans Common Council has elected three blacks and one white for Assistant Recorders of the city, and several negroes to other positions.

AT Elkador, Iowa, last Thursday, an earthquake was perceptibly felt. Houses were shaken up, and the shock lasted in a grumbling kind of way for two hours.

A FARMER in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, has a ten-acre watermelon patch, the income from which this year is estimated at three thousand dollars.

THERE was a very large fire in Montreal on the night of the 16th inst. Spellman's distillery, situated in the heart of the city, was totally destroyed. Loss $100,000.

THE Earl of Mayo succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada next June. Gen. Charles Windham replaces General Mitchel as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces.

THE Conferences of the Indian Commissioners with the leading chiefs of the warlike tribes of the plains, show that the terms exacted by the Indians are not to be entertained, and that a war of extermination is inevitable.

CHARLES STETSON, while playing with a monster elephant at a circus in East Saginaw, Michigan, gave it a rotten apple. The enraged animal at once threw him some fifty feet from the ring, but fortunately without injury.

A NEGRO slave recently murdered the sister of the Postmaster-General of Cuba, and attacked and wounded that official himself. He ran away, but was soon arrested. He said he was made desperate by the fact that his brother was about to be sold into slavery by the Postmaster's family.

A FIRM in Delaware who put up fruits in cans for the market, in a letter to a party in Boston, says:—"We never before saw so many peaches as this year. We are putting up 550 baskets a day, and although we receive them in a few hours after picking, we lose a great many by their rotting."

THIRTY women in Montgomery, Ala., with children, numbering ninety-six in the aggregate, publish a card in the papers of that city, in which they declare that they are suffering for the absolute necessaries of life, and can get no work with which to support themselves and their helpless children. They state that they have been receiving assistance from the United States Government and from Dr. Rose, but these sources have been closed.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, September 24, 1867.

THE amount of gold shipped last week from New York did not exceed $178,000, which was less than anticipated. The price of gold declined two or three cents during the week. Sales were made yesterday at 143¾. There was quite a flurry in the Eastern money market last week. The rate of interest on call loans suddenly advanced from 4@5 ₱ cent. to 7 ₱ cent. The New York banks have for some weeks been steadily working into a closer condition. Since the 10th of August they have lost $11,000,000 in legal tenders, and over $6,000,000 in net deposits, while the loans have been increased nearly $1,000,000. The legal tender contraction of the Treasury Department has been large. Between the 1st of June and the 1st of Sept., $38,500,000 of compound, and $8,000,000 of United States notes, have been retired. Western Banks have been drawn upon largely for funds to move the crops, and they have found it necessary to draw legal tenders from New York. The amount of funds sent West week before last, from New York, was about $8,000,000, and last week a much larger sum was forwarded. On Friday last, one bank alone was drawn upon for $1,500,000 for remittances to the West and the interior. The Bulletin of Saturday says:—"Discounts are checked to a large extent by the activity in call loans. The banks doing a brokers business have almost entirely suspended discounting operations."

The stringency at the East will speedily receive some relief from the heavy payments that must now almost immediately be made for fall goods. The money plethora, however, is past for the present. Stocks have declined, and for some days have been weak and excited. If there is not speedy relief in the money market, prices will go still lower. There will be much uncertainty in financial circles until after the 1st of October.

Extreme commercial prostration still exists in England and on the Continent. As interest has so largely advanced on this side, we shall doubtless have the use of idle funds from abroad, until the pressure caused by the movement of the crops is abated. The foreign exchange houses are now largely in funds, and afforded sensible relief to the banks during the past week. The 7-30's that were not converted prior to Sept. 15th, will now be paid in cash. About four and a half millions are still unpaid.

COTTON.—The total receipts of Cotton for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1867, were 2,019,271 bales against 2,193,987 bales for the previous twelve months. The total exports of last year were 1,593,311 bales. The value in gold of our cotton exports for the year ending Sept. 1st, would be about $170,000,000. The stock of old cotton in the interior is now very small. The supply for the coming year must come mainly from this year's crop.

WOOL.—The wool market is still in a peculiar condition, and the predictions of the most experienced dealers are not verified. Prices of low and medium grades continue to settle down. At the West, and in the interior, there are few purchases from first hands, both the grower and buyer being unwilling to operate in the present state of the market. The actual consumption of wool is small for the season, and yet sales are large. The transactions in Boston last week foot up 1,800,000 lbs., fleece selling at 29@62½c, and pulled ranging from 25@50c. The commission houses are free sellers, and low prices tempt such manufacturers as have money to lay in a stock for future consumption. The present stringency in the money market will doubtless increase the anxiety of holders to realize. The price of fleece wool in this locality is nominal at 35@40c. Buyers are beginning to operate in pulled wool. The amount expected from the West is large.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market for wheat and flour still tends upward. Red wheat is selling in this city at $2,20@2,40, the outside figure being freely paid for best quality. Flour has advanced from $1 to $1,25 ₱ barrel. The rise in wheat and flour was altogether unexpected by most dealers. Recently statements have been made that the crop of wheat is not as large as first reported, and the effect has been to put up prices. Future prices will depend much upon the receipts of Western wheat in October.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w t wh't,	$15,00@15,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	12,50@13,00	Do. ₱ barrel	2,00@ 3,00
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	4,00	Cherries	00@ 00
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	00@ 00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,55	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	0,62@ 0,88
Wheat, red	2,25@ 2,30	Onions	75@ 1,25
Best white,	2,50@ 2,75	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,25	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,25@ 1,30	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	63@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	3@9½c
Barley,	1,20@ 1,37	Do. untrimmed,	8@ 9
Beans,	3,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25@ 75c
Pork, old mess,	$25,00@25,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess,	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₱ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	30@ 32c	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 32	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	11@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	14@ 15	Do. char ₱ bu.	12@ 20c
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₱ lb.	35@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	25@ 25	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 22c
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	35@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Sept. 21—ASHES; pots, $9,50@9,75; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 21@24½c. Flour, sales at $8,90@13,50. Wheat, $2,19@2,35. Rye, $1,45@1,50. Barley, $1,6@1,05. Corn, $1,23@1,26. Oats, 51@72c. Pork, new mess, $23,75@24,00; old do. $23,00@23,00; prime, $20,50@21,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@21,00; new extra mess, $24,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@16½c. Shoulders, 11¾@11¾c. Lard, 14@14¾c. Butter, 15@35c. Cheese, 8@13c. Hops, 40@65c.

Albany, Sept. 21—Flour, sales at $11,00@13,50; rye flour, $7,50@7,50; corn meal, 2,50@2,60 ₱ 100. Wheat, $2,10@2,35. Rye, $1,40@1,50. Corn, $1,20@1,25; Oats, 61@50c. Barley, $1,50. Butter, 29@33c. Lard, 14@14¾c. Cheese, 13@15c. Pork, $25@28; Hams, 19@20c; Shoulders, 14c; Wool, 40@45.

Buffalo, Sept. 21—Flour, sales at $10,50@12,50; Wheat $2,00@2,07; Corn, $1,16@1,17; Barley, $1,30@1,38; Rye, $1,15@1,25. Provisions—Pork, $21,00@24,00; Lard, 11@14¾c.; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese 12@15c; Eggs, 15@20c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₱ bbl.

Chicago, Sept. 21—Flour, $8,50@10,50; Wheat, $1,86@1,89; Corn, $1,01@1,06; Oats, 53¾@54c; Rye, $1,09@1,20; Barley, $1,02@1,19. Pork, mess, $23,75@24,00; Lard, 13¾@13¾c; Butter, 8@26c; Cheese, 11@18c.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Flour ranges from $6,95@7,15; Wheat, spring, $1,10@1,50; fall, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 40@40c; Barley, 59@62c; Peas, 71@75c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $18,50@19,00; prime, $11,50; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 9@12¾c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@9cts; Butter, 12½@18c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $7@15; Straw, $7@8. Dried apples, 10@10c. Wool, 26@28c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Sept. 18.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17; Cows and Calves, $30@90; Veal Calves, 7@12 cts.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,50@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@8¾c; light and medium, 7@8c.

Albany, Sept. 19—Beeves, prices ranging from 3¾@9c. Milch Cows, $40@80. Sheep, common to good, 4@7¾c; Hogs, 6¾@8½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Sept. 18—Beeves, sales at 9@13¾cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@275 per pair; handy steers, $137@200. Milch cows, $50@80; heifers, $40@55; yearlings, $22@28; two-years-old, $32@38. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western, 5@7c; in lots, $2,00@4,00 ₱ head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale 5@6¾c; retail 6½@8c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Sept. 21—Beeves range at from $6,00@6,50; Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $6,75@7,00.

Toronto, Sept. 19—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d, $5,50@6,00; Inferior, $5@5,00. Sheep, $3,00@4,50 each. Lambs, $1,75@2,50. Calves, $5,00@6 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6½c

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Wool, market is firm.—Sales 350,000 lbs. at 45@60c. for domestic fleece; 48c for shearings; 42½c for Kentucky combings; 37@50c for pulled; 25@30c for Texas; 24@30c for California; and 37½c for Mestiza.

Boston, Sept 19.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 57@58c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 106@45c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 50@52c; fine, 46@48; medium, 44@46c; course, 40@43c. Other Western—Fine, 45@48c; medium, 42@44c; common, 35@40c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@60c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 46@53c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 35@41c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 38@40c.; very clean toll wool, 40@42c, and unwashed do, 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 36@37c; ¼ to ½ do, 37@40c; ½ to ¾ do, 40@42c; ¾ to full do, 42@45c ₱ lb.

Married.

In Jamestown, Aug. 28th, by Rev. H. BENSON, Lt.-Col. THOMAS CLUNEY and Miss HANNAH P. BENSON.

Best wishes to the gallant Colonel and his fair bride, say the veterans of the 49th New York.

New Advertisements.

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A SCORE OF First Premiums taken. Cuts Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Potatoes, Pumpkins, &c.—Suitable for an Ox or a Lamb.—The most durable and efficient Cutter made. Easily transported to any part of the country. Sold by LOVE & HAMILTON, Rochester, N. Y., and wholesale by A. H. WELLINGTON & CO., Sole Manufacturers, Woodstock, Vermont. Send for a Circular. 923-2t

JUST PUBLISHED.
The first number of
THE NATIONAL AMERICAN,
A Monthly Journal issued under the auspices of THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE. Guaranteed circulation, 30,000 copies. *Price, five cents a copy.*
A limited number of advertisements will be received.
THE NATIONAL AMERICAN will be devoted to the advocacy of the great NATIONAL POLICY of American industrial independence, and will seek to present in a candid and lucid manner the entire question in debate between the advocates of Home Production on the one hand, and of British Free Trade on the other. Advocating no class interests, its columns will be open to the discussion of co-operation and the important labor question.
The highest editorial ability in the United States will be engaged.
Dealing boldly as it will with the great vital questions which affect the industrial and financial prosperity of the country, it is believed that THE NATIONAL AMERICAN will be hailed with cordial welcome as a timely monitor and instructor by the millions of patriotic Americans who desire the prosperity of DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, and from such a liberal support is invited.
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Per annum	$1 00
Clubs of twenty-five	20 00
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MONEY SAVED IS BETTER THAN Money Earned.—The subscriber will furnish Grape Vines of the hardy desirable varieties, of one, two and three years growth, at prices *especially advantageous* to purchasers of large quantities. Samples furnished when desired. Also, Grape wood at moderate rates. T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth Nurseries, Walworth, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—The Complete HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher,
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

KITATINNY BLACKBERRY AT THE WEST.—Among the many testimonials received, the following in regard to this splendid berry, on the prairies, may suffice. A gentleman in Fulton Co., Ills., writes:—"The Kitatinny plants got of you in the spring of 1865, fruited this season most abundantly, one week earlier than my Lawton's, on the same ground and location, and the smallest branch will bend the winter without any injury whatever." Price for strong plants, $20 per 100; $150 ₱ 1,000. F. K. PHOENIX,
921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ills.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY—16th Year; 10 Green-Houses; 350 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, general assortment. 1,000,000 Apple, 1 to 4 yr; 1,000 superb yearlings, $50. 150,000 Pear, Standard and Dwarf. 1,000 splendid two feet Stand. Bartlett, &c., $50; 8 Crab and Dwf Apples, all sizes; 10,000 Cherry, largely Richmond or May, 100, $15 to $35; 30,000 Peach, Hale's Early, &c., 1,000, $15; 300,000 Grape, strong Concord layers 1,000, $35, Hartford, $150, Ives, $150, Rogers, Iona, Creveling, and other best; 5,000,000 Osage Orange, 1st class, 100,000, $200; 50,000 Currants, Raspberry and Gooseberry; 30,000 Kitatinny Blackberry, warranted genuine and every way first class, 1,000, $150; 1,000,000 Apple stocks, strong, selected, yearling, 1,000, $9; 50,000 Pear stocks, strong, yearling, 1,000, $20. Also, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Rose, Dwf Apple stocks; 30,000 Roses, all classes Marshal Niel, fine plant, $9 doz. Evergreens, immense stock; Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs. ☞ Please notice our cheap young stock for distant markets. ☞ Send 2 red stamps for Descriptive and Wholesale Lists. F. K. PHOENIX,
921-3t Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER—See Rural of Aug. 3d, 7th, 10th and 24th.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER TO THE Fall Trade—10,000 Iona, 10,000 Concord, 2,000 Israella; also Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid, several numbers of Rogers, &c., &c., of excellent quality, at reasonable rates. Send for Price List, free. PETER DE PEW & SON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y. 921-4t

HEDGE PLANTS FOR FALL SETTING. 200,000 English White Thorn plants, large and well-rooted, $2 and $10 per thousand. Address
922-8t GEORGE BADMAN, Skaneateles, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

Established 1861—The Great American Tea Company.
Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co
Kilpatrick—Bowker & Bash.
Patent Vegetable Cutter—A H Wellington & Co.
Clarke Raspberry—Bronson, Graves & Selover.
Agents Wanted—Quaker City Publishing House.
Monitor Corn Husker.
A Big Thing—Ells & Webber.
Silver Pheasants for Sale—G W Cone.
Patent Lead Encased Block-Tin Pipe.
Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment.
Nursery Stock—E C Frost.
Unparalleled Inducements—P Sutton.
Holmes' Patriotic Songs—S S Holmes.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
New Raspberry—H R Lum.
Fruit Trees and Seedlings—A Hammond.
Early Goodrich Potatoes—I. J Bryant.
Self-Setting Circular Saw Mill—G L Sheldon.
Orders Solicited—C B Hurt & Brother.
The National American—John Williams.
Book Agents Wanted—Hartford Publishing Co.
Farmers, Stable Keepers and Others—G E Hutchinson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.

The News Condenser.

— Ohio now claims Logan as a son.

— Wigfall is practising law in London.

— Iowa is suffering from grasshoppers.

— Dartmouth College has 101 freshmen.

— Florida has had rain for three months.

— Blitz has been practising magic 50 years.

— The insurrection in Spain still continues.

— Pineapples are made from turnips in Paris.

— The Atlantic Cable earned $1,660,000 last year.

— San Francisco has a population of over 130,000.

— Mercantile trade is now very lively in New York.

— There are fifty-six Irish officers in the American navy.

— "Norwood," Beecher's novel, is being dramatized.

— Yellow fever is raging fearfully in the interior of Texas.

— The cranberry crop in New Jersey is said to be immense.

— The Body of Maximilian is still retained in Queretaro.

— It is feared that another revolution in Hayti is inevitable.

— Chicago National and private banks have about $18,000,000.

— Twenty-nine Indians have been registered in Mississippi.

— Quarantine has been established at Jackson, Mississippi.

— One Snow of New Haven, eloped with two ladies. Very cool Snow.

— A statue costing $30,000 is to be erected in Antietam Cemetery.

— New Haven thieves steal prayer and hymn books from the churches.

— A bear measuring 5½ feet was recently killed in Greenbrier Co., Va.

— The copper mines of Southern Oregon are proving very successful.

— The U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is now in session in New York.

— Iowa claims to have increased in population 37 per cent in two years.

— Auburn prison is being enlarged. It will accommodate 1,200 convicts.

— A recent freshet at Yarmouth, Me., carried 100 tons of hay out to sea.

— A co-operative grocery store was opened in New York city a few days ago.

— Some Tuscarora Indians have been holding a pow-wow at Rochester.

— A man recently committed suicide in Minnesota to avoid being murdered.

— Fifty-five Government employees have died in New Orleans of yellow fever.

— Louisiana promises 80,000 hogsheads of sugar, double the product of last year.

— A coin of Philip of Macedon is on exhibition in Washington. It is 300 years old.

— A little boy in Bolton, Eng., was lately drowned in an unbaked "batch" of bread.

— The leprosy is making fearful havoc among the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands.

— The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at 60,000 bales. The yield of corn is enormous.

— It is said that Dickens has written fiction so long that it has interfered with his veracity.

— Homer, Ill., being troubled by rats, proposes to devote a day to their everlasting destruction.

— There is an editor in Minnesota who weighs 642 pounds. Light literature is not his specialty.

— The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order suspending Cailleoti, the Collector of Brooklyn.

— Abner Marks robbed Adams' Express of $31,000 last year. He has just been arrested in Richmond.

— A set of six twins in one family may be seen airing in Hyde Park, London, of pleasant mornings.

Special Notices.

STUMP MACHINES—A PROPOSITION.

W. W. WILLIS, proprietor of the Lever Stump Machine, will ship one to any point within reasonable distance of Rochester, and operate it by way of testing its merits. If it performs what is claimed for it, he expects the parties ordering the trial to purchase the machine and pay the charges of transportation. His own services will be gratuitously rendered under the preceding conditions. He will exhibit one on the Monroe County Fair grounds during the Fair, commencing on the 25th instant.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in Invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to *"collect on delivery."*

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ℔ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ℔ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige.

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens, at $1.25		$5,00
5 do do do at $1		5,00
1 ℔ Gunpowder do at $1.50		1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at $1.25		1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1		2,00
1 ℔ do N Shaw, at $1		1,00
1 do Japan, do at $1		1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen, at $1.25		3,75
2 do Green, do at $1.25		2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at $1.25		5,00
1 ℔ Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1.50		1,50
2 lbs Japan, do at $1.25		2,50
2 do Coffee, do at 40c		80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at 40c		2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at $1.25		3,75
2 do do do at $1		2,00
3 do Green, H Woolliver, at $1		3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at $1.25		2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland, at $1.25		2,50
1 ℔ Imperial do at $1.25		1,25
1 do Green, do at $1.25		1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

SCHOOL TEACHERS—Everywhere, should have Atwater's System of School Government. Send for Circular. JOHN ATWATER, Box 2,083 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price, $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 923 13t

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 230 acres of land, situated 2 miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having upon it 65 acres choice timber; bearing Orchard of 180 trees, farm house and tenant house, barns, stables, granarys, sheds, &c. Terms easy. Apply to H. CLAY GORHAM, Canandaigua, Onturio Co., N. Y.

AVERAGE SIZE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORIGINAL

Kittatinny Blackberry Plants.

☞ Pronounced by the highest *disinterested* authorities in the country to be the

Best Blackberry Known.

Every white-awake Rural reader will have it, as prices are low. Catalogue, with this year's testimony, ready Oct. 1st—10 cts. Price list gratis. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR SIRUP for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 17 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pamphlets sent free of charge upon application. 921

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address 917-31 E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

THE GREAT PRIZE:

THE ONLY

Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor AND GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to us as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The Howe Sewing Machines

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President,
699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed,—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Guide go with each Family Machine free of charge.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be replaced, the operator can replace it.

Loss of time and expense of sending to a machine shop rarely occurs.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD!
Send for Circular.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
920-tf **699 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

THE COLLINS AND SHATTUCK

Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.

Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will WARRANT them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet form of the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.

We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, containing full information, with testimonials from persons using our Clover Machines, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y., or Detroit, Mich. J. D. EASTON, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. 921 10t

WANTED EVERYWHERE—WANTED, good reliable agents to wholesale and retail a $30 Sewing Machine of unequaled merit. Address with stamp C. L. SIMONDS & CO., Orange, Mass.

EASTMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ See advertisement in Rural, Sept. 7th, page 293.

ATTENTION TEACHERS.—A First Rate location for a Select Boarding and Day School, for sale or to rent. Address P. P. BRADISH, Real Estate Agent, Batavia, N. Y. 921-3t

LARGE PROFITS—CAN BE made in the Name Stencil Business. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock of the best quality, furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union Street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers for the trade of hand made dies and best standard Stencil Goods.
☞ Send for Circular. 921-4t

A FARM OF 125 ACRES, ON THE EAST bank of Seneca Lake, five miles from Geneva, is for sale. Apply A. V. B. DEY, Geneva, N. Y.

HEDGE PLANTS—FORTY TO FIFTY Millions first class Osage plants for sale. Send 10 cents for Essay on Hedging.
W. H. MANN & BRO., Normal, Ills.
P. S.—Agents Wanted. 911-13t

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A set of Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts, for Cutting Coats, Vests and Pants for men and boys. Complete set, consisting of 29 full-sized garments sent to any address, on receipt of price, $2. Agents wanted; exclusive territory given. Send for circular.
920-1t BUBBELL & PARSONS, Umadilla, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to Travel and Sell Goods by sample. Good wages and steady employment. Address, with stamp,
921-4t HAMILTON, PERRY & CO., Cleveland, O.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.

THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY

Produce Commission House,

No. 338 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜

Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ **Consignment Solicited.**

80,000 POUNDS WIRE—Second Hand annealed telegraph, in good condition, for **Grape Vines** and **Fencing,** in about half mile lengths, weighs 320 lbs. ⅜ mile, for sale cheap, by
921-4t G. BLAKE, 45 Cliff St., New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!

Dr. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of twelve years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound

CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaints.

For PILES and SCURVY it will be found very valuable.

This medicine is *free from anything deleterious,* pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

(From the Boston Journal, Jan. 20, 1866.)

POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial, we can confidently recommend *Poland's White Pine Compound* as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonic complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies which had been tried had failed. It is an article which, in a climate so promotive of sudden and severe colds, as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial will not thereafter be willing to be without it.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—*Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound,* advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—*Independent.*

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces.

PREPARED AT THE

New England Botanic Depot, - - Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.—Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South; entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. LEE, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.

In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO.,
915-7teo Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

WE ARE COMING.—And will Present to any person sending us a club in our great One Price Sale of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c., a SILK DRESS PATTERN, PIECE OF SHEETING, WATCH, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address
J. S. HAWES & CO.,
921-2teo 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5125.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

PRICE REDUCED TO 58 DOLLARS.—It sets up its own work, knits all sizes, narrows and widens, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete—producing all varieties of knit goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten, or glove, to a lady's shawl or hood. Has taken FIRST PREMIUMS—Gold and Silver Medals—at all Fairs and Exhibitions, including the Paris Exposition of 1867.

It is *simple, durable, easily operated,* and guaranteed to succeed in the hands of *every purchaser.* Send stamp for Circular and sample stocking. Address
JAMES D. ORNE, General Agent,
921-2t-eod 170 Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—A VERY LARGE AND superior stock of Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Rogers' Hybrids, Concord, Creveling, Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, and other varieties, by the 100 or 1,000, at low figures. Send for Price List. ELLWANGER & BARRY,
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BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS,
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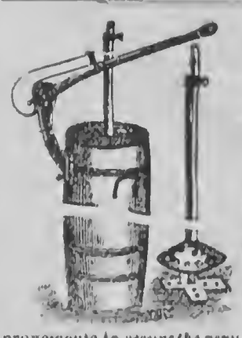

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DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

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FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

I also make two sizes of superior

PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

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MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for our OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MILDRED MIRIAM.

OUT across the ghostly snow-fields
Wailed the slowly swinging bell;
Back from sunset-purpled hill-sides
Moaned the sorrow-burdened knell.
"It is little MILDRED MIRIAM,"
All the old men sad'ning said;
And the young men—"MILDRED MIRIAM,—
She so beautiful—is dead."

"It is darling MILDRED MIRIAM,"
Said the tearful village girls,—
"Cut the waxen white camelias
For her bosom and her curls."
"It is lovely MILDRED MIRIAM."
Every mother's heart made moan,—
"Soothe, oh GOD, the stricken mother,
Spare, oh spare, to us our own!"

"It is pretty MILDRED MIRIAM,"
Said the children, sobbing sore,—
"She will never stop to kiss us
In the school-path any more."
"It is blessed MILDRED MIRIAM,"
Said the poor, "so kind and good,
That 'twas but a step between her,
And the heights of angelhood!"

"It is thine own MILDRED MIRIAM,
O my bitter heart," I said,
"Henceforth, thine the voice of weeping,—
It were better to be dead."

Out across the spotless snow-fields
Ring the merry bells aloud,
Back from sunset-gilded hill-sides
Echo's gleeful answers crowd.
Just one year to-night has vanished
Since the solemn knelling said
To the valley and the village:
"MILDRED MIRIAM is dead."

Who will think of MILDRED MIRIAM,
List'ning to the joyous call?
Who will speak of MILDRED MIRIAM
In the joyous festive hall?
Old men, sitting by their firesides
Thinking of their own young days,
Have forgotten her who cheered them
By her winsome looks and ways.

Young men, gazing upon rose-lips
Fanned by thrilling laughter's breath,
Think not of the lips so silent
In the quiet grace of death;
And the thoughtless village maidens
Sing aloud and laugh outright,
And with waxen white camelias,
Star their braided locks to-night;

And each mother-heart exulting
Over girlish grace and bloom,
Thinks not how one sitteth childless,
Weeping, in a silent room.
And the merry little children,
In their holiday attire,
With their peals of ringing laughter
Answer that which shakes the spire.

E'en the needy, not forgotten
In the universal cheer,
Think not of the one who helped them
With a free white hand last year.
But, ah! bitter heart, this ringing
Is a knell to thee instead;
Life is blank, and joy is withered—
MILDRED MIRIAM is dead.

ANON.

The Story Teller.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORGANIST,
A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

"KIND hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

YEARS ago, at a grand old cathedral overlooking the Rhine, there appeared a mysterious organist. The great composer who had played the organ so long had suddenly died, and everybody, from the king to the peasant, was wondering who could be found to fill his place, when, one bright Sabbath morn, as the sexton entered the Church, he saw a stranger sitting at the crape-shrouded organ. He was a tall, graceful man, with a pale but strikingly handsome face, great, black, melancholy eyes, and hair like the raven's wing for gloss and color, sweeping in dark waves over his shoulders. He did not seem to notice the sexton, but went on playing, and such music as he drew from the instrument no words of mine can describe. The astonished listener declared that the organ seemed to have grown human—that it wailed and sighed and clamored, as if a tortured human heart was throbbing through its pipes.

When the music at length ceased, the sexton hastened to the stranger and said, "Pray, who are you sir?"

"Do not ask my name," he replied. "I have heard that you are in want of an organist, and I have come here on trial."

"You'll be sure to get the place," exclaimed the sexton. "Why, you surpass him that's dead and gone, sir!"

"No, no; you overrate me," resumed the stranger, with a sad smile; and then, as if disinclined to conversation, he turned from old Hans and began to play again. And now the music changed from a sorrowful strain to a grand old pæan, and the mysterious organist,

"Looking upward full of grace,
Prayed, till from a happy place
GOD's glory smote him in the face,"

and his countenance seemed not unlike that of St. Michael, as portrayed by Guido.

Lost in the harmonies which swelled around him, he sat with his "far-seeing" eye fixed on the distant sky, a glimpse of which he caught through an open window, when there was a stir about the church door, and a royal party came sweeping in. Among them might be seen a young girl with a wealth of golden hair, eyes like the violet's hue, and lips like wild cherries. This was the Princess Elizabeth; and all eyes were turned to her, as she seated herself in the velvet-cushioned pew appropriated to the court. The mysterious organist fixed his eyes upon her and went on playing. No sooner had the music reached her ears than she started as if a ghost had crossed her path. The blood faded from her cheek, her lips quivered, and her whole frame grew tremulous. At last her eyes met those of the organist, in a long, yearning look, and the melody lost its joyous notes and once more wailed, and sighed, and clamored.

"By my faith," whispered the king to his daughter, "this organist has a master hand. Hark ye, he shall play at your wedding!"

The pale lips of the princess parted, but she could not speak—she was dumb with grief. Like one in a painful dream, she saw the pale man at the organ, and heard the melody which filled the vast edifice. Ay, full well she knew who he was, and why the instrument seemed breathing out the agony of a tortured heart.

When the service was over, and the royal party had left the cathedral, he stole away as mysteriously as he had come. He was not seen again by the sexton till the vesper hour, and then he appeared in the organ-loft and commenced his task. While he played a veiled figure glided in and knelt near a side shrine. There she remained till the worshipers dispersed, when the sexton touched her on the shoulder and said:

"Madam, everybody has gone but you and me, and I wish to close the doors."

"I am not ready to go yet," was the reply;—"leave me—leave me!"

The sexton drew back into a shady niche, and watched and listened. The mysterious organist still kept his post, but his head was bowed upon the instrument, and he could not see the lone devotee. At length she rose from the aisle, and moving to the organ-loft, paused beside the musician.

"Bertram," she murmured.

Quick as thought the organist raised his head. There, with the light of a lamp suspended to the arch above falling full upon her, stood the princess who had graced the royal pew that day. The court dress of velvet, with its soft ermine trimmings, the tiara, the necklace, the bracelets, had been exchanged for a gray serge robe and a long thick veil, which was now pushed back from the fair girlish face.

"Oh! Elizabeth, Elizabeth!" exclaimed the organist, and he sunk at her feet and gazed wistfully into her troubled eyes.

"Why are you here, Bertram?" asked the princess.

"I came to bid you farewell; and as I dared not venture into the palace, I gained access to the cathedral by bribing the bell-ringer, and having taken the vacant seat of the dead organist, let my music breathe out the adieu I could not trust my lips to utter."

A low moan was the only answer, and he continued:

"You are to be married on the morrow?"

"Yes," sobbed the girl. "Oh, Bertram, what a trial it will be to stand at yonder altar, and take upon me the vows which will doom me to a living death!"

"Think of me," rejoined the organist. "Your royal father has requested me to play at the wedding, and I have promised to be here. If I were your equal, I could be the bridegroom instead of the organist; but a poor musician must give you up."

"It is like rending soul and body asunder to part with you," said the girl. "To-night I may tell you this—tell you how fondly I love you, but in a few hours it will be a sin! Go, go, and GOD bless you!"

She waved him from her, as if she would banish him while yet she had the power to do so, and he—how was it with him? He rose to leave her, then came back, held her to his heart in a long embrace, and then with a half smothered farewell, left her.

The next morning dawned in cloudless splendor, and at an early hour the cathedral was thrown open and the sexton began to prepare for the wedding. Flame-colored flowers nodded by the wayside—flame-colored leaves came rushing down from the trees, and lay in light heaps upon the ground; and the ripe wheat waved like a golden sea, and berries drooped in red and purple clusters over the rocks along the Rhine.

At length the palace gates were opened, and the royal party appeared, escorting the Princess Elizabeth to the cathedral, where her marriage was to be solemnized. It was a brave pageant; far brighter than the untwined foliage and blossoms were the tufts of plumes which floated from stately heads, and the festal robes that streamed down over the housings of the superb steeds. But the princess, mounted on a snow-white palfrey, and clad in snow-white velvet, looked pale and sad; and when, on nearing the church, she heard a gush of organ-music, which, though jubilant in sound, struck on her ear like a funeral knell, she trembled, and would have fallen to the earth had not a page supported her. A few minutes afterwards she entered the cathedral. There, with his retinue, stood the royal bridegroom, whom she had never before seen. But her glance roved from him to the organ-loft, where she had expected to see the mysterious organist. He was gone, and she was obliged to return the graceful bow of the king, to whom she had been betrothed from motives of policy. Mechanically she knelt at his side on the altar-stone; mechanically listened to the service and made the responses. Then her husband drew her to him in a convulsive embrace, and whispered:

"Elizabeth, my queen, my wife, look up!"

Trembling in every limb, she obeyed. Why did those dark eyes thrill her so? Why did that smile bring a glow on her cheek? Ah! though the king wore the royal purple, and many a jeweled order glittered on his breast, he seemed the same humble person who had been employed to teach organ music, and had taught her the lore of love.

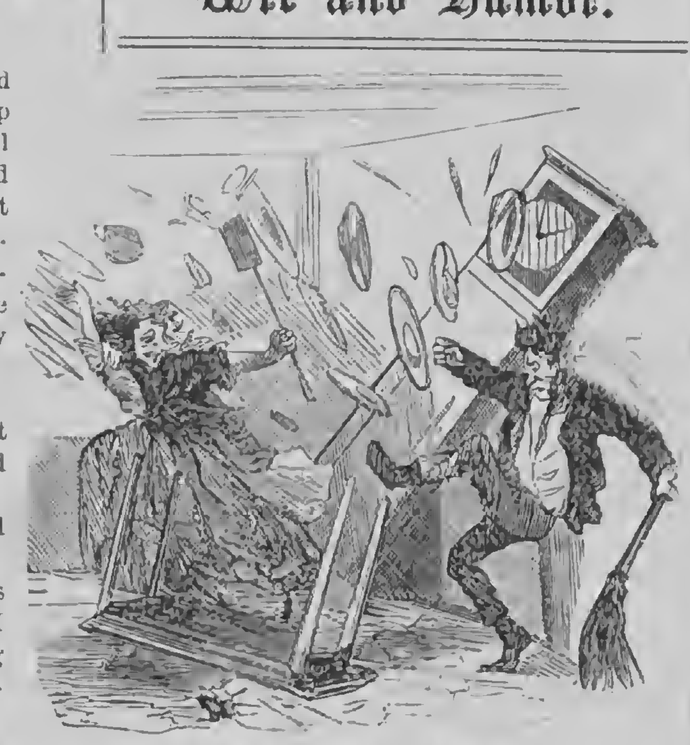
"Elizabeth," murmured the monarch, "Bertram Hoffman, the mysterious organist, and King Oscar are one. Forgive my stratagem. I wished to marry you, but I would not drag you to the altar an unwilling bride. Your father was in the secret."

While tears of joy rained from her blue eyes, the new-made queen returned her husband's fond kiss, and for once two hearts were made happy by a royal marriage.

SLEEPING FLOWERS.

IT is said that almost all kinds of flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening; the daisy opens its day's eye to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others close their blossoms at different hours towards evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight; it is in full bloom at midnight, and closes never to open again at the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens till after sunrise. So says a celebrated author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them in their slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

Wit and Humor.



A SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION.

What a bottle of whisky will do when rightly applied.

AN UNINTENTIONAL JOKE.—A Rochester urchin unconsciously perpetrated a great joke at the expense of his teacher. The lady was announcing to her pupils the holiday of February 22d, and asking them some questions concerning its observance; among others, why the birth day of Washington should be celebrated more than that of any one else. "Why," she added, "more than mine. You may tell me," she said to a little fellow eager to explain. "Because," he exclaimed, with great vivacity, "because he never told a lie!"

TAVERN AND SHOP SIGNS.—In old times, in England, but few could read. So streets were not numbered, but had some name only; and houses and taverns had signs to distinguish them. A gilded book over a bookstore; a sheaf of wheat or a loaf, over a baker's door; a golden sheep for a clothier was quite common; and so on. Thus in Old London and in the country we had "The Bull's Head," "The Saracen's Head," "The Marquis of Granby," "The Bowl and Pitcher," among the noted taverns.

JONES' STORY.—Jones has been telling Robinson one of his good stories:

Robinson—"Ya-as—it's very funny!"

Jones—"Then why the deuce don't you laugh?"

Robinson—"My dear fellah, I would with pleasure, but I daren't display any emotion—these trowsers are so tremendously tight."

SETTING TYPE.—An editor getting tired of paying printers, resolved to put his own shoulder to the wheel. Here is a specimen of his effort at setting type:

,'we tqink ʍe shyll dO most o⅂ Our own setqiNg t⅄ Pe hearafter——PrınterS ma⅄ tvLk ɐbout iTs bÆing disʃicult ʇo sEt tipe, buʇ We dOn,t expəriencE unch diʃicultYi',

CORRUPTION OF WORDS.—A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word "surrogate," and he explained it to her as "a gate through which parties go to get married." "Then I imagine," said the lady, "that it is a corruption of the word sorrow-gate." "You are right," said he, "as woman is an abbreviation of woe to man."

PRETTIEST neck-tie for a lady—the arms of her baby; for the melancholy—jolli-tie; for the poor—plen-tie; for the dull—varie-tie; for the solitary—socie-tie; for the mean—liberali-tie; for the inebriate—sobrie-tie; for the sinful—pie-tie.

A GENIUS out West, who wished to mark a half dozen new shirts, marked the first John Jones, and the rest ditto.

IT was of course the Irishman who said:—"The most eloquent feature in a dog's face is its tail."

IT is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

WHAT is that which must be taken from you before you can give it away? Your photograph.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 34 letters.
My 6, 34, 30, 1, 10 is an article of furniture.
My 26, 30, 5, 9 is a useful article.
My 22, 33, 24, 2 we cannot live without.
My 29, 12, 18, 6, 4, 6 is what people dwell in.
My 34, 28, 14 1, 33, 7 is a vegetable.
My 3, 30, 33, 17 means proud.
My 15, 16, 9, 34, 29 is a part of a year.
My 11, 8, 30, 5 is the one-hundredth part of a century.
My 20, 14, 18, 30, 10 an article of food.
My 15, 30, 5, 19 is a girl's name.
My 25, 31, 21 does not mean morn.
My 23, 20, 32, 10 is a boy's name.
My 22, 27, 18 means an enemy.
My whole is one of Thomas Jefferson's Ten Rules of life.

Ironton, Wis. EVA BUNDY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

MY first for being neat and clean,
In almost every house is seen;
And yet is often in the dirt,
By all considered but a flirt.

My second, dressed in lively green,
And splendid silks, oft too is seen;
Yet heedeth not the wind and weather,
But stands exposed for weeks together.

My whole is planted—groweth tall,
Its fruit is valued least of all;
And yet in truth it may be said,
Is chiefly valued for its head.

North Pitcher, N. Y. E. T.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

You cavh radeh fo eth skanc ni eht srags,
Fo het perlv nocleadec ni hte sargs;
Tub won oyu stum wonk
Nam's setildead ofc
Si a naske fo a terenffid slasc!
Sala!
'Sit teh ripev taht kurls ni the slags.

Wells, Pa. ALICE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A and B played at marbles; the first game A loses to B half of what he had at the beginning; the second game B loses to A the seventh of what he then had. A had then 13 and B 30 marbles. How many had each at the beginning? A. O. P.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 921.

Answer to Ornithological Enigma:—Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Time and Tide waits for no man.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—Man's age 69 years and 12 weeks; woman's age 30 years and 40 weeks.

Answer to Anagram:

Awake my lyre, 'tis morning hour;
The birds are singing in the grove.
And, midst the song from bower to bower,
Will man forget his Maker's love?

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3,000 each	6,000
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To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. REED, Secretary:

GENTLEMEN:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 40.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 924.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

OCTOBER is the autumn harvest month. The corn crop is generous with its two-fold yield of grain and fodder; potatoes and roots are fit to be gathered, and the orchards hand down their rich fruits to the picker. Let the farmer devote all his energies this month to the harvest, making a complete finish of it if possible, and the next will afford time for plowing and works of improvement.

Animals.—Work horses should be stabled. Keep the stables clean and use plaster and absorbents freely; no foul smells should be tolerated in them even when the weather is warmest. Harness should not hang in stables; the gases destroy the leather. Fatting hogs should be pushed rapidly. Sheep destined for the butcher should receive grain on the grass; so with cattle.

Clover Seed should be cut. The reaper is much the best implement to cut this crop with. Throw off the gavels so that winrows will be formed, and gather it on to the wagon with barley forks. It should be so dry as not to ferment or heat much when stored in the barn. Avoid handling as much as possible, as the seed shells easily from the head and is wasted. Mowing with a machine and raking with a horse-rake is very wasteful if the clover is dry and ripe. A crop of clover seed is more exhaustive to land than one of grass.

Corn.—Take pains to secure the stalks in good order. Shock them well, binding the tops tight, and when in good order draw to the stack or barn. It is a good plan to fill up some shed or out-building, or the barn floor if it can be spared from other uses, with corn, to be husked in rainy weather. Fallen shocks in the field should be husked first to save the fodder from damage.

Grain.—October is usually a good month to market grain, especially barley. We should not advise farmers to hold grain at present prices. Storage costs something, insurance also, and the use of the money is to be considered.

Grass Seed.—Sow timothy seed on the wheat fields if not already done. Land seeded in the sping, but on which the grass is a failure, may be cultivated and sown with timothy if it is desirable not to plow and crop again. It will make good pasture next year.

Implements.—Have you any rotting or rusting out in the weather?

Rye may be sown in October. On good soil it will get growth enough before winter.

Manure.—A great deal can be saved and made in the hog-pens by throwing in plenty of straw, sods, weeds, or potato tops. Fill up the mudholes in that way in the pens if you are so unfortunate as to have any.

Straw should be well saved. Bright straw, cut fine and well sprinkled with mill feed, will winter horses and young cattle equal to hay, and is much cheaper. So the stacks are worth looking after.

Roots grow well through this month when their tops are large and the weather moist and cool. Delay harvesting them as long as it is safe to do so.

Pumpkins.—Store a good supply of these under cover for the months of November and December.

Poultry.—It is more profitable for the farmer to fatten his poultry for market than to sell it otherwise. Shut the fowls in proper coops and feed three weeks before selling.

CANADA THISTLES AND QUACK GRASS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us how to kill Canada thistles, observing that he has cut them repeatedly, and that for every one so treated two grew in its place. Canada thistles and quack or couch grass are two of the worst weeds the farmer has to contend with, and when once fairly in possession of a large area of ground there is serious work to do if they are exterminated. The vitality and power of propagation they possess, in their underground stems, render them so formidable. Their stronghold is in the earth, and modern warfare has demonstrated that earthworks are the most difficult of all barriers to demolish.

It seems clear that the farmer who sets about exterminating them must work on the principle of destroying the top or overground growth so persistently and completely that the nutriment and vitality of the undergound stems will be used up—exhausted—and when this is accomplished the plants die. If two thistles spring up where one is cut, it proves that the growth of the plant is divided and directed to more members, and if these are likewise destroyed, so much the more is the vitality diminished, and if the work is repeated it brings nearer the end desired. Repeated and persistent cutting of the tops will surely destroy thistles or quack grass in the end, but sometimes this task is so great that few are bold enough to carry it through to completion. It occurs to us that much might be done in this way on a large scale. Take a field that is thoroughly in the possession of the weeds, and plow it to the depth of twenty inches, completely inverting the top. Do this in the autumn. Then with a stiff wire-tooth rake gather all the roots within six inches of the surface, cart them off and burn them. During the following spring and summer, harrow, rake, plow and cultivate so thoroughly that nothing green can be found or seen on the surface of that field. In the fall sow grain and seed. If this course would not destroy the pests we are quite certain that if one would follow the same for two years in succession they would completely disappear. But the question is, can we afford it?

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Weather and Crops in Pennsylvania.

R. W. H., Pughtown, Chester Co., Pa., under date of September 2d, writes us that in his section there were eighteen days in August during which rain fell. Some of the showers were very heavy, causing the Schuylkill to rise higher than for thirty years before. Wheat, in that section, was an excellent crop. Hay turned out well; oats good, but much damaged by the wet weather. The corn crop promises to be better than common. Potatoes grew well and gave promise of a fine yield, but the heavy rains and hot sun scalded the tops, causing a general rot among the tubers. The Monitors are nearly all destroyed. The Peach-blows fared some better. The Prince Alberts were less affected by rot than any other variety. Not much attention is paid to the orchard in that section. Pears have done well, but apples poorly. The small fruits were excellent. On the whole, our correspondent says:—"We have had a plentiful season, so far."

Preparing Corn Ground in Autumn.

J. A. COBBETT writes us from Wooster, O., as follows:—"I have a field on which there has been nothing but timothy for two or three years. It is upland. I want to plant corn in it next spring. I also have quite a lot of manure which is not sufficiently rotted to use on land sown this fall, and which I want to remove from the barnyard before turning stock in. I had thought of two plans which I will mention. First. Spreading it on the field and plowing it under late this fall, and working with cultivator in the spring before planting. Second. Hauling it out and putting it in one or more large heaps, and covering till spring. Please inform me through the RURAL what you think of the above plans, particularly the first named? and if you think of anything better than either, I shall be obliged for a suggestion. commenced farming last spring, and want to fill up the barnyard—there is a hollow in the middle of it where the water stands—and start even."

The first plan mentioned is not objectionable, if it is desirable in your case to fall plow, in order to head off the grub. If the manure is half rotted, however, we should prefer top-dressing the field with it after plowing, and then cultivating it in next spring. Another way we think well of is to spread the manure on the sward this fall and defer plowing until just preceding planting time. Manure lying on the surface during the winter and spring months will not waste unless by water in case the ground is very uneven. The rains and snows withdraw from it the soluble elements and give them to the soil, the grass starts early and vigorous in the spring, and *that* is of some consequence. If grubs are plenty in the land there is no better way to avert their ravages than to feed them with plenty of grass plowed under just before planting. In any case, we should not move the manure and heap it again this fall. Spread it on the ground unless it is so rolling that heavy rains will wash it away.

Two Queens in One Hive.

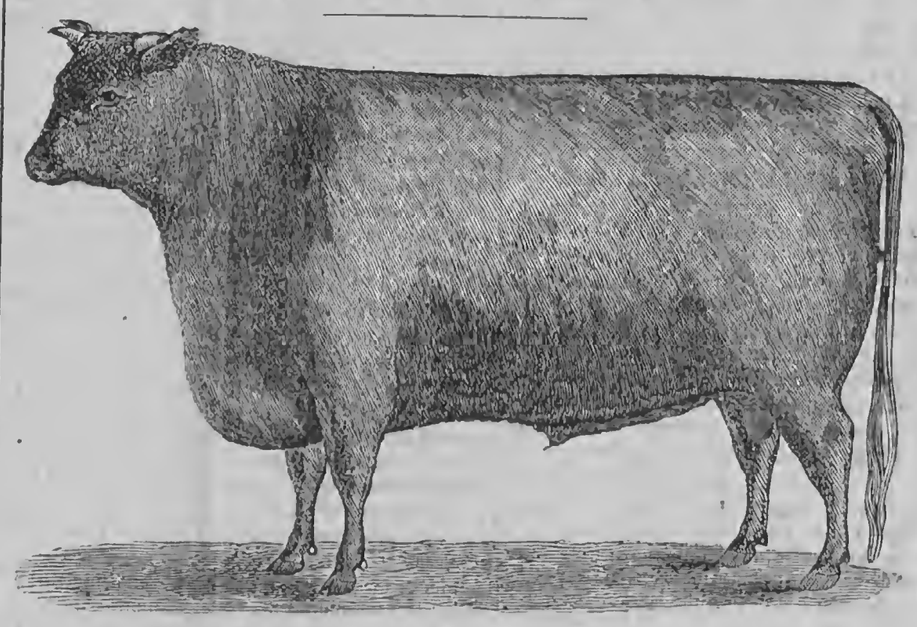
JACOB H. NELLIS, Cinajoharie, N. Y., writes us as follows:—"I have seen, in a recent issue of the RURAL, a note on 'Two Queens in One Hive,' written by Mrs. E. S. TUPPER, and having had a similar experience I now write this. I had a large swarming hive from which I removed the old black queen, and introduced an Italian queen cell, and retained the old queen in a small rearing box, which was close at hand. About the time I expected the cell to hatch, I examined and found she had emerged. About three days afterwards, I searched thoroughly for her, but was unable to find her, and thinking she had been lost, I put the old queen back, and left her in for about four days, so as to get a little brood, from which to prepare to introduce another queen. I then let it stand ten days, and opened it expecting to cut off queen cells, preparatory to introducing a queen, when instead I found a handsome laying Italian queen. So I infer from the above that there were two queens in one hive for about four days, and that the young queen was not fertilized within that time, and it is probable she was not distinguished from a common worker."

Hen Lice Among the Horses.

"A SUBSCRIBER," Dansville, N. Y., states his case thus:—"Having been foolish enough to build my hen house against my horse barn, I have got the latter filled with *hen lice*, very much to the annoyance of my horses; and in fact I dare not keep them in the barn, or go in myself. Now, how can I get rid of said 'small fry?' Have tried several things, but of no avail. Have had the hens shut out for weeks. By answering the above, you will greatly oblige a reader of your valuable paper."

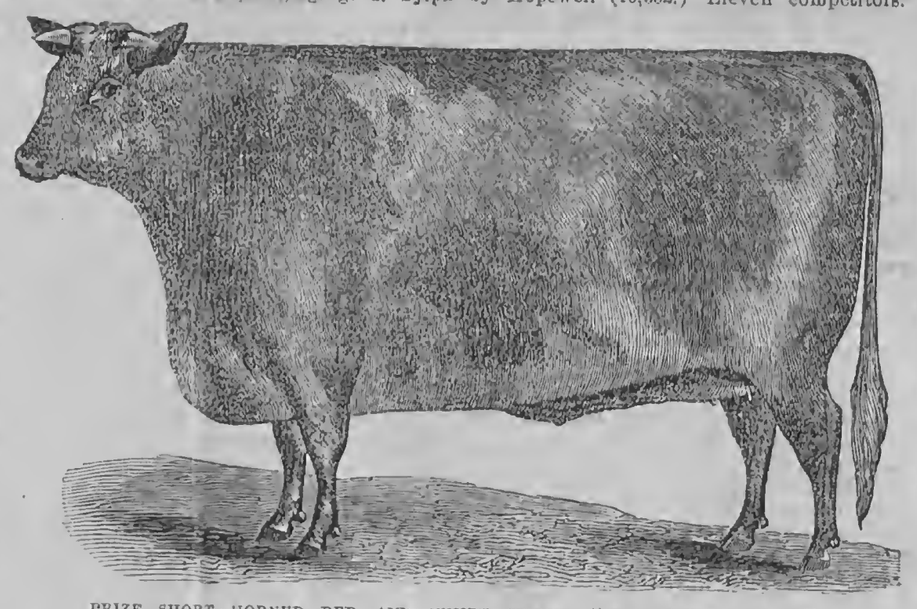
Give the barn and hen house a complete cleansing, and sprinkle every part that *harbors* the lice with strong lye. Boiling water might be as effectual, if thrown with a force pump. If the barn can be closed tight, a thorough fumigation with sulphur or tobacco will destroy the "critters."

FOREIGN PRIZE SHORT-HORNS.



PRIZE SHORT-HORNED RED BULL "ROYAL DUKE."

BRED by and the property of THOMAS BARNES, Esq., Westland, Moynalty. Was awarded the First Prize as the best bull in his section, at the Great National Cattle and Horse Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. Calved May 17, 1866; sire Royal Sovereign (22,802;) dam Grand Duchess 2nd by British Flag (19,351;) g. d. Grand Duchess by Grand Duke 3rd (16,182;) g. g. d. Sylph by Hopewell (10,332.) Eleven competitors.



PRIZE SHORT-HORNED RED AND WHITE HEIFER "PRINCESS PRIMROSE."

BRED by and the property of RICHARD WELSTED, Esq., Ballywalter, Castletownroche. Was Highly Commended, and, in conjunction with "Bridesmaid," was awarded the Purdon Challenge Cup as the two best Heifers in their section at the late Great National Cattle and Horse Show of the Royal Agricultural Society. Calved May 3, 1866; got by Uncle Ned (19,026,) dam Primrose by Orson (13,432,) g. d. Trinket by Duke of Cornwall (5,947,) g. g. d. Trifle by Mowbray (4,516.)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—No. IV.

THE NEWSPAPER.

As a source of popular education in agriculture, the Newspaper stands preëminent. This is a sort of universal Farmers' Club, ramifying itself into every district of the land, brought to every man's door, a silent but eloquent messenger, discussing at every fireside, patiently and in the best temper, all the endless little questions of detail in the farmer's life. It is ever ready to be consulted, advised, bantered or bullied—with temper unruffled and countenance bright and hopeful, it looks serenely and benignantly into the face of ignorance, and placidly into the face of passion and prejudice—holding out a helping hand to the inquiring and thoughtful, leading onward and upward the aspiring and ambitious—flaming before the eyes of all its motto "*Excelsior*." The newspaper in this country, like the caloric of nature, overspreads and circulates throughout the whole social system. In no country does the newspaper circulate so universally as in the United States, and in no other country are the people so universally intelligent.

The newspaper is not ancient, dating back hardly two hundred years in any country. The first in the United States was established in Boston in 1690, but was soon suppressed by the *Government*. *In April, 1704, the Boston News* Letter was established, edited by JOHN CAMPBELL. The Boston Gazette was commenced in 1719 by JAMES FRANKLIN, and some of the earliest articles of his brother BENJAMIN were published in this paper. The Agricultural Journal is hardly forty years old in this country, and yet some now count readers from the hundred thousand upwards. It is the universal channel through which the people communicate with each other. All experiments may here be reported, compared and discussed. Some writer says:—"He who makes the songs of a people need not care who makes its laws." We can say that with the newspaper free, rightly conducted and generally circulated, no Legislature will dare to make bad laws. A democratic government without a free press cannot exist—with it despotism is impossible. It is the daily, triweekly or weekly telegraph of thought for the people. And in no other country has the newspaper developed itself to such colossal proportions as in the United States. It enables the people rapidly to combine their strength for defense or to vindicate their honor. It creates a medium through which the people may at their firesides discuss the great questions of public interest and determine their duty. And most peculiarly is it adapted to educating farmers in all improvements in agriculture. The want of social intercourse, as we have seen, is the great obstacle with farmers in adopting new improvements, but the newspaper presents the same facts to a hundred thousand farmers, at once, and turning their minds to the same subject, causes a discussion when they meet, leading, frequently, to simultaneous advance in the same direction. This is of the highest importance, and in a large degree makes up for the want of more frequent assemblies of farmers. Through this channel, all the readers of a newspaper are put in communication with each other, as if in one immense assembly. Although it can hardly create that enthusiasm which is the result of magnetic contact in personal intercourse, yet it has the advantage of appealing more to the reason and reflection, leaving the mind at liberty to work out the problem presented, uninfluenced by external pressure, and arriving, perhaps, at more correct conclusions.

But the natural tendency of the newspaper is to increase sociality, and cause frequent assemblages of farmers to discuss subjects pertaining to their interests. It incites to the formation of Agricultural Clubs—furnishes themes for their discussion, reports the discussions when held—makes a fact discovered by an individual the common property of the whole agricultural public. More than a BRIAREUS—it has ten thousand hands reaching out to help the people—has the faculty of being everywhere present—sees everything, reports everything—discovers the appearance of a new bug in some far-off corner, describes him, his doings and how to combat him—informs the cattle breeder of some new and fatal disease and of the discovered remedies—gives an estimate of the coming wheat, corn, cotton, wool and all other crops, the probable demand and price for them, so the farmer may determine when to sell or hold his surplus.

It also serves the important purpose in the

farmer's education of affording a channel through which he may communicate his thoughts in writing, thus improving him in that most important art of composition. How few farmers, from a want of practice, are able to keep the minutes of a meeting or make a statement of facts satisfactory to themselves. And how indulgent is the editor, who encourages every attempt of the farmer at writing for information or to communicate facts of benefit to others, putting them in shape to conform to literary usage, sending them back in print to allure him on to further effort. This has been the beginning of many a writer who has arrived at great excellence in the art. Hundreds of farmers may be found whose first effort was in communicating some fact or experiment for the agricultural paper, who have since, through frequent correspondence, become proficient in logical statement and purity of diction. The newspaper, in fact, is the great democratic educator of this age. It finds its way to the million readers.

And yet, with all their excellencies, the Agricultural Journals do not have have one-third the circulation, even in this country, that they deserve. With over two millions of farmers, probably less than half a million take an Agricultural Journal. This shows the immense field yet unexplored by the journalist, and the incentive he has to bring all his effort to bear upon this great multitude of farmers who have never enjoyed the blessings of an Agricultural Newspaper. Almost every county in every State needs this missionary effort. Those are to be found, everywhere, who hesitate to make the trifling outlay for such a paper, yet are able to spend ten times the amount upon some frivolous gewgaw or small ornament, adding little to enjoyment and nothing to knowledge. Every farmer who has enjoyed the pleasure and privilege of the weekly or monthly visit of this great educator, should resolve that he will, at least, get one new subscriber and thus be the means of illuminating one family now dark. All great wholes are made up of units, and a doubling of the units is what is needed in the patrons of the Agricultural Press. How easy for such patron to persuade his friend to become one. And yet what a magnificent result! Suppose a half million could be added to the subscribers of Agricultural Journals during the next year, what an upheaval of old and senseless routine—what a bonfire of old, useless implements—what a rise in the value of farms—and what a plethora of cash in the farmer's pocket! E. W. S.

STOCK AT THE LIVINGSTON CO. FAIR.

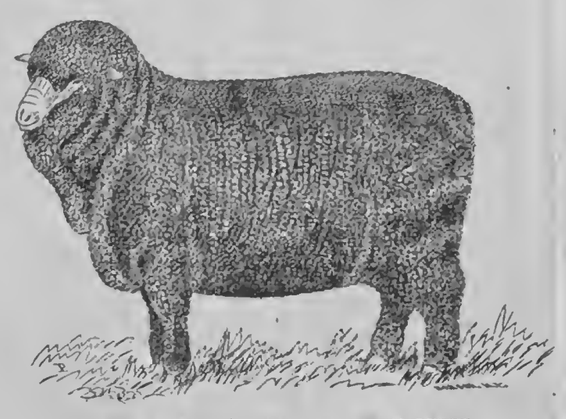
THE Livingston Co. Fair (Sept. 26th,) was slimly attended. I suppose it was because the horse racing was not to come on till the next day. As usual, the show of Durham cattle was very good. I first noticed several fine two-year-old steers belonging to my friend, Farmer ABELL. I don't wonder their owner is *fat*, feeding on *such* steers. Mrs. ALLEN AYRAULT exhibited about 30 head of excellent Durhams, Herefords, and a cross between the two which, in the opinion of her herdsman, were hardier, and gave a better quality of beef, with less feed, than pure Durhams. Mr. WM. SPENCER made a good show, as did that venerable breeder, AARON BARBER, whose magnificent cows could furnish plenty of milk or plenty of tallow—I don't know which. I was glad to see the WADSWORTH Stock in all its glory, and to meet Mr. CRAIG WADSWORTH, who takes a lively interest in Agricultural Improvement, like his distinguished and patriotic father. He is doing something for horses by introducing blood animals of rare merit. The exhibition in the horse line was meager.

A few good hogs, some of them Chester Co. Whites, exhibited by RUSSELL BARBER of Wyoming Co., made the show in that department.

SHEEP.—What on earth had the *ewes* done that none of them were there? Have ewes gone out of fashion? Well, it is some consolation to know that the rams are alive and bunting;—they showed most superbly. Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SHORT and Mr. CURTIS, exhibited stock that would do credit to any National institution. JOHN SHELDON was there with the first premium ram of the last State Sheep Show. He was compactly covered with a fleece that would make a coat for a King or a Congressman. That worthy and capital breeder, HILLMAN of Avon, had a stock sheep which for symmetry of form, length, compactness and weight of fleece, could hardly be excelled. A Wyoming Co. ram, "Tiger," bred by HAMMOND of Vt., and owned by PIERCE, TOWNSEND, TALLMADGE & Co., created a marked sensation. "Kilpatrick" himself was there—one of the celebrated stock rams of Vt., bred by SANFORD; and I was very glad to learn that he was brought out by BOKER, BUSH & Co., expressly for the service of ewes, to stand at Alexander, in Genesee Co. He combined in a wonderful degree compactness and weight of fleece, with a marvelous constitutional development, which gives character to his progeny, and is at the foundation of all excellence in sheep.

All the sheep I have described above are characterized by most of the good points of our best animals, and it appears to me that the true way for farmers to improve their stock is to select a few of their very best ewes and cross (whatever it may cost) with these rams. Two or or three crosses will give you sheep worth fifty dollars, and sometimes vastly more. Let farmers now prepare for the "*good time coming*" *for sheep men, and not very distant.* H. T. B.

RAISING GEESE.—At the last meeting of the Institute Farmer's Club a letter was read asking about the "profits of raising geese." This created a laugh, and the geese seem to have been hissed out, though SOLON ROBINSON spoke a word in their favor. Hens, turkeys and ducks have ample ventilation, through the press and before clubs, while geese get little but hissing. Though largely given to *quacking*, the goose has claims to consideration which should not be wholly ignored even by the "Institute Club."



BOTTUM & BENEDICT'S INFANTADO EWE BETTY.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

BOTTUM AND BENEDICT'S INFANTADO EWE "BETTY."

MESSRS. N. & N. BOTTUM, Shaftsbury, Vt., write:—"The ewe represented in the cut is one of two which we (BOTTUM & BENEDICT) purchashed of Mr. EDWIN HAMMOND in the fall of 1863, price paid $800 each. She was got by Sweepstakes out of Mr. HAMMOND'S best ewes. We have not the full pedigree of her dam at hand, and can only say that she is from the Long Wool stock on one side."

REPORTS OF GREAT FLEECES.

UNDER this head we have alluded to the reported fleeces, for three years, of a ram owned by JOHN BARKER, of North Granville, N. Y. Our last remarks on the subject will be found in our issue of Aug. 31st, and can be referred to by those who feel sufficient interest in the matter to wish to know how far the following certificates constitute the proofs there called for in response to Mr. BARKER'S offer, or which ought to be considered satisfactory in the premises:

HULBERTTON, Sept. 4, '67.

I sold a buck to JOHN BARKER'S son in Sept., 1865, a yearling. I sheared him about the first of May, 1865, and he sheared 21 lbs., and Mr. ROMNEY and ST. JOHN did the fleece up and weighed the fleece, and its weight was 21 lbs., and I have seen the buck at BARKER'S since. M. J. WEBSTER.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, Sept. 6, '67.

To whom it may concern: This may certify that I sheared sheep for Mr. JOHN BARKER, Esq., of North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., the 2d week in May, 1866. I also sheared his celebrated buck. Saw the fleece done up, and weighed, and am ready to certify under oath that said fleece weighed in the barn 27 lbs. and 4 oz., and that said fleece contained nothing but what is usually put up at the time of shearing, and all came off from said buck.

Respectfully yours,
HORATIO N. MORGAN.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 9, '67.

I and my son sheared sheep at J. BARKER & Son's, about the middle of May, 1867, and my son sheared BARKER'S buck. I believe they call him "Profit." I saw his fleece done up and weighed. It weighed 30 pounds, and there was nothing weighed but what was shorn from the buck. AMOS F. LOONS.

Mr. BARKER accompanies the above statements with the following letter:

NORTH GRANVILLE, Sept. 11, '67.

Hon. H. S. RANDALL—*Dear Sir:* Please find inclosed the certificate from the men who sheared and saw the fleece, done it and saw the weight. One man that sheared for me in 1866 has gone west, or I should have sent his. I could send you a large number of names that have examined his fleece and seen its weight, but you say that amounts to nothing.

You say you have been informed by men of my own county in relation to the heft of my buck's fleece.—You know there is many narrow-minded men in every county that will buy cull sheep, and then if any of their neighbors shear a heavy fleece or sell a sheep higher than they can, oh, then it is all a lie.

You say you will give me fair play; if so, give me the names of my antagonists, so that I may know who I am contending with—men or boy.

When I sent you the weight of my buck's fleece I didn't expect to displease any one; it was to show the improvement in the heft of fleeces for the last forty-five years when I commenced raising wool.

But as I have raised a ripple on the smooth surface of my neighbors. I will make a proposition for them to accept if they please. I am not a betting man, but as you press things rather severe in your remarks, I consider I am bound to make the following proposition. First, it is considered that a third fleece of a sheep is his heaviest. I will leave it to three disinterested men to say what the difference should be between a three year old and a four year old.

I will bet five hundred dollars ($500) that my buck will shear in 1868 in proportion to what he sheared in 1867, if I keep him and he does well.

Yours truly,
JOHN BARKER.

In answer to Mr. BARKER'S call for the names of his "antagonists," as he is pleased to term them, we give the following as a sample of several letters we have received on the subject:

WEST GRANVILLE CORS., Aug. 3, '67.

DEAR SIR:—I have read in your paper of the 13th July the report of the shearing of "BARKER'S Profit." Also, your comments, &c. As Mr. BARKER resides within ten rods of the stand where the Washington Co. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association have held their public shearing for three years last past, I thought it might be well to write you a few lines regarding this extraordinary fleece. Mr. B. brought this ram into town the spring he was a yearling and reported that he had sheared when a yearling 21 lbs. He was exhibited by Mr. B. at our fair in May, 1866, and there were "loud calls" to have him shorn, but Mr. B declined. He sheared him privately a few days afterwards and reported his fleece 27 lbs. Mr. B. again exhibited him at our fair, 1st and 2d May, 1867. The request to have him shorn in public was made by the officers of the Association and by numerous individuals. Mr. B. declined. A few days after the ram was reported by Mr. B. to have shorn 30 lbs. I have never yet heard of the individual who saw that sheep shorn, saw the fleece done up, and saw it weighed. Respectfully yours,
H. W. BECKWITH,
President Wash. Co. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

P. S.—I do not care to have this letter published unless it becomes necessary to have the public properly understand the *circumstances*. Mr. B. is one of the officers of our Society, and if his sheep shears what he says it does, he certainly neglected a very favorable opportunity to have the public know it without the expense and trouble of getting up affidavits. H. W. B.

MR. BARKER asserts that he could send us a large number of names (of persons) that have *examined* his (ram's) fleece *and seen it weighed*, but that we say "that would amount to nothing." Mr. B. totally misapprehends us. What we did say was that the certificate of INGALLS (the weigher) amounted to nothing, for the very reason that he "did not open the fleece to see whether it appeared to be one," or in other words "*examine*" it. Furthermore we had in our possession a letter from INGALLS from which we extract the following sentence: "The *bunch* of wool that I weighed, weighed truly 30 lbs., but as to its growing on one sheep is another thing, and a matter of great doubt."

If Mr. BARKER has the fleeces of his ram in his possession, (we are informed he has two of them,) and will publicly and above board take them to the wool stapler of some manufactory—to such person for example as he and President BECKWITH shall agree upon as a competent and reliable person for that purpose—to be opened and examined, the certificate of such stapler that each "bunch" of wool is composed in his judgment of a single fleece from one animal, though not absolutely decisive testimony of that fact, will in our opinion be far better proof of it than any yet offered, or than can be established by any offers to bet what the ram will yield *next year* if Mr. BARKER "keeps him and he does well."

GOITRE.

The following communication is from a physician of standing and extended practice. We submit the facts to our readers without any present comment:

CORTLANDVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1867.

HON. H. S. RANDALL—*Sir:* In compliance with your request I furnish the following brief synopsis of my recent experience with goitrous sheep:

Since the year 1857, there have been placed in my pasture seven sheep and two goats, which were selected from different flocks and at different times, viz: one 2 year old Southdown ewe in '57; two grade Merinos in '58; one yearling of a coarse wooled variety in '59; one 2 year old do. in '61; two Merinos in '63, and two goats in '65. These when procured were all healthy, in fine condition, and free from any perceptible swelling of the neck. Yet all exhibited more or less enlargement of the thyroid glands within two years after they came into possession.

Of their progeny, eighteen in number, six were still-born, soft and almost boneless. Two, though dropped alive, were so palpably worthless that they were disposed of at once. Six were feeble and soft, with the osseous system imperfectly developed, and were reared by extra care, but were never thrifty and vigorous. Four only, were what might be considered fair lambs. All had more or less goitrous swelling of the neck,—the first mentioned, very large, the last, distinct, but inconsiderable. The glandular hypertrophy seemed to bear a very exact proportion to the lack of development and want of vitality in the lamb. In those that throve best, the swellings diminished but did not wholly disappear as the summer advanced. Indeed nearly all were better in warm weather, and worse during the changeable weather of spring.

The above account, as will be seen, embraces twenty-seven in number, of both old and young, including all of the sheep or goat kind that have been kept on my home premises during the time alluded to. Not one of them was entirely free from the disease, although since their removal several of the ewes have been kept upon hill farms with other sheep, and have reared strong, healthy lambs, having no traces of the affection about them.

My pasture includes a few acres of our stony flat land, to which I have applied annually a top dressing of barn yard manure, some gypsum, wood-ashes, and manure from the poultry yard, and at one time several loads of partially decomposed bones and other refuse material from a soap manufactory. The soil is, of course, very fertile. The feed consists of the ordinary small grasses, white clover preponderating. The winter feed has been chiefly good timothy hay with a small proportion of clover, and occasionally a few parings of roots from the kitchen. As the adult sheep were always in high condition, they got very little grain of any kind.

My stock are supplied with water from a well, and salt is kept constantly within their reach.—More than ordinary attention is paid to cleanliness, and a good range afforded at all seasons of the year.

The stable to which my sheep have access both in summer and winter, is sufficiently capacious, dry, airy, well ventilated, and lighted by glass windows and an ample door standing open at all times except during some of the most blustering days of winter.

Having had, in early life, some experience in the care of sheep in larger numbers, and still retaining an interest in whatever pertains to the breeding and rearing of these animals, the above cases have not failed to make a strong impression on my mind. The question naturally suggests itself, whether there is not some local cause existing about my premises, or some circumstance connected with my mode of keeping, which may conduce to the production of goitre.

Of the various theories which have from time to time been advanced respecting the cause of this disease in the human subject, no one has proved in any degree satisfactory to the great mass of medical inquirers; and I am well aware that the number of cases here noted is altogether too limited to form the basis of an opinion as to the probable cause of the affection, in this instance, occurring to every individual of my little flock; yet it seems to me a somewhat remarkable coincidence at least, and I shall be glad to hear from such as have enjoyed more extended advantages for observation, and who are therefore better qualified to theorize upon the subject. H. O. JEWETT.

Dairy Department.

BUTTER—FAST AND SLOW CHURNING.

A PENNSYLVANIA dairyman, in giving his method of managing cows and making butter, takes exceptions to the celerity with which the churning process is generally gone through with. In his opinion one hour is not too long for the operation of churning; two hours are better still. It is regarded as a desideratum among dairymen generally to get a churn which will produce butter in the shortest possible time, and the one that succeeds best in this is generally the favorite. Those who have worked a dash churn by hand, for an hour or two, with a batch of cream that acted as though "possessed," will hardly give their suffrages in favor of prolonged churning, even though an ounce or two more of butter were sure to result from it. If, as we have seen in some sections of Pennsylvania, "dog power" is employed to do the churning, or if the power of steam or water is used, the question of time is of much less consequence, but where hand labor has to do the business, the sooner it is accomplished the better, is the general verdict of farmers and their wives. It is not believed that any increase in the amount or improvement in the quality of the butter, claimed as the result of slow churning, is a paying equivalent for the extra time recommended for the operation.

THE CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET.

THE Utica Herald reports the cheese market at Little Falls, on the 23d ult., as brisk, but the delivery from farm dairies was not large. No factory made was offered, though factory men were on hand for the purpose of effecting sales. Some of the best Herkimer dairies were held at 16 cents. During the week preceding about 2,000 boxes were disposed of at prices ranging from 12 cts. to 16 cts. The total shipments from Little Falls during the month of August was 17,547 boxes, weighing 1,095,063 pounds. The shipments for the first two weeks of September were 9,555 boxes, weighing 589,337 pounds. The Herald is of the opinion that the amount of cheese on the shelves of the factories is much less than at the same time last year. Since our last the butter market here has been much excited and prices advanced several cents on the pound, but whether this can long be maintained is a questionable matter.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Cream—Milk Pans.—Repeated tests have demonstrated the fact that milk, strained into pans to the depth of from two and a half to three inches, precipitates the cream more rapidly and in greater quantity than when twice or thrice that depth. Hence, if butter makers desire to get the most from their milk, they must give more surface to it than is sometimes done.

Butter by the Ton.—The Randolph Register, Cattaraugus Co., states that over twelve tons of butter were brought into that place in a single day. The average price per pound was 32 cents.

Salting Butter.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette, Dublin, states that Dr. CAMERON examined a sample of cask butter, and found it to contain *eight* per cent. of salt! That paper justly adds: "It is a penny wise and pound foolish consideration which induces so many farmers to incorporate excessive amounts of salt with their butter. This practice increases the weight of the butter, the grain is more than neutralized by the deterioration of the article which ensues." Where butter is designed for immediate consumption, it does not require more than a quarter of an ounce to the pound, but if intended for keeping or shipment, double this amount will be about right. The salt should be pure and of the best quality of rock. Its use is essential in consequence of the presence of casein, or curd, which it is difficult to separate wholly from the butter, and whose tendency is to rancidity unless counteracted by salt or its equivalent.

AUCTION SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—Attention is directed to the announcement of THOMAS FITCH of New London, Conn., relative to his second annual sale of through-bred and high grade Alderney and Ayrshire cattle, to take place on the 17th instant.

Rural Notes and Items

A NEW QUARTER—VOLUME XIX, &c.—All its readers are reminded that a new Quarter of the RURAL begins this week, and Volume XIX in January ensuing. As we propose to materially improve the paper, all who can consistently do so are invited to aid in extending its circulation and usefulness at the present time—when people want and can afford to take such a journal. We are daily receiving requests for specimen numbers, show-bills, etc., and will cheerfully send such free to all disposed to lend their kind offices in behalf of the RURAL'S circulation. Will not every Agent-Friend open the Fall Campaign at once? And will not some subscriber act as club agent in every place where there is none? *Now* is the time to begin, before the canvassers for cheap and trashy papers make their locust-like appearance. We propose to furnish the best paper of its class obtainable, and yet reward its club agents as liberally and substantially as any honest publisher can afford.

THE CROPS.—*Yield and Prospects.*—The Crop Reports of the Department of Agriculture for August and September, have been published. The leading wheat growing States report the increase of wheat, the present season over that of the last, as follows:—Ohio, one hundred and thirty per cent., Indiana fifty, Michigan thirty-three, Wisconsin seventeen, Minnesota twenty-five, Illinois eleven, Iowa twenty, Missouri forty, Kentucky thirty-four, West Virginia sixty, Virginia fifty, Tennessee forty, Georgia eighty, Arkansas forty-five, New York fourteen, and Pennsylvania forty, while only Kansas and Texas show a falling off from last year, when the crops in those States were very large. This would give an average increase for the States named of about forty per cent.—It is probable that the October report will decrease this per centage of grain somewhat. The Corn crop prospect has improved somewhat, but in the Middle and Northern States it will unquestionably be considerably below the average, while in the Southern ones a marked increase is confidently relied upon. Cotton prospects are improving. Six States show a prospective increase of about thirty-two per cent, as compared with last year, while in Louisiana and Texas there will be a considerable falling off. The Potato crop is rotting badly and the yield will be considerably below the average of last year. Hay shows a considerable increase. The wool clip is estimated at about ten per cent. below that of last season.

THE MONROE CO. FAIR—Held on the grounds of the Society, near this city, four days of last week,—was favored with charming weather and a good attendance. The display of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables was fine—as noticed on next page. The exhibition of Agricultural Implements, &c., was limited, but comprised samples of the best reapers and mowers, plows, potato diggers, cultivators, harrows, rollers, etc., made in this vicinity. Domestic Hall was filled with varied specimens of domestic and mechanical industry—a very fine display, alike creditable to the contributing ladies and artisans of the county. The show of Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry was decidedly meager. In Horses—stud, farm, fast and fancy—the display was affluent in numbers and fair in character. We suspect that the great attraction at this Fair (as at many others recently held in Western New York) was the trotting course, where trials of speed, equestrianism, etc., were in order,—and we more than suspect that a good many intelligent and right-thinking members and patrons of the Society disapprove of the prominence given to that feature. Though we have not learned as to its receipts, we presume the Fair was a financial success.

COSTING TOO MUCH.—During a recent session of the N. Y. Institute Farmers' Club, a member said he had just visited the Government Farm at Washington, and saw the manner of treating the ground for strawberry vines. The entire surface of the ground was covered by a heavy dressing of barn-yard manure. The leaves of the plants were raised up and the manure placed closely around the stems. By this system of cultivation most bountiful crops were produced. Mr. MEEKER replied that it cost the Government at the rate of $1,500 per acre to manure the ground, and objected to taking lessons from such a source.

COTTAGES FOR $600.—A savings' bank in Chicago, having determined to provide for the use of its depositors models of cheap houses, offered a premium for the most desirable building not costing more than $600. The premium cottage consists of four rooms; parlor, kitchen, two bed rooms, press and pantry. The size of the house is 18 x 24 feet. There is no cellar and the foundations of the building are of wood. It is said the author of the plan built a row of seven houses, each costing but $600, including fencing, and renting for $20 per month.

STOCK SALES AT MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—At the close of the Michigan State Fair a sale of farm stock took place. A Durham bull, Canada bred, sold for $200; a Devon cow, six years old, for $150; three bull calves, raised by WALTER COLE, of Batavia, N. Y., $150, and a cow $400; seventy Cotswold Canada sheep $420, or $6 per head; a Shropshire Down buck from Canada $50; one small Essex pig, $22.

GRASS NAMED.—J. S. LIGHTNER, Hartstown, Pa., sent us sometime since a few stalks of grass for the purpose of being named. The request was attended to at the time, but the answer was overlooked and not published. We supply the omission now. It is known as soft-grass, velvet-grass—*Holcus lanatus*—introduced from Europe, and rather rare in this country.

GENESEE COUNTY FAIR.—This Fair, held at Batavia week before last, is said to have excelled in the amount and variety of articles exhibited, and also in point of numbers in attendance, anything heretofore witnessed in that county. The weather was propitious and the receipts large, footing up nearly $1,900.

WYOMING COUNTY FAIR.—The Attica Atlas says that the Fair at Warsaw last week, though a financial success, was, as a rural or industrial show, not what it should have been. The show of fruits—especially of grapes—is mentioned with special commendation.

A REMARKABLE SHEEP.—The Maine Farmer says that JOHN ROURK of Pittstown in that State has a ewe seventeen years old. She has raised 29 lambs, including 13 pairs of twins, and never lost one one till last spring.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.—The Wisconsin State Fair, held at Madison, closed on the 27th ult., and was quite successful. Receipts about the same as last year—$11,000.

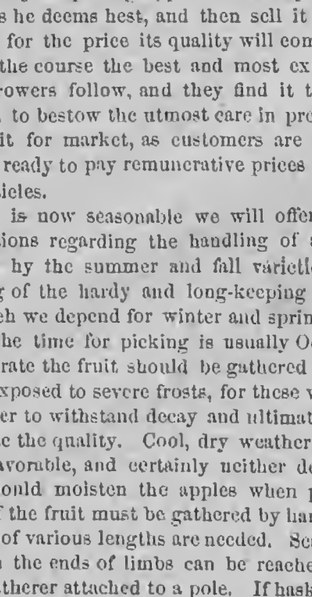
AG'L FAIRS.—For lists of State, County and Local Fairs see our issues of August 17th and 31st.

HORTICULTURAL.

GATHERING THE APPLES.

As the apple is the most valuable of our fruit products, and possesses in the most eminent degree the quality of long keeping when properly treated, it should be the aim of the grower to add to its valuable qualities, and therefore to the profit of the crop by skillful and careful handling. The methods now generally practiced by farmers of packing and marketing their apples are capable of being greatly improved. In many localities the fruit is shaken from the trees and carried to market in lumber wagons, and then transferred to barrels. When the dealers furnish farmers with barrels and the fruit is put up in the orchard for a stipulated price, the aim of the seller is quantity and not quality. He culls out as few cider apples as possible, and seldom or never makes more than one grade. We believe the best course in the end, both for the fruit grower and the fruit buyer, is for the former to buy his packages, put his fruit up in such shape as he deems best, and then sell it in the market for the price its quality will command. This *is* the course the best and most extensive fruit growers follow, and they find it to their interest to bestow the utmost care in preparing the fruit for market, as customers are always plenty, ready to pay remunerative prices for the best articles.

As it is now seasonable we will offer some suggestions regarding the handling of apples, passing by the summer and fall varieties, and treating of the hardy and long-keeping kinds, on which we depend for winter and spring supply. The time for picking is usually October. At any rate the fruit should be gathered before being exposed to severe frosts, for these weaken its power to withstand decay and ultimately deteriorate the quality. Cool, dry weather is the most favorable, and certainly neither dew nor rain should moisten the apples when picked. Most of the fruit must be gathered by hand, and ladders of various lengths are needed. Scattered fruit on the ends of limbs can be reached by a fruit gatherer attached to a pole. If baskets are used they should have hooks attached for hanging them to the ladder or limbs of the tree, and if the fruit is transferred directly from them to the barrel the baskets should be of such shape and size as to permit being turned and emptied readily in the package. Perhaps the most convenient arragement for picking is a common grain bag with its mouth propped open with a stick, and the upper and lower corners tied together. This can be slung on the shoulder, and both hands are left free for picking the fruit. It is also very convenient to empty the apples from the bag, as it can be placed in the bottom of the barrel or basket and then withdrawn, depositing



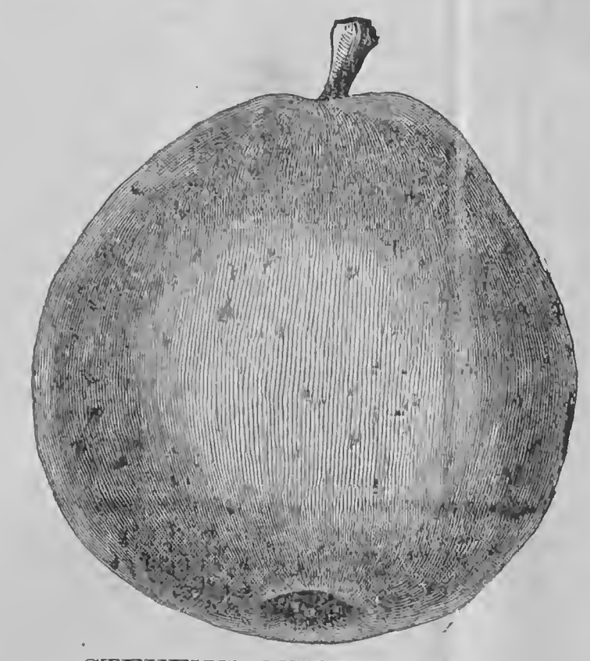
the fruit without the least bruising. Our sketch, taken from that very complete and practical work, THOMAS' American Fruit Culturist, shows the arrangement plainly. We will further remark that stems should not be detached from apples designed for long keeping, and in all the handling great care should be taken not to inflict the slightest bruise.

In order to put apples in the best condition for long keeping they should be carefully assorted. In this particular the mass of fruit growers fall, and it is principally for the reason, we think, that the purchaser offers them no sufficient inducements to do otherwise. But it must be plain to any one of ordinary observation that a crop—say of a thousand barrels—will bring more if assorted in two or more classes and sold for different prices, according to quality, than if put up in packages promiscuously and sold for one price. The sorting should be governed by the size, kind and maturity of the fruit. The best class should be uniform in size, fair in appearance, even in quality, and every package should contain only one sort.

Care should also be taken to give a neat appearance to the fruit by suitable packing. We do not by any means advise "shingling" a barrel to deceive the buyer, but the apples of the bottom and top layers may be so disposed as to be inviting to the beholder without being one

whit better in any particular than the rest of the fruit in the package. In filling a barrel, then, place the first layer in by hand, with the stems down. As the package is filled, it should be frequently shaken to settle the fruit, and when full the head brought down snugly under a press, such as we herewith figure. The apples should not be pressed hard enough to bruise them, but sufficient to prevent rattling in future handling.

For late keeping, it is best to store apples in cool, dry cellars, laying the barrels on their sides. They need not be brought into the cellar until the approach of freezing weather; it is best, in fact, to pile them under cover in a more airy situation. Dryness, and a low, even temperature are the chief requisites to long keeping.



STEVENS' GENESEE PEAR.

DOWNING says that this admirable pear combines in some degree the excellence of the Doyenne and Bergamotte. It originated in Western New York, in Livingston county. It ripens the first of autumn—occasionally in August—and continues for some time afterward. The fruit resembles that of the Virgalieu; it is apt to rot at the core if not gathered early. The flesh is white, moderately fine-grained, half buttery, and has a very fine, rich flavor.

THE WALTER GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Much ado has been made recently through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER about the Walter grape. Now, I have no knowledge of the grape in question, nor of the gentlemen on either side of the subject, but I have have been thirsting after and seeking for grape knowledge for thirty years, and perhaps these Walter grape men, or some of the horticultural editors of the RURAL, can give me light on the following points: First—is the Walter the result of artificial crossing of the Delaware and Diana? Second—Will the crossing of two plants well known to be general failures from a lack of constitutional vigor, produce a plant perfectly hardy? INVESTIGATOR.

West Zanesville, Ohio.

REMARKS.—On the first point we reply to "Investigator" that we have no accurate knowledge of the means used to produce the Walter grape, and as to the second we are not aware that the Diana is "well known to be a failure from lack of constitutional vigor." Further, we wish "Investigator," and all our readers, to understand that, because we open our columns to the illustration and description of new fruits, implements, &c., which are attracting considerable public attention, we do not thereby endorse and praise them as deserving public favor. Both sides of a question are often presented in the RURAL, and our intelligent readers will have no trouble in discriminating between the opinions of correspondents and those of the editors.

GROWING CHESTNUT TREES FROM SEED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Myself, with many others, want more information on planting chestnuts. Last fall I put some under ground two feet, and some on the top. Both were sprouted one-half inch in the spring. I then planted some in ground that had been summer-fallowed the previous year. Part we put in holes among loose stones under a rail fence, and covered some with rotten wood, and some with loose earth from ¼ to ½ inch in depth. It then became very wet, and they all rotted. They were planted on oak and chestnut land. Now, will you or some one else tell us how to do better? PETER DUBOIS.

Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent should not be discouraged by one failure. Try again. Make a seed bed this fall on fine, mellow and dry soil, which has sufficient drainage. Plant the nuts from four to six inches apart on this bed, leaving spaces for suitable working. Cover them with fine soil—leaf-mould would be excellent—to the depth of an inch or less over the upper surfaces of the nuts, and over all spread two or three inches of forest leaves for winter protection. In the spring rake away the leaves, and when the sprouts appear place more earth around them. Be careful that they do not suffer from drouth the first season. The young trees should not stand more than two years in the beds, and when transplanting shorten the tap-roots.

LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—M. de Thler recommends liquid manure to be applied three or four times during the summer, over the whole extent of surface that the roots of fruit trees may be presumed to occupy. He advises the surface soil to be removed a few inches deep before the application, and replaced afterward, or some mulching in its place. He gives four kinds of liquid manure, either of which may be used. First, guano mixed with eight times its bulk of water. Second, oil-cake, finely bruised, and mixed with six times its bulk of water. Third, excrementitious matter mixed with water, and rendered inodorous by mixing two pounds of green copperas with twenty-two gallons of the liquid. Fourth, urine mixed with four times its quantity of water.

STRAWBERRIES—SOIL.

AN experienced cultivator of fruits, remarking on the strawberry, in the Boston Watchman and Reflector, says:—"The soil best adapted to this berry is a light loamy one, although strawberries will grow on almost any soil—but the best results are obtained on those of the character named. If the soil is poor, it should be manured at the rate of twenty-five tons per acre—if a composition, lime should not form a part. This should be spread broadcast over the ground and plowed under six inches deep in the fall. Cross plow early in the spring and pulverize well.

Planting.—When the ground is ready, take a one-horse plow and turn two furrows together, raising a ridge about four inches above the general level. These should be straight and four feet apart, and the plants twenty inches asunder in the rows. When runners begin to make, train them in the direction of the rows, thus leaving a chance to use the cultivator between them till the first of July, when reliance must be placed upon hand hoeing to keep the ground clear of weeds."

COAL ASHES—FRUIT TREES—MULCHING.

G. W. P., Hamilton, Ill., wants to know, First—whether coal ashes are good to put on fruit trees.

We answer that such ashes have no fertilizing value worth mentioning. They are valuable for stone fruits, when put upon the ground about the trees on a space equal to that shaded by the top. They make, when put on an inch or two thick, a covering so compact as to prevent the curculio from reaching the soil for their customary domiciliation in it.

Second—Whether mulching fruit trees in the fall with straw is proper; or whether, in the case of peach trees, it would not aid the borers.

We do not think it advisable to put straw around the trunks of trees, as it makes a harbor for mice, however it may affect the borer. Mulching is good on the ground under the trees, but it should not come in contact with the trunks for the reason stated. Mulching in the way proposed, whether done in the fall or spring, is no doubt of great benefit to fruit trees.

KEEPING GRAPES FRESH.

WE have tried many plans to preserve pears, apples, grapes, &c., and have in them all partially or wholly failed. A friend in the interior of this State received a present of grapes some time ago, (March,) which he speaks of in the following manner:

"Three days since a friend brought me a pound of Catawba and Isabella grapes. They were about as good as if just taken from the vine in the proper season—full and plump—but most of the berries had fallen off from the stems in the carriage of about ten miles over a rough road.

"Now, the way these grapes were preserved may not be new to you, though it certainly seemed a novel one to me, but the fact of their keeping until the end of March in fine condition, is worthy of publicity.

"In the fall, when they are perfectly ripe, they are taken from the vines, when they are free from anything like moisture, handled carefully, and packed in small kegs—nail kegs were the kind used in this instance. Put a layer of green leaves, right off the vines, in the bottom, on this a layer of grapes, then leaves again, and grapes, alternately, until the keg is full, then finish off with leaves. Put in the head, and your cask is ready—for what? Why, to be buried in the ground. Dig a trench so as to admit the casks deep enough that they will have about one foot or fifteen inches of soil over them when covered. The ground should be packed moderately tight, and a board laid along on the top before earth is thrown in. They throw some litter on the surface of the ground over those which they wish to take up during the winter, to prevent the ground from freezing so hard as to keep them from getting at them. One important thing must be observed, that they be placed where there can be no standing water about the casks, or they would suffer.

"On further inquiry, I learn that the farmers in that neighborhood have practiced this mode for years, and don't seem to think it anything new."

We would express the opinion that if the grapes are buried the keg, or whatever they may be packed in, should be water-tight. If moisture penetrates, the grapes will not keep.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

MONROE CO. FAIR—FLORAL HALL.—The display of flowers and fruits at the recent Fair of this county was superb—superior, we would dare assert, to what would be seen in this line at our State Fair, were not the same exhibitors also contributors on that occasion. The chief exhibitors of flowers and fruits were Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, FROST & CO., H. E. HOOKER & CO., JAMES VICK, WILDER & BROWN, JACOB MOORE and GEORGE BECK. Those acquainted with the above parties, their grounds, ability and disposition to make a rich display of horticultural products, can imagine, if they were not so fortunate as to see, the appearance of Floral Hall, gorgeous in the profusion of rich and rare flowers, and generous in its wealth of varieties of timely fruits. Mr GEORGE BRAUENBERGER, of this city, exhibited fine prints of flowers and fruits in colors. They were exceedingly natural and a credit to his artistic ability.

The vegetables were displayed in Dairy Hall, and the crowd congregated there was significant of the interest in this department. The collection of potatoes, squashes, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, &c., was fair, and we may note also some nice samples of grain and dairy products.

THE GRAPE CROP.—The grape crop in Pleasant Valley and along the Shores of Crooked Lake promises to be a full one. It is a week or more in advance of last year. The earlier varieties, such as the Hartford Prolific and Delaware, are being gathered and forwarded to market. High prices are anticipated, owing to a partial failure of the crop at the West in consequence of the rot.

KEYES' EARLY TOMATO.—J. T. OGDEN, Owego, says of this tomato that it opens up more rapidly than some other varieties, more bushy in habit of growth; requires less support and less given to rotting on the vines than the older sorts, but is little, if any, earlier and quite too small for profitable cultivation. The claim of being thirty days earlier than the older varieties is pronounced to be simply untrue.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c., RECEIVED.—Price List of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, &c., cultivated and for sale by H. B. LUM, Sandusky, Ohio.

Price List of the Canandeaga Nurseries. Address RICHARDSON & BELLOWS, Geneva, N. Y.

SULPHATE OF LIME—CIDER.—(R. E. V. R.) Cider, kept sweet by the use of sulphate of lime, soon becomes flat and unfit to drink. Let the cider ferment and rack it twice before the first of April, then bottle and you will have a fine summer drink.

APPLE SEEDS.—(J. S.) Apple seeds should be planted late in the fall or very early in the spring. If wintered over they should be kept in boxes, mixed with sand slightly moist, and stored in a dry, cool place.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

CANNING GREEN CORN.—The following, from C. A. HOYT, Hudson City, N. J., should have appeared several weeks ago, but has been overlooked till now. He says:—"Strip the corn from the cob and fill the jars—glass ones are the best—and add cold water, filling them two-thirds full; set them in some larger vessel of cold water and *boil for five hours.* Then fill the can with hot water and secure the lid so as to be air-tight, when it will keep for any desired length of time. The time given for boiling, to preserve it, may seem absurd, when one-tenth of that time is sufficient for table use, but corn is very different from fruit in this particular. It takes a much longer time to expel the oxygen from the former, and if acetic fermentation has commenced in the least, it cannot be retarded as it can in fruits. This peculiarity of corn, peas, &c., not being generally understood, it has been the cause of many failures in attempts to preserve them. Even experts have been obliged to confine their efforts to the tin can with soldered joint, for the obvious reason, that even with this long boiling, it is not always certain that all the oxygen is expelled, which if it is not, will have a tendency to burst the can, which brings it in contact with the atmosphere causing acetic fermentation and spoiling the whole. After the jar has become cold, should the oxygen not all have been expelled, it will show itself in from three hours to a week by forcing up the cover to allow the gas to escape. In such a case take off the cover and boil as before, for fifteen or twenty minutes. It will rarely occur, if boiled as above directed—and, if ever—seldom more than once, when the saving of the contents will more than compensate for the extra trouble."

SAVING KEROSENE.—A Pennsylvania exchange states that a great saving in Kerosene can be made by filling the globe of the lamp half full of common salt before pouring in the oil. The amalgamation produces a steadier and clearer flame than the oil alone.

INQUIRY.—Will some of the RURAL readers give me the best method for making Peach Marengo? and very much oblige—M. A. J.

MUFFINS—HOW TO MAKE.—Take 1 pint of sweet milk; 2 tablespoons of butter, 2 eggs; a little salt and half a cup of yeast. Let it rise over night, and bake on a pan or griddle.

WHEAT MUFFINS.—Melt a small piece of butter into a quart of milk, and set it aside until cold. Beat four eggs very light, and make a batter by adding alternately a little milk and a little flour until the batter is of a proper consistence—which is quite thin,—then add a large spoonful of yeast, if you do not use the powders. Bake them in muffin rings on a griddle, and butter them before serving. They must be torn asunder to butter, as cutting them open renders them heavy.

New Advertisements.

RICHARDS & LINCOLN'S FRUIT PICKER—See Rural of Aug. 3d, 7th, 10th and 24th.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER TO THE Fall Trade—10,000 Iona, 10,000 Concord, 2,000 Israella; also Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid, several numbers of Rogers, &c., &c., of excellent quality, at reasonable rates. Send for Price List, free. PETER DE PEW & SON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y. 921-4t

HEDGE PLANTS FOR FALL SETTING. 200,000 English White Thorn plants, large and well-rooted, $8 and $10 per thousand. Address 922-8t GEORGE BADMAN, Skaneateles, N. Y.

AVERAGE SIZE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORIGINAL

Kittatinny Blackberry Plants.

☞ Pronounced by the highest *disinterested* authorities in the country to be the

Best Blackberry Known.

Every wide-awake Rural reader will have it, as prices are low. Catalogue, with this year's testimony, ready Oct. 1st—10 cts. Price list gratis. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR Sirup for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 47 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pamphlets sent free of charge upon application. 931

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—A large stock for sale at the Niagara Nurseries. For Wholesale, Retail and Descriptive Catalogues address 917-8t E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

IT DON'T SCRATCH YOU!—Or Tear Your Clothes—Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, EARLY and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it.

☞ For origin, description, prices, testimonials, &c., send for Circular, to JOSEPH SINTON, Angola, Erie Co., N. Y

BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, Washington Street Nurseries, GENEVA, N. Y., Offer for the present Fall a large and well grown stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.

—ALSO—

NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES,

Very healthy and strong. Hedge Plants, Plum and Cherry Seedlings, and a full supply of general Nursery articles. We invite correspondence or a personal examination of our stock. 922-3teo

FRUIT TREES AND SEEDLINGS—ALSO fine Grape Vines from *layers*, cheap. For Wholesale Price List, address 923 4t A. HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y.

UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS Offered, to induce you to set Small Fruits. A chance for all to get Plants free. Address (stamp enclosed,) 923-2t P. SUTTON, Beverly, N. J.

NEW RASPBERRY.—THE AUTUMN BLACK—a Seedling of great promise, producing a fine crop in July, and a bountiful one in the fall, continuing to fruit until winter. Plants by mail $1 each. Send for Descriptive Circular. H. B. LUM, Sandusky, Ohio.

WILSON'S EARLY AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY, PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, And other SMALL FRUITS, at lowest prices, all warranted true to name, with good roots. Send for Price List. EDWARD REEVE, Medford, Burlington Co., N. J.

KILPATRICK.—This Celebrated Ram, (see engraving in Rural, Dec. 15, 1866,) bred by Hon. WM. H. SANFORD, of Orwell, Vermont, will stand for service of Ewes, at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. Season to commence Sept. 10th.

TERMS, $15.

KILPATRICK is of pure Infantado stock; sire Comet, dam by Cross Ram. We are near the depots of N. Y. Central and Erie Railroads, where ewes will be received without delay, by freight or express, and cared for free of charge for a reasonable time. For particulars inquire by letter or call and examine. We have for sale a few choice Ewes and Rams. BOWKER & BUSH.

FROST & CO., GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Offer a very large stock of Standard and Dwarf Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, Small Fruits, of all kinds, GRAPE VINES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, &c., for the Autumn of 1867. Our Stock of

Standard and Dwarf Trees,

of all kinds, IS NOT EXCELLED by any in the United States. Catalogues sent to all applicants at the following rates:

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c each.
No. 2— Do. Do. of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., 10c each.
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Green House and Bedding Plants, 5c each.
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers, 5c each. Address
923-3t FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW GRAPE, SALEM.—This Grape is the most successful result of the Hybridizations originated and carried on by Mr. E. S. Rogers of Salem, Massachusetts, whose well known character for probity and modesty of statement affords every guarantee for the unsurpassed excellence of this, his favorite variety. His published statement is as follows:—"The subscriber now offers for sale for the first time, a new grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. This is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape, being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like other well-known kinds, Nos 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between a native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early and hardy as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen its fruit, in the most unfavorable season, for the past six years.

Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of all my collection, and now offer it for the first time." E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass. Salem, February, 1867.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must be hereafter addressed. E. S. ROGERS. Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

In addition to the high merits of the "Salem," the undersigned is able to say, from personal experience and knowledge, that the claims put forth in favor of the Salem are in no respect exaggerated. During the present season it has made uniformly a most vigorous and healthy growth, and proved itself impervious to mildew, where vines of most of the new and high priced varieties, growing by its side and receiving equal care in culture, have been seriously affected. It is believed that as a paying grape, especially for market purposes, the Salem is without a competitor among out-door varieties. J. L. WARING.

I take pleasure in announcing that, since purchasing the Salem Vine, I have disposed of my Vineyard and Propagating Establishment, including the entire stock of the Salem, to JAMES A. REQUA, Esq., who will hereafter carry on the business with every facility for its successful prosecution. J. L. WARING. Amenia, N. Y., August 21, 1867.

Having purchased the above, and having secured the services of a most experienced and successful Propagator, with able assistants, I design to make the growing of vines for sale a specialty, and hope to furnish the public with a class of plants unsurpassed in quality, and in every instance warranted up to standard and true to name. Price List and Engraving sent on application to
924t JAMES A. REQUA,
August 21, 1867. Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO MY MOTHER.

Like silver bells through memory's chamber pealing,
Now soft and sad, now louder in their glee,
My childhood's happy hours come softly stealing,
Freighted with memories of home and thee.

Like fairy tales with strange, wild beauty teeming,
Or like the glimmer of some distant star,
These float across my hours of peaceful dreaming,
With thrills of rapture which no time can mar.

No after joys have seemed like those of childhood,
No flowers have bloomed, since then, so bright to view
As those I gathered in the distant wildwood,
And brought them home, my Mother dear, to you.

But time, who moves on restless, tireless pinion,
Has crept upon us almost unawares,
Gathered our joys into his vast dominion,
And left, instead, a life of toil and cares.

And she, who shared with me my youthful pleasures,
Wept at my grief, and smiled on all my joys,
In Heaven rests, among those priceless treasures,
"Where moth nor rust corrupt," nor time destroys.

But we are left, dear Mother, to each other,
Nor grief, nor time, can our affection move;
No earthly power save death, can ever smother
That priceless blessing,—a true mother's love.

And e'en in death 'tis like some beauteous flower,
That blossoms bright, then for a season dies,
But to revive again with tenfold power,
To bloom for endless years beyond the skies!

Porter, N. Y., 1867. A. E. H.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MAN'S LIFE vs. WOMAN'S.

Much has been said upon this subject, and yet much more might be said. Although to "creation's lord" the little unthought-of feelings of a woman's life are naught, yet to us they are existence itself. Once let the happiness of a woman's heart be rent in twain, once plant in her bosom a doubt that the being whom she has enshrined in her inmost soul is unworthy of the affection bestowed, and life becomes a mere blank—existence a wearisome burden.

You may curl your lips in scorn if you will, and sneer, in the pride of your manhood, at the weakness, frivolity and fickleness of woman; but if there are any holy memories in your heart, they are of your mother, your wife, your sister or your sweetheart. It may be that, long years ago, your mother was laid away "in the valley and shadow of death." But many a time you call to mind her gentle counsel to her wayward boy, and you feel, oh! how fully, that a mother's heart is generous and warm. Perchance your wife or sister slumbers in the shade, unmindful of the busy onward flow of life. But very many times do you remember the gentle touch of a soft hand upon your brow, and the tender light of loving eyes, and you know a woman's heart must be true. They may all have left you,—mother, wife, sister and sweetheart,—but you can look back over the years that were blessed with their presence, and feel how little you knew of their life.

You, when disappointment assails, when any grief breaks in upon your usual calm, can seek the busy street, and, in consultation with your fellow men, for the moment partly forget. You can enter into speculation, and in the excitement and whirl of business drown your sorrow. There are a thousand pursuits open to you, a thousand amusements attainable for you. But did you ever think of a woman's life? Did you ever measure the full extent of her isolation—shut out from the society of father, husband, brother, or lover? Did you ever think of the weariness of the long days, engrossed with some petty household care, waiting and watching for an appreciation which never came? Did you ever notice the flush on the cheek, and the tear in the eye, when you have failed in some of those little attentions which make up the sum of a woman's existence? Did you observe the paling of her cheek at that harsh tone of your voice, and the heaving of the bosom at your careless good bye?

Man lives in the world, in all around him; but a woman lives in her affections. Cold lip and careless eye may attest your indifference now, but when sickness shall "have lain the strong man low," you will long for the gentle presence of the life so thoroughly the opposite of yours. Beware how now the harsh word, or unkindly look, or indifferent act, benumbs the heart from which your own life must sometimes draw its vitality.

Fort Atkinson, Wis. Sara G. Chapa.

THE BOSTON POETESS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Boston poet, and wife of the philanthropist, Mr. Samuel G. Howe, is also the daughter of the late Samuel Ward, the eminent banker of New York, who is held in remembrance as a man of great public spirit, and the liberal patron of the Stuyvesant Institute, the Historical Society, and the University of the city of New York. More remotely, Mrs. Howe is descended from an old soldier of Cromwell, who left his country because he couldn't stay in it, and settling in Rhode Island during the reign of Charles II., married a daughter of Roger Williams, and became the father of Richard Ward—a Governor of the State—and the grandfather of his son Samuel, a member of the old Continental Congress. Thus Mrs. Howe inherits good blood—blood which dyed English grass in the days of the old Cromwellian, and after six generations, has poured itself into song, and thrills the hearts of twenty millions of American freemen. More than any other poem of the war, Mrs. Howe's Battle Hymn of the Republic fired the soul of the North, and nerved it to the great struggle with the rebellion.

THE ROMANCE OF LIFE.

A maiden lady, by the name of Klingling, who settled in Warren county, Ohio, many years ago, from Germany, was killed by being thrown out of her buggy some days since, about a mile west of Lebanon. She leaves an estate worth $20,000 or $40,000, which she bequeaths to Warren county for the purpose of building and maintaining an orphan asylum, provided the county will raise a like sum for the said purpose. Should this county decline to comply with the conditions of the bequest, the estate goes to the German Orphan Asylum of Cincinnati named in her will.

There is a bit of romance connected with the history of Miss Klingling that may not be uninteresting. In her youth, in Germany, she had a lover to whom she pledged her troth,—but the marriage being prevented by opposing relatives, she and her lover entered into pledges never to marry, and she came with a brother, since deceased, to this country. Years after, her lover died unmarried, leaving by will a large sum of money to found an orphan asylum at Frankfort. Subsequently Miss Klingling became entitled to an estate in Germany, and thereupon devoted a large portion of it to swell the fund bequeathed by her lover, and now her death reveals the fact that she has devoted the bulk of her property to found a similar institution at the home of her adoption.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

We were not permitted to depart without seeing the ladies of the house, and accepting the invariable Eastern hospitalities. Attending the venerable mother, entered a young girl, of about fourteen, small and delicate in form and feature, and exceedingly pretty. Her black hair was plaited in broad braids that were long enough to reach the shoulders, about which the ends were left to fall in soft fringes. Her wide Turkish trousers were of rose-colored silk; the sleeves of her embroidered jacket fell away loosely from a white arm; a little, jaunty Greek cap surmounted the glossy braids, the silken tassel reaching to the silky fringes of her hair. She did not take her seat, English fashion, with the mother, on the divan, as is sometimes done by way of courtesy to the guest, but dropped, *a la* Turk, on the cushions near our feet. While we were saying to ourselves, "What a sweet child this is!" and wondering whether she would ever develop the affections of young ladyhood, the old man spoke of her as the wife of his son, and said they had been married three years. It is not uncommon for marriages to take place in the East when the bride is only eight years of age. The favorite wife of the Prophet Mohammed was seven at the time of his betrothal, and he waited for her but a year, and took, meantime, one or two others as a solace for his loneliness.—*Damascus Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

A gentleman called to see a tenement that was to be let. It was shown him by a pretty chatty woman, whose manners charmed her visitors.

"Are you to be let, too?" inquired he, with a languishing look.

"Yes, sir," said she; "I am; I'm to be let alone!"

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The best-natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction. She was the conqueror.

John G. Saxe, writing of what he saw in Europe, says:—"I saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London; and many more in London than in Paris. The sweetest voice I ever heard in conversation came from a German woman who sold beer and biscuits in the suburbs of Gotha, with smiles benignant enough to turn cakes and ale into ambrosia and nectar.

"My dear," said a fond husband to his wife, one day, "where would you go should I fail in business?" "Where I always go when I can, love," was the answer, "into the arms-house," and so saying the lovely wife hid her blushes in the circling embrace of her husband.

Squabbles, an old bachelor, shows his stockings, which he has just darned, to a maiden lady, who contemptuously remarks:

"Pretty good for a man-darner."

Whereupon Squabbles rejoins:

"Good enough for a woman, darn her."

At no moment of difficulty does a husband know so well his own helplessness, and draw so closely to his wife's side for comfort and assistance, as when he wants a button sewed on to his shirt collar.

Mirrors are placed in the windows of houses in Brussels at an angle which gives the lady of the house a glimpse of her callers. She cannot tell whether she is at home or not until she has looked therein.

A young lady being requested by an old bachelor to take a seat upon his knee in a crowded sleigh, made the following reply:—"No, thank you; I'm afraid such an old seat would break down with me."

They have an accomplished musical professor at Bigfoot Academy, Wis., in the person of a young lady, who, at one and the same time, plays two airs upon the piano, whistles a third and sings a fourth!

"My dear," said a smiling spouse to her other half, "I'm going a shopping to-day and want a little change." "Pooh!" responded the savage, "that would be no change at all; you go shopping every day."

Choice Miscellany.

EQUINOCTIAL.

The Sun of Life has crossed the line,
The summer-shine of lengthened light
Faded and failed,—till, where I stand,
'Tis equal Day and equal Night.

One after one, as dwindling hours,
Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away,
And soon may barely leave the gleam
That coldly scores a winter's day.

I am not young, I am not old;
The flush of morn, the sunset calm,
Paling, and deepening, each to each,
Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the summer fields
Not yet disrobed of all their green;
While wearily, along the hills,
Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.

Ah, middle-point, where cloud and storm
Make battle-ground of this my life!
Where, even-matched, the Night and Day
Wage round me their September strife!

I bow me to the threatening gale:
I know, when that is overpast,
Among the peaceful harvest days,
An Indian summer comes at last!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A LAY SERMON.

LET HIM WHO THINKETH HE STANDETH TAKE HEED LEST HE FALL.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

Mr. Evans was walking slowly up and down his veranda. It was habitual with him thus to exercise himself; especially during the long summer evenings. Such were his most profitable seasons for meditation. His face was placid, his eyes blue and calm, his mouth expressive. The former wore the patience of resignation; it was not the effect of trials and sufferings, for the world had ever dealt kindly with him. It rather sprung from the peculiarity of his organism. He paused in his walk to return the salutation of a passing neighbor, then a second after beckoned him to approach.

"Good evening, friend Cole," he said. "You are in no hurry?"

"No—I am not. I might say that I was merely loitering by."

"Enjoying a walk, eh? That is what I have been doing, doubling a score of times on my circumscribed path. I have been on this beat summer after summer for the last fifteen years. On this monotonous patrol I have thought out many problems—organized many victories over a defiant spirit—often have been lifted out of the slough of despondency and placed upon solid ground again. Pray be seated, neighbor Cole. It has occurred to me several times during the week that I ought to drop over and see you. You were expelled from church last Sabbath?"

"To my everlasting shame be it said," replied Mr. Cole, sorrowfully. "And for drunkenness, as you may have supposed."

"I was very sorry to hear it. How do you feel under the circumstances?"

"How do I feel? Mr. Evans, do not ask me! It has almost broken the heart of my poor wife. She sits and moans and weeps; seems lifeless, purposeless, in her distraction. I feel miserable, wretched, God-forsaken. Behind me lies a waste of misspent years; around me jackals crouch and howl; in front of me stretches a sea of impenetrable blackness. From the bottom of my soul comes an agonizing, far-away sounding cry of lost! lost! lost! Can any thought be more shuddering than the thought of a lost soul?"

"You are despondent, neighbor Cole. Your soul is not lost as a consequence."

"Consequence of what?"

"Either of your fall or of your expulsion."

"The week has been one of fearful struggling."

"And you have kept sober?"

"I have not touched a drop."

"I am glad to hear that. You are a hero."

"But no conqueror, Mr. Evans."

"I do not know about that. So much positiveness should make you hopeful."

"But you do not know what I suffer—the desperateness of the struggle."

"I can imagine it."

"Imagine it? No—*never!* You can never realize the gnawing for strong drink—the craving of a diseased appetite. It is more ravenous than the horse leeches daughters—more horrible than starvation—more excruciating than the slow torture of fire. You are a strong man, Mr. Evans. Your force of character—strength of will—tenacity of purpose, are proverbial. But the passion for strong drink would try you sorely."

"I would fall, friend Cole. My very strength of purpose would trip me up. In all probability I would depend more upon myself than upon Divine aid. Does not the good book say 'Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall?' Did you pray for strength?"

"Did I? That alone has thus far saved me from headlong destruction since last Sabbath. Yes, I prayed—but I saw no light—I felt no influx of strength; I groped about like a child in the maziness of my prayers, yet with all the trustfulness of a child."

"That very trustfulness has saved you. God rarely answers in the thunder stroke of the lightning. Elder Fales was most active in bringing about your expulsion?"

"He was."

"You are embittered against him?"

"I should not be."

"No; it would not be in accordance with the divine precept. Elder Fales has been presumptive; he has been over-zealous; he may himself be standing upon the flimsiest encrustation. He is tinctured with religious bigotry. Does his religious life sparkle? It is like the sparkle of the icicle; there is no out-gushing warmth about it. It is built upon a snow bank of rigid, outward discipline. The growth of his Christian charity is stunted. He may yet learn that 'he who thinketh he standeth should take heed lest he fall.' A word of advice to you, friend Cole. Still keep sober—still continue to pray. Read your Bible constantly—wrestle hourly for the victory. Come to-morrow evening and we will have another talk. I shall also make it my business to speak to Mr. Fales and the other elders. You must be restored to church fellowship."

"Thank you, Mr. Evans. And you will pray for me?"

"Fervently, repeatedly."

A few nights afterwards a man, while staggering along the pavement, fell heavily against Mr. Cole's door-step. Mr. Cole heard the noise, went to the door, and carried him in. The man was drunk; his face was covered with blood oozing from a cut received in his fall. Mr. Cole laid him on the settee and washed his face.

It was Elder Fales. He came to in a short time. Opening his eyes, he recognized Mr. Cole.

"How did I get here, Mr. Cole?" he asked.

"You fell, and I carried you in."

"Do you know that I am drunk?"

"Yes, sir."

"Beastly drunk?"

"You are not so now."

"Who else witnessed my disgrace?"

"Nobody else."

After a few moments of silence Mr. Fales said: "Neighbor Cole—our oil company met this evening. You know I am President; we had news of a sudden and astounding yield of oil. Champagne was brought in; I protested against it. I refused to drink, but refusal was of no avail. I drank; I became intoxicated; most surely and most suddenly so, at your door. You took me in; you stood, and yet stand, between me and public disgrace."

"Your secret shall be my secret, neighbor Fales."

Eales took Cole's hand in his and pressed it warmly.

"O the humility of my spirit! I, who prided myself on my inflexible righteousness! The scriptures say—'Pride cometh before a fall'—'let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.' Can it be that I am but a prayer-mouthing Pharisee?" Do you know, friend Cole, that it was I who urged, and insisted upon, your expulsion from church?"

"So I learned."

"And you could crush me."

"I am not resentful."

"No—you are more the Christian, and I more the veritable sinner. I wronged you; I oppressed you; I turned you out of the visible church."

"The grievance can be atoned for."

"How?"

"By restoration."

"It shall be done. I am now able—no, *sober*, enough to go home. I thank you for your charity towards me—for your kindness—your Christian spirit. I humbly ask your pardon for the wrong I did you. Come to my house to-morrow evening. We will hold a prayer meeting—you and I. *I*, at least, feel that God should encompass me about."

Mr. Cole became a devout, praying church member again, and in a few years the leading elder in the church. Mr. Fales became a changed man; he did his good works more in secret; he became less selfish and more charitable. "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall!"

PROVERBS FROM DON QUIXOTE.

The jest that gives pain is no jest.

The golden load is a light burden.

Every one is the son of his own works.

Who sits in the saddle must get up first.

Good expectation is better than bad possession.

Better a flush on the face than a stain in the heart.

Fortune always leaves some door open in misfortune.

"I will give thee" is good; but "Here, take it" is better.

By the streets of "by-and-by" one arrives at the house of never.

The fire is discovered by its own light; so is virtue by its own excellence.

The Lesson of Children.—Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind Nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatiated by indulgence, all Nature ministers to his pleasure: he can carve felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a mudpuddle.

How to be Agreeable.—The art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning, nor wit; but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROMISES.

BY A. H. LINTON.

The earth is full of promises.
The leaves that rustle on the trees
When shaken by the passing breeze,
Their promise give;
It is that though they fade and die,
Though over blessings lost we sigh,
Within the glorious by-and-by
The good will live!

The crystal brook, that laughing plays
Adown the shady dell always,
And seems to shun the sun's glad rays,
Is trilling low
Of silver waters, calm and deep,
On which the sunlight lies, asleep,
And where is found a grander sweep—
Sublimer flow.

The flowers that by the wayside bloom,
The buds that blossom on the tomb,
Light up with promises the gloom
O'erhanging death:
"The beautiful may fade away,
But bright their resurrection day
Shall be," the blossoms sweetly say
With dying breath!

The root that of the germ is born,
Of golden grain and ripened corn
Foretells the coming harvest-morn;
And every blade
That from the quick'ning mold upsprings,
Throughout the summer gladly sings
A song of hope, and better things,
In sun and shade.

O, thankless heart! give better heed!
There is for each and every need
Of thine, a promise true indeed
In earth and air:
And there's a pledge of greater bliss
In every fancied good you miss:
Another day, or haply this,
Will answer prayer!

WHAT THE FALLING LEAF SAYS.

Every season has its lesson of life. The Spring—for that is the true beginning—has one of unfolding; the Summer, one of growth; the Autumn, one of transition; and the Winter, one of age and waiting. Perhaps, of these, if any one be more suggestive than another, the lesson of the falling leaf is the deepest. The drying up of the vital essence of life—the fading, when the little day is nearing the sunset—touches the heart as nothing else can. But it ought never to make the heart sadder. It is only a prelude to the winter's waiting—a waiting that will bring a glorious unfolding when the April showers come!

In "Nature and Life," a new volume of sermons by Robert Collyer, the falling leaf enforces its own lesson very beautifully. We extract the following from what the leaf says:

"I am a fading leaf certainly: watching for the sun and frost to give the signal for my dissolution. I have had to bear heavy rains, to wrestle with great storms, to shudder in electric fires, to fight my way and hold my own as well as I could in the teeth of foes and parasites, ever since I began to spring. But this I can say, as I fall, that there has been no day since I first began to grow, when I have not tried to be true to the law of my life, as the mediator, bridging the gulf between senseless matter and the sentient soul.

"And now, in my falling, I shall fall for blessing, and cease to be a leaf because, as a leaf, I am no longer needed. But, in ceasing to be what I am, I may well remind you of what one has said who loves us, and takes us into his heart beyond all men living:—'We compare ourselves to leaves: the leaves may well scorn the comparison, if we live only *for* ourselves. If ever in the autumn a pensiveness steals over us, as the leaves flutter by in their fading, may we not wisely look up to their mighty monuments; and as we see how fair they are, how far prolonged in arch and aisle the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of the hills, so stately, so eternal; the joy of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the glory of the earth—remember that these are but the monuments of fading leaves, that faintly flit past us to die? Let them not die before we read and understand their holy revelation; so that we also, careless of a monument for the grave, may build one in the world, by which men may be taught to remember, not where we died, but where we lived.'

"You can think as you like, therefore, about man, as he fades and falls,—make the end of your life here as mournful as you please,—dishonor death by evil names and images, as its shadow falls upon your race; but I ask you, once for all, to leave me out of your sad analogies. I protest against being counted as one that shudders at dissolution. I might have done that in June, when my life was all to live; but in September, when it has had its day, as I begin to loosen from the spray where God caused me to spring, the loosening seems as good as ever did the springing."

Faith Working by Love.—All true and lively faith begets love; and thus, that heavenly light is the vehicle of heat. And as, by this means, true faith has a tendency to the practice of obedience, so, all true obedience depends upon faith, and flows from it. But it also proceeds from love, because faith first produces love, and then works by it. All knowledge of mysteries is vain and of no value, unless it have an influence upon the affections, and thereby, upon the whole conduct of life. The luminaries of heaven are placed on high; but they are so placed that they may shine, and perform their periods, for the benefit of this earth.—*Leighton.*

Murmuring is a black garment, and it becomes none so ill as saints.

The Traveler.

Correspondence of Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

BY AMELIE PETTIT.

At last muslins, frills, ribbons, and all the paraphernalia of a summer trip, were stowed away and securely locked and strapped in, lest their lightness should cause them to float away "into thin air," and with ourselves were all aboard the steamer bound up the Mississippi. Already, while the bell was sounding, and the last link that bound us to the pier was withdrawn, we fancied we could hear the voice of Minnehaha "calling to us in the distance," while Minneapolis and Minnetonka in far-off Minnesota allured us on, as do all MINNIES, by their sweet-sounding names.

"It is not we, but you, who need commiseration," said our friends who were to remain in the city, as we entered the stifling cabin, and who, when they bade us *bon voyage* and adieu, seemed not at all sorry to be left behind; but what mattered the heat, when in imagination we were already snuffing the exhilarating air of the Northland. My sister remembered, with a sigh, her snowy bed, with its generous pillows and luxurious, airy room, as she took possession of the diminutive state-room. To me, a little romance-dazed as I am, they seemed, in their minuteness, fit entrances to fairy-land.

As we steamed away a fine breeze arose, and the glamour of an afternoon, like unto those of the land where "it seemed always afternoon," was spread over the low banks, tree-bordered, and waters, dark and turbid, of a river here interesting only by its breadth of waters, flowing away to a far-distant sea. Gradually the banks become higher and bolder, until one hundred and forty-four miles from St. Louis, we see Hannibal, curled up in a quiet dell among the hills, and spreading out its arms upon the heights, as if it meant at no distant day to occupy beautiful mansions and proud gardens overlooking the water,—a place, we imagine, of future importance and beauty. A short stop for freight and passengers, and away we steam again, ever northward, till we find Quincy, perched upon as many hills as ancient Rome, and picturesque from its situation. Though but a city in embryo,—a diamond half-cut,—it looks pleasant. We spend the half-hour of our stay watching some score of urchins playing at "mermen," diving, swimming and plunging into the Father of Waters as fearlessly as if it were some mountain brook of wading possibilities.

The scenery becomes more and more grand as we advance, and as we glide between high bluffs and castelated peaks, silent and uninhabited, save by wild fowl, we can fancy the wild enthusiasm, the fear, the awe that filled the bosoms of the first explorers. Truly is the Mississippi named "the Grand," "the Father." Still on, on we sail, and still broad and deep the waters stretch away in the distance. Still we pass beautiful islands, majestic heights, and towns, busy and brisk, wherever Nature had made a good landing. Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Rock Island and Dubuque, are the largest and most important; all thriving, clean-looking villages. A short distance above Keokuk are the Rapids, not at all dangerous when going up, with the water at its present high stage; above Davenport, also, are some twenty miles more of rapids, which require a steady, competent pilot to get through successfully, especially at low water and on a downward trip.

On the last evening of the voyage it was announced by our excellent Captain, W. P. HIGHT, that we were entering Lake Pepin; and we went above to see a most beautiful, clear, deep water, embosomed among the hills, cradled in the broad lap of Nature. Long we lingered in the pilot-house, while Lake City, girdled by waters, faded away in the distance; and the evening shadows gathered round Maiden's Rock as we told over the old legend, and scanned the wild of waters, thinking perchance we might catch a glimpse of the phantom maiden, urging her birch canoe to meet her lover, or taking again that fatal leap into the hungry waves. It was finally decided that I should write a poem upon the subject—but I found myself capable only of the following trifling verses:

MAIDEN'S ROCK.

Silent and grand the bold and rocky height
Looks down upon a calm and placid lake,
While the soft footsteps of the summer night
Upon the watery plain no echoes wake.

But as the twilight shadows fall apace,
And all the landscape creeps into the shade,
WINONA, daughter of a dusky race,
The legend says, revisits rock and glade;

And stands again beside the fatal wave,
And softly chants her wild and mournful song,
Then springs again into her watery grave,
And back to spirit land is borne along!

The fifth morning of our journey found us looking through a slow, misty rain upon St. Paul. Nearly all the passengers went ashore at once. Our party, by invitation of our host, remained to take a farewell breakfast with him, and after ample justice had been done a generous meal, we set out for Park Place, a hotel pleasantly situated upon high grounds in the suburbs. The cool, healthful air and quiet were here the only attractions, as the house is very indifferently kept.

Four days served to familiarize us with the city. We found it a pleasant, clean, thriving little place. St. Paul has many fine stone mansions scattered in shady nooks among the hills, several quaint, low churches, four or five good hotels, and a cathedral, apparently well-built, looking solid and compact, but with no architectural beauty. It is said that, not having been erected according to contract, the edifice is condemned to be torn down. It has evidently cost a vast sum of money, and the waste seems deplorable. Lake Como, three miles distant, was described to me as a lovely sheet of water, and if half as beautiful as the water-lilies, brought from it by our friends, it well deserves their eulogies. Saturday we "took up our line of march," by railway ten miles, to Minneapolis. Found the busy little town swarming with people, a great proportion of whom were invalids, seeking health.

We were soon off to Minnehaha. A drive of four fabulously short miles—does not pleasant company practically annihilate distance?—brought us all unawares upon the gem of gems, picture of pictures, "thing of beauty and joy forever"—the falls of Minnehaha. It is not Minnehaha the grand, the magnificent, the splendid; but Minnehaha, the pure, the bewitching, the beloved. Fancy a broad ribbon of blue, rippling and winding through emerald meadows, curved and twisted as if the wind had been playing among its silky folds, suddenly slit into a myriad shining threads, each dropping off countless pearls, flashing out all their opal splendors and changing, in different lights, to every glorious gem that we picture in the sapphire-tinted walls of Paradise, while the music of their tinkling fall floats up like angel voices calling from the blue ether, and you dimly fancy Minnehaha.

As we stood hushed and spell-bound by such a vision of loveliness, Captain J. broke the silence, exlaiming, "How glorious 'twould be to have this in one's dooryard. How deliciously one could fall asleep with that music the last earthly sound before drifting into the land of dreams. What company for restless nights or unhappy days. I am going behind the fall; Miss AMELIE, will you go?" A prophetic vision of a damp, dripping young woman, with threads of green through a white dress spreading out into irregular patches and blotches of sickly hue, hair limp, and gaiters wringing and ruined, flashed through Miss AMELIE's brain and caused her reluctantly to decline. Gen. M—— had faced cannon, but feared neuralgia; Hon. Mr. B—— had a sick wife to care for; Mrs. M—— was an invalid, and consequently the Captain went alone, and emerged, saturated, but delighted. After our return somebody wrote the "inevitable little poem" which I append.

MINNEHAHA.

As musical and silver clear
Sweet Minnehaha flows along,
As though each drop, an angel's tear,
Still echoes back angelic song.

By distant hill and shady wood,
It hums a low and cheerful strain,
Or laughs aloud in merry mood,
Then sweeps into the shade again.

And thus it flows, in sun and shade,
'Neath willow boughs and tangled vine,
But never tells to man or maid
Where it has learned its song divine.

And then, at last, with shout of glee,
It leaps adown the rocky way;
Like myriad pearls from string broke free,
And flashing in the sun's bright ray.

And thus 'twill flow, as thus it sings,
From day to day, from year to year,
Till TIME, grown weary, folds his wings,
And Heaven on Earth again appear

THE ORIGINAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES IN NEW YORK.

During the past year a new impulse has been given to the cause of Temperance, and the advocates of total abstinence are greatly encouraged. The formation of a Congressional Temperance Society, last winter, was a movement in the right direction, which naturally attracted much attention, and exerted a powerful influence throughout the Union. State and other large Temperance Societies have since been organized and revived, and many secret associations—such as the "Good Templars," "Army of Temperance," "Sons of Temperance," "Temple of Honor," &c., &c.,—have been organized and received hosts of active and enthusiastic members in various parts of the country. Though recently organized, the order of Good Templars in this city has over three hundred members, and the Army of Temperance has a large and rapidly increasing membership. Reports from all quarters show the rapid progress of temperance, and the new interest and zeal so generally manifested indicate the inauguration of a long-needed reformation.

In this connection we give an illustration of interest to all engaged in the temperance movements,—being portraits of the late Dr. J. B CLARK, Rev. LEBBEUS ARMSTRONG, GARDINER STOW, and JAMES MOTT, the originators of temperance societies in this State, and a picture of the house in which they held their first temperance meeting. Additional interest is given these pictures from the fact that Dr. CLARK, the principal of the movement, died in February last at an advanced age. Dr. CLARK was born in 1778 in Northampton, Mass., but began his labors in the cause of temperance in 1806 in Moreau, Saratoga county, New York. In 1808 he commenced moving to organize a temperance society, and finally succeeded in organizing a society in his own town composed of the leading citizens. The first meeting was held at the tavern of Mr. PETER L. MAWNEY, a picture of which we give. It was torn down in 1852. In 1820, Dr. CLARK was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1848 he was one of the Electors of President and Vice-President.

Rev. LEBBEUS ARMSTRONG, who acted with Dr. CLARK in the first meetings, and was one of the Committee to draft the Constitution, was born November 23, 1775, in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and removed with his parents to Ballston, Saratoga county, in 1783. In 1804 he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Northumberland, and in 1808 co-operated with Mr. CLARK in organizing the first temperance society. He continued to preach until within a few years of his death.

GARDINER STOW was a law student in the office of a Mr. WESTON in Sandy Hill, across the river from Moreau, in 1808, when he joined Dr. CLARK's temperance society. He afterward removed to Troy, and became one of the leading lawyers of that city, where he died in 1866.

JAMES MOTT, who still survives his early comrades, is a Quaker. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1783. He removed to Moreau in 1807, and the following year assisted in organizing the temperance society. He is a farmer, and has held various town offices.

Various Topics.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS.

Cræsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000; he used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £19,624,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,000,000. He had purchased the friendship of Coro for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed the sum to the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Appius spent in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar, a pearl worth £80—not several hundred pounds, as is commonly stated—and she swallowed it.

DANGEROUS PAPER.

There is a great difference in the combustibility of common papers. Enameled card paper, on account of its compact body and the presence of mineral matter, white lead or barytes, is quite disinclined to burn; in fact some kinds are practically fire proof. White writing and printing paper can seldom be lighted by a spark, and when ignited by a flame, it requires dexterity to keep it burning. On the other hand, there is a common reddish-yellow paper which, in some circumstances, is as dangerous as gunpowder. It takes fire by the smallest spark, and burns like tinder; when once lighted, if left alone, it is sure to be consumed completely. All the yellow and buff paper which I have tested, out of which envelopes are made, partakes more or less of the same character. I have no doubt that such paper has been the occasion of some of the fires which have been otherwise unexplained, such as the fires in paper warehouses and offices of professional men. A spark of fire, or the stump of a lighted cigar, falling in a waste basket containing yellow envelopes with other kinds of paper, would have a good chance of setting the whole on fire.—*Prof. Seeley.*

A MAGIC TRICK.

At a celebrated Parisian restaurant, in 1861, an extempore bet was decided, interesting in its way. A Mississippi gentleman won a big pile. He bet that he would bring five hundred drops out of an empty bottle from which the last supernacular had been drained. It was done in the fairest way, without any dodge, on the purest natural philosophical principles. There is a great deal of moisture still remaining in the bottle, only it is dispersed all over the inside surface, in homeopathic particles, too minute to be poured out in any way.

You take the bottle, hold it nearly horizontal, shake it up well, and strike the lower part of the neck repeatedly on your hand. After you have manipulated it in this way for a minute or two, (the length of time depends on the performer's skill,) the moisture becomes collected and condensed in the neck, and then you can jerk out on a plate or a sheet of paper more drops in a quarter of a minute than you can count in a quarter of an hour. It made quite a sensation at the time, but soon spread about. A Frenchman who was present exhibited the trick the next night at the Maison d'Or.

Sweets and Digestion.—If sugar is coated with fruit until it thoroughly penetrates the pulp—as in pies, jellies, and preserves—there is a chemical change, a union of the sugar and the fruit; the fruit partakes of the nature of the sugar, giving up its natural juices and qualities, making the mass an indigestible substance. As sugar preserves fruits from decay, so it preserves them from digestion. There are many causes of derangements of the digestive apparatus, but the use of sugar and molasses is one of the greatest. —*Herald of Health.*

Reading for the Young.

BEAUTY.

Beautiful faces, they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands, are they that do
The work of the noble, good, and true,
Busy for them the long day through.

Beautiful feet, are they that go
Swiftly, to lighten another's woe,
Through summer's heat or winter's snow.

Beautiful children, if rich or poor,
Who walk the pathways sweet and pure,
That lead to the mansions strong and sure.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY UNCLE PAUL.

FALL.

Little boys and girls of the Rural Circle, do you know what we mean by "Fall?"

"Yes," says a bright-eyed little fellow, and a whole group of voices echo "yes," "yes," "yes."

"You mean the time when the leaves turn red, and drop off the trees," says our bright-eyed friend, "and the chestnuts fall out of their burs, and the beech-nuts, and the walnuts; and we go off nutting in the woods, and have, Oh! such lots of fun!"—and, really, his face glows so with the thought that we almost wish we were a boy again back there among the hills, and could go nutting once more with the boys and girls as we used to do years ago!

Well, little folks, fall has come—we don't know where from, exactly, nor do we know just where it went to twelve months since, but it has come. CHARLIE went out bright and early this morning to get the cows, and when he came in he said there was frost all along down the lane. It covered the top of the fences, and made the prettiest kind of a white coverlid on the grass. MAGGIE, when she fed her chickens, (the hen-babies of that old "clucker" that *would* set,) found the poor things shivering and peeping away at a great rate, as if they were calling for a larger supply of feathers. Glad enough they were to snuggle up under the old hen, who, as MAGGIE said, "ought to be ashamed of herself for having little chicks around this time of year."

There isn't a bit of doubt, then, that fall has come. The frost told CHARLIE of it, as it took hold of his fingers and seemed to whisper to him, "I am the same fellow that was with you last winter, up on the pond;" and the chickens peeped loudly of it to MAGGIE. We heard the leaves whispering to each other about it, too, as we came along under the trees. A little sadly they spoke of it, for they knew that very soon they would be only dead leaves, rustling over the ground, all their life and beauty gone.

Are we glad it has come? Are you, boys? Are you, girls? Of course you are! We did not need to ask. It is not so long a time since we were a boy and gir—no, we don't mean all that, only a boy—that we have forgotten how we used to look forward to the first snow-storm. When October came we used to think, just as we presume many of you are thinking now—"next month will be November, and we shall have snow, and Thanksgiving, and coasting, and may be some skating; and won't it be jolly?" But now you have all this month in which to gather your apples, and walnuts, and butternuts, to go off on the hills after chestnuts in merry parties, to ride out in the cornfield with JOHN, and back on a load of yellow pumpkins—and may you all enjoy the month greatly!

For we don't want you to get the notion, young friends, that the fall is a gloomy sort of time, with nothing glad in it. It is no such thing. If you hear any of your grown-up friends say it is sad, and talk dolefully about it, just tell them it is *glorious*, and we'll back up what you say! To be sure, last night's frost spoiled the flowers that KATE has been cherishing so fondly, but she must not feel bad about that. "Roses will bloom again," says the song, and it says truly. There are just as bright and pretty flowers down in the earth there, under those that the frost killed, as any that KATE loved. But you need not dig down now to find them. You wouldn't find them if you should. But they will come, only wait a little while. There's another June away off somewhere, where eight, or ten, or twelve other Junes that you know of came from, and it will come in good time.

Now, boys, don't forget to gather all the nuts and apples, and the girls had better go with you, so as to make nut and apple gathering pleasant. And after you have gathered them we will come around some evening, (of course you will be glad to see us,) and eat some with you, and perhaps tell you a story our grandmother told us many a year gone by.

Axe Grinding—A Story for Boys.—This is a term borrowed from a story told by Franklin. A little boy going to school was accosted by a man carrying an axe. The man calls the boy all kinds of pretty and endearing names, and induces him to enter a yard where there is a grindstone. "Now, my pretty little fellow," says he with the axe, "only turn that handle, and you'll see something pretty." The boy turns and turns, and the man holds the axe to the stone and pours water over it till the axe is ground. Straightway he turns with changed voice and fierce gesture on the boy:—"You abandoned little miscreant," he cries, "what do you mean by playing truant from school? You deserve a good thrashing. Get you gone this instant!" "And after this," adds Franklin, "when anybody flattered me I always thought he 'had an axe to grind.'"

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL begins this week, (Oct. 5,) and Volume XIX in January next. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs; as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

Gen. PROSPERITY (our candidate for the Presidency,) reigns throughout the land, for the season has been a most fruitful one, and peace and plenty abound, maugre the melancholy predictions of politicians and the croaker brigade, (both of which ought to be mustered out of the service, their occupation being gone.) The Farmers and Horticulturists of the Country are abundantly blessed in basket and in store. The magnificent and abundant Products of Field, Orchard and Garden are nearly secured the long evenings and leisure of Winter are coming on apace, and *Now is the Time* to provide good Journals and Books for the Entertainment and Instruction of every family circle. Such a journal as the RURAL is needed, and will *pay*, in almost every family, and if those who are already subscribers, and know its value, *will kindly aid in extending its circulation*, it may be placed in the homes of tens of thousands of appreciative people during the ensuing three months.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 5, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE Constitutional Convention has adjourned over until the 12th of November, (the second Tuesday.) There was no hope of its completing its labors in time to submit them to the people at the next election.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Syracuse on the 25th ult. Senator Roscoe Conkling was made President. The following nominations were duly declared:—Secretary of State, James B. McKean of Saratoga; for Comptroller, Calvin T. Hulburd of St. Lawrence; for Treasurer, Gen. Theodore C. Gates of Ulster; for Attorney-General, Joshua M. Van Cott of Kings; for State Engineer and Surveyor, A. C. Powell of Onondaga; for Canal Commissioner, John M. Hammond of Allegany; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles Mason of Madison; for Inspector of State Prisons, Gilbert Delamatar of Wyoming.

An extensive break occurred in the Erie Canal near Fultonville last week, causing great delay in transportation.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its Annual Meeting last week in Buffalo. It adjourned on the 27th ult., after designating Norwich, Conn., as the place for holding the next meeting.

Gen. Sheridan received a magnificent reception in New York. A formal ovation was given him on the night of the 30th ult.

From the West.

THE Eighteenth Kansas Regiment left Fort Hays on the 22d ult., for Fort Larned, to protect the Indian Commissioner.

Omaha dispatches re-affirm the statements to the effect that Pawnee Killer left the council at North Platte, painted his face red in token of his determination of war against the whites, and rode away in disgust.

The dispatches also say that it is the belief of persons well acquainted with Indian character that the chiefs who professed a desire for peace, merely did so to gain time and obtain ammunition, &c.

A gold mill was recently burned at Black Hawk. Loss $60,000.

Quite an extensive fire occurred in Chicago on the 24th ult.

The steamer John L. Stevens left San Francisco for Sitka last week with two companies of troops under Brig.-General Jefferson C. Davis. They took with them a considerable quantity of live stock and supplies, and thirty merchants and laborers. The buildings for the troops are nearly ready at Sitka. The trading privileges and property of the Russian Fur Company have been purchased by a Company in San Francisco for six hundred thousand dollars.

Gov. McCormick of Arizona, delivered the Annual Message to the Legislature on the 9th ult. He urges the necessity of putting the Indians on reservations, and employing a sufficient force to keep them there in peace. Gen. McDowell will soon visit Arizona to attend to Indian affairs. Arrangements are making to put regular steamers on the Colorado River to run as high as Coltville, six hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

Fourteen hundred Indians are assembled sixty miles south of Fort Larned, waiting for the Peace Commission.

Superintendent Head writes to the Indian Bureau from Great Salt Lake that Black Hawk had pledged himself to use all his influence to stop further Indian depredations.

From the South.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has decided that the only restriction imposed upon eligibility to membership in the Virginia State Convention is having taken the oath to the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion.

The tobacco factory of Reuben Ryland at Petersburg was burnt on the 24th ult. Loss $250,000; insured $80,000.

The yellow fever plague is still increasing in Texas. The disease proves fatal in nine cases out of ten. People will not venture into town with provisions, and meal cannot be secured to make gruel for the sick. Business has ceased entirely, newspapers have suspended publication, and the jail has been emptied of its inmates, who fled from the scene of desolation in terror. The greatest consternation and gloom overwhelms the living.

A considerable majority of the journals of Virginia oppose the calling of a Convention this season.

The interments from yellow fever in New Orleans now average from fifty to sixty per day.

Two hundred and fifty privates and seven officers in the First U. S. Infantry, are now under treatment for yellow fever at Jackson Barracks.

The municipal election at Nashville passed off peacefully on the 28th ult. Soldiers were stationed at all the polls, but were not needed. The Radical ticket for Mayor and Common Council was elected with little opposition. Thus ends the contest between Gov. Brownlow and the city authorities. It looked, three days previous to the election, as though a resort to arms would be inevitable, to enforce the State authority. Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Thomas to use the U. S. military power to preserve order, but happily a collision was avoided.

The State Convention of Colored Benevolent Societies of Kentucky met at Lexington on the 23d ult., and was addressed by Gen. Brisbane and John H. Breckinridge.

Resolutions favoring a union on the basis of equal rights for colored men were agreed to. A Constitution was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, John H. Breckinridge being chosen President.

From Washington.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has promulgated an order forbidding the clerks of the Treasury Department from furnishing information to persons connected with the public press, unless by permission of the Secretary, his assistants, or the chiefs of the Bureau.

A violation of the rule subjects the offender to dishonorable dismissal. The object in issuing the order is stated by the Secretary to be a prevention of the embarrassment and annoyance to the Department occasioned by the publication of misrepresentation of facts based on incorrect statements.

It has now become definitely settled that the Davis trial will take place at the Nov. Term of the Circuit Court in Richmond. Judge Chase has expressed his intention of presiding, and if the rebel ex-President does not fail to come to time on his straw bail, questions of great importance will arise which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide. The opinion is expressed, that allowing Davis will appear, the trial will be shirked by the Government, and the prisoner will again be set at liberty on bail. There is reason, however, to contradict such an erroneous impression. Indications lead to the belief that the trial will be proceeded with, and a mass of the most important events connected with the history of the rebellion disclosed.

Fitz John Porter is still here attending to his application for the re-opening of his case, with much industry. Those deepest in the President's confidence are giving out that the application will be granted.

A correspondent says the currency funds are short, and to meet the daily demands upon the Treasury, another sale of gold will be made.

The application of Gen. Sickles for a court of inquiry is suspended, awaiting the opinion of the Attorney-General on the point whether the President has discretion under the articles of war to refuse such application.

Secretary Seward refuses to consider Yellow Fever Blackburn as included in the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, and has returned to him the oath of allegiance which that individual had subscribed, and forwarded to the Department of State for filing. The Secretary characterizes the Doctor as a detestable felon.

Col. John A. Graham of the U. S. Treasury, has been appointed Acting Register until a successor to the late Mr. Colby is selected.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a notification from the executors of the last will and testament of Capt. Ralph S. Fritz, late of San Francisco, that said testator has left to the United States the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in trust, to be applied toward canceling the national debt.

Foreign Intelligence.

GEN. GARIBALDI, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was at Sinigaglia, a fortified sea port of Central Italy, lying sixteen miles west northwest of Ancona, and situated on the Misa at its mouth in the Adriatic. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority, and under and by virtue of the King's proclamation, and in the name of the law, to retrace his steps.

Garibaldi at once refused, and upon his refusal he was immediately arrested by the officers of the Crown and conveyed, after a short delay, to the Fortress of Alexandria, a building in which he enjoyed the privilege of a conference with Louis Napoleon during the progress of the Italian war in 1859.

The arms and war munitions intended for the use of the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier.

The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners by the order of the King of Italy.

The Eternal City is greatly excited by the important political events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops, including the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused, by its presence, the recent military mission of Gen. Dumont from Paris, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

Paris is excited to a very great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest by the Italian troops, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

The reports are commented on freely, parties expressing themselves in approval or condemnation, just as they incline in feeling towards Garibaldi's idea of progress or the conservative plans of Napoleon.

A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at the naval station at Toulon, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of Imperial troops, and conveying them to Italy, to the aid of the King's Government in its action against the revolutionists.

Serious riots have broken out at Udine, a town of Northern Italy, 60 miles from Venice. The rioters were mostly Garibaldian volunteers, who had fled from the Roman frontier.

It is reported that King Emmanuel will call an extra session of the Italian Parliament.

The English Government has sent a number of gunboats to guard the southern and western coasts of Ireland against the Fenians.

A large party in Greece favors the deposing of the King and proclaiming a Republic under the protectorate of the United States, or annex it as three States.

Garibaldi has written a letter from his prison in Alessandra, in which he says the Romans have the right which all slaves have to rise against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to aid them. The letter concludes with an earnest appeal to the men of the Liberal party.

From Canada.

IT is reported that Hon. John Rose is to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and Hon. John J. Hillyard Cameron, President of the Senate.

On the 26th ult., Papal Bulls nominating the Very Rev. John Walsh, Vicar-General of Toronto, to the Episcopal See of Sandwich, arrived at Ottawa.

E. L. Finney, in the employ of Geo. T. Smith, forwarder, has absconded after committing several forgeries and abstracting $2,000 from letters.

It is understood that Newfoundland will soon ask admission into the Confederation, and that resolutions would be passed in Parliament at the next session admitting Hudson Bay Territory.

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Range is opened. The track is being laid on the eastern slope, a locomotive is already running in the Truckee Valley, and in a few days the road will have reached the open country of the Salt Lake Basin, after which progress will be rapid and easy. This overcomes the only noticeable obstacle on the Western portion of the through line; and its significance is understood when we are told that the cost and difficulty of grading the 150 miles now nearly completed, is greater than for the 650 miles next following. The Chief Engineer expects to average a mile a day across the interior valley next year. The local traffic on the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate, and is lucrative without the immense through business which we may expect to flow over it.

In accordance with the Act of Congress, the Central Pacific Railroad Company receive a large Government subsidy, and are issuing their First Mortgage Bonds to a limited amount. The merits and advantages of these securities as an investment are fully set forth in their advertisement in another column.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.—We have ourselves both seen and heard a large instrument of the above manufacture, which has been purchased by the Congregational Society of this place. It is a very superior instrument in the mechanical perfection of its various parts, and in the resemblance of its tones to those of a pipe organ, it is superior to any we have ever heard. It contains 5 sets of reeds and 14 stops, and is capable of a great variety of expression, its softest tones being beautifully sweet and pure, while the stronger tones are delightfully full and sonorous. The reeds are so voiced that there is a marked difference in the quality of the tones of each set, and by this improvement different qualities of tone can be used when desired, and when the whole are combined, a richer, grander volume of tone is produced than can be by other instruments not thus voiced. It is but just that we should say that this Organ was selected by the committee, after a careful study and trial of the most celebrated reed organs, and believed by them to possess more of the requisite qualities to make up a good instrument, than any other kind of organ manufactured. These organs are manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, at Boston, Mass.—*Barton Standard.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, October 1, 1867.

OUR local money market is without material change. There is still an important movement of currency westward, although in some quarters it is represented as less than last week. The Chicago papers report a continued active demand from grain dealers. The banks of that city are represented as being disinclined to grant further accommodation to the local grain dealers. These advances for moving the crops have thus far been very large.

In reference to the New York market, the Financial Bulletin of Saturday says:—"Banks having extensive connections with the interior have had but little to lend; but elsewhere there appears to be a fair supply of money, and the applications of brokers have been generally met at 7 per cent. The current operations of the Sub-Treasury do not appear to have any tendency to modify the condition of the money market. The reduction of the balances yesterday arose from the charging off about four millions of Seven-Thirty notes sent to Washington."

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Prices of wheat and flour continue to advance. Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2,50. For white wheat buyers offered $2,70@2,75. The amount of white wheat offering is small.

WOOL.—There is no change to notice in the market for wool. The sales in Boston last week foot up 800,000 lbs., at 37@60c. for fleece.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't	$15,00@15,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat	12, 0@13,00	Do, ₩ barrel	2,00@ 3,00
Do. extra State	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₩ cr.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 30
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@25,00	Plums	20@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@25,00	Blackberries	0@ 8
Meal, corn, cwt	2,20@ 2,15	Potatoes, ₩ bu	0,62@ 0,88
Wheat, red	2,35@ 2,50	Onions	62@ 75
Best white	2,40@ 2,70	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,10@ 1,25	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,30	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	63@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	8@9½c
Barley	1,10@ 1,50	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 3,50	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess	$25,00@25,50	Lamb do.	0,2@ 0,75
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,20@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 33c	Do. stove	6,50@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 33	Do. chestnut	6,50@0,00
Cheese, dairy	11@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	14@ 15	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb	35@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 65
Do. rough	5@ 5½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	24@ 24	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@ 22c
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@20,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	8,00@12,00	Barrels	32@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Sept. 28—Ashes, pots, $9,75@9,75; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 22@24½c. Flour, sales at $7,90@16,00. Wheat, $2,25@3,00. Rye, $1,50@1,50. Barley, $1,05@1,05. Corn, $1,30@1,31. Oats, 74@76c. Pork, new mess, $23,75@24,00; old do. $23,00@23,00; prime, $20,50@21,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@24,00; new extra mess, $24,00@28,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $33,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@16½c. Shoulders, 11½@11½c. Lard, 14@14½c. Butter, 15@35c. Cheese, 10@15c. Hops, 40@45c.

Buffalo, Sept. 28—Flour, sales at $10,50@13,00; Wheat $2,07@2,09; Corn, $1,15@1,17; Barley, $1,25@1,30; Rye, $1,15@1,32; Oats, 62½@63. Provisions—Pork, $24,00@24,00; Lard, 14@15½c.; Hams, 16½@20c; Shoulders, 12½c.; Butter, 12@25c; Cheese, 12@15c; Eggs, 20@27c; Salt, $2,50@2,55 ₩ bbl.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Sept. 26—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17; Cows and Calves, $30@90; Veal Calves, 7@12 cts.; Sheep and Lambs, $5,50@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7½@8½c; light and medium, 7½@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Sept. 25—Beeves, sales at 6@14½cts. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@275 per pair; handy steers, $137@200. Milch cows, $50@90; heifers, $40@55; yearlings, $15@25; two-years-old, $30@45. Sheep, 2@5c; extra, Western, 5@7c; in lots, $2,00@4,00 ₩ head. Veal Calves, 6@10c. Shotes—Wholesale 6@6½c; retail 6½@8c. Fat hogs, 7½@8c.

Toronto, Sept. 26—Beef, 1st class, $7,00@10; 2d, $6,00@6,50; inferior, $5,50@6,00. Sheep, $5,00@6,00. Lambs, $2,00@3,00. Calves, $5,00@7 each. Dressed hogs, 6@6½c.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Wool, market is firm.—Sales 150,000 lbs. at 30@65c. for domestic fleece; 18c for shearlings; 42½c for Kentucky combings; 31@51c for pulled; 26@28c for Texas; 24@30c for California; and 37½c for Mestiza.

Boston, Sept. 26—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 50@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 38@42c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@65c; fine, 45@47; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 37@42c. Other Western—Fine, 41@47c; medium, 42@43c; common, 35@40c; California, 18@35c; Canada, 40@60c; pulled, extra, 50@55c; superfine 40@58c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Cuban, 28@30c; African, 18@20c; East India, 18@50c.

Died.

In Perry, N. Y., Sept. 2d, NATHAN PHILLIPS, aged 74 years.

New Advertisements.

THE STUDENT'S HOME.—THE MIDDLE of the Fall Term will be Oct. 7th. Winter Term commences Dec. 4th. Superior advantages are offered to students. For particulars address S. A. PHELPS, Principal, Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.

$100 A MONTH SALARY WILL BE Paid for Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars *free* by return mail, or sample retailing at $1.50 for 50 cents. A. D. ROWMAN & Co., 8 Broad Street, New York. [Clip out and return this notice.]

A TREATISE ON DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Consumption and Cancer: their causes, means of speedy relief and ultimate cure, by a pupil of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Sent free for 10 cents. Scrofulous diseases successfully treated. DR. T. H. STILLWELL, 31 East Washington Place, New York. 924-2t

CASHMERE GOATS.—I OFFER FOR sale a very superior and beautiful lot of CASHMERE KIDS, of 1867, ready to ship early in November. I have bred my flock of CASHMERE GOATS with great care, using *selected mates* each year, since my purchase of the "Davis importation," in 1855. For *purity of blood* and *fineness and value of fleece*, my flock is unsurpassed by any in America. RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE OR EXchange.—A pleasantly located farm of four hundred and eleven acres in Prince William Co., Va., about 40 miles from Washington City. Healthy situation, plenty of wood and pure soft water. Comfortable buildings. Price, fifteen dollars an acre. Will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for property in Western New York. Address DR. L. H. REYNOLDS, Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE—MALE or Female Agents, to dispose of our improved American Pen Fountain. Inducements liberal. Have only to be shown to be disposed of—more than One Million already sold. Those wishing Agencies can forward a red stamp and receive sample and directions free. Forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of 10 CENTS. All orders should be directed to HADLEY & PIERCE, 47 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

$300 COMMUTATION MONEY RE-covered under act of Feb'y, 1867, for those twice drafted. SOLDIERS' CHECK BOOKS, (or if lost, the amount they call for,) promptly collected. Claims for ADDITIONAL BOUNTY, which have been rejected for informality, will be correctly prepared on receipt of Discharge. All letters of inquiry relating to soldiers' claims, including stamp, promptly answered. C. S. TREVITT, Washington, D. C., (late of Pay Department.)

THE MUSIC BOOK FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS—Is "MERRY CHIMES," Emerson's New Collection of Easy Lessons, Sprightly Exercises and charming Songs. FORTY EDITIONS have been issued, and the demand continues unabated. For Schools it is unequalled; for Home Firesides superior, and for Boys and Girls everywhere it cannot be excelled. Price 50 cents. Sent post-free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS LABOR AND HUNDREDS OF EXPERIMENTS!

$100 REWARD

For any case of Foot-Rot which cannot be cured by

Remington's Great Foot-Rot Remedy FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE.

Hundreds of Certificates from the best farmers of the country are received every month. *It never fails.* Sold by Druggists. C. REMINGTON, Agent, Manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y. 924-2

AUCTION SALE OF FINE BLOODED STOCK.—Second Annual Sale of thorough-bred and high grade Alderney and Ayrshire Calves, Heifers, Cows and Bulls, at the Farm of Thomas Fitch, situated one-half mile from the Railroad Depot, in the city of New London, Connecticut, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17th, 1867. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and no postponement on account of weather.

Will be sold as above, on that day, *without reserve*, to the highest bidder:

25 head of full blood Alderneys.
15 " " Ayrshires. [Ayrshires.
15 " cross of the two full bloods—Alderneys and
25 " " Grades—½, ¾, ⅞, 15-16, 31-32d.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery of the Stock. Catalogues ready on day of sale. THOMAS FITCH.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—FRESH IMportation of choicest varieties just received. Send for Catalogue. M. O. KEEFE & SON, Rochester, N. Y.

$15 SILVER LEVER WATCHES. $15 We send free by mail or express on receipt of $15, a first-class Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch. Warranted. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y. 924-4t

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STEEL Engravings, Stereoscopic Views, Prize Stationery Packets, &c., $30 invested, will realize $100. We also offer first-class *Silver Watches* at great bargains. 924-4t HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.—A SURE CURE for this Distressing Complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introdnce throughout the U. S. the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 924-4t

THE GREAT PRIZE!

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

ELIAS HOWE, JR., 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AWARDED OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

given to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. 924-tf

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad,

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada, and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About **100** miles are now built, equipped and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days **35** miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for **300** miles of road, and **10,000** men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31 are as follows in GOLD:

GROSS EARNINGS,	OPERATING EXPENSES,	NET EARNINGS,
$487,579.64	$86,548.47	$401,031.17

or at the rate of Two Millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit on less than 100 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of **865** miles **$28,592,000**, or at the average rate of **$35,000** per mile—not including an absolute grant of **10,000,000** acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bond holders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at **95** per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guaranties of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy, (which is a subordinate lien,) the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 150 miles now about completed.

Fourth—A local business already yielding three-fold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fifth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

☞ Having carefully investigated the resources and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now realize for the holders from TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE, with the same rate of interest.

The following are the current rates (September 9th,) subject, of course to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

U. S. Sixes, 1861, coupon, and pay difference		108.49
U. S. Five-Twenties, 1862, coupon,	do.	130.49
U. S. Five-Twenties, 1864, coupon,	do.	125.99
U. S. Five-Twenties, 1865, coupon,	do.	118.49
U. S. Five-Twenties, 1865, (new,) coupon,	do.	120.99
U. S. Five-Twenties, 1867, (new,) coupon,	do.	120.99
U. S. Ten-Forties, coupon, and pay difference		38.49
U. S. Seven-Thirties, (2d series,)	do.	128.19
U. S. Seven-Thirties, (3d series,)	do.	122.19

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO., NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Or at FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK and FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rochester, N. Y.

The News Condenser.

List of New Advertisements.

Agents Wanted—Secomb & Co.
Remington's Great Foot-Rot Remedy—C Remington.
The Great Prize—Howe Machine Co.
$300 Commutation Money—C S Trevitt.
Epilepsy or Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
The Student's Home—S A Phelps.
Virginia Land for Sale—Dr L H Reynolds.
Wanted—Hadley & Pierce.
$15 Silver Lever Watches—Haskins & Co
Agents Wanted—Haskins & Co.
Hyacinths, Tulips, &c.—M O Keefe & Son.
Cashmere Goats—Richard Peters.
The Music Book for the Young Folks—O Ditson & Co.
Auction Sale of Fine Blooded Stock—Thomas Fitch.
Wine Making—F W Woodward.
Something New—F L Wood.
New Catalogue for 1867-8—John S Collins.
Canadesaga Nurseries—Richardson & Bellows.
Illinois Stock Farm—O C Skinner.
A Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, &c.—Dr T H Stillwell.
We are Coming—I S Hawes & Co.
$100 a Month Salary—A D Bowman & Co.
How to Keep Cider—George Dalla.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.
Agents wanted to sell Popular Books—T Farrell & Son.

The News Condenser.

— Base ball is on the fly South as well as North.

— Beef in the interior of Texas is 3½ cts. per lb.

— New York supports a police force of 2,566 men.

— New York exported $179,222 in specie last week.

— Snow has fallen in the western part of Massachusetts.

— It is said Barnum makes $100,000 a year out of his museum.

— The ties for the Kansas Pacific Railroad will cost a dollar each.

— Russia sends to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

— Dr. Wm. H. Russell will represent the London Times in Abyssinia.

— A genuine gorilla was placed in Barnum's Museum one day last week.

— Style is everything. A New York livery stable swings a sign, *Hotel de Horse*.

— Gill, Gillits & Noyes tea dealers, New York, failed last week for half a million dollars.

— A. T. Stewart has a private telegraph connecting his down-town with his up-town store.

— An illicit distillery was recently discovered 200 feet under ground in an Ohio coal mine.

— Chicago has over 2,200 licensed liquor saloons, and spends $16,000,000 a year for drinks.

— The chestnut crop in Connecticut promises better this year than it has before in a long time.

— A printing press has been invented at Norwalk, Conn., that will print 50,000 papers per hour.

— The new and magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral building in Boston will seat 5,000 persons.

— Rock crystals equal to Scotch or Brazilian pebbles for spectacle lenses are found in Arkansas.

— Queen Victoria is building a new house among the Scottish highlands as a place of retirement.

— Sam. Smith, colored barber in Elmira, has made $50,000 within a few years, by speculating in oil.

— James G. Percival, the poet, is buried in the wilds of Wisconsin, without a stone over his grave.

— A Havana paper says recent experiments prove that the potato leaf is a perfect substitute for tobacco.

— A great drouth prevails in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. There will not be more than half the usual corn crop.

— Carefully compiled statistics show that 50,000 lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

— A steamship lately took to England from N. Y. two American bulls and seven heifers, for the purpose of raising stock.

— Varnum Wilcox of East Greenwich, R. I., has an apple tree in his garden with its second crop of apples ripening this season.

— Last week, in a New York horse car, a lady actually thanked a gentleman for giving up his seat to her. He was overwhelmed.

Special Notices.

THE LEVER STUMP MACHINE.

MR WILLIS, in response to letters from Steuben Co., has takea two of his machines to Addison in that county. He will be ready to operate them on the farm of LUKE STRAIT, on Saturday, the 5th day of October. Persons in that region, wanting a machine, are invited to witness the trial on that occasion.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL POPULAR BOOKS.

Just issued The History of Ireland Complete from the earliest period to the present time, by Dr. O'DONOVAN, Professor EUGENE O'CURRY, Father MEEHAN, Dr. R. R. MADDEN, and other Eminent Scholars, by MARTIN HAVERTY. Experienced Canvassers and others treated with on the most liberal terms.

Early application is requested to

THOS. FARRELL & SON, PUBLISHERS,
107 Fulton Street, New York.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

THE UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the LARGEST. Offices are secured to graduates by WRITTEN CONTRACT. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861.) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

WINE MAKING

THE CULTIVATION OF THE NATIVE Grape and Manufacture of American Wines, by

GEORGE HUSMANN.

A practical book by a practical man. Post-paid, $1,50.
F. W. WOODWARD, Ag't Book Publisher.
37 Park Row, New York.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER DURING THE ENtire year as sweet as when first made, with a flavor equal or superior to wine, and no humbug. Price, by mail, 20 cts. Address GEORGE DANA, Rochester, N. Y.

CANADESAGA NURSERIES.—Grape Vines, Pear Trees, Plum and Cherry Seedlings for sale cheap by RICHARDSON & BELLOWS.
☞ Send for Price List. Geneva, N. Y.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,973, N. Y. City.

ILLINOIS STOCK FARM.—1,500 acres Improved.—For sale, to rent for term of years, or a responsible party, with some capital and thoroughly competent to manage cheese making, may arrange with owner for permanent cheese business. Will deal with sound party only. O. C. SKINNER, Quincy, Ill.

NEW CATALOGUE FOR FALL 1867 AND SPRING OF '68.—125 acres planted with 40 varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Currants. More ground planted in Wilson's Early than all other sorts combined. Send stamp for copy to
JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

WE ARE COMING.—And will present to any person sending us a club in our great One Dollar Sale of DRY and FANCY GOODS, &c., a SILK DRESS PATTERN, PIECE OF SHEETING, WATCH, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address
J. S. HAWES & CO., 30 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5,125. 921-4t

FOR THE BEST SELF-SETTING CIRCular Saw Mills, which for durability, convenience and rapidity of work, have no equal in the country, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Mass. 923-8t

SEND STAMP FOR SIXTEEN Pages Description of some of the finest

Imported and Thorough-Bred Animals and Fowls in America.
L. B. SILVER, Salem, O.

FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS & OTHERS.—Do you want the *Fastest, Easiest Working and Most Durable* SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW or STALK CUTTER, not to be paid for till tried? Send for Illustrated Circular and particulars to G. E. HUTCHINSON, 23 Merwin-st., Cleveland, O. 923-8t

MONITOR CORN HUSKER—AGENTS Wanted in every town. Sells at Sight. Can make $50 a week. Used by man or boy. Do two mens work. No sore fingers. Sample sent, pre-paid, for 60 cents, or 2 styles for $1. Address MONITOR CORN HUSKER CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 923-8t

MONEY SAVED IS BETTER THAN MONEY EARNED.—The subscriber will furnish Grape Vines of the hardy desirable varieties, of one, two and three years growth, at prices *especially advantageous* to purchasers of large quantities. Samples furnished when desired. Also, Grape wood at moderate rates. T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth Nurseries, Walworth, N. Y.

A SCORE OF FIRST PREMIUMS taken. Cuts Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Potatoes, Pumpkins, &c.—Suitable for an Ox or a Lamb.—The most durable and efficient Cutter made. Easily transported to any part of the country. Sold by LOVE & HAMILTON, Rochester, N. Y., and wholesale by A. H. WELLINGTON & Co., Sole Manufacturers, Woodstock, Vermont. Send for a Circular. 923-2t

GUIDE TO AUTHORSHIP—A Valuable aid to all who desire to engage in Literary Pursuits of any kind, for pleasure or profit, with hints for securing success and preparation, value and disposal of MS. Also, Editing, &c. 50 cents.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING—Tells how to make medicines, perfumery, toilet and dental articles, soups, vermin remedies, candies, wines, cordials, cheap and delicious home beverages, veterinary remedies, manufacturers' secrets, and many articles in universal demand, made at small cost and sold at large profits. 25 cents.

ROGUES AND ROGUERIES—Exposing all tricks and traps of cities, and all swindles and humbugs. 25 cents.

HANDBOOK OF VENTRILOQUISM, and how to make the Magic Whistle. 15 cents.

HOW TO MAKE BAD MEMORY GOOD AND GOOD BETTER—A new art, valuable to all. 15 cents.

PHONOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK—For Self-Instruction in the modern improved and simplified art as used by practical reporters. Latest and cheapest out. 25 cents.

☞ Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postage paid, by HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York. 922-3teo

SCHOOL TEACHERS—Everywhere, should have Atwater's System of School Government. Send for Circular. JOHN ATWATER, Box 2,033 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price, $30. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 922 13t

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 230 acres of land, situated 2 miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having upon it 65 acres choice timber; bearing Orchard of 180 trees, farm house and tenant house, barns, stables, granarys, sheds, &c. Terms easy. Apply to H. CLAY GORHAM, Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 918-29t

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $500 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP—Unequaled Specimens—Making beautiful pictures, prepared for framing, by Prof. WARREN, the champion off-hand penman, sent by mail for ten cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, Syracuse, N. Y. 1920-tf

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and CHEAPEST in use. Send for Circulars. Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for OUR OILS. WARFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,

Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

MALTBY HOUSE,

A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to *"collect on delivery."*

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best, 10c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens, at $1,25		$5,00
5 do do do at $1		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do at $1,50		1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at $1,25		1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1		2,00
1 lb do N Shaw, at $1		1,00
1 do Japan, do at $1		1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen, at $1,25		3,75
2 do Green, do at $1,25		2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at $1,25		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1,50		1,50
2 lbs Japan, do at $1,25		2,50
2 do Coffee, do at 40c.		80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at 40c.		2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at $1,25		3,75
2 do do do at $1		2,00
3 do Green, H Woollver, at $1		3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at $1,25		2,50
2 lbs Japan, J Cleland, at $1,25		2,50
1 lb Imperial do at $1,25		1,25
1 do Green, do at $1,25		1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

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O, LONG SUMMER DAYS!

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

O, long summer days! ye are waning apace,
And golden-hued autumn creeps dreamily on:
The summer rays linger to kiss the sad face
Of each little flowret, so faded and wan:
The harvest moon climbs where the autumn stars shine,
To mellow the crimson flush nature now wears,
And summer's fair fingers with autumn's entwine
As with it her lingering glory she shares.

O, long summer days! to be conning thee o'er
In the midnight of winter, *ah!* sweeter will be
Than gathering gems from the richest of lore,
Or chasing the hours in the wildest of glee.
Ye haunt me with visions of happiness, bright
As glimmer of stars thro' the frost-laden air;
And o'er me comes floating the soft, mellow light
That wrapt ye about in a glory most fair!

O, glad summer days! will the warmth that ye bro't
To my heart and my life by the winter be chilled?
The fragrance with which all thy breezes was fraught
Be lost, and thy murmuring raptures be stilled?
Ah, me! will the winter of life ever tell
What sweetness it saw in the blossoming spring?
Will memory breathe of the fairy-like spell
The summer days brought, in the songs it may sing?

O, bright summer days! in the sunlight and gold
Ye linger, a picture most charmingly set;
The wine-tints of autumn their richness unfold,
But memory paints thee with rarer tints yet!
Thy June may float back on the waves of the past
To blend with the Junes that are nearly forgot,
But bright in my heart all its beauties will last,
And bloom as they bloomed when the winter was not!

O, long summer days! ye will come not again;
The roses ye brought me are withered and dead:
The blossoms have faded from heather and glen,
And summer's rich blood is in crimson leaves shed!
Though other days come with a glory like thine,
They never can bring the same gladness to cheer;
The stars of the summer-nights ever may shine,
But never again will thy brightness appear.

Ah, cricket! sing low in thy snug little nest!
Sing low of the long summer days that are flown!
The last summer's sun has gone down in the west,
And o'er them its lingering glory has thrown!
And memory's song with the cricket's will blend—
A song of the days that were life's pleasant dream—
The sweet song of memory never will end
'Till the long summer days of eternity beam!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ESTELLE LA VERNE.

BY HARRIET HOLMES.

CHAPTER I.

My acquaintance with ESTELLE LA VERNE commenced at the fashionable school where we both finished our education. She came there a year before I left, when she was fifteen and I nearly twenty. But she was a mere child and I older than my years; so I took the lonely, beautiful, spoiled creature under my especial care, and was by turns ruled, petted and obeyed by her during the remainder of my stay. I always wondered why she cared for me, we were so unlike in everything; but I think she did love me dearly; and I, never weary of her varying moods, learned to regard her with almost the same interest and affection I should have felt for a younger sister, had heaven granted me such a blessing.

When I first saw ESTELLE I thought her the most beautiful girl I had ever met; and indeed hers was the most perfect type of brunette beauty I have ever found. But it was not till years afterward that she attained that full development of form and feature which made her so completely magnificent in her dark loveliness. Slight and childlike of form she was then, with the tiniest witching hands and feet, that seemed never weary and never at rest. For the rest, I know that her forehead was of medium height, with delicately arched and clearly defined eyebrows, and that it was usually half hidden by short, jetty, clustering curls. I am sure that every feature was perfect in itself, but it is only her eyes and her mouth that I remember when I think of her. The mouth was always the same—sweet and childlike—in its repose, but capable of wonderful expression; pity, scorn, defiance or determination only here gave sign, for her eyes were fathomless. Large, full, black, as midnight they were, but their depths I could never reach. I know they changed in after years—that they were never the same as when I first knew her,—but their language I never knew. I remember how I tried to read them once, when she told me the story of her young life. I had known her about three months—had learned that she was a native of the South, that she was, like myself, an orphan, and under guardianship of her father's sister. More than this she had not chosen to tell me, and I had forborne to question her.

But one day there came a letter from my brother, who was just completing his collegiate course, bidding me prepare to accompany him to Europe when he should leave college. CHARLES was my only living relative, the one object in whom all my hopes were centered. I had no higher pleasure than to obey his wishes, but I shrank from parting with ESTELLE. Slow to form attachments, but firm in my friendship; loving her with an affection that only one who has no home ties can feel for another, of no kindred blood, I could not bear to leave her, and proposed that she should accompany us as we should go with the family of our guardian and our father's old friend, Mr. LINDSEY. She was standing by the window with her face half hidden by the drapery; I sat on a sofa with the letter in my hand. When I mentioned her going with us she replied in a low tone that she could not go—but I would not take this as her answer.

"I will write to your aunt, ESTELLE," I said. "You have never lived with her and she will not care; you shall go to Europe with us; and who knows but the beautiful LA VERNE heiress may marry a lord?"

She made no reply, but glancing up I saw by the quivering of the slight form that she was weeping, and when I went to her she clasped both my hands with her slender fingers and bowing her head upon them sobbed out the grief that could find no words. I drew her to the sofa beside me, and tried to fathom the cause of her sorrow. It was a long time before I could get an answer to my inquiries, but after a while she became quiet, and I learned that it was the dread of my departure and the thought of the loneliness she should feel that had caused her weeping. Then, letting go my hands suddenly and sitting erect, she said:—"I have deceived you, MARY; I am deceiving everybody; I'm not an heiress, I'm as poor as the most wretched beggar in the city."

"Why, ESTELLE," I exclaimed, "are you insane?"

"It's the truth, MARY. I know it is so, though they don't want me to know it, and besides, I'm engaged and can't go anywhere, or do anything, except as some one else chooses."

She was tearless now, and made the astonishing announcement in the quiet tone of one who utters an accepted fact. I looked at her in speechless wonder, thinking, in a bewildered way, "What can the child mean?"

After a pause, however, she explained thus:—"You know we lived in Charleston. Papa was very rich, I suppose; sometimes, though, it is a mystery to me what became of his wealth. Mamma died when I was very young, and he never married again. I know he loved me as no one else ever will. I had never a wish that he did not gratify at any cost, and I had the best of teachers at home, because he would not send me away from him."

Here she paused, busy with early recollections I was sure, but I sought vainly in her eyes for any sign of their nature, whether sad or pleasant.

"Did you ever hear of MORTIMER KINGSLY?" she suddenly inquired.

I caught my breath in quick surprise, then answered quietly, "Certainly, every one has heard of MORTIMER KINGSLY, the author."

"Did you ever see him!"

"Once, a good while ago; but why do you ask."

"Only because he is the man I am to marry."

"ESTELLE LA VERNE!"

"Yes, MAMIE, it is the truth. I suppose I ought not to tell—he didn't want me to—but you won't tell any one else, will you, please?"

"No, STELLA, I will keep your secret, but it is so strange. You are but fifteen and he—"

"Is thirty."

"But how did this singular engagement come about? Where did you meet him?"

"I will tell you all I know, MAMIE. Papa died with the consumption. I suppose he had it a long time, but I only knew of it a year before his death. He had a severe illness then, and Mr. KINGSLY came and staid a week at our house. He may have been there before. I never paid any attention to papa's visitors when he was well, but I thought it strange Mr. KINGSLY should come and stay so long when papa was sick, and I wondered whether he sent for him, yet I never inquired. After he went away, papa asked me how I liked him, and I answered, "very well;" which was all I could say, for he had rarely spoken to me. After this I did not think of him until a year later, when he came again. They told me papa could not live, and I was too completely wretched and grief-stricken to wonder at anything, until one morning he called me to him and asked me if I had ever thought what would become of me after he was dead. I told him I had not, and he asked me if I would do as he wished me, even in something that would affect my whole life. I answered that I would, and then he asked me if I would like to live with my Aunt LAWTON. I said, 'No, papa, but if you wish me to, I will.' He then said, 'Would you marry Mr. KINGSLY, if I wished you to, ESTELLE?' I replied that I would do anything he thought best, and drawing me to him and kissing me many times, he said, 'Will you promise me this, my darling?' I said 'yes,' and then calling a servant he sent for Mr. KINGSLY, and when he came in told him that he had talked with me and I had promised all he wished. Mr. KINGSLY did not reply, and papa said, 'You are fourteen now, ESTELLE; will you marry Mr. KINGSLY when you are eighteen, if he wishes?'"

"I had my face buried in the pillows, and did not look at Mr. KINGSLY, but answered 'yes,' as before, and then he came, and smoothing my hair softly with his hand, said, 'GOD helping me I will try to make you a good husband when that time comes, STELLA,' and papa answered, 'And may GOD deal with you as you do with my orphaned child, MORTIMER.' After this, MAMIE, I hardly remember anything, until after papa died. I cried day and night, and they tell me I was half insane when they buried him away from my sight forever."

"Then Mr. KINGSLY went away and Aunt LAWTON took me home with her. I had been there about six months when Mr. KINGSLY came back, and then he talked with me a good while and said that he wished me to finish my education at the North, and that he would not trouble me with any correspondence, but wished our engagement kept a secret until the time for its fulfillment arrived. And so he brought me here, and of my life since you know as much as I. I write to my aunt sometimes, and occasionally I get a letter from her. She is my nominal guardian, but I know whatever she does is by Mr. KINGSLY's order, and I have lately become convinced that it is he who defrays the cost of my education."

"But why?—your father was considered wealthy."

"Yes. It is all so strange I do not know what to think. I cannot tell why I think as I do, but I feel my dependence most deeply."

CHAPTER II.

MORTIMER KINGSLY had been my ideal hero for years. I had seen him but once. Some one had pointed him out to my father, saying, "That is KINGSLY, the promising young author," and looking in the direction indicated I had seen a tall, grey-eyed, rather plain looking young man, who but for his broad intellectual forehead and earnest, thoughtful countenance, I should have called very *common looking*, in my girlish phraseology. It was at a crowded railway station, and I caught but a momentary glimpse of him, but it was sufficient to endow whatever he wrote with a deeper interest for me. And indeed no other author had ever written anything that could call back an echo from my soul-depths as did some words of his, I remembered that he had once written, "To insure wedded happiness there must be a perfect congeniality, if not similarity, of the intellectual faculties in those united for life;" and recollecting this, the fact of his singular engagement with ESTELLE LA VERNE was all the more unaccountable. Love her I felt sure he could not; there was nothing in her story to warrant such a belief, and he evidently still looked upon her as a child.

I might have believed her father's wealth the attraction, had she not been so firm in her conviction that she was penniless,—but knowing her as I did I was obliged to give half credence to her belief. Her quick, intuitive mind would arrive at conclusions instantaneously which my slower reasoning process could only deduce by the most careful analysis of facts, and she was very seldom wrong.

The more I pondered upon it the more mystified I grew, so I had but to wait the course of events. I do not think the fact that she was bound by an engagement was a source of grief to ESTELLE in those days; she was too young and unacquainted with life to realize its significance fully. To her, love was but a dream of the poet or romancer—something she certainly should never feel, and I think had she not been haunted by the fear that she was dependent upon some one, she would have been usually cheerful and content. *Usually* I say, but there must have been times under any circumstances when she was not happy,—with these intensely passional natures there must be periods of nameless unrest, times when the soul is oppressed by some undefined and never-to-be satisfied yearning,—"moods" occasioned by the undue activity of one or more of those faculties phrenologically termed affective, and which less impulsive people can find little excuse for. I did not understand ESTELLE's nature then as I do now, but she was, nevertheless, an interesting study for me. Sometimes selfish, often unreasonable, she was yet always fresh, piquant and charming. Darling ESTELLE!—how I love to linger over those days, and to think of you in your youthful beauty; but ah, how swiftly time bears us onward!

I do not easily form intimate friendships—did not even in my school-girl days—so when my brother came to take me away there were few to mourn very deeply, though many to utter kind wishes and a pleasant "good-bye." As for ESTELLE, though she had made scores of friends, she could not give me up, but clung to me during the last days of my stay like a little child to its mother. I, too, was sorrowful as I thought of leaving her, yet eager in my anxiety to meet my dearly loved brother.

I had not seen CHARLES in a long time, and was hardly prepared to meet the handsome, intellectual looking gentleman who greeted me as "Sister MAMIE." If I had thought him noble before, I deemed him perfection now, and my heart found perfect rest in trusting him. I have seen but few men who were as handsome as my brother, and I only rejoiced that nature had bestowed upon him so lavishly those gifts she had denied to me. Tall and finely formed, almost perfect in form and feature, with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes, I have wondered sometimes if he were not half ashamed of his plain, quiet, unattractive sister. But he never, by word or look, gave sign that he had such a thought—never, during those four years of European travel, was other than the kind, gentle, attentive brother I found in the first day of our reunion.

Our party consisted, besides ourselves, of Mr. and Mrs. LINDSEY and two daughters. MINNIE, the eldest, was nearly my own age, tall and slender, blue-eyed and golden-haired—lovely as a poet's dream, and as good and pure by nature as she looked. HATTIE, a merry, saucy beauty of sixteen, was *petite*, browned-haired and rosy-cheeked. All were kind, intelligent and agreeable, and in those years I learned to love them with an affection which neither time nor circumstances can ever change.

To go over the story of our travels were but to repeat an oft-told recital, for hundreds have had a like experience. Often during the first two years there came letters from ESTELLE, but she was one of those unsatisfactory correspondents of whose thoughts and feelings you can form little idea from their letters. I had not heard from her in almost six months, when CHARLES, looking over the "personal" column of an American journal, read aloud this paragraph:

"It is reported that MORTIMER KINGSLY has bought back the estate of his grandfather, and contemplates residing at the old KINGSLY mansion. His beautiful bride, the only child of the late WALTER LA VERNE, Esq., of Charleston, is said to possess a splendid fortune in her own right."

"Then they are indeed married," I said.

"Is the Miss LA VERNE mentioned here that queer little Spanish-looking Miss who went into such grief when you left school?" asked my brother.

"Yes."

"And no doubt she has written you of her 'triumph' long ago."

"I knew of her engagement three years ago," I answered, quietly.

"You don't mean to tell me that KINGSLY was engaged to that child *then?*" asked CHARLES in surprise.

"I certainly do, Sir Curious," I laughingly replied.

"Well, well, you shall keep all my secrets for me henceforth, MAMIE. A beauty and an heiress; KINGSLY is fortunate, isn't he?"

CHARLES seemed loth to leave me that morning. He lingered around awhile, talking of various trivial matters, then at last he said, "MAMIE, what if I were to tell you I had offered myself to MINNIE LINDSEY?"

"I should say you had done wisely," I replied.

"But what if I were to tell you she had rejected me?"

"I should say *she* had done wisely," I replied a little mischievously, for I knew she had not.

He stooped and kissed me tenderly. "You will welcome her as a sister, will you not, MARY?"

"Gladly, joyfully," I answered. "I would have chosen her before all the world for my brother's wife."

And it was, indeed, the realization of my fondest wishes. That night I clasped darling MINNIE to my heart and called her by the sweet name of "sister," feeling I was abundantly blest.—[Concluded next week.

Wit and Humor.

PORTRAIT OF MR. TIPPETS,
AFTER HAVING A REAL NICE TIME PLAYING BASE BALL.

A GERMAN BACHELOR.

GRISWOLD, the "Fat Contributor," has been writing up a list of bachelors in different parts of the country. Here is one specimen:

Hans Vons Poote is in the shoe trade. The painter, economic and ingenious, painted his sign to read:—"Hans Von Poote and Shoes." Hans kindly furnished us his own account of himself:—"I pese a pachelor mit a frow unt more ash a tozen children. Two udder frows vot I cot living, pese ted. My age is about fifty, thirty-leven, sixteen, somewhere along there, which accounts for my having pine eyes unt pig feet. I dakes lager peer mit mine goffee, unt goes to schurch cept it pe Soontay, ven I stays to home in a peer garten. I never swears, by tam, unt I always did. I goes out walkin' every afternoon pefore preakfast mit a horse unt puggy, and am sick aped all de while mit good health. I pese a creat bollydishun. At de last vorth of Juiy I voted six dimes for der bazific railroad for President. That's the gind of man vot I am, don't it? Ven I gits married I vants every poddy to gomb to the vuneral. No cards."

BASE INGRATITUDE.—An editor who occupied a room in a hotel not a thousand miles distant, absented himself from town for a night. The house being crowded with guests, the obliging landlord put a stranger in the editor's bed. This kindness the ungrateful fellow requited by scrawling upon a piece of paper, which he left on the table, the following rhymes:

"I slept in an editor's bed last night,
And others may say what they please;
I say there's one editor in the world
Who certainly takes his ease.
When I thought of my humble cot away,
I could not suppress a sigh,
But thought, as I rolled in that feathern nest,
How easily editors lie."

MRS. JENKINS complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey." He got a glass of water in his face.

A BROKER being asked the other day how his child was, answered, almost in tears, "Very ill; would not give two per cent. for his life."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters.
My 1, 7, 8, 12, 17 is a kind of grain.
My 2, 23, 15, 17, 19, 20 is used on horses.
My 22, 13, 10, 5, 6 is not sour.
My 14, 9, 14, 11, 18 is a language.
My 3, 4, 14, 21 is one of the five great lakes.
My 16, 10, 24, 14, 11 is a boy's name.
My 13, 25, 26 is a road.
My whole is an old and true saying.
Union Co. J. R.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Lel em ton ide forbee vi'e node rof Teeh
Ym reathly rowk, revetahw It yam eb.
Clal em ton eeneh whit misslon defllulfnu:
Tel me otn veale ym ceaps fo undgro nutilled:
Ressimp hits hurtt opnu em, hatt tno noe
Nac od ym noiptro taht I avele oneund.
East Troy, Wis. MARY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A LETS out to B 100 sheep to double in four years. But owing to circumstances the sheep are to be returned in two years. What is the number to be returned so that neither party my either gain or lose?
W. P.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first is good, although tis bad,
My last is where we get when sad;
My whole the weary long to find,
To ease the head and calm the mind.
Gates, N. Y. MARY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 922.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—An evil habit is never conquered by yielding to it.

Answer to Anagrams of Counties:—Madison, Cattaraugus, Schenectady, Orleans, Seneca, Ulster, Ontario, Chenango, Westchester, Delaware.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—367684,4000 lbs.

Answer to Anagram:

I have been with friends who were cherished
All earthly things above,
Till I deemed the death pangs lighter
Than the pangs of parting love.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING
Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any other number. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time for those who wish to preserve the paper for binding, reference, etc. ☞ A new Quarter begins October 5th,—a good time for club or single subscriptions to commence. See head of News page.

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MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER—WITH all White Rubber Rollers, with and without Cog-Wheels. See long advertisement in Rural New-Yorker of May 11th, page 153. Manufactured by JOHN YOUNG & SON, Original Wringer Inventors. 917-eowtf.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HUSBAND THE FODDER.

THE price of hay throughout the country is high for the time of year; fall feed, over a large portion of the same is short, owing to drouth; the hay is not expected to "spend" as well as usual, as a general thing, from the fact that its season of growth was short and consequently it reached maturity at a rapid pace. In the hay regions along the Eastern seaboard States the season was unusually wet, and a great deal of the crop was in consequence gathered in a damaged condition. Under these circumstances it behooves farmers to husband their fodder so as not to fall short next spring. It is not a favorable period of the year to part with stock unless it is fit for the butcher; the best course then, is to take early precautionary measures to carry the animals through the grass in good condition without incurring unnecessary expense. We sound this note of warning in season for our readers.

How shall the farmer husband his fodder? By saving, systematic feeding, by giving grain with coarse fodder, and by cutting and steaming. Warm shelter is very important; it saves a very large per centage. Bright, well kept straw or corn stalks, cut fine and fed with an allowance of mill feed or ground grain, will winter horses and cattle much cheaper than hay alone. A good fodder cutting machine is a paying investment. Even hay cut, mixed with some ground grain and partially fermented, is much cheaper food than hay alone. Farmers then should use their coarse grains. It is also sometimes a paying operation for a farmer to get his crop of wheat floured, in order to retain the feed for his own use. Frequently there is a good home market for the flour, at such prices as leave the feed comparatively cheap. Roots, and even potatoes, fed in conjunction with cut fodder and mill-feed, are valuable auxiliaries, promoting health and furnishing suitable nutriment, especially for milch cows. If possible, procure carrots for the horses. At any rate save the corn fodder in good condition, and the straw stack should be protected by a good top, or thatch, from the fall rains. Keep the stock in good heart during the last of autumn by a little extra feed of grain so as to bring them to winter in good condition, have warm shelter, good racks, take good care of them, husband the fodder early and in season, and continue to do so all through, and next spring you may unexpectedly have a few tons of hay to sell which will replace the money, the extra grain, labor and implements costs.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

A SHORT time since, passing at an early hour in the morning the domicil of an acquaintance notorious for the habit of late rising, we found him up and busy about his barn. Surprised at this matutinal display, and inferring that something was wrong with the family, we inquired if such was the fact. He seemed amused at the question and said he supposed his early rising had caused me to propound it. After a pause he said, "There is nothing the matter with the family,—but the fact is I have *turned over a new leaf*, hence you find me up early in the morning for once." This was so singular and unlooked for, considering the known habits of the man, that it was natural to ask how the change came about. "Well," said he, rather reluctantly, "the fact is the old woman and the girls got me out to meeting the other day, and the preacher went on to tell a long story about a sluggard, which, he said, was mentioned in the big book. There was something about a little more sleep, a little more folding of hands: about weeds, and such like truck on the sluggard's farm, and when he said this my wife kinder looked up at me as though the fit was just about my size. I felt vexed at the look, at the preacher, and—well, truth to say, at myself also, because the matter fitted my case so well. The upshot of the whole was that, on going home, nothing was said about the fitting,—but I felt it nevertheless, and a mental resolve was made to 'turn over a new leaf,' and it is turned, as you see. When I commenced this, RACHEL—that is my wife—had a look of wonder on her honest face, though she said nothing, but was so kind, affectionate, and encouraging in her manner that I was repaid a hundred fold for the extra exertion the reformation cost me. It is now a week since the 'new leaf was turned,' and the gain has been much. I am not forced to run to catch up with my business as before; my stock do not call for food as they did then; my work is not carelessly done as formerly, and I find plenty of time to do everything in season, without the vexation of hurrying. This 'new leaf' is the best turn I ever made, and it will not be turned back by me, you may depend upon it."

There are a good many things about farming—practices followed from habit—which it were better to reform by "turning over a new leaf." It is not so difficult to do this as some imagine. The great point is to *resolve* to do, and the thing is done. The new leaf turns over, presenting a clean page upon which to commence a new account, an improvement on the blotched and blurred one of the sleepy past.

CONCERNING OATS.—CURIOUS ERROR.

IN many kinds of grain the weight per bushel is a pretty good indication of the quality of the article, and in Germany a series of investigations have been recently carried on by MULLER & WUNDER, at Chemnitz, Saxony, having for their object to determine the causes of this difference in weight. As a step towards affording the practical man the means of avoiding the causes which tend to produce light grain, such investigations are of great value and interest. Prof. S. W. JOHNSON of the Sheffield Scientific School, whose admirable articles are familiar to the readers of our agricultural literature, has furnished a resume of these experiments for the American Agricultural Annual, published by Messrs. JUDD & Co. of New York. We take the liberty of quoting from his article the table furnished by MULLER & WUNDER:

		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Weight per bushel		45.8 lb	40.8 lb	33.5 lb	28.84 lb
No. of kernels per bushel		382,440	542,460	544,100	801,550
Weight of single kernels*		0.1305	0.0911	0.0279	0.0163
Bulk of single kernels†		0.0218	0.0246	0.0201	0.0217
Composition of kernels in 100 parts.	Water	10.70	13.16	14.64	12.00
	Fiber	8.46	9.34	10.74	14.88
	Ash	2.74	3.19	2.68	3.91
	Gluten, &c	9.37	10.00	8.87	8.87
	Fat	6.56	6.56	6.18	6.18
	Sugar	2.40	2.40	2.53	2.53
	Starch	59.77	55.33	54.36	51.63
		100	100	100	100

* Expressed in decimals of the gramme—15.4 grains.
† Expressed in decimals of the cubic centimetre.
‡ Fat and sugar not having been estimated are assumed equal to what were found in Nos. I and III respectively, which gives sufficiently accurate figures for determining starch by difference.

To this table Prof. JOHNSON appends the following comments:

"As regards composition we notice that the light grain contains more fiber (husk) and less starch; otherwise no constant differences appear. These by no means account for the differences in weight. The latter are due principally to the size and shape of the kernels. As regards number, other things being equal, the fewer the kernels the greater their weight will be. One solid mass of lead, for instance, just filling a bushel measure, must weigh more than the same measure filled with bullets, and the latter more than the same filled with shot, because as the lead is subdivided, spaces which contain only air, are multiplied.

"Again, as regards shape, the nearer the kernels approach a spherical figure, the more can be got into a bushel. The heaviest grain, therefore, is that which has the largest, the roundest, and the smoothest kernels, while the greater the number, and the more elongated and irregular the grains, the less will be the weight per bushel."

On reading this, it surprised us not a little that Prof. JOHNSON should have fallen into such a singular error, an error which vitiates much of his reasoning throughout the remainder of the article. "One solid mass of lead," he says, "just fitting a bushel measure, must weigh more than the same measure filled with bullets." This is true, but it is not a fair instance. To make the comparison fair the lead should have the same shape as the bullets, and then we would find that a single bullet which would just go into a bushel measure would not weigh as much as the same measure filled with musket bullets. Moreover, if Prof. JOHNSON had a bushel measure and a mass of gold which would just fill it, he might get considerably more gold into his bushel measure by reducing it (the gold) to a very fine powder.

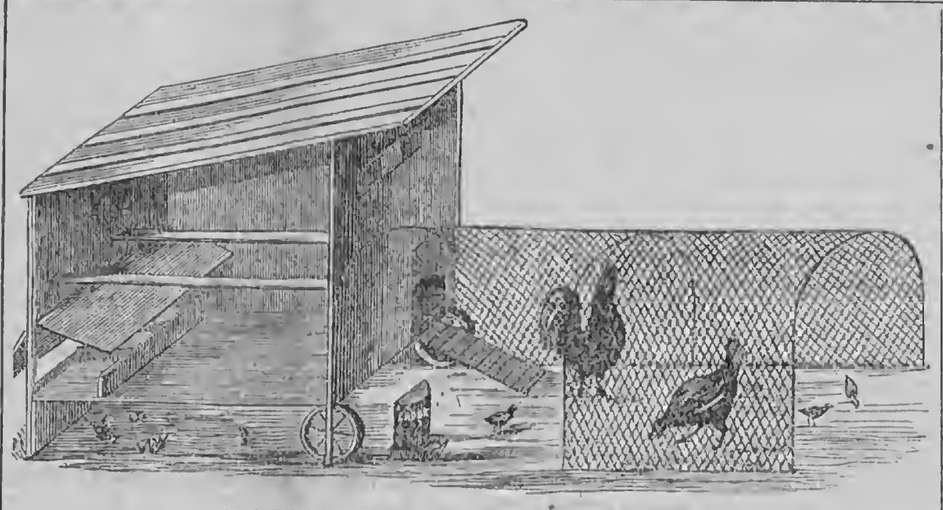
But let us waive all consideration of these extreme cases. He states that a measure filled with bullets will weigh more than a measure filled with shot. This is not so. It requires no Oertling or Becker balance to test this. Fill a tin cup accurately with duck shot and the rudest grocers' scales will show that it will not be as heavy as if filled with snipe shot. It is true that the air spaces in the latter case are more *numerous* than in the former, but then they are *individually* so much less that they do not detract as much from the weight as the fewer but larger air spaces which exist in the measure filled with the larger shot. If the readers of Prof. JOHNSON's article will test this question and will then bear in mind the true state of the case, they will readily see that the weight of the grain per bushel ought to be in inverse ratio to the size of the grains, *if no other influences were at work*, and such is found in one case to be the fact.

Moreover the Professor remarks that the nearer the kernels approach the spherical figure the more can be got into a bushel. This is not true. The spherical form is by no means the best, so far as the mere filling up of the measure is concerned. But the plump, spherical grains have the shells better filled; hence the specific gravity of each individual kernel is greater, and hence the weight of the bushel is greater. From this we would be led to infer that the value of two samples of oats would vary *more* than the mere relative weight per bushel would indicate, and in practice this is well known to be the fact.

Let us now consider this subject from a plowman's stand-point. The weight per bushel is a good but not an infallible index of the value of the grain. This value seems to depend greatly upon the variety of oats cultivated—a subject to which sufficient attention is not paid in this country of corn and wheat. In the experiments of Messrs. MULLER & WUNDER, as detailed by Prof. JOHNSON, the variety is given as "white oats." This is about the same as to tell us that certain grapes under examination were *red* grapes. The question might arise, were they *Delaware* or *Northern Muscadine?* Potato oats, and Poland oats, are both white, but every cultivator of oats knows how much they differ.

It is too obvious to require mention that the weight per bushel depends upon the specific gravity of the grains, and the degree to which they are compressed; and the specific gravity of each kernel will depend more upon the degree to which it is filled than upon the proportion of its constituents. Mere inspection will show that where a sample of oats is light this character depends principally upon the fact that the grains are not well filled out, and that the *amount* of husk per kernel is about the same in a well-filled and in a poorly-filled sample of grain—hence the *per centage* of husk is vastly greater. On this account the degree of compression to which light oats are subjected during measurement, will influence their bulk more than it would that of better filled grain. A thousand bushels of light oats measured in separate bushel measures will not fill a thousand bushel measure. Hence an advantage which may be gained by the buyer that uses a large measure.

In order to secure a sample of oats that will *mill* well, two things are necessary—1st, the selection of a good variety of oats, and secondly, its growth under proper circumstances. In the selection of variety we are sometimes governed by other circumstances than mere quality. I remember very well a certain farm where potato oats could not be grown because they always lodged, while Poland oats were a more certain although an inferior crop—always bringing a less price in market. The culture given to oats no doubt governs largely the character of the grain. I believe it is generally conceded that oats sown on old sod usually fill better than those sown on recently manured land, and the experimental determination of the influence of different kinds of manure upon the character of the grain will be a question worthy the attention of our Agricultural Colleges. ARATOR.



PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

A GREAT many persons are desirous of keeping a few fowls, but their arrangements are such that it is not convenient to let them roam at liberty about the premises. But as fresh earth, food, and change are necessary to the thrift of poultry it is sometimes difficult to combine profit and confinement. In these cases a movable poultry house is a desideratum. Our engraving, taken from the Cottage Gardener, represents a cheap and well arranged movable poultry establishment. The wire screening enclosing the yard may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and the capacity of the main building can be regulated according to the wants of the owner. Portability, durability and convenience are combined in this plan.

PUSH THE HOGS.

THIS is the best month in the year to push the hogs forward. The weather is cool, feed of all kinds, especially corn, ready for use. Swine intended for slaughter this season should have all the food they will eat and as often as they will partake of it. Give them dry, clean pens, and they will eat, sleep and grow fat with greater celerity and at less expense than when exposed to storms, gorged one day to repletion and put on short commons the next. Vegetables mixed with corn meal are very good as food for hogs,—but the most compact and valuable pork is made from pure corn and pure water. Steady and full feeding, during the month of October, will so finish off a hog as to require little thereafter but the butcher and the packing barrel.

TO FATTEN GEESE.—The Irish Farmers' Gazette says, to fatten geese, put up three or four into a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up less than two together, as they pine if left alone.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

THE opening of the State Fair at Buffalo was inauspicious. Confusion reigned on the grounds during the first day. Considerable stock and many articles for exhibition arrived late, and even then the buildings were not all in complete condition for their reception. Briefly, it was the opinion of competent judges that the Fair was one day behind time in arrangement. The grounds, located some two and a half miles from the city, are ample in space, but the surface is exceedingly rough and hummocky, and if this locality had been blessed with what it greatly needs—a heavy rain—the soil and surface are of such nature as would have necessitated stilts, or at least cavalry boots, to have enabled pedestrians to traverse them. As it was clay, dust was dominant; it was denser in the air than the most famous London fog, and it was suggested that the brick-makers on the ground would need to supply nothing but water to their machines—the clay would come obligingly in the air. Wednesday there fell a light shower, which abated the dust nuisance for a couple of hours, and this (Thursday) morning the sky is overcast with clouds, and some rain is falling. Our notes yesterday were taken among the Stock, and we give first those of

CATTLE.

The show of this stock is not large, but some choice herds are represented; there are none, however, from outside this State, except a few from Canada. EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, has on exhibition from his Short-Horn herd the two-year-old bull "Fidget Oxford," four-year-old cow "Lucilla," two-year-old heifers "Princess 16th" and "Kirk Livingston 12th." The latter is a splendid animal. Also a yearling heifer, "Lucia," and two heifer calves. A. B. CONGER, Walberg, shows "Fleur de Lis," son of "2d Duke of Thorndale," and "Rose Gloster," grandson of "Red Rose 2d" and "Duke of Gloster." J. & S. KINSEY, Darien, exhibit "Duke of Dover," a three-year-old bull, one cow, "Amethyst," with her calf; also "Marksman," a fine cow and one yearling heifer. These were bred in Canada by GEO. ROACH. J. W. TAYLOR, Ontario Co., shows some fine fat steers and heifers which he purchased in Kentucky for grazing purposes. CHARLES E. WEST, Buffalo, shows one three-year-old bull, one two-year-old heifer, and two yearlings. A pair of working oxen were shown by H. AMES, Livingston Co. This list comprises the substance of the Short-Horn herd at the Annual Fair of the Empire State; tolerable as far as it goes, but it don't reflect much credit on the management that has called it out.

The leading herd of Ayrshires is that of WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, New York Mills. It is doubtless the best in the country. On the grounds were "Daisy," a seven-year-old cow, "Maud," four-year-old, "Bloom" and "Helen Mar," two-year-old heifers, and "Jessie" and "Ella," yearlings. The last four mentioned are from imported cows by imported bulls, and none have been previously exhibited but "Helen Mar." Their famous bull "Tarbolton" was also entered as a competitor for the herd prize. O. HOWLAND, Auburn, shows "Governor 5th," a three-year-old Ayrshire bull, one two-year-old, a yearling and two heifer calves. E. HARVEY shows the bull "John McGregor," and G. W. PAINE, Erie Co., a grade heifer.

The *Alderneys* are more numerously represented. W. B. DINSMORE, Staatsburg, shows at least nineteen head, among which is a pair of three-year-old steers, broke to the yoke. Many of this herd are imported. It attracted great attention, and the number and fine points of the animals elicited much praise for the owner. ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., Albany, also shows Alderneys, seven in number, among which the imported cows "Violet" and "Lady Eva," and the four-year-old bull "Romeo"—on his first exhibition—were particularly noticeable. In the line of *Herefords* Mr. CORNING also exhibits seven head. F. W. STONE, Canada, five cows and two calves.

Of *Devons* WALTER COLE, Batavia, shows twelve head, comprising a four-year-old and one yearling bull, six cows, and some calves. The older bull was much admired. C. DIVES, Monroe Co., has a pair of grade Devon working oxen, four-year-old, weighing about forty hundred, which are very fine. LEVI GILLETT, Buffalo, shows one Galloway four-year-old bull, bred in Canada, the only specimen of this breed on the grounds.

SHEEP.

The Sheep Department is much better represented than it was at Saratoga last year. It is pronounced very good,—especially are the long-wools well represented. F. W. STONE, Guelph, Canada, has in the pens over thirty South Downs and Cotswolds. The other exhibitors of long wool are L. L. LORILLARD, several pens of South Downs; JOHN SNELL, Ontario, Can., 13 Cotswolds and Leicesters; JOHN GILL, Canada, 12 Leicesters; DONALD ROBERTSTON, Queenston, Can., several pens of Leicesters. JOHN D. WING, Dutchess Co., shows Cotswolds, among which is the ram "Golden Fleece," whose portrait was given in a late RURAL, and who sheared 20 lbs., and took the RANDALL prize at last State Sheep Show. J. AIKEN, Dutchess Co., shows the Cotswold rams "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souther Johnny," and some ewes. GEORGE BROWN, Dutchess Co., South Downs; C. E. WEST, several pens of Grades and cross-breeds; WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, N. Y. Mills, some imported Lincoln rams and ewes, and also Leicesters. Angora Goats are shown by Messrs. DURKEE, Alden, twelve in number. One imported buck sheared four and one half pounds of wool of hair, said to be worth four dollars per pound. We were informed that these goats will climb a rail fence or stone wall readily, but cannot surmount a board one. They are hard to confine in a pasture. W. B. DINSMORE also two pens of Angora's. PARSON'S, Monroe Co., has some Hampshire Downs.

There are also some famous Merinos. BUSH & PECK, Alexander, show the famous three-year-old ram "Kilpatrick." J. E. PARKER, Addison Co., Vt., exhibits, among others, the yearling ram "Young Addison," the two-year-old "Gen. Fremont," and four-year-old "Young Gold Drop." Also four rams, one sired by "Golden Fleece," two by "Prince of Gold Drop," and one by STICKNEY'S "Robinson" ram. E. D. MUNGER, Middlebury, Vt., shows the four-year-old ram "General Butler," JOHN BUTTOLPH, Vermont, shows the two-year-old ram "Morgan," and A. BALDWIN, Vermont, one pen of rams and one of lambs; WM. HALMON, Vt., the ram "Duck-leg," and H. E. BURWELL, Bridport, Vt., the ram "Silver Ring," of Hammond blood, whose fleece cleansed 6 lbs. and 12 ozs. TOWNSEND & TALMADGE, Pavillion, exhibit a large lot of fine wool sheep, the most famous of which is the yearling ram "Tariff," bred by HAMMOND and sired by "Green Mountain," dam by "Sweepstakes." WM. CHAMBERLIN, Red Hook, has several pens of Silesians—about fifty in all. JOHN SHELDON & SON, Moscow, show three rams; S. B. LUSK, Batavia, two pens of ewe lambs; H. M. BOARDMAN, Ontario Co., fifteen ewes and lambs, and JOHN A. THOMPSON and H. LEAPP, Clarence, show some fine ewe and ram lambs. This list comprises nearly all the exhibitors of sheep.

HORSES.

The crowd manifest very little interest in the horses. The display of this stock is only tolerable, and the dust impedes a good exhibition on the track. The stalls are built along the course, and visitors encounter the full force of the storm of dust, only to find in many cases the animals in their stalls, locked from observation. Aside from the display usually made on the track, the show of horses at our fairs is very unsatisfactory; for all chances of comparison and examination, the animals might as well be at home, and the department is worthy of but little attention from the people or press.

SWINE.

This kind of stock is numerously represented; it is, indeed, the best display of swine that has been seen at our State Fairs. It is noticeable that the principal exhibitors are from Jefferson Co., this State. A. C. CLARK, Henderson, Jefferson Co., shows 50 improved Cheshires, cross of the Yorkshires and Cheshires. The breed is famous for early maturity, small bones, thin skin, little hair, and profitable feeding qualities. S. P. HUFFSTATER, from the same county, has thirty-nine Yorkshires on exhibition, one pen of March pigs being very fine. T. T. CAVANAGH shows thirty-seven improved Cheshires, one litter of which, consisting of eleven, (one year and four days old,) will average nearly five hundred pounds each. All of these are kept for breeding, but are in good flesh for the butcher. JAMES BRODIE shows nineteen thorough-bred Yorkshires from imported stock. JAMES F. CONVERSE has also pure bred Yorkshires. W. B. DINSMORE has a large number of improved Suffolks, and C. E. WEST one Berkshire sow with a litter of small pigs. They are black in color.

POULTRY.

There is a fair show of fowls, some of them fine, but most of them having room enough for improvement. The principal exhibitors are LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock; E. A. WENDELL, Albany; R. H. NICHOLS, Lockport; L. L. LORILLARD, Dutchess Co.; G. H. WARNER, New York Mills; and ROBERT BELL, Rochester. THOMAS GOULD, Aurora, has a fine litter of lop-eared rabbits—the ears on some of them measuring nineteen inches in length. Master J. S. HOLMES, Buffalo, has on exhibition in this department a cage of white cats, and there is also one of puppies. The cackling of the geese and crowing of the cocks announce the location of the poultry coops far and wide over the grounds, and their visitors are numerous.

BEE FOOD.—The Bee Journal has an article on the importance of a new plant found in the Rocky Mountain region, superior to anything hitherto known for supplying food for bees. It is denominated the American Bee Plant—*Cleome Integrifolia*—is a strong grower, much branched, like the common mustard plant, but its flowers are of a bright purple hue and last from midsummer till the frosty weather of autumn. The bees prefer this to all other flowers—not excepting the buckwheat—while the honey made from them is of a superior character.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MANAGEMENT OF STOCK RAMS.

OUR spirited contemporary, The Western Rural, (published at Chicago and Detroit,) strongly endorses the views presented by us, Sept. 21st, under the head of "Fall and Winter Management of Sheep," and closes its remarks with these well put words:

"We have little doubt that less use of young, highly fed, and prematurely developed rams, coupled with ewes, unnaturally confined, and stimulated with highly nutritious food, and the keeping of the natural desire to have the flock constantly in show condition, subordinate to the desire to keep them in a healthful normal condition, would do much to diminish the number of untimely deaths of lambs, yearlings and breeding ewes."

We did not specifically include the proper management of stock *rams* in our article, having repeatedly done so on former occasions, and taking it for granted that all would understand that those causes which tend to health and strength on the one hand, or illness and debility on the other, must extend their effects to both sexes. We have, however, just received inquiries from a friend, who is a breeder of distinction, covering the very points in regard to stock rams alluded to by The Western Rural; and in reply we can but reiterate the views of that journal and our own. But it may be well to give some of the facts and analogies on which we found our opinions.

That animals to a certain extent inherit physical *conditions*, as well as form and other peculiarities of physical structure, from their parents and ancestors, is a fact established, we think, by common observation, and certainly sustained by all sound theory. Thus they inherit not only the *form* of the bones, muscles and other structures, but their actual *qualities*, such as density, firmness, and strength,—or, on the contrary, porosity, flaccidity and weakness. This is remotely shown by the phenomena of species. How could different species originate from a common stock—the one species strong, tough, and long-lived, the other weak, tender, and short-lived—if these characteristics (however induced) were not transmitted from generation to generation? They certainly are not first produced by external circumstances, such as feed, climate, treatment, &c., in each individual case. The Scotch Mountain sheep is *born* a hardier animal than the high-kept English Leicester, because at the moment of yeaning it can safely withstand a degree of cold or other exposure which would prove fatal to the Leicester lamb. Analogous facts are to be found among all classes of animals, including man.

The same fact is also proved by every day experience among men and brutes of the same species. The strong individuals are more likely to beget the strong, the weak to beget the weak. And if the parents are naturally strong and healthy, but have lost these qualities and conditions, by want of exercise and high keep, (what among human beings would be termed idleness and luxury,) their progeny fall off *somewhat* from the *natural* stamina of their parents, but usually not fatally, because beneficent nature constantly struggles to save and restore rather than to destroy. But if the indolence and pampering are kept up in the second generation, the stamina of *its* progeny goes down another step, and recovery becomes less easy,—and so on, under the operation of like causes, the process of degeneration continues to advance and become confirmed. We see this in human beings. No nation, or family, ever kept up a continued course of idleness and luxury without producing corporeal effeminacy and decay. History, trumpet-tongued, proclaims this in all ages. We are aware that physical analogies between men and brutes are, owing to moral and other causes which affect the former and not the latter, very defective. The comparison rarely goes "on all fours." But we love to resort to it, because, for obvious reasons, it brings home the lesson more convincingly and with more impressive effect to the majority of minds.

It is important to our argument to note the fact that the loss of physical integrity and stamina, occasioned by the above-named causes, does not necessarily include a loss of the proper *form* of the carcass or of any of its structures. Nay, the enfeebled animal may possess a much handsomer form—one perhaps indicating more profitable properties in some particulars—one even as consistent with absolute health. The Leicester is as perfect in the shape and arrangement of its organic structures as the Mountain sheep. The idle and pampered descendant of idle and pampered human ancestors, may present a more shapely and even better adjusted bodily machine than the toiling and frugal descendant of toiling and frugal ancestors—yet the latter is ten times as capable of withstanding hardship, ten times less subject to disease, and ten times more likely to recover from disease. The finer machine, though covered with veneer and varnish, is composed of soft, weak, badly seasoned wood—the coarser one, of solid oak and iron. And we repeat, that these *conditions*, as well as forms, are transmitted to posterity. The offspring of the wild Tartar, the roving Arab and the North American Indian, at the very moment of birth, as well as during the earliest periods of infancy—before they can have acquired any artificial toughening—encounter exposures and deprivations which would prove almost universally fatal to the offspring of the idle and luxurious classes of Europe. But we need not take extreme cases, or go so far, to prove our position. Every observing person knows that the children of the laboring and unpampered classes, in our midst, are not only brought forth more safely, both to mother and offspring—but that they *are born* stronger, less subject to disease, and better capable of resisting disease, than the children of the luxurious and idle.

If we apply these principles to the practical breeding of domestic animals, we of course believe that to obtain hardy and vigorous offspring the sire and dam should be *habitually* in a hardy and vigorous condition, and consequently be *habitually* kept free from pampering and accustomed to a sufficient amount of exercise. It is not enough that they be brought down to a moderate degree of mere fleshiness at the period of copulation and gestation, if the seeds of weakness and degeneration have been sown in their systems at other periods—say by a hot-bed process of extreme forcing while they were attaining their growth. Nor is it quite sufficient that the sire and dam should *always* have been properly treated. It is far better and safer that they also should be descended from *ancestors* that have been properly treated, so that no hereditary taint—no bad results of the bad management of progenitors—shall linger in their systems.

The fatness acquired on grass, without extra or stimulating feed, is not a pampered state—but too much fatness in the ram, even thus acquired, is not a favorable condition at the opening of the coupling season. It would be better—if breeders were willing to take that degree of pains—to keep it down not by starvation, which would reduce the strength, but by exercise, which would give firmness to the muscles and not permit any extra deposition of fat. It might be regarded as a very comical spectacle by some, to see the shepherd leading or driving his over fleshy ram four or five miles a day "for exercise"—to prepare him for the working season—yet there is no absurdity discovered in the groom doing this for a stallion under his charge, which perhaps did not cost half so much, and is not half so intrinsically valuable as the ram. And whether over fleshy or not, the ram should receive a degree of exercise *during* the coupling season. To take him from the pasture, keep him closely confined in a small pen or stall, and put him on higher feed—according to the too prevalent system—cannot but be injurious and unsafe. All well trained grooms give *daily* exercise to the stallions. We were told the other day of a very celebrated one (we forget his name) which was never allowed to serve mares, under any circumstances, until he had taken his morning exercise—a drive of several miles. It was a most salutary arrangement.

The second rule of the Dishley Society, established by Mr. BAKEWELL, was:—"No member shall give his rams, at any season of the year, any other food than green vegetables, hay and straw.*" Whether this great breeder had in this any other object than the ostensible one—because he regarded pampering rams as injurious for breeding purposes—we cannot say, for he most carefully, and, judged by American standards, most meanly concealed, as far as practicable, all his modes and processes of improvement. We can, however, imagine no other motive. That he regarded the fatness acquired by the *Leicester rams*, without pampering, as objectionable in the working season, distinctly appears from the statements of MARSHALL cited by YOUATT. He says:—"Before the season of business, the rams were reduced from the cumbrous state of fatness in which they were shown." In what manner reduced does not appear.

It is not probable, nay it is impossible, that American Merino rams should do the amount of work often required of them—serving 250 or 300 ewes in the season—without some grain feed. Mr. BAKEWELL'S rams covered only from 100 to 120, with only a single service each.† But an excess of grain feed to keep the ram fat and stimulate him to work beyond his natural capacity, must be regarded as prejudicial to his progeny and destructive to himself.

It is this, connected with close confinement, which is killing nearly all the most valuable Merino rams in the country before they have attained half the natural period of useful life. To demonstrate by tangible facts that the get, especially the later annual get of an overworked ram, are not so good in all particulars as the get of a moderately worked one, may be very difficult—but upon every sound principle of physiology, every analogy in nature, we can entertain no doubt whatever of that fact. And this should be especially true of ram tegs and yearlings, prematurely developed by high keep. There can be no such exhausting strain on the vital powers and on the constitution as an unbounded and artificially stimulated indulgence of the sexual passions during the immaturity of youth—it is equivalent to adding *debauchery* to idleness and luxury among human beings—and if *conditions* are inherited in any case, can we possibly expect the get of an animal thus prematurely forced and worn out and *burnt* out, to have all the vigor and excellence of the progeny of animals subjected to no such unnatural and ruinous treatment? The idea is preposterous.

There is another mode of overworking rams, which exhausts and injures them equally with too much work, without their accomplishing any extra amount of work. It is permitting them to serve ewes too frequently. It is better that a strong, full-grown ram should not be allowed to serve ewes (by single leap) oftener than once in two hours—a yearling once in three or four hours—and that the day's work be not extended beyond twelve hours. More work may not show on the carcass, or diminish alacrity, under abundant and stimulating keep,—but it must tell on the constitution.

Nothing probably will effectually correct the prevalent follies in the treatment of rams, or those follies in the treatment of ewes, commented on in our article of Sept. 21st, but experience, the best, but sometimes a tremendously expensive teacher. It is already giving its bitter lessons in feeble and diseased lambs, in the difficulty in raising tegs, in the premature deaths of costly and valuable rams, and in the reduced longevity and stamina of the flocks mismanaged in the particulars we have discussed.

* Youatt, p. 317.

† Marshall, cited by Youatt, p. 316.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WINTER FEED.—ANDREW BLACK, Warkworth, Northumberland Co., Canada, writes us:—"I am one of the few farmers in Canada that patronise fine wooled sheep. My flock at present numbers about 250, 98 of them lambs. In former years I have fed, during winter, turnips, pea straw, and occasionally a feed of hay to my ewes and store sheep, and I have fed the lambs with shorts, turnips and hay. They have all done well, and my losses during the three years I have had them have been less than one per cent. per annum, and almost all by accident.

"Turnips with us this year have failed, and I have taken the liberty of writing to you to inquire what would be the best substitute for that root. Bran and shorts can be got for from $10 to $12 per ton. Peas are from 60 to 70 cents per 60 lbs.; or, we may say, one pound of peas to two of bran or shorts. Now, will you be kind enough through the RURAL to let me know which would be the most profitable to feed, and what quantity would suffice, along with hay and pea straw, to keep ewes in good condition, and whether bran or shorts should be fed wet or dry? I have always fed dry to the lambs."

The best substitute for turnips would be other roots—pumpkins and cabbages answering well in the season of them. The sheep being *accustomed* to green winter feed, we should be very anxious to keep it up, especially with ewes near yeaning time—and if unable to do so, should prefer not to have the lambs dropped until grass started in the spring. One or two root feeds a week are much better than none, in keeping the bowels in right condition, avoiding cholic or "stretches," and preparing the system for a proper secretion of milk. Turning the sheep for an hour or two each day, when weather and depth of snow permits, on a pasture not too closely gnawed down in the fall, would be a good substitute so far as available.

Bran, shorts and peas are all excellent feeds for sheep of all ages. Either of the former sprinkled with the latter (the peas comprising say a third or fourth of the bulk) constitute a *dry* feed which cannot be surpassed. It is not necessary to wet the bran, though it would perhaps be desirable to do so for ewes yeaning before grass, and deprived of their *accustomed* green feed. It is an approximately correct rule to say that equal weights of the different kinds of grain (including wheat bran) or pulse ordinarily fed to sheep, contain equal amounts of nutriment—*i. e., a pound* of bran, shorts, oats, corn, peas, &c., are equal as feed. This rule allows every person to decide what is the *cheapest* feed in his own market. We believe that bright, early cut hay, with bright, well cured pea straw, with occasional green feed, is good enough feed, without grain or pulse, for breeding ewes, which are of good age and enter the winter in good condition, up to six or eight weeks before lambing. After that we would give them daily a feed of grain or pulse equivalent to a gill of oats a head daily. Old or poor sheep and tegs had better receive that amount of grain or pulse all winter, with some accession, according to circumstances, after the 1st of February. We speak of *Merinos* kept for ordinary and wool growing purposes.

The Poultry Yard.

AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the American Poultry Society was held at 37 Park Row, New York, Oct. 2, the President, Mr. JOHN J. FINNIE, in the chair. The committee on rooms and exhibition reported progress. Notice was given of motion to be made at next regular meeting to amend certain sections of the constitution and by-laws.

On motion, it was resolved that the subject of discussion at the next regular meeting be "The adoption of the Standard of Excellence as laid down by the London Poultry Club, and published by TEGETMERI, with such alterations as may be deemed advisable for this country." The Secretary was instructed to notify all members of the election, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, and urgently request their attendance. Also, to call their attention to the importance of attending the next regular meeting, Oct. 16, in view of the subject then to be discussed.

The Society then adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 9, same hour and place.

FATTENING POULTRY.

THE London Field states that poultry, properly fed, will acquire all the fatness needful for marketing purposes, in a fortnight or three weeks at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, scalded in milk or water—the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening just before going to roost. A plentiful supply of pure fresh water—plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with their other feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone and poured over the meal. This renders the flesh firmer than it otherwise would be. When fit to kill, feeding should be stopped for twelve hours or more, that the intestines may become comparatively empty.

THE BEST FOWLS.—THE editior of the Germantown Telegraph, discoursing of barn-yard fowls, gives it as his opinion that none of the imported varieties have proved as desirable or profitable as those the country already possessed in what are denominated "natives." This is certainly at variance with the commonly received opinion, but it may be true nevertheless. What say the Brahma and Silver Poland advocates to this estimate of foreign varieties of fowls?

EGGS FOR USE AND MARKET.—The Maryland Farmer says that hens will lay just as many eggs if kept from intimacy with the males as when allowed unrestricted liberty in this respect. It is added that eggs produced without impregnation keep much longer than with it. If this is so, it would be good policy, at the commencement of the season, to isolate all the hens but such as are designed for propagating purposes.

Rural Notes and Items

YIELD OF THE WHEAT CROP.—Now that the wheat crop of the whole country has been harvested, and to a large extent thrashed and measured, it appears that the yield will aggregate far less than was anticipated. The result proves that all parties overestimated the yield—the press, growers and dealers. The commercial papers almost invariably overestimate the prospective yield every season, and this year the Agricultural Department and Journals have, no doubt innocently, committed the same error. We think the yield will be full fifteen per cent. below the general estimate, which must make a vast difference when the crop of the whole country is taken into the account. Of course the prices of breadstuffs must advance rather than recede, and growers and others having wheat on hand will be likely to govern themselves accordingly.

The fact that the wheat crop of Great Britain also proves short will have a tendency to further augment prices in this country. A telegram just received from Washington says:—"Information has been received at the Treasury Department from an official source that the thrashing shows the crop of wheat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain to be short in quality as well as quantity. Competent judges, with whom the writer has conversed during the month of September, estimate that it will fall twenty per cent. below an average crop."

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The Annual Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, held at Buffalo last week, is pronounced one of the most successful ever held in the State, when pecuniarily considered. The receipts aggregated $21,000, and of course the attendance must have been large to yield that amount to the treasury—though probably not greater than at some of the Fairs held in Rochester many years ago, when the price of single admission was only 12½ cents. But, although a pecuniary success, the Fair has not resulted to the credit and reputation of the Society in some respects. Buffalo, Rochester and other papers speak most disparagingly of the arrangements for and management of the Fair, and from their testimony, as well as that of our own reporters, we infer that the Society lost both popularity and influence by the course pursued,—a result we sincerely regret, and which must be deeply deplored by the farmers and other industrial classes of the State who have so long sustained and taken pride in the institution. In this and the next RURAL will be found sundry notes and comments by our associates and reporters who attended the Fair, and had an opportunity to see the elephant in all his proportions.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—This Fair, held at Dayton Sept. 23-27, was largely attended,—some 90,000 persons having visited the grounds during its continuance. There was no entrance fee for articles competing for premiums, no exhibitor's or family tickets sold, but a uniform entrance fee charged for each person visiting the grounds. Carriages and persons on horseback were excluded as were also all kinds of "shows." The show of horses, principally draft, was very large, and that of cattle very creditable. The sheep department was less full than common, but that of swine more than usually large. The Fair, as a whole, was a very successful one. The receipts were about $20,000—exceeding those of any previous exhibition.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.—This State exhibition commenced at Quincy, Oct. 1. There were about 4,000 entries upon the books at the close of the second day. There were 500 stalls filled with horses, and others in preparation; 150 pens filled with sheep, while many were outside waiting for pens to be made. Of cattle and swine there was the largest exhibition ever seen in the State. The show of machinery was very large. All the other departments are reported to have been superior in character and fullness.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—There was a lively time at Terre Haute on the opening of the State Fair on the 1st instant. The entries were very numerous—those of stock alone numbering over 500. The horse display was very large and fine. The throng of people was great, showing that a successful exhibition was a foregone conclusion.

FATTENING HOGS.—Feeding hogs corn or corn meal is hardly a paying business, unless they are of the best breeds for laying on flesh, and have good care and shelter. How much more than ten pounds of pork can you make with a bushel of corn? Ten cents per pound will hardly make good the price of the grain in market. Wouldn't it pay better to make mutton?

SULPHITE OF LIME.—Last week we noticed the use of Sulphite of Lime in preserving cider. The types made us say *Sulphate* of lime. The two substances are wholly different in their action on fermenting liquids. The Sulphite is formed by the combination of sulphurous acid with lime, and the Sulphate by the combination of sulphuric acid with the same.

THE WHEAT FIELDS.—See that surface drains are cut and cleared. Protect exposed knolls by spreading a light coat of long manure on them before winter sets in; straw or leaves will answer. Perhaps a coat of plaster would pay if applied soon to wheat that has a small top.

IOWA STATE FAIR.—This Fair opened at Clinton, Oct. 1st, and at the close of the second day the books showed about 2,000 entries. Every department was represented, making a show superior to any previously witnessed at a Fair in that State.

AWARDING PREMIUMS.—The Livingston Republican censures the committee on horses, at the recent Fair in that county, for declining to award a premium to a certain horse because his owner had been awarded the first honors on several previous occasions.

FALL PLOWING.—Plow deep in the fall, and plow all you can. Leave the surface rough. Fall plowing is an effectual way to destroy many kinds of weeds. Plow the garden, at any rate, and barley and oat ground.

UNION FAIR—HEMLOCK LAKE.—The Agricultural Society comprising the towns of Livonia, Lima, Richmond, Canadice, Springwater and Conesus, will hold their next annual Fair at Hemlock Lake on Wednesday, Oct. 16th.

HORSE SHOWS.—The first of October seems to have been prolific in Horse Fairs. There was one at Kalamazoo, another at St. Louis, Mo., a third at Paterson, N. J., and a fourth one at New Haven, Ct.

SEEDING WITH TIMOTHY.—If spring seeded fields fail to show a fair amount of grass, it is not yet too late to harrow them well and sow timothy seed.

CHAUTAUQUA CO. FAIR.—The receipts of the recent Fair at Fredonia amounted to $2,270.

HORTICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURE AT THE STATE FAIR.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

THE inevitable "Floral Hall" tent of our State Ag. Society was very meagerly occupied with horticultural products until the second day. Then a light shower sent the water so freely into some parts of the tent that the exhibitors were disgusted, and the day after the clay dust settled so thick that the flowers lost their brilliance, and the fruit acquired a thick and uniform bloom, which was not, however, at all tempting to the appetite. There were not flowers enough to make a half-dozen bouquets, but there was a fine collection of exotics shown by Mrs. W. G. FARGO and Mrs. M. P. BUSH, Buffalo. These suffered greatly from the wind and dust, and on Friday morning we noticed that many of them were drooping from effects of the previous night's frost.

In the line of fruits, ELLWANGER & BARRY of Rochester had the most varieties of grapes—fifty-one, we believe—also a fine collection of pears. C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y., displayed some twenty-six varieties of grapes, among which were several plates of fine Ionas and Israellas,—being the best representation of these varieties we ever saw. J. CRAINE, Lockport, also had a fine lot of grapes. JACOB MOORE, Rochester, showed some very fine clusters of the Diana Hamburg, a promising hybrid. The Pleasant Valley Grape Growers' Association had some twenty varieties of grapes on exhibition, the samples being very fine. All of them were natives and comprised the leading and desirable kinds. In this collection, representing hundreds of acres of vineyard, there were some remarkably perfect clusters of Delawares; eight bunches of this variety were selected which weighed four pounds. The Catawbas from Pleasant Valley were also remarkably fine, being well ripened, and showing no indications of disease. It is noteworthy that the vicinity of Crooked Lake is about the only locality where the Catawba is extensively grown in which disease in some form has not devastated the vines or fruit. There it is yet perfectly healthy and vigorous. The Dianas in this collection were large and also high and uniformly colored. The Keuka, an accidental seedling, was shown by F. M. MCDOWELL, Wayne, Steuben Co. It is a black, early grape, apparently possessing qualities of considerable value, and may be desirable for making red wine. Some sixty or more varieties of apples, besides a large collection of pears, were shown by E. W. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y. There were also some other collections of fruit, but we have mentioned the principal ones.

We don't wish our readers to imagine this show, at its great Annual Fair, a representation of the Horticultural Products of the Empire State. We have in fact no reason to infer that the officers of the Society intended or desired to call out this great and leading interest. No premiums were offered to elicit sharp competition, or, when gained, of a character to be highly estimated by the winner. True, there were a few dollars offered for the largest number of varieties of grapes shown, but there was no reference to quantity or quality, and the other premiums consisted chiefly of worthless pieces of paper, styled diplomas. We have heard, but will not absolutely vouch for its being a fact, that this premium list was made out some forty years since, stereotyped, and even to the present day the same venerable plate is used. At any rate progress in Horticulture is ignored, and we are inclined to think this premium list is not the only stereotype and out-of-date fixture of the State Ag'l Society that needs to be broken and remoulded to comport with the times we live in.

VEGETABLES.

A building was provided for this department, but the raised platform in the center broke down the first day under the weight of a smaller amount of vegetables than a corner grocery would ordinarily display, and the exhibition was then transferred to "Dairy Hall." It was simply a disgrace; and as for dairy products, as no one could imagine how any possible good could come to the producers by exhibiting butter, cheese, &c., we suppose they likewise could'nt see it, and acted accordingly. If liberal premiums had been offered, no doubt a fine show would have been the result.

DISCUSSION ON APPLES.

The question set down for discussion on Tuesday evening regarded the cultivation of the apple—whether its extension was profitable. Maj. H. T. BROOKS of Wyoming opened with a very interesting address, in which he argued for the proposition that four square rods of ground growing a well-cultivated, thrifty apple tree, will produce more food than if devoted to any other product. The success of the apple in Western New York was noticed, and the commercial and hygienic aspects of the subject ably treated. We hope to lay before our readers, in a short time, a full synopsis, if not the whole of this able essay.

O. C. CROCKER of Broome Co. followed Mr. BROOKS and maintained his position. In starting an orchard he thought more pains should be taken in planting the trees; the bed for them should be dug deep, the soil well pulverized. Lime mixed with the soil would aid to bring the trees into bearing three or four years sooner than if this material is absent. He would also deposit bones and manure in the holes and soil in which the young trees are to be planted. Had used ashes around the trees and found it prevented the working of the borer. The speaker thought that apples alone were not the entire profit of an orchard, as much can be grown in the intervening spaces of the rows, and if small fruits are grown there their yield might be worth more than that of the apples, and in his opinion such cropping would not injure the apple crop.

SOLON ROBINSON conceded that the profits claimed from the apple crop might be realized in three or four counties in Western New York, but he questioned if apple culture was invariably profitable. He believed apple orchards were fast disappearing from New England and Eastern New York. The apple trees, as a general thing, were dying off, and he thought we should be compelled to depend on some other fruit for a supply in the future. The cause of decay was inexplicable, and trees under all conditions went the same way. They begin dying at the ends of the limbs, and continue downward until the tree is used up. He observed that orchards standing in sod for a long time should not be plowed deep and manured; such treatment might be fatal to the trees. Ashes were one of the best manures for trees. He considered that the cause of the failure of apples throughout New England, &c., unknown; it was, however, a melancholy fact; the best cultivators lost their most thrifty trees.

O. C. CROCKER thought shelter was of great value. Instanced an orchard that had received protection from a forest on a hill; it was thrifty and bore well,—but the timber being cut off the apple trees failed. He believed in plowing old orchards deep, and manuring them; had done so with great success. The orchards were not failing in his region where well cultivated.

Mr. PARSONS, Niagara Falls, advocated good cultivation. Instanced two orchards planted at the same time; one had been cultivated, the other not, and the former, after the lapse of a few years, was three times the best.

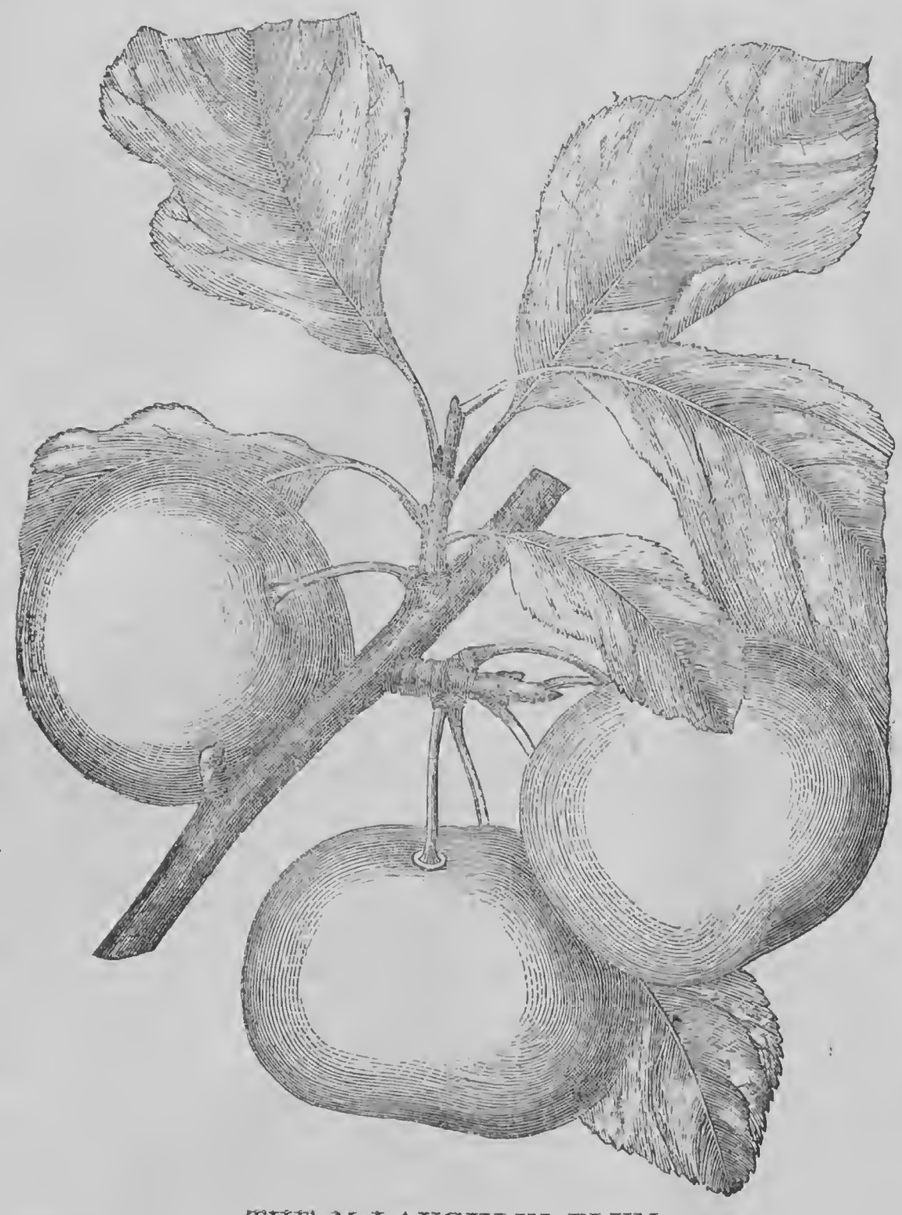
H. T. BROOKS said in Alleghany Co. there was no indication that apples were failing, nor did he believe they were in Western New York.

Mr. HAWLEY, Syracuse, said that in Onondaga Co. the peaches had failed and the apples were going the same way. He advocated shelter for orchards.

Mr. SHATTUCK, Chenango Co., described two orchards in his vicinity that had been pastured with hogs year after year, and the trees bore remarkably well and were healthy. Thought hogs, by eating the fallen fruit and rooting up the ground, greatly benefited an orchard.

Mr. QUIMBY, Monroe Co., thought it of great importance to select good trees in starting an orchard; would not plant those over four years old from the bud. Spoke in favor of enriching the ground, proper pruning, and good cultivation. Would not grow a crop near the trees, though part of the space between them might be given to other products. All his experience and observation taught him that orchards should be cultivated and not cropped. In reply to a question he said it made no difference, in his opinion, whether or not a tree was set in the same relative position to the points of the compass as it occupied in the nursery. He would plant trees two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. He gave the preference to the Baldwin for profit.—G. F. W.

LAWNS.—One bushel of gypsum, two bushels of ashes and one bushel of fine bone dust, sown at the rate of forty bushels per acre, or one peck per square rod, is recommended as a fertilizer for lawns.



THE McLAUGHLIN PLUM.

WE herewith present our readers with an engraving of one of the best plums grown—the *McLaughlin*. In quality, it is acknowledged by all to be nearly equal to the *Green Gage*, and many prefer it to this old favorite. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive; fruit large and nearly round, usually a little flattened, as shown in the engraving. Skin thin and yellow, and dotted and marked with red on the sunny side, and covered with a thin bloom. Flesh dull yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and luscious, and adheres to the stone. It ripens usually about the first of September. It is considered one of our best market plums.

CURRANTS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

THE prices realized by the sale of currants this year have surprised even the dealers. Like all other fruits, at the beginning of the season, they promised to be, and were very abundant, and the dealers anticipated very slow sales and low prices, yet they were most agreeably disappointed. The first arrivals were about July 1st, but being quite green, did not sell very well, yet they brought eight cents per pound. In a few days ripe ones sold for 10 cents, but as the quantity increased prices fell to eight cents, and at that price they sold rapidly.

Afterwards the quantity increased to such an extent that the prices fell to four cents. One cause of this depression of prices was that the people were not ready to purchase for their winter's use, and finding them coming in freely and falling in prices, concluded that they would be very cheap, and consequently did not purchase. But the scene soon changes; for at this juncture the preservers began to purchase, and they cleaned the market out every day. This caused the prices to rise again to eight cents, and some very choice packages sold for 10 cents. All at once the ladies became very much interested in the currant trade; they found the prices rising, instead of falling to two or three cents per pound, as they anticipated, and expressed their indignation quite freely toward the dealers because *they* raised the prices.

Cherry currants have sold from 15 to 20 cents per pound, as per quality and style of packages. The demand for this fruit is increasing every year, and in a short time, I hope to see them take the place of so many of the small ones. Currants are sent to market in almost every style of package that can be found around the farm house—soap and boot boxes, bushel or half bushel baskets, anything so they do not have to buy. But all are not sent in this style, for some growers take as much pride in sending this fruit to market as any other; many make use of the same boxes that they pack grapes in, and are well paid for so doing. The fruit that is sent in the rough boxes and large baskets frequently receives such rough handling that the juice runs freely on arrival, and consequently is sold at a much lower price. NOW AND THEN.

New York, Oct., 1867.

HORTICULTURAL CLEANINGS.

Fallen Apples.—In passing several orchards lately we observed the ground under the apple trees, in many instances, literally covered with immature fruit—dropped prematurely in consequence of the action of the curculio. Leaving the fruit there was wrong, as it afforded the worms a chance to escape into the ground and prepare another generation of fruit pests. These apples, as they fell, should have been fed to the hogs or otherwise destroyed, aiding by so much the extirpation of the great enemy of the apple and other fruit orchards.

Planting Fruit Trees.—If fruit trees are to be planted out, the farmer should remember that something more is necessary to success than merely digging a post hole in the ground and crowding the roots of a tree into it. The ground upon which the rows of trees are to be planted out, should be plowed deep enough to allow the surplus water to drain off readily. If the ground is underdrained, so much the better; but if not, deep plowing will partially supply the defect. The soil should be aided by a free application of well rotted manure, enabling the rootlets to find ready sustenance as they reach out in search of it. Many young trees die out the first season after planting in consequence of the slovenly manner of putting them into the ground.

Rhubarb—Cultivation.—The fall season is a good one for preparing the ground and planting out rhubarb roots. This plant may be grown to great advantage on ground just appropriated to orchard purposes. The rhubarb serves to check the growth of weeds and keeps the ground moist about the roots of the young trees. But, whether grown among the trees or alone, it is important that the soil should be deeply stirred and thoroughly manured. The roots may be planted out as soon as the leaves have dropped. The stools should be so divided as to leave but one or two buds on each bunch of roots. The varieties most favorably known are Myatt's Victoria, Downing's Colossal, and the Linnæus, a variety also produced by MYATT. Every farmer's garden would be the better for the growing of a sufficient quantity of this palatable plant for domestic consumption, if nothing more.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

GRAPE VINE PROPAGATION.—We are asked if Diana, Delaware and Ives Seedling vines can be propagated by cuttings or single eyes in the open ground without the use of frames. By cuttings all may be grown readily, though the Delaware is the most difficult to succeed with. Mr. GRIFFITH of North East, Pa., grows vines very extensively in the open air from single eyes by placing them thickly in beds and using mulch. The wood is cut close to the eye on the upper side, and left as long as possible on the other end. The mulch covers the beds to the depth of an inch or two.

GROWING THE WHITE THORN.—A "Subscriber" sends us from Clinton, Iowa, the following query:—"Will some reader of the RURAL please inform me through the columns of that paper how to propagate the common white thorn (known by school-children as thorn-apple bush) from the seed? What time of year should they be planted and how treated? Has any reader ever tried making a hedge of them? If so, what was the treatment and what the success?"

SEEDLING SWEET APPLE.—We are indebted to Mr. S. T. SHORT of Livonia, N. Y., for specimens of a very fine sweet apple—of good size, red, juicy, tender and fine-flavored. In season from Aug. 1st to middle of Sept. This apple originated in Livonia; has been called the Dan Apple, but it is proposed to call it the Livonia Sweeting. A good bearer, tree upright, &c. We think it worthy of cultivation.

Domestic Economy.

PUMPKIN, APPLE AND PEAR BUTTER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maryland Farmer gives his experience and practice in the manufacture of a kind of mock apple butter, which he says is an excellent article for family use, and more cheaply made than the old-fashioned apple butter. The ingredients for a five or six-pail kettle of butter are—2½ bushels of pared and sliced sweet pumpkins, the same amount of pared and cored Swaar apples, six quarts of molasses, two pounds of brown sugar; fifteen quinces and a shilling's worth of cinnamon. Having prepared the ingredients put a pail of clean water in the kettle and add the pumpkin. Boil till fine, then add the apples gradually and stir to keep from burning. When done fine, mix the molasses in warm water and add to the butter. Continue stirring for a time and then add the sugar. When cooked about enough, add the cinnamon, and the work is done. The pumpkin is made to supply the place of cider which now bears so high a price as to make the butter quite expensive. If there is a perceptible pumpkin taste the addition of a little more molasses and sugar will serve to destroy it while supplying a very desirable article for family consumption. When cider is used the pumpkin may be dispensed with, as it is only a substitute for that article.

GOOD PLAIN OLD-FASHIONED APPLE SAUCE.—Let your stock of apples be picked over several times in the course of the winter, and all the defective ones taken out. Let the good parts of these be pared, and if not used for pies, be made into apple-sauce. Boil it in a preserving-kettle, and to a pailful of cut apples put one sliced lemon. After the apples are tender add a pint bowl of brown sugar, and boil them gently fifteen minutes longer. Toward spring, when apples become tasteless, a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, dissolved in a little water, should be added to this quantity of apple.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Take two potatoes and two onions, with two turnips, one carrot, a little parsley chopped fine, salt to the taste. Cut the potatoes in quarters, slice the onions, cut the turnip in quarters, slice the carrots. Put all in a stew-pan, with three pints of water, and salt to the taste. Boil it down to one quart. About fifteen minutes before it is done add the parsley. Strain it, and serve with light bread or toast. This is the receipt of a late eminent physician of Philadelphia.

TOASTED CHEESE.—Mix three ounces grated cheese, four ounces grated bread crumbs, two and a half ounces fresh butter, yolks of two eggs, well beaten, tablespoonful of cream, teaspoonful of mustard, salt, and pepper to taste. Put into a saucepan and stir over the fire till heated, then lay it upon toast and brown it.

BAKED RICE PUDDING.—Swell a coffee cup of rice; add a quart of milk; sweeten with brown sugar. Bake about an hour in a quick oven.

New Advertisements.

400,000 STRONG 1 and 2 YEAR APPLE Stocks—Pear, Plum, Paradise, Mahaleb and Mazzard stocks. Grapes, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, *cheap*. Houghton Gooseberry, 1 yr strong, $25 ₩ 100; 2 yr, $3. Kittatinny, *true*, $20 ₩ 100; Wilson's Early, $40 ₩ 100; Philadelphia Rasp., strong, $18 ₩ 100, $170 ₩ 1,000. Price List free.
E. Y. TEAS, Richmond, Indiana.

HEDGE PLANTS FOR FALL SETTING. 200,000 English White Thorn plants, large and well-rooted, $3 and $10 per thousand. Address
923-3t GEORGE BADMAN, Skaneateles, N. Y.

AVERAGE SIZE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORIGINAL
Kittatinny Blackberry Plants.

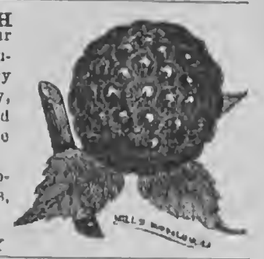
☞ Pronounced by the highest *disinterested* authorities in the country to be the
Best Blackberry Known.

Every wide-awake Rural reader will have it, as prices are low. Catalogue, with this year's testimony, ready Oct. 1st—10 cts. Price list gratis. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

TO WINE GROWERS!—GRAPE SUGAR Syrup for sale by HARTMANN & LAIST, 47 East 2d St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pamphlets sent free of charge upon application. 921

CLARK RASPBERRY.—We now have a stock of this new variety to offer. It is a very large, sufficiently firm berry, perfectly hardy, having stood 25 deg. below zero, unprotected and uninjured. It is the very best berry now under cultivation.
We also have the KITTATINNY and WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, and a General Assortment of NURSERY STOCK. Prices given on application.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
923-2teo Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

IT DON'T SCRATCH You!—Or Tear Your Clothes—Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, EARLY and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it.



☞ For origin, description, prices, testimonials, &c., send for Circular, to
JOSEPH SINTON,
Angola, Erie Co., N. Y

FRUIT TREES AND SEEDLINGS—ALSO fine Grape Vines from *layers*, cheap. For Wholesale Price List, address
923-4t A. HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y.

NEW RASPBERRY.—THE AUTUMN BLACK—a Seedling of great promise, producing a fine crop in July, and a bountiful one in the fall, continuing to fruit until winter. Plants by mail $1 each. Send for Descriptive Circular. H. B. LUM, Sandusky, Ohio.

WILSON'S EARLY AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY, PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY,
And other SMALL FRUITS, at lowest prices, all warranted true to name, with good roots. Send for Price List. EDWARD REEVE, Medford, Burlington Co., N. J.

KILPATRICK.—This Celebrated Ram, (see engraving in Rural, Dec. 15, 1866,) bred by Hon. WM. K. SANFORD, of Orwell, Vermont, will stand for service of Ewes, at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. Season to commence Sept. 10th.
TERMS, $15.
KILPATRICK is of pure Infantado stock; sire Comet, dam by Cross Ram. We are near the depots of N. Y. Central and Erie Railroads, where ewes will be received without delay, by freight or express, and cared for free of charge for a reasonable time. For particulars inquire by letter or call and examine. We have for sale a few choice Ewes and Rams. BOWKER & BUSH.

HYDRAULIC RAMS
DEEP WELL
PUMPS,
FORCE PUMPS,
AND
POWER PUMPS,
MANUFACTURED BY
COWING & CO.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—In Every Town in the United States, to sell two Patent Articles that can be sold at every house. State, County and Town rights for sale. Samples sent by Express on receipt of fifty cents. All letters answered.
925-3t HOWES NORRIS & CO., Springfield, Mass.

ATTENTION!—All Wanting Farms—In a mild, healthy climate, good soil and pure soft water; 18 miles south of Philadelphia, at the Junction of the West Jersey and Cape May Railroads, and only 12 miles by turnpike to steamboat ferry. Improved farms, fruit and village lots for sale cheap. Circulars giving full information, sent free. Address
WM. ALBOTT, Glassboro', N. J.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, bottom, top and center of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash.
923-13t J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE NEW GRAPE, SALEM.—This Grape is the most successful result of the Hybridizations originated and carried on by Mr. E. S. Rogers of Salem, Massachusetts, whose well known character for probity and modesty of statement affords every guarantee for the unsurpassed excellence of this, his favorite variety. His published statement is as follows:—"The subscriber now offers for sale for the first time, a new grape, named SALEM, from the place of its origin. This is a variety considered not only superior to any of the former well-known numbers, but also to any hardy grape at present before the public, combining, as nearly as possible, every quality desirable in an out-door grape, being one of the hardiest, healthiest and most vigorous of vines, and producing enormous crops of beautiful and high-flavored fruit. Like other well-known Kinds, Nos 4 and 15, this is a hybrid between a native and the Black Hamburg; bunch large and compact, berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin-skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, not equaled by any other out-door grape for wine or table; as early and hardy as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen its fruit, in the most unfavorable season, for the past six years.
Taking all its qualities into consideration, earliness, hardiness, and great vigor of vine, size and quality of fruit, it is pronounced by the best judges who have tried it, to have no equal among all the numerous varieties now before the public; and I can, with confidence, recommend it as the best of all my collection, and now offer it for the first time." E. S. ROGERS, Salem, Mass.
Salem, February, 1867.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would here state that he has disposed of his entire stock of vines and wood of the Salem Grape to J. L. WARING of "Amenia Vineyard," Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to whom all orders for the same must be hereafter addressed. E. S. ROGERS.
Salem, Mass., March 2d, 1867.

In addition to the high merits of the "Salem," the undersigned is able to say, from personal experience and knowledge, that the claims put forth in favor of the Salem are in no respect exaggerated. During the present season it has made uniformly a most vigorous and healthy growth, and proved itself impervious to mildew, where vines of most of the new and high priced varieties, growing by its side and receiving equal care in culture, have been seriously affected. It is believed that as a paying grape, especially for market purposes, the Salem is without a competitor among out-door varieties.
J. L. WARING.

I take pleasure in announcing that, since purchasing the Salem Vine, I have disposed of my Vineyard and Propagating Establishment, including the entire stock of the Salem, to JAMES A. IRIQUA, Esq., who will hereafter carry on the business with every facility for its successful prosecution. J. L. WARING.
Amenia, N. Y., August 21, 1867.

Having purchased the above, and having secured the services of a most experienced and successful Propagator, with able assistants, I design to make the growing of vines for sale a specialty, and hope to furnish the public with a class of plants unsurpassed in quality, and in every instance warranted up to standard and true to name. Price List and Engraving sent on application to
922-4t JAMES A. IRIQUA,
August 21, 1867. Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANGEL-DARLINGS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

We've a little one up yonder
Somewhere 'mid the stars.
Though we may not see her clearly
Through our being's bars;
When the evening dropped its curtain
Round about the day,
Silently she wandered from us
Where the glory lay!

Sometimes still we hear the patter
Of her little feet;
Sometimes still we hear her prattling—
Never half so sweet;
But 'tis when the earth is distant,
And the stars are near,
And we hear the angel-harpers
Playing sweet and clear!

Oftentimes we can but wonder
If our darling knows
How across the shadowy distance
Still our loving flows;
Can but vaguely ask the question
"Does she love us yet?
Or do little ones translated
All of earth forget?"

Then a spirit seems to answer—
"When the baby creeps
From the hearthstone up to Heaven
Not an angel weeps,
But the rather each and every
Angel does beguile
Winsome little prattling darlings
Skyward all the while!

"And the sweetest music floating
O'er the valleys fair,
Is the prattle of the darlings
That have wandered there:
And the cherubs, ne'er forgetting
Those who lonely stay,
Call to them across the distance,
Fondly, day by day!"

Blessed little angel-prattler,
May we ever hear
Your soft baby-accents calling
To us sweet and clear!
May the vision e'er be with us,
Blessing evermore,
Of our angel-darling playing
On the golden floor!

ANECDOTES OF VICTORIA.

Grace Greenwood contributes to the first number of the Weekly Advance the following, among other anecdotes of Victoria:

Another little anecdote which shows her simplicity of character and shrewdness of perception, was told me by a gentleman who once enjoyed the pleasure of a very informal interview with her, under rather peculiar circumstances. My friend, Mr. W——, is a person of very artistic tastes—a passionate picture lover. He had seen all the great paintings in the public galleries of London, and had a strong desire to see those of Buckingham Palace, which, that not being a "show house," were inaccessible to an ordinary *connoisseur*. Fortune favored him at last. He was the brother of a London carpet merchant, who had an order to put down new carpets in the state apartments of the palace—and so it chanced that the temptation came to my friend to put on a workman's blouse, and thus enter the royal precincts, while the flag indicating the presence of the august family floated defiantly over the roof. So he effected an entrance, and when once within the royal halls, dropped his assumed character, and devoted himself to the pictures. It happened that he remained in one of the apartments after the workmen had left, and while quite alone the Queen came tripping in, wearing a plain, white morning dress, and followed by two or three of her younger children, dressed with like simplicity. She approached the supposed workman, and said:

"Pray can you tell me when the new carpet will be put down in the Privy Council Chamber?"—and he, thinking he had no right to appear to recognize the Queen under the circumstances, replied, "Really, madam, I cannot tell, but I will inquire." "Stay," she said, abruptly, but not unkindly, "who are you? I perceive that you are not one of the workmen."

Mr. W—— blushed and stammered somewhat, yet made a clean breast of it, and told the simple truth. The Queen seemed much amused with his ruse, and for the sake of his love for art, forgave it, then added, smiling, "I knew for all your dress that you were a gentleman, because you did not 'your Majesty' me. Pray look at the pictures as long as you will. Good morning. Come chicks, we must go."

Another anecdote, illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline, came to me directly from one who witnessed the occurrence. One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at a military review, the Princess Royal, then rather a willful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed disposed to be rather familiar and coquettish with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks without avail—"winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked." At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently not accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand, but the awful voice of royalty stayed them. "Stop, gentleman!" exclaimed the Queen, "leave it just where it lies. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief." There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head saucily, and she was doubtless angry enough, but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse towards coquetry. It was hard, but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?

HEAD DRESSES OF AFRICAN NATIVES.

On my arrival at Igoumbie I had noticed how curious the head-dresses of the women were, being so unlike the fashions I had seen among any of the tribes I had visited. Although these modes are sometimes very grotesque, they are not devoid of what English ladies, with their present fashions, might consider good taste; in short, they cultivate a remarkable sort of chignons. I have remarked three different ways of hair-dressing as most prevalent among the Ishogo belles. The first is to train the hair into a tower-shaped mass, elevated from eight to ten inches from the crown of the head; the hair from the forehead to the base of the tower, and also that of the back part up to the ears, being closely shaved off. In order to give shape to the tower, they make a frame-work, generally out of old pieces of grass-cloth, and fix the hair around it. All the chignons are worked upon a frame.

Another mode is to wear the tower, with two round balls of hair, one on each side, above the ear. A third fashion is similar to the first, but the tower instead of being perpendicular to the crown, is inclined obliquely from the back of the head, and the front of the head is clean shaven almost to the middle. The neck is also shorn closely up to the ears. The hair on these towers has a parting in the middle and on the sides, which is very neatly done. The whole structure must require years of careful training before it reaches the perfection attained by the leaders of Ishogo fashions. A really good chignon is not attained until the owner is about twenty or twenty-five years of age.

It is the chief object of ambition with the young Ishogo women to possess a good, well-trained and well-greased cover of hair of the kind that I describe. Once fixed, these chignons remain for a couple of months without requiring to be rearranged, and the mass of insect life that accumulates in them during that period is truly astonishing.—*Du Chailen.*

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the sea shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words or names in the smooth white sand which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth or error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be in her treatment of her child! How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death.—*Phrenological Journal.*

OUR SPICE BOX.

Pouts are better in water than on pretty girls' lips.

Love in a woman's life is a history; in a man's an episode.

At what season did Eve eat the apple? Early in "the fall."

What are the best kind of agricultural *fairs?* Farmers' daughters.

Why do ladies like to visit the sea coast? Because it relates to marry time.

Why is a fascinating woman like a successful gambler? Because she has such winning ways.

A young lady at Long Branch is reported as "clothed in laughing eyes and a bewitching smile."

Ladies who give away their hearts should not be censured for being heartless. They can't be anything else very well.

If a woman wants to keep her husband at home let her send him to the top of the house, and take away the ladder.

What letter of the alphabet does pretty Mary Lee most admire. The letter *r*, of course because it makes Mary marry.

A writer declares that, under the present system of education, "daughters are becoming elegant cyphers." A figure of speech.

The best cure for the heart-ache is to take another suffering with precisely the same complaint. Two positives make a negative.

Young Lady—"Going to make a flower bed here, Smithers? Why, it'll quite spoil our croquet ground!"

Gardener—"Well, that's your pa's orders, Miss. He'll hev it laid out for 'orticultur, not for 'usbandry."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A MEMORY.

BY RUFUS W. SMITH.

I.

The brown leaves flutter in little flocks,
Like frightened birds, from under the trees,
And rustling adown the forest aisles,
Play hide-and-seek in the autumn breeze.

II.

Under the evening's purple and gold,
I walk alone by the silent stream—
Through dim old paths by the river's rim,—
And live glad summers in one sweet dream!

III.

The wind has murmurous voices now,
Soft as the sounds of the far off sea:
And in the lulls of its timeless tunes,
I dream that a sweet voice calls to me.

IV.

I wait, and listen with folded hands—
I hear no voice that is meant for me,—
I wait, and listen with patient hope—
And yet I know that it may not be!

V.

For where two shadowy hemlocks stand,
And the woodland path grows vague and dim,
The dry leaves flutter in little flocks
Around a grave by the river's rim.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27, 1867.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

STRAWS.

"Straws show which way the wind blows." Whether some other material would not answer the same purpose, and by what process of reasoning or labor of investigation, and by whom so important a truth was arrived at, it is not worth while to inquire—the fact is undisputed. The structure of the proposition would indicate that it is the result of observations made with reference to the material world. Some mechanical genius, doubtless, knowing that all motion is the result of force applied, and observing, as he chanced to be in a thoughtful mood, that a number of straws took the same common direction in space, proceeded to trace the effect to the cause, and by a very easy and natural transition decided that the moving force must act in the same direction—hence our text. But this history of its origin is merely conjectural, and has nothing whatever to do with the subject.

The benefits derived in the material universe from the knowledge of this law and its practical applications to the arts and sciences, are doubtless very great, but it is in the political world that the value of straws is never underrated. There the flight of every individual specimen is carefully noted, its bearings taken, a record made and sent to the press. Nothing can be more reliable. Indeed, one would think that the now-a-day editors fancied themselves Hebrew bondsmen under Egyptian task-masters, and their newspapers nothing less than bricks. A vote is taken in some ladies' seminary, or an emigrant car, and the result is called a straw, and shows conclusively the inclination of the popular mind, virtually decides the contest and renders a formal election wholly superfluous. Fortunate is it that straws are not ballots.

Morally, intellectually, straws assume a different character. Here the object of our investigations is not matter, not mind, but the *manifestations* of mind and matter. We handle not realities, but appearances. We arouse all our powers, we put forth our mightiest energies, construct formidable batteries, arm ourselves with our strongest weapons, and proudly make our attack. We think we are storming the citadel of Truth—we suppose we are scaling her walls—we imagine her entire domains are open before us—we already triumph in victory—and lo! we grapple with straws. We find them scattered here and there, we eagerly seize them, study their texture, examine their composition, note their length and direction, and forthwith pronounce upon the size, form and quality of the grain. But while we may thus approximate to the truth, we never arrive at tangibilities. The ocean of luscious grain which lies just over the boundaries of mortal vision, is not to be harvested by the puny sickle of human reason. Not a single kernel of the precious truth can be grasped by man's tiny comprehension. Truth, in its essence, is inapproachable as the eternal throne of God. Our weak vision is dazzled by the reflected rays from her veiled effulgence; our finite minds cannot cope with things actual; our feeble understanding staggers with the weight of a straw.

The theologian clasps reverently his Bible and says, "Here have I revealed to me the whole truth of God. Herein is contained His holy will, hereby has He made known His purposes, herewith shall I become wise in all heavenly wisdom." But how is it that he is presently engulfed in disputations with his brother divines concerning doctrines, creeds, forms and ceremonies? Why contends he so earnestly that one passage be explained in this manner, that another be interpreted thus, and a third thus? Why does he insist so strenuously upon certain renderings for certain words? Why does he establish so carefully and guard so jealously his own belief, lest it be overturned? Has our Father spoken to us, like the Delphic oracle, in ambiguous language? Are His holy words susceptible of a double meaning? What then? Is the divine revelation a defective one? Is it a failure? Rather, why will vain, boastful man think to bring down within the range of his narrow comprehension the vast designs of the Almighty one, to make the thoughts of Omniscience his own? Why foolishly imagine himself able to compress within the compass of his puny understanding the stupendous plan of a world's salvation? Does he suppose that the whole of the divine economy is laid open to his inspection? Why not accept thankfully that knowledge necessary to lead to eternal life, and leave the rest to be unfolded by the Divine Teacher in celestial Bible-classes?

So, then, with all his boasted powers, his giant intellect, his mighty achievements, man is but a Lilliputian, tugging away all his lifetime under a burden of chaff, stumbling over straws, fighting with the shadows and semblances of things that are, vainly seeking the light, not knowing that himself is blind. How glorious will the awakening be, when the scales shall have fallen from our eyes, when these earth-bonds shall have been sundered, when this mortal shall have put on immortality, and our unfettered spirits shall soar forever in the pure sunlight of God's truth!

Sept. 19, 1867. L. R. Mellie.

A BACKWOODS EXQUISITE.

Once as I was traveling by sleigh in a comparatively settled part of the country, a young man who was driving rapidly in the opposite direction pulled up to greet my companion, with whom he was acquainted. He was coming to the town, from his residence in the heart of the woods, thirty or forty miles from where we met him, and certainly I was astonished—being then newly arrived in the country—at the extreme slenderness of the outfit of one who was bound to do the "man about town" for a few days, and that in mid-winter, too. He was in his shirt-sleeves, having no coat with him whatever. His black-velvet waistcoat, now foxy and threadbare with much use, might once have been a *chef d'œuvre* from the hand of some London tailor whose gossip was of Guardsmen and their measurement. The rest of his costume consisted of a pair of buckskin breeches fastened at the knee with pearl buttons, heavy woolen stockings and pegged boots, the latter indebted for their luster more to the rind of pork than to the blacking brush.

Singularly incongruous with this get-up was the kid-gloved hand with which he removed the black pipe from his mouth; nor was his straw hat exactly the sort of head-dress that one might have expected to meet with during a Canadian sleigh-ride. But it was only when he rose to his feet on the little rough sleigh, three feet by two, on which he had been sitting, that the full splendor of his wardrobe became revealed to us; for then he threw around his shoulders a magnificent cloak, made, I think, of some kind of Siberian fur, and which, folded up, had served him for a cushion on his journey. I frequently afterward met this exquisite of the backwoods, wrapped in that showy mantle, walking in the streets of the little wooden town, where his appearance, so strange to me, did not seem to excite any particular comment. In those parts men would often come into the towns, in winter, dressed in blanket coats, with the rather inappropriate accompaniment of white duck trousers and straw hats. Residents did not appear to see anything eccentric in this; but in the mind of a stranger a sense of the ludicrous was naturally excited by it.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

EPIGRAMS.

The Boston Post gives publicity to the following dialogue about the vexed question of the weather:

"I think," said Isabel, "the tearful sky
Is weeping sadly—only hear it sigh;"
"Do not," said Quilp, "commiserate its woes;"
It does not weep—it only blows—it snows."

It were not difficult nor altogether unpleasant to solve such chess problems as this. (Two pieces on the board; John to move, and mate in two moves:)

"John moves his arm round Julia's neck;
She moves one square and whispers—'Check!'
He, nothing daunted, moves right straight
His lips to hers, and calls out, 'Mate!'"

The Post thus embodies Bonner and his newly purchased horse Dexter:

"Fifty thousand for Dexter!" a cavalier cries.
"Excuse me—let people believe it who can!"
"'Tis nothing surprising," a crony replies,
"For Bonner was always a Dexter-ous man!"

A soldier in the hospital, who had his leg amputated, addressing the detached part, thus turns the calamity to his advantage:

"Strange paradox! that in the fight
Where I of thee was thus bereft,
I lost my left leg for 'the right,'
And yet the right is the one that's left!"

This points out a musical error on the part of the performer:

"All out of tune Hal sung the song,
Then played the flute—till, heaven knows!
Methought 'twas very, very wrong
For Hal to 'go from *words* to blows!'"

This gives the exact difference between two popular watering places:

"Saratoga and Newport—you've seen 'em,"
Said Charley, one morning, to Joe;
"Pray tell me the difference between 'em,
For, bother my wig, if I know!"
Quoth Joe, "'Tis the easiest matter
At once to distinguish the two—
At the one you go into the water,
At the other it goes into you!"

Coleridge, in one of the most beautiful of similes, illustrates the pregnant truth—that the more we know, the greater our thirst for knowledge, and the more we love, the more instinctive our sympathy: "The water lily, in the midst of waters, opens its leaves and expands its petals, at the first pattering of the shower; and rejoices in the rain drops with a quicker sympathy than the parched shrub in the sandy desert."

Such is the blessing of a benevolent heart that, let the world frown as it will, it cannot possibly bereave it of all happiness, since it can rejoice in the prosperity of others.

Sabbath Reading.

A REFLECTION.

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND, IN "KATHRINA."

O! not by bread alone is manhood nourished
To its supreme estate!
By every word of God have lived and flourished
The good men and the great.
Ay, not by bread alone!

"O! not by bread alone!" the sweet rose, breathing
In throbs of perfume, speaks;
"But myriad hands, in earth and air, are wreathing
The blushes for my cheeks.
Ay, not by bread alone!"

"O! not by bread alone!" proclaims in thunder
The old oak from his crest;
"But suns and storms upon me, and deep under
The rocks in which I rest.
Ay, not by bread alone!"

"O! not by bread alone!" The truth flies singing
In voices of the birds:
And from a thousand pastured hills is ringing
The answer of the herds;
"Ay, not by bread alone!"

O! not by bread alone! for life and being
Are finely complex all,
And increment, with element agreeing,
Must feed them, or they fall.
Ay, not by bread alone!

O! not by love alone, though strongest, purest,
That ever swayed the heart;
For strongest passion evermore the surest
Defrauds each manly part.
Ay, not by love alone!

O! not by love alone is power engendered,
Until within the soul
The gift of every motive has been rendered,
It is not strong and whole.
Ay, not by love alone!

O! not by love alone is manhood nourished
To its supreme estate;
By every word of God have lived and flourished
The good men and the great.
Ay, not by love alone!

GOD'S GREETING.

God greets many a one who never observes, and many more who never thank him for it. When, for instance, His sun wakes thee early to the enjoyment of another day of life and health, and when, at eventide, thine eyes close in peaceful slumber, it is because God has bid thee "Good-night;" and when thou sittest down to a well-spread table, with a good appetite, it is God's gift for thy good. When again thou art enabled to discover, timely, some threatened danger, what is it but God saying to thee, "Take heed, my child, and turn back before it is too late?" When, on some early summer morning, thou walkest about amid the blossoming of flowers and the singing of birds, and thy heart feels light and joyful, is not God saying to thee, "Welcome, heartily welcome to thy palace garden!" And when, all of a sudden, perhaps, without thy knowing how or why the heart is moved to good thoughts, and thou beginnest to feel sorrow for having done wrong, and a desire to do better, is not thy Heavenly Father saying to thee, "O, grieve not my Holy Spirit which now stirs within thee?"

Or, when thou passest by a new-made grave, and a sudden shudder of anxious forebodings runs cold through thy frame, is not God greeting thee with the fatherly admonition, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh in which thou shalt say, 'I have no pleasure in them,' for there is neither wisdom nor device in the grave, whither thou art fast hastening?" O, yes, these are God's greetings, "whether we will hear or whether we will forbear." But if we hail them not with pleasure in time, we shall remember them with vain regret in eternity.—*From the German.*

POWER OF GOD'S PRESENCE.

Consider what God is in his mature love, possessed of joy, crowned with peace perpetual. Transfer all this into a human soul, into your soul; let them abide among the sensitive receptivities of your better nature, every faculty lovingly open to his influence, and it shall be a living epistle. No wonder if you be changed into his likeness, nay, his very image, and the blessed attributes of God become the blessing attribute of man. Stocks cannot bind these feelings then; they fly abroad in song. Dungeons cannot darken them; they make that dungeon flame with light. Their genial warmth dwarfs the fierce furnace heat to pleasant coolness. They join in angel company when lions stand around. They are never more exultant and triumphant than when man's last enemy cowers to see the indwelling presence and power of Him who alone has conquered death.

WHAT IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?

At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked, which season of life was the most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before his dwelling, and said:—"When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees and they are covered with blossoms, I think *how beautiful is spring!* And when the summer comes and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think *how beautiful is summer!* When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear their gorgeous tints, I think *how beautiful is autumn!* And when it is *sere* to winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, I see the *stars* shine."—*Evening of Life.*

Educational.

SURFACE AND DEPTH.

Length and breadth are often very desirable properties. There are times when they are all that is needed—when superficial measurement answers every purpose. But not always are they enough. You may have a shallow lake in which there is more water than in the deep river, but the river is much the best for navigation. Your lake is a beautiful expanse—a perfect liquid gem—we grant, and serves a capital turn for floating pleasure-craft; but it is worth absolutely nothing for practical business. So with nearly everything, and especially so in regard to education. Surface knowledge may glitter and dazzle most brilliantly; if there be no depth it is of little account.

Depth of knowledge does not, necessarily, imply profound erudition. At least we shall not use the phrase with that meaning. One must master many things before he is profoundly erudite; he may master but one thing, and still go into the depths. In this sense, then, the child may sound the depths of knowledge; in another, and broader sense, the gray-haired philosopher has never sounded them, nor can he ever hope to.

And it is just this matter of leading the child into the depths, in the sense in which we use the word, that we wish to allude to particularly. The idea which many teachers seem to entertain, that young minds are merely receptacles, into which a certain amount of information is to be put every day and then left alone, is a very injurious one. To follow out the process, in accordance with the idea, is but to lumber up the minds with a mass of dead accretions. There is no expansion, no lively growth. Knowledge should stimulate thought. Unless it is made use of, by whoever imparts it, as such stimulant, the full mission of the teacher is unfulfilled. More than many imagine, does the young mind long for the Why and the Wherefore. A mass of facts—a bundle of dry accretions—pages of history, of philosophy, or of logic, laid away in the memory and carefully labelled—may satisfy the parents, and may win for the teacher their commendation as a good instructor, but if with them there never is mingled any full solutions, any clear explanations—if the mind is not led down into the depths of whatever may be treated of—the child is not satisfied. Or if there be satisfaction, all around, it is a satisfaction born of that which ought not to satisfy. With no encouragement given to the child's questioning spirit, it soon ceases to manifest itself. Thereafter, bare statements are all he expects, and very soon he cares for nothing more. Declare to him any simple fact whatever, and he at once accepts it as such, unhesitatingly, and with never a thought of query. And thus is his after-thought and life materially moulded. For the early habits are strong ones. A lesson of repression,—a curbing of the inquiring disposition—in the childish years, lasts through a lifetime.

In the common school, as well as in later study, may thought probe more deeply. All over our land, in every country school house, there are little questioners who want to go deeper into simple every-day philosophies than they are able to go alone. It should be a pleasure to the teacher to take them by the hand and walk with them as far soever as he may, in the curiously winding paths of their queryings. They may want to go beyond his own depth, now and then, and may ask when he literally cannot answer. But until they do this, let him be not chary of patient replies, couched in language adapted to their understanding.

The teacher well knows how, in his daily routine, much of his education is being continually turned over and enlivened. By this means, and by numberless new applications, fresh thoughts are evolved, and he looks further into the different subjects under consideration. In like manner ought he to endeavor, day by day, to refresh whatever of knowledge may be imparted to the young,—to quicken the thought, and train it to a deeper analysis. We know many believe that to answer childish queries, or to give to the young learner reasons for specific treatments, is labor lost. In the few cases it may be so; in the many it is not. To do it may at times task the teacher's patience, but it will be giving and developing a knowledge that shall possess more than superfice; and it will encourage a spirit of inquiry that shall by-and-by be a power in searching out the truth.

EDUCATION.—CLASSIC AND PRACTICAL.

Sir J. F. W. Herschel, an eminent man, in a communication to the English Public School Commissioners, gives his views as follows:

"I should consider any system radically faulty which should confine itself to the study of the classical languages, and to so much of Greek or Roman history as is necessary to understand the classical authors as its main and primary features; and should *reluctantly* admit a *minimum* of extra-classical teaching. Such a system must necessarily suffer the reasoning faculty to languish and become dwarfed for want of timely exercise. In those years, from fourteen to twenty, it is quite as important that youths should have placed in their hands for study, books which may initiate them into the domain of consecutive thought as books in classical literature. I would not depreciate grammar, prosody, and all that classic scholarship includes. But Greek and Latin is bought too dear, if at the sacrifice of any reasonable prospect of improving the general intellectual character, by habits of concentrated thought, and by induction, investigation and generalization, while the mind is yet plastic and impressible."

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

This new department at Washington has in view national statistics, wide information and broad plans for popular education. It is authorized by act of the last Congress, and is now organized so far as possible. Congress was enthusiastic to adopt this plan and to show its appreciation of the educational interests of the land; but it forgot to make an appropriation to render that enthusiasm practical. Dr. Barnard is, perhaps, the best man for the place; and his eminent attainments and zealous life-labors in behalf of education render it certain that if the National Bureau of Education can be made of advantage that purpose will be achieved. There being no appropriation to defray the expenses of the establishment, of course there is no clerical force. Mr. Barnard is busily engaged in distributing circulars to the different States, asking information concerning their educational interests. This measure has its advocates and its opponents—both strong and bitter—but it were well to thoroughly test the experiment. It may be of great advantage to the country.

Too Much Study.—A Richmond paper speaks of a girl thirteen years old who committed fifteen hundred consecutive verses of the New Testament in one week, wearied out several teachers in reciting her lesson, and had brain fever the next day. The Hartford Times says that a girl of sixteen is dying in that city from the effects of the disease caused by over study at school. And the Boston Traveler notices the case of a young lady who recently died in a suburban town, and her physician says her death was undoubtedly caused by hard study.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

STEAM CAR BRAKE.

William Longbridge of Paterson, N. J., has invented a brake for rail cars which promises to substitute steam for brakemen on railroads. A trial of it was made, before the representatives of some dozen railroad companies a short time since, resulting in a highly satisfactory issue. It is thus described:

"The new steam brake is operated by a steam cylinder with 24-inch throw of piston. This cylinder is placed under the "foot board" of the engine. Nothing is seen on the engineer's stand but a small lever that opens and shuts a valve, and a three-fourths inch pipe, through which the steam passes into the cylinder. A chain passes around, pulling on the piston head. This chain goes through the train, connected by sections of rods and chains, and the brakes are applied through the agency of small standards in the center of the car. By means of the safety-valve in the brake cylinder the steam escapes when the pressure becomes greater than required for the best braking. By this means the great evil to railroad economy—of sliding wheels—is obviated.

At the trial the brake showed a power of 3,500 pounds, more than double that of seven brakemen exerting their full strength with the old windlass brake. With the new brake a train of cars running at a speed of 56 miles per hour, can be stopped in 16 seconds, and in a distance of 624 feet. When running at a speed of 24 miles per hour, the usual rate, it can be stopped in a distance of 250 feet.

At the close of the experiments yesterday, a resolution was adopted by the railroad managers present, strongly recommending the adoption of the new brake on the railroads of the country, both on the score of economy and for the safety of the traveling public."

AN IMMENSE TELESCOPE.

One of the largest and most improved telescopes ever constructed in England, is now nearly completed, and is intended for Melbourne. It was made under the direction of the Royal Society, at a cost of $25,000. The form which has been selected is known as the Cassegranian telescope. It differs from the Gregorian form in apparently a very slight degree, but to an extent which confers on it some striking advantages. In the latter the reflected image is received upon a small concave speculum; in the Cassegranian the surface of the small mirror is convex. By this apparently slight difference is secured more light, and a better defined image, in consequence of the small convex mirror correcting the aberration necessarily present in the large concave mirror. The tube of the telescope is of the enormous diameter of four and a half feet, and of proportional length. The diameter of the speculum is but six inches less than that of the tube, or four feet, being 4½ inches in thickness, and weighing about twenty-seven hundred weight. The telescope will be moved by clockwork.

A POUND STERLING.

The recent decision of Judge Shipman in New York, as to the value of the pound sterling, once more directs public attention to the complicated and confusing method of reckoning this portion of our foreign exchanges. The custom of reckoning the pound sterling at $4.44 originated in causes now ended, and generally forgotten, and seldom understood. The price of gold, upon which Judge Shipman based his calculation, is stated to have been 199⅞, making the price of a sterling bill $218½, at which rate the £90 would cost $874. The pound sterling is worth $4.85, but instead of saying so it is reckoned at $4.44, and the dealer in exchange adds to this a certain premium, often 109⅛, making the result the same as if reckoned simply at the real par value of $4.85. The process is circuitous, and there is no good reason for it. In the first place the drawer names a rate, which must be multiplied with the conventional value of the pound before it can be paid for in the federal money. If the banker offered exchange at $4.85 it would be very easy both to understand and compute it. For every pound to be paid in London, four dollars and eighty-five cents is demanded here. But instead of this the banker will offer his bill at 109⅛, which means the same thing. He means that, assuming the pound to be worth $4.44-4-9, he will sell it at 9⅛ premium; and multiplying $4.44-4-9 by 109⅛, produces $485. Why not say $485 at once? Because he has fallen into the rut of the other system and cannot get out. Our other exchanges are easily computed. A hundred centimes make a franc, and when a bill in Paris is quoted at 5:20, it is meant that the dollar here will bring five francs and twenty centimes there, and so on. When Prussian thalers are quoted at 72, it is meant that a thaler in Prussia will bring seventy-two cents here. Other similar instances might be quoted.

Dogmatism.—Where men are the most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken, and have given their reins to passion without the proper deliberation and suspense which can alone secure them from the grossest absurdities.—*Hume.*

THE PRAIRIE DOG AT HOME.

In the preceding illustration the reader will find a spirited representation of the home or city of the Prairie Dog, (*Spermophilus Ludovicianus,*) as he appears to the traveler over the great plains of the west. They raise tumuli of earth as fortifications or watch towers, at the apex of which are openings to their subterranean habitations beneath. These are numerous, and in such proximity to each other are these burrows, that the entire area of their city or encampment is one vast honeycomb, rendering it hazardous for mounted men to ride through or over one of these dog cities without special care. The entrance to the underground abode of the dogs is made at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the plane of the horizon and the holes continued at that angle to a considerable depth, when they rise with a corresponding inclination till a point within two or three feet of the surface is reached, where the burrow terminates in the home or hybernating apartment. There they pass the season of winter, venturing out but rarely, and then only when a considerable mitigation in the wintry aspect outside takes place.

Captain Marcy, in his journal of the Red River expedition, states that his road, during one entire day, lay through a continuous dog town, involving the necessity of frequent detours to avoid the mounds raised around their burrows. While thus passing, these little animals were seen in countless numbers sitting upright at the mouths of their domicils, presenting much the appearance of stumps of small trees; and so incessant is the clatter of their barking that it requires but little effort of the imagination to fancy oneself surrounded by the busy hum of a city. The space covered by this city was equal to a square of about twenty-five miles, or to eight hundred and ninety-six thousand acres. The population of this one city was estimated to be greater than that of any one inhabited by man in the universe. These dogs are remarkably prolific, as they must needs be to cover the western prairies with the population they do. They are a rather pleasant looking, inquisitive little animal, about sixteen inches in length, body circular and rather flat, the head especially so. The fur is of a grayish red or grizzled hue, produced by the alternate chestnut and gray color of each hair. They are of a social disposition, as would be inferred from their city-like habit of domiciliation.

With respect to their habits Captain Marcy says:—"In the selection of a site or position for their towns they appear to have regard to their food, which is a species of short, wiry grass growing upon the elevated plains, where there is often no water near," a fact which induces the conclusion that they require very little water aside from that obtained upon the grass constituting their principal food. They have also a kind of camp discipline, by the aid of which any approaching danger is communicated to the entire encampment or colony. Perched on a hillock the dog sentinel is enabled to survey a wide extent of horizon, and should an intruder appear a sharp yelp of alarm is given. This is taken up by others, till the whole camp is apprised of danger and the multitudinous population is soon safely housed in their underground retreats. Soon after this retreat they may be seen peeping forth from their holes in countless thousands, anxious to see what the cause of the fright was. They are as inquisitive as shy, hence this hurry to come forth after an alarm.

A species of owl is always found among the dog-mounds, leading to a suspicion that an occasional pup is snatched up and borne away by them. Rattlesnakes also find their way into the burrows, making free with the pups, as appetite prompts. It is proper to say that some doubt the correctness of this imputation against the snakes, but the balance of testimony seems to be in favor of its truthfulness. Neither the snakes nor the owls can hardly be regarded as allies of the dogs, but more likely unwelcome guests and difficult of expulsion.

When the Prairie Dog first feels the approach of the sleeping season, generally about the first of November, he closes all the passages to his dormitory, to exclude the cold air, and betakes himself to his brumal slumber with the greatest possible care. He remains housed until the warm days of spring, when he removes the obstructions from his door and again appears above ground as frolicsome as ever.

ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

In an article on this subject in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, the experience of Mr. Higginbottom of Nottingham, is quoted, who for thirty years has never prescribed stimulants, and finds his results perfectly satisfactory. Dr. Collenette of Germany, says:

"For twenty-one years I have banished all intoxicants from my practice, and during that period I have not made fewer than 180,000 medical visits, and I hesitate not to say that the recoveries have been more numerous and more rapid than they were during the five years I followed the usual practice, and administered brandy, wine and beer."

Mr. Smith, the governor of the Edinburgh jail, states that out of 150,000 criminals who had passed through his hands—many of whom had been great drinkers, and whose liquor was cut off when they crossed the jail door—not one case of injury had occurred by the drink being taken from the person at once.

A Costly Watch.—The costliest watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1814, for the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who must have found it inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck hours and quarters on wires, with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost 1,500 guineas.

Reading for the Young.

PERSEVERANCE.

BY JESSIE CARROLL.

A boy or girl in antique costume, enters the room, books and maps over the shoulder, and staff in hand, bearing a small ensign lettered "Perseverance"—bows low and thus addresses the scholars:

1. How'd do, masters and misses,
   Your faces I'm glad to see;
   To greet this band of children,
   I've traversed land and sea,
   A pack upon my shoulders,
   A walking stick in hand,
   O'er many a lofty mountain,
   And waters vast and grand.

2. I am an ancient mariner [*or matron,*]
   Of the good old Diligence bark';
   And though no wondrous genius,
   Quite well I have made my mark!
   Up laurel-crowned Parnassus,
   I never strove to climb,
   And yet my name has echoed
   Through the corridors of time!

3. For Progress was my motto,
   And Perseverance, too,
   See graven on my pennon,
   As I sail life's journey through—
   Which is the secret, children,
   Of my marvelous success;
   So I come with a wand of promise,
   This little band to bless.

4. A word now at parting,
   You're all on life's great sea,
   So you must strike your oars *together,*
   If successful you would be.

5. And another word at parting,
   To instruction's voice give ear;
   Heed the counsels of your teacher,
   Her pathway strive to cheer.
   But lean not upon each other,
   There's work for all to do,
   Each one must learn to paddle,
   To paddle his own canoe. [*Exit.*]

ORIGINAL FABLES.

I. LOOK TO THE ROOT OF THE FAMILY TREE.

"Gentlemen," said an old Tea Kettle that lay in a corner of a shed, in which some worn-out Locomotives had been stowed away, "gentlemen, I am sorry to see you in this place; I wasn't brought here till I had more than once lost my spout and handle, and been patched and soldered till very little of my original was left. I concluded therefore that like me, you have seen your best days, and are now to be laid aside as useless."

The Locomotives frowned at one another, but didn't answer.

"Well, gentlemen and brothers," cried the Kettle again, "don't be down-hearted; we have played busy and useful parts in our day, and may comfort ourselves now in thinking over the things we have respectively achieved. As for *me,* the remembrance of the domestic delight and refreshment that I have been the means of affording affects me deeply."

"What is that little old tin thing whistling about up in the corner?" asked one of the Locomotives of his companion; "where are his *brothers?*"

"Hey-day! Is that it?" cried the Kettle, all alive with indignation; "so you don't own the relationship. Let me tell you, with all your pitiful pride, that though you won't own me as a brother, I am father and mother to you; for who would ever have heard of a steam engine if it hadn't been for a tea-kettle?"

II. LOOK UP AS WELL AS DOWN.

"O father! O mother! the moon is drowned; she is, indeed; we have seen her lying trembling in the lake," cried the owlets, bustling back to the tower, where their parents sat among the ivy.

"Children," said the old birds; "you looked *down* and saw the image in the lake; if you had looked *up* you would have seen the moon herself in the sky; but it is the way with novices to be led astray by representations of a subject which a little further inquiry would have shown them were wholly deceptive."

III. A SHUT UP TO AN EVEN QUESTION.

"How well I whistle!" said the Wind to the Keyhole.

"Well, if that isn't rich!" said the Keyhole to the Wind; "you mean how well *I* whistle."

"Get me some paper," said the old woman, "and stuff up that keyhole and stop the draft."

And so neither Wind nor Keyhole whistled any longer.—*Leisure Hour.*

BEAUTIFUL LESSON.

Some time ago a boy was discovered in the street, evidently intelligent, but sick. A man who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to ask him what he was doing there.

"Waiting for God to come to me."

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer of the boy, in whose eyes and flushed face he saw the evidence of fever.

"God sent for mother, and father, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to His home up in the sky; and mother told me when she was sick that God would take care of me. I have no home; nobody to give me anything; and so I came here, and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't He? Mother never told a lie."

"Yes, my lad," said the man, overcome with emotion; "He has sent me to take care of you."

You should have seen his eyes flash, and the smile of triumph break over his face as he said:

"Mother never told me a lie, sir; but you have been so long on the way."

Debts.—Lose not thy own for want of asking for it; 'twill get thee no thanks.—*Fuller.*

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL began last week, (Oct. 5,) and Volume XIX in January next. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs; as subscriptions can begin with October or January, or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 12, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

SEVEN United States vessels were sold at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 1st inst. The old receiving ship North Carolina brought thirty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, owing to the inadequacy of her income, has been obliged to offer for sale in New York city, some $45,000 worth of jewels and dresses.

About $10,000 has been sent from the metropolis to the yellow fever sufferers at the South.

The State Temperance Convention assembled in Albany on the 2d inst., Albert Day, President. It passed resolutions praying the Constitutional Convention to submit to the people a separate article prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, declaring it a duty to nominate temperance men for the Legislature, and proclaiming the conviction that only in total abstinence is there safety for the people and the country.

Gov. Fenton sent a letter to Gen. Sheridan inviting him to visit Albany. The General accepted, and has received the hospitalities of the old Dutch city.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Bible Union was held in the First Baptist Church in New York city on the 2d inst., Rev. Dr. Armitage presiding. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $55,127.79. The expenditures were $54,733.27.

The trial of Dr. Thomas J. Warner, who was indicted with Dr. J. Edward Turner for burning the Inebriate Asylum in Binghamton, having been in progress four days, closed on the 5th inst. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Albany on the 3d and 4th inst. Ex-Governor Seymour presided. The following ticket was nominated:—Secretary of State, Homer J. Nelson of Duchess; Comptroller, Judge W. F. Allen of Oswego; Treasurer, Wheeler H. Bristol of Tioga; Canal Commissioner, John D. Fay of Monroe; Attorney-General, Marshall B. Champlain of Allegany; State Engineer, Van R. Richmond of Wayne; Inspector of State Prisons, Solomon Schell of Erie; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Martin Grover.

From Washington.

IT is learned from official sources that Gov. Swann made application to Mr. Stanton, previous to his withdrawal from the War Department, for artillery equal to the amount in value of arms that Maryland was entitled to, and Mr. Stanton promised that the request should be granted. He retired from office before anything was consummated, and when the subject was renewed to Gen. Grant, Gov. Swann's application was refused, on the ground, it is said, that the law does not authorize the kind of substitution of arms proposed. This statement explains the report that Gen. Grant had refused arms to the State of Maryland.

Gen. Grant has issued another retrenchment order by which the price of the commuted ration which has for several years been one dollar is reduced to fifty cents, and the commutation for quarters, which was formerly eighteen dollars per month, is now reduced to nine. This stroke of economy reduces the pay and allowances of detached soldiers on duty in Washington to $24 per month.

R. M. T. Hunter is in Washington after a pardon, and the President has concluded to grant it as the application is strongly backed. One of the indorsers is W. H. Seward.

It is stated that one company of the 12th Infantry left last week for Phillippi, West Virginia. It is reported to the War Department that ex-rebels and their sympathizers in that section are greatly harrassing the Unionists.

The bodies of the assassination conspirators, and that of Wirz, were removed from their graves on the 1st inst., and re-interred in other portions of the Arsenal grounds. The removal of the old Penitentiary building rendered this necessary.

The body of J. Wilkes Booth was originally buried in what was known as the ware-room of the Penitentiary building. It was inclosed in an ammunition box. After the grave was filled up with dirt, the brick flooring was replaced. The burial having been accomplished, the windows were boarded up and the door made secure, Secretary Stanton taking the key with him, and it was kept at the War Department until a few weeks ago, when it was returned to the officers of the Arsenal. The bodies of Booth, Payne, Harold, Atzerodt, Wirz and Mrs. Surratt were placed in a common grave.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is printing fractional currency to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars every day, that amount being necessary to replace the defaced currency that is returned for redemption.

The Paymaster it is understood has received an order from the Secretary of War to reduce the clerical force of his department. It is estimated that about four hundred clerks will have been dismissed by similar recent orders.

Secretary Browning's health is so far improved that he will soon resume his duties instead of resigning as reported.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again becoming current. Whether there is any in truth them or not, it is known that at least one officer of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, anticipates being relieved from the duties of his position as Secretary of War, at no distant day.

The total national debt on the 1st inst. is officially reported to be $2,630,389,456 00. Cash in the U. S. Treasury $139,112,009.24.

From the South.

COL. FRANK, commandant of the post of Wilmington, has received instructions from Gen. Canby to oppose no longer the enforcement of civil process from the United States Circuit Court.

Interments from yellow fever in New Orleans still average nearly sixty per day. The Howard Association is now rendering assistance to eight hundred families, averaging three cases of fever to each.

The Soldiers' Monument at the National Cemetery in Hampton, was appropriately dedicated on the 3d inst. by the masons, in the presence of a large concourse of military and civilians. The different burial grounds in the vicinity of Yorktown, Suffolk and Norfolk are being broken up and the remains of soldiers transferred to Hampton Cemetery.

About half a million dollars have been expended for the relief of people at the South, under the Congressional acts.

A serious riot took place in Jefferson City, La., on the second day of the election. It commenced in a dispute between a white and black man, and was followed by a general melee, in which fire-arms were freely used. Two whites and four negroes were seriously wounded. The military were called out and quelled the riot.

From the West.

THE earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for September were $200,400 in gold, and the operating expenses $38,702, leaving a net profit of $161,638. This was with the track open for business to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas.

The wheat shipments from San Francisco for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, were 1,492,444 sacks, valued at $275,000, and required a float of sixty-eight vessels, fifty-four of which sailed for Europe. Since Jan. 1st over three and a half million sacks of wheat have been shipped, valued at $675,000. The flour shipments for the same period were 436,547 barrels, valued at $2,500,000.

The banking house of Stone, McCoy & Co., at Independence, Mo., was entered by burglars recently and robbed of $30,000.

The steamer Only Chance, from Fort Benton, Montana, arrived at Omaha on the 4th instant with three millions in treasure, and two hundred passengers.

The candle factory of W. H. Wood & Co., in Cincinnati, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. The loss is about $100,000—insured for $75,000.

Latest from Europe.

THERE is much distrust in political and financial circles in Paris.

The *Opinione*, a semi-official journal of Florence, says that Rome will soon belong to Italy, and that without a broken treaty.

Messrs. Buchanan & Co., a Glasgow firm largely engaged in American trade, stopped on 2d inst. The liabilities are not ascertained.

Admiral Farragut of the American Navy, has arrived in London. As in other places, he is received there with marked civilities.

It is announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Paris on the 20th inst.

It is rumored that there will be an immediate change in the Italian Cabinet, and that General Cialdini will take the place of Ratazzi at the head of the Government.

The Naplo newspaper of Pesth publishes letters and other documents to prove that Louis Kossuth was engaged in intrigues with agents of the Russian Government in 1849.

The reports from Italy are startling. The commander of the forces of the Pope has asked the Italian Government for instant assistance. Italy refuses to furnish any soldiers.

There is no longer room for doubt that the revolt is serious. There are alarming apprehensions of an interruption of the heretofore friendly relations between Italy and France.

The United States frigate Minnesota, Commodore James Alden commanding, has arrived at Lisbon. She has on board a large number of midshipmen.

The latest news from Italy says a fight occurred between the insurgents and the Papal forces, near Bagnarea. The latter were defeated. The effect of this victory is very inspiring to the party of action.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, Gen. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published all over Europe. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all of his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

It is said that Sir Augustus B. Paget, the present British Minister at Florence, will be appointed "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" to the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

Bismarck's circular to the Prussian agents has made an unfavorable impression in Paris, and increased the probability of war next year. It is regarded as extremely irritating to France.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—A late Havana arrival from Vera Cruz brings the following news from Mexico:—The wife of Gen. Santa Anna has petitioned President Juarez for the release of her husband without trial. Baron Von Magnus, the Prussian Ambassador, has returned to the City of Mexico. General Pavon has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, and Gen. Antillon has been made Governor of Guanajanate. The property of Somera has not been confiscated, as was reported, but he has been fined to the amount of $50,000. Seven houses in the city of Mexico, owned by Almonte Ramitzze, Silicio Escubedera and others, have been confiscated by the Government, and will be sold at auction. Their aggregate value is appraised at $100,000.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Later advices from South America have been received. They give no definite intelligence as to the result of the recent bombardment of the Paraguayan fortifications, but state that the Brazilian and Argentine fleets were lying inactive off the fortress of Humaita, and the land forces of the Allied Powers were making no preparations for any further movement.

The latest dates from Rio Janeiro report the arrival at that port of the United States steam frigate Guerriere, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the South American squadron.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A NEW YORK tailor refused to fill an order for 8,000 Fenian uniforms, because the Brotherhood wouldn't pay in advance. Sensible tailor.

THE Pneumatic Railway Company proposes to blow people from New York to Washington at a speed which will leave railroad trains far behind.

MADAME GOLDSMITH, wife of a well known Cincinnati merchant, died Monday from the effects of a fright given her by a foolish servant girl.

A CHICAGO man refused to pay $800 for a pair of horses because they did not suit him, but afterwards paid $2,000 for them at a horse fair, not knowing that they were the same.

A YOUNG lady, daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of Pittsburg, was detected in the larceny of a valuable diamond ring from a jeweler. She made prompt restitution and was forgiven.

J. ROSS BROWNE'S second report on the resources of the Pacific States is in preparation. He calculates the product of gold this year at $70,000,000, and of Nevada silver at $19,000,000.

A NEW telegraph line, for general business, has been opened between Chicago, Milwaukee, Northern Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and is known as the Independent Telegraph Company.

Two men entered an Adams Express car on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Seymour, Ind., a few nights since, secured the messenger and robbed the safe of about $10,000. The robbers escaped.

A TRAIN on the Northwestern Railroad, in the western part of Iowa, was a few days since delayed one hour and a quarter by grasshoppers, which covered the track so thick that the engine drivers slipped on the rails.

CAPTAIN JACK, lately deceased, owned land in the heart of Chicago many years ago, and sold it for a few hundred dollars. His wife was opposed to the sale and refused to sign the deed. She now claims her dower right.

A SNAKE was killed in a dry goods store in Peterson, N. J., on Saturday evening. The clerk heard a hiss on a shelf, and found the reptile among the fancy goods. It isn't the first time that fancy goods have sheltered a reptile.

A BARREL of new cider in a state of fermentation exploded in a store in Paris, Edgar county, Ill., the other day, knocking one man eight or ten feet, bursting the barrel into fragments, and scattering the contents in every direction.

LATE intelligence from Hayti states that the country is in an extraordinary state of agitation. Gold is fabulously high and provisions scarce—flour $20 in gold per barrel, and thirty-four Haytien dollars were worth only one Spanish silver dollar.

SIXTY years ago there was hardly a craft larger than an Indian canoe on the great Western lakes. In 1841 the lake trade amounted to $65,000,000; in 1851, to $300,000,000: in 1861, $550,000,000; and it bids fair in 1871 to reach the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000.

THERE are no letters "held for postage" at the Providence post-office. A wealthy old gentleman, who is said to have once lost a large amount by the failure of a letter to reach him, attends the office regularly and furnishes stamps for unstamped letters.

IN Gloucester, Mass., the berrypickers have done a good business this season. One gentleman in town has picked ninety-four quarts of high bush blackberries. A man and wife at the Cove picked and sold $133 worth of berries in seven weeks, averaging over $3 a day.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, October 8, 1867.

THE money market at the east is close. The Banks have not yet recovered from the pressure occasioned by the quarter-day, Oct. 1st.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The prices of wheat and flour have advanced. Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2.56 per bushel.

WOOL.—There is no great change in our wool market. Prices are nominal. The sales in Boston last week foot up some 760,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 30@50c for fleece. The Bulletin of Saturday says:—"Most of the large manufacturing corporations are temporarily supplied, and not disposed to pile up stocks of raw material, with accumulations of goods on their hands, which they find it very difficult to clear off at the bare cost of production. Most of the small consumers are similarly encumbered; and, in view of the present stringency of the money market, no one is disposed to lock up funds in any commodity not wanted for immediate use."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't.	$15,50@16.00	Apples, green,	$0 40@ 1.00
Do. red wheat,	12.00@13,00	Do. ₰ barrel	2,00@ 3,00
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₰ ct.	4,00	Cherries	3c@ 3c
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Plums	2c@ 25
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries	6@ 8
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₰ bu	0,62@ 0,88
Wheat, red	2,45@ 2,55	Onions	62@ 75
Best white	2,90@ 2,75	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₰ bu.	1,05@ 1,25	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,25@ 1,30	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	62@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9½c
Barley	1,25@ 1,35	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 2,50	Green calfskins	12@ 15
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess	$25,00@25,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₰ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₰ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@ 9,00	Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,25@ 2,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₰ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@5,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₰ tun.	6,50@0,00
Geese, each	60@ 00	Do. large egg	6,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	6,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	30@ 35c	Do. stove	6,90@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 35	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. char ₰ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Salt, ₰ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₰ lb	38@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 60
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	24@ 24	Codfish, ₰ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₰ lb	30@ 00c
Hay ₰ ton	$12,00@21,00	Candles, box	12½@13c
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Oct. 5.—Ashes, pots, $0,75@9,75; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 19½@20c. Flour, sales at $8,50@16,75. Wheat, $2,32@3,05. Rye, $1,65@1,70. Barley, $1,37@1,60 Corn, $1,35@1,35. Oats, 76@77c. Pork, new mess, $23,50@23,75; old do. $23,00@23,50; prime, $20,50@21,00. Beef, new plain mess, $16,00@32,00; new extra mess, $23,00@27,00; tierces, prime mess, $30,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@18½ c. Shoulders, 12@13c lb. Lard, 11@14½c. Butter, 15@35c—Cheese, 10@16c. Hops, 40@65c.

Albany, Oct. 5—Flour sales at $11,50@15,00; rye flour, $8,70@8,50; corn meal, 2,70@2,80 ₰ 100. Wheat, $2,80@2,80. Rye, $1,60@1,60. Corn, $1,32@1,34; Oats, 75@75c. Barley, $1,45@1,52½.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Flour, $9,00@10,50; Wheat, $1,81@1,95; Corn, $1,05@1,07; Oats, 51@54½c; Rye, $1,12@1,20; Barley, $1,10@1,14. Pork, mess, $23,75@24,00; Lard, 13½@13½c; Butter, 8@30c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Buffalo, Oct. 5—Flour, sales at $10,50@13,00; Wheat $2,20@2,30; Corn, $1,17@1,20; Barley, $1,25@1,30; Rye, $1,15@1,32; Oats, 62½@65. Provisions—Pork, $24,00@24,50; Lard, 13½@14c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Oct. 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@16; Cows and Calves, $30@90; Veal Calves, 7@12 cts.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,50@9,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@8¾c; light and medium, 7½@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Oct. 2.—Beeves, sales at 5½@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@275 per pair; handy steers, $137@200. Milch cows, $50@100, heifers, $40@55; yearlings, $15@25; two-years-old, $30@45; three-years-old, $40@65. Sheep, 3½@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $3,75@4,00 ₰ head. Shoter—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7½@8½c.

Chicago, Oct. 5—Beeves range at from $6,00@6,50.—Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $6,50@7,00.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Wool, market is heavy and lower. Sales 410,000 lbs. at 40@55c. for domestic fleece; 43c for combings; 33½@46c for pulled; 23@33c for Texas; 18@21½c for Mexican, and Cape and Mestiza on p. t.

Boston, Oct. 3—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 50@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 32@42c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 55@57c; fine, 45@47; medium, 43@45c, coarse, 37@42c. Other Western—Fine, 44@47c; medium, 42@43c; common, 35@40c; California, 18@38c; Canada, 40@60c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 40@53c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

MARRIED.

OCT. 1st, 1867, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. BRADLEY, Mr EDGAR S. ANNIS of Livonia, and Miss PHEBE ELVENA, youngest daughter of J. H. BROWN, Esq., of East Avon.

DIED.

IN Mount Morris, N. Y., Sept. 27th, C. V. AMENT, aged 41 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

BE SURE AND GET IT!—THE ILLUSTRATED MAGIC WAND. Full of strange, curious and marvelous disclosures. Circulars describing contents sent free.
925-2t W. FISK, Holliston, Mass.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY FARMER WANTS—Robertson's Excelsior Vegetable Cutter, the best in the World. Price, $17. Address JOHN R. ROBERTSON, No. 86 Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE COMPLETE FARRIER and HORSE TAMER.—Latest, best and cheapest book on the Horse ever published. 128 pages, fine type. A remedy for EVERY disease, and full directions for taming, training and breaking Horses. Only 25 cents; 5 for $1; post free. Address HUNTER & CO., Rinedale, N. H.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!—Woolston's October Catalogue Just Out!—Valuable Delaware Farms and City Houses and Building Lots for sale. Circulars sent free to any address in the United States. A. R. WOOLSTON, Real Estate & Stock Broker, 512 King Street, Wilmington, Del. 925-om

PARIS, AUG. 24TH—To-Day the enormous quantity of 2,600 ten franc Musical Boxes were retailed by one firm.—"*Temps.*" MONS. BERE, Sole Agent in U. S. for Michael & Co., of Geneva, will forward one of their charming Instruments, playing eight select modern airs, for $2. Six sent, C. O. D; a less number cash. No agents, no discount. Address M. BERE, 10 State Street, New York.

FOR SALE—MY FARM OF 60 ACRES, on it is a vineyard of 4 acres, mostly in bearing, with a full crop of Grapes, and under good cultivation; 100 old Apple trees; 100 Quince trees, 2 years old; 100 Pear trees in bearing, Cherry trees, and all Small Fruits for family use; good house and barn; grape house, with a cellar under it 18 by 40, 9 feet deep; situated on the Lewiston road, one mile and a half north of the "Big Bridge," will be sold at a bargain. Payments made easy. H. PAYNE, Lockport, N. Y.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF ROCHESTER, N. Y. The most thorough, practical and complete institution of the kind in the world. Commercial Course, Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Com'l Arithmetic, Banking, Business Correspondence and Business Customs, Optional Course, Telegraphing English Grammar, Elocution, Higher Mathematics and the Ancient and Modern Languages. This College has the unequaled advantage of being under the personal supervision of two resident Principals, who are experienced business men, practical book-keepers and accomplished instructors. They are ably assisted by an ample corps of the very best teachers. The extremely moderate rates of tuition in all branches, and the very reasonable prices for board, as compared with other cities, render this the most desirable Commercial College that young gentlemen can attend. The regular price of a Life Scholarship, (Commercial Course,) is, to gentlemen $70; to ladies $30. Telegraphing to gentlemen $40; to ladies $30. To those who enter on or before Nov. 1st, we now offer the same to gentlemen for $35; to ladies $25. Telegraphing to gentlemen $30; to ladies $20. Our object in making this reduction is to induce young gentlemen and ladies to enter *early in the season*, and thus obviate the inconvenience of the great influx which usually occurs about Dec. 1st, and which necessitates the formation of new classes at the middle of the Course, and also to enable us to do ample justice to all. We gladly assist all our graduates in procuring desirable and lucrative situations. For further particulars send for "College Advocate," and Specimens of Penmanship, inclosing 2 stamps. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & WILLIAMS.

ORTHODOXY: ITS TRUTHS AND ERRORS—By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D.—This book, pronounced "well worth careful perusal" by Orthodox papers, should be read by candid inquirers after truth, of every religious faith.

12mo. 512 pp. Price, $1,25.

Published by the American Unitarian Association, 26 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., which also publishes some forty religious works,—doctrinal, devotional and practical,—the prices of which are at least one-third lower than those of an ordinary publisher.

A full descriptive catalogue furnished on application, and any book on the list sent free, on receipt of price.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. made to clergymen of every denomination. Tracts illustrating the Unitarian faith given freely to all who apply.

Applications by mail to be addressed to AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—Bred and for sale by GEO. B. HICKMAN, Westchester, Chester Co., Pa. ☞ Send for Circular and Price List. 925-8t

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL:—Appreciating the want which has for so long a time been widely felt, namely, a Library which should extend its benefits as well to country as to city readers, the New York Circulating Library Co. has been organized for the purpose of distributing to its subscribers, both in New York or in any part of the United States, the latest works issued by the best English and American Publishing Houses.

The Company has completed arrangements with the principal Publishers in America and Europe, through which they will be enabled to receive in advance of all Booksellers, the earliest copies of new publications, which will be obtained in such numbers as to supply any demand for them.

No charge will be made for sending Books by Express, in consequence of an arrangement also entered into with prominent Express Companies.

Among other names of Periodicals in its catalogue are bound volumes of the New York Ledger, Mercury, Frank Leslie's, Waverly Magazine, Literary Companion, Harper's Magazine, &c. Not more than two books can be sent for at one time, and when another work is desired the one previously taken out must be returned. The rates of membership to the Association are:

One Year			$2 00
Six Months			1 00
Two Subscriptions for one Address			3 50
Four	do	do	6 00
Ten	do	do	16 00

Cash always in advance.
Catalogues in Paper, 50c.
Do in Cloth, $1 00

The Company will also furnish any Work desired, no matter by whom issued, at Twenty per cent. less than the regular retail price.

Newspapers and Magazines will also be mailed from this office on the same terms. Orders for Engraving, Pictures, Cart de Visites of notable people, Stationery, &c., received and punctually attended to.

Address all communications,
JAMES A. WILSON,
926-2t Manager, 80 Cedar St., New York City.

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha across the Continent,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526 92
Freight	549,672 39
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	26,077 97
	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 58
Repair of Track	109,767 64
" " Engines, Cars, Shops, &c	50,984 44
Offices and Stations	54,907 60
Conductors, Engineers, &c	33,294 73
Trains	15,456 93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32¾ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,233 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32¾ per cent. ($157,561 12) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses of the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485 789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200.—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. in GOLD,

And are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1st.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall St.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
925-2t NEW YORK.

List of New Advertisements.

The Union Pacific Railroad—John J Cisco.
The Prairie Farmer.
Bibliographical—James A Wilson.
Orthodoxy—American Unitarian Association.
Hydraulic Rams, &c—Cowing & Co.
Farm for Sale—H Payne.
Strong Apple and other Stocks—E Y Teas.
Agents Wanted—Howes Norris & Co.
Attention—Wm Arrott.
Wanted—J R Bradstreet & Co.
Musical Boxes—M Bere.
Something for every Farmer—John R Robertson.
Be Sure to Get It—W Fisk.
The Howe Sewing Machine Company.
Business University and Telegraphic Institute—Bryant, Stratton & Williams.
The Complete Farrier—Hunter & Co.
Real Estate—A R Woolston.
Premium Chester White Pigs—Geo B Hickman.

The News Condenser.

— General Sterling Price is dead.

— Beauregard is in Richmond, Va.

— Cholera has appeared at Quebec.

— Illinois is suffering from a dronght.

— Harps are used in London churches.

— Prussia is rapidly increasing her navy.

— Rebellion in China is on the increase.

— Algeria is causing Napolcon some trouble.

— Pierre Soule has returned to New Orleans.

— Gen. Logan is said to be a skillful violinist.

— Surrat is still in prison awaiting a new trial.

— There are 17 national cemeteries in Virginia.

— Vicksburg (Miss.) is to have a cotton factory.

— Kirby Smith is teaching school in Tennessee.

— Illinois has 614,659 pupils in its public schools.

— Semmes has retired from the newspaper business.

— Missouri has 12,500 Free Masons and 246 lodges.

— The coal fields of Arkansas are found to be very rich.

— Missouri is rejoicing over an increase in immigration.

— Tennessee is expecting an invoice of English farmers.

— A beggar's stand in Paris is advertised for sale by auction.

— The low price of coal is destroying many coal companies.

— Plymouth Church is to build a mission chapel to cost $35,000.

— John B. Gough is engaged to give 168 lectnres this season.

— Low, the aeronant, is manufacturing artificial ice in New York.

— Beds of slaked lime are the latest Wisconsin mineral discoveries.

— The harbor of San Francisco is being protected by a granite sea wall.

— Vienna has on an average fifty-four inhabitants in each dwelling house.

— Santa Anna, it is thought, will escape with his life, but lose his property.

— The army worm has received large re-cuforcements of late in Louisiana.

— A new comic journal has appeared in London bearing the name of Banter.

— A Wisconsin farmer this year has raised 35 bushels of winter wheat to the acre.

— A magazine to be called the Woman's World, is to be issued in London shortly.

— Elias Howe, Jr., the sewing machine inventor, died in Brooklyn on the 3d inst.

— One avenue in Chicago has twenty churches, most of them elegant and costly.

— The Harpers are soon to publish a weekly fashion paper on a very extensive scale.

— The Northern Central (Pa.) railroad is to be extended from Canandaigua to Pultneyville.

— The shaft for the New York foundation of the East River Bridge has been sunk 102 feet.

— More than sixteen thousand lives have been saved by an English life-boat association.

— In one district of Mississippi two negroes have already proposed themselves for Congress.

— The second building of the Cornell University is being pushed forward rapidly to completion.

— A Bleecker street stage driver was fined $10 for driving a lame horse in New York Tuesday.

— Reports from Idaho mention favorable mining yields and continued trouble with the Indians.

— A cheese weighing 7,000 pounds was one of the attractions of the Provincial Fair at Kingston.

— Three-fifths of all the Americans who sent goods to the Paris exhibition were awarded premiums.

— Fifty unmarried females sailed from Liverpool for Australia, lately, on a husband-hunting expedition.

— California boasts of a cling-stone peach that measures within half an inch of a foot in circumference.

— Advices from Spain state that the insurgents have disappeared, and that general tranquility has been restored.

— The Quartermaster's depot at Washington is to be broken up. Several thousand men will be thrown out of employment.

— Queen Victoria is preparing a second venture in book making. It will give account of several journeyings into Scotland.

— Accounts from Houston, Texas, give fearful accounts of the ravages of yellow fever in that city and other parts of the State.

— Judge Bryan of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina has ordered that the names of negroes shall be placed on the jury lists.

Special Notices.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

We have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
ELIAS HOWE, JR., 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AWARDED OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

AND GOLD MEDAL,

given to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universal" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words:—

" ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

READ! READ!
THE PRAIRIE FARMER
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is a Family and Fireside Journal, devoted to the interests of AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MARKETS and the HOUSEHOLD.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER will enter upon its *Twenty-eighth* year of publication, January 1st, 1868.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is the oldest and most widely circulated Rural Journal in the *West*.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER should be taken and read by every family in the land.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is a weekly paper of sixteen large octavo pages, and is printed on fine white paper.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is promptly mailed to its subscribers EVERY WEEK—thus keeping its readers fully posted upon the current matters of interest of Horticulture, Agriculture and Markets, &c., &c.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is edited with great ability, and it has a large corps of special, practical and noted Contributors.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER is a WEEKLY publication, and is furnished at the low price of Two Dollars per year.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER will be set to the end of December 1868, to *New* Subscribers who send in their names during the months of October, November and December, marked "New" with Two Dollars, from the time the names are received.

☞ The PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY will give liberal Premiums to all who get up clubs—large or small.

☞ Specimen copies sent to any address, free.

For full particulars—Premium list, etc.,—Address—
PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY,
164 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the U. S. the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 924-4t

A TREATISE ON DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Consumption and Cancer; their causes, means of speedy relief and ultimate cure, by a pupil of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Sent free for 10 cents. Scrofulous diseases successfully treated. DR. T. H. STILLWELL, 31 East Washington Place, New York. 924-2t

THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS LABOR AND HUNDREDS OF EXPERIMENTS!
$100 REWARD
For any case of Foot-Rot which cannot be cured by
Remington's Great Foot-Rot Remedy
FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE.
Hundreds of Certificates from the best farmers of the country are received every month. *It never fails.* Sold by Druggists. C. REMINGTON, Agent, Manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y. 924-2

AUCTION SALE OF FINE BLOODED STOCK.—Second Annual Sale of thoroughbred and high grade Alderney and Ayrshire Calves, Heifers, Cows and Bulls, at the Farm of Thomas Fitch, situated one-half mile from the Railroad Depot, in the city of New London, Connecticut, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17th, 1867. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and no postponement on account of weather.
Will be sold as above, on that day, *without reserve*, to the highest bidder:
25 head of full blood Alderneys.
15 " " Ayrshires. [Ayrshires.
15 " cross of the two full bloods—Alderneys and
35 " " Grades—¼, ⅜, ½, 15-16, 31-32d.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery of the Stock. Catalogues ready on day of sale. THOMAS FITCH.

$15 SILVER LEVER WATCHES. $15
We send free by mail or express on receipt of $15, a first-class Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch. Warranted. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y. 921-1t

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STEEL Engravings, Stereoscopic Views, Prize Stationery Packets, &c., $30 invested, will realize $100. We also offer first-class *Silver Watches* at great bargains. 924-4t HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

CANADESAGA NURSERIES.—Grape Vines, Pear Trees, Plum and Cherry Seedlings for sale cheap by RICHARDSON & BELLOWS.
☞ Send for Price List. Geneva, N. Y.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977, N. Y. City.

ILLINOIS STOCK FARM.—1,500 acres Improved.—For sale, to rent for term of years, or a responsible party, with some capital and thoroughly competent to manage cheese making, may arrange with owner for permanent cheese business. Will deal with sound party only. O. C. SKINNER, Quincy, Ill.

NEW CATALOGUE FOR FALL 1867 AND SPRING OF '68.—125 acres planted with 10 varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Currants. More ground planted in Wilson's Early than all other sorts combined. Send stamp for copy to JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

WE ARE COMING.—And will present to any person sending us a club in our great One Dollar Sale of DRY and FANCY GOODS, &c., a SILK DRESS PATTERN, PIECE OF SHEETING, WATCH, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address J. S. HAWES & CO., 30 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5,125. 921-4t

FOR THE BEST SELF-SETTING CIRCULAR Saw Mills, which for durability, convenience and rapidity of work, have no equal in the country, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Mass. 923-8t

FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS & OTHERS.—Do you want the *Fastest, Easiest Working and Most Durable* SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW or STALK CUTTER, not to be paid for till tried? Send for Illustrated Circular and particulars to G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin-st., Cleveland, O. 923-8t

MONITOR CORN HUSKER—AGENTS Wanted in every town. Sells at Sight. Can make $50 a week. Used by man or boy. Do two mens work. No sore fingers. Sample sent, pre-paid, for 60 cents, or 2 styles for $1. Address MONITOR CORN HUSKER CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 923-8t

MONEY SAVED IS BETTER THAN MONEY EARNED.—The subscriber will furnish Grape Vines of the hardy desirable varieties, of one, two and three years growth, at prices *especially advantageous* to purchasers of large quantities. Samples furnished when desired. Also, Grape wood at moderate rates. T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth Nurseries, Walworth, N. Y.

SCHOOL TEACHERS—Everywhere, should have Atwater's System of School Government. Send for Circular. JOHN ATWATER, Box 2,083 Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $20.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best **$1 ₮ lb.**
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best **$1 ₮ lb.**
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.20 ₮ lb.**
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.25 ₮ lb.**
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.25 ₮ lb.**
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.25 ₮ lb.**
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best **$1.50 ₮ lb.**

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.
Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.
DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige
Your ob't servant, DAVID C. MCKEE

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens,	at $1,25	$5,00
5 do do	at $1	5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do	at $1.50	1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis,	at $1,25	1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis,	at $1	2,00
1 lb do N Shaw,	at $1	1,00
1 do Japan, do	at $1	1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen,	at $1,25	3,75
2 do Green, do	at $1,25	2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford,	at $1,25	5,00
1 lb Gonpowder, A H Perkins,	at $1,50	1,50
2 lbs Japan, do	at $1,25	2,50
2 do Coffee, do	at 40c	80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee,	at 40c	2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin,	at $1,25	3,75
2 do do do	at $1	2,00
3 do Green, H Woolliver,	at $1	3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland,	at $1,25	2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland,	at $1,25	2,50
1 lb Imperial do	at $1,25	1,25
1 do Green, do	at $1,25	1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

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To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what
LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,
Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
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Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,
MANUFACTURED BY
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Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will WARRANT them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet form of the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.
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Dr. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of twelve years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
The White Pine Compound
CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaints.
For PILES and SCURVY it will be found very valuable.
This medicine is *free from anything deleterious*, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

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H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.
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☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
OVER 15,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1867, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS, Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO. W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY DREAM.

BY MARY A. E. WAGER.

I.

Alone am I, alone at last!
At last—and yet so soon!
Aye, quite alone—and still my life,
Yet far this side its noon.
I had a dream six months agone,
(Ah, me! how fast time slips!)
My father lay at fearful length,
With silence on his lips—

And blindness on his fair blue eyes,
And dampness in his hair,
And the dear cheeks and brow I kissed,
Were all too strangely fair;
And when I clasped the kindly hands
(How much they'd done for me!)
I found them cold and passionless
With some dread mystery.

I called his name—the short, sweet name
My childish lips first said—
He answered not—but some one near
Said "Child, your father's dead."
"Nay, look not so! he has but passed
On to the other shore
Where CHRIST's beloved walk in Light,
And night is known no more."

"*Oh! talk not thus! not if God lives*
Or mercy still there be!
No soul so soulless as to take
My father, sir, from me!
For he was all I had"—and then
My dream grew vague and dim,—
A hearse, a coffin, and a house
Sad toned with prayer and hymn.

I woke at length, and o'er me bent
The warm skies of the South;
One said "Why graves beneath your eyes
And sorrow 'round your mouth?"
And all the answer I could give
At best did foolish seem,
But like a pall upon my soul
Lay that remembered dream.

II.

For days I've trodden olden paths,
Sought each familiar place,
The orchard's shade—the garden walks—
The meadows emerald space;
My father's chair upon the porch
Stands empty day by day,
His hat and coat hang on the wall
In a sad, silent way.

And all the house is wrapped in gloom,
And all the words we say
Fall into echoes weird and strange,
That die in moans away;
And like the sad sound of the sea,
When waves sob on the shore,
A spirit waileth hopelessly—
"*He 'll come no more—no more!*"

Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ESTELLE LA VERNE.

BY HARRIET HOLMES.

[Concluded from page 324, last number.]

CHAPTER III.

HOME again, or at least in "My own native Land," for I had no real home. "Be patient, MARY," CHARLES had said, "and six months hence you shall see to what a delightful home MINNIE and I will welcome you."

ESTELLE had written me several times since her marriage, but whether she was happy or otherwise I could not decide from her letters. Now, however, she wrote, inviting CHARLES and myself to spend the Christmas holidays at her home. I was eager to once more embrace my dear little school friend, and my brother had a desire to form the acquaintance of her husband, so we decided that we would go.

Looking at the old KINGSLY mansion from without, you would have deemed it a dreary place in the winter at least, and the last of all others you would have selected in which to spend the holiday season. It was a large, rambling, old stone dwelling, with narrow windows looking out upon the sea, and approached by a long, winding drive among masses of grim-looking evergreens. At some seasons I might have admired its air of wild romance, but beholding it as I did for the first time at the close of a dreary December day, and when wearied with my long ride, and depressed by some half-defined foreboding, I thought it the most dismal place I had ever seen.

But the interior of the house made ample amends for its outward gloominess. Welcomed by Mr. KINGSLY with grave, quiet cordiality, and by his young wife with the old impulsiveness, modified by a just discernible accession of dignity, we were conducted into the family sitting-room and made to feel at home at once. There was a brightly glowing fire in the old-fashioned grate, and the room, though large and finished after the heavy, somber style of our ancestors, was made bright and cheery by the taste of its present occupants. Indeed, it was more than bright,—it was luxurious with its mirrors and pictures, and rare old vases, and with its rich crimson draperies, that were so wholly in keeping with its beautiful young mistress that I knew her taste had been uncontrolled in its appointments.

I have called ESTELLE beautiful, but the word does not do her justice in the full development of her glorious womanhood. CHARLES said, "She is the most magnificent woman I ever saw."

We were not, by any means, the only guests. Mr. and Mrs. KINGSLY each had their friends,—as different a set of mortals, too, as one could easily find under the same roof. Herr VON REICHSTADT, a learned German scholar and *Weltweise*, and Mr. DURRAY, an English writer, since somewhat famous, were guests of the former; while Mrs. KINGSLY had half a dozen fashionable acquaintances, who were very like all fashionable young people of the present day, did and a vast amount of flirting after the most approved style.

"We have never been alone a week since we commenced housekeeping," ESTELLE said, going up to my room with me, one night, after I had been there a few days. She had been in one of her most brilliant moods all the evening, but now I thought she looked pale and wearied.

"But your husband is so occupied with his literary labors I should hardly think he would like so much company."

"Oh, it doesn't matter to him; we rarely see much of him, except when there is some one like that musty old German here."

I thought of the pale, sad-looking man she called husband, remembering how enthusiastically he had once written of wedded happiness, and wondered how far his dreams were realized; then I looked at ESTELLE, who sat with her head leaned wearily upon her slender hand and her great black eyes looking into vacancy, and I knew not what to think or what to say.

"I should think your brother would marry?" she said rather abruptly.

"Perhaps he will, sometime," I replied.

"And you?"

"Oh, I am a confirmed old maid," I laughingly answered.

"You will live with CHARLES if he marries."

"I suppose so; if his wife does not object."

"She will not, of course—yet if she should"—

"I shall patronize boarding-houses to the end of my days, doubtless," I said.

"But you are well provided for in any event."

We—CHARLES and I—shared equally our father's property, I told her. She sat a few minutes longer, conversing on some unimportant matter, then bade me "good-night" and left me to my musings.

After this I studied more closely the manner of husband and wife toward each other. Mr. KINGSLY appeared always to treat ESTELLE with the most considerate kindness. He was gentle in his manner, careful of her happiness, and yet he evidently looked upon her as little more than a child. But ESTELLE puzzled me here, as always; she might feel for her husband respect, esteem, aversion, fear or indifference, for all I could decide. Once I came near mentioning the subject of my speculations to CHARLES, but did not then, and afterward I did not find opportunity, for sometimes I would hardly see him alone a moment for days together. There was always some sleighing excursion or something to occupy the day, and in the evening cards, music and flirtation for those who liked, and CHARLES did like all three. For my own part I preferred the more instructive conversation of Mr. KINGSLY and his friends, and soon became a great favorite with Herr REICHSTADT, who never wearied of interesting me with legend's of his *faderland*. One night, after we had been several weeks at Mr. KINGSLY'S, I read him some extracts from my journal—jottings along the Rhine, descriptive of those scenes that had pleased me most. Upon going to my room I found I had forgotten the book, and wishing to write a few lines in it, concluded to go back after it. There was a bright fire in the grate I knew, and I was not timid, so I went down noiselessly in the dark, and—I don't know what I did; I remember only what I saw. Standing by the fire with their backs toward me were my brother and ESTELLE; he stooping toward her, with his arms about her waist until his brown curls mingled with her black ones; she with her head resting lovingly upon his bosom, as only a husband should have held her.

"Good night, my darling," CHARLES was saying, then—raining passionate kisses upon her lips—"a few days more and you shall be freed from this bondage; kiss me good night, my own." She put up her lips to bestow the asked for caress. I turned and fled away in the gloom to my chamber, frightened, wretched, and almost wild with grief.

CHAPTER IV.

I threw myself into a chair, half paralyzed and utterly helpless in my sorrow, indignation and astonishment. In those first moments of passionate resentment, I believe had I possessed the power, I would have crushed ESTELLE KINGSLY out of being—so apt are we to judge with the world's judgment, which visits all its scorn upon the woman.

But after a time reason asserted itself, and I was more lenient. I had not wondered that MINNIE LINDSEY loved my brother; on the other hand should have questioned her good taste if she had been indifferent to him; why should I utterly condemn in ESTELLE that which I approved in another? Understand me, I was not less grieved at my discovery—none the less fearful as to the result—but that ESTELLE, who I knew did not love her husband, should love my brother, I could scarcely wonder. Sooner or later woman's nature must assert itself—once in her life every woman must love. If she loves her husband it is well, but if she does not she either has loved or will love some one else, and then—GOD pity and help her. I did not reason thus immediately; the conviction came to me in the bitter, tearful grief of hours.

At last I arose and went out through the dark passage to my brother's room, for I knew he would not have retired. I knocked lightly, saying, "It is I, CHARLES, let me in;" and he opened the door so quickly that I knew he must have been pacing the floor, as was his way when troubled. I went in, caught both his hands, and, woman fashion, burst into a fit of hysterical sobbing. I think he had some mistrust of the reason of my strange behavior, for he seemed ill at ease, yet soothed me tenderly, inquiring the cause of my tears. And then holding fast both his hands that he could not leave me, I told him all I had seen, begging, entreating, praying him to go away and never see ESTELLE again, if not for my sake, for MINNIE'S or his own—at least for *hers*.

"But why for her sake?" he asked; "she could never be otherwise than wretched as she was,—married to a man she could never love, and who would never have thought of making her his wife but for the promise he had made her dying father, who, giving him back the wealth that had always rightfully belonged to him, had exacted a promise that he would marry his daughter."

But, I reasoned, she was better thus than the creature he would make her; at best I knew there was little happiness in store for her, but if he loved her he could do her no greater kindness than to leave her. I believe—I am sure—had I censured ESTELLE at all I should have found him unyielding, but when I spoke pityingly of her, begging him for *her* sake to never come within her presence again, he faltered. He would promise to go away and not see her more, upon condition that from this time henceforth I should never mention the subject again. I hesitated, then gave the required promise. It was the best I could do, and I could only hope and pray that my brother's better judgment might prevail over the dictates of passion.

The next day we left KINGSLY Hall, as I hoped, forever, my brother pleading a sudden business call that must be attended to. Mr. KINGSLY, in his quiet, gentlemanly way, expressed his regret at our abrupt departure, and hoped we would come again when we could make them a longer visit. My brother was visibly embarrassed, but of course our host had no suspicion of the cause. I do not know what CHARLES said to ESTELLE, but I know he had a few moments' private conversation with her, and I think she understood it all. She bade me adieu tearfully, clinging to me in the old way, and I kissed her with a tenderness I had never felt before—with a pity that I had no power to express.

How my brother met MINNIE LINDSEY I do not know. He had said he should never marry her, and I believe he fully intended, when we went back, to break his engagement with her. But he knew she loved him with all the wealth of her pure womanhood, and it was hard to cast aside such love as hers—to tell her it was unearned for. My poor CHARLES—how I pitied, and prayed, and hoped for him in those months, none can know. I knew he suffered deeply, but I could offer no consolation. At last he came to me and said, "MAMIE, shall I marry MINNIE, after all that has passed?"

"Does she know"—

"No, nor never will. I have given *her* up, but I love her as I never can any other woman. MINNIE LINDSEY is a noble girl. I am not worthy of her, but she loves me. I have no love to bestow in return, but I will try to make her a good husband—the only question is whether she will be happier as my wife under these circumstances."

I did not know what to say. It was a long time before I could decide what to tell him, but at length I said "yes," knowing at the same time that I was doing ill; I would not wish her to do were our positions reversed. Doubtless all who, a few months later, received the wedding cards of "Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES L. WATSON," pronounced it an excellent match.

CHARLES is a kind and attentive husband, feeling for his wife a respect and affection that all must feel who appreciate the qualities of her mind and heart. I believe MINNIE is happy. Loving my brother in a quiet, undemonstrative way, she perhaps looks for no stronger evidence of her husband's love for her than she finds in his constant care for her comfort and happiness. And yet I do not know—sometimes I fancy I detect in her a half, undefined yearning for something more. They have been married five years. Two years ago CHARLES knocked at the door of my room, and, when I opened it, handed me a newspaper and went away without a word. I looked at the paper wonderingly. A marked paragraph caught my eye; it was a notice of the death of Mrs. MORTIMER KINGSLY, "suddenly, of heart disease."

Poor ESTELLE!—I shed many a bitter tear over those half dozen lines that told me she had found her rest; but between CHARLES and I there has no word been spoken. I wonder sometimes if he would have been happier with ESTELLE, could she have been his wife, than he is now, but the "Might have been" is always fairer to the imagination than its reality could have proved.

I know little of MORTIMER KINGSLY now, save through his writings. For the most part these are calm and passionless, yet sometimes he strikes a note, deep and inexpressibly sad, that thrills me with something of the olden power.

A BODY PETRIFIED.

A WOMAN, wife of a blacksmith, who formerly lived on Broadway, and who died some seventeen years ago, was interred in one of the burial grounds on the hill. Last week her friends went there for the purpose of removing the body. On opening the grave, the coffin crumbled to pieces, and the body lay there as whole as when deposited. The skin was black, and covered with a substance similar to moss, and presented a moldy appearance. On feeling of the body it was found to be quite hard, and a further examination developed the fact that it was petrified. The black surface was scraped off the skin, when the latter presented a beautiful appearance like that of a cut marble. Our informant says a coffin in which a child of his was inclosed, and which had been in the earth 20 years, appeared as well as the day it was placed in the ground.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

IT is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness, not to know when we have got it—that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

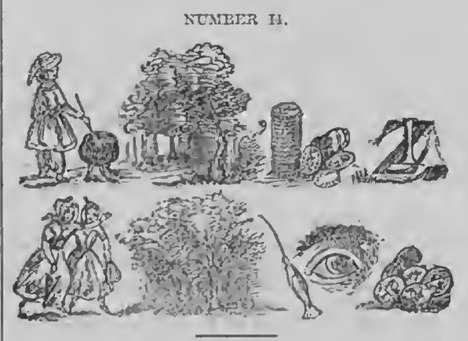
Corner for the Young.

ABOUT ILLUSTRATED REBUSES.

SEVERAL years ago we commenced publishing Illustrated Rebuses in the RURAL, and gave, as many readers will remember, some of the best ever gotten up anywhere. After a while, so many papers followed suit—including the staid and dignified Country Gentleman, which had been wont to laugh at our Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.,—that we neglected the matter, and have only given an occasional Rebus of late. However, we propose to re-enter the arena, and see if the RURAL cannot again excel. We will commence, modestly, by re-publishing (below) two or three Rebuses given in former volumes,—to be followed by original ones in future numbers. Those of our readers who have a taste for getting up such curious, amusing and often instructive hieroglyphical readings are invited to send us the results of their efforts.

NUMBER I.

NUMBER II.



NUMBER III.

☞ Answers in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 28 letters.
My 21, 6, 1, 2, 8, 5 is a boy's name.
My 19, 11, 1 is a Hebrew measure,
My 4, 10, 14, 3 is a wild animal.
My 11, 28, 25, 2, 19, 26, 22, 20, 27 is a vegetable.
My 19, 26, 2, 18, 5 is an island.
My 7, 2, 9, 14 is a musical instrument.
My 12, 8, 15, is a river in Virginia.
My 13, 11, 28, 21 is a species of deer.
My 16, 3, 6, 23 is an amphibious animal.
My 7, 24, 11, 26 is a girl's name.
My whole is an old but true saying.

Clarence Center, N. Y. MISS M. RODES.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 923.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Never spend your money before you have it.

Answer to Charade:—Broom-corn.

Answer to Anagram:

You have heard of the snake in the grass,
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class!
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—A had 16 marbles and B 27.

Wit and Humor.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE ROMANS.

"I NEVER did like the Romans," said Mrs. Partington, when seeing the play of Coriolanus, "since I mistook some Roman punch for an ice cream, and it got into my head. And I came pretty nigh exploding once in trying to light one of Isaac's Roman candles, thinking it was wax. I must say they are a set of fickle-minded creatures, taking the gentleman in the red table-cloth for a counsel, and then going to throw him over the Terrapin Rock. I am very glad, though, they didn't do it, because I don't see how the play could get along without him, and it would have disappointed so many—" "Stop talking," said a harsh voice behind her. Mrs. Partington looked round at the speaker, who scowled at her with the indignation of two shillings' worth of impaired enjoyment, and she, simply saying, "You needn't be so bituminous about it," was silent.

SOME wise man takes the following view of the economy question:—"When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he'll live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar; if he don't he is pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow."

"I COME to steal," as the rat observed to the trap. "And I spring to embrace you," as the trap replied to the rat.

THERE is a man out West who believes that "Hon." placed before a man's name stands for honest.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING
Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper,
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BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AT THE STATE FAIR.

SOME of the most valuable lessons which we learn at our Fairs are taken among the implements. Here, if anywhere, the dull farmer is set to thinking about the possibility and the feasibility of improving his ancient methods of culture, and the wide-awake, progressive one scans with intense interest the latest additions to labor-saving machinery and the best improvements in its manufacture. The greatest want in the line of farming implements is the lack of good material put together with good workmanship. Inventors, as a general thing, have done well; machinery is well conceived for its intended purpose, but too often the manufacturer embodies the idea with dishonest material and inadequate labor. Implements at our Fairs generally look well; they have a fair finish, and the chances are they are the best that are made; so it is a very good place for one to purchase, at least it is a good time for one to fix in the mind the requirements to be made when effecting purchases in the future.

This department was a leading one, we think, of the Fair at Buffalo. Reaping and mowing machines were out in force; of these the one manufactured by DODGE, STEVENSON & CO., Auburn, attracted considerable attention on account of the new automatic self-rake which has recently been attached. The *World's* mower and reaper, manufactured at Canton, Ohio, was worthy of notice on account of the excellent workmanship and finish of its gearing. This is inclosed in a cast-iron case, which shuts out dirt, but which is readily accessible for oiling and cleaning purposes. *Jones' Seed Gathering Attachment* for mowers is a new thing, and seems to be essentially adapted to gathering timothy seed. It can be attached to any mower, and the invention consists in using a second cutting bar and knife with reel and box attached, placed high enough above the usual cutting bar to clip the heads.

There were several potato diggers exhibited, and it was unfortunate that there was no trial of the respective machines. The *Marcellus* and *Champion* diggers—familiar to RURAL readers—were prominent. SCHANCH'S machine, made at Holmdel, N. J., claimed to be an effective and reliable one.

In the line of machinery for cultivating the soil we observed nothing new. ALDEN & Co., Auburn, N. Y., showed a set of implements for cultivating the soil which were creditable. The thill attachment to their horse-hoe is adapted also to a corn-marker, a rake for gathering quack grass, roots, and to a furrower and coverer for planting potatoes. The idea of making the same draft attachment answer for several implements is a good one. Their cultivator is commendable. GIBSON & INGLIS, N. Y. Mills, exhibited a fine, flexible harrow. *Randal's Riding Attachment* for harrows, an arrangement whereby the driver is relieved from the labor of walking, was also on the ground.

There were several different kinds of drills for sowing grain, on the grounds. The *Willoughby Gum Spring and Roller Drill*, made at Carlisle, Penn., seems to be very simple and effective in arrangement, and well adapted to drilling grain in stumpy and rocky fields. Its feed attachment consists of rubber rollers between which the grain passes to the tubes, the flow being regulated by the size of the cavities and the speed at which the rollers revolve. The tubes which convey the seed to the teeth are also of gum, and the springs which hold the teeth in their places are of the same material. If the tooth strikes a fast stone there are no pins to break and be replaced, the rubber spring gives and the machine passes on. *Palmer's Universal Plaster and Grain Sower* is a new thing. It is designed to be attached to the rear end of any lumber wagon, and derives its power from friction rollers brought in contact with the hind wheels. It is not costly, and looks as if it might be a good contrivance for sowing plaster.

Perry's American Horse Power was exhibited with some recent important improvements, the chief of which is on the cog-wheel, which takes the power from the chain. This is now made for movable cogs, and any irregular link chain can be used on it without trouble. We think well of this power, and if its controllers do not try to make too much money out of it farmers will use it extensively.

Clute's Dumping Box is an attempt to furnish what farmers very much need—a wagon box that may readily be dumped. This is made to run back by turning a crank until its center passes the rear axle when it dumps. When it is in position one pin fastens it securely.

Heath's Ditching Machine was at work in one part of the grounds and dug a clean, smooth ditch in the dry, compact clay soil, suitable for laying tile. A large crowd witnessed its work with evident satisfaction. Our readers will remember an illustration of it in the RURAL during the current volume.

The clear ringing of an anvil as it resounded to the frequent strokes of a hammer, called the crowd to look at *Hunckley's & Ballintine's Power Hammer*, an invention which in most cases saves the services of one man to wield the sledge. It is operated with the foot.

But we cannot undertake to enumerate all the valuable farm machinery on the ground. There were hay rakes and hay tedders, farm gates and fences, machines for cutting and baling hay, wood sawing implements, corn huskers, cider mills, steamers for cooking food, rollers, thrashing machines, in short, a large array which we wish all the farmers in the State could have seen and studied.

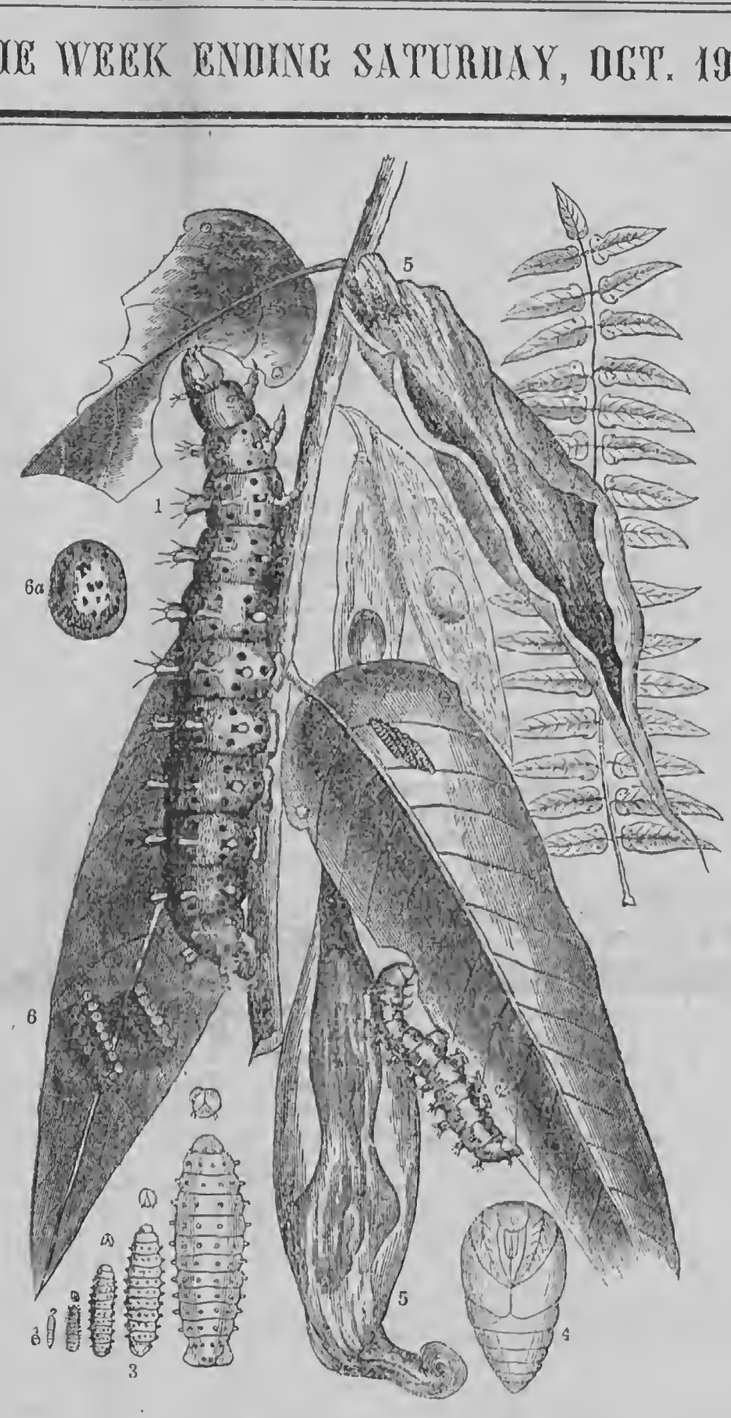
CUT-WORM—FALL AND SPRING PLOWING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Under the above caption you publish the gist of an article appearing in the Germantown Telegraph of Sept. 4th, over the signature of "AGRICOLA." You say the subject has been very lucidly treated—on which point I beg to differ, and to assert that it is very vague. "AGRICOLA" who is quite observing, has honestly elaborated a theory, but he made the signal mistake of not being quite observing enough. He tells us that he collected numbers of cut-worms in early spring, and, placing them in a glass jar, watched them until they inclosed themselves in their cocoons of earth, interwoven with silk. Now this operation is but one of the many which go to make up the history of the cut-worm; notwithstanding which "AGRICOLA," while confessing that he knows nothing of the deposition of their eggs, assumes them to be deposited in the fall, and builds his theory accordingly. If a foundation be weak the building topples, and as this assumption is radically wrong, the theory falls to the ground.

By further observation "AGRICOLA" would have learnt that those worms which inclosed themselves in the earth, as described, would, after changing to pupæ, have produced, during the months of June and July, moths belonging (not to the "Linnæan genus *Phalæna*," but) to either of the genera *Agrotis* or *Hadena*. He would have found that these moths deposit eggs soon after emerging from the ground, and that the eggs soon hatch under the influence of a July sun and by fall become plump worms about three parts grown; that these burrow into the ground and *there hybernate*, and that the following spring, with appetites sharpened by their long fast, they play havoc with the first appearing vegetation. Thus neither early nor late fall, nor early or late spring plowing, will have any effect on cut-worm *eggs*, since they are deposited during summer; though *very* late fall plowing might kill some *worms*.

How often are doubts dissipated and theories dissolved by some little fact in Nature—insignificant as it may at first appear! Such slight errors are expected in the Telegraph, but we cannot let them pass in the RURAL.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1867. C. V. RILEY.



AILANTHUS SILK-WORM.

1. Worm of full size. 2. Young worm. 3. Worm in different stages from the egg. 4. Chrysalis as found in cocoon. 5. Cocoons. 6. Eggs nat'l size. 6a. Egg magnified.

AILANTHUS SILK-WORM.

OUR engraving represents the Ailanthus Silk-Worm in its different stages, from the egg to the full grown worm feeding on the leaf. Our readers will remember that the moth was represented in the RURAL of Sept. 21st. The eggs are deposited on the leaves in clusters, and under favorable circumstances, hatch in about eight days after being laid, and the period between its exclusion from the egg and the spinning of the cocoon is about forty days. The caterpillar, in forming its cocoon, crawls in between two leaves—sometimes using only a single broad one—and gums a thread to the one side of the leaf, and then towards the other for a few times, just sufficiently to hold the leaf in place and supply a sort of covering around its body; it then carries the thread along the pedicel of the leaf to its origin with the peduncle, and after drawing it over carries it back to the leaf to which it is again attached. This process is continued until the side of the pedicel is entirely covered with silk, and the whole interior of the leaf is thickly coated. As it progresses the leaf is drawn more closely to the body of the caterpillar, so as to leave finally a neat fitting apartment in which it can lie.

The Ailanthus supplies good food for the worms—is a rapid grower, furnishing plants from the seed, in a few months after sowing, suitable for the worms to feed upon. The climate of the Central States is thought to be quite equal to that of China for the production and use of the silk worm. It is a labor well adapted to those without capital—to the comparatively aged and feeble and the very young,—but owing to the recollection of the silk fever in *morus multicaulis* days, the subject is looked upon with suspicion by most people. The time is not distant, perhaps, when this prejudice will be measurably dispelled, and the silk business assume greater prominence in the circle of our industries.

AS WINTER approaches it behooves every farmer to secure his late crops, make provision for stock, and attend to the fuel question.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Care of Machinery.

ASA FOOTE, Sherburne, N. Y., differs somewhat from our recent correspondent, PETER WYCKOFF, respecting the grinding of the knives of reapers and mowers. He thinks the stone should turn from the person holding the knife. Instead of a trough of water under the stone, a bucket should be suspended over it, perforated with a small hole, from which the water drops on the stone. This does not wash the grit from the stone, and therefore it cuts away the knife faster and does not wear itself as rapidly as if turning in a trough of water that washes off the grit. When the boxes of the machine wear he advises refilling with Babbit metal, which can be done by taking out all that the box contains, adding more and melting the whole and pouring into the box again. Lay the shaft in the boxes and close the ends with putty before pouring in the metal. This work may be done in the leisure time of winter.

Experiments with Potatoes.

"YORICK" sends us the following:—"Having often been told that anything would do for seed, I have taken the liberty to try some experiments on a small scale, but in the proper way to obtain satisfactory results, and that the readers of the RURAL may profit thereby, offer the following statement. It so happened that the rows across my patch would allow of twenty-five hills, and selecting a piece near the center, I planted four rows, with the following results:

Large seed,	1 lb a hill,	91 — 67	marketable,	24	small.
Small,	4 " "	90 — 53	"	37	"
Cut	4 " "	93 — 61	"	37	"
Eyes only	8 " "	21 — 7¼	"	13¾	"

All the seed was perfectly sound and as near as practicable of the same weight in each of the first three rows, and all received the same culture. Those from the large seed were of best form and more uniform in size. Proposing to continue the experiment I have selected some of the large from the large, and some of the small from the small to plant another season, hoping eventually to satisfy myself at least whether it is not policy to select the best potatoes, as well as the best grains for seed.

Pumpkins with Potatoes.—The result of this experiment satisfies me the first time, being perfectly convinced that potatoes do not need the shade of pumpkin vines to insure large tubers. The pumpkins however were good, taking the premium at the late county fair.

Turnips and Potatoes—Will do much better. After securing a fair crop, as good as any on the farm, we have a fine crop of turnips growing, which will seemingly cost mere expense of pulling and a trifle for seed. If any other RURAL readers have experimented with potatoes, it is to be hoped that they will publish the results. Let us compare notes that we may teach as well as learn."

Sowing Plaster on Wheat.

"G.," ONTARIO CO., N. Y., writes for our Farmers' Club as follows:—"My experience for the last fifteen years, or more, in sowing plaster on wheat in the fall, has been decidedly in favor of the operation. My method is to sow wheat between the 10th and 20th of September, (too early sowing invites the insect,) put on all the manure I can get as a top-dressing, and then sow plaster as soon after seeding as convenient. I have sometimes left strips in the field three or four rods in width unplastered, and watched the result. In a wet fall and spring the effect of the plaster was not so apparent as when the seasons were dry, but always paying. When dry the crop would often appear nearly doubled where the plaster was sown. I have often been asked by people traveling the road the cause of the poor streak (unplastered) of grain in the field; lately I don't leave any such streaks.

Many of my neighbors also use it with good results, but the subject, like politics, has two sides. People sometimes say that dust can't do any good, it draws from the land, hence the poor streak where there is no plaster; or they remark the wheat gets too tender a growth and will winter-kill. Now these arguments remind me of a Western lawyer defending his client from the charge of breaking a kettle. In his opening to the jury he said, in the first place he should prove the kettle was cracked when borrowed, next it was whole when returned, and third that his client never had the kettle. If the plaster is but dust and can do no good, how can it draw from the land and make the poor streak? If the wheat grows too luxuriant and becomes tender, will you then sow your poorest land and keep all top-dressings from it? Now, my dear RURAL, if you tell all this to your many thousand readers some of them may cry "fudge; it is mere *book-farming*;" but if I should chat to them the same thing across the top rail of a fence, ten to one but they would go home and try it. But is not the 'Farmers' Club' and the 'book-farming' that speaks to their thousands, just as practical?"

A Cribbing Colt.

[THE following answer to an inquiry respecting a "cribbing" colt should have appeared some time since, but in the Editor's absence the paper was mislaid, and has but just come to light. The author is Mr. E. MINK, V. S., Lyons, N. Y.]

"I have heard of colts crib-biting at a year old, while standing in the stable. It would be interesting to know if the colt referred to in the inquiry cribs while running in the field at pasture, or whether it is only observed while in the stable, as it is contended by some authors that cribbing is an acquired habit—the result of idleness while standing in the stable. By others it is regarded as the result of chronic indigestion. DUNN, MAYHEW, DODD and others favor the latter theory. To me the cause of cribbing is still involved in obscurity. If the theory of its resulting from indigestion is correct, then it seems to me that some of the remedies usually resorted to for this disease ought at least to succeed in palliating or mitigating the disagreeable phenomenon. I must confess that I have never yet seen any benefit from a medical course of treatment. All the subjects I have experimented upon were adults. I think a colt six months old the best possible subject for experiment with medicine. I would recommend the following remedies,—Golden seal, 2 oz.; ginger, 4 oz.; calcined magnesia, 8 oz.; mix. Dose—two teaspoonsful three times a day, to be given mixed with a small feed of oat meal each time. I think it would be well to add to each dose of this a teaspoonful of common table salt. The treatment ought to be continued for two or three weeks. If this course should fail, I have nothing more to offer."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

We copy from the Ohio Farmer the following proceedings of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association. We heartly subscribe to the resolutions in regard to the tariff on wool and woolens, and to those also in regard to the general protection of American labor, in their true meaning and intent.

An adequate tariff for revenue purposes is a necessity admitted by all but a few crack-brained theorists. That neither justice nor expediency requires a uniform ad valorem tariff on all imports—but that it is both right and expedient to give incidental protection to industries that need it and industries which the general good requires to be preserved and developed, has also been conceded by all our soundest and most eminent statesmen. A protection which does not preserve and develop is not protection. A protection which *grinds* the consumer is exorbitant protection.

It was in view of principles like these that the present wool tariff was framed. Let alone—allowed to work out its full results—it will secure steady and permanent success to the wool interests of our country, and by encouraging production, and therefore competition, will effectually guard the rights of the consumer. Even now, before domestic production supplies the domestic consumption, the consumer is subjected by it to no greater burthens than the wool interest and other industrial interests are subjected to for the support of government.

To repeal the wool tariff next winter under the pretense that it has been tried and found a failure, would be an insult, not only to the farming interest of the country, but to common sense and common fairness. For the reasons briefly touched upon in the Ohio resolutions below, and for others equally obvious—business derangements in the South—famine in several States—scarcity in others—an aggregate short crop—a dearth of money in the rural regions, coupled with the general onerous taxation—the immediate effect of the tariff has only been to prevent a still greater accumulation of foreign wool and woolens in our markets—and a consequent more complete prostration of the domestic wool trade, without having any sensible influence in raising the prices of the domestic product of the present year;—and this state of things must necessarily continue just so long and in just such proportions as our markets remain glutted with the foreign goods which were imported before the tariff went into operation.

A law called for by great interests as vital to their prosperty—fairly passed through Congress on its own merits, without log-rolling or the least imputation of corrupt or underhanded means—ought not to be swept from the statute book without receiving a fair trial—a trial made under circumstances which will permit its natural and legitimate effects to be properly observed and estimated:—in other words, judged by experience. To repeal it without such a test would be to exhibit an inconsistency and levity in legislation discreditable to the country, and, we repeat it, a gross indignity to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States.

The following are the Ohio proceedings:

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association held its regular State Fair meeting at Dayton on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, President of the Association.

Hon. R. M Montgomery of Mahoning, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the tariff on wool and woolens, as passed March, 1867.

Resolved, That the present depressed state of the wool market is chargeable to excessive importations in anticipation of the tariff, and an over-supply of wool and woolens, rather than in consequence of any defect in the tariff itself, or in its enforcement.

Resolved, That we will seek by all proper means to have the present tariff on wool and woolens remain in force, without alteration or abatement, until time shall have developed its fair and legitimate working.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a general tariff to such an extent as shall secure the benefit of the American market to the products of American industry.

Resolved, That under the onerous and unprecedented taxation necessary to meet our national liabilities, we regard a protective tariff as not only just and due to our industries, but as involving the financial safety of the government.

A brief discussion followed the reading of the above resolutions.

Mr. Harris of Cleveland, said that both justice and policy required an adhesion to the principles expressed in the resolutions. He had recently conversed with many leading free-trade men in the East, who unanimously declared that the present tariff was nearly a prohibition to the importation of wool and woolen goods, while the advocates of protection in the east declare with equal emphasis, that the tariff is all that has saved the wool trade this season from complete prostration. He would also admonish wool growers, that in order to retain the present measure of protection on wool, they should show a friendly sympathy with the movement for a general tariff law, to include all other branches of American production and manufacture.

Mr. Stevens of Hardin County coincided in the views expressed in the resolutions, and in favor of sustaining the present tariff.

The President spoke earnestly in favor of the resolutions, and encouragingly of the future of the wool business, if producers would persist in the production of good wool. All businesses have their fluctuations and wool growers should not be discouraged, or let their flocks depreciate in quality. Another year will show the benefit of the tariff; present low prices are in consequence of importations in anticipation of the tariff. All prices must become lower, and wool will assume a better relative rank with the prices of other articles. This association should express friendship for a general tariff, as we have a common interest with all the industrial interests of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Delano paid a high compliment to the faithful and intelligent services of Mr. Montgomery as representative of this association at Washington during the session of Congress.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

ILLINOIS WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have not at the time of this writing, (Oct. 11,) received the official proceedings containing the resolutions of the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association, held during the State Fair. We learn, however, that A. M. GARLAND, Esq., of Chatham, was re-elected President by acclamation and amidst prolonged applause; SAMUEL P. BOARDMAN of Lincoln, Secretary; JOSHUA L. MILLS of Putman, Treasurer; FRANKLIN FASSETT of Springfield, Vice President for State at large; and one Vice President for each Congressional District, whose names we have not received. The resolutions will be published in our next. Their general tenor can doubtless be inferred from the unanimous election of officers so strongly identified with the passage of the present wool tariff. It will be remembered that Mr. GARLAND was one of the Wool Growers' Tariff Committee at Washington last winter, where he greatly distinguished himself by his zeal and efficiency; and we find in a Western journal, the outlines of a speech made by him at the meeting under consideration, characterized by his usual ability and felicity, and in full accord with the Ohio resolutions. FASSETT'S able and influential exertions, and BOARDMAN'S powerful pen, have never been wanting on the same side.

NEW YORK STATE WOOL.

The comparative low price of our wool in the eastern markets has long been a subject of anxious thought by some of our honest wool growers. Many of them have for years been paying high prices for fine wool sheep, and have succeeded in bringing the staple up to a high standard. They see in the market reports Pennsylvania and Ohio wools quoted at 50 to 60 cts. per pound, while New York State goes hard at 40 to 50 cts. Now, is not this mainly accounted for by the *condition* of the wool? A large share of our wool goes to market dirty, oily and gummy, and often full of hay seed or barley beards, weighing from 5½ to 9 lbs. to the fleece, tied up with *ropes* instead of twine—sheared from three to six weeks after they have been through an operation facetiously termed *washing*—occasionally, yes often, stuffed with unwashed tags and dead wool. Some may object that this is too strong a picture, but I appeal to every wool dealer in the country to say if it is not true to the life—even some honest growers will admit it. However, I am glad to be able to bear testimony to some honorable exceptions to this state of things; but like "poor Tray," they have "kept bad company" so long that they are classed with their slovenly, dishonest neighbors, and do not get paid for neatness and pains-taking—not in *money*—but they do have the proud consciousness of having maintained their integrity, and brought an article to market they are not ashamed of. To a great extent wool buyers themselves are responsible for this state of things. For years they have been in the habit of paying about the same prices for wool, without regard to quality or condition. And when a well-to-do but unscrupulous farmer came in with his dirty, stuffed fleeces, instead of having his wool shrunk one-third or one-half in weight or price, as he deserved, besides being exposed for his dishonesty, he has generally carried home the full price of prime wool. Now this is all wrong. The price should in all cases depend upon quality and condition, and not upon the particular locality in which it is clipped. Wool should be sorted and graded when bought, and prices paid accordingly. No wool buyer should be tolerated unless he is a good judge of the article he is dealing in. This subject should be thoroughly canvassed until a reform is brought about. The State of New York is producing as good staple of wool as any State in the Union, and there is no good reason why it should not bring as much as any, except its condition when brought to market. The *size* of a fleece should be no objection to it, provided it is *clean*. This is a subject alike interesting to growers and consumers. Let it be ventilated.

B.

Batavia, Sept., 1867.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SALE REV. MR. AVERY'S SHEEP.—REV. R. A. AVERY, Gloversville, N. Y., has sold his entire flock of Atwood American Merinos to HENRY AKIN, Esq., of Lockport, Will Co., Ill.

CORRECTIONS.—In quoting from the N. H. Mirror and Farmer in this Department, Sept., 28th., the title of the paper was incorrectly printed as the Farmer and Miner.

In Mr. SWEET'S communication from the Paris Exposition, published Aug. 3d., he is made to say that "Arizona sends 30 fleeces and 100 samples of perfectly splendid wool." Mr. S. writes us that the word Arizona should have been something else—the name of a place in South America—but that he cannot tell what, as he burned his original notes after writing the letter.

SILESIAN CROSS.—In speaking of some samples, (Sept. 7,) from the get of a Silesian ram owned by S. C. SANFORD, Carlton, N. Y., out of "common ewes," we expressed the opinion that the improvement in quality was truly wonderful if the cross was taken with common *coarse* ewes. Mr. S. writes us that "the ewes were all coarse—and that about half of them can be traced back to a cross between a Leicester ram and common ewes."

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—Messrs. SHERWOOD & PERCY, Newark, N. Y., forward samples from their Merino ram North America, a cut of which we published Sept. 7th, with an account of his enormous fleeces. (This account we will now say was verified by satisfactory *proofs*, though we, personally, knowing the men, needed none to satisfy *us* of its truth.) The samples are about two inches long—are of high style and quality for a heavy fleeced ram—are heavily loaded with bright, golden tinted yolk, with very waxy ends.

HOMER D. L. SWEET, Sec'y N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. Ass'n, forwards us four samples obtained by him at the Paris Exposition, viz., Russian wool, ¾ in. long, extremely fine; Russian, gold medal, 2½ in., moderately yolky, very choice style and quality; French, grand prize, 2½ in., quite free from yolk, quality fine, style and softness not equal to preceding; Australian, 2¾ to 3 inches the unwashed quite free from yolk, quality fine, but not so fine or of so much style as that of Australian sheep in our possession.

GOITRE—GOOD FLEECES.—R. T. WHITMAN, Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., writes us that in the winter of 1865-6 he kept his flock in a yard about 8 rods square, feeding them mixed timothy and clover and oat straw. They wintered nicely, but one-third of his lambs had goitre and died from one to six days old. Last winter he gave a part of the same flock the range of 6 acres of corn stalks, not feeding them in the morning so as to make them roam over the field. In other respects they were fed as in the previous winter and were served by the same ram. "They had good sheds that shut up tight." The lambs, 60, came strong, not one of them having goitre. But 16 of the flock (same ram used and same feed given, except corn stalks,) were wintered in a yard 4 rods square, "with the barn floor when it stormed and at night, because, being full-bloods, he did not want them to get wet." They dropped 14 lambs—but 5 were raised—it cost more trouble to raise them than the 60. They were very weak and "had bunches on both sides of the neck." Hence Mr. W. thinks that want of exercise in a great measure causes this disease.

Mr. W.'s yearling ewes sheared 9 lbs. 9 ozs., 11 lbs. 4 ozs., 12 lbs. 8 ozs., 11 lbs.; his 2-yr.-olds 12 lbs. 8 ozs., 13 lbs 8 ozs., 12 lbs. 4 ozs., 12 lbs. 12 ozs., 11 lbs 8 ozs., 11 lbs., 14 lbs. 8 ozs., 12 lbs., 12 lbs.; three-year-olds 13 lbs., 14 lbs.; four-year-olds 12 lbs. 2 ozs. All, says Mr W., were bought "as pure Robinson," or Paular stock, of H. B WRIGHT of Shoreham, Vt. The fleeces were of one year and 18 days' growth. The three-year old which sheared 14 lbs. "had a lamb a year ago this spring, two last fall, and one this spring, making 4 lambs and 14 lbs. of wool in 14 months."

Communications, Etc.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition was held in Kingston the last week in September, and was largely attended by the yeomanry of Canada, including quite a number of visitors from this side of the line. The weather was cool, dry and delightful, and nothing was wanting to make the visit of the stranger to the Exhibition Grounds one of pleasure and profit. The Crystal Palace Building is a credit to its projectors, and is the first one of the kind erected in the country—although Toronto and other western cities where exhibitions have been held, can now boast of similar structures.

The numerous departments were all well represented, and I have the authority of one of the prominent members of the Association for stating that never before was there such a display of stock of all kinds as on this occasion, particularly beef cattle. Prominent among the most noted breeders of Durham stock, I may mention Mr. F. W. STONE of Guelph. He had on exhibition a three-year old bull, "Grand Duke of Moreton," which was really a fine animal. Did space permit I might fill a page of your paper in recounting the excellencies of the various classes; but this is impossible. Suffice it to say all the breeds of cattle known to the Canadian farmer were represented; and to the visitors from this side the water it would seem that the Canadians knew what constituted good beef.

In Horses there was a fair show, the greater number being of the kind intended for agricultural purposes. I noticed one or two English draft horses, one of them being an exact likeness of the representation given in the RURAL a few weeks ago. There was rather a scarcity of carriage horses, owing to the fact, I presume, that in Canada horses are prized more for their qualities of strength than for appearance; but withal there were one or two very fine teams on the ground, and one single driving horse that would compare favorably with any of his class exhibited at Buffalo week before last.

The exhibition of Sheep was unusually large and generally good, although there were some exceptions in which individuals shown were well adapted to be killed as lambs, but were not at all well calculated for general stock. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by many owners as to the award of prizes, each claiming superiority. It is a task most unpleasant, and by no means easy to judge animals of this class in a close contested show, and no matter how just the award, some one will feel aggrieved. The Leicesters and Cotswolds appeared to be the most numerous on exhibition; but there was a fair sprinkling of South Downs, and a sample or two of Spanish, French and Saxon Merinos. The Leicesters had the preference.

The remarks respecting the difficulty of judging the sheep, apply with greater force to the porcine species. The competition was very close, and there were a few exhibitors, who, if not equal to the recipients of prizes, were so close as to render them most formidable rivals. The Yorkshires and Berkshires were the principal breeds represented, and received favorable consideration; but the Essex, Suffolks and other smaller breeds, should not go unnoticed. All were alike creditable, and reflected credit on their owners for their proficiency in breeding.

I might speak of the dairy, poultry, mechanical and various other departments, but I am warned of space, and will simply close by thanking those officers of the Association who were ever ready to give me any desired information, among whom I will only mention WM. FERGUSON, Esq., Ex-President of the Provincial Association, and Sheriff of the county of Frontenac.

J. A.

KEEPING MILK.—A French chemist, having proved by practical test that fresh milk can be kept sweet and good for almost any given period, has received a prize of fifteen hundred francs from the French Academy of Science. Hereafter dairymen can keep milk sweet as long as they please, "in spite of thunder."

PREMIUMS AWARDED ON STOCK

At N. Y. State Fair, Buffalo, October 1—4, 1867.

CATTLE.—SHORT-HORNS.

Herd Prize—E. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., one bull, and five females, Large Gold Medal

Bulls, 3 years and over—1. A. B. Conger, Waldberg, Dip. and $20. 2. F. W. Stone, Guelph, C. W., 15. 3. A. B. Conger, Trans.

2 years—1. E. Cornell, 20.

Yearling—1 J. D. Wing, Washington, 15.

Cows, 3 years and over—1. E Cornell, Dip. and 20. 2. A. B. Conger, 15. 3. J. & S. Kinsley, Darin, Trans.

Heifers, 2 years old—1. E Cornell, 15. 2. E. Cornell, 10. 3. A. B Conger, Trans.

Yearling—1. E. Cornell, 15 2. Walcott & Campbell, N. Y. Mills, 10. 3 A. B. Conger, Trans.

Calf—1. E. Cornell, 5. 2 do. do., Trans.

DEVONS.—Bulls, 3 years and over—1. Walter Cole, Batavia, 20 and Dip. 2 Geo. Rudd, Guelph, C. W., 15.

1 year old—1 Walter Cole, 15.

Bull Calf—1. Walter Cole, 5

Cows, 3 years and over—1. Walter Cole, 20 and Dip. 2. do. do., 15. 3. do. do., Trans

Heifers, 2 years old—1. Geo. Rudd, 20.

1 year old—1. W. Cole, Batavia, 15.

Calf—1. W. Cole, 5.

HEREFORDS.—Bulls, 3 years old and over—1. F. W. Stone, Dip. and 20.

1 year old—1. F. W. Stone, 15.

Bull Calf—1. E. Corning, Jr., Albany, 5. 2. do., do., Trans.

Cows, 3 years and over—1. E. Corning, Jr., Dip. and 20. 2. F. W. Stone, 15. 3. E. Corning, Jr., Trans.

Heifers, 2 years old—1. E. Corning, Jr., 20. 2. F. W. Stone, 10. 3. do., do., Trans.

Heifer Calf—1. E. Corning, Jr., 5.

AYRSHIRES—Bulls, 3 years and over—1 J. F. Converse, Woodville, Dip. and 20. 2. O. Howland, Auburn, 15.

2 years old—1. E. Harvey, Buffalo, 20. 2. O. Howland, 10.

1 year old—1. Jas. Brodie, Rural Hill, 15. 2. J. F. Converse, 10. 3. O. Howland, Trans.

Cows, 3 years and over—Walcott & Campbell, Dip. and 20. 2. do., do., 15.

Heifers, 2 years old—1. Walcott & Campbell, 20. 2. do., do., 10. 3. J. F. Converse, Trans

1 year old—1. Walcott & Campbell, 15. 2. do., 10.

Heifer Calf—1 O. Howland, 5. 2. do., do., Trans.

ALDERNEYS OR JERSEYS—Bulls, 3 years and over—1. E. Corning, Jr., Dip. and 20. 2. W. B Dinsmore, Staatsburg, 15.

Bulls, 1 year old—1. W. B. Dinsmore, 15.

Cows, 3 years and over—1. E. Corning, Jr., Dip, and 20. 2. W. B. Dinsmore, 15. 3. do, do., Trans.

Heifer, 2 years old—1. W. B. Dinsmore, 20. 2. Geo. Cook, Medina, 10. 3. E. Corning, Jr., Trans.

Heifer, 1 year old—1. W. B Dinsmore, 15. 2. E. Corning, Jr., 10. 3. W. B Dinsmore, Trans.

Heifer Calf—1. W. B. Dinsmore, 5. 2. do. do., Trans.

GRADE CATTLE—Grade Short-Horn Cow or Heifer—1. O. Howland, 10. 2. do. do., 5

Devon Cow or Heifer—1. Jas. Tracy, Black Rock, 10. 2 G. W. Payne, North Buffalo, 5.

Ayrshire Cow or Heifer—1. O. Howland, 10. 2. G. W. Payne, 5.

Hereford Cow or Heifer—1 G. W. Payne, 10. 2. do. do., 5.

Milch Cows of any Breed—1 J. G. Wesbenbauer, Buffalo, Dip. and 15. 2. Chas. F. Miller, Buffalo, 10. 3. J. G. Wesbenbauer, Trans.

GALLOWAY BULL—Discretionary—Levi Gillett, Youngstown, 10.

WORKING OXEN, 4 years old—Single Yoke—1. Calvin Diver, West Brighton, 15. 2. John C. Hirt, West Seneca, 10.

Steers, 3 years old—Single Yoke—1. H. Ames, Leicester, 10. 2. W. B Dinsmore, 8.

FAT CATTLE—STALL FED—Ox, 4 years and upward—1. Jno. W Taylor, East Bloomfield, 12.

Cows, 4 years and over—1. John W. Taylor, 10. 2. do. do., 6. 3. do. do., Trans.

Steers, 3 years—1. Jno W. Taylor, 8. 2 do. do., 3.

Fed on Hay or Grass—Cow, 4 years and over—1. Thomas Hoseberry, Lockport, 10.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED.—Best Brood Mare and Foal, 4 years and over—1. T. J. Murphy, Buffalo, 20 & Dip.

OF ALL WORK.—Stallions, 4 years and over—1. H. Dunkleberger, Lockport, 20 and Dip.; 2. L S Goodrich, Lockport, 15; 3. Isaac Dysinger, Royalton, Yonatt.

DRAUGHT.—Stallions, 4 years and over—1. M. McDonald, Royalton, 20 and Dip.; 2. R. L. Howard, Buffalo, 15 3 years—1. Mtss B. J. Cheesbro, Marilla, 15 and Dip.; 2. Chas. Shos, Toronto, C. W., 15; 3. Henry Blocher, Clarence, Dadd 2 years—1. Jas. Reid, Lockport, 15; 2. J. W. and J. M. Williamston, Royalton, 10; 3. S. Welch, Grand Island, Dadd.

Yearlings—1. Gorden Merritt, Suvannah, 10; 2. J. C. Clough, Buffalo, 5; 3. Sol. Dunkenberger, Lockport, Dadd

Brood Mares, with foal at foot, 4 years and over—2. G. W. Payne, North Buffalo, 15; 3. H. Fuert, Attica, Yonatt.

Three years old Mares—1. Robt. Bell, West Brighton, 15; 2 Richard Bullymore, Buffalo, 10; 3. A Bacon, Tonawanda, Dadd.

Two years old Mares—1. Robt. Bell, 15; 2. George Hunmill, Rome, 10.

Yearlings—1. Robt. Bell, 10; 2. Richard Bullymore, 5.

MATCHED HORSES—16 hands and over—1. J. Ives Parsons, Auburn, 15; 2. C. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill., 10.

Matched Horses—over 15 hands and under 16—1. Fayette Patrick, Chicago, Ill., 15; 2. J. M. Davis, Richmond Hill, C. W., 10.

Driving or Road Horses over 14½ hands—1. D. R. Jerauld, Niagara Falls, 15; 2. E. B. Fellows, Leroy, 10.

Farm or Draught Horses—2. Dodge & Stevenson, Auburn, 10.

Single Gelding or Mare, 4 years or over, in Harness—1 Wm. Wells, Lockport, 10; 2. Jas. Reid, Lockport, 8.

Single Trotting Horse or Mare—2. Robert Owens, Buffalo, 8.

Special Premium for 1 pair 3 years old Geldings—Isaac M. Shotwell, Elba, 5.

JACK—1. Hugh Owen, Herkimer, 15.

Pair Mules—1. Miller & Plympton, Buffalo, 10.

DISCRETIONARY—Young Mules—A premium of $10 to M. V. Kibby, Kankakee City, Ill., "for the best pair of young mules the committe had ever seen"

SHEEP.

LONG-WOOLED, LEICESTERS—Rams, 2 years and over.—1. John Gill, Grahams, C. W., 10; 2. Donald Robertson, Queenstown, C. W., 8; 3. John Snell, Edmonton, C. W., Book.

Rams under two years—1. John Snell, 10; 2. Donald Robertson, 8; 3. John Gill, Book.

Five Ewes under 2 years—1. Walcott & Campbell, 10.

Committee recommended 2d premium to D. Robertson for pen of 4 Ewes.

Three Ram Lambs—1. Walcott & Campbell, 5; 2. John Gill, Book.

Three Ewe Lambs—1. Donald Robertson, 5.

LONG-WOOLED, NOT LEICESTERS—Ram 2 years and over—1. F. W. Stone, 10; 2. Walcott & Campbell, 8; 3. Isaac Aiken, Beekman, Book.

Ram under 2 years—1. John Snell, 10; 2. F. W. Stone, 8; 3. John Snell, Book

Five Ewes 2 years old and over—1. John D. Wing, Washington, N. Y., 10; 2. Walcott & Campbell, 8.

Five Ewes under 2 years—1. F. W. Stone, 10; 2. Isaac Aiken, 8; 3. John D. Wing, Book.

Three Ram Lambs—1. F. W. Stone, 5; 2. Walcott & Campbell, Book.

Three Ewe Lambs—1. John Gill, 5.

MIDDLE-WOOLED, SOUTH-DOWNS.—Ram 2 years and over—1. L. L. Lorillard, West Farms, 10; 2. F. W. Stone, 8; 3. L L. Lorillard, Book.

Ram under 2 years—1, Geo. H. Brown, Washington Hollow, 10; 2. F. W. Stone, 8; 3. do. do., Book.

Five Ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. F. W. Stone, 10.

Five Ewes under 2 years—1. F. W. Stone, 10; 2. Geo. H. Brown, 8; 3. L. L. Lorillard, Book.

Three Ram Lambs—1. F. W. Stone, 5; 2. A. McArthur, Buffalo, Book.

Cross Breeds—3 Ewe Lambs, bred for mutton—1. A. McArthur, Book.

MERINOS—bred with especial view to Fineness of Wool—Ram, 2 years and over—1. Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, 10. 2. Carl Heyne, Red Hook, 8.

Ram under 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10. 2. Carl Heyne, 8.

3 Ewes two years and over—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10. 2. do. do., 8.

3 Ewes under 2 years—1. Carl Heyne, 10. 2. Wm. Chamberlain, 8.

3 Ewe Lambs—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 5.

Merinos bred with especial reference to Weight of Fleece—Ram, 2 years and over—1. Bush & Peck, Shoreham, Vt., 10. 2. Townsend & Tallmadge, Pavillion, 8.

Ram under 2 years—1. Townsend & Tallmadge, 10. 2. Wm. Chamberlain, 8.

Three Ewes—2 years and over—1. E. Townsend, Pavillion, 10. 2. Wm. Chamberlain, 8.

Three Ewes under 2 years—Townsend & Tallmadge, 10.

Three Ram Lambs—1. H. M. Boardman, Rushville, 5.

Three Ewe Lambs—1. S. B. Lusk, Batavia 5. 2. H. M. Boardman, Book.

Bred with especial attention to Form of Body and Constitution, and Light Keeping—Ram 2 years and over—1. H. C. Burwell, Bridport, Vt., 10. 2. Wm. Hanlon, Middlebury, Vt., 8.

Ram under 2 years—1. Townsend & Talmadge, 10; 2. J. A. Wright, Middlebury, Vt., 8.

Three Ewes 2 years and over—1. Townsend & Talmadge, 10; 2. Townsend & Talmadge, 8.

Three Ewes under 2 years—1. Townsend & Talmadge, 10; 2. Townsend & Talmadge, 8.

Three Ewe Lambs—1. S. B. Lusk, Batavia, 5; 2. H. M. Boardman, Rushville, Book.

Ram, under 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10; 2. A Thompson, Clarence, 8.

Three Ewes, 2 years and over—1. H. M. Boardman, 10; 2. E. Townsend, Pavillion, 8.

Three Ewes, under 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10; 2. Van Vliet, Wright & Parmelee, Weybridge, Vt., 8.

Three Ram Lambs—1. John A. Thompson, 5; 2. Wm. Chamberlain, Book.

Three Ewe Lambs—2. Wm. Chamberlain, Morrell.

CROSS BREED—Bred for Wool—Five Ewes, 2 years old and over—1. Wm. Chamberlain, 10.

Five Ewes, under 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain 10.

Three Ewe Lambs—1. Wm. Chamberlain.

FINE WOOL SHEEP AND THEIR FLEECES—Pen of five Ewes—1. E. Townsend, Pavillion, 20.

Shepherd's Dog—1. C. E. West, Buffalo, N. Y., 5.

Rural Notes and Items.

TO OUR AGENT-FRIENDS.—In reply to all inquiries, we would announce that our inducements for forming clubs for 1868 (or to begin with this month—Oct. 5—or later,) are *more liberal* than those offered last year,—that our Show-Bill, Premium List, &c., will soon be issued and mailed to all regular agents, and that we shall take pleasure in sending these documents (together with specimen numbers) to every person disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL and thereby augmenting its usefulness. We trust every friend of the RURAL will see that some one in his or her locality becomes an active recruiting agent for the Rural Brigade, without delay—for *this is the season to begin the good work*. If you, reader, are in a locality where we have no club agent, please do us and your neighbors the favor to act as such, or induce some active friend to do so. We will send all the necessary documents, and reward you liberally, giving you "Good Pay for Doing Good." In all localities where the RURAL is known you need not wait, but *commence taking subscriptions at once*. Many of our agents have already begun, and bid fair to double and treble their former lists.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—The Agricultural Department at Washington furnishes information as to the States which have established colleges with a view to securing the land grants made by Congress to these institutions. New Hampshire has selected Dartmouth College; Vermont the University at Burlington; Massachusetts has a separate institution at Amherst; Rhode Island assigns the scrip to Brown University; Connecticut to Yale College; New York to the Cornell University; New Jersey to Rutgers; Pennsylvania to the Agricultural School at Bellefontaine; Michigan, a separate college at Lansing; Iowa a State Institution in Story County; Wisconsin to the State University, Madison; Kansas, a separate college at Manhattan; Kentucky a thriving institution at Lexington, and West Virginia a new college at Morgantown.

PEN PICTURES.—We have been shown two specimens of chirographic art which are perfect gems. One is an Oriole's nest, surrounded by a wreath, with the mother bird sitting upon it and receiving food from its mate bending over from a twig above. The other is a simple fruit design. They were executed by Mr. T. S. CHADWICK, Teacher of Ornamental Penmanship in BRYANT, STRATTON & WILLIAMS' Business University of this city, and excel anything of the kind we ever saw before in beauty of design and delicacy of finish.

AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.—The first election of officers of this Society for the annual term took place in New York, Oct 8. The officers elected are: *Pres't*—C. O. POOLE of New Jersey. *Vice-Pres't*—S. M. Saunders, Staten Island. *Rec. Sec.*—J. H Fry, Long Island. *Cor. Sec.*—A. M. Halsted, New York. *Treas.*—Wm A Fitch, Brooklyn, L. I. *Auditor*—J. G. Finnle, N. Y. city. These officers are elected for one year, the July election being only provisional.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—In publishing the awards of premiums on Sheep at the recent State Fair the Buffalo papers gave the Practical Shepherd as the book premium, but the Country Gentleman substitutes Morrell—an obsolete work, which has been out of print for years! This looks queer, to say the least. But as a book of some kind was awarded we print it *Book* in our list, and respectfully ask for the title.

SEWING MACHINES.—According to a table in the New York Commercial Chronicle the number of sewing machines manufactured and sold in the United States during the year ending June 10th, 1867, was

Double Thread,	151,135
Single Thread,	18,970
Total machines,	170,105

THE NAPLES FAIR.—A correspondent writes of the recent Fair at Naples, Ontario County:—"The show of Grapes was very fair; could not, we think, be excelled in Western New York. So was the fruit on exhibition, both canned and fresh: also vegetables, among which was one squash that weighed 95 lbs."

BUTLER COUNTY (O.) HOGS.—The Ohio Farmer says that the "Magie" breed of hogs. Butler county, distanced all competitors at the State Fair at Dayton. It adds:—"It would be difficult to model a hog which for size, form, maturity and economy, should excel these Butler county hogs."

POTATOES AND CORN—DROUTH.—A correspondent writes us:—"I have recently passed through portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, and Western New York, and find that potatoes and corn have suffered much by the drouth and high prices are looked for."

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.—This Fair closed on the 12th. The gate receipts amounted to over $89,000. Those for the entire Fair will exceed $100,000. This is the telegraphic report, and if correct, Missouri heads the list in the way of Agricultural and Industrial Fairs.

DEFERRED.—Several articles in type for this number are necessarily deferred. Also quite a number of advertisements, favors in that line far exceeding our limited space. We refuse many advertisements yet shall be constrained to increase our rates—to stop the pressure—or enlarge the RURAL that more may be promptly inserted.

HORTICULTURAL.

GARDEN NOTES.

Crops in the vegetable garden should be removed and the soil spaded or plowed immediately. Farmers rarely plow their gardens in the fall; they should do so for the purposes of early spring planting, putting the soil in good tilth, and destroying weeds. Manure also in the fall; if with coarse material plow it in; if with fine, top dress. Take this time also to improve the garden by underdraining, if needed, subsoiling, and grading the surface. Introduce system in your garden operations, and plan a rotation of crops, so you will have the results all the year round. It takes considerable thought and labor to manage a garden well, making it as productive of the best fruits and vegetables as possible, but it is an investment that pays in satisfaction and profit. You should have your garden well feneed, a suitable tool house in it, and a pit for storing some vegetables during the winter. The latter is of much importance and can be cheaply built if desirable. Dig into the ground a few feet, provide drainage from the bottom, stone or brick up the sides, and roof suitably. Many garden vegetables will keep better in such a structure than in the house cellar, and vegetables stored in the latter place have not always a healthy effect on the inmates of the dwelling.

Cabbage may be safely stored for the winter in such a pit, or one may sink a large cask in the ground and bank up the earth around it, cover suitably, and store in that manner. Cabbage may be kept very well by simply turning the roots uppermost and covering the heads with soil and then with coarse litter, and we have kept them in excellent condition until spring by simply pulling and inverting them, setting the heads on the fresh earth. The snow forms a good protection.

Celery is usually packed in trenches by market gardeners for winter keeping, but for family use we should prefer to pull it, pack in sand, and place in the cold pit or in a cool cellar. It is then accessible at all times, and not as liable to be injured by frost or water. All cellars for preserving roots and vegetables should be cool and moderately dry, and, if under the dwelling house, well ventilated.

Roots of all kinds should be housed before frost affects their flavor and keeping qualities. A bin of earth in the cellar is useful for packing roots to keep them fresh till late in the season. Turnips and beets are liable to shrivel unless covered with the soil.

Asparagus beds may be cleaned with profit now, and covered over with stable manure. This can be raked off in spring, and some that is finer put on and mixed with the soil.

When gathering the apples, select a few barrels of the fairest, and the best keeping varieties, handle them very careful, and pack away for use late next spring.

Preparation for planting dwarf trees, vines, &c., should be made in the garden in the fall. Dig the holes and fill them with manure; in the spring throw out the manure and plant the trees, covering the roots with the frost ameliorated soil.

Make arrangements for the hot-bed in the way of preparing the soil for covering the manure. Leaf mold and sharp sand make the best.

Hardy vegetables—as peas, lettuce, cabbage and potatoes—that are desirable to start extremely early, may be sown in the fall, and protected by sufficient mulching until spring.

GRAPES IN N. Y. MARKET.

The N. Y. Tribune, in its market report for the first week in October, makes the following interesting remarks about grapes:

"Grapes are now absorbing all the fruit interests, the regions about Crooked and Seneca Lakes sending in immense quantities, while Croton Point and other places along the Hudson, as far up as Columbia County, Lockport, Naples, &c., in our own State, aided by very free shipments from Ohio, are piling up the cases here, notwithstanding the earnest endeavors of the dealers to work them off as fast as received. Still, with even more than can well be worked off, we advise those having Concords which they intend to market here, to send them in as soon practicable. They are not a keeping grape, and if not soon disposed of the berries fall from the clusters, or burst and sour. The Isabella and Catawba, with their thicker skin, can be cured (stems wilted) and kept for months. While Concords are selling to-day all the way from 7c. to 15c., the bulk of the sales are at 10c. to 12c.—large quantities of really good fruit going at the former price rather than hold on, for sufficient unto each day are the receipts of the grapes thereof. Isabellas do not have to be forced off so soon, hence they bring a little more, if good—say 12c. to 14c., with some poor at 8c. to 10c. Delawares have a wide range, varying from 12c. to 20c., as per quality, while Catawbas, largely from Ohio, are selling at about 15c., with some poor Steuben county at 18c. and even 20c., in a small way. The tendency is downward so long as the stock will not keep. Apples are about 50c. per barrel lower, and are coming forward quite as fast as wanted. Grapes are taking their place to quite an extent, dealers expressing their surprise at the enormity of the trade in the latter fruit.

THE BEST WATERMELON.

A subscriber, Charleston, East Tennessee, under date of Sept. 25th, writes:—"I want to learn how to produce—outside of the hot-house—the earliest, largest and best watermelons, and this, too, in the locality of lower East Tennessee"

Having had no specific acquaintance with the character of the soil and climate of the locality mentioned, we have less assurance in responding to this inquiry than we should have, were the circumstances reversed. We will state, however, that were we to make the experiments indicated, we would select ground of a loamy texture, well exposed to the sun and invigorated by manure. When in proper tilth for planting, we would sink pits at suitable distances deep enough to receive a barrel or other cask. This should be perforated with small holes and filled with a compost from the stable, pig sty and poultry house. This done we would plant the melon seeds in a circle, about the sunken cask, eighteen inches or two feet from it and furnish a trellis, of some kind, for the vines to climb upon. As soon as the plants are well out of the ground, the casks should receive a liberal supply of water in which rusty iron and bones have been soaked for several days. This water should be supplied at intervals during the growing season, depending somewhat on the character of the weather. With this appliance, and suitable cultivation, we believe the "earliest, largest and the best" quality of melons can be produced in Tennessee or elsewhere within the region suited to this product, "outside of the hot-house."

DWARF PEAR TREE WELL GROWN.

The best of artists must have a model, and the most skillful of cultivators must have a standard of perfection at which he aims in training his trees. The engraving is a very good model for a dwarf pear tree. It is stocky, low branched, pyramidal in form and graceful in proportion. It is as easy to train a pear tree (if the blight lets it alone) to this form as to any other, but how many of our readers that grow them have done it?

THE WINE BUSINESS OF CALIFORNIA.

The production of wine in California is increasing more rapidly than the demand. Hundreds of acres are planted every year with grapes, and young vineyards are coming rapidly into bearing, and there is no correspondent expansion in the export trade. The interior, which formerly purchased considerable quantities, wants now to sell instead of to buy. A number of houses in Eastern cities advertise California wines for sale, but the wines of some are either stimulated or adulterated, and of course these do us more harm than good. There is, we believe, only one large New York wine house engaged exclusively in importing California wines; whereas dozens import European wines, which are no better, but much dearer than ours.

The main obstacle to the sale of California wine is undoubtedly the poor quality of much of it. Many of the wine-growers commenced the business without experience, and they have not made enough money to pay them for studying the process of wine-making, or for taking care when they know. Some of them have not been able to purchase good casks; others have not kept them sweet after getting them. Another obstacle has been that much of the land planted in vineyard is not suitable for making good wine, communicating a bad ground taste to it. Of late years, the hills and mountains have been preferred, and an improvement is perceptible. The general quality of the wine made in the Sierra Nevada is better than that made in the low land of the valleys for this reason; and we cannot doubt that in twenty years certain vineyards favorably located in the mountain counties from Tulare to Shasta, will be as famous and as valuable as those of Johannisberg or the Cote D'Or. The traveler in the mines is not unfrequently astonished to find in some hotel in a little country town better wine on the dinner table than he would find at first-class restaurants in San Francisco,—that is, unless he ordered some very high-priced brand.

There is a common lack of bouquet and delicacy of flavor in the California wines. Quality has been sacrificed to quantity. The well established reputation of the Mission grape for hardiness and productiveness, and the abundance and cheapness of the cuttings, have given it a preference over other strange and rare varieties. But better varieties are now becoming abundant and better known; and the Mission grape must give way to others, which are equal to it in hardiness and superior to it in productiveness and flavor. Among these are the Zenfenthal, the Pinaud and the Golden Chasselas. The Zenfenthal grape is praised very highly by all who have cultivated it. Grape-growers in Toulumne, El Dorado and Placer counties speak as well of it as those in Napa and Sonoma. The Black Burgundy, the Chasselas Fontainebleau, the Reissling and the White Rhenish Muscatel, produce less than those named above, but they are better for wine purpose than the California grape, or at least they are desirable for giving bouquet.—*The Alta Californian.*

A MASSACHUSETTS APPLE ORCHARD.

The Boston Cultivator gives an account of a visit recently paid to the apple orchard of George Pierce in the town of Arlington. It consists of about two hundred trees and bears bountifully every year. The Baldwin apple is the most prolific. One tree was noticed the circuit of whose limbs measured, by pacing about them, about one hundred paces or nearly two hundred and fifty feet. Fruit men, on the ground, accustomed to judge of the quantity on a tree, rated this as high as 25 barrels. The trunk was but five and a half feet in circumference. Mr. Pierce being inquired of how he managed to raise apples while others around him, failed, said:—"I prepare and till my ground well, keep off and destroy caterpillars, canker-worms, web-worms, prune my trees myself, &c. It is no matter what I am doing, if web-worms or caterpillars are manifested from tent or web, I go and destroy them forthwith; in brief, I comply with all the conditions, so far as I know them, of a good apple crop, and I get one annually, while my neighbors, failing to do so, have become discouraged, and are and have been digging up their trees." Is he not right, reader? Is it not just as impossible for apple trees to make fruit without suitable culture and plant food, as it is for a cow to make a good mess of milk without plenty of good and suitable feed?

THE CURCULIO.

The remedies for the curculio the present season are more numerous than usual. There are seldom any of them worthy of attention. The last one appears in a Williamsport paper, from a gardener, who says it is a sure preventive. It is this:—"Take a quantity of corn cobs with a wire around terminating in a hook at the end of the cobs; then dip them into gas tar until they are well saturated. Hang a dozen or more on the tree, in different parts, and no curculio will disturb the tree." We heard of this "remedy" six or eight years ago, tried it thoroughly, and it had about as much effect upon the curculio as if the cobs or rags had been dipped in molasses. We mounted one of the trees and saw the insect at work upon a plum within three inches of the tar. We do not believe that a single one was disturbed by it. We once syringed a tree with a mixture of everything supposed to be offensive to an insect. The trees and fruit had a complete coating of it, yet we saw the curculio attacking an encrusted plum and lay its eggs in it. Not a single plum in either case escaped.—*Germantown Telegraph.*.

IRON AND VEGETABLES.

A curious discovery, says the American Farmer, Baltimore, has been made in France regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation is sere and withered in appearance, which, it appears, is removed by the application of a solution of the sulphate of iron. Harricot beans, watered with this substance, acquired an additional of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, grape vines and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover, wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils where it is desired to produce an early crop. In view of these facts the Farmer asks:—"What becomes of all the scales which fall from the anvils of our land?"

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

A New Pest.—A new pest has made its appearance since August in the shape of a green worm, about three-fourths of an inch long, preying upon our hawthorn hedges. At first I discovered the absence of leaves; on closer examination found the worm eating them, and as there were many thousands of them I took a pole and beat the bushes and destroyed most of them. But I suppose they will come again next year. There was also a kind of fly on the bushes. They gather in clusters on the body or limbs and have a white down issuing from their bodies, which is a complete protection against wind or rain, and nothing will disturb them unless it comes with force enough to smash them. I threw dry ashes on the bushes when the dew was on, previous to their appearance, but it did no good.—A. Willson, *Marcellus, N. Y.*

Flowers—A Large Cockscomb.—H. N. Williams writes us from Batcham, Ill., as follows:—"I notice in your paper an account of a cockscomb in Mr. Vick's grounds, measuring twenty inches across the crest. We do things on a large scale in Illinois. I have one in my garden, measuring twenty-three (23) inches and still growing. It would astonish you to see how flowers 'spread themselves' on our rich prairies. I will say, however, that our seeds came from Mr. Vick."

Grapes on the Lake Erie Islands.—W. E. Sibley writes us from Put-in-Bay that the "grape crop on the Islands is much better than was expected. Many vineyards have quite a full crop, and especially the younger ones. The Catawba was never finer and the Delaware has won many friends: the Isabella vineyards are loaded with fine fruit, and have been entirely free from disease. Many of our Islanders who were croaking two months ago about rot, &c., have now more fruit than they can sell to advantage."

The Pea Weevil.—It is stated that the New Jersey market gardeners prevent the pea weevil from destroying the germ in the early peas which they winter for seed by sprinkling the heap with spirits of turpentine after winnowing and before storing in the bins. One quart of turpentine is sufficient for fifteen twenty bushels of peas.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Eds. Rural:—For the benefit of "Blue Belle," and all novices in the culinary department, who may choose to avail themselves of them, I send some of my choicest recipes for cake, &c.:

Gold and Silver Cake.—*White.*—The whites of 8 eggs; 1 coffee cup of sweet milk; 2 coffee cups of sugar; 4 of flour; 1 of butter; 1 teaspoon even full of saleratus; 2 of cream tartar; 2 of lemon extract.

Yellow.—The yolks of 8 eggs; 1 teacup sugar; ¾ do. butter; ½ do. milk; 2 do. of flour; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ do. soda.

Muffins.—1 quart wheat flour; 1½ pints of lukewarm water; ½ cup yeast; 2 beaten eggs; 2 tablespoons melted butter; 1 teaspoon salt. Let it rise.

Albany Cake.—2 eggs; 1½ cups white sugar; ¾ cup butter; 1 cup sweet milk; 2½ cups flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 2 do. cream tartar. Flavor as you like.

Cocoanut Pie.—1 grated cocoanut; 2 eggs; 1 heaping cup sugar; nearly 2 cups sweet milk; 2 tablespoons butter. Bake with one crust.

Marble Cake.—1 cup brown sugar; ½ cup molasses; 1 cup butter; ½ cup sour milk; ½ nutmeg; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; ½ do. allspice; ½ do. cloves; ½ do. pepper; ½ do. saleratus; yolks of 4 eggs.

White.—2 cups white sugar; 1 do. butter; ½ do. milk; whites of 4 eggs; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; wet 2 cups flour and stir in; when cool add 5 well-beaten eggs. Drop in spoonsful on buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven. Take off the tops and fill with the following:—Boil ½ pint milk; add 2 beaten eggs; 1 cup sugar; ¼ cup flour, and flavoring.

Here let me say to "Blue Belle:"—When you cook by rule follow your recipe exactly. And, again, I find the recipes taken from the Rural much more reliable than any taken from books.—M. E. P., *Canadice, N. Y.*

Will some of the readers of the Rural inform me how to preserve and dry citron, and oblige—Subscriber's Wife, *Newport, N. Y.*

Fish Chowder.—The fish answer best when recently caught; skin and clean them well, split them if large; fry some good pork, peel and slice some raw potatoes; place a layer of pork on the bottom of the pot, one of potatoes, one of fish, one of crackers or hard bread, some onions—others prefer it without; one layer succeed another until the whole is in; all to be sprinkled with pepper and salt. The process of cooking should be slow so as not to break up the fish. When near done, turn in the pork fat; care should be taken not to put in too much water, just enough to cook the potatoes, and when done add some good milk, about one quart to six or eight of the chowder; let it come to a boil then remove from the fire and it will be done.

Pickle for Vegetables.—Six quarts of the very best vinegar, one pound of salt, a quarter of a pound of ginger, one ounce of mace, half a pound of shalots, one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, two ounces of white peppercorns, and two ounces mustard seed. Boil all these ingredients well together, and when cold, put into a jar. You may add what green vegetables or fruit you like, provided they are fresh. They may be merely wiped to free them from dust.

Dutch Prune Plum Cake.—Flour 3 pounds, sugar a half pound, butter one pound, raisins two pounds, dried prunes one pound, chopped fine, eight eggs, best brandy one gill, one teacupful of yeast, one teacupful of cinnamon-water, half ounce of pulverized cinnamon; form into loaves and let it rise. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

New Advertisements.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Golden Queen, $2 per hundred. GEO. S. WALES, Rochester, N. Y.

DELAWARE WOOD.—300,000 Eyes from four year old Vines at $2 ₱ M. Address 926 3t SIBLEY & HOMER, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

GRAPE WOOD FROM BEARING VINES, first quality and true—Iona, Israella, Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Rogers 15 and 19; all new variety Grape Vines, very cheap. J. KERCH, Waterloo, N. Y.

50,000 MAZZARD CHERRY SEEDlings at $3 ₱ 1,000; and Peach Trees at $80 ₱ 1,000, if taken this fall, to clear the ground. J. D. CONKLIN, Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER!—TO KEEP IT sweet the entire year and preserve its original flavor. Recipe sent for 25 cts. by return mail. Have never known it to fail. Address A. R. WOOD, Palmyra, N. Y.

READER—The North-Western Manuf'g Co. Absecla, Mich., will pay you $24 per week and expenses, to sell a new and valuable invention. Samples and particulars, sent free for 10 cts. to pay return postage.

ANDY THE 1st.—HIS HISTORY; HOW he began, and what he has done; his Western trip, and other interesting matters. 50 pages and 40 pictures. All for 20 cents; 8 for $1. There's hardly a man living that will not have it. Post-paid on receipt of price. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE FOR THE Piano, Violin, Flute, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Accordeon, Fife, Flageolet, and Clarionet, designed in its Lessons, Examples and Exercises to impart a Knowledge of playing without the aid of a teacher; with selections of choice Music. Price of each book 75 cents. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston; CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

VIRGINIA PROPERTY—Improved Farms at from $5 to $20 per acre. Buildings, &c., in good order; markets available, soil fertile, climate healthy. No better chance for investment. Also, improved lands, timber and mineral properties. Valuable mills in good order, very low. ☞ Send stamp for Catalogue. MURPHY & TROUTMAN, 926-4t 32 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DEAFNESS CURED.—DR. STILLWELL'S Organic Vibrator. It fits into the ear and is not perceptible, removes singing in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. DR. T. H. STILLWELL, 926 2t 31 East Washington Place, N. Y.

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TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an *unfailing remedy* in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than *two or three pills.*

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this *wonderful remedial agent.*

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can *always* be used with *perfect safety.*

It has long been in constant use by many of our *most eminent physicians,* who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

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One package,	$1.00.	Postage 6 cents.	
Six "	5.00.	"	27 "
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KILPATRICK.—This Celebrated Ram, (see engraving in Rural, Dec. 15, 1866,) bred by Hon. Wm. K. Sanford, of Orwell, Vermont, will stand for service of Ewes, at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. Season to commence Sept. 19th.

TERMS, $15.

KILPATRICK is of pure Infantado stock; sire Comet, dam by Cross Ram. We are near the depots of N. Y. Central and Erie Railroads, where ewes will be received without delay, by freight or express, and cared for free of charge for a reasonable time. For particulars inquire by letter or call and examine. We have for sale a few choice Ewes and Rams. BOWKER & BUSH.

AGENTS WANTED—In Every Town in the United States, to sell two Patent Articles that can be sold at every house. State, County and Town rights for sale. Samples sent by Express on receipt of fifty cents. All letters answered. 922-3t HOWES NORRIS & CO., Springfield, Mass.

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Ladies' Department.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gorgeous leaves are whirling down.
Homeward comes the scented hay:
O'er the stubble, sere and brown,
Flaunt the autumn flowers gay:
But alas!
Summers pass.—
Like our joys they pass away!

Fanned by many a balmy breeze,
In the spring I love to lie
'Neath the newly-budded trees,
Gazing upward to the sky;
But alas!
Time will pass,
And the flowers of Spring must die!

Oft my maiden sat with me,
Listening to the thrush's tone.
Warbled forth from every tree
Ere the meadow hay was mown:
But alas!
Summers pass,—
Now, I wander all alone!

Love, like summer-time, is fair,
Deck'd with buds and blossoms gay;
But upon this autumn air
Floats a voice, which seems to say,
"Loves, alas!
Also pass,
As the summers pass away!"

ADVERTISING MATRIMONIAL.

We have received something unique in the way of an advertisement. It comes to us together with a letter in which five dollars are inclosed, and which is signed "Homeopatrician." As an advertisement it cannot be inserted in the Rural, but for the amusement of the ladies, and to preserve it for some future collector of literary curiosities, we give it here:

HOMEOPATHIC MATRIMONY!

A Physician—*American*—age 27—earnest in his profession—desires a *permanent associate* in business.

A *good* student with a taste for science, in the person of an active, prompt, energetic, ambitious, healthy and substantially affectionate *Young Lady*—age from 18 to 22 years—who can command $3,000 ready capital *for herself*—to employ with the education, experience and $3,000 capital of the undersigned, will be a satisfactory candidate. Said association *must be made a permanent* Professional and Matrimonial alliance. Address in this connection for specific particulars, for "Bona Fide" *business* and *domestic* intentions. Must inclose a *good* and *correct* photograph, sign *full* and *honest* name, give *exact age*, complexion and weight. A confidential and truly honorable correspondence indulged, with *strictly* eligible parties. Satisfactory references furnished, and positively required from *respectable* and *responsible* persons.

Address Diagnostician, Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

Now this is evidently the work of one who has the talent of a coward splendidly developed. The fact that he asks ladies to give their "full and honest name," and does not give his own, is sufficient proof of it. If any other were needed, however, it appears in his attempted dealing with us under a disguise. We do not wonder that he is driven to advertise for "a permanent associate in business." Such a cringing, unmanly spirit as he exhibits could scarcely hope to win favor with the fair sex in an open, direct acquaintance. With so many charming girls at hand ready to be wooed and won, (for we don't know of a country town anywhere that cannot boast a good representation of feminine loveliness,) if he were even nine parts of a man he would not be compelled to publish his wants. As it is he *ought* to advertise, and—catch a Tartar.

In his letter, "Homeopatrician" says he is "a regular graduate—an honorable and successful practitioner of medicine in the State of Rhode Island." Here, then, is he endeavoring to play the "Artful Dodger" also, for the letter was posted at a town in the western part of this State, and we are requested to forward all communications that come to us for "Diagnostician" to the same place. The "regular graduate" and "honorable and successful practitioner," is respectfully informed that we do not act in the capacity of "go between" in any such business; and that if any of our readers should be foolish enough to send messages as requested, we should incontinently consign them (the messages) to the waste basket.

Though "Diagnostician" is quite explicit in stating his case, he is not as pointed as was an advertiser in the "personal" column of the New York Herald, a few months ago. Thus read his advertisement:

"Wanted—A situation as son-in-law in some small family."

We "clipped" this, at the time, considering it indeed a novelty. The crispness of its style is really charming. When "Diagnostician" fully concluded to advertise he ought to have had this as a model. But perhaps he didn't care to be so very terse. There were several things he wished well understood.

The first was that he wanted "a *permanent associate* in business." (The *italics* are his own.) Well, in view of the numerous divorces now-a-days, "*permanent*" was a wise thought. But why an "associate in *business?*" We were not aware that homeopathy admitted women to its practice. If such is the case, however, we set the fact down to homeopathy's credit.

Then he desired it known that "a satisfactory candidate" must have "a taste for science," and be "substantially affectionate." The former qualification is unobjectionable, but the latter is rather ambiguous. Does "substantially affectionate" mean that her affection must be substantial; or that *she* must be substantial *and* affectionate?

Furthermore, the eligible party must "command $3,000 ready capital *for herself*." Evidently this last is a mistake. Three thousand dollars *for herself?* Assuredly it must be for *him*. Verily, "a situation as son-in-law" would not express all he wanted. He did not wish to marry even "a *small* family." Nothing less than three thousand dollars would satisfy—three thousand *for her!*

And finally—not to be too particular—it was well to say "satisfactory references furnished;" but why add "and positively required from *respectable* and *responsible* persons?" Are we to understand that all other classes of persons would not be required to furnish any references?

We have returned to "Homeopatrician" the five dollars sent us. His advertisement has amused us, and, we trust, will not prove uninteresting to our readers, and we have no desire to "realize" further from its publication.

A word or two now regarding matrimonial advertising in general. We suppose that many who indulge in it are mainly in search of amusement. We believe that those who do it seriously have not sense enough to warrant them in marrying at all. As an amusement, no great harm may result from it, in some cases, but in many instances the injury is marked and abiding. Could we give a word of caution to every young girl we should say, never engage in correspondence with a man unknown to you. He may possibly be a gentleman,—it is more than probable that he is an unprincipled adventurer. In the brain of any one who will advertise for a companion there must be a derangement which will unfit him for conjugal felicity, and which not even a pill of three thousand dollars, sugar-coated in the best style of homeopathic art, can entirely remedy.

KIND MANNERS AT HOME.

There are many families, the members of which are, without doubt, dear to each other. If sickness or sudden trouble falls on one, all are afflicted, and make haste to sympathize, help and comfort. But in their daily life and ordinary intercourse there is not only no expression of affection, none of the pleasant and fond behavior that has, perhaps, little dignity, but which more than makes up for that in its sweetness; but there is an absolute hardness of language and actions which is shocking to every sensitive and tender feeling. Between father and mother, and brother and sister, pass rough and hasty words; yes, and angry words, far more frequently than words of endearment. To see and hear them, one would think that they hated, instead of loved each other. It does not seem to have entered into their heads that it is their duty, as it should be their best pleasure, to do and say all that they possibly can for each other's good and happiness. "Each one for himself, and bad luck take the hindermost." The father orders and growls, the mother frets, complains, and scolds, the children snap, snarl, and whine, and so goes the day. Alas! for it, if this is a type of heaven!—as "the family" is said to be—at least, it is said to be the nearest thing to heaven of anything on earth. But the spirit of selfishness, of violence, render it more like the other place—yes, and this too often, even when all the members of the household are members of the Church. Where you see—when you know it—one family where love and gentleness reign, you see ten where they only make visits, and this among Christian families as well as others.

Now, it is a sad and melancholy thing to "sit solitary" in life, but give me a cave in the bowels of earth, give me a lodge in any waste, howling wilderness, where foot nor face of human being ever came, rather than an abode with parents, friends, or kindred, in which I must hear or utter language which causes pain, or where I must see conduct which is not born of love. No wealth, no advantage of any kind, would induce me to live with people whose intercourse was of such a nature. The dearer they were to me, the less would I remain among them, if they did not do all they could to make each other happy. With mere strangers one might endure, even under such circumstances, to remain for a time; for what they say or do has but limited effect upon one's feelings; but how members of the same family, children of the same parents, can remain together, year after year, when every day they hear quarreling, if they do not join in it, and when hard words fly on all sides of them, thick as hail, and the very visitors in their house are rendered uncomfortable by them, is indeed a mystery.

"Count life by virtues; these will last
When life's lame, foiled race is o'er;
And these, when earthly joys are past,
Shall cheer us on a brighter shore."

FEMININE GOSSIP.

"Now put that back where you took it from," as the young lady said when her lover stole a kiss.

Scolding, says a good-for-nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper boxes.

A coquette is a young lady of more beauty than sense; more accomplishments than learning; more charms of person than grace of mind; with more admirers than friends.

"There are two eventful periods," says the Ledger, "in the life of a woman. One, when she wonders whom she will have; the other, when she wonders who will have her."

Douglass Jerrold calls woman's arms "the serpents that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions." The "oldest inhabitant" says he don't object to that kind o' serpents.

A gentleman once asked, "What is woman?" when a happy married man replied: "She is an essay on grace, in one volume, elegantly bound. Although she may be dear, every man should have a copy."

A Princess of the House of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied:—"Because under kings, women govern: under queens, men."

A Paris letter states that the latest fashion in veils is to wear them so as to shade the chignon. The face is exposed to the sun to let it acquire the fashionable color of the brunette, and the dye of the chignon is preserved.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BESIDE THE SEA.

BY VERONA COE.

Watching the shadows that darken the land:
Watching the clouds drifting seaward—Ah me!
Waiting for sunlight, and waiting for calm,
And for boats to come in from the terrible Sea.

When will the sunshine break out of the cloud?
When will the waves fall asleep on the shore?
When will the winds change, and when will the tide
Bring the fisher lad's boat to the offing once more?

Yesterday morn when the world was gay,
My lad sailed merrily into the dawn—
Laughingly flung me a kiss, and the tide
Bore him out to the sea—my sailor was gone.

Hour after hour I wait by the sea
For the growing gleam of his home-bound sail.
When the tide runs out, when the tide runs in,
When the red sun shines, when the moon is pale.

For sooner or later, if breezes are fair,
He will draw in his nets, and sail homeward to me;
Now, haply, he lingers a moment, to list
To the mermaids, slow singing, low under the sea.

But the wreckers, at work by the waters at night,
Whispered something to me of a boat cast ashore
On the rocks; of a pale youth dead, with his hands
Agrip on the half of a shattered oar.

Bury him tenderly, down by the sea—
Haply some woman is waiting for him,
As *I* wait for *my* lad to sail in from the east
Through the flush of the eventide, tender and dim.

Clouds drift over me day after day,
Suns move westward, and round moons wane;
I watch for his boat sailing over the Bay,
Through sunlight and starlight and slow-falling rain.

Patient, though weary, I wait for the gleam
Of his sail on the sea; for he said "I will come
In the gray of the gloaming." I linger and dream
Of his boat gliding merrily down to his home.

And some sweet, golden evening that surely will be
He will sail softly down to the old home shore
With a song on his lips, and the day shall be glad,
And the long, weary watchings at length shall be o'er.

Berlin, Mich., Oct., 1867.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Clear, crisp, and spendidly beautiful as are many of these autumn days, now and then there comes one which is dark, and dull, and dreary indeed,—when the leaden clouds shut densely over us, and, though no rain falls, the atmosphere is disagreeably damp and chilling. On such a day, if we chance to remember the fact that "every cloud has a silver lining," it is with the wish that, for once, Nature would reverse things—that the clouds might wear their lining on the outside!

Well, the silver *is* on the outside, even while we wish it, but it is on the *other* side. On the other side—just as are very many of our blessings—and so we cannot see it. It may do us good, at times, to go above the clouds, and see for ourselves the brightness reigning there. If we never do this, we may come to believe that when it is cheerless around us there is no sunlight anywhere.

We have been thinking—and with a deal of pleasure—of a sunny morning that once gladdened us, and that is set, a perfect picture which years cannot dim, in our gallery of never-to-be forgotten gems—a morning above the clouds. We were on the rock-crowned summit of New England's highest peak, and far below us lay the cloud-sea. On the afternoon previous we had left the dreamy little village of Gorham, N. H.,—had ridden away from the quiet coziness of the "Alpine," with all its comforts and attractions—and winding along the noisy little Peabody River, searching out the daintiest dells imaginable, and gaining new and bolder mountain views at frequent intervals, had looked up, after an hour's drive, to see Mount Washington towering in all its kingly proportions directly before us. Then for four hours we had slowly mounted skyward. From the warm sunlight of the valley we had passed to the dense, blinding mist that encircled the mountain's brow, and which, borne on by fierce, cutting blasts, seemed to pierce our very vitals, albeit extra wrappings were indulged in without stint.

Reaching "Tip Top" at last, half frozen, wholly bewildered, and just as a storm began to rave madly, we had tested the comforts there found, and through the brief summer evening had listened to the wild, weird tales told by the party gathered around the blazing fire in the sitting-room—tales of lost wanderers upon the mountain side, and of fearful, lonely deaths when the storm claimed its victims. All the night long the storm had raged, but at morning the clouds drifted away from the summit, settled lower down, and the sunlight above them appeared in its transcendent glory.

In every direction the cloud-sea reached away below us, lit into such wondrous beauty by the shimmering sunbeams as no pen or pencil could portray. A wide-spreading ocean, with surface white as whitest milk foam, it closed around the mountain midway up its side. Beautiful as it was, it seemed to grow every moment more beautiful by its continual changes. We had seen clouds dyed with all the splendors of the sunset, but never anything so magnificent as this. And here was the "silver lining." Indeed, was it not all silver? Could there be aught of dreariness below? We should see.

We descended. The extra wrappings of the afternoon previous were unnecessary. In place of the cutting blasts we had experienced, we felt only mildly tempered breezes. Cheeringly glowed the sun above us, and brightly glistened the strangely beautiful sea below. For an hour we wound downward, our whole being revivified and thrilled by the grandeur of the scene. Then we plunged into the cloud-sea, and its damp chilliness pierced us through and through. A half hour longer we dove through it, until the dark green of the valley was discernible below. In the valley there was no ray of sunshine. The cold, dun clouds overhung it with a thick gloom, but they could not render the day dark and dreary to us. Henceforth we should know, of a truth, that "every cloud has a silver lining." *We had seen it!*

And now, when the cheerless days come, and the air is all a-chill with never a ray of warmth to gladden it, the thought of that morning above the clouds is like a flood of sunlight. It was a beautiful lesson that we learned away up there amid the gray old rocks on the mountain top. It was worth a week of toil and of storm-battling,—it will do us good so long as clouds come over the sky or darkness enters into the heart. Would that we could impart to every reader the lesson of the clouds, in its fullest and deepest meaning. Then would doubt and despondency give way ever to glad hoping, and all hearts sing cheerily of "the good time coming!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LEAVES.

Beautiful are the leaves; whether the opening leaf of spring-time, or the gorgeously dyed leaves of autumn, which blush to crimson and scarlet, or turn pale with terror at the breath of the frost-king. I watch them as they drift around me, thinking how soon we shall forget them, when May flowers shall bloom around us, and May's robe of green hide from our eyes all things which sadden the heart. All through the somber woodland, the long grey moss waves like a funeral pall over the fragile things, which, in the days agone, shielded it from the summer sun.

We sorrowfully search for the golden and tinted leaves, but find only their gauze-like framework, over which the winter winds wail their requiem. How silently they will lie, all the dreary days of winter, with the cold white snow above them for a shroud—never heeding our sorrow over their dead loveliness, only mutely teaching us that they have fulfilled their mission, delicate and frail though they are. They gladdened, for a time, some lonely lives, brought balm to some weary hearts, and, when that was done, left as silently as they came. So when our work is finished—when we have done that which our hands have found to do—we too, shall rest, and may it be "Sunday to-morrow and to-morrow!" Lockie.

Cannonsville, N. Y., 1867.

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children. Half an hour of merriment, round the lamp and fire-light of a home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Which is the oldest tree in the world? The elder tree, of course.

He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power, is guilty of it.

A drop of the blackest ink may diffuse a light as brilliant as the light of day.

It has been ascertained that the man who "held on to the last" was a shoemaker.

Indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminate invective are equally good—both good for nothing.

Vehemence creates dislike, excessive mildness contempt; be neither so severe as to be hated, nor so tame as to be insulted.

Sidney Smith said to an ex-M. P. for Edinburgh, that all he wanted to make him perfect was a few brilliant flashes of silence.

The man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestry is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

A man should know when to laugh or smile in company. It shows much more stupidity to be grave at a good thing than to be merry at a bad one.

Heaven sends us ten thousand truths; but because our doors and windows are shut to them, they sit and sing awhile upon the roof and then fly away.

A countryman, who was once charged with ten gallons of whisky, which a publican had put into an eight-gallon keg, said he didn't mind the money so much as he did the strain on the keg.

Idleness is the dead sea that swallows up all virtues, and the self-made sepulchre of a living man. The idle man is the devil's urchin whose living is rags, and whose diet and wages are famine and disease.

An Irishman applying for a license to sell spirits, being questioned as to his moral character and fitness for the trust, replied:—"Och, an its there ye are; sure an its not much of a character a man nades to sell whisky!"

Sabbath Reading.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river on the hill,
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze.
Over it sailing shadows go,
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow:
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river under the hill,
Another village lieth still:
There I see in the cooling night,
Twinkling stars of household light.
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river's shore;
And in the road no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours:
The marble doors are always shut;
You may not enter at hall or hut.
All the village lie asleep.
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh—
Silent—and idle—and low—they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below:—
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child.
And heareth, praying, the answer fall—
"Patience! That village shall hold ye all!"

[*Shadow of the Rock.*

THE HOME-SHADOWS.

We could write a sermon on the atmosphere of homes. That such a sermon ought to be written, and scattered broad-cast over the land, we are becoming more and more convinced. It ought to be given in such thrilling words as would search their way into every parent's heart. Home atmospheres feed the life of generations to come. In them all there will be, there must be, elements which will either greatly injure all who partake of them. But as we have not space for the sermon, we will give an extract from one by Robert Collyer on "Healing and Hurting Shadows." It speaks thus beautifully of the home-shadows:

"Friends, I wonder whether we have any deep consciousness of the shadows we are weaving about our children in the home; whether we ever ask ourselves, if, in the far future, when we are dead and gone, the shadow our home casts now will stretch over them for bane or blessing. It is possible we are full of anxiety to do our best, and to make our homes sacred to the children. We want them to come up right, to turn out good men and women, to be an honor and praise to the home out of which they sprang. But this is the pity and the danger, that, while we may not come short in any real duty of father and mother, we may yet cast no healing and sacramental shadow over the child. Believe me, friends, it was not in the words he said, in the pressure of the hand, in the kiss, that the blessing lay Jesus gave to the little ones, when he took them in his arms. So it is not in these, but in the shadow of my innermost, holiest self; in that which is to us what the perfume is to the flower, a soul within the soul,—it is that which, to the child, and in the home, is more than the tongue of men or angels, or prophecy or knowledge, or faith that will move mountains, or devotion that will give the body to be burned. I look back with wonder on that old time, and ask myself how it is that most of the things I suppose my father and mother built on especially to mould me to a right manhood are forgotten and lost out of my life. But the thing they hardly ever thought of,—the shadow of blessing cast by the home; the tender, unspoken love; the sacrifices made, and never thought of, it was so natural to make them; ten thousand little things, so simple as to attract no notice, and yet so sublime as I look back at them,—they fill my heart still and always with tenderness, when I remember them, and my eyes with tears. All these things, and all that belong to them, still come over me, and cast the shadow that forty years, many of them lived in a new world, cannot destroy.

I fear, few parents know what a supreme and holy thing is this shadow cast by the home, over, especially, the first seven years of this life of the child. I think the influence that comes in this way is the very breath and bread of life. I may do other things for duty or principle or religious training; they are all, by comparison, as when I cut and trim and train a vine; and, when I let the sun shine and the rain fall on it, the one may aid the life; the other *is* the life. Steel and string are each good in their place; but what are they to sunshine? It is said, that a child, hearing once of heaven, and that his father would be there, replied, 'Oh! then, I dinna want to gang.' He did but express the holy instinct of a child, to whom the father may be all that is good, except just goodness,—be all any child can want, except what is indispensable,—that gracious atmosphere of blessing in the healing shadow it casts, without which even heaven would come to be intolerable."

"To speak with the tongue of men or angels on religious matters, is a much less thing than to know how to stay the mind upon God, and abide with Him in the closet of our hearts, observing, loving, adoring, and obeying His holy power within us."

Faith is the key that unlocks Paradise and lets a flood of joy into the soul. Faith appropriates all to itself.

THE BLUE RIBBON;
OR, RURAL LIFE AND LOVE.

[Concluded from page 310, this No.]

Those few days in which John Everdale stood side by side with Helen Darrell at the couch of the sick and dying had been days of deep suffering as well as of cheerful work for God and man. The old struggle in his heart was aroused in tenfold strength by the sight of her noble and untiring ministry—the very touch of her hand and sound of her voice had power to thrill him to the very depths of his nature.

A sudden summons to the sick bed of her father's only sister took Helen from her self-imposed task, and she left Shelbyville on the evening before Dr. Lashley, refreshed and invigorated, came back to his "work."

Helen herself returned in October, on the first day of the County Agricultural Fair at Shelbyville. If any one of her accomplishments could take precedence of another in her father's eyes it was her daring and graceful horsemanship, and to please him she consented, year by year, to enter the list of lady-riders on the closing day of the Fair.

"I am afraid Wisp will be in poor training, papa," said Helen, as they sat together in the porch, on the evening of her arrival at home. "And, by-the-way, have you found a mate for Racer yet?"

"No, unless John Everdale should sell me that gray of his. John is going to sell out his farm and leave—did I tell you? And sorry I am for it, too. There he is now! I'll call him in and ask him about the gray."

Between the gate and the house John Everdale steeled his nerves to meet Helen calmly and achieved a brave success. If he had been less preoccupied with his own emotions he might have noticed an unaccustomed tremor in her voice.

"So you are going away, John?" she said, as her father went indoors for a moment.

"Yes, I am talking of it," he answered. "I hear that a real city is being laid out at last on my Western—I had almost said my Spanish estates," he added, with a laugh that tried to be cheery, "and who knows of the fortune that may be stored for me in corner-lots? At any rate I'm going to look after my own interests on the ground."

"Why do you go away?"

He looked at her with all the hungry, hopeless yearning of his soul in his eyes. Sure enough! Why did he go away? Could he breathe the same air she breathed—be warmed in the same light that shone upon her, and yet—

Dr. Lashley's chaise stopped at the gate.

"Helen Darrell," said John, with a white heat smothered in his eyes, and the veins knotted on his forehead as if in some mortal pang, "I cannot—*dare* not stay!"

It was not Dr. Lashley, but young Harris who handed to Helen a note and a little packet, and then drove away again.

"What is it, Nell dear?" said Square Darrell, coming out.

"Only a note from Dr. Lashley," answered Helen, speaking rapidly. "He has but just heard that I am at home; would call to-night, but is sent for suddenly; will be at the Fair Grounds to-morrow, and hopes to see me wear the scarlet ribbon he sends me—his favorite color!" Then turning, with a quick lowering of her voice, she said, "What is your color, John?"

It seemed a cruel taunt, but all John's manliness and self-respect came to his aid as he answered, with a smile, "True-blue, Miss Helen!"

The next morning dawned without a cloud. From far and near the country people crowded to the Fair Grounds. A great throng surged in and about the gayly-decorated booths, and in the cattle-yard the farmers were discussing the relative merits of Durham and Devonshire, Old English and Merino. At last the hour appointed for the riding arrived. The crowd arranged itself as best it might, surrounding the course, and the judges took their places on the stand.

John Everdale looked on wearily from a distance as the dash commenced. Nearer and nearer came the graceful riders—a little girl in a green habit and plumed jockey taking the lead; but just as they passed him, rounding the curve, the gray Arab, Wisp, shot ahead with Helen Darrell. John's heart gave a wild leap and stood still; but it was not the matchless face, flushed and eager, that had thrilled him so. He had scarcely glanced at the slender figure holding its seat in the saddle with a pliant firmness wonderful to see. There, streaming backward from her throat, a single dash of color on the black background of her riding-habit—not Dr. Lashley's scarlet token, but a ribbon that might have stolen its azure from some star-eyed violet in summer meadows.

When Dr. Lashley made his way through the crowd, mounted on his handsome black, and laid his hand with ill-concealed vexation on Helen's embroidered bridle-reins—the prize of the day's success—she bowed her thanks, but said:—"I have another escort, Dr. Lashley!" and so rode out from the inclosure with John Everdale at her side.

Not a word was spoken; but, as if by instinct, they turned aside into a more unfrequented way, and as the trees of the grove shut out all curious glances behind them, they turned and looked into each other's eyes.

"I love you, Helen! it is all I can do," said John Everdale, simply.

A bright blush spread over Helen Darrell's upturned face. She touched Wisp quickly with her riding-whip, and as John looked after her wonderingly, backward on the breeze came the refrain of an old ballad:

"'And I've no heart to give him,
For he has it now!'"

[*Harper's Weekly.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUNGINGS—No. I.

BY OLOFFE THE DREAMER.

LOOKING EASTWARD.

HOLIDAY-TIME again! And, school-boy like, a hat is high in air, and a long sigh of relief springs into existence. The year has begun to robe herself in soberer garb, when once more I put aside the old desk and its surroundings. To brush away a few of the cob-webs of this round of days—to "make believe a great deal," and think it does just as well as the reality—to grow out of servitude into ordering myself—to catch the bright fancies which respite whispers are all round me, and butterfly-like, will be hovering over my path—all these, and more, shall be attempted, and—well—the way is not long to the great Depot.

It takes some time to get fixed—and just a little way off, in the other train, I see a wedding party of friends setting off on their journey—of pleasure and of life together. In the quiet thought of a friendly heart, although not always externally real, do we

"Hear the mellow wedding bells—
Golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!"

and we waft a "Good speed" to these two, who have clasped each other's hands, and looked into each other's faces, and felt in their souls, "Where thou goest, I will go—for ever. Amen. And as GOD liveth, not even death shall henceforth part thee and me."

A world of happiness!—Ah, what will be the sounding of the bridal bells in their years to come—will they grow jangled with the harshness of discordance, or still keep time and tune to the heart-music that is chording within?

—I do not know whether I should have cared to visit the Virtuoso's Collection, which HAWTHORNE has so quaintly described. If by chance I had strayed in, where the Lost Man kept the door, and Salathiel exhibited the strange wonders, I think I should have hesitated, even as did the dead Story-Teller, to have looked into the magic glass which imaged each one's to-morrow. For we need no long looks ahead to fit us for the betterness beyond. We should take our lives as they come, waiting for the end in humble hope,—not trespass over the stile to Doubting Castle, where we must keep peering into looking-glasses till we go mad. We forget that our futures look always backward, and think the mask they wear to be their own face, till midnight comes, when the spell is broken, and we see the countenance which the shadow had hidden.

And so when we sit looking toward sunset, it is with expectation and disappointment, with doubt and trustfulness, our moods changing with the hues and the blendings of the sun's declining path, which no poet's pen, no painter's pencil, can image for us. More splendid, more stately, more kindly in his departure than at his coming, the king of day seems whispering to desponding hearts of the bright to-morrows he will bring, soothing with hope of existence that never is, but always shall be.

But our faces are set Eastward to-day—this mellow day of September remembrance—a few of us thrown together for a dozen or so rail-hours' ride. The others are in pursuit of their business—I have left all mine behind. The others are expecting the hurry and bustle of traffic—I, in the rest of quietness, am expecting nothing—save to meet a friend or two—to drift in and out of one or two great cities, one or two loving homes—one or two of nature's audience-halls.

My fellow-travelers are talking politics—discussing the fate of the finances, arguing that the last news from the other side of the world, (a considerable of which reaches us before the events take place—in point of time—) is unfavorable for a long continuance of present relations, and, my dear sir, if not, what then? So their drone grows fainter, and through the shadow of nature I look out far beyond—even to where is no twilight, but perfect day,—no autumn, but beautiful summer,—no sorrow, but quiet happiness—for ever and ever—to them that shall overcome. And twilight deepens, and the night's sentinels, one by one, take their station on the parapets of heaven, guarding the way we know not now, but trust we shall know hereafter.

We all feel drowsy and "turn in." A sleeping car is a very comforting institution. If one cannot wholly forget himself, he can rest and doze, and feel better fitted for another day, than if he had been where he must needs keep company all night with FORTY-WINKS and his friends, embraced by wooden arms, and embracing wooden backs. The night may be long—but thought and quiet draw round the curtains, and we go "through without change of ears," over the great Hudson Bridge, and down between the North River and the high hills, that with the first streaks of dawn, seem looking at us in supremest unconsciousness.

Traveling is apt to show all sorts of qualities. It is hard to be always even-tempered, especially when jarred in the car, tossed in the steamboat, jolted in the stage, day after day. Yet why should the citadel be left ungarded, save when the inclination takes us to watch,—for it is ever in hours that we think not that the enemy comes, and finding the sentinel asleep and unwary, sounds no trumpet of alarm, but steals in over the slumberer, to an easy victory. It is in the little things, above all, that we need to be better than the mighty—greater than he that taketh a city—and GOD help us when we think we are strong!

But the engine-bell is sounding its monotone, and slowly we round into the Great Metropolis, "up town," near where the aristocracy hold high carnival, where it is almost "away from the roar and dust," into the country—of purer air, greener earth better life. I catch myself making mental memoranda, and yet wonder who of us realizes plannings, always, whose life-current runs in the channel he would have dug, or to the ocean he sees in the far dim distance? Ah, beginnings may all be alike—the ends all differ.

"From the same cradle's side—
From the same mother's knee,—
One to long silence and the frozen tide,
One to the Peaceful Sea."

SALT LAKE CITY.

IN a former number of the RURAL we gave a portrait of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the famous Mormon leader, and an illustration of his residence and grounds. We now give a representation of a portion of the city wherein Mormonism holds high carnival.

Salt Lake is naturally a place of considerable importance. It is the center from which a large section of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Colorado radiates, and bids fair to continue, as at present, the largest city between St. Louis and San Francisco. Its population numbers something over eighteen thousand,—of which about three hundred are "Gentiles," and all others "Saints," (Mormons.) Two daily papers minister to its edification; one—"The Vidette"—representing the former sect, and the other—"The Telegraph"—being in the interest of the latter. Beside these there is a weekly journal which is the organ proper of the Mormon Church. The city is pleasantly situated, and is laid out with much regularity. All the streets are watered by little rills, one on each side—a feature peculiarly novel and attractive.

Various Topics.

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.

IT is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business and go on miserably shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poor-house gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is no profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other human pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-tiring necessities.

It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding, then, only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business, and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for GOD has given us imagination, not alone to make some poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies—out of which he may develop an honest pride.—*N. Y. Economist.*

MANUFACTURING LIGHTNING.—At a late scientific re-union in London a machine for generating electricity, worked by an eight-horse steam engine, was exhibited. "The electric action developed by this power, through the intervention of immense magnets and nearly twenty hundred weight of copper wire, was so tremendous as to burn bars of iron like sticks of wood, producing a light too vivid and intense to be looked upon. Electric beacon lights are likely soon to supersede all others, as the calcium and magnesium lights have already, to some extent, superseded oil. The one lately established at Cape Grisnez, on the coast of France, flashes light across the British Channel and for some miles beyond the English shore-line. There are now three electric light-houses in Europe—two in France and one in England—and the supremacy of electricity over every other artificial illuminator seems in a fair way of being demonstrated beyond all cavil."

DESPAIR makes a despicable figure, and descends from a mean original. 'Tis the offspring of fear, of laziness, and impatience; it argues a defect of spirit and resolution, and oftentimes of honesty too. I would not despair, unless I saw my misfortune recorded in the book of Fate, and signed and sealed by necessity.—*Collier.*

BLACK WALNUT TIMBER.

A FEW years ago mahogany and rosewood were considered the only timber fit for fashionable furniture. More recently manufacturers have discovered that American native timber is just as elegant and susceptible of as high a polish. This is especially the case with the black walnut. The trade in this valuable wood is growing yearly, and there are no signs of the curtailment of the supply. The Toledo Blade says of the black lumber business at that point: "A few years ago, when the movement of black walnut lumber was but a tithe of what it has been for two years past, it was predicted that the supply would soon be exhausted, but it is shown by the receipts and shipments in 1866-67, to date, that there are no more indications of exhaustion than when the prediction alluded to was made. In 1866 the quantity of black walnut lumber received and shipped was largely in excess of any previous year, and astonished not only strangers, but our own citizens; but the increase this year to July 13th, is as great as was that of 1866 over previous seasons."

EDITORIAL DUTIES.

Mr. HUNT, in a volume on the "Fourth Estate," thus sketches the peculiar duties of the journalist:—"The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and discussion, and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labor on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice, be examined, tested and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin works up quite a story about a Milwaukee soldier in the First Regiment named Lyman, who was struck with a spent ball at the battle of Falling Waters, and laid up for a few days, when he was tenderly nursed by a young Virginia girl of fifteen, for whom he formed quite an attachment, which was reciprocated, she being strongly Union in her feelings. She was an orphan, however, and her guardian told her the day she married Lyman he would give her property to the Southern Confederacy. The lovers have patiently waited, however, visiting occasionally, and frequently exchanging letters, and at last the young lady has reached her twenty-first birthday, and is beyond her guardian's power, and young Lyman has gone to Virginia to claim his long promised bride.

CHATTANOOGA.—Chattanooga is situated on the Tennessee River, 480 miles from its mouth, and with 1,000 miles of river navigation above it on the Tennessee and its tributaries. The Tennessee drains 42,000 square miles of territory, only 3,000 miles less than the area of the whole State of Tennessee. This territory includes North Alabama above the Muscle Shoals, and twenty-six counties of East Tennessee, containing a population in 1860 of 200,125. There are 800 miles of the Tennessee River proper navigable at the present time for first-class steamers, while but 330 miles can be navigated by boats from St. Louis on account of the Muscle Shoals.

ALASKA.—The trade of our newly acquired Alaska, in skins and furs, in 1866, amounted to $1,500,000. These furs consist of sea otter, seals, blue and white foxes, mink, muskrat, beaver, and bears. Heretofore whalemen have not been allowed to land for business purposes on any part of the territory. This restriction is of course removed by the treaty. Fishing and fur companies are organizing on the Pacific coast. In San Francisco, the North Pacific Fur Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has recently been organized. The charter is liberal in its provisions, and is in the hands of some of the best business men on the Pacific slope.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LITTLE CHILDREN LOVE THE SAVIOUR.

LITTLE children love the Saviour!
Love His words, and keep them too,
Once he lived 'mid earthly sorrows,
He was once a child like you.

Think of all His love and meekness,—
Rage His bosom never stirred;
Words of anger and contention
From his lips were never heard.

Now He reigns above in glory,
Where no grief nor pain may be,
But His gentle voice still pleadeth—
"Little children come to me."

Porter, N. Y., 1867. A. E. H.

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER TWELVE.

THE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA—the "Golden State"—was proclaimed United States Territory in 1846 by Commodore STOCKTON, who wrested the then capital, Los Angelos, from the Mexicans. In 1850 it was admitted into the Union as a State. It has an area of 155,500 square miles, or 99,520,000 acres. Of this, 41,622,400 acres are fit for cultivation. According to the latest census the population numbers nearly 600,000. Almost every nationality is represented. The State is wonderfully prolific in mineral and agricultural products. The soil in the valleys is unusually rich, and corn, potatoes, and nearly every variety of grain yields abundantly. Fruit—especially grapes—is much cultivated. The climate, though variable, is peculiarly fine throughout much of the State. No other country has so cool summers and so warm winters. Earthquakes are quite frequent, but do little damage, being light.

The motto on the seal was well chosen. "I have found it," is its signification, and as nearly everything has been found there it has peculiar fitness.

THE SEAL OF OREGON.

OREGON was the twentieth State admitted into the Union. The name was long applied to all the great region on the Pacific coast claimed by the United States. In 1846, by treaty with Great Britain, the United States abandoned all claim to country North of latitude 49°, and thus the name came to signify much less. In 1853 there was another cutting down, and six years later another. At this time—1859—it became a State, with an area of 80,000 square miles. It borders upon the Pacific ocean, and has a sea coast of nearly three hundred miles, Portland being its chief seaport. The Columbia River intersects it, and affords inland navigation over one hundred miles. The surface of the country is for the most part rugged and mountainous, though the valley of the Williamette, one hundred and twenty miles long by thirty miles wide, is rich and arable, and the climate is variable. Oregon was long known only as a region for fur traders, and not until 1860 did the Hudson Bay Company relinquish their trading post at Fort Vancouver, Wheat, oats, potatoes and apples are now raised with success, and are the chief exports. The population in 1860 was 52,464.

THE OTHER SIDE.—Once in a happy home a sweet, bright baby died. On the evening of the day when the children gathered round their mother, all sitting very sorrowful, Alice, the eldest, said:

"Mother, you took all the care of baby while she was here, and you carried and held her in your arms all the while she was ill; now, mother, who took her on the other side?"

"On the other side of what, Alice?"

"On the other side of death; who took the baby on the other side, mother, she was so little she could not go alone?"

"Jesus met her there," answered the mother. "It is he who took little children into his arms to bless them, and said "Suffer them to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven!"

MOTHER.—Young man! Thy mother is thy best earthly friend. The world may forget thee—thy mother never; the world may persecute thee while living, and when dead, plant the ivy and the nightshade of slander upon thy grassless grave, but thy mother will love and cherish thee while living, and if she survive thee, will weep for thee when dead, such tears as none but a mother knows how to weep. Love thy mother!

LIFE'S BREVITY.—At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injured and injurer will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 19, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

UNITED STATES INSPECTOR J. CONNOLLY of New York, acting under special authority of the Commissioner, seized on the 10th, in the depot of the Erie Railroad, Buffalo, 450 barrels of western high-wines, shipped from Chicago to a firm in New York, for alleged violation of the revenue laws. He also seized fifty barrels of alcohol shipped by Cuthbert & Cunningham of New York, and forty nine barrels of spirits owned by S. C. Boehm & Co., of New York.

Secretary Seward visited his home in Auburn last week.

The temperance societies of New York celebrated the anniversary birthday of Father Matthew by a parade on the 10th inst.

A grand ovation was given Gens. Sheridan and Sickles at Albany on Thursday of last week.

There was a collision on the New York Central Railroad on Saturday evening last, and one man killed. It occurred near Albany. As a freight train was running up the heavy grade west of the city the rear car broke its coupling, ran back and dashed into a passenger train.

From Washington.

IT is now generally conceded that General Grant and Secretary McCulloch will soon be called on to leave the Cabinet. The friends of the administration announce that as soon as proper persons can be selected as their successors their resignations will be asked for.

It is reported to-day that large numbers of national banks in the country have joined in with the whisky dealers in the effort to displace Secretary McCulloch, their object being to prevent the early return to specie payment indicated by the Secretary's policy.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association has closed a contract for a monument to be built of white marble, and to have a height of thirty-six feet, including a statue of Lincoln eight feet high, of Italian marble. Over $7,000 have been collected for this purpose, almost entirely in Washington. The monument will be placed in front of the City Hall.

A detachment of infantry and three batteries of artillery were sent from this city to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on the 9th inst. A detachment of 200 regulars from New York, has also arrived in Baltimore. The cause of these movements of troops excites much inquiry.

Information has been received that quantities of 7.30s of the June issue sent to Washington to be exchanged into 5.20s, have been discovered to be counterfeit and have been returned. They are admirably executed. Thus far the Government detectives in New York have discovered $160,000 worth, and have notified a number of banks and banking-houses that they either hold or have recently passed them. It is also thought that the counterfeits have found their way to the large Western cities. The Washington Evening Express says over $60,000 worth of these bonds have been sent to the Treasury Department for redemption by such banking houses as Jay Cooke & Co.; Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and others. Vermilye & Co. are the heaviest losers as far as reported. All these bonds are destroyed, and the bankers sending them in are not credited with them, so that the Government loses nothing. It is the opinion of the experts connected with the Treasury Department that the counterfeit plate of the seven-thirty imitation bonds was not made in this country.

It is stated that at the suggestion of Secretary Seward, it was decided at the last Cabinet meeting not to sell any more iron-clad war vessels. There has been a great demand for them by various Governments.

The Post's Washington special pronounces the statement that the President had called the District Commanders to Washington for consultation, incorrect.

Formal charges have been filed in the Post Office Department against Wells, Fargo & Co., for gross neglect in the transmission of mails on the overland routes in California and the Territories. Included with the charges are affidavits containing statements that United States mail bags are frequently thrown from their trains and left to rot on the prairies or to be spoiled by the Indians.

The 125th U. S. colored troops, the last volunteer regiment in service, have been ordered to proceed to Louisville, Ky., where they will immediately be mustered out.

The President has issued an order remitting the sentence of the court martial in the case of sixteen soldiers, members of the 4th artillery, U. S. army, tried in Buffalo last summer for attending a Fenian pic-nic in Fenian uniform, and sentenced to forfeit two months' pay.

From the West.

A LETTER states that the Indians attacked a wagon in which a Mr. Scott and his wife were riding, on the plains, killing Mr. Scott and wounding Mrs. Scott. Though wounded, the latter seized the reins and drove through the ranks of the savages, and after a flight of three miles reached her home.

The excursion of Western editors to the Rocky Mountains arrived in Omaha on the 9th inst. A public meeting was given them in the evening by the citizens, and they left for the West the next morning.

The U. S. Circuit Court granted a writ of habeas corpus commanding the Warden of the Missouri Penitentiary to produce in court, on Monday next, William Murphy, who was sentenced by the military commission to ten years' imprisonment for boat burning on the Mississippi River during the war. The jurisdiction and power of a military tribunal to try a citizen for a military offence will be the question on which will be predicated the discharge or remanding of the prisoner.

A letter from Superintendent Murphy, dated Medicine Lodge Creek, 5th, gives the following intelligence relative to the Indians now awaiting the arrival of the Commission at that place. The following is the number of Indians now assembled:—Arrapahoes, 181 lodges; Apaches, 85; Cheyennes, 24; Kiowas, 150; Little Bigmouth Bard, 21. Whole number of Cheyenne lodges moving, 300. The Camanches have 100 lodges in camp three miles below, on the ground 431 lodges. The total number assembled is 852 lodges, averaging six persons to each lodge, making the total number of savages 5,000.

The election in Ohio was closely contested, but there seems little doubt that the Republican candidate, Hayes, is elected.

The Columbus Times special says:—Further returns of the election show that the majority of Gen. Hayes will be over 3,000.

The miners have struck for six dollars per day. Work in nearly all the mines has stopped.

A barge loaded with lumber was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan one night last week, and three of her crew perished.

From the South.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from about one-third of the parishes of Louisiana have been received. The registry was 54,136, and the aggregate vote polled is 28,681. All the parishes heard from, except New Orleans, polled more than half their registration, while that polled 2,260 less than half.

The Convention was carried by an excess of from 5,000 to 8,000. Nine-tenths of the votes cast were for the Convention.

During the month of September the City Railroad Company of New Orleans received as fare $1,900 in counterfeit nickel cents.

The Tennessee House of Representatives completed its organization on the 8th inst. James Sumner (colored) was elected Assistant Doorkeeper over several white competitors. The Governor's message has not yet been delivered. The vote for Governor (official) was counted in the Legislature on the 9th inst. Brownlow's majority is 51,844. The inauguration took place on the ensuing day.

Serious trouble is apprehended with the negroes in the neighborhood of Norfolk. They have taken possession of the Taylor farm, and refuse to yield their ground, saying the President had no right to pardon its owner.

The Board of Registry in Richmond, Va., has closed its labors.

A duel was fought near Savannah, Ga., on the 12th inst., between Col. H. P. Farrow of Atlanta, and Maj. O'Connor of Rome. After an interchange of shots the affair was settled. The difficulty grew out of a newspaper article.

It is reported that a party of negroes have torn up the South Carolina Railroad at Hopking, near Columbia. The train was thrown off the track and the cars were robbed.

Yellow fever is spreading rapidly in Memphis. The physicians have held a council, and pronounce the disease epidemic.

Latest from Europe.

THE competition between the English and American Safe Manufacturers resulted in the success of the latter.

The Commission for the statue of George Peabody, which is to be erected in London, has been given to W. W. Story, the American Sculptor.

The Bien Publique, a well informed journal of Ghent, says Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to the European powers, in which he charges the Italian Government with actual connivance in the revolutionary movements against Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Arrangements have at length been completed for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia at an early day, and the city of Baden has been fixed upon as the place where the interview is to take place.

Another battle has taken place between the Garibaldians and the Papal forces, near Montalibieta. It is reported that the invaders were defeated; but no reliable account is received.

Men of the party of action assert that an insurrection will soon break out in the city of Rome itself. They say preparations for this purpose are complete. The volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome.

The excitement in the north of England about the Fenians does not abate.

IN Newark, N. J., the other day, a young child at play was so frightened by the mischievous cry of her associate, "Look out for the bull," that she fell in running with so much force as to cause her death.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Third Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in Homer on the 22d and 23d days of October, 1867. Temperance Organizations of every description, and all Christian Churches, are requested to send, each, two delegates to this meeting; and any Temperance man, by the payment of one dollar, becomes an Annual Member. Dr. Jewett, Horace Greeley, and other prominent friends of the cause, are expected to be present. The hospitalities of Homer are tendered to delegates from out of town. The second day will be a Mass Meeting of Temperance Men, without conditions.

SHIPWRECK.—A Fishkill vessel was lost on the New Brunswick coast last week, and Capt. Sylvester of Deer Island, with the crew, 17 in number, were drowned. The vessel was built and owned in common by the crew. Nine of the men leave families.

ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democrats have carried the Judiciary by several thousand majority, but the Legislature is still Republican. The latest returns give the following result: Senate—40 Republicans and 13 Democrats. House—54 Republicans and 46 Democrats.

WE know of no musical instrument for which there is a greater demand than for the AMERICAN ORGAN, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, at Boston, Mass., the reputation of which is based upon its solid merit. The internal construction differs from all other instruments, being on a superior principle, while the absence of *complication* renders it less liable to get out of order. The action is so delicate that its response to the touch is as ready as the Pianoforte, making it desirable for light and quick music as well as for that which is connected and sustained. We trust our readers will take early opportunity to become acquainted with these fine instruments, as no home is complete without a musical instrument.—*Boston Traveller.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, October 15, 1867.

GOLD yesterday sold at 141½. The money market in New York continues close, and call loans are not made at less than 7 per cent. Commercial paper is dull, and prices range from 7½@9c. for best names. Second class paper in the present stringency of the market is difficult of sale. Funds are still sent West to assist the crop movement, but the weekly amount is growing less. The return in the way of payment for goods this month will be large, and will afford material relief to the eastern market. Trade, however, is dull for the season with eastern jobbers. Sickness at the South makes the trade from that section very late.

Secretary McCulloch has written a letter in relation to the various repudiation schemes. He says he considers the faith of the Government pledged to pay the 5-20 bonds in *gold*, and he believes too much importance has been attached to the utterances of half-fledged financiers. He thinks there is little danger of the 5-20s being paid in five years.

There was great excitement at the East, last week, over the discovery of a large amount of spurious or counterfeit 7-30s, sent to Washington for redemption. It was supposed at first there had been a fraudulent issue, but a more careful examination showed a difference in the two plates, and the notes in question are now generally believed to be counterfeits. How far the fraud extends is not known. About $200,000 of the spurious notes have thus far been detected, and it is said they come from the West. All the counterfeits thus far discovered are dated between Sept. 21st and October 4th, 1867. The Government has taken prompt measures to ascertain the origin and extent of the fraud.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—It was almost universally believed about harvest time that this year's crop of wheat was unusually large. The reports from every section of the country very naturally led to this belief, and everybody was quite willing the statements should be true. It now appears, judging from more recent data, that the crop was over-estimated. The quality of the wheat raised in 1867, as a general thing, is good, decidedly above last year, and perhaps above the average, but the yield is not large, and the total is considerably less than was anticipated. Hence prices have steadily advanced as the facts become known. The advance the last week has been moderate, and possibly the highest point for the present has been reached. Red wheat is selling in this city at $2,60. The amount marketed here is not large, and sales in most localities in Western New York are light for the season. There is very little advance in flour the past week, though good brands are firmly held.

WOOL.—The sales in Boston last week amount to 700,000 lbs., at a range of 40@58c. for fleece, and 30@55c. for the various grades of pulled. The eastern market for all grades continues dull and drooping, except perhaps for very choice lots of fine fleece and combing wools. The stringency in the money market just now operates unfavorably. The Boston Bulletin of Saturday says: "There can be scarcely a doubt that, in the absence of high grade foreign wool, the entire domestic clip will be wanted for consumption before the end of the season; and hence there would seem to be no good cause for panic or necessity of making great sacrifices, on the part of those holders who are able to bide their time and await the demand which is only in abeyance."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't.	$15,50@16,00	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	12,00@13,00	Do, ₩ barrel,	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	00@ 00
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	4,00	Cherries	30@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Plums	25@ 25
Do. fine,	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	6@ 8
Meal, corn, cwt.,	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	0,62@ 0,88
Wheat, red	2,55@ 2,60	Onions,	62@ 75
Best white,	2,80@ 2,90	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,05@ 1,25	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye,	1,30@ 1,40	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats,	63@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley,	1,25@ 1,35	Do. untrimmed,	8@ 9
Beans,	2,00@ 2,10	Green calfskins,	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess,	$25,00@25,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess,	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@ 9,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs,	2,75@ 3,00	Peas,	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@5,56
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	7,00@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg,	7,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg,	7,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	30@ 32c	Do. stove	7,25@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 25	Do. chestnut,	5,00@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	0,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried,	14@ 14½	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 13	Wool, ₩ lb.	35@ 10c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 60
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ₩ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	26@ 26	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	20@ 22c
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@23,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra,	14@ 15
Straw	$9,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Oct. 12.—Ashes, pots, $9,75@10,25; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 17½@18c. Flour, sales at $9,10@16,50 Wheat, $2,25@3,00 Rye, $1,55@1,70. Barley, $1,45@1,60. Corn, $1,20@1,43. Oats, 53@58c. Pork, new mess, $ 2,50@22,50; old do. $22,00@22,50; prime, $20,00@0,00. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@23,00; new extra mess, $23,00@27,00; tierces, prime mess, $39,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15½@ 7½c. Shoulders, 11@12½c. Lard, 14@14½c. Butter, 15@10c.—Cheese, 10@16c. Hops, 40@65c.

Albany, Oct. 12—Flour sales at $11,00@15,00; rye flour, $8,50@8,75; corn meal, 2,75@2,85 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,80@2,80. Rye, $1,60@1,70. Corn, $1,30@1,40; Oats, 80@81c. Barley, $1,15@1,50.

Buffalo, Oct. 12—Flour, sales at $10,50@14,00; Wheat $2,20@2,90; Corn, $1,22@1,23; Barley, $1,28@1,30; Rye, $1,15@1,32; Oats, 69½@71. Provisions—Pork, $21,00@24,00; Lard, 14@14½c.

Chicago, Oct. 12—Flour, $9,00@10,75; Wheat, $1,91@2,00; Corn, $1,05@1,09; Oats, 58@58½c; Rye, $1,33@1,35; Barley, $1,15@1,18. Pork, mess, $23,75@23,75; Lard, 13½@13½c; Butter, 26@30c; Cheese, 14@15c.

Toronto, Oct. 9,—Flour ranges from $6,80@7,00; Wheat, spring, $1,45@1,52; fall, $1,50@1,52; Oats, 50@52c; Barley, 76@82c; Peas, 78@81c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $18,50@18,75; prime, $15,00; Bacon, 9½@9½c; Hams, 11@12c; Shoulders, 8c; Lard, 9@11c; Butter, 12½@25c; Cheese, 10@12c; Eggs, 10@11c. Hay, $12@16; Straw, $9@10. Apples, 1,25@1,15.. Wool, 24@24c.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Wool, market is scarcely so firm. Sales 380,000 lbs. at 43@60c. for domestic fleece; 36½@42c for pulled; 28@31c for Texas; 27@30c for California, and Mestiza and Cape on p. t.

Boston, Oct. 10—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 60@65c; fine, 50@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 34@42c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 48@52c; fine, 45@47; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 37@42c. Other Western—Fine, 44@47c; medium, 42@43c; common, 35@40c; California, 48@55c; Canada, 40@60c; pulled, extra, 50@55c; superfine 40@58c; No. 1, 35@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Oct. 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@17; Cows and Calves, $30@90; Veal Calves, 8@12 cts.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,00@6,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¾@8¾c; light and medium, 7¼@7¾c.

Albany, Oct. 10—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¼c. Milch Cows, $30@90. Sheep, common to good, 5@7c; Hogs, 6¾@9c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Oct. 9.—Beeves, sales at 5¾@13¼c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $175@275 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $10@55; yearlings, $15@25; two-years-old, $30@45; three-years-old, $32@65. Sheep, 3½@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $1,75@1,00 ₩ head. Sholes—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7½@8¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 12—Beeves range at from $4,25@5,87½ Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $6,50@6,75.

Toronto, Oct. 9—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@6,75; 2d, $5,50@6,00; Inferior, $4,50@5,00. Sheep, $2,75@4,50. Lambs, $1,50@2,50 Calves, $5,00@6 each Dressed hogs, $4@5 ₩ 100 lbs; live hogs, $4. Venison, $7@8 ₩ carcass.

MARRIED.

ON the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. E. LATIMER, DAVID J. SADDEN and Miss BELLE J. KEWIN, all of this city.

DIED.

IN Cortland Village, N. Y., on the 6th inst., Mrs. HARRIET STEPHENS, wife of Gen ROSWELL RANDALL, aged 77 years. Deceased was the sister of the Hon. HENRY STEPHENS, and mother of Hon. HENRY STEPHENS RANDALL.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1 Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

WHISKERS!—A Heavy Beard is warranted in five weeks, by using Russell's Italian Compound. Sent closely sealed from curious eyes for 50 cts. 926-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

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A VALUABLE GIFT FREE.—Every Gentleman who will send us his address within one month, and a stamp for return postage, will receive something by return mail, which will *amuse, instruct* and *satisfy*. Speak quick. Address ELLS & WEBBER, Charlotte, Michigan.

It is the Best Chance ever offered to Agents! One or two days' time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, **Free of Cost!** Agents wanted everywhere, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country. Lady Agents preferred. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 926-4t 31 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.

EIGHT WEEKS FOR NOTNING!!

The Country Gentleman.

All NEW *Subscribers to the* CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN *for* 1868, *received previous to November 1st*, 1867, *with the money*, WILL RECEIVE THAT PAPER WEEKLY THROUGH NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, *eight numbers in all* WITHOUT CHARGE.

THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include EVERY DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

The Maine Farmer speaks of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN as "STANDING AT THE HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS OF THE COUNTRY."

The Scottish Farmer calls THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN "THE BEST OF ALL THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS devoted to matters of Rural Economy."

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The Canada *Farmers' Advocate* says:—"We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen NONE AT ALL TO COMPARE with THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, published in the United States."

TERMS.—The Terms are lower than those of *any other paper* of similar standing:—One copy, **$2.50** per year; Four copies **$9**; Eight copies, **$16.**

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WINE MAKING

THE CULTIVATION OF THE NATIVE Grape and Manufactnre of American Wines, by GEORGE HUSMANN.

A practical book by a practical man. Post-paid, $1.50. F. W. WOODWARD, Ag'l Book Publisher, 37 Park Row, New York.

460 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha across the Continent,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526 92
Freight	549,672 39
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	26,077 97
	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 58
Repair of Track	109,767 61
" " Engines, Cars, Shops, &c	50,981 44
Offices and Stations	51,907 60
Conductors, Engineers, &c	33,291 73
Trains	15,486 93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32% per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283 11,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32½ per cent. ($157,561 43) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses of the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485 789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200,—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. in GOLD,

And are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1st.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
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HENRY CLEWS & Co., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall St.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., No. 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
925-2t NEW YORK.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL!—Appreciating the want which has for so long a time been widely felt, namely, a Library which should extend its benefits as well to country as to city readers, the New York Circulating Library Co. has been organized for the purpose of distributing to its subscribers, both in New York or in any part of the United States, the latest works issued by the best English and American Publishing Houses.

The Company has completed arrangements with the principal Publishers in America and Europe, through which they will be enabled to receive in advance of all Booksellers, the earliest copies of new publications, which will be obtained in such numbers as to supply any demand for them.

No charge will be made for sending Books by Express, in consequence of an arrangement also entered into with prominent Express Companies.

Among other names of Periodicals in its catalogue are bound volumes of the New York Ledger, Mercury, Frank Leslie's, Waverly Magazine, Literary Companion, Harper's Magazine, &c. Not more than two books can be sent for at one time, and when another work is desired the one previously taken out must be returned. The rates of membership to the Association are:

One Year	$2 00
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The Company will also furnish any Work desired, no matter by whom issued, at Twenty per cent. less than the regular retail price.

Newspapers and Magazines will also be mailed from this office on the same terms. Orders for Engraving, Pictures, Cart de Visites of notable people, Stationery, &c., received and punctually attended to.

Address all communications,
JAMES A. WILSON,
926-2t Manager, 30 Cedar St., New York City.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, bottom, top and center of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash.
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List of New Advertisements.

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Get the Best—G & C Merriam.
Eight Weeks for Nothing—Luther Tucker & Son.
The Great Family Ointment—Kennedy's
Best Chance ever offered to Agents—S C Thompson.
Ten Dollars—Empress Sewing Machine Co.
Virginia Property—Murphy & Troutman.
Winner's Perfect Guide—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Deafness Cured—Dr T H Stillwell.
Grape Wood—I Keech.
Delaware Wood—Sibley & Homer.
The North-Western Manufacturing Co.
Strawberry Plants—Geo S Wales.
Mazzard Cherry Seedling—J D Conklin.
Andy the 1st—Hunter & Co.
Cider!—A R Wood.
Whiskers—Russell & Co.
The Young Lady's Friend—W T Horner.
A Valuable Gift Free—Ellis & Webber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stump Machine Trial—W W Willis.
Small Fruits Lower than the Lowest—Purdy & Hance.

The News Condenser.

— Arizona wants more soldiers.

— Gazzaniga is giving concerts in Canada.

— Norfolk, Virginia, has a "billiard temple."

— England pays $830,000 a year for diplomacy.

— The yellow fever has appeared at Vicksburg.

— Spurgeon has rheumatic gout and cannot preach.

— $1,000,000 of fractional currency is printed daily.

— Nine hundred and ninety millions of men use tobacco.

— Two lines of telegraph connect Jerusalem with Europe.

— Three monasteries in Naples are to be used as barracks.

— Vermont reduced its State debt $206,000 during last year.

— Ivory ornaments are to be fashionable in Paris this winter.

— Europe plants six and three-quarter million acres of potatoes.

— The Marquis of Westminster has an income of $10,000 a day.

— West Virginia reports the finest grape crop ever gathered there.

— The cholera is disappearing from Savoy, and less severe in Sicily.

— King William of Prussia is on a tour through South Germany.

— Plumbago has been found in large quantities in New Brunswick.

— Dr. Mackey of Charleston, has written a book on Cryptic Masonry.

— A New York ferry company has accumulated 25 barrels of pennies.

— Three-story cars are run on the railroad between Paris and Strasburg.

— Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive at Richmond about the 25th inst.

— Jay Cooke is putting up a house at Put-in-Bay for poor clergymen.

— Peter Lorillard, the well-known tobacconist, is dead. His age was 72.

— Of the 21,000,000 of people of Italy, 17,000,000 can neither read nor write.

— The lumber production of Maine this year is estimated at 666,000,000 feet.

— The weather at New Orleans is cooler, and the yellow fever is decreasing.

— $100,000 of fractional currency is returned to the Treasury Department daily.

— M. Cochut estimates the value of Paris manufactures at 2,200,000,000 francs.

— Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in the northern part of Maine last week.

— Thirty valuable horses were burned in a livery stable in Wheeling, West Va.

Special Notices.

SMALL FRUITS LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

We have an *immense* stock of *all* the desirable new and old sorts of Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., which we will sell *this fall* at *unprecedented low* rates and ☞ CHARGES PREPAID BY US. Send for our price list and *state what you want and amount of each.* Address, Purdy & Hance, South Bend, Ind, or Purdy's Fruit Farm, Palmyra, N. Y.

STUMP MACHINES—TRIAL—SALE.

W. W. Willis of this city, took three of his Stump Machines to Steuben county for trial, a few days since. They were tried there and proved so satisfactory that their sale was readily effected. Abraham Walworth of Jasper, writes:—"I have bought the machine and have pulled stumps from two to four feet across the top; turned them right up and over. One pit, from which a four-foot pine stump came, was twenty-two feet in diameter. I can recommend it as a perfect machine." Mr. W. has taken two more to the same region of country.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

The Union Telegraph College, Oberlin, Ohio, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the largest. Offices are secured to graduates by written contract. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. Weeks & Potter, Boston, Proprietors. 922

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

We have a few extra copies of Volume XII of the Rural New-Yorker, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1865 and 1866, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

The Bryant, Stratton and Williams

Business University and Telegraphic Institute of Rochester, N. Y.

The most thorough, practical and complete institution of the kind in the world. *Commercial Course*—Book-Keeping Penmanship, Commercial Law, Com'l Arithmetic, Banking, Business Correspondence and Business Customs. *Optional Course*—Telegraphing English Grammar, Elocution, Higher Mathematics and the Ancient and Modern Languages. This College has the unequaled advantage of being under the personal supervision of two resident Principals, who are experienced business men, practical book-keepers and accomplished instructors. They are ably assisted by an ample corps of the very best teachers. The extremely moderate rates of tuition in all branches, and the very reasonable prices for board, as compared with other cities, render this the most desirable Commercial College that young gentlemen can attend. The regular price of a Life Scholarship, (Commercial Course,) is, to gentlemen $40; to ladies $30. Telegraphing to gentlemen $40; to ladies $30. To those who enter on or before Nov. 1st, we now offer the same to gentlemen for $35; to ladies $25. Telegraphing to gentlemen $30; to ladies $20. Our object in making this reduction is to induce young gentlemen and ladies to enter *early in the season*, and thus obviate the inconvenience of the great influx which usually occurs about Dec. 1st and which necessitates the formation of new classes at the middle of the Course, and also to enable us to do ample justice to all. We gladly assist all our graduates in procuring desirable and lucrative situations. For further particulars send for "College Advocate," and Specimens of Penmanship inclosing 2 stamps.

Address BRYANT, STRATTON & WILLIAMS, Rochester, N. Y.

BE SURE AND GET IT!—THE ILLUSTRATED Magic Wand. Full of strange, curious and marvelous disclosures. Circulars describing contents sent free.
925-2t W. FISK, Holliston, Mass.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY FARMER WANTS—Robertson's Excelsior Vegetable Cutter, the best in the World. Price, $14. Address
JOHN R. ROBERTSON,
No. 86 Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE COMPLETE FARRIER and HORSE TAMER.—Latest, best and cheapest book on the Horse ever published. 128 pages fine type. A remedy for every disease, and full directions for taming, training and breaking Horses. Only 25 cents; 5 for $1; post free. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AWARDED OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

given to American Sewing Machines, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universal" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, Jr. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the U. S. the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 924-tf

$15 SILVER LEVER WATCHES. $15 We send free by mail or express on receipt of $15, a first-class Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch. Warranted. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y. 924-tf

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STEEL Engravings, Stereoscopic Views, Prize Stationery Packets, &c., $30 invested, will realize $100. We also offer first-class *Silver Watches* at great bargains.
924-tf HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977, N. Y. City.

ILLINOIS STOCK FARM.—1,500 acres Improved.—For sale, to rent for term of years, or to responsible party, with some capital and thoroughly competent to manage cheese making, may arrange with owner for permanent cheese business. Will deal with sound party only. O. C. SKINNER, Quincy, Ill.

WE ARE COMING.—And will present to any person sending us a club in our great One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a SILK DRESS PATTERN, PIECE OF SHEETING, WATCH, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address
J. S. HAWES & CO., 30 Hanover Street,
Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5,125. 924-4t

FOR THE BEST SELF-SETTING CIRCULAR Saw Mills, which for durability, convenience and rapidity of work, have no equal in the country, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Mass. 923-8t

FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS & OTHERS.—Do you want the *Fastest, Easiest Working and Most Durable* SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW or STALK CUTTER, not to be paid for till tried? Send for Illustrated Circular and particulars to G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin-st., Cleveland, O. 923-8t

MONITOR CORN HUSKER—AGENTS Wanted in every town. Sells at Sight. Can make $50 a week. Used by man or boy. Do two mens work. No sore fingers. Sample sent, pre-paid, for 60 cents, or 2 styles for $1. Address MONITOR CORN HUSKER CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 923-8t

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
913-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 33 Washington St., New York.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 73 Nassau St., New York.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY
In the United States, to have the exclusive sale of articles in good demand, paying a large profit. Address "CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., No. 413 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." 921-8t

HOLMES' PATRIOTIC SONGS.—Universally Popular. 3d Ed. now ready. Price, $15 ℔ 100. Will send by mail on receipt of price; 12 copies for $2, or one copy for 25 cents. Address S. N. HOLMES, Syracuse, N. Y.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. Price, $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 922-13t

ESTABLISHED 1861.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship Golden State,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship George Shotton

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the Great American Tea Company,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us now they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the post, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ℔ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ℔ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ℔ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige
Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4	lbs.	Japan, J Havens, at $1.25	$5,00
5	do	do do at $1	5,00
1	lb	Gunpowder do at $1,50	1,50
1	do	Japan, S Curtis, at $1,25	1,25
2	lbs	Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1	2,00
1	lb	do N Shaw, at $1	1,00
1	do	Japan, do at $1	1,00
3	lbs	Young Hyson, R McCargen, at $1,25	3,75
2	do	Green, do at $1,25	2,50
4	do	do Wm Barraford, at $1,25	5,00
1	lb	Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1,50	1,50
2	lbs	Japan, do at $1,25	2,50
2	do	Coffee, do at 40c	80
2	do	Coffee, D C McKee, at 10c	2,00
3	do	Japan, M Griffin, at $1,25	3,75
2	do	do do at $1	2,00
3	do	Green, H Woolver, at $1	3,00
2	do	Imperial, W Cleland, at $1,25	2,50
2	do	Japan, J Cleland, at $1,25	2,50
1	lb	Imperial do at $1,25	1,25
1	do	Green, do at $1,25	1,25
			$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**besides the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery and Implements of the best and most approved kinds and patterns in use, embracing

1st Premium "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
1st Premium "Star" Railway & Lever Horse-Powers,
1st Premium "Star" Threshers and Cleaners,

Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

Important improvements recently made in our Thresher and Cleaner (which we denominate the "*Star*" *Thresher and Cleaner* to distinguish it from all others,) enable us to claim for it, without fear of contradiction, a marked superiority over all others now made, as well in the quality and quantity of the work which it will do as in the perfection of its construction, insuring the durability of the Machine and the ease with which it may be operated.

THE "STAR" RAILWAY HORSE-POWER
AND
THE "STAR" LEVER HORSE-POWER,

Made by this Company, are fully approved by all who have used them, to stand unrivalled in all the qualities which a Horse-Power must possess to give it acceptance to the Farmer—as to durability, economical use of the strength of the Horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal, with—in the Railway Power—a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, repairing, &c., &c. We solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

Mr. WM. B. EMERY (survivor of Emery Brothers) gives his personal superintendence to all work got out by this Company. His long experience in manufacturing Agricultural Machinery affords the strongest guarantee of the superior character of the machines made by us.

☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge*, on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.

Agents, both Traveling and Local,

are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 923

THE COLLINS AND SHATTUCK
Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,
MANUFACTURED BY
GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.

Our Machines have two belts with connecting reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensible* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will warrant them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet form of the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.

We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, containing full information, with testimonials from persons using our Clover Machines, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y., or Detroit, Mich. J. D. Easter, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. 921-10t

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
901-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 4 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

MACHINERY OILS—BEST and Cheapest in use. Send for Circulars, Samples free. Inquire of your merchants for our Oils. WAKEFIELD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Machinery Oils, No. 109 State St., Rochester, N. Y. 915-tf

PRINCE & CO'S.
AUTOMATIC ORGANS
AND MELODEONS.
Forty thousand are now in use
BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOSTON, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, with $150 to locate. Also, 20 Traveling Agents can make $2,500 per annum, selling Prof. Johnson's Wash Crystals, Prepared Starch, and Improved Indigo Blue, &c. Address, with postage stamp for Circulars, or send 50 cts. for samples. I. T. JOHNSON, 340 Greenwich St., N. Y. 907-tf.

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo,—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
896-4t Drs. BARCOCK & SON, 760 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—WANTED, good reliable agents to wholesale and retail a $20 Sewing Machine of unequaled merit. Address with stamp C. L. SIMONDS & CO., Orange, Mass.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY,*
NEW YORK.
W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't,*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR
ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope. Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

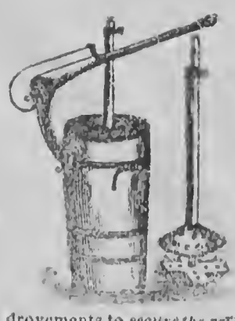
It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
West Street, foot of Dey, New York.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Domestic Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1845.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS tells how to make all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Candles, Wines, Cordials, Soaps, Dyes, and hundreds of other articles in daily demand. Easily made and sold at large profits. Sent post-paid for 25 cents, by O. A. ROORBACH, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. 907-tf



H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, *Improvements Pat'd April,* 1865 *and Nov.* 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.
H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. Moore, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—Solon Robinson, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it first and commended it highest of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. Edwards Todd, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Times.*

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NOTE.—We are permitted to publish the following copyrighted poem from the pen of one who has written much for the RURAL. It has been set to music by its author, (whose melodies are widely sung,) and is issued as a Song and Chorus from the publishing house of H. TOLMAN & Co., Boston.

FLITTING AWAY.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

I AM longing, so sadly I'm longing
For the flowers that have blossomed and fled,
For the hopes that about me were thronging,
That, alas! are all withered and dead.
Beauties I thought ne'er would perish
One by one vanished away,—
O! there's nothing on earth that we cherish,
That is lovely and true, that will stay!

CHORUS.
Flitting, flitting away,
All that we cherish most dear;
There is nothing on earth that will stay;
Roses must die with the year.

There are eyes that with brightness were brimming,
There are lips that our own often met,
That the mold of the grave is now dimming,
That in silence unbroken are set!
Sadly we long for their greetings—
Tender and true they had proved—
O! the hearts soonest hushed in their beatings
Are the ones the most earnestly loved!

'Tis the joys the most prized that are fleetest,
And that quickest creep out from the heart,
As perfumes that are richest and sweetest
Are the earliest ones to depart.
Tints that of all are the rarest,
Fade as upon them we gaze;
And the hours that are brightest and fairest
Soon are hid with the lost yesterdays!

Far away where the summers are sleeping
Are the beautiful dreams of the past,
And our eyes are grown weary with weeping
For the pleasures we fancied might last.
Lovingly, longingly sighing,
Over their ashes we sit;
While the roses around us are dying,
And the moments so speedily flit!

The Story Teller.

THE BLUE RIBBON;
OR, RURAL LIFE AND LOVE.

NATURE, not the schools, had made John Everdale a man. While other boys had studied or played truant he had worked—and yet I venture the assertion that, of ten college-bred young men of his native county, nearest his own age, not one could have been found better educated, in a certain true and practical sense, than he. In the absence of text-books he had thought for himself. The calculus might be beyond his comprehension, but he had learned long ago the ratio of honesty to success, and knew how to deduce from it the formula of upright living. He could not read a line of Homer or Virgil, but he did know something of the works of those great English thinkers, who have lain nearest the world's heart, thus catching and perpetuating its throbbings, and incorporating upon their own page the best of all past and present inspirations. A boy who kept a leaf of Shakspeare folded in his vest-pocket, to be taken out and learned by heart as he followed the plow, would not be likely to grow up with tastes wholly uncultivated.

Yet John Everdale loved his work. If all pathways had opened to him alike, I doubt if he would have chosen to be anything else than the farmer he was. His aspirations, though not groveling in the soil, still arose from it, grouping themselves about a home, and friends, untarnished name, and sturdy service wherever needed most.

He found himself at twenty-two in possession of his patrimony, a small farm, heavily mortgaged, together with the title to a tract of wild western land. This last the specious representations of an agent had induced his father, always over-sanguine, to purchase, only to find it quite useless thereafter, for any immediate advantage.

John saw years of hard work and close economy stretching ahead before he could hope to stand with unencumbered hold upon his ancestral acres. No golden prospect, certainly; but with his brave, hopeful heart and rugged health he saw it unflinching. Besides, he loved Helen Darrell. From the times when he had gone, a boy, to Darrell Hall, on his father's errands, and the beautiful child, with her marvelous brown eyes and golden glory of curls, had flown out to learn from him how to tame the wild ponies her father bought for her, until now, when her more mature loveliness was the pride not alone of Squire Darrell's heart but of all Shelbyville, he could not remember when his love for her had not seemed a part of his very breath and being.

This fact was itself a key to his character. If he had been less than he was he could never have dared to love her. Not that he had any puffed-up certainty of success; but the manhood within him, humble and self-respectful, claimed for him the right to love the woman who embodied his noblest ideal of womanhood, and to be judged by her, irrespective of any untoward decisions of outward circumstances.

He hoped for no pledge as yet—would not if he could have exacted such. His native sense of the fitness of things forbade it, until his own hand, under kind Providence, should have carved out for himself a more certain fortune. It might be a long labor, but the years of waiting, like Jacob's, would seem as "so many days," if only he were sure of Jacob's reward.

Meanwhile he wooed her at a distance, and had the satisfaction of knowing that at least she was not wholly indifferent to him. How much her manner meant he did not dare to guess; she was so kind to all. Forgive him if he watched all other admirers jealously; he was but human, and the daily fear went with him, "Will it not be too late when my turn comes to speak?"

All Shelbyville was shocked one morning to hear that good Dr. Mattison had been found quietly sleeping his last sleep in his bed. Every family felt a keen sense of personal loss in the death of the old physician, whose cheery presence and genial sympathy had always brought a healing influence into their sick-rooms quite independent of his careful prescriptions; who had presided at the birth of their children, and whose tender hands had closed the eyes of some of their loved ones when human care and skill could avail no longer.

The people, who came in great numbers to Dr. Mattison's funeral, saw in the place of chief mourner his nephew, Dr. Alfred Lashley, who, it was understood, would now leave his position in a city hospital, in order to succeed to his uncle's business and estate. The good old doctor had been wont to speak proudly of this nephew, as a young man of uncommon talent and thorough education; indeed it had been his cherished plan to see his practice established in these younger and stonger hands while he himself yet lived.

Dr. Lashley found a hearty welcome to Shelbyville, for his uncle's sake as well as for his own. As days passed one and another of the friends of Dr. Mattison called to grasp the young man's hand, and speak words of hearty sympathy and encouragement.

"Come up to the Hall whenever you have time and inclination; the latch-string hangs outside," said Squire Darrell, with a blunt cordiality, to which Dr. Lashley was not slow to respond.

Calling soon at Darrell Hall he met Helen for the first time in some years. He was quite unprepared to find her what she was. The most beautiful woman he had ever met—he settled that at a glance—cultivated and refined evidently, and yet with a fresh spontaneous manner, as charming as rare. How could she have kept this childish simplicity, he wondered, through all the flattery and caresses which must have been lavished upon her. The truth was that Helen Darrell had been praised too much to be spoiled by it. There may be an extreme of adulation which shall hold in itself the germ of its own antidote. The homage which enveloped Helen like an atmosphere she accepted as a tribute of love, rather than as the reward of real desert.

Squire Darrell naturally spoke much of Dr. Mattison, whom he had dearly loved, and Dr. Lashley responded with a filial enthusiasm which quite won Helen's heart. As the conversation progressed he seemed drawn unconsciously to speak of his own plans and purposes of life; of his profession, which he considered second to none in means and opportunities of good.

Alfred Lashley was not intentionally dishonest, but he had a marvelous power of expressing more than he really felt. Some tell us that the absolute possession of any great virtue is necessary to its real appreciation; but this man combined with unbounded aspirations after true nobility a constitution ready to fail at the first great trial. He did not know his own weakness—would never know it until some test-moment came suddenly upon him, and even then some loop-hole of expediency would perhaps broaden before distorted vision into a great archway over the entrance of duty.

He knew how to use the words "work" and "mission," in a way that suggested to Helen's ardent imagination all the sublimest possibilities of moral heroism, while, in the same breath, he said he felt this to be an age for saying little and doing much. Helen felt, as did all others who met him, the spell of his magnetic presence, the fascination of his brilliant intellect and fine culture. She sang for him, and, looking up between her ballads, saw his dark eyes full of tears.

Poor John Everdale, riding slowly past Darrell Hall in the winter moonlight, saw the new doctor's tall figure bend gracefully in a parting bow to Helen in the doorway, and started with a sudden pang, for which he was angry with himself a moment after. But the vague sense of pain and loss was repeated so often in the weeks and months that followed, as to grow at last into a settled sorrow, blotting out his hopes, and threatening to darken all his life. By the time that the last snow-drifts had melted away in the spring sunshine John's dream of love had vanished with them. No engagement between Dr. Lashley and Helen had been officially announced, but rumor had settled the fact of such engagement with quiet certainty.

Night after night John Everdale lay sleepless, facing his trouble, and waging unequal contest with his own heart. He believed in Dr. Lashley with all the force of his generous nature, and his whole soul ratified Helen's choice. He felt that he could not willingly cast the temporary cloud of a knowledge of his own unhappiness across her perfect sunshine. So he found courage to meet her at Dr. Lashley's side, with his old, frank smile of greeting, though he was not strong enough to go any more to Darrell Hall.

The summer heats came on with an intensity almost unparalleled. The very air seemed scorching, and man and beast drooped with exhaustion.

Shelbyville proper was built mainly upon two hills, separated from each other by a low, marshy valley, now temporarily occupied by a collection of some fifty or more wretched cabins, which had received the name of "New Dublin." These huts were tenanted by the families of a gang of the lowest class of Irish laborers, then employed in excavating a tunnel for a new railway.

An occasional breeze brought some fresh vitality to the hill-side air, but the stagnant atmosphere of the valley was foul with the fumes of a poorly drained soil and over-crowded living.

"Such weather must breed sickness, Doctor?" said Squire Darrell to Dr. Lashley, one day, as the two sat with Helen in the porch.

"In the valley, undoubtedly," was the answer. "The poor New Dublinites are ripe food for fever. I should greatly dread the appearance of any malignant form of disease among them. Their ignorant and unreasoning fears succumb to the first attack, and there is no lever by which to lift them."

"Can there be no means of prevention?" asked Helen.

"Can be? Yes. Will be? No. I rode down there only yesterday, and tried in vain to induce an effort at something like care and cleanliness. It's of no use."

Dr. Lashley's fears soon began to be realized in the breaking out of an obstinate and contagious fever in the valley. Within twenty-four hours after the appearance of the first case symptoms of the same disease manifested themselves in several others. The poor people were thrown into consternation, and showed the wildest inefficiency in ministering to the wants of those already stricken down.

Dr. Lashley found the work which seemed necessary among them in the last degree repulsive to his fastidious sense. He was unwilling to acknowledge, even to himself, how much he shrank from uniting the office of nurse to that of physician in those miserable abodes. He was anxious to leave nothing undone which duty and humanity could suggest in the case; still, as almost every day added to his list of patients, he found strength and courage failing.

Helen, going into her kitchen one morning, found Bridget Mahoney, her maid-of-all-work, sobbing bitterly over her wash-tub, and learned, on inquiry, that the poor girl's father and mother were both lying sick of the fever. Helen made Bridget dry her hands and eyes, while she herself packed a huge basket with articles useful in illness. Then, having sent the girl to her home, she put her own white hands in the tub, and finished the week's washing.

At noon Dr. Lashley made a hurried call, looking sadly worn and harassed. Helen, even while she noticed the pallor of his face, felt an indefinable disappointment that he spoke almost as much of his own sleeplessness and watching as of the condition of the poor sufferers, some of whom seemed vibrating between life and death.

"Tim Flaherty's child died this morning," he said; "and John O'Rourke, and Pat Reagan are quite past help. Oh, my dear Helen! I am utterly worn out with what I have seen and endured in those hovels!"

She did not see him again until the next afternoon, when, standing at the gate, she saw his chaise driving rapidly up the street. He wore a linen traveling suit, and a portmanteau lay beside him on the seat.

"Not going away, Dr. Lashley?" she exclaimed, as he drew rein and sprang out with extended hand.

"To the beach, for a few days," he answered, without noticing the tone of surprise in which she had spoken. "I am very sorry to be obliged to leave now; but I have not been well for some months, and the strain of the last two weeks has been terrible for me. I feel it to be an imperative duty which I owe to myself and my work in life to give myself the short rest which alone can save me from utter prostration."

"So you will leave those poor people to die?"

"My dear Helen!" Dr. Lashley looked both surprised and grieved. "Harris, my student, will give them the closest attention; besides"—he hesitated a moment—"there is Dr. Arnam, you know, at the Corners."

"The one an inexperienced boy, the other a heartless quack!"

"Helen! you are very hasty in your judgment of Dr. Arnam, and as for Harris—why, Helen, he has shown wonderful ability in these very cases, and I have spared no pains to make him fully understand the line of treatment I wish him to follow. Remember, it is only a careful balancing of the apparently conflicting claims of duty which has decided me to go."

He spoke earnestly, and with a look and tone which showed how entirely he felt himself misjudged.

"There comes the train, Dr. Lashley—you will be late!" said Helen, letting her hand rest on his a moment, and then drawing it away.

He stood an instant longer, with an expression of painful indecision on his handsome face; then he said, hastily, "Good-by, Helen! My dear Helen, I am sure that a moment's thought will convince you that I am acting for the best!" and so was gone.

Helen Darrell stood quite still for a few moments; then she turned and walked with a firm step up the garden-walk, through the hall, and into the pleasant library, where her father sat reading in his easy-chair. She stood behind him, and drew his head backward, looking into his eyes.

"Well, Lady Nell?"

"Papa, I am going to help nurse those sick people."

Squire Darrell gave a great start.

"Helen! Child! What are you thinking of?"

She put her soft hand over his lips.

"Not a word, little papa! I'm your spoiled daughter, you know. You can't deny me anything—you have said so a thousand times."

"But, Helen, this is worse than folly—it's absolute insanity! What could *you* do?"

"A little, I hope; I wish I could do a great deal more. Papa! some of them are dying, and Dr. Lashley has gone away!"

"Gone away! and where?"

"To the beach—he's ill, he said, papa," in a low tone, with her brown eyes clear and steady; "if mamma were alive she would have gone before this time. Sha'n't I go?"

"My darling!" said Squire Darrell, and drew her down into his arms."

A few hours later John Everdale, bending over poor Pat Reagan, and trying to arouse him from the deep stupor into which he was constantly falling, looked up to see Helen Darrell standing at the door. His face grew very pale for an instant, but there was no other sign of surprise.

"Good afternoon, Miss Darrell," he said, with his bright smile transfiguring all his face. He did not say,

"You here, Miss Darrell?" His whole manner seemed to recognize her right and pleasure to be there, and Helen felt that his very silence paid her a truer and more delicate compliment than Dr. Lashley's most elaborate period could ever have conveyed.

"Tell me what to do, John," she said, using the old, familiar address of her childhood.

"I fear I shall make but a poor teacher," he answered; "but if you could take my place here I could go somewhere else where help is needed. Poor Mrs. Reagan is trying to sleep a little. Patrick is very quiet, as you see; there is little to be done beyond keeping his lips moistened with this sponge—and pray don't let him sleep too heavily."

Helen sat down by the bedside, and John went out, but soon came back, saying, "You know where Mary Morrison lives, Miss Helen? The next cabin but one is hers. Her little child looks badly—head and hands burning hot. If you could help her get it into a warm bath, and show her what to do, it might throw off an attack."

Helen went gladly to do as she was bidden, and came by-and-by, laden with the blessings of the anxious mother, to report the child sleeping sweetly.

Wherever she went the praises of "Mr. Iverdale" were sounded in her ears, and she realized, as never before, how much confidence and courage a strong will, clear head, and warm heart may infuse into an ignorant and suffering community.

"I hope Dr. Lashley is not very ill?" John said, anxiously, as they parted for the night; and Helen felt her cheeks flush hotly as she answered, "He will soon be able to come back, I think."

That night a strong tempest tore down from the mountains, terrible in the hour of its strength and fury, but leaving the atmosphere cool and pure behind it. The sick, except such as were past recovery, began to mend under the favorable change, and fresh life and hope were astir in "New Dublin."—[Concluded on page 337.

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 40 letters.
My 2, 35, 33, 5, 6 is a town in Mississippi.
My 37, 8, 12, 24, 9, 35 is a town in Arkansas.
My 1, 12, 15, 18, 33, 28, 20 is a county in Georgia.
My 18, 12, 34, 9, 33, 37, 21, 17, 24 is a town in Missouri.
My 37, 40, 36, 24, 21, 12 is a town in Wisconsin.
My 26, 35, 15 22, 31 is a county in West Virginia.
My 11, 3, 38, 33, 24 is a city in Brazil.
My 4, 25, 13, 27, 36 is a town in Ohio.
My 14, 33, 13 10, 30, 23 is a river in Europe.
My 24, 7, 23, 39, 32, 37 is a city in France.
My 19, 37, 20, 12, 16, 33, 34 is a city in Persia.
My whole is a well known Proverb.

Berlinville, Ohio. LEE SPAULDING.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

My first is used upon a railway,
And does my whole sometimes convey;
My second's a word denoting decay,
And makes my whole to waste away;
My whole when fed saves oats and hay.
Now give the answer quick, I pray.

East Varick, N. Y. B. R.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF CITIES.

Can I c the host, I no lisp naiad
Set on valg, U mall cob,
Ted riot, I hac cog,
Go send grub, Drive Pen Co.
Clinton, N. Y. ETHEL & CLARIE.

☞ ANSWER in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

THE sum of the ages of five children in geometrical progression is 31 years, and the sum of their squares 341. What is the age of each?

New London, N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 924

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Where there's a will there's a way.

Answer to Anagram:

Let me not die before I've done for Thee
My earthly work, whatever it may be
Call me not hence with mission unfulfilled;
Let me not leave my space of ground untilled:
Impress this truth upon me, that not one
Can do my portion that I leave undone.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—143 43-100.

Answer to Charade:—Pil-low.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

CUTTING AND STEAMING FODDER.

DURING the evening discussions at the State Fair this subject was briefly considered. Mr. E. W. STEWART, North Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., in opening the discussion, remarked:

It is unnatural for cattle to feed upon dry hay or straw; naturally they eat green, succulent, soft food, which needs much less mastication than any of our winter fodder. We have subjected animals to an unnatural condition. So it is not opposing but assisting nature not only to cut the dry hay, stalks and straw into a fine condition, but also to cook it into a soft pulp, to resemble the grass they eat while in their natural state. I think the finer we cut their food the better. We need better machines than we have—some that will not only cut but mush the fiber. All horse-feeders have discovered the advantage of feeding cut food, in the time saved, as well as saving of substance. "But," say some farmers, "the cows have plenty of time, let them use it to chew their food." Is not that exercise of masticating hard, dry hay and straw an expenditure of force? and that comes of food, and consequently requires more. With fatting animals, we know that they gain faster when we save that labor. See how much force a cow must expend to reduce to pulp 30 pounds of hay a day. My experiments have proved that all that I do toward reducing their feed to the condition needed for assimilation in the animal's stomach is a saving of quantity, and the quality being improved, it improves the animal faster and better than dry, uncut food. Beside this, everything is eaten and saved.

I find that with a two-horse power machine I can cut timothy hay one-fourth of an inch long, and feed it almost as easily as I can handle it whole and feed in racks. If I had a suitable machine I would make the hay much finer, so as to imitate nature, in giving food that does not require much labor of mastication. The object is to render it most easy for the animal to assimilate the food, not that reducing it so fine adds anything to it. Starch is found in all woody fiber, and as that will not dissolve in cold water, it needs cooking in water at 200° to 212° of Fahrenheit. A portion of the starch, but only a portion, is dissolved at 140° of heat, and therefore the animal's stomach cannot assimilate all the starch in hay, straw and grain, which contains 60 per cent. of its weight of starch, which is highly nutritive, but most so when cooked. By high pressure steam, and soda ash, the straw of our cereals is dissolved and made into a soft pulp. I believe two bushels of steamed hay of more value than three bushels that is not cooked. It is an important item to save 33⅓ per cent. of cattle feed, which can be done by cutting and cooking all our hay and straw.

To those who intend to adopt the system of steaming hay, this fact is truly important. It cannot be steamed dry. About two gallons of water must be sprinkled upon every five bushels of cut hay. Water absorbs the steam and softens the hay. If the steam is applied to dry hay, it will dry it so it will not be eaten readily by cattle. If the steam is applied at high pressure, the dry hay will be partially charred. If meal is to be fed, it should be mixed and cooked with the hay. It is also advantageous to mix straw with the hay; even that of beans and peas is of great value when mixed and cooked with hay. It is also of great value to the manure, as it is ready for immediate use. My rule is to use two quarts of bran or middlings, to a bushel of straw, and think it is then as valuable as good hay. Yet I have sold hay for the cost of middlings in Buffalo. This made the straw feed equivalent to $35 a ton. I estimate two quarts of middlings equal to one quart of Indian meal for fattening animals. For stock not fattening, bran is of equal value of meal. It contains 18 per cent of gluten, and that makes flesh. Meal contains 11 or 12 per cent. of gluten. Bran mixed with straw and steamed, makes the coat of animals as smooth as good pasture. It is the best food that can be given to a horse with a cough.

One man can do all the work of caring for 50 head. The hay or straw is cut into a six-bushel basket, and sprinkled and mixed with meal or bran. If there is any odor in any portion of the mass it is diffused by the steam. That of bean and pea straw appears to be agreeable to cattle. It can be steamed in a wooden box with iron bottom, set on an arch, but a close boiler is most economical.

In answer to a question about steamed food for sheep, Mr. STEWART said that he put up twenty-five sheep on experiment. The first day they would not eat the food. The second day they would eat a little. The third day they took hold heartily, and afterward ate greedily, and I found by weighing that they gained rapidly.

GEO. GEDDES, Onondaga County: There is no branch of farming that has been more fully proved than that it is valuable to cook food for stock. I satisfied myself years ago, by actual experiment, that cooked food was worth double; but people want more experiments.

GEO. A. MOORE, Buffalo: I have one or two facts worth knowing. I fed sheep in the ordinary way, and found it did not pay—they gained but little in weight. Then I fed cooked food, and in a short time their weight was doubled. But they gained so fast that the butcher complained of the fat being soft. I believe that steamed food will give three pounds of fat on sheep to one from raw food. I always cook food at night for breakfast, and then for dinner and supper, so that it remains in the feed-boxes a little warm. They soon learn to like warm feed.

BEES.—FALL AND WINTER MANAGEMENT.

THE honey season is rapidly approaching a close. It is true bees will work as long as honey can be obtained, be the amount ever so small. But the stormy weather of November confines them at home most of the time, and whether they have been provident in laying up stores or otherwise is a matter of much interest to the apiarian. If an examination discloses weak colonies, poorly provisioned for the winter, and the owner is reluctant to destroy them, it is recommended to unite several colonies in one, as they eat relatively less in consequence of the increased heat engendered by a large body of bees as compared with a small one. By this union of swarms there is a double saving—that of the bees themselves, probably, and in the decreased amount of honey necessary to carry them through. Such combinations are frequently made, we believe, where movable comb hives are used, greatly to the advantage of the colonies themselves, as well as to their owners. The process by which these unions are made is thus sketched by HARRISON, in his treatise on Bee-Keeping:—"Open the hives, blow smoke freely into each of them, which serves to scent all alike to prevent fighting, as well as to render them docile while operating upon them. Proceed then to put the combs, bees and all, into one hive, by lifting out the combs, with the bees adhering to them, setting aside such as contain the least honey. Should the combs be new, and the frames but partially filled, it is well to exchange some of them for frames containing older and larger combs, from some strong colony which can best spare them. If the exchange is made, any bees adhering to the combs should be brushed off into their own hive, and not be transferred with the comb to a new one. When the operation is completed and the amalgamation formed, all straggling bees should be gathered into one hive and shut up, ventilating properly. It should be kept closed till sunset the next day, when it should be opened, and closed the next morning before the bees commence flying. Open again in the evening, permitting them to fly. Early the next morning blow a little smoke into the hive or rap on it; by this means when they fly out, supposing they have been removed, they will be careful to take a new reckoning and all return to the hive; otherwise those moved from another stand, and united in the new one, will return and be lost."

Some apiarians advocate the practice of wintering bees in cellars or other dark inclosures, as being safer for them, while their keeping is, in consequence of this seclusion, less expensive than when light and liberty are accorded them. Others dissent from this view, urging that such confinement weakens the bees, rendering them less able to work when coming out—hence no saving is secured. If the hives are suitably sheltered from the driving storms and extreme cold of winter, it would seem unnecessary to entomb them in cellars or elsewhere. During warm spells in winter we have known bees take a wide range, showing that confinement was irksome. Some of them are undoubtedly lost in these excursions, but the number is generally insignificant and is supposed to find compensation in the superior healthfulness of those which remain. This, however, is a point upon which the most experienced apiarians are at variance, hence amateurs must weigh the arguments on each side and act as the preponderance of evidence shall seem to dictate.

SEDGE-GRASS—(Cyperus phymatodes.)

A PESTIFEROUS GRASS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Inclosed I send you some samples of the greatest farm and garden pest, I think, that has ever yet been discovered. If I could make pictures I would send you a picture of it that you might show it to everybody. We call it *potato grass*. You want to be more careful of it than you would be of the Colorado potato bug. If it escapes your hands and falls from your window on to the solid pavement, the story will soon be told that grass grows in the streets of Rochester. It comes from the little ball or tuber which you see attached to the root of the plant. This makes it impossible to rid the earth of its obnoxious presence. It laughs at the hoe, and flourishes under the cultivator. Wherever it grows it gives the earth a yellow, sickly, bilious appearance, and vegetation looks as though it was afraid to make a start, or seems to say "it's no use." Canada thistles, quack grass and artichokes stand "no where" in comparison to it. It is a perfect nuisance in every sense of the word. You may hoe it all summer, and the next spring it makes its appearance with as much *nonchalance* as though it ranked itself among the "hoed crops." During the dry summer of 1864 I hoed a patch of it in my garden once or twice a week, for I don't know how many weeks, until I finally threw down my hoe in disgust and resolved to hoe no more where hoeing was of no avail. I then took to mowing it, and I can't tell how many crops I mowed and left on the ground. When fall came I made up my mind that the *best sod was on that part that I hoed the most.*

I know of neither beast nor bird that makes any use of this grass whatever, and even the destructive cut-worm passes by it with disdain. It is true that after the ground is plowed, hens will scratch it over, but whether they do it for spite or sport I have never been able to determine. Although it grows and flourishes upon the identical soil where modern spiritualism first burst upon a not over-credulous community, I can assure you, it is no humbug. Frequently on cutting open a potato for planting in the spring we find one of these little balls firmly imbedded in its very center, ready to spring up and spread consternation and back-ache to the unfortunate owner of the potato patch. [Speaking of hens I wish you would tell "YORICK" that I want one of his chickens. I want a cross between the scratcher and eater. If he can furnish me with one that will answer my purpose he can "retire," for his fortune is made.]

Now, I don't think that I can reasonably ask you or "any other man" to tell me how to rid myself of this pest, for I believe that is a thing that isn't known. But what I should like to know is, whether science has ever discovered its *real name or origin?*—whether it originated where a certain official thought the potato plant did, (in the state of Pennsylvania,) or whether Baron VON HUMBOLDT found it upon some tottering peak of the lofty Andes, or whether JOHN CHARLES FREMONT brought it from that airy height where he caught the wandering humble bee. There is one thing certain, it is here, and here it is likely to remain for aught I see for all time to come. J. B. T.

Newark, N. Y., 1867.

REMARKS.—We submitted the specimen of grass inclosed with the above communication to Prof. DEWEY of this city—one of the best authorities in the country on grasses—and he makes the following remarks. Our engraving represents very accurately the appearance of the roots, leaves, stem and head of the plant:

"The sedge-grass, from J. B. TIBBITS, Esq., is *Cyperus phymatodes*, named and described by MUHLENBERG in Pennsylvania, common at the South, and flourishes in Vermont, New York, Michigan, Illinois, but is not often very troublesome. It propagates by its seed, creeping root-stalks and small tubers (*abscess-like*, from which is the specific name,) along or at the end of small roots. It delights in rather wet and low rich places, and prospers under cultivation. The tubers are rather too small, rarely one-fourth inch in diameter, to give it the name *Potato-weed*, as called by Mr. TIBBITS. It can, probably, be destroyed by burning the roots, plants and seed. It will not be a dangerous effort."

ADVICE TO THOSE WHO DON'T NEED IT.

ALWAYS leave your tools where you use them. Then the next time you want them you have only to remember where you used them last, and go and get them. In this way you may avoid the annoyance of lending. A man who wants to borrow a plow is not half so likely to call upon a neighbor who generally leaves it in the back field as one who keeps it in the barn clean and bright.

Never paint your out buildings or farm tools. It is wicked; anybody knows that it will make them last twice as long, and that is robbing mechanics of their bread. "Let every man live by his trade."

Always plant your smallest potatoes, (and rotten ones if you have any.) Eat the best and you are sure of them. If you plant them you run a risk. Bugs and rot may destroy them. One potato on the plate is worth a half dozen in the ground where you have to dig for them.

Do not stable your cattle. It makes a great deal of extra work and don't do any good. They are dumb brutes. How do they know whether it is cold or warm? Stack some hay out in the middle of a field—(If you have some damaged all the better.) It will make an excellent place to winter the sheep and calves. Feed them on the ground and save hauling the manure. If some of the sheep happen to die, pull off the wool and feel thankful that you have so many less to wash and shear in the hurry of summer.

Some short-sighted people heap their manure to make it rot. This is the height of folly. Let it alone three or four years and it will rot itself. If there is so much manure in the yard that the cattle can't wade through it, get some rails and fence off a yard on the other side of the barn. If it accumulates so as to make it difficult for you to get to the barn, sell out, or move the barn.

Don't waste your money and time by trying to raise fruit trees. It requires an immense amount of labor to prune and fight the worms and mice; and then if they grow and bear fruit bad boys may steal it; you can save a great deal of annoyance by not planting any. Better spend your money for tobacco and your time smoking it.

Above all do not squander your money for books and newspapers. No matter how much weak-minded people talk about the moral influence of good reading, the benefit of the experience of practical farmers and the theories of scientific men and all such nonsense, just give them to understand that you know what is what, and let those take the papers who have no mind of their own. I know a nice old farmer who never had a paper in his house till he was fifty years of age. His father left him two hundred acres of choice land which he worked as well as he knew how, and made a comfortable living. One spring the Postmaster told him if he would subscribe for a good agricultural paper, read it carefully and work according to instructions, he would warrant him to clear a thousand dollars that year. On these conditions he paid for the paper, read it, worked faithfully, and at the end of the year he figured up carefully and found he had cleared only nine hundred and sixty dollars. He sued the rascally Postmaster for the other forty, but by some dodge of the law the villain cheated him out of it. Ever since then the old gent has been down on Postmasters and newspapers. G. W. CONE.

Stanley Corners, N. Y., Sept., 1867.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

PRESIDENT GARLAND'S SPEECH.

We had hoped in this issue to give the resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association,—but at the time of this writing (Oct. 18th) we have not found them in any of our western exchanges. Below will be found the neat and forcible speech of A. M. Garland, Esq., the President of the Association, delivered on that occasion:

"Gentlemen Wool Growers:—Your very able Secretary stated in his notice for this meeting that we would meet to consider the 'situation.' It certainly is well that we should do so,—for just now our situation is somewhat peculiar.

"During the four years of the existence of this organization our combined efforts have been directed to the securing of a tariff that would give something like an adequate protection to the wool growers of the country. Slowly but surely we gained upon the advocates of free trade, both in and out of Congress, and on the 4th day of March last the bill framed by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers became a law.

"As one who has borne a part, humble though it may be, in this long struggle, I am happy to-day to join my congratulations with yours, and of the friends of our cause throughout the country, in view of the fact that our victory has been won by the force of argument, and an array of facts and figures against which the flimsy sophistry of the free trader was as paper bullets. Not one dollar has been paid to any man for his time and services, nor to any paper for its influence; and though some few time-serving politicians may have voted for our bill in deference to 'popular clamor,' most Congressmen supported it because they thought the idea of protection right, and our demands under it not unreasonable. Ours is a victory of which we may well feel proud; not forgetting, however, to temper our joy with the regret that many of the other great industrial interests at the same time seeking protection were less fortunate than we. We cannot afford to remain idle observers of their struggles, but must give them good help and cheer, and stop not in our labors until the great principle of a reasonable protection to American against the competitive pauper and semi-savage labor of other countries shall become so rooted into the legislative policy of the United States as that all fears for its safety shall have passed away; until the British Free Trade Leagues shall have died from among us, and the politicians and editors who do their 'blowing and striking' shall have found some other occupation more profitable to the country, though, it may be, less so to themselves. Nor must we look for bright skies and smooth seas alone in the future. The ground, though fairly won, must be held. The next session of Congress will find Washington garrisoned by gentlemen in the interests of the importers and free traders, ready to show that our tariff is the worst of all possible arrangements for the wool grower. They will exultingly point to the low price of wool at this time as proof of their assertions. Forewarned, we should be ready to meet them. Let us inform ourselves fully as to the facts in the case. My own conviction is, that the low price of wool at this time has but an indirect connection with the tariff upon wools and woolens. Congress advertised our tariff for eighteen months. Importers saw that it was coming. The consequence was an unusually heavy importation of both raw and manufactured wools. Our own manufacturers crowded the shelves of their agents with goods in advance of the demands of the country. Then came short grain crops. An inexorable tightening of money by the Secretary of the Treasury made the people slow buyers, and this heavy surplus of goods and raw material has worked and is still working off but slowly. It is no fault of our tariff that wool is so low to-day,—though I honestly believe it would be lower but for the tariff. The combination of circumstances that makes wool low to-day is one and the same with that that has brought down the price of cheese fifty per cent. and many other of the great staples in like proportion.

"A glance at the books of the Custom House in New York will show that less than *one-fifth* of the amount of 'clothing wools' have been imported from January to July of this year than for the same period in 1866. We find that in the first six months of 1866 there was received of No. 1 or clothing wools, 23,692,043 lbs. In 1867, for the same period, though during over one-third of the time our present tariff was not in operation, there was imported of No. 1 clothing wools, 4,345,183 lbs., and even of this amount 'much yet remains in bond or has been reshipped to other countries.'

"At the port of Boston, we find the figures for same period to stand as follows: For first six months of 1866 there was received of wools of all classes, 14,805,496 lbs., while for corresponding period of this year we have but 9,006,905 lbs.

"It will thus be seen that our tariff has already began to 'work'—has checked the influx of foreign wools that threatened with ruin the business of wool growing in the United States, unless we should choose to accept the alternative suggested by the Hon. Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and move with our families and flocks upon cheaper lands, where the whoop of the savage and the howl of the coyote afford the only, though it may be an unwelcome, change from the monotony of pastoral life, and where the support of churches and schools, and other adjuncts of civilization, need not be accounted as among necessary expenses.

"Having obtained such National legislation as we asked for, and demanding for it a fair trial (which, in my opinion, cannot be had in less than three years,) let us turn our attention to more local matters. We need to have some wrongs righted closer home than Washington City. One of the greatest drawbacks to sheep raising is the loss from the ravages of dogs. There are in Illinois, as near as we can estimate, 300,000 dogs—'mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, and cur of low degree.' The political economist might make a point of the fact that these animals (two-thirds, at least, of them worthless,) consume for their daily sustenance enough to feed well forty thousand families, and keep twice that number from starvation. But what *we* have more immediately to deal with is the fact that this grand army of curs are not content to 'live and let live,' but wantonly destroy as much more as they consume. We need to have them taxed, and that heavily. The owners of these dogs should be made to pay well for the luxury of keeping them, and the fund thus created should be set apart and applied toward making good the damages caused by their depredations. Our sister State of Indiana, though with less sheep than Illinois, I am informed, has such a law. We can and will have such a law, whenever every sheep raiser in the State makes up his mind to it. The dog that is not worth to his owner three dollars, or even five dollars per year, is not worth having, and the sooner his worthless carcass is made to add its fertilizing influence to mother earth the better for mankind generally, and wool growers in particular.

"We need by legislation to give more encouragement to capitalists to erect manufactories, not only of wool, but of iron, of cotton, flax, and farming machinery of all kinds within our State. Every pound of wool raised in Illinois should be here manufactured into cloth. This would dispense with the services of a large class of 'middle-men,' who erect wool houses between us and the factories that work up our wool, and grow rich off commissions that should properly go into our own pockets. These wool houses are becoming a power in the wool business of the country that cannot be too zealously—I might say jealously—watched. The circulars of a prominent house in Chicago have weekly contained quotations beyond which *it would not be safe for buyers to go*. A great pity 'twould have been if some sharper had happened to pay a farmer as much for his wool as it had cost to grow it, and wake up to find he hadn't made a 'good thing.' The same establishment heralded it through the land, as a fact, that the clip of wool for 1867 would be in excess of that of 1866, when any one who knew the history of the flocks of the country during the last year knew differently; and those who were not thus correctly informed should at least have kept silent.

"And now, gentlemen, though the present outlook is not what we could desire, I firmly believe the future has much good in store for us. Sheep and wool will be *at par* in less than twelve months. Some who are weak in the faith will doubtless sell out and embark in other pursuits, and wake up a few years hence to find their mistake. Let us improve our flocks. Better sheep will pay better profits. Choice animals can be had for less money than formerly. Let factories be planted above our rich coal fields, whose thousands of busy spindles shall mingle their buzz with the bleating of our flocks, and the producer and consumer both happy upon the high road to prosperity, will stand as a living argument of the justice and policy of that legislation which gives a fair protection to American labor.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL WOOL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held in New York city, October 2d, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, By the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at its third annual meeting, held in the city of New York, on the 2d of October, 1867:

1. The present tariff on wool and woolens is as well adapted, as any legislation which can now be devised, to promote the growth and development of wool manufacturing and wool growing, and the interests of consumers and the public revenue.

2. Confidence in the stability of legislation being essential to induce the investment of capital by which agricultural and manufacturing wealth is to be developed, it is of the highest importance that the tariff policy deliberately adopted at the suggestion of those most affected by it should be persisted in, and that the business arrangements which have been made to conform to it should not be disturbed.

3. Experience having demonstrated the difficulty of adjusting the complicated relations of manufacturers with each other, and with the producers of wool, it is desirable that no change, however trivial, should be made in the present tariff, unless sanctioned jointly by the National Wool Growers' and wool Manufacturers' Associations.

4. The interests of wool manufacturers and wool growers being recognized as identical, further measures should be adopted to make each class familiar with the respective wants and necessities of the other.

5. Manufacturers have suffered from overproduction of particular kinds of goods. Wool growers have equally suffered from overproduction of certain kinds of wool. The wisest course for each class to adopt is to increase the variety of its products.

6. It would greatly benefit many branches of the woolen manufacture if, in addition to the ordinary wools now produced, there should be an increase in fine wools corresponding to the best Silesian wools, and in combing wools of English blood.

7. It is for the interest of the whole country that production should be increased by extending protection to all branches of industry whose representatives can show that they are not in a position to successfully compete with foreign producers.

Dairy Department.

BUTTER MAKING.—VARIANT PRACTICES.

Rennes, in Brittany, has a reputation for a peculiar kind of butter. The overnight milking is mixed with that of the morning, and the whole allowed to stand a few hours and then churned. This churning of the milk, it is claimed, produces more butter and of a better flavor than that obtained in the customary way.

In some portions of Scotland a favorite process is to accumulate two or three milkings, letting the cream rise. The whole is then poured into the churn till it commences to sour, when the manufacturing process takes place. We have seen this plan practiced in portions of Pennsylvania, but failed to discover any particular benefit to the butter which is not secured by the common practice of separating the cream from the milk and churning it alone. In Holland each milking is allowed to become sour—being repeatedly stirred to prevent cream from rising to the surface, and when pretty stiff churning takes place.

THE BEST BUTTER.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to what section of the country belongs the credit of producing the best quality of butter. The subject was ventilated somewhat at a late meeting of the "Institute Farmers' Club," when the claims of Philadelphia and Orange county butter to pre-eminence were canvassed. The verdict seemed to be in favor of the latter. It is said that this excellence is owing in part to the character of the pasturage on the hills or rolling grounds of Orange county, which is remarkably sweet and rich in the butter product. It depends, too, considerably on the care taken in the process of manufacture. It is difficult to determine why better butter can be produced in Orange county than in Berkshire county, Massachusetts,—the pasturage being much alike, still the preference is given to the former in the New York market, whatever the relative merits of each may be.

AYRSHIRES—SHORT-HORNS—DAIRY.

The Mark Lane Express, of late date, gave the substance of a discussion before the Logic and Lecropt Farmers' Club, relative to the comparative merits of Ayrshire and Short-horn cows for dairy purposes. Mr. Home entered largely into the history of the cattle originally brought into England, and the different crossings which had taken place. He thought that the Short-horns gave richer milk than the Ayrshires,—though not so much of it,—and were therefore the best for butter making. On testing the milk, which he had done for many years, he found that that of the Short-horns contained from twelve to seventeen parts of cream, whilst the milk of the Ayrshire cows only contained from nine to twelve parts—hence, though the Short-horns gave somewhat less milk, the percentage of butter more than made up for the deficiency. The conclusion of the Club was that crossings of the Short-horns and Ayrshires made the most profitable dairy stock.

STRONG ON BUTTER.

S. E. Todd, Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Times, recently read before the Farmers' Institute Club a brief essay on butter—passing some pretty strong strictures on the manufacture of the article. We quote:—"Butter is not that ring-streaked, speckled, spotted and grizzled material that is transported to the New York butter market in vessels that resemble an elegant swill pail more than a neat butter-tub, but it consists of the fragrance of green grass, the aroma of the mellifluous clover fields, the exquisite nectar of new mown hay, collected in glowing globules, like sparkling dew drops on the petals of May roses, by fairy hands that are never soiled by dirt and offensive odors; and the delicious essence is impailed in an atmosphere as sweet and pure as ether, and wrapped in a napkin as clear as the unsullied snow-drift. Dirt, foul odors, infected air, pestilential earth and butter are perfect antagonisms. Soap grease, shoe grease, wagon-wheel grease, which we see in such vast quantities in the markets in butter firkins, approximate about as nearly to butter as old mother Countryman's pie-crust shortening, which was extracted from the suet of skunks. This is the negative and affirmative of butter."

COWS SUCKING THEMSELVES.

A remedy for this practice, published recently in the Rural, has brought us two communications on the same subject. We give the substance of each for the consideration of our readers. The first preventive, of self-milking, is as follows:—"Take a piece of hard, tough wood, about 6 or 7 inches long and ½ inch thick, sharpened at each end. Cut a groove around the center about 1¼ inches long. Make a hole through the nostril and crowd the stick in. This will not interfere in the least with their feeding, and is not more cruel than rings for swine."

The other is by M. R. W., Apanilla:—"Take a strap halter, the same as for a horse, only set the ring the other way, and place on the cow's head. Pass a circingle around the cow's body, just back of the fore legs, with a ring at the bottom. Take a round stick of timber, four or five feet long, fasten one end in the ring of the halter, and let the other play back and forth in the ring between the fore legs. I kept such a cow four years with this fixture on her and found it a sure preventive. It is light and easily worn."

DAIRY ITEMS.

A New Milk Can.—The Toronto Globe mentions, among other dairy novelties exhibited at the late Provincial Fair, a milk can of large size, designed for carrying milk to factories and markets. It is furnished with an adjustable lid or cover, fitting the can closely and moving up and down readily. It is designed to diminish agitation as the milk is being moved to the factories or to market. No doubt such a can will prove valuable to the dairying fraternity.

Bone Dust.—Butter.—It is the opinion of some dairymen that cows fed upon pastures top-dressed with bone manure, will produce more and a better article of milk than from grounds otherwise manured, no matter how luxuriant the yield of grass may be. It is probable that the character of vegetation may be considerably modified by the quality of the fertilizer used.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Subsoiling.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph makes some observations on subsoiling worthy of consideration. After quoting Johnson's analysis of the surface soil and its adjoining subsoil of land on the banks of the Ohio river, showing the difference in the constituents of the two, he adds:—"From the observations we can readily see that the effect of subsoil plowing and trenching will vary with the character of the subsoil; if the latter is hard and compact it will probably arrest the downward passage of the water containing the valuable portions of the surface soil, which upon being again brought to the surface will of course enrich the surface soil; but if, on the other hand, the subsoil is light and loose and of a texture not calculated to retain the saline constituents brought from above, they will pass through it, and when it is turned up it may for a time decrease the crops,—for the only benefit gained seems to be that of deepening the surface soil, which even of itself is an important one. This may in a great measure account for the varied success which always attends subsoil plowing, and a more careful attention to the difference may be the means of preventing much disappointment, as has been the case with your new correspondent, but old reader."

Clean Grass Seed Important.

A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman gives his experience in the use of three several parcels of grass seed purchased at as many different stores. The seed was supposed to be timothy and redtop; it came up with great uniformity, grew finely, and promised well for a time,—but soon after the commencement of June it was manifest that timothy and redtop had very little to do with it. The predominant growth was cheat or chess, and the next in order, common meadow grass. This shows the importance of having clean seed when stocking down land, as a foul article not only infests it with useless or inferior herbage, but necessitates the breaking up and re-stocking, involving both expense and loss of time. Great caution should be exercised with reference to seed, especially of the grasses, as a foul sowing is certain to result in a plentiful harvest of disappointment and vexation.

Street Mud.

"Chemicus" writes the Cultivator & Country Gentleman on the deleterious influence which the mud in the streets has on the public health. Dr. Leatherby analyzed the mud in the streets of London and found in it an average of 47.2 per cent. of organic matter. It was found to contain also 13 per cent. of abraided iron. This fact shows that though the iron on the tires of carts and carriages wears away imperceptibly and its identity is supposed to be lost, still it remains a distinct substance amid the filth with which it mingles, and may be gathered and weighed and its value determined by the aid of chemical analysis.

Three Hogs per Minute.

In one of the large pork packing houses of Cincinnati it is the rule to finish off three hogs per minute. The force required for this embraces two pen-men, one knocker-down, one sticker, two bristle-snatchers, four scrapers, six shavers, (who remove the hair from parts not reached by the scrapers,) two gamble-men, one gutter, one hose-boy, one slide-boy, one splitter, (who fastens the animal open to facilitate cooling,) two attendants upon the cutters, one weigher, two cleaver-men, four knife-men, one ham-trimmer, one shoulder-trimmer, one packer, six ham-salters, one weigher and brander, one lard-man, one book-keeper, seven porters and laborers.

Meadow and Pasture Grounds.

J. W. Clarke, Wisconsin, writes the Albany Cultivator in opposition to the somewhat prevalent opinion that meadow and pasture lands require to be frequently broken up for the purpose of augmenting or keeping up their productive powers. Both meadow and pasture lands may require underdraining, re-seeding in spots occasionally, moderate applications of manure, especially the meadows, soon after having been mowed. With these aids it is contended that pastures and meadows will improve in the quantity and quality of their productions for an indefinite series of years. In other words, "the older the sod the better the pasture."

Meadows.—Fall Dressing.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer makes some sensible remarks on the management of meadow lands. These need not be broken up and cultivated for re-seeding, but may be kept up by proper treatment for a long series of years. Sections of meadow which, on being mowed, show signs of exhaustion, should be thoroughly harrowed in the fall, re-seeded, and liberally supplied with well-rotted manure. The other portions should receive a good top-dressing of the same material, which will keep them in good heart for an indefinite period.

Deep Plowing.

At a late Fair in Dutchess County, Horace Greeley delivered an address on farming matters. He considered pasture lands a nuisance—being mainly seed beds for weeds; advocated the universal adoption of the soiling system and deep plowing. Belgium was pronounced the best farmed country in the world—the plow being put down to the depth of three feet. The soiling system may do for horses and cattle, but if the sheep are to have a voice in the matter we opine there will be a unanimous "ba" against it.

Horses.—Sprung Knees.

The Ohio Farmer states that corns in horses' feet are the cause, in most cases, of sprung knees. In order to relieve the heels, sore with corns, the animal throws his weight mainly on the toe, thus relaxing the tendons and suspensory ligament of the leg, contraction of which naturally follows. Corns are mainly produced by improper shoeing, which contracts the heel. Instead of beveling from without, inward, making the foot to rest in a concavity, which resists the natural expansion of the hoof and forces the heel inward, the shoe should be made level.

Splitting Rails.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead, alluding to the difficulty frequently experienced in making a wedge stick in frozen timber when splitting rails, advises the use of dry sand, dashed into the crevice from which the wedge rebounds. The end sought can be equally well attained by making a few checks close together, with the ax, on the end of the log to be split, and inserting the wedge between them. We never knew a wedge to rebound under such circumstances.

Rural Notes and Items

Prospects of the Rural New-Yorker.—We are sure its hosts of friends all over the land will be glad to learn, what is veritably true, that the prospects of this Journal are more encouraging at the present time than they ever were at any corresponding period since its establishment. Anticipating quite an accession of new subscribers, both annual and trial, we added several thousand copies to our regular edition at the beginning of this quarter, (Oct. 5,)—but the demand thus far has greatly exceeded our estimate. Nearly all the States are represented in each daily mail,—bringing us orders for annual and trial subscriptions, requests for specimens and posters, and the most cheering notes of approval and encouragement. Judging from the number and character of the remittances and assurances we are receiving, and other most gratifying indications, we are confident the Rural will enter upon its Nineteenth Year and Volume under far more favorable auspices than it ever opened a new year. Such unexpectedly favorable prospects induce us to be even more liberal in our arrangements and expenditures than we had anticipated,—and hence we can safely promise all our readers that no proper effort or expense will be spared in the future to render the Rural New-Yorker the most complete combination of Practical, Instructive, Entertaining and Timely Journalistic Reading obtainable—furnishing a paper each week worthy of being a home companion for intelligent and right-thinking people in both Town and Country. Arranged, as it is, in several distinct Departments, and being diversified in contents, instructive in character and elevated in sentiment—as well as profusely illustrated and neatly printed—the Rural is believed to present claims to public favor and individual encouragement, second to no other journal in the Union. And if, as we infer, a larger portion of the reading public than ever before, concede this estimate, we may reasonably expect, as we confidently do, a great accession of subscribers previous to and at the commencement of the ensuing year and volume. In conclusion, we would remind his thousands of earnest friends and supporters that *the present* is a most favorable season to manifest their appreciation of the Rural by efforts to increase and widen its circulation and influence, and that we shall gratefully acknowledge any and every movement in that direction.

Season, Crops, Prospects, &c.—The season in this locality is about one month behind the almanac. September, in point of weather, might have been taken for August, and October thus far has furnished us with genuine September days in addition to the rich coloring of the autumn-ripened foliage. The great drawback to the farmer's interest is lack of rain. There has been much lightning and thunder for the season, and on the evening of the 20th we were favored with a genuine July thunder shower, followed by a warm south wind and summer-looking sky. Early in the morning the thermometer stood at 65° and ranged up, during the day, to between 80° and 90° in the shade. From lack of sufficient rain potatoes in this region will fall much below an average crop. Grass is dry and feed in pastures short. Wheat shows a small top, and a great deal of the seed has but just sprouted. It looks healthy however. Farmers are securing their fall crops rapidly and in good order, and if autumn will take one month from grim winter, as the promise now is, the farmer's fall prospects will brighten to a hopeful promise.

Implements at the State Fair.—Among the great variety of machinery of interest to farmers exhibited at our State Fair we noticed Brinkerhoff's Corn Sheller, Seperator and Cleaner, manufactured at Auburn, N. Y. It was this machine which was sent to the Paris Exposition to represent American Corn Shellers. It wins good opinions from farmers wherever it is put in use, and is really one of those implements that are indispensable on a well ordered farm.

Mr. D. R. Prindle, East Bethany, N. Y., had on exhibition several agricultural implements, the most important of which was his well known Cauldron for cooking and steaming food for stock. He also had a flexible joint farm roller, a grass seed sower, a hydraulic paint for brick, and a paint oil for buildings; a corn planter for two horses, a portable fence, and a fine sample of black walnut timber of his own growing.

Ohio Agricultural Report.—We have received the Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for 1866. It is a work of over six hundred pages, illustrated to some extent, and contains matter of interest to the farming and fruit-growing community. In the cursory examination we have only been able to give it we notice as articles of particular interest "Essays on Stall Feeding Cattle;" "Articles on the Agriculture of Several Counties;" "Subsoil Draining;" "Recent Experiences in Drill Culture;" "Thin and Thick Sowing;" and articles on the wool, dairy, and horticultural interests. Ohio farmers in particular will be amply repaid for reading this volume.

Commercial Statistics.—We are indebted to Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, for a statement of the imports and exports for the months of March, April, May and June—four months. The imports, for the above period, aggregate $138,857,377. Entered, for consumption, $72,157,842. Entered for warehouse, $66,700,535. The value of the exports, the growth and manufacture of the United States, for the same time aggregate $176,559,211—of which nearly $92,000,000 are for cotton.

Cornell University.—It is said that the buildings of this institution, at Ithaca, N. Y., are progressing favorably. The treasury is in a flourishing condition. The following are elected professors:—Eli Whitney Blake of the Vermont University, Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; Prof. Geo. E. Caldwell, Pennsylvania, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Burt G. Wilder of the Harvard Scientific School, Professor of Natural History; and James M. Crofts of Boston, Professor of Chemistry.

Hogs—The Slaughtering Season.—Owing to the early ripening of corn at the west this year, the slaughtering of hogs will commence this season some weeks in advance of the customary time. At some points the work was to commence about the 25th of October.

Poultry Exhibition.—Those of our readers interested in Poultry breeding are referred to the announcement of the First Fall Exhibition of the American Poultry Society, to be held in New York next month—Nov. 26th to 29th.

Wheat in California.—The wheat crop of California the present year is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels—equalling New York in the production of this important farm product.

HORTICULTURAL.

AMONG THE GRAPE GROWERS.

THE Horticultural Fair held at Hammondsport the second week in October, under the auspices of the Pleasant Valley Grape Growers' Association, attracted, in spite of some unpleasant weather, a good attendance from the adjacent country, and many distinguished visitors — horticulturally and otherwise — from abroad. The attractions which drew thither this concourse of visitors were not found altogether in the exhibition of fruit and flowers, but existed likewise in the charming scenery of this region, the ravine-bounded slopes reaching far up from lake and valley, crowned with vineyards; in the wine houses with their presses, and great casks of still wines, and deep vaults with their many cords of bottles of "sparkling," and not least in the cheerful and generous hospitality which welcomed strangers, and which is one of the household divinities the people of this favored region most devotedly worship.

In the tent which sheltered the fair, grapes made the most prominent display; all the leading varieties were exhibited and there was also about the usual number of seedlings, presenting their qualities to the public. We think some visitors from abroad were disappointed in not finding the Catawbas riper, although it will be seen that they bore the Saccharometer test with credit. Frosts had already stricken the foliage on the vines, except on some slopes that rose from the lake. Judging by present appearances one must conclude that the influence of small lakes in warding off frosts does not extend much beyond the slopes that rise from the water to the distance of a quarter, or at most, half a mile, and the success in grape growing which Pleasant Valley has attained is, doubtless, owing largely to its favorable soil, and sunny, sheltered situation.

Flowers, apples, peaches, canned fruits, jams and jellies, some paintings, &c., were likewise exhibited, and the crowd that thronged the tent seemed to be amply entertained.

ABOUT THE IONA GRAPE.

The grape growers assembled one evening in the hall for discussion, and the Iona grape was pretty thoroughly reviewed. We condense our notes, but endeavor to retain the interesting points.

Mr. TERRILL, Auburn, N. Y., said the Iona had fruited well with him, but had not ripened equal to his expectations. At the present time they were not fully ripe, there being green berries on the lower part of the cluster. The vine was heavily fruited. He thought the Iona two weeks later than the Delaware, as that and the Rebecca had ripened perfectly on the same soil, and with the same exposure.

Dr. SEELYE, Vine Valley, Canandaigua Lake, said that in his locality the Iona failed to ripen with other varieties. At the recent Naples Fair there were no samples of ripe Ionas, but there were ripe Catawbas. He liked the habit of the vine; its great fault was failing to ripen. The Israella ripened early and gave good satisfaction as a table grape.

Mr. KINGSLEY, Pleasant Valley, had fruited the Iona, and thought two-thirds of the fruit was ripe. The vines were two years old, and bore from one to twelve clusters. The ripening process seems to be very slow with this variety, although the berries begin to soften as soon as those of the Delaware. The vines made too much wood.

Dr. MERRILL, Geneva, had four-year-old vines of the Iona which had borne two years. They had ripened the fruit considerably by the 15th of September, after which the boys stole the grapes.

Dr. SEELYE said with him the Iona began to color with the Delaware, but it requires a very long period afterward for it to mature. The Delaware will be gone before the Iona is fit to eat. Growing side by side with Delaware, Concord, Diana and Isabella, it was much later than either.

Dr. MERRILL said his experience was right contrary to this.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, had no experience with the Iona; he believed it a very good grape, but if it did not ripen earlier than the Catawba public expectation would be disappointed. He wanted more information.

BATEHAM, Ohio, had no personal experience in ripening it. There had not been Ionas enough grown in his vicinity to enable them to judge correctly. He thought it would improve with age. Had not seen a good illustration of its time of ripening. Did not consider the Iona fruit, exhibited at this Fair, ripe.

GRIFFITH, North East, Pa., said he was and had been for some time greatly inclined to endorse the Iona, but was convinced it "had not quite come up to the manifesto," but thought it would ripen, if treated properly, two weeks sooner than the Catawba, and a little later than the Delaware.

Mr. BARNEY, Sandusky, Ohio, was in a vineyard lately where the Iona was side by side with the Catawba, and one could not tell which one was riper.

LARROWE, Hammondsport, supposed most of the planters of the Iona put their vines on rich, strong soil, as it was an object to grow wood. Now, as it is a seedling of the Diana, it may partake of the nature of its parent and require a poor soil. The fruit had disappointed him, and he could account for it only on the ground that it was grown on too fat a soil.

H. T. BROOKS, Wyoming, argued from analogy that the Iona had all good qualities. It is well known that the most amiable children are puny and die early. His Iona vines were puny, and all died the first winter after being set.

Mr. GRIFFITH: The people have looked forward with great eagerness for the grape which shall be equal to the Catawba, and ripen three weeks earlier. If the Iona fails we shall hold some parties to a strict accountability. He had seen the Iona as ripe on the 3d of September at Iona Island as it was here at the present time. As compared with his vineyards of other varieties, his Ionas were in every respect ahead. If he did not have next year fifteen or twenty tons of Iona grapes, he should feel under obligation to give some good reason for the failure.

WAGENER, Pultney, described his method of planting and cultivation, and said the Iona began ripening on the 17th of August; Delawares, in the same vineyard, on the 20th; Israellas on the 14th. Thought the Iona ripened at his place with the Delaware. The growth of the Iona was perfectly satisfactory to him, and he believed it the best grape we have. Planted five thousand last spring.

SAUNDERS, Washington, said the Iona mildewed so badly with him that he could not grow it. He thought it would always be limited in the extent of its culture. Mr. S. spoke highly of the Clinton family of grapes, and thought we must look to that for the best wine grapes. His test for ripe grapes was ripe wood.

GAGE, Vineland, said that previous to going South he thought the Clinton a poor grape,—but in Baltimore many preferred it to the Catawba.

GILLETT, Penn Yan, said his experience in ripening the Iona, which was with several vines, was that those having the least fruit ripened soonest and those most not maturing at all.

An opportunity having been inadvertently given, some gentlemen made a showy display of their profound lack of geological knowledge, boring the patient audience with a torrent of declamation, until some one took advantage of a slight pause and slipped in a motion to adjourn.

THE SACCHAROMETER TEST.

The test by the must scale of the amount of sugar present in several varieties was thoroughly made and is instructive. Twelve samples of Catawbas were tried and the range was from 74 to 88, the average being 82. Five trials of Isabellas gave from 60 to 72½; average 65. Six tests of the Diana ranged from 79½ to 84; average 81. Five of Delaware showed a range from 87 to 103; average 93. One sample of Keuka marked 78. Two of Concord 71 and 75. Two of Clinton 93 and 94. The Alvey was tested twice and marked 85½ and 91. Two samples of Ives' Seedling gave 75 and 80. One of Adirondac stood at 70. Two of Norton's Virginia at 88 and 90. The Israella marked 74, and the Naples Seedling 71. Four samples of Ionas were tested, running as high as 92 and averaging 89.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA GRAPE.

THE Grape which we illustrate was raised in Richmond, Virginia, about forty years ago, by Dr. NORTON. It will probably ripen well where the Catawba will. It is especially valuable as a wine grape as it yields a rich, strong, dark red juice, mostly free from a "foxy" aroma. In Missouri it is considered one of the best and most reliable grapes for wine-making. It is a vigorous grower, and has a healthy constitution. The bunch is large and often double shouldered; the berry is small, round, thin-skinned, and soft to the center. Color black.

SWEET AND SOUR APPLES. — The New York Tribune says: — "A Lady of Skaneateles, N. Y., sends two apples, part sweet and part sour, and claims the reward of $100 offered by Solon Robinson. We answer for Mr. Robinson that a great mistake is made. The question is not as to the existence of sweet and sour apples, for nobody denies this, but it is to whether these apples grow from the halves of buds of the two varieties. Mr. Robinson offered $100 to any one who would cut the bud of a sour apple tree in two, and the same with a sweet apple tree, and unite them and make them grow and bear apples."

FIRE BLIGHT IN THE PEAR.

WE make the following extract from the address of THOS. MEEHAN, delivered before the American Pomological Society at St. Louis:

The injury from "insect" and "frozen sap" will not begin to weigh with that of "fire blight" proper, which carries off the largest branches of your trees, through the thick bark of which your *Scolytus Pyri* could not operate, nor the hottest suns or severest frosts injure by evaporation. Here I am satisfied we have to deal with a parasitic fungus, and in this place let me aim a blow at another popular fallacy, which, unlike the winter tree sap dormancy, has been abandoned by the learned, but which the multitude still cling to, namely: that fungi attack only *diseased* vegetation. Most of them feed on debris. Like the most respectable man, they want their food nicely prepared for them; but there are the wild beasts among them, as in the animal world, and these are not so particular. They swallow their food alive. I will not occupy time here to prove this. Those who think parasitic fungi will not attack healthy vegetation, are referred to the writings of our own great cryptogamist, Rev. M. A. Curtis of North Carolina, or England's celebrated botanist, Rev. M. A. Berkeley. The fungus which I think I may say causes fire-blight, germinates either on or in the bark, pushing its way along through the tissue, causing fermentation and death as it goes. It seems also to push into the wood, destroying it in the same way. Sometimes it does not work entirely around the branch, hence you will not find the leaves all die away suddenly. A little sap can rise through the uninjured parts, and the leaves only die, some wholly, some partially, by degrees, but when the bark all the way round gets eaten away—*becomes girdled*—no sap can flow up, and the whole branch dies at once for want of sap, just as if cut away or thrown into the fire.

This explanation of the cause of fire-blight points at the same time to the remedy. These minute plants propagate themselves by seeds (called spores) just as larger plants do. They must develop themselves, however, some time before they perfect reproductive organs, and if, therefore, the crop is cut away and destroyed before it can mature spores, we stop the propagation. Cutting away and burning the affected parts is therefore the best remedy to stop the progress of the fire blight.

WHITE THORN FOR HEDGES.

IN response to a recently published inquiry regarding the common thorn for hedging purposes, Mr. GEORGE BRONSON, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., writes us as follows: — "In an adjoining town is a hedge some thirty rods in length of the common white thorn, which seems to be a perfect success. No animal larger than a rabbit would attempt to go through it, and getting over it is out of the question; it is about five feet high, covered with thorns, and is perfectly matted. The plants were set in a single row about six inches apart. As for saving seed and sowing it I should suppose the method adopted for ordinary apples would answer. There is another plant brought into use for a hedge by the Oneida Community which makes a very substantial one, and that is the common wild barberry of the Eastern States.

Why do not some of the Western broom corn growers advertise in your paper! We have now to get our corn from the East after it has once passed our door, and it would be a saving to them and to us if we were informed where it is grown.

THE MIAMA AND SENECA BLACK-CAP.

I NOTICED a few weeks since a cut and remarks on the "Seneca Black-cap." As I have never yet seen a superior Black-cap to the *Miama*, I am *very* anxious to get such, if it is to be had. I therefore make the following proposition, which *must* seem fair to all:

He, DOOLITTLE, to send 1,000 "Seneca Black-cap" to PURDY'S Fruit Farm, Palmyra, N. Y., this fall, and I to forward him, DOOLITTLE, 1,000 Mianas this fall. Next season the editor of the RURAL to visit my plantation of Miamas at Palmyra, N. Y., and DOOLITTLE'S plantation of Senecas when in fruiting. If the editor decides that the "Seneca" is superior, in *any* of the desirable qualifications claimed for it, to the Miama, I will pay H. H. DOOLITTLE two hundred dollars, and make no charge for the 1,000 Miamas I send him. If the editor decides it is *not* superior, we are to let the two sorts sent to each other offset. In case the editor decides for the "Seneca," I am to pay his expenses for traveling, and whatever else he may charge. If he decides against the Seneca, H. H. D. to pay said expenses. A. M. PURDY.

South Bend, Ind.

REMARKS.—We should decline the position of umpire if the above challenge should be accepted, but would suggest the Western New York Horticultural Society's Committee on Native Fruits as the proper judges.—EDS.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

IONA GRAPES.—We have received from C. L. HOAG & Co., Lockport, N. Y., a box of very fine Iona grapes, grown in their extensive vineyards from vines set in 1865. Messrs. HOAG & Co. are very successful in growing this variety, and have made by far the best show of it this year at several fairs, of any that has come under our observation. If all cultivators could grow the Iona as free from disease, and ripen it as well as they have done in their locality we should have more faith in it. Please accept our thanks, gentlemen, for the fruit.

A PARLOR ORNAMENT. — E. E., Montezuma, states that a farmer's daughter of his acquaintance has manufactured a splendid parlor ornament. "It is composed of a collection of the kernels of all kinds of grain, made to represent roses and flowers, the whole encased in a frame with glass, making a very pretty representation of an American crown, more valuable, in one sense, than a Royal one glittering with diamonds."

HORTICULTURE AND POMOLOGY IN VIRGINIA.—The Southern Planter, Richmond, (Va.,) speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the Horticultural and Pomological Society recently organized in that city. The first exhibition takes place the present month, and it is hoped that it will prove the harbinger of a long course of usefulness to the friends of Horticulture and Pomology in the "Old Dominion."

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.—HOVEY'S Illustrated Guide to the Winter and Spring Garden for 1867–8—A finely illustrated descriptive work on flowering bulbs. Address, HOVEY & Co., 54 North Market-st., Boston, Mass.

FINE APPLES.—We are indebted to Mr. G. T. PALMER of East Avon for very well grown specimens of Northern Spy, Snow, Wine, Baldwin, Greening and Chillicothe apples.

FLOWER NAMED. — (D. W. M.,) Winchester, Ind. The plant or flower, forwarded for a name, is *Moluccella Laevis*—Molucca Balm; sometimes called Shellflower.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

HOW TO PICKLE CABBAGE.—Take a quantity of good cabbage heads and thick meated bell peppers, and chop these up together — the peppers as one to three of cabbage in weight or quantity. To a gallon of the mixture add a full tablespoonful of ground cloves; half as much ground cinnamon; half a teacup of whole mustard and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Mix the whole thoroughly together and put in a stone jug and pour over it elder vinegar scalding hot. Put away, in a cool room, for a day or two when it will be fit for use. The quantity of vinegar should be sufficient to saturate the cabbage, but not enough to rise above it, as the mass will thereby be unnecessarily wet.

PRESERVING EGGS. — Some persons annoint eggs with butter, lard or other oily substances for the purpose of preserving them. This is a disagreeable process and less effective than an immersion in lime water. They will keep comparatively fresh for months in this way. Set the eggs in a crock, apex down, and fill in slacked lime. When the eggs are all in put in water enough to cover them, and their preservation is assured.

CUCUMBER PRESERVES.—Seed cucumbers make a very nice preserve it is said. Take large ripe ones, cut and peel them, and preserve in the ordinary way of doing up such delicacies. The preserved cucumber is said to rival the peach in flavor if properly prepared.

COLORING BLUE AND GREEN. — Will some good friend furnish through the RURAL, recipes for coloring blue and green that will bear washing, for cotton and woolen, and oblige — A READER.

VARIOUS RECIPES — SELECTED.

OLD STYLE PLAIN PLUM PUDDING.—Four ounces each of flour, suet, currants, raisins and bread-crumbs, two tablespoonsful of treacle, and half a pint of milk. Mix all well together, and boil in a mould three hours. Serve with wine or brandy-sauce.

TOMATO WINE.—Take small ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them in a basket or tub, wash clean, then smash well and strain through a linen; (a bushel will make five gallons pure;) then add two and a half to three pounds of good brown sugar to each gallon, then put it into a cask and let it ferment as for raspberry wine. If two gallons of water be added to each bushel of tomatoes the wine will be as good.

APPLE MERINGUE. — Pare, core and stew ten tart apples in a very little water; season as for apple, and put it in a fruit-pie dish into a cool oven. Beat up meanwhile the whites of four eggs, as you would for icing, piling it on the apple like rocks, or irregularly, avoiding the edge of the dish. Return it to a warm oven, and brown macaroni color; slip all out carefully, by aid of knife or spoon, into a china dish, and serve with cream. If you have not cream, make a custard of the yolks, flavored with essence of vanilla.

BREAD CAKE.—Take two cups of bread dough, two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, one nutmeg, half teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of sour cream, flour enough to make a soft dough.

SUGAR CRACKERS. — Three eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, and flour enough to make a stiff dough.

ORANGE CAKE.—One large orange, one pound of sugar, one pint of flour, whites of seven eggs; beat separately the sugar and yolks of eggs. First the sugar and yolks of eggs, then orange, whites of eggs, then flour.

RAILROAD CAKE. — Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; the whites of eggs beat alone and put in last; the soda and cream of tartar after the flour, and before the whites of eggs.

New Advertisements.

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO A FRIEND.

DEAR ROSE, at your request I write
In memory of our childhood years,
When all the world seemed fair and bright,
And we were both too young for fears
That time would prove less kind and true
Than the bright scenes our fancy drew.

Our fairy castles in the air,
Have vanished like a vision sweet;
Yet life doth scarcely seem less fair,
As we its sterner duties meet.
We know both sunshine and the showers,
Must fall ere bloom life's fairest flowers.

The memories of the past remain,
The future is a phantom dim;
Life's present hours are all we claim,
Oh may we make them worthy Him
From whom all joys and sorrows flow,
The summer's sunshine and the snow.

Porter, N. Y., 1867. A. E. H.

QUEEN VICTORIA:

THE FIRST YEAR OF HER MARRIAGE.

IT is not often that Queens deign to be authors, but the Queen of England is a woman, a mother, a loving wife, and has no wish to dwell in splendid and chilling isolation, cut off by royal pomp and pride from all sweet and tender human sympathies.

Cherishing the memory of her husband, possibly too much secluded with her thoughts of him, she has filled her time by writing a book, autobiographical in part, and devoted to giving some idea of their wedded life, and of his character. This occupation may account for that seclusion from the pageantry of life in the court at London, which has been such a trial to fashionable society—and has even set busy tongues at work in tales of slander and suspicion of insanity and gloom.

This book abundantly answers all these rumors, yet passes them by in silence, as beneath its realm.

It is a feeling tribute to PRINCE ALBERT, whose signal excellence and manly worth will thus be still better known, and is a revelation, rare indeed, of the inner life,—the thoughts and motives as well as acts—of a royal husband.

In a chapter in "The First Year of Marriage" she thus speaks of ALBERT:—"It must be admitted, however, that constantly, unostentatiously, and perseveringly as he now gave himself up to the discharge of his new duties, he was exposed, almost during the whole period of his life in this country, to much misconception and much misrepresentation. Not for that, however, did he for one moment relax in his efforts, or allow his zeal to flag, in seeking to promote all that was for the good of the British people. His actions might be misunderstood, his opinions might be misrepresented (of which there was more than one notable instance)—[*Note by the Queen:* Especially at the commencement of the Russian war]—but, supported by his own conscious rectitude he still pursued the even tenor of his way. Not a complaint, not a murmur ever escaped his lips; not a single hasty expression did he ever indulge in, even towards those who were most unjust to him. He accepted such injustice as the inevitable lot of one placed, as he was, in high station, trusting surely to the coming of the time when his motives and actions would be better understood and better appreciated by his adopted country.

"The principle on which he always acted was (to use his own noble words) 'to sink his own individual existence in that of his wife, to aim at no power by himself or for himself, to shun all ostentation—to assume no separate responsibility before the public'—but making his position entirely a part of the Queen's, continually and anxiously to watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise or assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions brought before her—sometimes political or social, or personal, as the natural head of her family; superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, her sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the government."

The Queen and the Prince first took the sacrament together at Windsor, on Easter of 1840, in St. George's Chapel.

"The Prince," the Queen says, "had a very strong feeling about the solemnity of this act and did not like to appear in company either the evening before or on the day on which he took it, and he and the Queen almost always dined alone on these occasions." The Queen notes this strong feeling on the part of the Prince more than once in her journal for 1840 and 1841; and on another occasion, a few months later, about Christmas time, when they again took the sacrament in the private chapel at Windsor, she says, "We two dined together, as Albert likes being quite alone before he takes the sacrament; we played part of Mozart's Requiem, and then he read to me out of the *Stunden der Andacht* (Hours of Devotion) the article on *Selbsterkenntniss* (Self-Knowledge)."

On the 10th of June, of the same year, as the Queen and Prince were setting out on their usual afternoon drive, a man named Oxford made his well-known attempt on her Majesty's life by firing at her as the carriage was going slowly up Constitution Hill. The Prince himself gives the following account of this event in a letter to the then Dowager Duchess of Gotha:

"I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my life and that of Victoria, but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove out yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, to pay Aunt Kent a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, Victoria on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the Palace when I noticed, on the footpath on my side, a little mean-looking man holding something toward us, and, before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. Victoria had just turned to the left to look at a horse, and could not, therefore, understand why her ears were ringing, as from its being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started and the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her, but she laughed at the thing.

"I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed, and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time Victoria also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and were at first petrified with fright on seeing what happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postillion to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt Kent's."

THE SUSCEPTIBLE GIRL.

SHE preserves the vitality of her emotions by constantly exercising them. Nor is she, the susceptible lady, particular in her choice of objects. Although she will as a girl fix on a man in preference to a cat or a parrot, still, sooner than want a subject, she will even love one of her own sex. With her, love means a simple fetish worship of the present idol. Although she changes them constantly, for the time they have no cause to complain of her devotion. She exacts nothing more than that they should permit her to gush over them, to lay flowers at their feet, to praise them and to be kind to them with a sufficient intensity to satisfy her craving while the fit lasts. The gods may be sticks or stones, but the worshiper endows them with a thousand agreeable qualities and powers, which are simply the emanation of a susceptible enthusiasm on her own side.—*London Review.*

FEMININE GOSSIP.

"WOMAN is a delusion, madame!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And men are always hugging some delusion or 'other," was the quick retort.

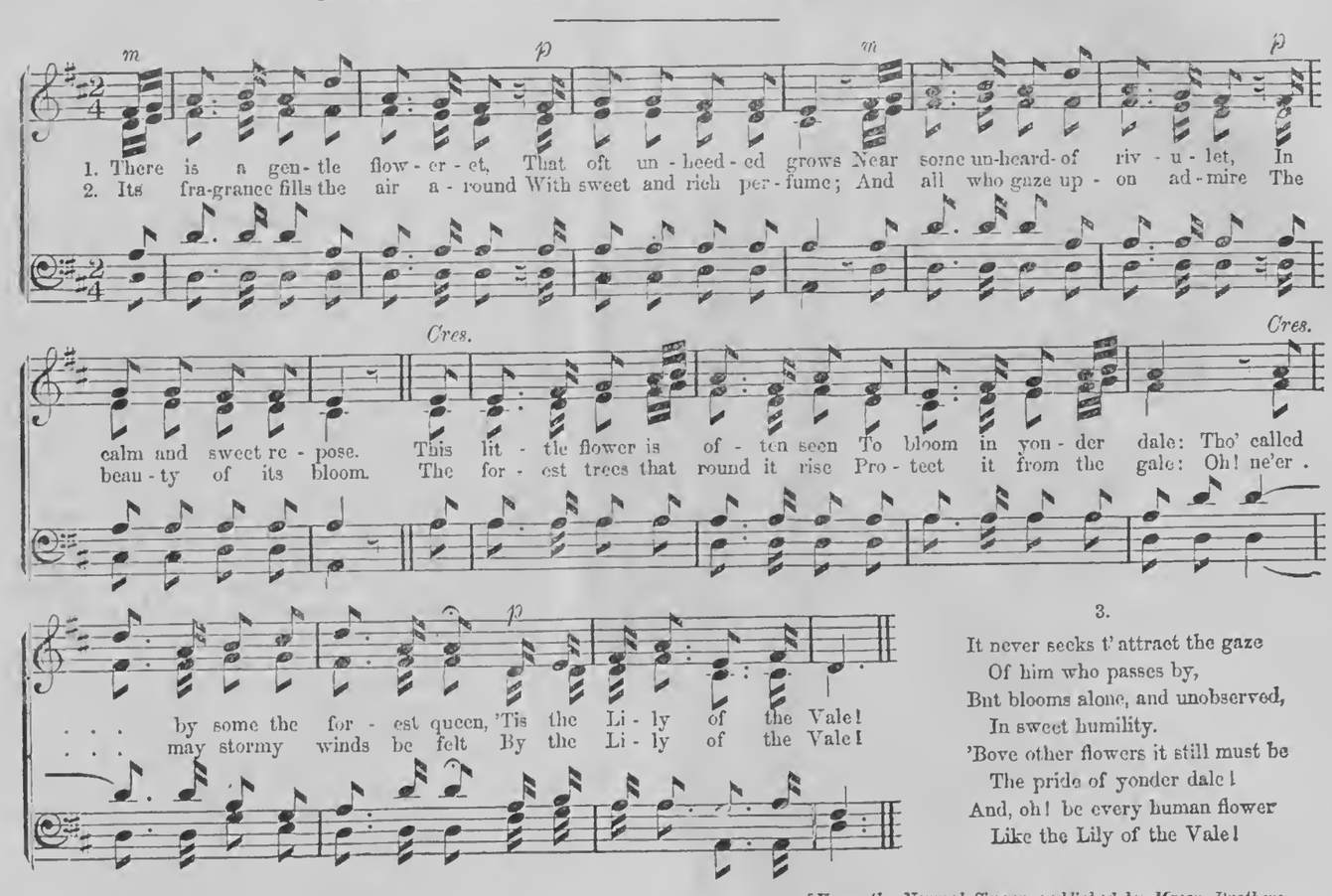
"PUT out your tongue a little farther," said a physician to a female patient; "a little farther, ma'am, if you please—a little farther, still." "Why, doctor, do you think there's no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

IN the department of the Home Journal entitled "chit-chat," we are informed that in a fashionable church in Pittsfield, Mass., strangers are seated according to their dress. Moire antique and bonnet close to the pulpit, muslins half-way up the aisle, and last year's bonnets back by the door.

A NEW married lady who was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his ugliness of person, once said to a witty friend, "What do you think? My husband has laid out ten guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me." "The dear little man!" cried the other. "Well, it is just like him."

A PRETTY French girl, ripe as a Murillo cherry in September, and about the same color, went at the age of seventeen to be married to a gentleman of the convenient age of fifty-three. The Mayor said to her:—"Do you consent to be the wife of Monsieur le Baron D——?" The very nut-brown young lady burst out laughing, and said:—"How droll you are. This is the first time any one has thought of asking me such a question. Certainly, if I had been asked before I should have said no, but as it is, come on."

THE LILY OF THE VALE.



3.

It never seeks t' attract the gaze
Of him who passes by,
But blooms alone, and unobserved,
In sweet humility.
'Bove other flowers it still must be
The pride of yonder dale!
And, oh! be every human flower
Like the Lily of the Vale!

[*From the Normal Singer, published by Mason Brothers.*

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GREAT MEN.

THE world *loves* its great men; loves them for being the representatives of its own ideas and principles; loves them for their greatness; and then, delighted at finding they are only human, loves their follies. The history of the world is the history of those who have been its leaders in Politics, Religion, Science. Their names have been handed down from generation to generation on history's tragic page; or having been embalmed in song have roused the world to nobler actions, or crushed the fierceness of its passions. But were we to ask who are the world's great men, each class would clamor for their idols, for those whose gallant deeds, great discoveries, or bright and glowing imaginations have awakened a responsive thrill in their own hearts—have touched a secret chord that vibrated in unison with their own.

The renown of the warrior depends upon the labor of the scholar. Tradition seldom preserves the names of its champions from final forgetfulness. The fame of men or nations will last as long as the influence of their lives exists, as long as their ideas remain living, breathing principles; but beyond this they cannot hope for glory, only as some excellence in letters causes the inquiring student in after years to turn to them with a grateful heart for lessons of good. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to who are our great men. The sage, philosopher, or man of science disdains alike the warrior in his gilded trappings and the giddy throng who shout their chieftain's name and recount the victories he has won upon the gory field. And the Poet, who creates imaginative worlds, and then peoples them with bright ideals of his own,—who draws a veil of enchanting beauty and grandeur over all the deformities of *this*,—looks with an eye of pity upon the patient plodders who seek for knowledge in the laboratory, or along the rough highways of science. And the Christian of to-day, looking upon splendor, glory and fame, as the sunlight of an hour, will cherish with an holy reverence the memory of the early fathers, or the great reformers of the Christian church; and regards as truly great the long list of heroes and martyrs, who, trusting in the great Father of us all, defied the world in its fierceness and wrath, and sang their own requiems amid the devouring flames that wreathed and circled around them.

Men are wrong when they deny worth to any but particular classes, and yet there is a broad distinction between renown and glory—between splendid talents and true greatness of mind and heart. A man may possess talents most brilliant, and yet, for the want of right opportunities for display, or a lack of *will*, in certain directions, soon be forgotten. I believe, in a measure, that "circumstances make the man," and that there are many all over our broad and beautiful land, around whose noble brows the laurel wreaths of fame might have been entwined, who might have arisen to a high and honored position on the battle field of life, had not poverty or some other untoward circumstance froze the genial current of the soul.

The Poet GRAY was right (in his "Elegy written in a country church-yard,") when he said:

"*Perhaps* in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre."

As men are made great by circumstances, and famous by education, the greater proportion of earth's inhabitants can hardly hope that theirs will be "of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die." But let us as thinking, reasoning, hoping, longing *souls*, which we surely are, keep on the even tenor of our way as best we can, striving to work out for ourselves a gladder life, a richer inheritance, and a more glorious destiny. E. H.

Crawford Co., Penn., 1867.

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—An English letter-writer at Berlin sketches the personal appearance of the King of Sweden as follows:—"The King of Sweden is a man of imposing presence. His stature even exceeds that of King William. His physiognomy resembles rather that of a Southern Frenchman than that of a native of Northern Europe. A long, full black beard surrounds an oval face of handsome and expressive features and dark complexion. The eagle nose and vivacious eye impart to the countenance an expression fully corresponding to the head, which is said to revolve aspiring and ambitious schemes. His short hair is here and there streaked with gray."

It is said that he is an odd sort of genius. He likes to travel incognito through his realm, and is never happier than when he mingles with his people without being recognized by them. Not long since, he went to the city of Calmar, where he put up at a second class hotel. A pickpocket stole from him all the money he had with him, and the unfortunate king was unable to pay his hotel bill. "My friend," he said to the landlord, "I am an honest fellow. I won't swindle you; some rascal has picked my pocket and stolen all my money. I can't pay your bill; but let me go now, and two days hence you shall have your money." The landlord could not see it. He eyed the king suspiciously, and told him that there were so many swindlers about the country that he could not trust him. He must pay his bill, and should not leave his house before doing so. The king burst into loud laughter, and exclaimed, "Poor Sweden! There will be an *interregnum*, then, until somebody goes security for her king!" Great was the consternation of the landlord when he heard who was his guest.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—Alexander the Second has a firm carriage, almost too rapid a walk to be called "dignified," and yet at once you feel that he is "every inch a king." He has moral as well as physical dignity in his manner and address when he pauses and speaks; his eyes are blue and luminous—but sometimes, when the brow is drawn down, in observation for instance, they darken into severity. His complexion is fair, but slightly bronzed; his hair in youth must have been very light—it is now a soft brown, cut short; his mustache, like all the mustaches of the present day, is cultivated and cared for. His Majesty spoke little, but observed a great deal. He passed close to us twice; returned the quiet but earnest salutations of the assembly, with smiles rather than bows—very sweet smiles for a gentleman who has numbered 49 years, when smiles generally suggest wrinkles; but the Emperor of Russia's smiles will be sweet to the last, because they are not frequent but sincere, and his lips and eyes smile in harmony.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays, while the Indian child of the Far West clasps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated Scriptures of the Prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

DISSIMULATION is but a faint kind of policy or wisdom; for it asketh a strong wit and a strong heart to know when to tell truth, and to do it: therefore it is the weaker sort of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers.—*Lord Bacon.*

Sabbath Reading.

HYMN.

OH sweetly sinks this life of ours,
Through Age's cloudy bars;
A fading flush on hill and sky,
And lo, the world of stars!

We bless thee, gracious God, for birth
By which we hither come;
We bless thee for the gate of death—
The good man's passage home.

We bless thee for the heart to feel,
And for the eye to see;
For faith which reaches over time
And grasps eternity.

Oh, softly fades this life of ours,
Through Age's silver bars:
A tender flush on hill and sky,
And lo, the world of stars!

[*Round Table.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"LOOKING UNTO JESUS."

THE secret of all preëminent piety, the source of all spiritual strength and growth in grace, lies in looking unto JESUS. It is only while we contemplate His character that we imbibe His perfections, or assimilate in any degree to His likeness. All men have some object of ambition, some purpose to attain, through which they hope to derive happiness. All are looking to some source for enjoyment; but of the busy thousands who tread our streets, and pursue their varied avocations, how few are looking beyond the unsatisfying things of earth.

Dr. PAYSON, illustrating the different attainments of professing Christians, speaks of one class who fix the eye so constantly upon the SAVIOUR that they bring all their work up and do it in the light of His countenance. This is the privilege of every believer. Nor has he a right to pursue any calling, or engage in any employment, upon which he may not look for the MASTER'S approbation. And what a safeguard around his pathway would such a looking unto CHRIST become. How worthless many a now eagerly pursued object of ambition would appear! How valueless the fleeting treasures men now seek with such avidity, appropriating, in their haste to be rich, the hours of GOD'S holy day to purposes of gain, if they were estimated in the light of such a contemplation. For to those who make it their constant aim to walk so as to please the SAVIOUR, who do no work they may not do in the light of His countenance, His smile outweighs all that earth can bestow. His favor is of far greater value than the gain arising from aught that is displeasing in His sight. How blest are they, who, bringing their daily lives under the perpetual influence of this great principle, so look to JESUS as to recognize His hand in all their appointments, "counting all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of CHRIST JESUS their LORD." Such will He own as His, in the great day of His appearing.

Sherburne, N. Y., 1867. LINA LEE.

SIFTED WHEAT.

GOTTHOLD one day looked on while a farmer's wheat was being thrashed, and observed that the men not only stoutly beat it, but trod upon it with their feet; and finally, by various experiments, separated the good grain from the chaff, dust, and other impurities. How comes it, he asked, that whatever is of useful nature, and intended to be profitable to the world, must suffer much, and be subject to every kind of ill-treatment; but that man, who himself does with other things as he lists, is unwilling to suffer, or to permit GOD to deal as he lists with him? Wheat, which is the noblest of all products of the earth, is here thrashed, trod upon, swept to and fro, tossed into the air, sifted, shaken, and shoveled, and afterwards ground, resifted and baked, and so arrives at last upon the tables of princes and kings. What, then, do I mean in being displeased with GOD, because he does not strew my path with rose-leaves or translate me to heaven in an easy chair? By what other process could the wheat be cleansed? And how could I be sanctified or saved, were I to remain a stranger to the cross and to affliction?

LADY HUNTINGDON AND THE GARDENER.

LADY HUNTINGDON, having employed a man to work in her garden, took an opportunity to urge him to take some serious thoughts about his soul. Some years afterwards she employed another man for the same purpose, and began to talk to him in the same way, expressing her fears that he never prayed nor looked to Christ for pardon. "Your ladyship is mistaken," said he. "I heard what passed between you and James, at such a time, and the word designed for him took effect on me." "How did you hear it?" she inquired. "I heard it," he replied, "on the other side of the garden, through a hole in the wall, and shall never forget the impression I received." Do any of my readers ask, "What good can *I* do?" You perceive what power there is often in a "word in due season," "fitly spoken." You know not what good you may do by watching opportunities to speak good words.

CHRISTIANITY is the most perfect kind of knowledge; it must essentially produce the most perfect kind of happiness. It is the golden, everlasting chain, let down from heaven to earth; the ladder that appeared to the patriarch in his dream, when he beheld Jehovah at its top, and the angels of GOD ascending and descending with messages of grace to mankind.

TRUE goodness is like the glowworm; it shines most when no eyes except those of heaven are upon it.

The Reviewer.

THE BOYS IN BLUE: Or, Heroes of the "Rank and File." Comprising Incidents and Reminiscences from Camp, Battle-Field and Hospital, with Narratives of the Sacrifice, Suffering and Triumphs of the Soldiers of the Republic. By Mrs. A. H. HOGE, Assistant Manager of the North-western Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Chicago. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

MRS. HOGE labored for nearly three years among the soldiers of the South-west, and the incidents which came under her observation, illustrative of the patriotic devotion which thrilled the hearts of the country's defenders there, were such as, in a great measure, occurred throughout the entire Army of the Union. Writing of these has been with her a labor of love. Her narrative is intensely interesting. It is often peculiarly charming in style, and passages so touchingly pathetic as to brim the eyes with tears are of frequent recurrence. The book is gotten up in a style befitting the subject. It is a large octavo volume, of 477 pages; is well illustrated, having two beautiful steel engravings and a number of wood cuts; and is handsomely bound in blue muslin, gilt. It should be in every home in the land. There will come a time when those who were "veterans in the War" will be veterans on the march of life, and when the story of "The Boys in Blue" will be read with an almost holy interest. Then will every incident in relation to them be sacredly cherished, and then, if not before, will such tributes as this be fully appreciated. Sold only by Agents.

WIT AND WISDOM OF DON QUIXOTE. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE Spanish literature is wondrously rich in proverbs. Probably none other in the world can equal it in this respect. A distinguished Spanish scholar, JUAN YRIARTE, gathered a manuscript collection of proverbs numbering between twenty-five and thirty thousand. The book of DON QUIXOTE—the "Knight of the rueful countenance"—is a book of proverbs, poems and aphorisms, in which there is much grave thoughtfulness, and rare, quiet humor. Every one has heard of SANCHO PANZA, through that oft-quoted line of his—"GOD bless the man who first invented sleep." SANCHO PANZA served the DON during his knight-errantry, as Squire, and uttered a deal of quaint proverbial philosophy. Somewhat of its pith may be lost by its translation into English, but it is very pithy still. There is much suggestive matter in this little book of 161 pages, so neatly gotten up. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

HARPERS' WRITING BOOKS. Symmetrical Penmanship, with Marginal Drawing Lessons. In 10 Numbers. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE first four numbers of this new series of lessons in penmanship are on our table. Are unique in style, and very attractive. The system is based upon the idea expressed by HORACE MANN—"I believe a child will learn both to draw and write sooner, and with more ease, than he will learn writing alone." Each page of copy has a tinted margin, whereon are drawing lessons. As these are in white lines the first work of the pupil is merely to mark them over with his pencil, thus making an accurate copy. It is claimed that a correct tracing of straight and curved lines in this way will give freedom and accuracy of movement in the formation of characters in writing. Anything that will serve to improve the chirography of the young (and of many of the old too, for that matter,) should be greeted as a blessing. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

CASTE. A Novel. By the Author of "Mr. Arle." New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS—No. 279 of HARPER'S Library of Select Novels—is an attempt to illustrate the hollowness of social distinctions as to class, and to prove that birth is not noble or ignoble according to the old English creed. The story is English in style, as in location. It is deeply interesting, although not of the sensational order. Dealing mainly with quiet home life—vibrating between the cozy rooms of a tradesman and the lordly mansions of the gentry—there are few attempts at scenic display, and no confused tangling of plot and counter-plot. ISABEL WOLD, the principal character, is the tradesman's daughter, and a pretty good illustration of a nature in which sensitiveness perverts pride, develops scorn and hate, and reaps a fruitful harvest of unhappiness. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

ANCIENT HISTORY. Illustrated by Colored Maps, and a Chronological Chart, for the use of Families and Schools; by C. A. BLOSS. Revised and improved by JOHN J. ANDERSON, A. M., author of a series of School Histories of the United States. [16 mo., pp. 415.] New York: Clark & Maynard.

This is a revision, prepared at the suggestion of several eminent educators, of a valuable text book which some time since passed out of print. The subject matter is well arranged in it, and, by aid of the Charts, must be rendered quite attractive to the student. A comprehensive and yet not bulky compendium of Ancient History is much needed for schools, and such this volume most certainly is. For sale by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Globe Edition. Illustrated from Designs by DARLEY and GILBERT. LITTLE DORRIT. Four volumes in one. New York: Hurd and Houghton.

THIS, the tenth issue of the inimitable Globe Edition of Dickens, is in no wise behind its predecessors in point of typographical excellence and beauty. It numbers 1231 pages in all, and has four finely executed engravings. "Little Dorrit" has been so widely read that we need not make mention of the story itself. It has charmed many, heretofore; in its newest and handsomest dress it will doubtless charm many more. Sold by DEWEY.

FIRST BOOK ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT. Being an Introduction to the Government Class Book. Designed for the Younger Classes in Schools. By ANDREW W. YOUNG. New York: Clark & Maynard.

THIS little text book of 192 pages treats, as simply as possible, of "The Principles of Government," of "State Governments," and of the "Government of the United States," and presents a synopsis of the different State Governments. We doubt if it ever comes into general use, though our youth should be better posted concerning what it treats of than they now are. Sold by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

BIRDS OF PREY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1867.

A STORY with a complicated plot which it will require another volume to work out to completion. The characters are diversified, and their acts, as far as delineated, presented in a readable form. It is a scramble among unprincipled parties to appropriate a large intestate estate by the customary means of imposture and fraud. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' POCKET-BOOK. Containing Weights and Measures; Rules of Arithmetic; Weights of Materials; Latitude and Longitude; Cables and Anchors; Cubes and Roots, etc.; Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Trigonometry; Mechanics; Friction; Aerostatics; Hydraulics and Hydrodynamics; Dynamics; Gravitation; Animal Strength; Wind Mills; Strength of Materials; Lines, Mortars, Cements, etc.; Wheels; Heat; Water; Gunnery; Sewers; Combustion; Steam and the Steam-Engine; Construction of Vessels; Miscellaneous Illustrations; Dimensions of Steamers, Mills, etc.; Orthography of Technical Words and Terms, etc., etc., etc. Twenty-first Edition. Revised and enlarged. By CHAS. H. HASWELL, Civil and Marine Engineer. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Having given the very comprehensive title of this useful work, we need add little more. It is printed on fine but strong paper, gilt edged; numbers 663 pages; and is bound in flexible morocco covers. Nearly everything in the line of information on practical and scientific subjects is contained in it. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Explanatory, Pronouncing, Etymological and Synonymous, with a copious Appendix. Mainly abridged from the Quarto Dictionary of NOAH WEBSTER, LL D., as revised by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D., and NOAH PORTER, D. D. By WILLIAM A. WHEELER. [8vo., pp. 1040.] Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam.

For all practical purposes this "National Pictorial" edition of "WEBSTER" is quite as desirable as any that has heretofore appeared. The Vocabulary is full and complete, so far as regards words now in actual use, the only omission being of words obsolete and very rare; and also includes many scientific terms and important phrases. It is a handsome octavo, finely bound, and contains over six hundred pictorial illustrations beside thirty pages of classified cuts. For sale by Booksellers generally.

A STORY OF DOOM, and other Poems. By JEAN INGELOW. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

IN this tasteful volume are the last productions of this gifted English woman, who, since ELIZABETH BROWNING and ADELAIDE PROCTOR passed on to another life, is held by many first in poetic genius, and is prized by many for the goodness and beauty of her private life.

THE WEBSTER ELEMENTARY READER. Designed to follow Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A NEW reading book for beginners, in which the lessons are progressively arranged, and presented in an attractive guise. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

Various Topics.

AMERICAN ADMIRALS.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is the only full Admiral afloat, and his blue flag, with its four stars, the insignia of his office, has the highest naval rank in the world, equal to that of the Lord High Admiral of England, when there is one. The first Lord High Admiral in commission was James, Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, appointed by Charles the Second. The last was William, the Duke of Clarence, who resigned in 1828. Since that time the office has been conducted by a commission—the Lords of the Admiralty. The place can only be filled by a Prince of the blood. Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, is now in training for it, as the public sentiment of England now will not tolerate the appointment of green-horns to high posts where the honor of the country is concerned, which of old was too much practiced. There were in the British navy three grades of admirals—red, white and blue, and three of each grade—admiral, vice-admiral and rear-admiral; now there is but one grade of color, that of white, and three grades of rank to that color. The flag is the white ensign with the red cross, the admiral wearing his at the main, the vice-admiral at the fore, and the rear-admiral at the mizzen; and none but officers of that rank can hoist these flags.

The insignia of rank in our service is:

First—The Admiral, who wears a square flag, blue, with four white stars, worn at the main.

Second—Vice-Admiral, square flag, blue, with three white stars, worn at the fore.

Third—Rear-Admiral, square flag, blue, with two white stars, worn at the mizzen.

Fourth—Commodore, broad pennant, blue, with one white star, worn at the main.

Prior to the rebellion, the highest legal rank in our navy was that of post-captain; the title of commodore was one of courtesy. The indifference or jealousy of the country against the navy was so great that no higher rank could be obtained from Congress, although the navy won the first battle in the war of 1812. It was only after the unparalleled acts of the navy during the rebellion that ranks assimilating to those of foreign nations could be created for the navy.

ENGRAVING.—It is announced that to such wonderful extent has the engraving of test objects for microscopes been carried, that a Prussian artist has engraved lines upon glass so close together that upwards of eighty thousand would go in the space of an inch. Several series of these lines were engraved upon one slip of glass. By these the defining power of any object-glass could be ascertained. As test objects they are equal to, and even rival, many natural objects which have hitherto been employed for this purpose. The delicate lines are not more than one one-hundred-thousandth part of an inch apart.

ROADS IN SWITZERLAND.—There is not in the whole of Switzerland a toll gate. The Government forbids by law anything which may tend to interrupt or interfere with travel in or between the different cantons. The magnificent public roads which one finds everywhere throughout the country are kept in order at the expense of the cantons through which they run, the federal authorities having each paid, however, at the construction, one-half of the expense.

THE total length of electric telegraphs in the world, not including the submarine, amounts to upward of 180,000 miles, which is more than enough to go round the earth half a dozen times.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

THE recent death of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., widely known as the inventor of the Sewing Machine, has already been briefly chronicled in the RURAL, but the departure from earth of so great a public benefactor demands a more extended notice. We therefore give a very good portrait of Mr. HOWE,—one that will at once be recognized by those of our readers who have seen the original of late years,—with a brief sketch of his life.

The Scientific American thus sketches Mr. HOWE'S career:—His personal appearance made him a marked man among those who did not know him by his intrinsic worth. His life is an instance of success under difficulties and a lesson for all who believe in the power of perseverance. He was born in 1819 at Spencer, Mass., the son of a farmer, who also carried on the business of a miller. His youth was spent on the farm, but when still a young man he learned the trade of a machinist. While working at this business in Boston he conceived the idea of a sewing machine. He succeeded in 1845 in producing a working machine, which would cost at least $300, even if manufactured in large quantities. So much opposition was made in this country to his invention that he was compelled to try to find a market in England. He succeeded in disposing of his right for two hundred and fifty pounds, reserving a royalty of three pounds on every machine sold. On his return to this country he found that machines were being made which infringed on his patent, and he immediately took means to defend his rights, and was driven into litigation to secure his patent from piracy. This occupied years and demanded large sums of money. In the meantime this invention began to pay, and from a few hundreds of dollars a year it rose to at least $175,000 annually. It was not until 1854 that Mr. HOWE'S claims were acknowledged. Having, ourselves, been employed and consulted by him from the date of his first patent until his final success, we understand thoroughly the painful and arduous labors which in Mr. HOWE'S case were necessary to his triumph. The merit of his invention and the persistence of his character combined, were the elements of his prosperity. In his death the world has lost a useful mechanic and society a valuable member.

One trait in Mr. HOWE'S character should not be unnoticed; his useful patriotism. When the country was in need of soldiers he contributed money largely, and at a public meeting in Bridgeport he enlisted as a private soldier in the 17th regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He went to the field and performed his duties as an enlisted man. More than this, when the Government was pressed for funds to pay its soldiers he advanced the money necessary to pay the regiment of which he was a member.

HOW PAPER COLLARS ARE MADE.

A CORRESPONDENT describes the process of making paper collars and cuffs at a factory in Biddeford, Maine. The paper from which they are formed comes in large sheets of the required thickness. Some forty of these sheets are placed one upon another, and then moved under the die which cuts through the whole, giving the requisite shape of forty collars. The paper is moved under the die again, and forty more cut, and so on to the end. The button holes are next made. Some half dozen collars are placed under the dies, and the three holes cut in each instantly. Next the collars are placed one at a time under a die or mould which impresses the stitching upon them and marks the line by which the collar is to be turned or doubled. The collars are then doubled or turned over one at a time by hand, run through a machine which presses them, and they are finished. They are then packed in boxes of ten each, and ten of these boxes put in a larger one, when they are ready for market.

The cuffs are cut with dies after the same manner as the collars, the button holes cut by similar method; then they are stitched, and then packed for market. Three styles of collars are made—plain, enamel and linen surface, the paper being finished in a particular manner for each of these different styles. The average size of necks is 14½ inches. Some collars are made 16½ inches long; but most are sold of 14½, 14 and 15 inches. The present capacity of this manufactory is 25,000 collars a day, but with a new cutting machine nearly ready, its capacity will be more than doubled. Most of the work is done by females. Twelve hands are now employed, but in the autumn double this number will be required.

CONSUMPTION PRONOUNCED CONTAGIOUS.

THE first question discussed in the medical congress was a question which reaches and interests more directly, perhaps, than any other, every family. It was the question of tubercle, its contagiousness and prophylactic. The discussion turned mainly on these two points: Is tubercular consumption contagious, and may it not be prevented by innoculation? I should tell you that the profession, tired of being baffled by a disease so slow in its progress and yet so certainly fatal, have been experimenting of late years all over Europe, and that enough new facts have been arrived at to warrant a certain number of the experimenters to declare that tubular phthisis is contagious, and that a healthy and an infected person ought not to sleep in the same bed. Experiments have been made upon rabbits and other animals, by innoculating under the skin the matter from tubercles, and those innoculated animals die consumptive in three months' time. The discussions of the congress established no new doctrine in a positive way, but they brought out many valuable facts which will put the profession a step in advance in the right direction.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ODDITY OF HOLLAND.

EVERYTHING in Holland is interesting, and almost everything is queer. There is a piquant oddity in the artificial nature of the whole country; the sandy soil, which is a triumph of patient ingenuity and creative skill; the wind pitted against the water to keep the land from flooding; the canals instead of roads; the ditches instead of hedges; and the unvarying level of the broad flats, there being no such thing as a rising ground fifty feet high from one end of Holland to the other. Perhaps nothing strikes the English in Holland so much as the want of stones. You cannot find so much as a pebble to throw at a dog—if, indeed, the Dutch dogs were not far too well behaved (which they are) ever to suggest such an outrage. You do, it is true, see in their proper places vast masses of granite and large blocks of basalt; but all these came from Norway, and are brought here at great expense; and are economized as elsewhere people economize porphyry and marble. In fact, stones in Holland are as much an article of import, of foreign merchandize, of purchase, as wine is in England. Countless vessels arrive, or have arrived here, laden with no other cargo.

NATURE UNCHANGING.—Man dies, but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit the ghastly battle field of Troy, rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes—which shone on the marble streets of Imperial Rome, and on the sad eyes of vigil-keepers in the living glow of inspiration—the watch fires of the angels which, through centuries of devastation and change, have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us as they did to Dante and Shakspeare and Milton, of the divine glory, the omnipotence, the everlasting beauty and love of God.

OUR minds are as different as our faces; we are all traveling to one destination—Happiness; but few are going by the same road.—*Colton.*

Reading for the Young.

CATCHING SUNBEAMS.

REACHING after sunbeams,
With a dimpled hand—
That is right, my darling,
Grasp the golden band.
Fold it to your bosom,
Let it cheer your heart;
Gather radiant sunbeams,
Bid the clouds depart.

When your feet shall wander
From my side away,
You will find that evil
With the good may stray.
Never heed it, darling,
Let it pass the while;
Gather only sunbeams,
Keep your heart from guile.

Grief may be your portion,
Shadows dim your way;
Clouds may darkly threaten
To obscure the day—
Don't despair, my darling,
There's a Father's love;
How could there be shadows,
With no light above?

[*The Little Corporal.*

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY UNCLE PAUL.

WHAT THE FROST DOES.

CHARLIE, MAGGIE and KATE went off nutting not very many days ago. After that first frost which CHARLIE saw when driving up the cows, the subject of a nutting excursion was talked about nearly every hour, when they were awake, by our home trio. They wanted to go the next day, which was their weekly holiday, but, much to their sorrow, the rain kept them in doors. So for a whole week they talked about going, and were busily planning to have a good time. A half-dozen of their classmates were invited, because, as they all agreed, it was to be a real merry-making, and mustn't fall from want of help. MAGGIE and KATE tried to do considerable in the way of cooking a dinner for the little party, but didn't get along very well until their mother kindly took hold of the matter. Then they were certain that a capital dinner would be provided.

When the next Friday night came they wondered if it was "going to rain." The weather *did* look rather uncertain, and they would have gone to bed quite downhearted if CHARLIE hadn't remembered hearing some one say the moon had changed and we should have a dry spell, which statement he repeated with an air of wisdom not unbecoming an almanac-maker.

Next morning they were up before the rest of the family awoke, and aroused us all with their enthusiastic running about to get things in readiness for a day's ramble in the woods. They didn't eat much breakfast, they were so anxious to get off early, but went away with baskets bountifully filled with good things, and hearts happy in anticipation of the store of chestnuts they would bring home. CHARLIE knew just where to go to find these in greatest abundance, and elected himself Captain-General of the expedition by leading the way.

At sunset the little party came back. They showed us flushed faces, but no nuts. It was not their fault that none were gathered. The Captain-General had successfully conducted them to the chestnut groves, and the nuts had been found in large numbers, but only here and there had one fallen from its bur. CHARLIE had picked up another bit of wisdom on the way home, and told us that there *hadn't been frost enough to open the burs.* And he was right. A week later they went off again, and gathered a fine lot, just as we hope all our young friends have done.

Now, Boys and Girls, you see that the frost does some good. It kills the flowers, and maybe does other things which make you grieve a little; but it helps you to nuts, and makes all the skating for you, and really does more good than we can tell. Will you understand us if we talk to you a moment or two about things that are like frost, cutting and cruel, and that may be seen in every season of the year? You guess so? Well, we guess so, too.

The frost opens the burs, and lets the good that is in them drop out. Just so the sharp and cutting circumstances that often surround us in life bring out that part in character which is worth the most. If the boy grows to be a man, without undergoing any frosts—any hard things to master—any severe lessons to learn—he wont amount to much. All, or at least many, of the men whom you hear your parents speaking of most often—men who are famous—had a pretty frosty time of it when they were boys. We suspect they thought it was rough work to overcome every hindrance, and get ahead any; and like all of you they must have been not a little discouraged, at times. But the frosts kept coming; the worthless part of their natures—the burs—gradually opened; and by-and-by the good came out where every one could see it, and then they were looked up to as great men.

Do you want to grow wise, and good, and great? Well, every trouble or hard experience that comes to you is only a touch of frost which will be of help if you accept it in the right spirit. Only don't think the frost is going to kill you, and it will open for you a better and richer life. You may need to think of this considerably; we hope you will. Whenever you see a frost, consider *what the frost does.*

IF a bee sting you, will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury don't be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received.

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 26, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

Miss RIGBY of Sing Sing, was run over and killed on the Hudson River Railroad on the 16th inst., near Sing Sing.

A meeting of the citizens of New York took place on the evening of the 17th inst., at Cooper Institute, for the purpose of taking action in regard to contemplated improvements in means and cost of intercommunication through all parts of the Union, by the establishment of a system of railways, constructed and managed with special reference to reduction of cost in the transportation of freight. Mr. Peter Cooper, Judge Daly and other influential citizens were present. Hon. Freeman Clarke of Rochester, presided.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of William Ryan, who was drowned on board the Dean Richmond, throws the whole blame of the collision between that steamer and the Vanderbilt upon those who were navigating the latter, declaring that the collision was occasioned solely by their mismanagement or criminal intent. The officers of the Vanderbilt claim, however, that this decision is purely an *exparte* one.

An experiment was made in Whitehall street, New York, on the night of the 15th inst., with the new electric light recently invented by a Frenchman, with which he claims to be able to light up the city with a single lamp more completely than gas companies can do. The light on exhibition was so bright as to be painful to the naked eye, and cast bright gleams all over the bay.

Police officer Robert S. McChesney, was murdered by a prostitute named Fanny Wright on the evening of the 19th inst., in New York city. About 9 o'clock, the officer, being in the vicinity of Canal and Mercer streets, perceived the woman acting in a disorderly manner; and on his attempting to arrest her she stabbed him in the neck with a pocket-knife, severing the jugular vein. The man died in a few minutes.

Officials connected with the Revenue Department in New York have taken possession of several of the largest rectifying establishments. Among the places seized are the rectifying distilleries and the bonded warehouses of the following:—S. C. Boehm & Co., Hoffman & Curtiss, Joseph Jones & Co., Cuthbert & Cunningham, Samuel Engle.

From Washington.

THE President has announced that a Secretary of War will be appointed outright, in place of Mr. Stanton, thus setting aside the tenure of office bill. It is said that the Cabinet regards the bill as unconstitutional.

General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, has sent in his resignation of his position in the army, which is that of Captain in the First Artillery.

To pay the interest on the 5-20 bonds which falls due on the 1st of November, $22,000,000 in coin will be required. In New York there will be $17,426,501 of it disbursed.

Senator Morgan, it is said, has obtained the consent of Secretary McCulloch to leave Callicott's vacancy in the Brooklyn Revenue District unsupplied until that gentleman's trial takes place. An individual posted in revenue matters says there are 600 illicit distilleries in full operation in that district.

Members of Congress are beginning to make their appearance here in quest of apartments for the winter. Most of them make arrangements with a view of permanent occupancy.

Major Pierce, the officer who recently destroyed a printing office in Camden, Ark., for some offensive article published by the editor, has been sentenced by court martial to forfeit his pay for one year, to be degraded in rank to a captaincy, and to be reprimanded in general orders.

It has been stated that the impeachment question would be dropped in consequence of the result of the late elections; but the members of the Judiciary Committee, now here, declare that a majority of the committee favor, and are confident that the project will receive the approbation of a majority of members of the House. There is no doubt that the Committee will press this subject at an early day in the session.

Colonel Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has had all his force at work since the discovery of the counterfeit 7-30 notes. It has now been definitely ascertained that over one thousand of them have been put upon the market, and that the plates were not made in Europe but in this country. It is further stated that Philadelphia has been the headquarters for printing them. The clue to the whole proceeding is said to be in possession of the secret service officers.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the last week from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department was $593,000.

Gen. Sheridan is expected in Washington the first week in November. It is reported that he is to take command of the new military department embracing Maryland and the District of Columbia.

It is claimed on good authority that the trial of Jeff. Davis will certainly take place at the November Term of the U. S. Court which meets at Richmond.

Judge Redfield of Vermont, the Special Agent of the Government in the Frazer-Trenholm case, will sail for England on Wednesday next for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the affair involved.

From the West.

THE North Missouri Railroad Company has sold nearly $4,000,000 of its bonds to James B. Eads and associates. Several heavy capitalists of New York and St. Louis are connected with Mr. Eads, and means are now ready to finish the road.

A verdict giving $15,755.83 to the plaintiff was rendered in the Supreme Court of Missouri lately in the case of Elisha Biggs vs. the Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company.

Late advices from New Mexico say that a large meeting of citizens of the Territory was held at Santa Fe on the 21st of September, to consider measures to secure the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad through New Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

The Apaches recently made a raid upon the town of Wickenburg, and carried off the entire stock of the place. The Indians were well mounted and equipped. There was no resistance or pursuit, as the cavalry had taken all the horses in the place. The loss of stock closes the operations of the Vulture Company.

The Indians continue to commit outrages in every direction. Gen. Gregg, commanding, is vigorously prosecuting the war, and if it were not for lack of troops and the stringency of orders from headquarters, more would have been accomplished.

The Herald's Medicine Lodge Creek (Kansas) special says:—The Peace Commissioners have arrived. Five thousand Indians are assembled, numbering Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches and Dog Soldiers. The Indians talk well, but insist upon having arms and ammunition. The Cheyennes are afraid to come within ten miles of the camp, from fear of soldiers. We have three companies of soldiers and two Colton guns. The council will continue eight days. Thus far the prospect of peace is considered good.

Late advices from Montana report the story that two companies of mounted militia under Capt. Hughes, had deserted, and it was supposed they intended depredations on the road between Montana and Colorado, and that $1,000 reward had been offered for the capture of Hughes.

A disturbance occurred at French's circus at Eaton, Preble Co., O., during which a man named Wm. Thomas fired upon the ring master, but missing him, the ball struck a young lady named Campbell, killing her instantly, the bullet passing through her head.

Passenger trains commenced running on the 15th inst. to Hayes City, the extreme point of the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad. Large numbers of emigrants are flocking there. No further trouble from Indians is apprehended this winter. A party of gentlemen recently killed twenty-five Buffalo in the vicinity.

The daughter of the Hon. Wm. Dennison was united in marriage to Gen. J. W. Forsyth, of Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan's Staff, at Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th inst. Among the distinguished guests present were the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and a large number of army officers.

Montana dates to the 8th state that the Flat Heads and other tribes of Indians threaten a serious outbreak. They are already stealing stock, plundering settlements and running off horses. They threaten to kill or drive out all the settlers. Four men were recently killed near Flat Head Lake, and all the farm products for miles around burned.

Two hundred stands of arms have been distributed among the settlers of Platte Valley.

From the South.

ABOUT 9 o'clock on the night of the 17th inst, as a militia negro regiment was parading near the corner of Franklin and Howard streets in Baltimore, about twelve or fifteen shots were fired in the street. A young man named Chas. A. Ellermeyer, (white,) eighteen years of age, was instantly killed. A number of whites soon arrived, and for a short time great excitement prevailed. A large police force was soon on the ground and prevented any further disturbance. A full investigation shows that the colored men merely acted in self-defence. They were stoned, when they returned the assault with shots, one of which proved fatal.

At 4 o'clock P. M., on the 20th inst., an explosion occurred on board the steam launch Albemarle, belonging to Admiral Porter, in Severn River, opposite the Naval Academy. Chief Engineer Hoyt of the Naval Academy, Engineer Clark, Coxswain Shea, and a negro boy, a fireman, were killed. Several other boys were injured, one of whom has since died.

Gen. Wise, at the recent Horticultural Fair in Richmond, made a speech advising the people to devote themselves to agriculture and manufactures, and labor to develop the resources of the State and recover its prosperity.

Strict quarantine has been established on the Mississippi River below Cairo. Thousands of people are said to be fleeing from Memphis in consequence of the yellow fever. Large numbers of them have arrived at and are passing through Cairo.

A dispatch from New Orleans from J. F. Caldwell, Secretary of the Howard Association, says the epidemic is declining, and further collections are not needed, as the Association has funds enough to carry it through.

Gen. Reynolds has ordered the removal of his headquarters to Austin.

Foreign Intelligence.

CERTAIN evidence has come into the hands of the London metropolitan police authorities, which leads them to believe that Col. Kelly, who was rescued from the prisoners' van at Manchester, has not left the country, but is now in that city. New rumors, some of them quite absurd, are in circulation, and serve to keep up the alarm about the Fenians. Troops and gunboats have been dispatched to Ireland, and the entire western coast of that island is guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The French Emperor recently summoned a general council of the ministers of his Cabinet at St. Cloud to consider the condition of affairs in Italy and decide what action France should take in the matter. The result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately intervene for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian Government to that end.

The latest dispatches received from Italy are very important. The entire press, almost without exception, favor the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the party of action increases hourly. Sharp fights have occurred at several points in the province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

Re-inforcements of volunteers, recruited in France and Spain for the defense of the Pope, have arrived in the city of Rome.

When last heard from, Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, with a considerable force under his command, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Rome, and was still advancing.

It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again escaped from Caprera, and that he left the island on board an American ship. The Garibaldians have appeared in the western district, between Rome and the sea. They have taken possession of the railway running between the city of Rome and the seaport of Ostia, and torn up the rails, preventing all communication.

The Moniteur asserts that the inhabitants of the city of Rome and of the Papal provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

Capt. F. E. Bille, late Secretary of the Danish Legation at Paris, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the United States of America.

Admiral Rabatti of the Italian navy, has mustered a royal squadron of eight iron-clads, which he will by order of the King take to Roman waters.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The last advices received at Rio Janeiro from the scene of war on the Parana were unfavorable. No movement had been made, and no preparations were making for an attack. The land forces of the allies, under Gen. Mitroe, were lying under the Paraguayan forts; and the Argentine and Brazilian fleets were hemmed in by the guns of Lopez and compelled to remain inactive. The Brazilians were greatly discouraged by the conduct of the war, and the peace party was in the ascendancy in all the States bordering on the Rio de la Platte. It was reported that General Urguiza was dead.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—A terrible accident took place at the Hoosic Tunnel on Saturday of last week, by which thirteen men were either killed outright or suffocated to death. The gasoline works at the mouth of the shaft exploded and burned, falling down the shaft and burying the whole gang of workmen at the bottom. The bodies at last accounts, had not been recovered.

SEVERE STORM AT SEA.—A terrific gale occurred on the Labrador coast on the 9th inst., and so far as heard from some 30 vessels have been totally wrecked and 40 lives lost. Steamers have left St. Johns to afford relief to the sufferers.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is estimated that the peanut crop in North Carolina will equal this year the crop of last. New Hanover and Onslow, the principal peanut region, then realized 600,000 bushels.

THE proposition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln's benefit has received the sanction of that lady, and 500 letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen calling upon them for donations.

THE French Government, says the Liberte, has just ordered 800,000 waist-belts, each having attached to it a small medicine box. The latter will contain whatever is necessary to give, in a rough way, a first dressing to a wound or to stop dysentery. The whole will cost about 1,500,000f.

THERE have recently been discovered in Maryland, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, about sixteen miles from Washington, large deposits of shells, alleged to be of great value as a fertilizer. Extensive preparations have already been made to supply the market in the Washington neighborhood.

IN Kendall County, Ill., recently, a man by the name of Alex. Eddiburn, in attempting to get on the top of a thrashing machine, while in motion, lost his balance and stepped on the cylinder, which instantly drew him half way into the machine, cutting him almost literally to pieces before the machine was stopped.

THE receipts of the Universal Exhibition from the 1st of April to the 10th of September, are estimated at seven millions and a half of francs. Therefore, during the seven weeks, or nearly so, which the Exhibition has still to remain open, a million and a half of francs must be received in order to attain the sum of nine millions, required to cover the expenditure. That this result will be obtained is not improbable.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, October 22, 1867.

THE war rumors from Europe have had some effect on the gold market. Sales in New York were made yesterday at 144¼. Money at the close of last week was rather easier in the eastern markets, though great stringency still prevails. Brokers who furnish stock collaterals were supplied more freely. The mercantile demand and the call for funds from the West are still pressing. Produce is now moving East very actively, and the New York market must shortly experience material relief.

Exchange on England is unusually low. The average rate of merchants' bills, at the close of the week, was 109¾@109¾, and some large sales are reported as low as 107¾ per cent. While anything like these prices for sterling exchange continues, there can be no large export of gold, and it would decline in price were it not for the foreign war cloud.

On the first of November some $23,000,000 in gold will be paid by the Government on account of interest. With exchange so decidedly in our favor, it would seem that the paying out so large an amount of gold would have a marked effect on the market. But rumors of war exert a great influence on the price of "hard cash."

Government securities are not active. London quotations are a little lower.

The conversion of 7-30s at the New York Sub-Treasury proceed at the rate of about $1,500,000 per day.

THE COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The Government officials have been active the past week in endeavoring to find the origin of the counterfeit seven-thirties. It is ascertained that the plates were made in Philadelphia. One of the men connected with the affair has been arrested. He had become so emboldened by success that he commenced circulating counterfeit bank notes, and on that charge was arrested. The whole plot, and the parties concerned, will doubtless very soon be made public.

It is said the Secretary of the Treasury will demand reclamation on the persons from whom about $88,000 of the counterfeit 7-30s were received at the Department. There are rumors that something over one million dollars of these counterfeits were issued. Other statements, from well informed parties, make the amount less than $300,000.

The Journal of Commerce, which gave some currency to the idea that the spurious notes were made from Government plates, says:—"A further and critical examination of the rejected seven-thirty notes leads us to the belief that the plate has been counterfeited." The original plates are under the seal of Commissioners. The dies from which they are made are enclosed under three different locks, requiring the consent of three persons to their examination.

COTTON is lower. Dealers are speculating on the amount raised this season, and their estimates range from two to three million bales.

WOOL.—The wool market is still unsettled. Sales in Boston last week 725,000 lbs., at a range of 35@58c. for fleece, and 38@38c. for the various grades of pulled. Holders not obliged to sell are not pressing sales. Some operators are compelled by the stringency of money matters to dispose of their stocks.

DRY GOODS.—The eastern dry goods market is reported "dull, heavy and declining." A New York paper says:—"Goods which cost $5,25 in gold per yard to import, have been sold at auction for $4,50." The difference between gold and currency would make the loss about $2,75 per yard.

HOPS.—The market is dull and drooping. There is a decline in the foreign market.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—At the close of last week prices for wheat and flour were lower at the East and at the West. Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2,60.

THE CATTLE MARKET at Chicago is dull. The offerings are reported very heavy recently, but the quality is inferior.

HOGS.—The western hog market is very dull. The offerings at Chicago are reported as enormously heavy, and at the close of last week sales were made at $1@6,25 for light stock to extra lots.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't.	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do. ₱ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Do. buckwheat, ₱ ct.	5,50	Cherries	30@ 35
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Plums	27@ 30
Do, fine	25,00@35,00	Blackberries,	7@ 8
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu	0,62@ 0,75
Wheat, red	2,55@ 2,60	Onions	75@ 1,00
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Turnips	00@ 00
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,00@ 1,25	Carrots	00@ 00
Rye	1,30@ 1,40	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	03@ 05c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley	1,25@ 1,35	Do. untrimmed.	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 2,50	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25@ 75c
Pork, old mess	$25,00@25,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₱ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,00@ 9,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@10,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,20@1 40
Mutton, ₱ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₱ ton.	7,00@0,00
Geese, each	30@ 00	Do. large egg	7,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	7,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	30@ 35c	Do. stove	7,25@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 35	Do. chestnut	5,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. char ₱ bu	13@ 15c
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Salt, ₱ bbl	2,50@2,55
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₱ lb	30@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 60
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	28@ 25	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₱ lb	20@ 22c
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00@24,00	Candles, box	12½@13¾
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	38@ 40

The Provision Markets.

New York, Oct. 19.—Ashes, pots, $9,75@10,25; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 18@19¼c. Flour, sales at $8,35@10,50. Wheat, $2,18@2,71. Rye, $1,60@1,65. Barley, $1,35@1,52. Corn, $1,35@1,38. Oats, 80@82c. Pork, new mess, $21,50@22,50; old do. $22,00@22,00; prime, $20,00@20,50. Beef, new plain mess, $16,00@23,00; new extra mess, $23,50@27,00; tierces, prime mess, $38,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15@17 cts. Shoulders, 12@12½c. Lard, 13@14¼c. Butter, 20@43c.—Cheese, 11@16c. Hops, 40@65c.

Buffalo, Oct. 19—Flour, sales at $10.50@13.50; Wheat $1,16@2,07; Corn, $1,19@1,20; Barley, $1,33@1,37; Rye, $1,50@1,50; Oats, 69¼@70. Provisions—Pork, $23,00@23,50; Lard, 14@14¼c.

Chicago, Oct. 19—Flour, $8,00@10,75; Wheat, $1,92@1,89; Corn, $1,04@1,05; Oats, 51@54¼c; Rye, $1,23@1,26; Barley, $1,09@1,12. Pork, mess, $21,00@21,00; Lard, 12¾@13c; Butter, 8@30c; Cheese, 14@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Oct. 14—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17,50; Cows and Calves, $50@115; Veal Calves, 8@12¼c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,25@6,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¼@7¾c; light and medium, 6½@7¼c.

Albany, Oct. 17—Beeves, prices ranging from 3¼@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@120. Sheep, common to good, 3@6½c; Hogs, 6¼@8c.

Chicago, Oct. 19—Beeves range at from $4,75@5,50 Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $5,75@6,25.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Wool, market is dull and heavy. Sales 180,000 lbs. at 57½@60c. for domestic fleece; 35@45c for super pulled; 22½@41½c for Texas; 25@30c for California, and 43½c for Cape.

Boston, Oct. 17—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 62½@65c; fine, 58@60c, medium, 48@53c; coarse, 37@40c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 48@50c; fine, 43@45; medium, 41@43c; coarse, 36@40c. Other Western—Fine, 43@46c; medium, 40@42c; common, 35@40c; California, 15@32c; Canada, 40@48c; pulled, extra, 50@55c; superfine 40@45c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@33c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

$225 A MONTH!—Fifteen New Articles for Agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

EMPLOYMENT!—$10 a Day and Expenses Paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

"WHAT TO DO."—IT WOULD BE well for parents to read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and learn how to judge the capacities of their sons before deciding on a life pursuit. Nov. and Dec. Nos. free, to new subscribers. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. 927-2t

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANG, 21 Columbia St., New York City.

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CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR SALE.—1 pair six months old, price $50; 4 pair, six to eight weeks old, $15 per pair. Progeny of stock bred by N. P. Boyer & Co., Chester Co., Pa. Boxed and delivered on board Express free of charge. Address H. M. LONG, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 230 acres of land, situated two miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having upon it 65 acres choice timber; bearing Orchard of 180 trees, farm house and tenant house, barns, stables, granarys, sheds, &c. Terms easy. Apply to H. CLAY GORHAM, Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y. 927-3teo

"LOOK AT IT."—THIRTY CENTS PAYS for Sample No. of the Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, filled with Ethnology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and how to read character. $3 pays for a year. Nov. and Dec. Nos. free to new subscribers. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

EAST GENESEE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, OVID, N. Y.—The Winter Term opens Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. A Teachers' Class will then be formed, and Free Tuition will be granted to a limited number who intend to teach. The Commercial and Musical Departments are under able instructors. Good Board can be had at reasonable rates in the Institution. Circulars for further information may be had by applying to the Principal. REV. J. EASTER, A. M.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN—If you want to economize in feed, use the "EUREKA CUTTING BOX" for straw and corn fodder. It mashes the feed before cutting. Always takes first premiums. Also

A NEW TREAD POWER,

on entirely a new principle, which will meet the objections made to others now in use. All warranted in every particular. Send for Circular.
BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

"TIP TOP."—THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Psychology, "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them." $3 a year, 30 cents a number. Nov and Dec. Nos. free to new subscribers. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED CENTER, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.—Students admitted the first week in November, for twenty weeks or thirty-three weeks; also, Jan. 1, 1868, for thirteen weeks or twenty six weeks. Four Courses of Study with corresponding degrees, viz:—Normal or Teachers, Ladies,' Scientific and Classical. Twelve Instructors. Daily Class of Instruction for Teachers without extra charge. Entire expense for the year, from $150 to $200. For Catalogue or Circulars, address the President. 927-3t

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 270 acres, seven miles south of Battle Creek, more than three-fourths in a high state of cultivation, between eighty and ninety acres of wheat on the ground, large and commodious house with 13 finished rooms, 2 large barns, good orchard with great variety of fruit is equaled by but few farms for wheat or grass; is well watered. Price, $14,000 without wheat, and $15,500 with wheat. Terms made easy. For particulars inquire of SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Mich. 927-3t

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF 4 ACRES—Good Fruit and water, buildings small; it is thoroughly underdrained and first best kind of soil for Small Fruits and small truck. The stock on the place will be sold with it or reserved, which consists largely of the Seneca Black-Cap Raspberry. The place is one mile west of Waterloo village, on the turn-pike, and is a very desirable location for building. Price, with stock, $5,600. For terms, &c., inquire of W. WIGHT, on the place, or address DOOLITTLE & WIGHT, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y. 927

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The most simple, efficient and durable Horse-Power ever invented. They are warranted to do more work with greater ease for the horses, than any tread power now in the market. Illustrated and Descriptive Circular sent upon application. Address
927-8t R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BOOK for the Million. "THE BOYS IN BLUE; or, HEROES OF THE RANK AND FILE." By Mrs. A. H. HOGE of the United States Sanitary Commission—*the Florence Nightingale of America*—comprising a thrilling record of a woman's three years' experience in Camp, Hospital and Battle Field, in her philanthropic mission of alleviating the sufferings of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is not a History of the War, or of any Campaign or General, but a full and gallant record of the sacrifice and sufferings of the Rank and File, who by their heroism conquered for us a glorious and honorable peace. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York.

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FIRST FALL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.

To be held in the city of New York, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 26th, and closing Friday, Nov. 29th, 1867. The Society being resolved to make this the finest exhibition ever held in America, cordially invite all other Societies, and all lovers of a handsome Fowl, Pigeon, Bird or Rabbit, to join with them in this object. The premium list is very full and complete, over 300 PRIZES being offered for competition, of which about 100 are SILVER MEDALS. Several SILVER CUPS are also offered. Owners of pure bred Stock are solicited to send their birds, which will be fed and taken care of by the Society, and returned in any way wished. For Premium List and full particulars, address A. M. HALSTED, Corresponding Secretary, 68 Pearl St., New York. 927-4t

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—Farmers, Mechanics, Ladies, and Everybody. I am now prepared to furnish you with constant employment at your homes, the whole of your time, or in your spare moments. Business New, Light, and Profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex who are willing to work. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. I wish all persons who have spare time to send me their address and test the business for themselves; and that all may do so, I make the following unparalleled offer:—To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address,
E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Maine.

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TODD'S MANUAL, VOL. I.—The Farm and the Work shop. New Edition fully Illustrated; 460 pages; post-paid, $2,50.

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List of New Advertisements.

Auction Sale of Fine Blooded Stock—Abram Stocking.
What can I do Best—S R Wells.
Parsons' Self-Instructing Charts—Hubbell & Parsons.
What to Do—S R Wells.
Farmers and Dairymen—Blymyer, Day & Co.
Tip Top—S R Wells.
Alfred University, Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Fairfield Seminary—Rev J B Petten.
Look at it—S R Wells
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
For Sale—Doolittle & Wight.
To the Working Class—E C Allen.
Choice Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker.
How to Get it—S R Wells.
American Poultry Society—A M Halsted.
East Genesee Conference Seminary—Rev J Easter.
Young Farmers Manual—F W Woodward.
Blake's Patent Endless Plank Horse-Power—R L Howard
Forest Trees—F W Woodward.
Farm for Sale—H Clay Gorham.
Apple, Cherry and Plum Seedlings—E G Springstead.
Is she Accomplished—S R Wells.
Ladies and Gentlemen—Manson Lang.
Chester White Pigs—H M Long.
$225 a Month—H & Shaw.
Employment—O T Garey.

The News Condenser.

— Vienna has the fly cholera.

— Bread costs six cents a pound in Paris.

— Military ballooning in Paraguay is a failure.

— Corn sells for 25 cents a bushel in Georgia.

— A negro lately died in Louisiana aged 130 years.

— Geo. William Curtis is engaged upon a new novel.

— Paris has entertained 600,000 strangers this year.

— Connecticut crows over a considerable chestnut crop.

— Tammany is to dedicate its new hall next fourth of July.

— A farmer in Illinois sold wheat from three acres for $287.

— Sixty archdukes and archduchesses now live at Vienna.

— Buenos Ayres has a wool clip of 100,000,000 lbs. this year.

— Steel boilers are coming into use for locomotives in France.

— The rate of mortality in New York has largely decreased.

— Over $12,000,000 were expended last year on the Suez Canal.

— Religious revivals are reported in several parts of Virginia.

— General Banks has sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Mexico.

— A boiling hot salt water lake has been discovered in Montana.

— Virginia is importing stock cattle from Texas and Mexico.

— A lady died of sea sickness on Lake Michigan a few days ago.

— Skowhegan, Maine, has surprised itself by finding a coal mine.

— A single "lead" in a Montana mine has been sold for $250,000.

— The St. Louis street cars carried 1,100,000 passengers in August.

— A man in Huntington, Vermont, has trapped three bears this season.

— Ohio is reported to have more sheep than any State in the Union.

— Valuable pearls have been found in muscle shells in the Miami river, Ohio.

— Henry Coltart of Pittsburg has challenged Hamill to row five miles for $2,000.

— Minnesota flouring mills are turning out nearly six thousand barrels a day.

— A single hotel at Saratoga took $780,000 this season in receipts from boarders.

— Advertising cards are now carried through the streets of Paris by trained dogs.

— Philadelphia pays six hundred thousand dollars a year to have its streets lighted.

— A daily paper in Paris is made up of the bills of fare of all restaurants in the city.

— "The great want of the Dominion," says the Toronto Leader, "is population."

— French enlistment rolls show that the average height of the people is increasing.

— Several diamonds have been washed out in Amador Co., California, by gold miners.

— A petroleum-bearing region, 300 miles square, has been discovered near Pekin, China.

— Two Yale College students have walked to Cincinati. They are going further west.

— An editor of one of the Cairo papers has been presented with a cornstalk 17 feet long.

— The Duke of Hamilton, who publicly appears in Paris drunk, is only nineteen years of age.

— A large number of counterfeit fives on the National Bank of Michigan are in circulation.

— Widow Emily Richards of Barkhamsted, Ct., has now a living grandmother and a grandchild!

— New York city has 225 public schools, employing 2,200 teachers; 17 of the schools are colored.

— Nearly $600,000 has been appropriated for police purposes alone in Brooklyn for the ensuing year.

— There is an engraved topaz in the Paris Exposition, upon which 20 years labor were expended.

— Forney says Europe beats us on railroads, but the steamers across the water are inferior to ours.

— About $500,000 have been expended for the relief of people at the South under the Congressional act.

— At an examination of pupils for the high school at Princeton, Ill., kerosene was spelled 50 different ways.

—A Newfoundland dog in London, twenty-six years old, has been turning gray for two years, and is now almost white.

Special Notices.

SMALL FRUITS LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

WE have an *immense* stock of *all* the desirable new and old sorts of RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, &c., which we will sell *this fall* at *unprecedented low* rates and ☞ CHARGES PREPAID BY US. Send for our price list and *state what you want and amount of each.* Address, PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind., or PURDY'S FRUIT FARM, Palmyra, N. Y.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

New Advertisements.

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AUCTION SALE OF
FINE BLOODED STOCK!

The subscriber, having made arrangements to give up Farming for a term of years, will sell at Public Auction,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867,
At his residence one mile and a half east of York Center, and five miles west of Geneseo Depot, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., his entire

Stock of Blooded Cattle, Sheep and Horses,

Consisting of 65 Head of Thorough Bred and High Grade Cattle, 200 Thorough Bred Sheep and 500 High Grade.

23 Horses, 17 Milch Cows of Very Superior Quality,

Part of which are Herd Book Animals, selected and bred with great care for Milk and Stock purposes. 23 Heifers of my own raising, from Calves to two years old all of which are bred from thorough bred sires. 24 Head of Steers, Yearlings and Two Years Old. Stock Bull "Achilles," two years old, sired by Wadsworth's bull "Reynolds," dam imported Australia; (the Bull Calf "Kilpatrick," sired by "Kelles," dam Madara. Pedigrees will be furnished of all Thorough Bred Stock.

HORSES!

One pair heavy Draft Horses 7 years old, weight 2,800; 1 pair matched Bay Horses, 7 years old, weight 2,100; one pair matched Blacks, 5 years old; 1 pair matched Bays, 3 years old, well broke; 3 pair Mares 4 years old, well broke; 4 good Work Horses; 3 Yearling Colts; 2 Sucking Colts, got by Lapidist; 1 Trotting Mare, 4 years old, with Dexter by side, sired by Lapidist; 3 Brood Mares, in foal by Lapidist; 1 superior Family Horse, and one under saddle.

940 SHEEP!

250 Thorough Bred Sheep; 100 fine Breeding Ewes; 100 Lambs; 40 Yearling and 2 years old Rams, of superior quality. Persons wishing Stock Rams for the fall season, will do well to call and examine my stock as they will be sold at their own prices. 300 Breeding Ewes, grades; 150 Lambs of 7-8 blood.

A fine lot of CHESTER WHITE BREEDING HOGS. Also, an extra lot of Essex Hogs. One Thorough Bred Boar, and several Sows of Essex Blood.

Farming Implements of all Descriptions.

☞ The above property will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. One year's credit will be given on good approved endorsed paper, payable at Epiun. Cone's Banking Office, Geneseo.

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EVERY FAMILY Should have a set of PARSON'S SELF INSTRUCTING CHARTS for cutting COATS, VESTS and PANTS, for men and boys. Complete set sent to any address on receipt of price, $2, *and warranted.* Agents Wanted. Order sample to canvass with, and send stamp for Circular.

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$10. SEWING MACHINE. $10.
$25 *TO* $50 *A DAY TO AGENTS.*—PATENTED 1866.
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It is the largest, best, and strongest cheap machine sold. It makes a seam which will not rip, THOUGH EVERY THIRD STITCH BE CUT. No family should be without one. The only $10 Sewing Machine sold that will sew heavy beaver cloth. Sent free by express on receipt of price, $10, packed in a wooden box with one spool machine silk, one silver hemmer, 1 screw-driver, and 1 brass gauge. Agents wanted everywhere.
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THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
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One or two days' time will secure a good
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Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
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Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send as much good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Help this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens, at $1.25		$5,00
5 do do do at $1		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do at $1,50		1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at $1,25		1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1		2,00
1 lb do N Shaw, at $1		1,00
1 do Japan, do at $1		1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, B McCargen, at $1,25		3,75
2 do Green, do at $1,25		2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at $1,25		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1,50		1,50
2 lbs Japan, do at $1,25		2,50
2 do Coffee, do at 40c		80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at 40c		2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at $1,25		3,75
2 do do do at $1		2,00
3 do Green, H Woollver, at $1		3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at $1,25		2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland, at $1,25		2,50
1 lb Imperial do at $1,25		1,25
1 do Green, do at $1,25		1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations.* We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
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Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

CHARLES W. IDELL,
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IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1858.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

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W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Prest.*
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(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

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FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

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Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,
MANUFACTURED BY
GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.

Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from rocking and preventing it from clogging. We will WARRANT them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet form of the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do custom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.

We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.

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DASH CHURN.

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H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
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WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. EDWARDS TODD, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO. is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

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☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G CO., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS, Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 769 Broadway, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT. SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73 & 74 Washington St., New York. 898-39t

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COMPLAINT.

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

River, sparkling river, I have fault to find with thee:
River, thou dost never give a word of peace to me!
Dimpling to each touch of sunshine, wimpling to each
air that blows,
Thou dost make no sweet replying to my sighing
for repose.

Flowers of mount and meadow, I have fault to find
with you:
So the breezes cross and toss you, so your cups are
filled with dew,
Matters not though sighs give motion to the ocean of
your breath:
Matters not though you are filling with the chilling
drops of death!

Birds of song and beauty, lo! I charge you all with
blame;
Though all hapless passions thrill and fill me, you are
still the same.
I can borrow for my sorrow nothing that avails
From your lonely note, that only speaks of joy that
never fails.

O! indifference of Nature to the fact of human pain!
Every grief that seeks relief entreats it at her hand
in vain;
Not a bird speaks forth its passion, not a river seeks
the sea,
Not a flower from wreaths of Summer breathes in
sympathy with me.

O! the rigid rock is frigid, though its bed be summer
mould,
And the diamond glitters ever in the grasp of change-
less gold;
And the laws that bring the seasons swing their cy-
cles as they must,
Though the ample road they trample blind the eyes
with human dust.

Moons will wax in argent glory, though man wane to
hopeless gloom;
Stars will sparkle in their splendor, though he darkle
to his doom;
Winds of heaven he calls to fan him, fan him with an
icy chill,
And the shifting crown of clouds go drifting o'er him
as they will.

Yet within my inmost spirit I can hear an undertone,
That by law of prime relation holds these voices as
its own,—
The full tonic whose harmonic grandeurs rise through
Nature's words,
From the ocean's thunderous rolling to the trolling
of the birds.

Spirit, O! my spirit! Is it thou art out of tune?
Art thou clinging to December, while the earth is in
its June?
Hast thou dropped thy part in nature? Hast thou
touched another key?
Art thou angry that the anthem will not, cannot, wait
for thee?

Spirit thou art left alone—alone on waters wild;
For God is gone, and Love is dead, and Nature spurns
her child.
Thou art drifting in a deluge, waves below and clouds
above,
And with weary wings come back to thee, thy raven
and thy dove.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHESS:
A SKETCH FOR THE YOUNG.

BY JAMES L. BOWEN.

"Come down to the chess-rooms to-night, Mark, and see some fine playing. Two of the best players in the city are to have a match game there, and it will be worth witnessing, I assure you."

"Don't believe I'd better, David, replied Mark, who was a young man with fine, intellectual features, and a pleasing expression. The first speaker way a fine looking youth, but quite different in general appearance.

"Why not, Mark?" he asked, seeming half displeased at the reply. "It won't take more than an hour, and you don't find such a chance every day."

"Quite true; but then I should not understand the game well enough to derive as much advantage from it as you."

"But you can play some, and a few evenings' practice would make you a really good player. Why don't you take hold of it? There's no fun like a good game of chess."

"I allow that a good game of chess, for those who have time to devote to it, is fine amusement. Still, at this present time I have not an hour which I can spare."

"What do you do with all your time after the store closes? There are three or four hours before the time you speak of going to bed."

"I'll tell you, David. I employ every hour I can get in reading and study. When I see how little I know, and the possibilities that lay before a man in this great city, I do not feel as though I ought to neglect a moment."

"But you need not study so exclusively," said David, who seemed a little piqued at the answers of his friend. "I don't care to say it, Mark, but I do fear you are losing a great chance for working your way into society by being thus exclusive."

"No matter for that, not a bit. Business first, and then pleasure. I've not the means for making a distinguished appearance in society, if I wished."

"But you have as much salary as I, and I don't fall behind any. Besides, I expect we'll both have more another year."

"Who can tell what another year may bring? Whether I have more salary or not, I mean to have more of a business education next year than I have now."

"I don't know how you may get it better than by mingling with society as much as may be."

"I see enough of society during the day," returned Mark. "I tell you there is hard study back of this, for such as you and I, or we can never expect to succeed."

"I believe in study, but not all the time," replied David, as he turned away at the call of duties.

The result of all was that the last speaker went to the chess-rooms that evening, and witnessed a very brilliant game, returning at a late hour well satisfied with himself. His friend, on the contrary, spent the evening in hard study, and sought his pillow with an aching temple.

Mark Hall and David Worthy, the two young men with whom we have been dealing, were salesmen in the extensive house of Puffman & Stringer. The fact that both were from the country, received the same salary, and were frequently thrown together in the discharge of their duties, had created a strong feeling of friendship between them. Still many of their characteristics were quite different. While David Worthy was quite anxious to make his mark in the world, and enter society with honor, Mark Hall cared very little for any of the influences which surrounded him. He was determined to succeed, and as a means of success devoted his time to such study as he deemed most important for him.

The year of which Worthy had spoken passed away, and on one of the last days in April the young men stood together in the counting-room. It was a dull, rainy day, and none were stirring, so that they had plenty of leisure.

"Well, Mark, said David," I count myself the ninth best chess player in the city. I played four games with Rudd yesterday, and beat him every one."

"Rather a long count," said the one addressed, with a faint smile. "Had you heard that the book-keeper is going to leave us?"

"What, Sanford Henry?"

"Yes, he is going into Coon's Commission House."

"Is that a fact? Then we shall have a new one I suppose. Who may it be, I wonder? Henry is a right good fellow, and I fear we'll not get another to suit us as well."

"I wonder why Puffman hasn't said anything to us about salary," he pursued, a moment later. I know what his cry will be, 'hard times.'

"I take it we shall have to work another year for the same, though, to tell the truth, I need a rise, I've got a few debts I cannot well pay off with only six hundred. It beats all how they grind the face of clerks in a big city like this!"

Mark did not reply for a moment, and before he had resolved how to speak, the door opened and the very person of whom they had been conversing, Mr. Puffman, entered. Immediately behind him came a short, wheezy looking man, with an immense pair of spectacles.

"Ah, how do you do, Mark?" said the proprietor. "I was looking for you."

"For me, sir! I regret—"

"Never mind, never mind; I might have said I was *going* to look for you. This gentleman wishes to speak with you. Mr. Guttenschloss, my clerk, Mark Hall." The man with the big specs and mispronounceable name greeted Mark kindly, though with a fearful accent.

"*Sprecken sie Deutch?*" he asked.

Mark responded in the affirmative, and they at once entered into conversation. Mr. Guttenschloss seemed a merchant from Germany, about to open a branch house in New York, and wished a young man for assistant. But he required a perfect mastery of both German and English, with a knowledge of book-keeping in both languages. An hour's conversation satisfied him that Mark would answer.

"Me give you five hundred dollar a year," he said.

"But I get more than that where I am, with no responsibility upon me," he replied, with a smile.

Guttenschloss nodded to Puffman with a smile, muttered, "all right," and passed out.

"What does the Dutchman mean?" Hall inquired, thinking his employer might throw some light upon the transaction.

"I'll tell you," that person answered, indicating a seat, while himself took one near. "That was all a little farce, the object of which you will see. Our book-keeper, Sanford Henry, is going to leave us. Before going he wishes to see a competent man filling his place, so that there may be no vexations or uncertainty. He recommended you to fill his place. Now, you know that one of the requirements of that position is that a man be a good German scholar, as well as a perfect accountant. Mr. Guttenschloss is a perfect German linguist and merchant, so that I left it with him to determine your capability."

"And he thinks me worthy a five hundred," said Hall, uncertain how to take the matter.

"*He* offers you that," replied Puffman, "because he does not need your assistance. *I* will offer you the position of book-keeper in this establishment and the salary we now give—two thousand dollars! You can accept it, or take your chances for doing better!"

"I never should be likely to do better," was the confused reply. "But you will not find me capable, I fear."

"We are willing to try you," was the rejoinder. "Come on, you have no time to lose."

And Mark walked away to take his new position.

"You are in luck, Mark," said David Worthy, when they met again. "You have gone out of my reckoning, all at a jump. I wish I had your German education. Won't you instruct me, so that I may at least master the rudiments?"

"Certainly. But how do you suppose I learned my German, as also much of my knowledge of book-keeping?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said David, though he really had a surmise quite near the truth.

"Well, David, I learned it while you were playing chess! Did I do well?"

Worthy did not say more, for he felt a sting in the heart. That evening he went to the chess-rooms for the last time. He looked upon the brilliant game which he had mastered so thoroughly, and took his seat at the board, but far interior players defeated him repeatedly.

"See what I have lost in that room," he muttered, as he walked homeward. "Hall is book-keeper to-day, with two thousand per year, while I only get my paltry six hundred. A year ago we were equal. I'll begin to see if I can make up some of my lost time."

His good resolves were tolerably well kept, and now he is a third-rate merchant in a third-rate city,—while the returns of Internal Revenue for 1866 showed no man more prosperous than Mark Hall, no firm more sound financially than that of Hall & Stringer. Two or three years since, Puffman decided to leave the old firm, and settle in a rural district, where for the remainder of his life he might live at ease. But few negotiations were necessary to complete the bargain, when his share of the business and good-will passed happily to Mark Hall. The ambition of the latter had been to become a thorough merchant, and as he had left no stone unturned, no moment unimproved, the measure of his ambition was now full.

Young man, just starting in the world, the moral is for you. Make your business a pleasure if possible, but never make pleasure your business, while anything better or more desirable remains unaccomplished. Especially, never expect that hard application afterward will make up for the *golden opportunity* once lost.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

A romantic incident occured here last week, which has been thus related to me:—A young man from Philadelphia lost his heart to a pretty girl from that city, whose father was the president of a prominent bank there, and very wealthy. He was a salaried clerk, though of very good family, and was unwilling, on account of poverty, to propose marriage, even though he had reason to believe his passion was returned. He made this confession, it seems, to one of his friends, and the story of his modesty and pride reached the young lady's ears, and touched her very naturally. A few weeks after, the fair Philadelphian was driving on the beach alone, when her horse became frightened at the surf and ran off at a furious pace. She lost all control of the terrified animal, which had run at least two miles, when the enamored swain, exactly as it happens in romances, chanced to be walking by the border of the sounding main, as Homer would put it, thinking of his cheerless furture without the idol of his soul, (for further sophomorical phrascology see Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.) In a few moments he held the horse's head; was dragged a few hundred yards before he could check the animal's course, and then snatched the half-fainting girl from the vehicle. Once in his arms she swooned wholly, of course. He held her in his embrace until she recovered. She murmured her gratitude; he his passion; and they walked to the hotel with rosy blushes all over their faces. That night the wealthy banker heard of his daughter's rescue, and, after talking with her, he discovered that she loved the fellow. The following morning he sent for the clerk, and discovered that the fellow loved the girl.

"Why in creation didn't you propose to her? How was she or I to know anything of the state of your heart unless you told her about it? You don't expect a pretty woman with $200,000 in her own right to run about with her love in her hand, asking handsome scapegraces like yourself, to take it, do you?"

"I knew, sir, that I was very poor, and you very rich, that it was not probable you would—"

"Nonsense! I don't want my daughter to marry a bank account. My own is high enough for her. You are worthy; and if you love her go and tell her so, and let me hear no more stuff about poverty and wealth."

The young man went, and I presume the two came to an understanding, as I am informed they are to be married the first week in November. The narrative is not a whit original or new, except in the fact that the pater-familias has sense enough to prefer his daughter's happiness to superfluous riches. I would like to give his name for the benefit of an example. I can't of course, though I may say if you read the sign No.— Third street, Philadelphia, you will learn who the wise Crœsus is. —*Atlantic City Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels in the pursuit of competence or wealth is not a Macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home.

Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortification and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides.

Wit and Humor.

THE LAST OF THE CHIGNONS.

MUSICAL ON DITS.

The man who sang "I am lonely since my Mother died," isn't quite so lonely now. The old man married again, and his step-mother makes it lively enough for him.

The one who gave the "Old Folks at Home" to the world has recently taken them to the poor house, as they were getting troublesome.

The author of "Shells of the Ocean" is in the clam business.

The man who wanted to "Kiss him for his Mother," attempted to kiss his mother for him, the other day, and *him* gave him a walloping "for his mother."

The one who walked so plaintively, "Do they miss me at home?" was missed the other day, together with a neighbor's wife. He is missed by a wife and seven children.

The author of "Three blind Mice," has started a menagerie with them.

"Give me a cot in the valley I love," has got a cot in the infirmary.

"I'd offer thee this hand of mine," has been sued for breach of promise.

The author of the "Old Arm Chair," is still in the furniture business.

A laborer while breaking stones on the roadside, having a shade over one eye as a guard, was thus accosted by a companion, "I say Tummy, hast 'ee lost an eye?" "Why?" replied the other: "hast 'ee found one?"

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.

Rochester, N. Y. M.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 6, 9, 13, 10 is a fruit.
My 7, 8, 9, 4, 4 is used in war.
My 14, 9, 12 is a boy's nic-name.
My 1, 10, 3, 12, 9 we all have a little of.
My 2, 13, 5, 4 is something we do not like.
My 7, 8, 11, 1 is something to ride in.
My whole was a distingnished General in the Union Army. Emma Kelsey.

Harrisburgh, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ror namy a lime no reevy dise
I ees het dolgen norc,
Dan reah hel s'tickree tones dunaro
Douns kile a raify rohn
Ni nocrect twih eht wild s'eeb ronde,
Ni filen rumrums robne.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Emma.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 925.

Answer to Illustrated Rebuses:

No. 1.—Ladies adore the glass, fan[cy] extra jewelry, and watch the handsome beaux.

No. 2.—Mr. Forest's money [was] Mrs. Forest's All-mony.

No. 3.—Many a warm hea[rt] beats under a ragged coat.

Answer to Miscellan[eous] Enigma:—Birds of a feather flock together.

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THE YIELD IS GREAT,
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS,
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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER is the month wherein most of the farmers, horticulturists and gardeners of the United States and Dominion of Canada must make final preparation for the incoming and reign of Winter. Though many of our readers, especially in the South and Southwest, have little cause to fear the sway of the icy monarch, the great mass of those herein addressed reside in localities where his presence will soon be felt in a greater or less degree—where it will not be necessary to consult the almanac to decide as to the arrival of the season of hybernation. And all such (in the Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States, Canada, etc.,) guided by the experience of former years, should not delay timely provision for the season of frigidity, for it is as sure as that of the promised seed time and harvest. Balmy and beautiful as has been the past month over the greater portion of our country, both men and beasts must soon experience the discomforts of sleet, snow and Boreal blasts—a change which will be doubly uncomfortable if not provided for in advance of its occurrence. It therefore behooves every one having charge of a family, and the care of domestic animals, to provide proper fuel, food and fodder, as well as raiment and shelter, without delay, lest inconvenience and suffering may result.

But in most sections there is yet time for and need of out-door farm work. Let us enumerate a few of the most important matters requiring attention over a wide extent of country—matters by no means confined to the latitude of Western New York:

Ungathered Fall Crops should now be secured—potatoes and roots dug, and corn and fodder housed and stacked—not because the weather will no longer prove favorable for this work, but that the farmer may have time for the doing of odd jobs before winter sets in earnestly, and experience that feeling of satisfaction which comes from knowing that the farm work is ahead. But if the crops are not secured, as the case is with perhaps the majority, all other work must give way to this.

Fall Plowing is in order. Remember how hurried you were last spring to sow your barley, wheat and oats in season, and how much quicker you could have done it had the ground been fall-plowed. Plow the garden, the ground for spring sowing, and perhaps the old sod for planting.

The Buildings.—Look to these at this season. Many little repairs will be needed, boards nailed on, a little shingling done, windows made or repaired, stables refitted, yard fences and gates strengthened. In that you will find enough to keep your jack-at-all-trades busy.

Fences.—It is also a good time for repairing the farm fences, and building stone walls when the weather is fair. Protect the foundations of the latter from frost.

Ice House.—Build an ice house if you have not one already. You will find plans in this and former volumes of the RURAL. You want it so constructed as to preserve fresh meats in summer time, and then you and your family may not eat salt pork altogether.

Pick Stone from the fields to be mowed next year. The ground may be soft in the spring for teams to travel on.

Stock.—It is a difficult month for stock. Work horses should be stabled; cattle will do well in the pasture, but should be yarded or stabled during storms, and fed regularly with some hay or grain. The point is to keep the animals comfortable and thriving. Milch cows, of course, need plenty of feed. Hogs should be fattened as rapidly as possible.

Sheds and Racks should be provided, in all localities where they are needed, for cattle, sheep, etc., before severe storms and cold weather occur.

Top Dress, with any litter, spots on your wheat field that are liable to heave out the grain by freezing and thawing, or where it may freeze out by severe cold. Open temporary furrows also to carry off the stagnant water.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.—MEASUREMENT.

E. J. E., Grafton, Iowa, asks for a rule for ascertaining the weight of cattle—the calculation being based on the measurement of the animals. Many experiments have been made by graziers and dealers in cattle to ascertain the net weight of cattle by measurement. Rules have been given and tables constructed of the results obtained. At best, these are but approximations, and the measure of correctness will depend much upon a practical acquaintance with the form and prominent points of the animals to be measured. Something will depend, too, on the breed, size, mode of fattening, the time the process has been going on and the character of the feed supplied. The following method comes as near a correct result as any known:

Measure carefully with a tape line from the top of the shoulder to where the tail is attached to the back; this will give the length. For the girth measure immediately behind the shoulder and fore legs. Multiply half the girth by itself in feet, and the sum by the length in feet, and the product will give the net weight in stones of eight pounds each. For example, with an ox or cow five feet in length and seven feet in girth, the calculation will be as follows:

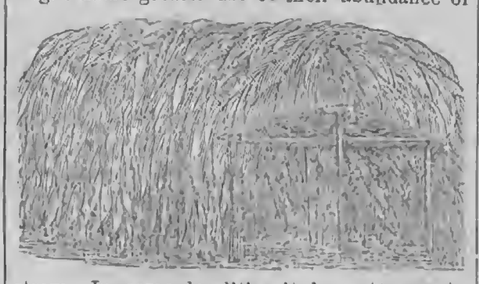
Multiply half the girth by itself in feet	3.5 × 3.5
	12.25
Multiply by length in feet	× 5
Weight in stones	61.25

This multiplied by eight, the pounds in a stone, or rather a half stone, and the result will be 490 pounds net.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Cheap Shelter for Stock.

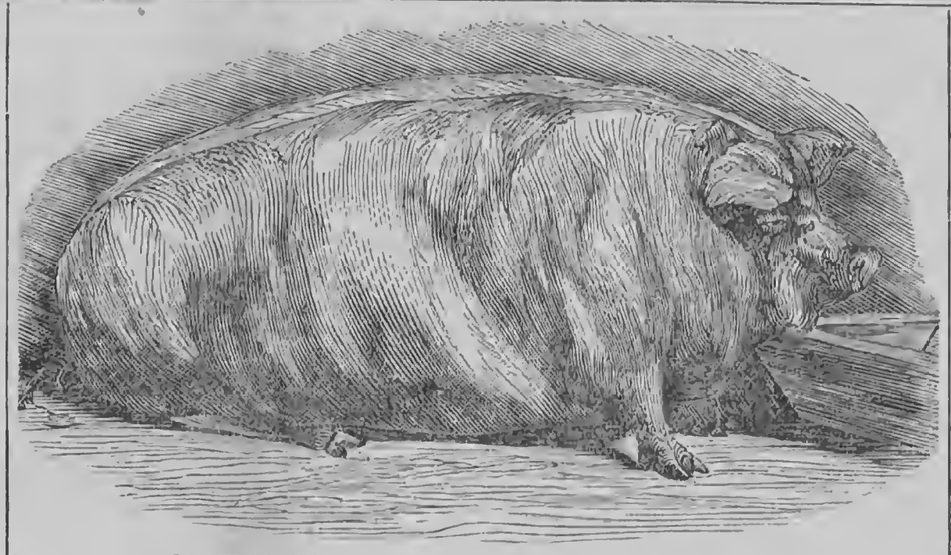
A CONTRIBUTOR to our Farmer's Club writing from Wisconsin, remarks that shelter for stock is one of the great needs of western farmers. In the Prairie States it is costly to build barns and sheds in the style we see them East, but for simple purposes of shelter, Western farmers might make greater use of their abundance of



straw. In some localities it is customary to burn this as the readiest means to get it out of the way. A much better use might be made of a portion at least in constructing shelter for all kinds of stock, both against rain and cold. A very good plan is to make a frame of poles (as the engraving represents) and stack straw over them. This work should be done at threshing time, but if it has been neglected it may be done at any later period. It pays richly in health, thrift, and in the saving of food to provide shelter, and now is the time to do it.

A Husking Table.

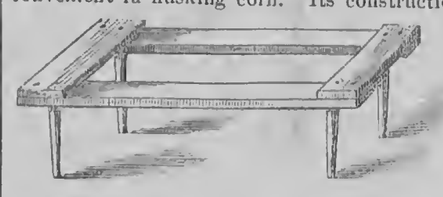
As we have previously "hinted," farmers having large crops of corn to take care of will often find it greatly to their advantage to store a quantity in the barn or under a shed to husk in stormy weather. "Farmer's Son" sends us



NORMAN AND NEW LEICESTER PIG.

ABOVE we portray a pig which received the first prize at Palffy, France, in 1866. The Journal D'Agriculture, at Longues, alluding to the exhibition says;—"The hog was 11 months and 20 days old and weighed 514 lbs. It is a cross between the Norman and New Leicester. The Norman race was taken for the strong frame, and the New Leicester for the filling up. The result is considered very profitable, not only on account of early maturity but also for increased weight." We give the portrait and description of this foreign specimen of the genus Sus for the benefit of those of our readers interested in the breeding, improvement and fattening of Swine.

the following sketch and description of a husking table, which enables the workmen to labor with greater ease and rapidity. He says:—"We have used it for several years and find it very convenient in husking corn. Its construction



is very simple, being nothing more than any boy can build who is at all handy with tools. It is made of two pieces of timber 2 by 4, and six feet long, joined together at either end by a board fifteen inches wide and two and a half feet long. The whole is set on four legs fifteen inches long. It is designed for use in the barn; the shock is thrown across the middle of the table and two persons can sit on the two seats and work."

Plowing Clay Lands in Autumn.

R. U. LEONARD, writing from Wyoming Co., N. Y., says:—"I believe it pays every farmer who works clay land to plow it as much as possible in the fall, especially that which he means to sow to spring grain. The plowing should be done when the land is dry, and if it turns up in great lumps so much the better. Plow deep and leave the surface rough. The frost and rain will pulverize and lighten the soil, making it friable and easily worked next spring. Deep plowing on clay land is better than shallow, for the reason that such lands are generally of a rich, deep soil; the great drawback on their producing largely being the imperfect pulverization given it. Only get the clay soil *loose* enough to a good depth and you are very sure of a good crop—that is if it *keeps loose* while it is growing. Draining is very necessary to secure this, as any one can readily see. Our clay soils are the best of all, if they are only rightly managed, but it takes a good deal of capital to work them; they must be drained, plowed deep, subsoiled, worked up loose and fine, so the roots can get the food they contain, and then they will prove the most productive of any."

"DIRECTIONS FOR A YOUNG FARMER."

UNDER this head we find in the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club some rather queer, if not "mixed" advice. A young man who had just purchased 30 acres of land, but, having been brought up in a city, wished advice from the Club, as to what books and agricultural journals would be suitable for him to read.

Mr. N. C. MEEKER, the reporter for the Club, does "not believe in book-farming as generally understood—would not say books on farming are not important—but it is equally important to know how to work. Not logical to compare a young farmer to a medical student. Books are the doctor's tools. Plows are the farmer's tools."

Dr. TRIMBLE has "been through the mill reading books to perfect himself in farm work, and got little good. If one is to be lawyer or doctor then he wants books—but a young farmer should go and hire out to a farmer. This young man is entirely on the wrong track—had better sell his farm than undertake to learn how to farm it from books."

Mr. LAWTON thinks "if three-fourths of the books on farming were burned we would be better off." On the other hand, Mr. CARPENTER thinks "if we never read we shall never learn. He would advise the young man to read both Agricultural and Horticultural Journals—a few experiments will correct his errors."

Dr. SNODGRASS "thinks a great mistake is made when scientific agriculture is discouraged. The time has come when the denouncing of book-farming must end. Like a doctor's student, the young farmer may begin by reading books on the science he is to practice."

We quote thus freely, that no injustice may be done to the position of this leading Club. If the young farmer knows what to do, when he gets these "Directions," he will be fit to offer himself for President of the Club at its next election. Here we find a majority of the "wise men of Gotham," whose business it has been, for years, to fill books and papers with disquisitions, advice and instructions to the agriculturists of the whole country, advising this unlucky young man, who, in a moment of rural enthusiasm, ventures on the purchase of thirty acres—that he can rely upon nothing that has been done or recorded in the great business of Agriculture since the days of CATO to the present time. That he is to rely solely upon ocular demonstration and experience under the tuition of some farmer, who has not had the audacity to reduce the mysteries of his calling to the unreliable form of book-knowledge; that in Agriculture, unlike every other business, the moment an experiment is reduced to a written formula it becomes totally unreliable, and proves only a snare to entrap the unwary. According to the opinion of these members of the Club, evidently, Agriculture can flourish in perfection only under that state of civilization described by HENRY A. WISE, when he "thanked GOD! that there was neither a school-house nor a newspaper in his district."

Seriously, what do these men meet for every week? What are their proceedings published for, if book-knowledge, written information, is worthless? if farming is only to be learned by experiment and routine in the field? Have they, alone, discovered the true secret of conveying reliable information? If there are no books worthy of being read by the young farmer—if all the knowledge attempted to be conveyed by all the earnest and devoted agriculturists since the days of the noble CATO to the present era of a JOHNSTON, a LAWS, a BOUSSINGAULT, a LIEBIG, and a host of other distinguished names, is an illusion, a distraction to the young farmer, then had we not better close up the American Institute, the New York Agricultural Society, and all kindred associations? If young farmers are to be told that there is no science of Agriculture, that there is no light to shine on their path in life except the light of experience—that their highest Instructor is some farmer who knows how to drive a team and hold a plow—that it must all be re-learned by each succeeding generation—that it is like the old way of carpentering, only a cut and try system—then farmers' sons do right to flee from it and engage in something which may be understood, and has some positive landmarks.

Says Mr. MEEKER, "Books are the doctor's tools—plows are the farmers tools." Does the doctor use only books to amputate a limb? But is he fit to operate as a surgeon till he has studied books on anatomy and surgery? After he has studied the books he must learn the use of the instruments, so also the farmer after he has studied the philosophy of plowing should learn to use the plow. Mr. MEEKER and Dr. TRIMBLE seem to forget that there is any thing higher in agriculture than the mere manipulation of the implements. If so, then the Irishman who uses the shovel to grade the embankment, is equal in knowlege to the engineer who laid out the work. This young man who made the inquiry of the Club, evidently did not seek to know the hooks that would learn him the mere mechanical routine of farming, but he wanted to be posted up in the principles of agriculture. There seem to be abroad some wild opinions as to what constitutes a practical farmer. Is the man who knows, simply, how to use the tools, a practical farmer? Or does it require in addition to this, knowledge of the adaptation of crops to soil—of how to keep up the fertility of the soil—of the laws of vegetable growth—of the laws of animal life and growth—of the whole question of the food of animals? It is the man who knows how to manage a farm, in all its various branches of activity, intelligently, with a full knowledge of the means to be employed and the object to be attained, who is a practical farmer. The man who knows, merely, how to use the implements, is as near a practical farmer as the boy who knows, merely, how to write the numerals is a mathematician. A practical knowledge of the use of tools is necessary, but a knowledge of the principles which ought to guide these tools is the first requisite. We would advise the young farmer to read, most attentively, JOHNSTON'S Chemistry and Geology applied to Agriculture, which is the simplest and most practical work on that subject; BOUSSINGAULT'S Rural Economy, LIEBIG'S Natural Laws of Husbandry, and FRENCH on Drainage. These works will do to begin with, and when read and understood by a man of practical ability, will enable him to manage a farm more intelligently than a life-time of mere routine.

Let him have the knowledge of principles and then if he performs his own labor, he will soon learn the use of the implements and apply the principles.

E. W. S.

HONEY COMB.

I SEE quite generally in the various journals, like the RURAL, an article to the import that "comb *grows*,"—is not *made* by the bees. I once knew two neighbors have a fight over the phrase "stones grow in the earth." On the trial before the Justice of the Peace for assault, the questions were asked, "if pebbles and stones grow, what do they grow out of?" "Did you ever see a stone grow?"

These puerile statements do no one good; for they are false, and no dignified editor will admit them, unless he is scarce of copy to send to his type setters. Who ever saw honey comb grow? What is it to grow out of? These solve the whole matter.

Any one can make a glass honey box; and then by watching the bees, when they build the combs *next to the glass*, they will see that the underside of some of the bees have white spots when comb is forming. When these get large enough, the bee begins to wriggle and shake itself more and more violently, until the little white spot becomes detatched, and is a small scale of thin, clear beeswax. Then the same, or oftener another bee, takes the little scale of wax in its *mouth*, or rather *mandibles*, as any one can see, and runs about with it, sometimes a half minute or more, and at last stops on the edge of a honey cell, and then fixes it to the *rounded* and *thick* tip or edge of the cell. Then the same, or another bee, usually another bee, puts his mandibles over the *thick* and *rounded* edge of the comb cell and bites quite hard. This is to *thin out and shape* the cell, but always leaving the thickened edge of the cell quite strong. Thus the cells are all made. So the process of cell

making is, 1st, the wax scale formed on the cavities between the scales of the skin or *epidermis* of the bee; 2d, the molding these wax cells as a part of the rounded and thickened edge of the cell, at the base, side or cap of the cell, be it in what stage it may of completion; 3d, the thinning and expanding of the round and thick edge or tip by the mandibles of the bees, at the same time shaping the cell by instinctive rule. This is the only way cells and comb are made. I have shown it to hundreds and will verify it any time my bees are building next to the glass, where the bees cannot crowd in such numbers as to hide what they do.

There are but few things not well known as to bees. The day for "mysteries" in bees has gone. Common sense rules bees, and should all ideas about them, that every intelligent man has.

S. J. PARKER, M. D.

Ithaca, N. Y., 1867.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

DEATH OF GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL.

We have received the following painful announcement:

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE, }
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22. }

We regret to announce the death of our Senior Associate, GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL. By a telegraph dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, we learn that this sad event took place at his residence, at Post Oak Spring, near Boerne, yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, caused by congestive chills. Mr. KENDALL was about 60 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.

A. M. HOLBROOK.

Mr. KENDALL is best known to the public generally as an author and as the founder and senior editor of the New Orleans Picayune. His "Santa Fé Expedition" and work on the Battles in Mexico are familiar to all readers; his journal is one of the best conducted and readable in the United States. But he is best known to the agriculturists of our country as the great sheep farmer of the South, the pioneer of that husbandry in Texas, the writer who has done more than all others to introduce, foster and instruct the people in its management in a region so adapted by nature to its profitable pursuit. As a writer on this subject he possessed, as he deserved, the entire confidence of his countrymen. He drew up no fancy pictures—indulged in no visionary speculations. Experience was his sole guide, and in exhibiting its results to the public he always gave both sides of the medal, recording a failure as frankly as the most eminent success. As a writer on this, as on other subjects, he possessed the rare art of giving the most dry details all the vivid interest of a well told tale. His style was vigorous, direct and crisp—while it had a most captivating ease and unstudiedness:—and gleams of quaint and irresistible humor flashed frequent through his discussions of the most prosaic topics. As an epistolary writer we never knew his equal. He was our close correspondent for years, except during the war, and the grace, wit and hearty mirth of his letters—their constant novelties of thought and expression—their uniform zest—their diverting illustrations—were all inimitable. As a conversationalist, he was equally brilliant. On his way to embark for France last year, he and his family paid us a visit. We seem to see and hear him now at the table, in the drawing-room, on the ride, and in the walk. How often we thought of CHARLES LAMB! His manner was not that of a professional wit. He was not "reminded of a good story" by everything which was said or done. He did not seize on every available opportunity. The flash came suddenly and as if inadvertently. The "good thing" was often uttered *sotto voce* only to the person in the next chair, and without any of those preparatory signals by which old stagers in such matters generally bespeak the attention of the audience. He did not seem to be witty on purpose—but only because he could not help it.

Mr. KENDALL had traveled in many countries, and mixed with the most refined society of all. He knew life and society in all their phases. He was a favorite among all classes. Gentle, genial and just—he had no enemies. Manly, decided and energetic—no one ever presumed on his passiveness. Never was there a franker or more outspoken man. His generosity was unbounded. He had a helping hand for all that deserved it. He and his wife—a most beautiful, accomplished and sensible woman, transplanted from the salons of Paris to the then almost uninhabited solitudes of Texas—dispensed a hospitality of which we of the North, in our different circumstances, witness no examples. The poor and the rich shared it alike. The one found substantial assistance—the other all the enjoyments of border life. Many are the young men we have sent to him with letters of introduction. All were delighted with his kind attentions. He was ever ready to make their stay a happy one—to enter into their plans and interests, and point out to them the best localities for settlement. He loved Texas with an absolute devotion. He never was tired of writing or speaking in its praise. He loved its vast expanses of solitude, its majestic plains, its noble rivers, the green hills of the county named after him, and its masculine, energetic population. Texas will deeply miss and mourn him. Perhaps she had no citizen which she could have so ill afforded to spare. She certainly has none who can entirely fill his particular place.

We wish we could give the outlines of his biography—but we have but few materials. He was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. His father was a merchant and gave him good early advantages. But his father was ruined in his pecuniary affairs by becoming security for others. Young GEORGE determined to learn the printing trade, and he and HORACE GREELEY were apprentices together in the office, we think it was, of the Concord (N. H.) Statesman. After this he led a somewhat roving life, but in 1834 "turned over a new leaf," went to New Orleans, established the Picayune and entered on his career of success. He went to the Mexican war with the Texan Rangers, under BEN. MCCULLOCH. He subsequently became an Aid of Gen. WORTH, and was in many of the battles he has described so vividly. He married ADELINE, daughter of Col. DE VALCOUR of the French Army. He left two sons and two daughters, the oldest about seventeen years of age. We do not remember the year in which he emigrated to Texas and established his great sheep farm there. He was decidedly successful in this business up to the period of the recent war. His losses were large during that struggle, but his family are left in affluent circumstances.

A year since Mr. KENDALL was in the full flush of health and strength. We had heard no complaints of illness from him since. We had recently read his lively editorial letters in the Picayune. The ink was but just dry on his last letter to us. His last disease was therefore doubtless short. It is with unspeakable sorrow that we chronicle the premature death of this able, brilliant, useful and good man.

YOUNG ROGERS,

THE PROPERTY OF ALFRED LEACH, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

"YOUNG ROGERS," two years old, bred by W. H. B. ROGERS, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., was got by Curly, by Rogers' Sweepstakes, by Hammond's Sweepstakes. Dam a first-class Atwood ewe. His second fleece of 11 mos., 27 days growth, weighed 23 lbs., 8 ozs. Mr. LEACH'S ewes sheared on an average 10 lbs., 1 oz. of washed wool.

PRESIDENT STILSON'S VIEWS.

THE National Wool Growers' Association does not contain a more energetic and faithful member than ELI STILSON, Esq., of Oshkosh, Wis., President of the State Association. The Oshkosh Northwestern of Oct. 17th publishes a letter from him, from which we cut the subjoined extracts. We omit certain political allusions, which would not comport with the political neutrality of this department, and we have not room for his closing vigorous remarks on the introduction of wool manufactures in Wisconsin:

"My attention has been called to an article in the Oshkosh City Times, which attributes the present low price of wool to the existing tariff on wool and woolens. As one of the leading wool growers of the State, and as President of the State Wool Growers' Association, I am unwilling that such sentiments should be imputed to the great mass of wool growers of the State. There may be a few wool growers whose party prejudices are so strong that they are bound to go it blind; or there may be a few who expected the price of wool to go up with a bound, regardless of the vast stock of imported wool and woolens on hand at the time of the passage of the present tariff, and it having failed to do so, they have lost faith in it. But the great mass of the wool growers of the State have the same faith in the tariff on wool and woolens that they had on the fourth of March, when the telegraph brought us the glad news that it had become a law of the land; and wo be unto the politician that lays hands on it to repeal it, until it has had a fair trial. * * * Free trade can mean but one of two things: a repudiation of the National debt, or the doubling up of the internal revenue. But while some politicians are laboring to knock the wool growers in the head, the Chicago Tribune, one of the bitterest enemies of the wool grower, is laboring for the same end, and both set up the same lamentation. 'Poor wool growers, how we pity you, because of the low prices of wool; but it is all caused by the passage of the tariff on wool and woolens.' But the truth is, and they know it, too, that if it had not been for the passage of the present wool tariff, we should have seen a perfect panic in the wool market, owing to the excessive importations of wool and woolens; wool would have gone down to 25 or 30 cents per pound. Who are these new-found friends of the wool grower, that are setting up such a wail on our behalf because of the low price of wool? Wool growers of Wisconsin, we can tell you who they are,—we know their ear-marks well. They are men who have combatted us in the halls of Congress for the last two years, and have endeavored by their chicanery to prevent the passage of the wool tariff. They are men who have endeavored to array the consumer against us by telling him that if the tariff was passed he would have to clothe in rags, woolen goods would be so high; and their prophecies having proved false, woolen goods being no higher, they turn to wool growers and say, your wools are lower because of the tariff. And here let me call the particular attention of the consumer to the fact, that these political demagogues having voluntarily taken the witness stand and testified that our wools are cheaper because of the tariff, are now precluded from testifying that other things are dearer from the same cause, without impeaching themselves. We know their hiding-place, where they will attempt to hide and dodge this conclusion,—but we will smoke them out of it before we have done with them. Their hiding-place is this: that owing to the new duty, they say that the manufacturers have not been able to import certain kinds of wool that they want to mix with ours, or to manufacture alone, so as to successfully compete in the sale of goods, and so they have closed their manufactories. At the Syracuse Convention the wool growers put the question to the manufacturers, 'What kinds of wool do the manufacturers require, that we do not now produce in the United States, so as to supply the demand?' Answer: 'Coarse carpet wools, long combing wools, and the finest Saxony wool, such as we used to get before the war from West Virginia.' Now on either of these classes the tariff has not been raised, but remains as before on wool costing less than 12 cents or more than 24 cents per pound in a foreign port, and the coarse carpet wool costs less than 12 cents, and the long combing wool and fine Saxony wool cost more than 24 cents; hence the manufacturers have not had to stop because of a change in the tariff on those kinds of wool,—for there has been no change, and these are the only kinds, they say, that is absolutely necessary to import. Hence the statement of the Chicago Tribune that the manufactories are closed or running on short time, because they cannot import certain kinds of wool that they need under the new tariff, is absurd, and recoils on the head of its promulgator. But stop, whispers a free trader at my elbow, there is one other hiding-place. Well, what is it,—out with it; but he does not like to tell. He says all the world will laugh at him if he tells. Well, if he will not tell, we will. Men may be known by the company that they keep; the answer is *Shoddy*. The wool growers have been guilty of putting up the duty on Shoddy to 12 cents per pound, or a trifle more than the duty on clothing wool; and while the honest manufacturer has been compelled to close his doors, or run on short time because of the excessive importations of woolen goods, which amounted to more than fifty millions of dollars in 1864, the Shoddy manufacturer has had to close his doors because these wicked wool growers have been guilty of levying a higher duty on Shoddy than on clothing wool; and all the world, free traders and Shoddyites excepted, say amen. We also know these sympathizers of ours as a class who have endeavored to array the wool grower against the manufacturer, by saying the manufacturers had got the advantage of us; that they had got the lion's share of the protection; that we had not asked enough; and they now say that what we asked, and got, is the reason our wools are so low; and if we had asked more, and got more by the same reasoning, our wools would have been still lower. We asked for and got that tariff, which we believed to be just and fair between the wool grower, the manufacturer, and the consumer, preferring a moderate tariff that shall give stability to wool growing, rather than a high one that will cause inflation and over-production, and finally a repeal. The Chicago Tribune has admitted that of all classes asking protection, the wool growers were the most moderate.

"'Why is clothing so high and wool so low?' The manufacturers cannot be the cause of it,—for if they were making large profits they would run on full time, and the statement that they are making 50 per cent. bears on its face the evidence of falsehood. Politicians should have better informed themselves on this point, unless they supposed the people were ignorant and would swallow their nostrums without inquiry. The true reason that clothing is higher than wool is, that there is levied upon wool and wool clothing one-sixteenth of all the internal revenue, or near twenty millions of dollars, or one-half the value of the wool clip of the United States. It is a wonder that a commodity that is taxed, and taxed again, and re-taxed, until the taxes on the article amount to one-half the cost of the raw material, should be so enhanced in value.

"'The result of being compelled to abandon wool growing.' We wish to keep our sheep that we may keep up the fertility of our farms, and diversify our industry. If we depend entirely on wheat, we soon exhaust the fertility of our farms, and our lands will soon be like the worn out cotton fields of the South. There are in the United States thirty millions of sheep, consuming annually thirty millions of bushels of corn, (sheep in Central Illinois consume more than twice that ratio,) and giving employment to 100,000 men to provide food and care for them, and they and their families number half a million, and if we are driven from wool growing we shall crowd every other class of producers, and bring down their prices, and in precisely the same ratio that we are driven from wool growing shall we crowd every other class; and to the laborer we say, if he wishes to bring down the price of woolen goods,—or, in fact, all other manufactured goods, to the price that they bring in Europe, then he must expect that the price of his labor must go down to the price of labor there, and we do not think he would relish that."

The Poultry Yard.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

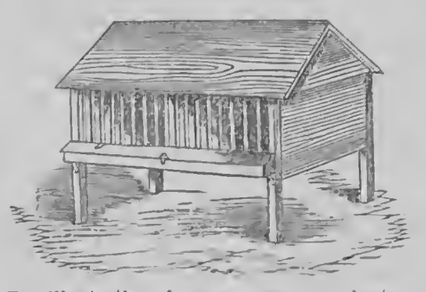
IN the Report of the Department of Agriculture for August and September were two communications from the West concerning the chicken cholera, which was so fatal there—especially in Iowa. One of these letters says:

"For the last two years my chickens have been dying of cholera; even turkeys have died the same way. When I notice the hens begin to droop and look sleepy I give them three or four teaspoonsful of strong alum-water, and repeat the next day. I also mix the feed, (say corn-meal,) with strong alum-water, feeding twice a day for two or three days; afterwards once a week. Since I have practiced the above I have not lost any."

Another gives the following remedy:—"Take, say, two eggs, a tablespoonful of finely pulverized alum, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a thin paste, and force the chicken or turkey to swallow a portion of the mixture, and there are two chances to one that it will recover. I have used this remedy for two years with good success. I have also found it necessary, as a preventive, to use more or less alum in their feed, once a day, when the disease prevails. Fowls should never have access to slop or swill-tubs, or any other kinds of sour food."

FATTENING POULTRY.

THE poultry yard is a source of profit to the farmer, which is greatly lessened or increased according to the skill and care with which the business is managed. One branch in which much improvement may be made by most farmers, is that of fattening the poultry for market after it is nearly or quite grown; not much care is generally exercised in this respect, though it is common for dealers to buy of farmers and make a good profit by finishing it off for the market.



The illustration shows a very convenient coop for the purpose of fattening fowls. It should be made to hold one dozen, and its size is as follows:—Length three feet, width two, height two and a half. The sides and ends are composed of bars placed about three inches apart, and the bottom of round poles. It is elevated about two feet from the ground by means of legs. The feeding troughs are along the sides on the outside. The coop should be placed in a barn or some place sheltered from storm and wind, and if slightly darkened so much the better. By judicious feeding fowls can be thoroughly fattened in twenty days.

POULTRY ITEMS.

Feeding Fowls.—Fowls are partial to most kinds of vegetables when cooked, eating them as readily as grain and with manifest advantage as a change of diet. They are fond too of flesh, especially of horse meat and beef, if cooked, and supplied at suitable intervals. Refuse meat, from the butchers' stalls, can be disposed of more profitably to fowls than to cure, the majority of which are good for nothing except to worry sheep or to make night hideous by their howlings.

About Setting.—Some hens have the incubating fever so strong sometimes as to render it difficult to get them to give over the notion of setting when they are not desired to do so. To cure them of this, various plans are resorted to. Sometimes they are treated to tossings into the air,—successive immersions in cold water and other chastisements according to the temper and knowledge of the owners. A man in Ohio says he cures them by tying the hen to a stake near a path which is frequently traveled, giving a play of string of three or four feet. It is said that one day's confinement in this way, with the frequent scares she will get, will put all setting notions out of the hen's head.

Salt for Gapes.—A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator condemns the use of salt as a cure for the gapes in fowls. He says:—"Salt is a powerful styptic, and a deadly poison to all kinds of fowls." Have any of our readers tried salt as a remedy for gapes, and if so, with what results?

Guinea Fowls—Profit.—These fowls, when a number of hens are together, it is said will all lay their eggs in one place till the instinct of setting begins to operate, when each will make a nest, or sometimes two will club together in laying and setting. When the chicks come out they must have a free run, as confinement is fatal to the brood. The Guinea is a prolific layer, but her noise sometimes is rather annoying.

Poultry Houses.—It is advisable, in the construction of poultry houses, to use pine lumber—the more pitch it contains the better—as this is very offensive to poultry vermin. Some think it pays well to make the roosting cribs of pitch pine boughs as a protection from their greatest enemy—lice.

Give them Ashes.—Where fowls are confined in considerable numbers to a restricted enclosure they should have a good supply of wood ashes to wallow in. It will pay to fill a large box with ashes and place it under shelter where the fowls can use it at pleasure. It is a pleasure to them, as is manifest by the eagerness with which they avail themselves of this means of purification.

Rural Notes and Items

THANKS TO THE PRESS!—We bend in grateful (if not graceful) acknowledgment of the very kind and appreciative notices of the RURAL NEW-YORKER which are being given now-a-days by our brethren of the Press all the way from Maine to Minnesota and Canada to California. Such cordial and strong commendations of the RURAL as we are daily receiving from the best judges of journalistic merit—editors of newspapers—are most encouraging, and sincerely appreciated. We shall continuously strive to render the RURAL worthy of the highly complimentary notices of its contemporaries, and never omit an opportunity of reciprocating the fraternal kindness of which we are the recipients. Thanks, good friends!—May your sheets and shadows never be less, and your subscription lists continually elongate!

THAT SHEEP BOOK PREMIUM—*A Lucid Explanation.*—The following paragraph appeared in the RURAL of the 19th ultimo:

Which is Right?—In publishing the awards of premiums on Sheep at the recent State Fair the Buffalo papers gave the Practical Shepherd as the book premium, but the Country Gentleman substitutes Morrell—an obsolete work, which has been out of print for years! This looks queer, to say the least. But as a book of some kind was awarded we print it *Book* in our list, and respectfully ask for the title.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman of the 24th ult. contains this explanation:

Correction.—The book premium, in the sheep classes, at Buffalo, should have been 'Practical Shepherd," instead of "Morrell," as published in this paper of Oct. 10th, p. 237. The error arose from the fact that the prize list, as we published it, was copied by our reporter, at Buffalo, from a printed blank, on which the new book had not been "substituted" for the old one, and we did not discover the lack of the correction until our attention was called to the subject.

We are glad to learn that the "substitution" was simply an "error," and not (as some sheep breeders supposed) attributable to enmity or unfriendliness toward either the author or publisher of The Practical Shepherd. But we *are* surprised that a journal which advertises itself as "The Best of All the American Newspapers devoted to Rural Economy" should be so non-progressive as to mislead its readers by the use of an obsolete "printed blank." A friend at our elbow forcibly suggests that the confession of the C. & C. G. (which must have borrowed some of the State Ag. Society's "printed blanks,") only proves the truth of our reporter's recent assertion concerning the State Fair Premiums, viz.,—"We have heard, but will not absolutely vouch for its being a fact, that this premium list was made out some forty years since, stereotyped, and even to the present day the same venerable plate is used."

HEMLOCK LAKE UNION FAIR.—F. Y. M. writes us that the Union Fair held at Short's Driving Park, Hemlock Lake, N. Y., Oct. 16th, was a decided success. The show of farm stock, of all kinds, was unexpectedly large and superior in character, showing that the farmers of the towns of Canadice, Conesus, Lima, Livonia, Richmond and Springwater, forming the "Union," are awake to their interests, and resolved to employ all proper means to promote them in the future. The Fair was attended by about 5,000 people, affording means for defraying current expenses and a surplus to aid in the erection of a suitable building for future exhibitions. The sentiment in favor of this was unanimous—a sure indication that the Society is a live one and has a bright future.

WILLIS' STUMP MACHINE.—We learn from the Addison Advertiser that Mr. WILLIS has recently been doing an extensive business in tree and root dentistry in Steuben country, with his famous stump extractor—closing by selling four machines. One of the purchasers pulled and cleaned stumps (pine) from seven acres in as many days with the help of two boys and one span of horses. The demand for this machine wherever tested, proves its value and increasing popularity. Those who have recently ordered machines will regret to learn that the Novelty Works, where they are manufactured, was burned last week—but Mr. WILLIS assures us that the delay will be only temporary, as his mechanics have already resumed operations.

PROVISIONS—PRICES.—The Ohio Farmer, alluding to the clamor of the Press at the east for cheap bread, says:—"We are under the painful necessity of telling them, they will not get cheap bread until another harvest; meanwhile they may continue to cudgel their brains for such reasons as suit their style of philosophy." This will prove consolatory to those who have breadstuffs to sell, but to such as have to buy, with restricted means of payment, the prediction will prove less cheering.

WILD GEESE ON THE WING.—The wild geese from northern lake regions have commenced their southern hegira rather earlier in the season than is customary with them. From this fact the weather-wise infer the early advent of winter. We must have a heavy fall of rain before things will be in a proper situation for a freeze-up. One thing is certain—if farmers are not ready for winter this season it is their own fault, as the weather for closing up was never better.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY WHEAT.—SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Croton Landing, raised five and a half acres of wheat the past season which yielded 150¾ bushels, or a fraction short of 30 bushels to the acre. He applied 1¾ tons of bone dust and sowed the grain on the 16th of October. This is a handsome show for any section and especially so for old ground in Westchester.

A SWAMP ON FIRE.—As an evidence of the severity of the drouth, for a long time prevalent in Western New York, the Batavia Spirit of the Times states that the Tonawanda Swamp has been on fire for several days, causing much distruction of timber, fences, &c. The swamp generally has become so dry as to ignite as readily as tinder wherever a spark of fire falls.

A TOUGH WHEAT STORY.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, writing from Saline, states that JOHN A. SMITH of that town harvested from five acres 300 bushels of wheat, or 60 bushels to the acre, and from another field the yield was 40 bushels per acre. We think both these statements might be modified somewhat and be quite as near the truth.

CHEESE FACTORY IN PARMA.—The first cheese factory put in operation in Monroe County is located on the Wadhams farm on the Ridge road, Parma. It commenced in June with one hundred cows. Eleven thousand pounds of cheese have been manufactured at the establishment.

A CORN MACHINE.—A member of the "Oneida Community" has perfected a machine for cutting corn from the cob. It cuts any sized ears, and does as much work as four men could by the old process.

HORTICULTURAL.

FLOWERS THAT STAND HARD FROSTS.

EDS. RURAL:—I present you with a collection of Flowers cut this morning (Oct. 28th) for the purpose of showing the varieties that will endure quite hard frosts without injury. In September we usually have frosts that cut down every thing tender, and after this more than a month of delightful weather. It is interesting to know which of our flowers will endure the early frosts without injury, and give us plenty of blossom in the garden until winter commences in earnest. JAS. VICK.

The above note was laid on our table this (Monday) morning, Oct. 28th, and in connection therewith a collection of fresh and brilliant flowers, which at this period of the year, after the many hard frosts that have entirely defoliated the forests, is truly surprising and worthy of noting for guidance in future planting.

First here is the stately and brilliant *Tritona Uvaria*, a fine illustration and description of which will be found in the issue for May 11th of the current volume.

Phlox Drummondii is particularly varied and fresh in color. No annual exceeds this for a brilliant and constant show; it is an excellent bedding plant and makes a fine border or low hedge. It presents a mass of dazzling bloom from early summer until snow flies. We give on this page a good illustration of the flower and stem of Phlox.

Delphinium formosum, a perennial Larkspur, is a spike of brilliant blue flowers with white eyes. An illustration will be found in the issue dated Aug. 3d of this volume.

Double Dwarf Scabiosa of various colors. The Scabiosa is shown in the number dated Jan. 5th of this year. They are very showy flowers, excellent for cutting, and of many colors.

Verbena.—There are several colors in the handful of this delicate and choice bedding plant. Who does not admire a bed of fine Verbenas—especially at this season?

Ten Weeks Stock.—This fragrant flower is a great favorite, blooming, as it does from July to November. Transplanted to pots it makes a fine house plant, giving flowers and fragrance all winter; therefore, don't let Jack Frost finally have your best specimens.

Japan Pinks are rich and varied in color, and look fresh as though their season was but just begun.

Carnations are fragrant, varied in color, and full of unopened buds. They, too, will bear potting and house culture.

Antirrhinum.—Showy spikes of flowers.

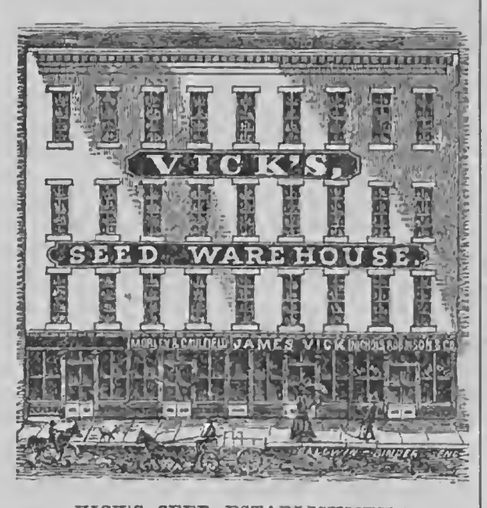
Petunias are well known as splendid bedding plants, making a brilliant show all summer. Standing the frost well adds much to their value.

Pansies grow brilliant as the season wanes; they are pre-eminently valuable for show late in the autumn and early in the spring. The collection before us embraces a great variety of colors. Pansies should be transplanted now into beds for next spring's showing.

Lychnis Chalcedonica is a bright scarlet perennial, the clusters of flowers somewhat resembling verbenas.

Hollyhock.—Very brilliant and showy.

We have indicated those varieties in the above list that have been portrayed in this volume of the RURAL; the rest have been illustrated in former volumes.



VICK'S SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES VICK is a name fast becoming famous—a household word—among the cultivators and lovers of Flowers all over the land. And its possessor is entitled to both fame and fortune for his persistent, long-continued and successful efforts to improve the taste for and culture of the most beautiful products of the Floral Kingdom. As an editor and writer Mr. VICK accomplished much, years ago, (through the pages of the Genesee Farmer, Horticulturist and RURAL NEW-YORKER,) to promote improvement in Floriculture,—and we have known him as a careful and successful cultivator of choice flowers for over a quarter of a century. For many years he was an amateur—cultivating flowers for the love of them only; but a few years ago he entered the arena as a professional cultivator, and also as an importer and grower of seeds, bulbs, etc., in which field he rapidly acquired a reputation and celebrity that places him in a most enviable position. From a comparatively small beginning Mr. V. has, by care, industry and the display of rare taste and skill, established an immense trade—so great that he has been obliged to largely increase his grounds, and seek a commodious block for his headquarters in this city—both of which are briefly described below.

Mr. VICK'S Warehouse, represented above, is in a new building on Mill st., near the post-office, and between the offices of the two principal Express Companies. The establishment occupies a block 65 by 45, and four stories in height. On the lower floor are the office and sales-room for home customers; the next consists of a large room where seeds are packed to fill orders—fifty persons, or more, being thus employed during the business season—a room devoted exclusively to the work of opening letters, of which a thousand are sometimes received in a day; another room contains the orders filed for future reference. On the third floor one large room is used for packing flower seeds in bags, another for vegetable seeds, and there is likewise a printing room filled with presses, &c., for working the colored plates and putting the Catalogues and other matter in type. The upper story is used for storage.

The Garden and Grounds of Mr. V. are principally located on East Avenue, where he resides. He here owns and cultivates twenty-three acres. These grounds are mostly devoted to growing flowers for seed. The display of flowers during the season has been far ahead of any thing of the kind ever before seen in this country. More than one hundred thousand tulips bloomed on the ground, and the most prominent varieties of annuals opened their brilliant blossoms over many acres.

—If any think the above a simple "puff," or paid for or solicited notice, they are mistaken. It is entirely voluntary, without hint or solicitation from Mr. VICK,—given because we believe the man and his establishment worthy of being commended to the tens of thousands of our readers who cultivate or admire the most beautiful of earth's products—Flowers.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

SENEÇA BLACK CAP vs. MIAMI RASPBERRY.

I ACCEPT Mr. PURDY'S proposal, contained in RURAL of Oct. 26, for the exchange of plants and testing of their claims by Fruit Committee, as you suggest, with this condition: that the plants exchanged be selected or assorted by some competent raspberry grower, and would name O. J. WEEKS of West Webster, N. Y., as a suitable person—each party to pay him for his services in visiting their respective grounds and assorting their plants. I make this condition because I assort out as worthless from one-tenth to one-half of all the plants I send out,—but the common practice of dealers is to call every piece of cane that has roots on a plant; and, further, I believe Mr. PURDY'S practice is to permit his irresponsible laborers to fill his orders, because a year ago last spring I received 25 plants from him in three days from packing, and not one of them could I make live. They were black and rotten, while strawberry plants, in the same package, were fresh,—*i. e.*, the raspberry plants were rotten when packed, and whoever packed them knew it, if they knew anything about their business, which I suppose Mr. PURDY does.

If Mr. PURDY accepts this condition he can notify Mr. WEEKS when he is ready for him to select the plants. H. H. DOOLITTLE.

Oaks Corners, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1867.

GRAPE CULTURE.

THE primary conditions of successful grape culture, says WM. GRIFFITH of North East, are, a well adapted climate, suitable soil, strong healthy plants, of varieties suited to the particular locality to be occupied, and thorough tillage. Many other things are important, and by no means to be disregarded; some of which, in order to secure any great measure of success should receive careful attention; but these are altogether indispensable, as experience has abundantly demonstrated.

The isothermal lines indicate with tolerable accuracy, the requisite temperature, and with due deference to different varieties, may be relied upon to determine the boundaries and fix the limits of what may be regarded as grape or wine-growing districts. It will be borne in mind that these lines are seldom found to traverse the lines of latitude, for any considerable distance, being interrupted and varied by local conditions, as by large bodies of water, altitude, &c., so that, in many instances, they cross lines of latitude at angles quite acute, so as not to be recognized, except by scientific observations; in other cases they are interrupted and diverted suddenly, with variations of several degrees.

Perhaps it may considerably abate the anxiety of some who are about to plant vineyards upon the south shore of Lake Erie, to be reminded that in the application of this test, we are nearly in range with Cincinnati; and I will take occasion here to observe, that additional encouragement is guaranteed by the fact that the rain fall, during the growing season, is at least one-fourth less on our lake shore than at Cincinnati, and along the southern boundary of Ohio; and when it is remembered that, except in the very driest seasons, we have here more rain than is desirable, the relative chances of success are seen to be greatly in our favor.

In making these comparisons, I by no means intend to undervalue the Ohio valley, as a grape or wine district. My only object is to relieve our own cultivators from their ill-founded apprehensions and misgivings, regarding low temperature, &c. Again, those districts, or sections of country, where the health and vigor of vegetation is maintained for the greatest number of days, are, as a general rule, most favorable for growing and ripening the grape.

To maintain the life and vigor of grape foliage for the longest possible period, is the great desideratum in grape culture; and hence those sections of country most favorable to this condition, may be regarded as the best grape districts. At the first view, the reader will be likely to conclude that these sections are to be sought for in the Southern States, that, as a matter of course, the country will be found less favorable for grapes as we pass to the North. But this is by no means the case. Indeed it is so far otherwise as to fix the southern limits of practical grape culture north of the 30th parallel. It is the opinion of the writer, from many years experience and careful observation, that the narrow belt of country lying along the south shore of Lake Erie, will compare very favorably with the best localities on the Continent, east of the Rocky Mountains (or west indeed, for that matter) in its adaptation to growing grapes.

Thus, while the unseasonable and blighting frosts, both late in the spring and early in autumn, are the great terror of our grape growers in Missouri and Southern Ohio, we are here so far exempt, as to be almost entirely freed from anxiety. Again, colder periods have been realized at Cincinnati, and even as far south as St. Louis, than ever have been registered along our favored "south shore."

Regarding what kind of soil is best adapted to growing grapes, there has been, and still continues to be, a great variety of opinions. On the one hand it is contended that clay soils are always to be preferred, and the stiffer and the heavier the better; while others maintain the superiority of the light soils, and, as if insisting upon the opposite extreme, they tell us the "lighter the soil the better;" while others again, planting themselves (and their vines as well) upon middle ground, prefer a gravely loam, or shale, with a slight mixture of clay, and *always*, the drifts, to any and all other conditions, or combinations of soil.

But it is worthy of remark, that very satisfactory results have frequently been realized upon every variety of soil, and therefore, by the every where recognized rule—"by their fruits," &c., no composition of soil, as yet occupied, can, as a matter of course, be rejected. The truth is, the nature and condition of the subsoil are of far more consequence than the nature or composition of the surface; and as my main object is to impress and instruct beginners, I will take the liberty to add, though perhaps out of place, in a formal discussion of this subject, that atmospheric conditions, aside from temperature, are vastly more important than anything relating to the soil, or the depths below, intermediate or remote. And yet, it must be born in mind, that a dry soil, or a porous subsoil, or such thorough and complete drainage as will allow the water to pass freely from *even the lowest roots*, is indispensable. And as this is a condition hard to maintain, or even to secure temporarily, except at an expense absolutely impracticable, upon the stiff clay beds, my own preference is for a lighter soil, and *always* for the drift soils. But more upon this point, when I come to consider the preparation of the soil for planting, &c.

In putting out a vineyard, it is all important to secure *strong*, healthy, well-rooted plants. The conditions if "feeble and sickly," and "vigorous and robust," or healthy, belong as well to the animal kingdom; and when it is considered, that these habits are as often "constitutional" in the one case as the other, the relative value of good and poor plants, or rather the desirableness of the one, and the worthlessness of the other, will be apparent. What farmer does not know that a two-year-old steer is less valuable than a yearling of the same size and proportions; and in this respect, only in a greater degree, is a "yearling" more desirable than a two-year-old vine.

I have a vineyard, embracing several acres, and planted with five varieties, in about equal proportions, in the spring of 1866—last year, *only* sixteen months since, from which, in about 14 months, I expect to gather grapes enough, at a very moderate price, to pay the entire cost of the land, which was $200 per acre; while a neighbor of mine, planting at the same time, will not get grapes enough to pay for gathering. And just here I will take occasion, most earnestly to invite and urge the neighboring grape growers to call when convenient, and examine this vineyard; and though it may seem like boasting, I will venture to suggest, that it will pay them, even though they may have to step a little out of their way.

In relation to the adaptation of varieties to particular localities, or sections of country, I observe, that our experience will not warrant a definite determination in all cases, or even generally; nor can we perhaps even expect to be able to satisfy ourselves, in a *majority* of cases, except by that only sure test, experimental demonstration, "Try all things" is wisdom's injunction, and one that should be "brought home" to every one about to plant a vineyard to a new variety, or one that has not been fairly tested in his near vicinity.

No grape should be regarded as of any value, for vineyard purposes, when, as a general rule, it does not carry a healthy leaf *throughout the growing season*, and mature both fruit and wood perfectly.

The Catawba is a splendid grape; the Delaware is even better than the Catawba; while I do not hesitate to affirm, that the Iona is better than either. But any and all of them are good, "*very good.*" Plant them, you who are so fortunate as to occupy sections and situations known to be favorable to their production; but you who are so unfortunate as to be situated outside of the boundaries of "Canaan"—(though as for myself, my Canaan is limited by these lines, and if I was not quite certain that I was safely within them, I would "strike my tent" at once and travel; nor should the sole of my foot "find rest" until I reached the "promised land," even though I might "wander in the wilderness" for forty years)—you "Egyptians," plant you only such as Providence has provided, or will approve, be they Isabellas, Hartford Prolifics, Norton's Virginia, Ives' Seedling, or even Concords; and attend *punctually and constantly* to their proper cultivation. Gather in due season (not before) their luscious fruits, eat, drink, and be content; or if you find with the writer, that you cannot be satisfied with *them*, and such as these; why then "rise up quickly" and come to the "south shore," or go to any other place, where the choicest grapes can be grown as successfully, if indeed there be such places; and I for one, shall be happy to learn that there are many, and of great breadth.

The importance of thorough tillage, frequently stirring the surface, and keeping the vineyard entirely free from grass and weeds, it is believed is not very generally appreciated, even by our oldest and most experienced cultivators; and therefore, as I do not design to write lengthy articles, I will omit the discussion of this branch of my subject, for the present.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

A "FREAK" IN APPLES.—MR. RUSSELL PARK, Geneva, N. Y., has forwarded us a branch of an apple tree, which, from the same graft apparently produces two varieties of apples. The fruit is supposed to be the russet, and some perfect specimens are on the branch; a few inches above and at the end are some having the outside appearance of greenings, but the flavor varies but little if any from the russet. We have often seen greenings, to all outside appearance, on russet apple trees, while the flavor and flesh were true russet. This appears to be a similar case, though it is possible that a "freak" has occured and a variety differing somewhat from the original has grown on the same branch with it.

THE QUINCE BLIGHT—SALT.—We are informed that a gentleman in this city observing that his quince trees were being blighted and dying off, resorted to the use of salt as a preventive. He dug about the roots of the affected trees; supplied a liberal coating of salt to the soil and replaced that which had been removed. The result was that the present season passed over without any appearance of blight while the yield of fruit was munificent in quantity and in quality all that could have been desired. If the salt was the cause of the improvement—and such is assumed to be the fact—why may not equally beneficial results be obtained by a corresponding application to the roots of pear trees? It will cost but little to make a trial. If successful, the gain will be great, but should the experiment result in failure the loss will be a trifling one. Try the salt next year.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Secretary of this Society, F. R. ELLIOT, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a circular letter to the friends of Pomology, soliciting communications for the biennial report of the Society, soon to be issued. Information relative to new seedlings; the comparative values of different fruits; diseases of the same; soils adapted to the growth of the various kinds, is solicited. Also samples of new seedlings or unnamed fruits, that comparisons, drawings and descriptions of the same may be made and forwarded to competent pomologists for information in regard to them. The American, United States and Union Express Companies will transport all samples and packages of fruit, for these purposes, free of charge. Due credit will be given to contributors for the information supplied. Address Secretary ELLIOT, Cleveland, Ohio.

APPLES IN MICHIGAN.—In portions of Michigan apples are quite plentiful. The price per barrel, for shipment, is from $1.75 to $2

IT is said that most failures in planting raspberries and blackberries, arise from planting too deep.

Domestic Economy.

PREMIUMS FOR LADIES.

To the many inquiries from ladies, asking whether we offer the same Sewing Machine Premiums for clubs as last year, we answer—Yes, and "more too." We offer the WHEELER & WILSON and HOWE Sewing Machines; LAMB'S Family Knitting Machine; Washing Machines and Clothes Wringers; and also Castors, Photograph Albums, and various other articles. Send for our Premium List. Many ladies have already opened the campaign, but there is yet abundant time for any one so disposed to form a club and secure a valuable premium. We send specimen numbers, show-bills, prospectuses for names, etc., free to all applicants.

CIDER MAKING—OLD AND GOOD RECIPE.

THE following letter dated Raleigh, July 25th, 1819, contains sound advice:—Three months ago I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, Esq., who lives near Deep River, at the upper extremity of Moore County, where I drank old cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, insures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of the manner of making, refining and preserving it, in hope that advantage might accrue in the publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about eight or ten hogsheads and fifty or sixty barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best; nor did he think any was fit to drink until it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to drink it of the age he wished, but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's recipe, as he gave it to me in writing in April last:

All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed often make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry and sunburnt apples, as well as dust and trash. Beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness and spirit, if too mellow. Let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put into the press; then press them slowly; discontinue it as soon as the juice appears thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full, to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation. In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy; now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days a third time. In every instance the cask is to be clean and perfectly filled; and when filled for the last time, to be bunged close in a deep, dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rinsing the cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless, but injurious. Mr. Nall's method is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nail told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider, to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and skimming, filtering through sand, &c., and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

HOW TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.—Simply immerse it in buttermilk. This will keep it for several days, when the milk should be changed, and fresh milk substituted. In this way, beef, veal, &c., can be kept for several weeks and it will be as sweet and fresh at the end of that time as when first put in. Our butcher furnished us with the receipt. The whole neighborhood is now saving its meat in this way. It is equally efficacious in the hottest weather.—F. G., *in Rural World.*

CHICKEN SOUP WITHOUT CHICKEN.—Take one dessert teaspoonsful of flour and rub smooth in one gill of milk; put in one ounce of butter, and pepper and salt to suit the taste; pour in a half pint of boiling water, boil ten minutes, and pour over toasted bread. Thyme or parsley, as is most agreeable, may be added.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, a little salt, a piece of butter as large as an egg, one cupfull of white sugar, one egg, a large teacup of milk with a teaspoonfull of soda well dissolved in it. Bake half an hour.

COTTAGE CAKE.—One quart of flour, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of a nutmeg, and a few currants.

INQUIRY.—Can any reader of the RURAL tell how soft tallow may be hardened so as to make good candles?—T. P. BOYD, *Liv. Co., N. Y.*

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

APART.

BY HOWARD THURSTON.

THE world is wide, and I have tried
To think it better that we go
Our ways apart; but oft my heart
Refuses to believe it so,
And weary, longing, do I find
The struggle 'tween my heart and mind
Still undecided, still maintained,
While neither has the vict'ry gained.

It may be best.—I know no test
By which to judge if best it be;
I cannot tell if it be well
That heart and mind do not agree:—
I know 'twould make me happier
To feel my heart-strings sweetly stir
As in the by-gone days, without
The mind's protest—this lingering doubt;

And life would seem a brighter dream,
If, loving, as I feel I must,
I could but make my judgment take
The view my heart pronounces just;
And I could henceforth live my life
Unfretted by this haunting strife
That wages on, that will not cease—
This weary, longing prayer for peace!

There is no faith that to me saith
"Sometime you will be satisfied;"
I look ahead with nameless dread
Of what the future may betide:—
And still my heart will hope and long,
However weak it be, or wrong,
That somehow, sometime, doubt may be
Removed, and love may gladden me!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIAGE.

THE blending of two souls in one is the true essence of marriage. Let us view it from this stand-point. A true soul-union, when properly entered into,—the parties both physically and mentally well-balanced, and congenially mated,—is conducive to happiness and longevity. It is pleasant to see two loving souls working for each others' advancement; no pulling upon different cords, but both moving in harmony. Angels love to rest their white wings over such households, where love is the guiding star. Would that our earth had more such homes!—the very atmosphere filled with love. As you enter, weary and dispirited, a soft, soothing influence falls on you, and you depart refreshed and strengthened. Every look, every tone of the voice proclaims that they are not living for self alone. The soul expands under these influences and the home circle not alone receives all the warmth that the loving souls possess, but society gains better members.

Marriage is the key that unlocks to us either happiness or misery. Better bury ourselves than enter into such an association where love is not the governing principle; if we enter under any other motive it proves a pitiful failure. We have only to look around, and daily we have fresh proof that this is the most important step we take in life. A true marriage is what all should seek—any other is nothing but mockery; and as society throws off her gilded trappings, vanity and fashion no longer assume the reigning power, but intellect and affection—priceless jewels, whether in the garb of poverty or wealth—are taken at their true value. Then shall we see these hollow, false marriages discarded, for such will be attracted towards each other by that powerful magnet, the Soul, which is constantly throwing out influences that reach and permeate every heart. These unions are lasting; there is no wish to sever the bonds which every day become more firmly cemented. Calmly and pleasantly they pass down the hill of life together, and as they hear the distant surges rolling in from the untried shore, they clasp each other more closely, though they know that death cannot sever their love—that it is something to live when the clay which now enwraps it shall have mouldered with the dust. MATTIE.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., Aug., 1867.

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.

BLESSED be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment, as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come in the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

No one's spirits were ever hurt by doing her duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, *purely for conscience sake*, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company, can do for them.

"GOOD NIGHT," represented above, is from a photograph of a statuette by JOSEPH DUNHAM, A. R. A., shown at the recent Royal Academy Exhibition, London, England. Mr. D. has made a specialty of the representation of children, and has certainly succeeded most admirably in this instance. A London paper says that "Good Night" is a portrait statue of a young friend of the sculptor, and adds:—"In setting about producing a portrait of this little lady the artist has evidently aimed solely at representing her naturally and characteristically; and we feel sure that all mothers—and fathers, too, whose testimony is worth having—will agree with us that he could hardly have chosen a more prettily characteristic incident than this of little Missie toddling off to bed, laughingly wishing us a good night!—carrying with her the inseparable doll, which must, of course, be hushed off to sleep before the little matron in embryo can compose herself for the night in her little cot."

MINIATURE PAINTERS.

IN the twelfth century we find a few miniature painters among women. MARGARETTA VON EYCK devoted most of her time to this art in the fifteenth century. An Italian lady at Palermo distinguished herself as a painter in oils two hundred years later. Mrs. WRIGHT, an English artist, died in 1802, and MARIA CONWAY, noted in London for her skill, in 1821. MARIA REIGER, was employed by the higher classes in Germany, in the seventeenth century, and ANNA WOSSUR, a Swiss woman won a name in the art.

Mrs. GOLDBECK, of English birth, Mrs. HILL of Boston, Miss C. DENNING of Plattsburgh, ANNE HALL and Miss O'HARA in New York, are the principal miniature painters in this country. Mrs. HILL receives from $75 to $100 for a miniature. The photographer's art has led many painters into the later method. Yet women of skill find profitable employment as painters. Woman's delicacy of touch and facility of expression especially fit her for this work.—*Employment for Women.*

OUR SPICE BOX.

WHAT goes most against the grain? A reaper.

A THORN in the bush is worth two in the hand.

HEIGHT of absurdity—a vegetarian at a cattle show.

MISS TUCKER says it is with bachelors as with old wood; it is easy to get them started, and when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

REV. E. E. HALE says a collation is a dinner at which there is nothing to eat.

How early it gets late now-a-days, says the Boston Advertiser.

A SHOCKING thing to think of—a galvanic battery.

As the quickest way to make a fortune a contemporary suggests marrying a fashionable young lady and selling her clothes.

A FRENCH lady who held a glass of water in her hand, said:—"Oh, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would be."

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of yours, Carrie?" "I married him; and I havn't been troubled with his attentions since."

IF a young woman bids you take heart, you can probably take hers.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMENTO MORI.

Ah! how the sad wind grieves
Around the lonesome eaves,
As the dreary tears of Heaven fall sobbing on the pane,
And sitting here alone,
My heart makes bitter moan,
And the wail of wind and tempest I echo back again.

I'm holding in my hand
A little shining strand
Of hair—all silver-sprinkled—that grew about his brow;
And through my tears I gaze
Upon his pictured face,
And know that these are all of him, that's left unto me now.

I cannot make it seem
That 'tis not all a dream,
That the brow is veiled forever, whence was shorn this lock of hair,
That through all the years to be
I am *nevermore* to see
The face that beamed so kindly, with the smile it used to wear!

O! life has little worth
Since 'round the household hearth
The shadows fall so darkly, as we mark the vacant seat!
We never thought our home
So dreary could become,
When we a band unbroken, and with happy hearts, did meet!

Syracuse, Aug. 13, 1867. N. A. R.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RAVELINGS.

BY T. RAVELER.

NO. I.--MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

I AM a bachelor of ——, on the whole, had I better tell how many years? I think not. It is better that my readers—my lady readers, at least—should be a little uncertain on this one point. If not fully informed, then they will be curious. For curiosity enters largely into feminine nature. If a woman were not curious I should be inclined to doubt her womanhood. Should I tell how young I am, doubtless some of my youngish young lady friends would be less interested in what I may write. Should I state just how old I happen to be, then some of the oldish young ladies would manifest less interest. Because this matter of interest between the sexes, I have noticed, goes much according to the rule of opposites. The youngest seem most attracted toward the oldest; and *vice versa*. It's only a wise ordination, probably, to keep the average good.

No, I wont tell my age. Let it suffice that I am older than I look, and not so old as I feel. The logic of which is, that I am more venerable according to feelings than according to looks—a very plain, logical sequence.

—Logic attains queer results, at times, by the way. I demonstrated this, not long since, by asking a young lady well versed in all the "branches," to parse "Woman."

"'Woman' is a Noun, and a very Proper Noun, too," was her quick reply.

"You are much mistaken," I said.

"Mistaken? And what would *you* call it?"

She laid undue emphasis upon the pronoun, I fancied. Perhaps she judged that my bachelor notions of woman extended even into the Grammar, and would govern my construction of sentences and my declinations of Nouns and Pronouns.

"'Woman' is a Verb," was my answer, "according to all Grammar and Logic."

And this was my reasoning in proof of so heretical a statement:—"A Verb signifies 'to be, to do, and to suffer.' (So says the Grammar.) Woman is 'to be, to do, and to suffer.' (So she is continually saying.) Therefore—woman is a Verb."

Was not my "therefore" well placed?

But my feminine friend got the best of me, finally—figuratively, I mean. She did it by adding—

"And when she marries, then, I suppose you call her an *Ad*-verb!"

——So much for Logic. I was speaking of my age. If I was a woman, now, may be I should think the less said about that the better. But I'm neither a woman nor a verb. Consequently I say unless one's age is exceedingly tender, it will bear dwelling upon. Mine isn't.

I have said I am older than I look. The most of bachelors are. How we preserve ourselves, is our own secret.

The fact that I feel older than I look may be accounted for on the theory that man is as old as matter. Man in the essence, of course, the theory means. It's pretty well known (by certain ones) that while our integral particles may date away back to the creation, the present moulds in which they happen to be done up date back but few years, more or less. The most of us can produce witnesses to verify the time of our birth. So, though I may be really as old as our venerable friend METHUSALAH would be if he was now alive, the fleshly dress in which I am at present "got up," doesn't wear quite so ancient an appearance.

All my life long (or short) I've been the subject of mistaken identity. Why I cannot tell. Perhaps I lack individuality. Perhaps my face and figure are capable of taking on a multiplicity of phases and forms. There are a dozen "perhaps" that might be stated as reasons why people are continually supposing me to be some other man than myself. Yet none of them are quite satisfactory to me. I have a fancy that I am a tolerably fair representation of the RAVELER family; and my pride isn't pleased with the idea that, in outward appearance, even, I represent the SMITHS, the JONES, the BROWNS and the ROBINSONS quite as well. As a boy, I cared little about the mistakes. Indeed, they scarcely surprised me. I could discern little difference between babies—they all looked pretty much alike to me—and it was not strange that boyhood developed no very marked characteristics in features. But I was often amused. I never shall forget the old lady who accosted me one morning, as I was trudging on towards school. She had a good-natured face, all overspread with wrinkles, and it wrinkled more than ever with her smiles, as she said—

"Why, how d'ye do, CHARLEY? Be you pretty well? And how's your ma?"

The grasp of her hand was like that of my grandmother, I thought. But my grandmother was dead, and my name wasn't CHARLEY. So I stammered out something about her having got hold of the wrong boy. The good old dame looked hard at me, for a moment, through her spectacles, and ejaculated, with rather a perplexed air—

"La, me! I guess I have! But you look wondrously like him, or else my old glasses are deceivin'."

My identity has been misconstrued many times since that. Sometimes under embarrassing circumstances, but often when the momentary deception was to me the amusement of the hour. It is not pleasant to dilate upon our own embarrassments, therefore I will merely mention two or three of the latter occasions. These were not when my own individuality was apparently lost in another's, but when I was taken as the representative of a class other than that to which I belong. Mistaken identity as to class may be as embarrassing, or as amusing, as mistaken identity as to persons alone.

I got on board a train once, at the Capital city of my native State, at a season when the Legislature was in session, for a short journey. Was to read a lecture next evening in a town a few hundred miles away. Being compelled to share a seat with another gentleman, we fell to conversing of political matters at the city we were leaving. Possibly I showed some slight familiarity with the matters mentioned—probably I did. Leastwise my stranger friend remarked interrogatively, after a time,

"What District do you represent, sir?"

Imagine my surprise—my astonishment—to be taken for a legislator—one of those poor unfortunates selected by the people to do the people's will, and then doomed to a brief infamy because they have a will of their own! I could't find words, at first, to express myself.

"My dear sir," at length I said, "in the course of a life not over-long I have been mistaken for a'most everything, from a minister down to a lawyer, but never before was I suspected of being a member of the Legislature."

It was the "unkindest cut of all."

Next evening I read my lecture. Was honored by presentation to several beautiful ladies, at its close. One, the handsomest of them all, brought a flush to my cheek by her compliments, and then quite struck me aghast by asserting, interrogatively—

"You are a clergyman, Mr. RAVELER?"

I recovered my equanimity in a moment, however. It was not so bad to be thought a Divine—possibly a D. D. But afterward I studied my lecture over carefully, several times, to see if there was aught in it really clerical. Concluding there was not, I laid the responsibility of the lady's mistaken opinion upon my suit of black; and studied the preacher's tone and manner, regularly, for many successive Sabbaths, to so fully acquaint myself with the clerical style of address as to be able to shun it.

Not long after, I was on my way to lecture again, dressed in the same black suit. Seated diagonally opposite, and a little back of me, were two young ladies, and their escort, a stylish looking young man. You have read that I am older than I look. When I get myself up for public appearance, I rejuvenate all that is in my power, or in the power of my barber and tailor. I must have looked presentable, at least. Now I pride myself upon having two very good eyes, and an equally excellent pair of ears. It isn't strange, then, that I saw the young ladies closely scanning me, and heard, directly, one remark to the other, as she significantly tossed her head in my direction—

"He's going to be married!"

"I'll bet he is," was the elegant reply.

There was a strong inclination on my part to tell her I'd take that bet. I was indignant. I, a respectable bachelor, aged—— well, old enough to know better—going to be married! It was preposterous. If she knew anything she'd—then I thought of my broadcloth; and then I laughed heartily to myself. Men get married in black,—though why on earth they always color a wedding the same as a funeral *I* can't see—and the young lady was not quite so rash in her judgment, after all.

I never was taken for a married man but once. It's too long a story, or I'd tell you about that. My ears tingle, even yet, to think how that pretty, young wife mistook me for her husband, and threw herself into my arms and nearly smothered me with kisses. Ah, me! But I almost wished then that there was a winsome little thing somewhere who would always do likewise, and without any mistakes!

THE OPEN FIRE.—"I am a firm believer," says Dr. Cuyler, "in the moral and spiritual influence of an *open fire*. To make home attractive, there must be somewhere in the house a family rendezvous; and that ought to present a more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours forth from a subterranean furnace. Men will fight for their altars and their firesides; but what orator ever invoked a burst of patriotism in behalf of steam pipes and registers? I never cease to be thankful that I was brought up beside the hickory fire of a rural farm-house."

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FAITH.—AN ACROSTIC.

BY GULIELMUM.

FAITH beautifies and blesses life
In all its hours of care and strife—
Does add a charm to every good—
Enriches lovely womanhood.
Lo! calming every doubt and fear
It hears the words of CHRIST, in cheer,
"Shrink not, loved one, for I am here."

Go where you will, with Faith in sight
Each darksome way will glow with light;
Roses will spring from beds of pain,
And flowers of hope will bloom again;
Loving will warm to brighter glow,
Developing a fuller flow:—
In every grief your heart will sing
"No winter comes without its spring,—
Each bitter soon a sweet will bring."

Forever may your life be led
In faith, to faith's great Fountain-head:
So shall you find that holy rest
Known only to the Perfect blest!

THE SONG OF THE WATERS.

ONE of the noblest of New England rivers flowed near the hotel where I passed the night. As I, at times, awoke, it was a pleasing occupation to listen to the "sound of many waters" as they rushed among the rocks of a neighboring waterfall. It was not jarring and harsh, but quiet and soothing. I mused pleasingly upon the service of song, and, though the music itself was monotonous, yet to me there was instructive variety in the lessons I learned, for

1. It was a song of power. I should not have heard this midnight music if there had been no power in these rushing waters. The sound proved the force with which the massive rocks were struck by the moving flood. Strong was the hand upon the harp. And the strong waters, all along in the vast course of the falls, had been made, by human skill, to subserve with great power the interests of enterprise and industry. How could I fail of musing upon Him "whose are the resplendent rivers," and who has power to hold all the oceans in "the hollow of His hand."

2. It was a song of wisdom. A drop of water! How curious its composition! And how admirably adapted this vast element to the use of man and the welfare of the world. The fertility of the soil shall answer; so shall the power it furnishes for countless mechanical operations; so shall the highway of commerce and travel it provides; so shall all the life it gives the vegetable world and all the refreshment given to thirsty man and beast. So that was a sweet song of the night, as it freshened all my waking thoughts with the music of the theme—the wisdom and goodness of God.

3. It was a song of the ages. Every time I awoke the music was going on, and no man knoweth how long ago it began. Through years, through ages—none can tell how many—the harp had not been once hung upon the willows. And the midnight music on my ear would be midday and midnight music in the unceasing roll of these running waters. Generations past had heard, generations coming would hear. Would the waters ever all run by, so that the musician should drop his harp and the song cease, and it be resumed no more? Would not this be an unfailing song? Surely, till that remote era when He who commanded the first strains of the song should say, "Let them cease!"

In the soft and soothing music of this midnight song, how easy and natural and pleasant to think of that other River "proceeding out of the throne of God and the Lamb." To my acquaintance with the sweet melody of these running waters, how blessed to add acquaintance with those to which the Lamb shall lead His redeemed people—living waters, of which, if one drinks, he shall never thirst again!—*New York Observer.*

THE WAY WILL OPEN.

IN approaching the Notch of the White Mountains from one direction, the traveler finds himself in the midst of conical hills, which seem to surround him as he advances, and forbid further progress. He can see but a short distance along his winding road; it seems as if his journey must stop abruptly at the base of these barriers. He begins to think of turning back his horse to escape from a hopeless inclosure among the impassable barriers. But let him advance, and he finds that the road curves around the frowning hill before him, and leads him into other and still other straits, from which he finds escape simply by advancing. Every new discovery of a passage around the obstructions of his path teaches him to hope in the practicability of his road. He cannot see far ahead at any time; but a passage discovers itself and he advances. He is neither required to run back, nor to scale the steep sides of towering hills. His road winds along, preserving for miles almost an exact level. Such is often the journey of life. How much of its toilsome ruggedness would be relieved by careful attention to the apostolic injunction, "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your request be made known unto God; and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep (garrison) your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

GOD lades the wings of private prayer with the sweetest, chiefest and choicest blessings. Ah! how often hath God smiled upon the poor Christian at the beginning of private prayer, spoken peace to him in the midst of his prayer, and filled him with light, joy and assurance, upon its close!

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUNGINGS—No. II.

BY OLOFFE THE DREAMER.

II.--A METROPOLIS.

Through great stores, with their treasures of literature and art, where glitter in finest array the gilt and antique dresses of the old masters of literature, far more eloquent than ever in their magnificent silentness—where, photo-sculptured, or chiseled in marble, are images of those we know and love, though perhaps only through deed or suffering for humanity—where framed in their dark lintels are stories of yesterday, pictured in feature or landscape, almost as consonant to nature as the curtain wherewith Zeuxis was deceived—inner worlds, where one can linger for hours, forgetful of the world without, and carry away so many beautiful memories—have I been loitering to-day, in the driftingness of quiet enjoyment.

—Up and down Broadway, too, which is by no means the great wide thoroughfare I once imaged, but only a very ordinarily narrow street, peeping into windows where tiny girls with golden hair ride wonderful horses, which canter all day without tiring or going forward in the least, and startle you with their naturalness,—seeing otherwhere the most elegant furnishings, and only the plate glass in front seems to prevent the taking one's most enjoyable ease on the splendid velvet,—jostled continually on the hurrying pavement by the jewels and rags, the haste and leisure, the beauty and deformity of life, mingled more strangely than the pictures of the cosmorama on the corner, more changeful than the images of an opium smoker's dream.

It is but a little way—through Bleecker or Houston street—to the Bowery, but if we follow the leading of the long way, we find shadow which sunbeams have never cast, darkness which is not of the night, life which is only dreary existence. Past corners whereon human souls are being tortured day after day by the burning drink that has ruined their bodies—past other corners where gambling, dark and deep, revels high over its dead victims—and still on, where the Prince of Darkness seems holding outer court all the year—one shudders with aching spirit and pitying heart. Shudders for the swarms of God's images who have lost every trace, save merest outline, of likeness to their Maker—who creep a little way out of underground holes, for a breath of air, foul though it be, and are cursed back by fiends and devils.

O New York, New York,—great city of the Five Points and the Ten Avenues!—hast thou not been wept over, like Jerusalem of old, by Him who would have gathered thee, even as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and thou wouldst not!

Shadowy hands unlock the massive doors now and then, and bid us look at the ghastly skeleton within; the golden roses, which we imagine everlasting, fade and wither even to the hidden thorns. Ah! yes, and we

> ——tremble by the harmless bed
> Of one loved and departed;
> Our tears drop on the lips that said
> Last night, "Be stronger-hearted!"
> O God, to clasp those fingers close
> And yet to feel so lonely!
> To see a light upon such brows
> Which is the daylight only

Over the river on the splurging steamer which gives us two cents' worth of the Hudson in exchange for the coin and two minutes of time,—past the great Navy Yard where blue-coated sentinels seem pacing on forever,—and we reach the high-fenced ground where Brooklyn and Williamsburgh play so many of their games of base ball,—where champions are beaten and fingers disjointed, where thousands upon thousands of human beings assemble to see less than a score of young men exhibit wonderful performances—driven hither and thither at the will of a little hard sphere which must be followed and kept *en regle* at all hazards. And when some one exerts himself a little more than ordinary in the attempted capture, how the multitude cheer and shout, as if it were any harder for the "beautiful play" to be made, than for the lookers-on to open their throats in applause.

Through Spruce street, with its stores of hides and leather, those necessities to human "understandings,"—along Nassau street, looking into dim book shops, where one oftentimes can pick up treasures cheaper than a song's price,—by Beekman street, where so many of those tiny levers which move the world are fashioned, shaped into little shining type, which few people know much about, except to find fault with in their newspaper, when one gets frolicsome and stands on its head. Wonderful types—telling, as Frank Taylor says, of a wedding yesterday, and announcing a burial to-morrow, perhaps in the self-same letters. A world of themselves, with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer, and as grand as autumn; flowers that frost cannot wither, fruit that shall ripen to all time.

And so the day passes, and I stroll in where the gorgeous transformations at Niblo's are still delighting—the scenes too fairy-like to be only stage work, but a sort of realization of childhood's images of wonderland, and which linger in memory like dreams of the possible existence we are always fancying.

If I were not addicted to sleeping soundly, and my dreamings were not exclusively confined to daylight and dusk, I should expect to-night to be roaming the New York which lies in the land of Nod, and which is a continual repetition of the reality, with all the exaggerations of opposite mirrors re-reflecting in convexity and concavity forever and ever. But the past is past, *e per sempre*—gone, let us hope, always for good, and leaving now only the eager remembrance of the day's vagaries, of the seen and imagined in the great metropolis. And a strange fancy steals over me. I am Arthur Merlin, and Hope Wayne comes to me and smiles, as Diana smiled on Endymion. "See," she says, "I love you. Look here!" And I look, and see a full moon in a summer sky shining upon a fresh grave upon a hill-top.

MOUNTAIN SCENE, CALIFORNIA.

Our illustration represents scenery characteristic of a mountain range in California, having especial reference to Mt. Shasta and its surroundings. The trees, seen so prominently in the foreground, are of the spruce family, many of them attaining an altitude alike surprising and imposing. The construction of the Pacific Railroad is lending new interest to the great mountain chain which lies across its track. Among the points more especially noteworthy and attractive is that here selected and delineated. In the rear of the trees is seen the snow-clad summit of Mount Shasta, supposed, until recently, the most elevated in the United States. It is nearly fifteen thousand feet high, and shrouded with eternal snow. When the iron horse has free course from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mount Shasta and its scenery will be among the wonders likely to attract the attention of travelers as they fly across the Continent.

ASCENDING MONT BLANC.

A St. Louis gentleman, Mr. S. H. Leathe, has this year ascended to the top of Mont Blanc. He was two days in accomplishing the feat, having been driven back the first day to a point half way up the mountain by a blinding snow storm. He thus describes his sensations when on the topmost peak:

"My first feeling was disappointment that it was not higher. I had not realized we were so near the top until within ten steps of the highest point. I stood for a few minutes gazing at the magnificent view spread out on all sides. All fatigue was forgotten in the excitement; in fact, I never felt better in my life; never cheered louder or jumped higher. If there had been a good hotel, should probably have remained for the season. The day was glorious; bright sunshine without a cloud, except low down in the valleys. On the Swiss side the view is uninterrupted from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, embracing all the Swiss and Italian mountains, with lakes and rivers. None of my guides had ever seen so fine a view from the summit. The wind was bitter cold and fearfully strong. Two of my guides suffered severely from the cold. One had two fingers frozen, and another was as black in the face as a negro. The blood seemed ready to burst through the pores of his skin. We stepped down a few paces under shelter, and the guides removed their packs to prepare a lunch, but found everything frozen solid except a bottle of brandy and a flask of sherry. Claret and champagne were so frozen that we were obliged to break the bottles and eat the wine. I had intended making a sherry cobbler at the summit, but the water and lemons refused to 'cobble,' and I drank the sherry without them. A bottle of coffee, which one of my guides carried for me in a pocket next his breast, was frozen solid. Pretty cold weather for the season, July 20th. What will it be in January?"

THE CAVE OF THOR.

A Salem (Oregon) paper has the following: "It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that nearly all the ice used in this State is procured from a subterranean cavern, where, from time immemorial, through all changes of season, the Winter King has asserted his dominion and held everything tangible locked in his cold embrace. This cave is situated on a stream called White Salmon, which empties into the Columbia River, on the Washington Territory side, about 30 miles below the Dalles. The entrance to this icy chamber is near the base of Mount Adams, which stands 20 miles from the Columbia River, and whose melting snow constitutes the source of White Salmon. The scenery within this gloomy prison house is sublimely grand. Its dimensions are vast, extending under the snowy mountain perhaps miles. The ice is found in columns or pillars, formed by water dropping from above and congealing as it falls. These columns are cut out in blocks and conveyed to the Columbia on pack animals, and thence shipped to Portland and other markets, where it is selling at present for eight cents per pound."

Many people use their accomplishments as a spider uses his web—to catch the weak upon, that they may be mercilessly devoured.

Various Topics.

BLIND TOM.

A brief sketch, which we copy below, of this wonderful musical prodigy, brings fresh to our mind the surprise and pleasure that his performances gave us about two years ago. We presume that many of our readers attended the concerts then given by him in different parts of the country. His tour extended from Philadelphia to Chicago, and was, if we may use a stereotyped phrase, a complete success. We had heard something of the blind negro boy, whose pianoforte playing was considered almost magical, and took the first opportunity to see and hear him.

Having listened for nearly two hours to music that in its execution would have done no discredit to a thoroughly educated artist, we left the hall charmed and mystified. Feeling quite an interest in natural curiosities, we made Tom a study, and on several occasions thereafter were given unusually good facilities for learning what he knew and what he could do. What he knew was readily summed up. Almost idiotic; this, in brief, expressed his condition. Yet his guardian seemed doubtful upon this point. "Sometimes I think he don't know anything," he said, "and then again I think he has a heap o' sense." But coupled with a form ungainly and uncouth, and features absolutely apish, were actions not merely negroish, but indicative really of idiocy. So entirely lacking in intellect, the idea that there was aught of divine harmony in his organization might very naturally be considered preposterous.

He played for us, and some of his playing was characterized by a delicacy of touch and nicety of execution most exquisite. All the inner being in that uncouth form seemed music. Through his fingers it was striving to interpret itself. Seated at the instrument, he would laugh to himself like a pleased child, and pass hours, if unmolested, in utter disregard of all around him, either drawing from the fund of compositions he had heard rendered and had lain away in his memory, or improvising. In the latter he appeared to take most pleasure. What surprised us perhaps most of all, was his possession of what musicians term *absolute pitch*. Place him with his back to the piano, then strike any note in the entire scale and he would unhesitatingly give you its name. Call for any note, and quick as thought he would sound it, vocally, and with perfect precision.

Our tests and study satisfied us that he was no humbug, and yet they were unsatisfactory. They but enabled us to pronounce Blind Tom a marvel, done up in ebony. Rather more than a year ago his former master took him to Europe, and he at once aroused the curiosity of music lovers over the water. Night after night, for many weeks, he astonished immense audiences in Egyptian Hall, London; and his powers were tested by the most eminent of European pianists. To them all he was something to be wondered over and charmed by. Not long since he returned to this country, and is now, we believe, performing again in Philadelphia. The following, concerning his history, agrees with the statements made to us by his guardian, Gen. Bethune:

Thomas Green, or Bethune, as he is called, was born in Muscogee County, Georgia, near Columbus, on the 25th of May, 1849. His parents were slaves, belonging to Gen. Bethune, from whom he derives his name. Tom was the fourteenth of nineteen children, was blind and almost half-witted from his birth; but from his infancy displayed a wonderful power of imitating every sound he heard, no matter what kind, and in fact being himself entirely governed by sound. He displayed a perfect adoration for music, and on a piano being brought into the house as a present for his master's daughter, he appeared immensely delighted at its sound, and being allowed at length to touch the keys, to the astonishment of all present he played over a piece which his young mistress had just before performed. He was at this time four years old! Gen. Bethune took him to Columbus, where he exhibited his marvelous gift before a professor of music. Since then he has been playing every piece he heard, and at the age of 18 is a perfect marvel. He plays two separate pieces at once, and sings a third at the same time; will reproduce exactly a piece of music which he has never before heard, after hearing it played over once; recites, imitates, and reproduces the sound of every kind of instrument on the piano. He is a prodigy unequaled.

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE-FIELDS

"Did I ever tell you," says a correspondent of an eastern paper, "among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these battle-fields, how, on the ground upon which the battle of Bull Run was fought, I saw pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of the empty ammunition boxes; and a wild rose thrusting its graceful head through the top of a broken drum, which doubtless sounded its last charge in that battle; and a cunning scarlet verbena peeping out of a fragment of bursted shell, in which strange pot it was planted? Wasn't that peace growing out of war? Even so shall the beautiful and graceful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing world. Nature covers even the battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty spring up in the track of the devouring campaign; and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind."

ASTRONOMY.

One of the most wonderful achievements of astronomers is the weighing of the bodies comprising the solar system. The mass of the sun is 359,551 times greater than that of the earth and moon, and 700 times greater than the united masses of all the planets.

A flash of lightning on the earth would be visible on the moon in a second and a quarter; on the sun in eight minutes; on Jupiter, (when furthest from us,) in twenty-five minutes; on Uranus, in two hours; on Neptune, in four hours and a quarter; on the star Vega, of the first magnitude, in 4,000 years; yet such stars are visible through the telescope.

La Place, the great French astronomer, says: "I have ascertained that between the heavenly bodies all attractions are transmitted with a velocity which, if it be not infinite, surpasses several thousand times the velocity of light." His annotator estimates that speed as being eight millions times greater than that of light.

EUROPEAN LIBRARIES.

The city of St. Petersburg was founded nearly one hundred years after New York, and the imperial library of that capital contains not less than half a million volumes. The imperial library of France has long had the reputation of being the largest in the world. The collection is put down in round numbers at two millions of volumes. For some years past it has been the ambition of the British nation to have the name of standing first in the world in respect to this matter, and the library of the British Museum has been rapidly augmented to nearly a million of volumes. The annual expenditure in this department is now, we believe, not much short of one hundred thousand dollars. The city of Munich, with a population about twice that of Providence, has in a single collection more than six hundred thousand volumes. Florence, with the same population as Munich, has an aggregate of four hundred thousand volumes in its public libraries.

HYMEN.

Hymen was a young man of Athens, obscurely born, but extremely handsome. Falling in love with a lady of rank, he disguised himself in female attire, the better to carry on his *amour*; and as he was one day on the sea shore celebrating the Eleusinian rites with his mistress and her female companions, a gang of pirates came upon them by surprise and carried them off to a distant island, where the pirates got drunk for joy and fell asleep. Hymen then armed the virgins, and despatched the sleeping pirates, when, leaving the women upon the island, he sped to Athens, where he told his adventure, and demanded his beloved in marriage as her ransom. His request was granted, and so fortunate was the marriage that the name of Hymen was ever after invoked on all future nuptials; and in progress of time the Greeks enrolled him among their gods.

A Great Bell.—The largest bell in this country is in one of the towers of the Notre Dame Cathedral, at Montreal. It is nine feet in diameter, about ten feet in height, averages ten inches in thickness, and weighs 24,780 pounds. There is much silver in its composition, and its cost was great. In tone it is deep and powerful, nearly deafening any person who may be standing by when it is struck. Owing to its great weight it is seldom rung, and then a number of men are employed at the ropes. The usual way of sounding it is by a hammer, worked by a lever spring.

White water-lilies are like beautiful thoughts, rocked on the swells of a pure bosom.

Reading for the Young.

THE CHILD'S GOOD NIGHT.

BY SYDNEY E. HOLMES.

> Moon, moon, where are you going
> Through the clouds and over the sky?
> The crickets are chirping, the night winds are blowing,
> And I'm at my window to bid you good-by.
> Good night, Moon!
> Good night!
>
> Stars, you are sleepy, I know by your winking,
> And your mother, the Moon, comes to put you to bed;
> She'll cover you up, with the clouds, I am thinking,
> And tuck you all in till the morning is red.
> Good night, Stars!
> Good night!
>
> Birds in their nests and chicks with their mother,
> Lambs in the fold, and calves in the stall:
> I in my bed, and the kits with each other,
> And the same Heavenly Father takes care of us all.
> Good night, All!
> Good night! [*The Advance.*

ORIGIN AND SEALS OF THE STATES.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

THE SEAL OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Utah Territory is remarkable for many things, prominent among which are Great Salt Lake and the Mormons. The surface of Utah is an immense basin, evidently once an inland sea. Two great mountain chains run transversely across it—the Humboldt and the Wahsatch—and some of their peaks reach the height of perpetual snow. Two nearly parallel chains of lakes also diversify the surface. It has an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses a fine climate, the winters being mild, with little snow, and the summers warm, but varied by cool mornings and evenings. It has its own system of lakes and rivers, none of which communicate with the ocean. Great Salt Lake is seventy miles long by thirty miles wide; is so saline that no living thing can exist in it; and has no visible outlet. The area of the territory is 131,320 square miles, or 84,044,880 acres. Only a small proportion is fertile, much of the soil being dry and unproductive. Mormon settlements occupy nearly all the available parts. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, is something over 40,000, a large majority of which are Mormons.

We close our series of articles on the Seals of the States, &c., by giving that of the Republic.

SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly every one is aware that the motto on the seal of the United States—*E Pluribus Unum*—signifies "One from many." Thirty-seven States and eight Territories now make up the grand whole. We have given the seals of thirty-five States, and there are two others—Nebraska and Nevada—which were so recently admitted that they are not represented in our series. The total area of the States and Territories, including the recent purchases in Russian America, comprises in round numbers something over three millions of square miles. Of this amount but 820,680 square miles belonged to the Republic when peace was concluded with Great Britian, in 1783. The remainder has been acquired by purchase and treaty, at various times since. The population of the thirteen Colonies at the beginning of the Revolution (1775) was but 2,803,000, and of this number 500,000 were slaves. The returns of the last census showed a population of 31,443,322 in the States and Territories. Within the limits of the United States nearly every variety of climate is found, and the list of agricultural and mineral products includes about everything known. It has become common to speak of our country as the greatest and best on the globe, and when we consider all that is comprised in its vast extent we can but realize that the statement is perfectly true. Our national emblem glitters with thirty-seven stars now, and let us reverently sing

"God bless our stars forever!"

God Counts.—A brother and sister were playing in the dining-room, when their mother set a basket of cakes on the tea-table, and went out.

"How nice they look!" said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected, and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against their mother's direction.

"She did not count them," said he.

"But perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation, and, sitting down, seemed to meditate. "You are right," replied he, looking at her with a cheerful yet serious air; "God *does count*; for the Bible says the hairs of our head are all numbered."

The Boys and Girls of to-day should remember that they are to be the Men and Women of to-morrow, and govern themselves accordingly.

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE extensive malt house of Jno. G. Tweddle in Albany, took fire one day last week. Although the flames were speedily subdued, and only a small portion of the building was destroyed, the loss is estimated to be very heavy, as the floors were covered with barley and malt.

Hon. Thomas Hillhouse has been unanimously nominated by the Republican State Committee for the office of Comptroller, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd, and has accepted the nomination.

Governor Fenton has appointed John Jay of New York city, Special Commissioner to cooperate with the Commissioners from Maryland and other States, and with the Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.

An extensive gold mine swindle has just been made public in Rensselaer county, by which the perpetrator is said to have realized $350,000. He deposited specimens of gold and quartz upon the Snyder farm in Pittstown, then "discovered" them, had them assayed by a noted chemist who pronounced them uncommonly rich, organized a stock company known as the Rensselaer County Gold and Silver Mining Company, with a capital of $350,000, sold all the stock and decamped.

From Washington.

THE President has directed a reservation for military purposes at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, covering an area of 135 square miles.

The impeachment testimony is in the hands of the compositors at the Government printing office, who, it is said, are sworn to secrecy.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received all the quarterly reports from the National Banks, excepting the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Amount of circulation of National Banks issue and deposits in New York city on the 7th of October, $190,000,000.

A new jury panel has been ordered in the Surratt case, the former having been quashed on account of some informality.

The President has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday, the 28th of November, a day of National Thanksgiving.

The monthly debt statement for the month of October will show a contraction of four millions in the currency.

From the West.

THE mill of Higby & Sons, Milwaukee, was burned on the 23d ult. Loss $150,000, on which there is $30,000 insurance.

The latest official information from Kansas is to the effect that both the Commissioners and Indians assembled at Medicine Creek Lodge think that the Council will result in a lasting peace. The Commissioners will not be able to hold a Council at the Upper Platte until after the 10th of November.

The Commissioners concluded a treaty with the Kiowa and Camanche tribes. These tribes are to go on reservations in Indian territory, on the North Fork of Red River, near Withelow Monutain. They promise peace and are to receive annually $25,000, an agency house and clothing, provisions, &c. Satisfactory treaties will probably be made with all the Southern Indians.

A serious railroad accident occurred on the Little Miami Railroad in Ohio on the 27th ult. A passenger train ran into a freight caboose, resulting in the wrecking of the latter and several passenger cars, and the death of one man and the severe injury of several others.

While some shells were being opened at the Union Rolling Mills in St. Louis on the 26th ult., one of them exploded, killing a young man named Richard Walsh and badly wounding Charles Williams and John Lean, the former fatally.

The U. S. steamer Ossipee, with Gen. Rosseau and the Russian Commission, left San Francisco for Fort Simpson Oct. 14th, and expected to reach Sitka on the 16th.

The Sacramento Union says it is understood that arrangements have been completed by the Pacific Railroad Company for the purchase of the Lincoln and Marysville and Western Pacific Railroad.

From the South.

THE yellow fever in New Orleans still continues to decline.

The Legislature of Tennessee has enacted a law making it punishable for common carriers to make discrimination on account of race or color. This places the negroes on an equality with the whites on the Tennessee railroads, &c.

The whites in North Carolina are taking more interest in the approaching election since the result of the election in Virginia has been made known.

The municipal and judicial election in Baltimore on the 23d ult. passed off very quietly. The entire Democratic ticket, for Mayor, both branches of the City Council and Judges, was elected. The vote for Mayor was—Robert T. Banks, Dem., 18,389; Andrew W. Dennison, Rep., 4,831. Banks' majority, 13,558.

Governor Brownlow of Tennessee, has been elected United States Senator.

Col. Charles Healy, a brother of Gen. Healy, U. S. Marshal for Alabama, died in Mobile last week of yellow fever.

The late election in Virginia was quite exciting. The polls in Richmond were held open several days, and riotous disturbances became frequent, as the blacks massed themselves in some places to the exclusion of the whites. Full returns are not received, but the majority is largely Republican. The vote throughout the State was strictly between the races. Negroes voted everywhere as one man. In counties where there were two Republican tickets, they uniformly voted for the extreme Radical.

The Regulators, who have made considerable trouble in Kentucky of late, are quieting down.

Gen. Mower has designated November 23d as the day for the Constitutional Convention to assemble in Louisiana.

The Chemical Works of Davison, Symington & Co., Spring Garden, in the suburbs of Baltimore, were destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Losses estimated at from $90,000 to $100,000.

Fourteen colored delegates are selected for the Alabama Convention.

A large fire occurred in Memphis on the 26th. J. Bantil & Co., Moody & Co., and R. P. Wall & Co., all wholesale grocers, are the principal sufferers. Loss $200,000.

Latest from Europe.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from China that a great battle had been fought between the rebel army of invasion and the Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place within thirty miles of Pekin, and that city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the victorious rebels.

Gen. Garibaldi has again been heard from. Without regarding the prohibition of the Italian authorities, he left Foligno and pushed on toward the South. At last accounts he had arrived at Rieta, a town in the southern district of Umbria, not far from the Papal frontier and within forty-two miles of the city of Rome.

Late dispatches from Rome state that the party of action in that city, who have hitherto been very quiet, attempted an insurrection on the 22d ult. A mine was placed under the barracks of the Papal Zouaves, which at a given signal was fired. The attempt was a decided failure.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has requested the European powers to unite with France in a General Conference for the settlement of the Roman question and to prevent the recurrence of the recent events in Italy.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, arrived at Paris on the 23d ult., and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Napoleon. After exchanging congratulations, the Emperors entered a state carriage and were driven to the Tuileries. The Moniteur says this visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph adds a new pledge of amity to the cordial relations established between Austria and France.

Tumults have occurred among the laborers in Brittany, owing to the want of employment and scarcity of food. Crowds get together in towns and clamor for bread, and in some places attempts have been made to pillage the bakeries.

It is reported in Ireland that a Fenian craft has been captured by the British gunboats off the Northern coast of Ireland.

The very latest dispatches state that General Garibaldi was marching on the city of Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte Rotunda, only a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnorea, in the line of march, was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

HAYTIEN NEWS.—An arrival from the island of Hayti brings advices that the rebellion against the authority of General Salnare has been ended. The Haytien army assaulted the stronghold of the rebels, near the frontier of St. Domingo, on the 10th, and the next day carried the place with the bayonet. The revolutionists fled into St. Domingo. The Haytien Government had since issued a proclamation suspending the state of siege.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—Late advices from Cuba state that there were $80,000 in the treasury at Havana when the Government at Madrid sent a requisiton by telegraph for $300,000; the Cuban merchants clubbed together and supplied the balance, and the cash was sent out by the last mail steamer for Spain. Another demand made upon Cuba by the Spanish Government for $2,000,000 has not been complied with, as the treasury is empty.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.—It is understood that an arrangement has been perfected between the Anglo-American Company and the Atlantic Company, whereby the present rates by the cable will be reduced fully fifty per cent. It is further understood that the reduction will go into effect on the 15th of November.

THERE is now a continuous railroad communication between Chicago and St. Paul. The last rail in the chain was laid at Adams, Mower county, Minnesota, on the 21st ult.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

SEVERAL mercantile firms have suspended in Philadelphia with the last two days. The liabilities of one are reported at $200,000.

FOURTEEN cashmere goats have arrived at Mineral Point, Wis., the only ones now in the State. The animals are the property of a company, and have been imported at an expense of $2,500.

HARLEM Bridge is completed and thrown open to the public. The structure is nearly 1,000 feet in length. It cost a little less than a million of dollars, and has been about seven years in building.

FOUR men who were repairing a sky-light at West Albany, the other day, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, by the giving way of the scaffold. All of them were seriously injured.

THE "Swamp Angel" gun, with which Gilmore used to send his compliments seven miles into the city of Charleston, "in war times," now lies in the street at Trenton, N. J. The "Angel" weighs seven tons.

OMAHA has four trains and three steamers daily, 100 saloons and eight churches, 2,151 houses, fifty-five hotels and boarding houses, three theatres, three printing offices, a capitol, a court house and a jail, two daily and two weekly papers, manufacturing establishments of various kinds, and unnumbered cut-throats.

A SAILING carriage, designed for crossing the plains, has been made at St. Louis. Its wheels are ten feet high; it has two upright jib sails, and a sail on each spoke of the two wheels on one side of the wagon. The steering gear acts on the forward wheels. The body is shaped like a boat, and hung low, and will be used as a boat in crossing streams.

THERE have been in all eighteen deaths from cholera on the receiving ship Potomac, lying at the navy yard at Philadelphia. The disease now presents a more favorable aspect, and it is believed that it has received an effectual check. Great care has been taken to prevent its spread beyond the vessel upon which it first made its appearance.

A SPORTSMAN of the Canton of Maubeuge has lately shot a wild pigeon, which gave another proof how highly the instinct of animals is sometimes developed. On plucking the bird, an old wound was discovered on its breast, over which several small leaves of plants had been carefully placed. The plumage of the bird had been so carefully arranged over it that no trace of the wound appeared.

WE would call especial attention to the fine AMERICAN ORGAN, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, Mass., containing two banks of keys and fourteen stops, which was used at the musical convention, to assist in supporting the chorus. At the concerts, the deep sub bass notes were plainly manifest above the 300 voices in the grand Hallelujah chorus, while in the accompaniment of the solo, "He was despised," the touching effects of the tremolo, with the soft stops, was strikingly exhibited.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, October 29, 1867.

THERE is no particular pressure for money in this locality, and there are few speculative operations demanding means. Regular bank customers find such accommodation as their business necessities require, but outside paper is rarely discounted. At Cincinnati, Chicago, and other points West, the call for money is beyond the ability of the banks to supply, and rates of interest among brokers rule very high. At the East, toward the close of last week money was somewhat easier, though the market is still reported stringent. On Friday and Saturday call loans were in some instances made at 6 per cent., though the ruling rate is still 7 per cent. Merchants find great difficulty in obtaining such bank accommodation as their business requires.

Gold for several days last week was decidedly lower, and on Saturday touched 141¼. Sales yesterday were made at 142¾. The decline is owing in part to the near approach of the payment of the November gold coupons. Foreign exchange is a little higher, but is still too low to cause the shipment of specie.

Considerable interest is manifested in financial circles to see the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is generally expected he will take the ground in regard to the resumption of specie payments which was first set forth in his celebrated Fort Wayne speech, and which has been frequently reiterated since. That that resumption can be brought about as speedily as at first suggested, the Secretary himself does not believe, but that the event may occur as speedily as is consistent, all most earnestly desire. It is in the recollection of all that a few short months brought gold from 285 to 125, and the business of the country received no very serious shock. There has been no good reason why gold, after touching 125, should advance to its present figure. We are anxious to see it reach a much lower figure than at present—and believe nobody would be harmed in consequence.

The figures show us that we are making decided progress in some directions, and ere long the present movements must have an effect on the price of gold.

In January, 1866, there were $339,000,000 of 7-30 bonds outstanding; on the 1st of October, 1867, the amount was only $365,000,000. By next August the remaining 7-30s will all be changed into 5-20s. In January of last year $126,000,000 of greenback currency were afloat, and according to the Secretary's October statement, on the 1st of the present month there were but $361,000,000, showing a reduction of $65,000,000. The process of contraction is still going on.

The Assistant Treasurer of New York will commence paying the November coin interest early this week.

Governments are firm, and 5-20s advanced ¼c. on Saturday. American securities for some days have been firmer abroad.

WOOL.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:—"The wool market exhibits unmistakable symptoms of demoralization, and is sadly deficient in backbone." On low and medium grades prices have dropped down some two or three cents. For the finer grades prices are not materially lower. The Boston sales for the week were 850,000 lbs., at a range of 27@60c for fleece, and 27½@58c. for the various grades of pulled. The woolen goods market continues seriously depressed, and the raw material suffers in consequence.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2,65. There is no great change in flour. The markets East and West have been rather unsettled for some days.

The receipts of grain at the five principal lake ports for the five weeks ending September 28, amounted to 17,130,000 bushels, against 11,750,000 bushels for the same period of last year—showing an increase of 5,400,000 bushels, or 46 per cent. The receipts have been large during the present month.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't,	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do. ₩ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Do. dried ₩ lb.	7@ 8
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	5,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	25@ 30
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Blackberries	7@ 8
Wheat, red	2,75@ 2,80	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Onions	75@ 1,00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,25	Turnips	00@ 00
Rye	1,50@ 1,40	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	62@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley	1,25@ 1,25	Do. untrimmed.	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 2,75	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess	$24,50@25,00	Lamb do.	0,22@ 0,75
Do. new mess.	24,00@25,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,50@ 8,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Ham	18@ 19½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	12@ 13	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 18	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	18@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ tun.	7,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	7,75@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll,	34@ 38c	Do. stove	7,90@0,00
Do. packed	33@ 33	Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	16@ 17	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	14@ 14½	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 60
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	22@ 25c
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@24,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	45@ 50

The Provision Markets.

New York, Oct. 25.—Ashes, pots, $9,75@10,25; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 20@20½c. Flour, sales at $8,50@16,00. Wheat, $2,28@3,20. Rye, $1,67@1,68. Barley, $1,40@1,54. Corn, $1,41@1,45. Oats, 59@62c. Pork, new mess, $21,25@21,35; old do. $22,00@22,00; prime, $20,00@20,25. Beef, new plain mess, $16,00@25,00; new extra mess, $23,00@27,00; tierces, prime mess, $32,00@40,00; Indian mess, $38,50@40,00; beef hams, $38,00@40,00. Pork hams, 15@17 cts. Shoulders, 11@12½c. Lard, 12¾@13¼c. Butter, 20@42c. Cheese, 11@16c. Hops, 40@65c.

Buffalo, Oct. 26—Flour, sales at $10,25@14,00; Wheat $2,05@2,10; Corn, $1,19@1,23; Barley, $1,22@1,23; Rye, $1,45@1,45; Oats, 66½@68. Provisions—Pork, $22,00@22,50; Lard, 14@14½c.

Albany, Oct. 26—Flour sales at $11,00@15,25; rye flour, $8,75@9,00; corn meal, 2,80@2,90 ₩ 100. Wheat, $2,80@2,80. Rye, $1,65@1,70. Corn, $1,40@1,42; Oats, 80@80c. Barley, $1,38@1,35. Pork, $24@27,50. Wool 48c.

Chicago, Oct. 26—Flour, $8,00@10,75; Wheat, $1,88@1,92; Corn, $1,04@1,05; Oats, 54@55½c; Rye, $1,20@1,22; Barley, $1,04@1,12. Pork, mess, $20,00@20,50; Lard, 12@12¼c; Butter, 18@38c; Cheese, 14@18c.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Flour ranges from $7,00@7,30; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,45; fall, $1,50@1,75; Oats, 50@54c; Barley, 75@78c; Peas, 78@78c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $17,50@17,75; prime, $15,00; Bacon, 7½@9c; Hams, 11@12c; Shoulders, 7½c; Lard, 9@10c; Butter, 13@15c; Cheese, 9@10c; Eggs, 16@18c. Hay, $12@17; Straw, $9@10. Apples, 1,25@1,15.. Wool, 24@24c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Oct. 21—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17,00; Cows and Calves, $50@125; Veal Calves, 8@12½c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@7,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7¼@7¾c; light and medium, 6¾@7¼c.

Albany, Oct. 24—Beeves, prices ranging from 3½@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@120. Sheep, common to good, 3@6½c; Hogs, 6½@8c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Oct. 23.—Beeves, sales at 5½@13½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $165@265 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $38@55; yearlings, $15@25; two-years-old, $30@45; three-years-old, $35@70. Sheep, 3¾@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $1,45@3,50 ₩ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8¼c.

Chicago, Oct. 26—Beeves range at from $4,25@5,25; Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $6,00@6,45.

Toronto, Oct. 23—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@6,50; 2d, $5,50@5,50; Inferior, $4,50@4,50. Sheep, $2,75@4,00. Lambs, $1,50@2,50. Calves, $5,00@7 each. Dressed hogs, $4@5 ₩ 100 lbs.; live hogs, $4. Venison, $7@8 ₩ carcass.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Wool, market is a little more active at unchanged prices. Sales 420,000 lbs. at 45@56c, for domestic fleece; 20@47c for pulled; 45c for tubbed; 20@27c for Texas; 18@21½c for California, and Valparaiso, Cape and Donoski on p. t.

Boston, Oct. 23—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 62½@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 48@53c; coarse, 37@40c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 18@50c; fine, 43@45; medium, 41@43c; coarse, 36@40c. Other Western—Fine, 43@46c; medium, 40@42c; common, 35@40c; California, 16@32c; Canada, 40@48c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 40@53c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 15@50c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Important to Peach Growers—A E Bartlett.

The News Condenser.

— Cholera has broken out at Malta.

— John B. Gough is fifty years old.

— Jeff. Davis has returned to Montreal.

— Utah has church property worth $900,000.

— Rosa Bonheur is soon to visit this country.

— There are seven million Jews in the world.

— The U. S. has 4,000 periodicals of all kinds.

— Land is offered in Florida at 50 cents an acre.

— Barney Williams, the actor, is worth $400,000.

— Pascal, the French writer, invented omnibuses.

— Austria has had no metallic currency since 1848.

— A negro 130 years old recently died in Louisiana.

— None of the 1,000 students at Oberlin use tobacco.

— The Papal army is only 18,000 strong, all mercenaries.

— The caterpillars have spoiled the pecon nut crop of Texas.

— A panther is troubling the citizens of Hillsborough, Ky.

— The Latter Day Saints of Council Bluffs are building a church.

— Gen. Fremont's fortune is two millions worse than nothing.

— A mine of black lead has been discovered in New Brunswick, N. J.

— Baltimore has appropriated $36,000 for negro schools this year.

— The new orchards in Maine have yielded the best crops this season.

— Delaware is one of the few States which hold no elections this year.

— A snow white deer was killed near Versailles, Ill., a few days ago.

— Wild cats are causing sad catastrophies among the sheep in Maine.

— The double track on the Western railroad, Mass., is nearly completed.

— American cars are to be put on the railroad from London to Liverpool.

— There is an immense immigration of Mormons into Salt Lake just now.

— 300,000 watches are sold yearly in this country, 80,000 of them American.

— Milwaukee has expended $125,000 for street improvements in one ward.

— The Williams Silk Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport Ct., has failed.

— Five challenges are now pending for the base ball championship of America.

— The English champion swimmer swam 1,000 yards in seventeen minutes.

— Paris is crowded with Americans bound homeward after their summer tours.

— One avenue in Chicago has twenty churches, most of them elegant and costly.

— Every married couple may calculate on 4,194,304 descendants in five hundred years.

— The upper half of the slopes of the White Mountains are already white with snow.

— A manufacturer at Lynn, Mass., made this season 30,000 pairs of canvas base ball shoes.

— Statements are received from all parts of the South that the yellow fever is abating.

— Over $200,000 worth of real estate was disposed of at auction in Chicago Thursday last.

Special Notices.

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250 Bushels Peach Stones for Sale.
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12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship George Shotton

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for nicety and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the Great American Tea Company,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lots, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us now they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our prouts are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package (or Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) **70c., 80c., 90c.,** best **$1** ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) **70c., 80c., 90c.,** best **$1** ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) **80c., 90c., $1, $1.10,** best **$1.20** ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) **80c., 90c., $1, $1.10,** best **$1.25** ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) **80c., 90c., $1, $1.10,** best **$1.25** ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.25** ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) **$1.25,** best **$1.50** ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.
Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige
Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Haynes, at	$1,25	$5,00
5 do do do at	$1	5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do at	$1,50	1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at	$1,25	1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at	$1	2,00
1 lb do N Shaw, at	$1	1,00
1 do Japan, do at	$1	1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen, at	$1,25	3,75
2 do Green, do at	$1,25	2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at	$1,25	5,00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at	$1,50	1,50
2 lbs Japan, do at	$1,25	2,50
3 do Coffee, do at	40c	80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at	40c	2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at	$1,25	3,75
2 do do do at	$1	2,00
3 do Green, H Woollver, at	$1	3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at	$1,25	2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland, at	$1,25	2,50
1 lb Imperial do at	$1,25	1,25
1 do Green, do at	$1,25	1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations.* We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street.
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York city.

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
West Street, foot of Dey, New York.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Domestic Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c. [Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

SHEEP AND WOOL ARE GREAT AND paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read **Randall's Practical Shepherd,** the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo.—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery and Implements of the best and most approved kinds and patterns in use, embracing

1st Premium "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
1st Premium "Star" Railway & Lever Horse-Powers,
1st Premium "Star" Threshers and Cleaners,

Threshers and Separators, Circular and Dragg Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

Important Improvements recently made in our Thresher and Cleaner (which we denominate the "*Star*" *Thresher and Cleaner* to distinguish it from all others,) enable us to claim for it, without fear of contradiction, a marked superiority over all others now made, as well in the quality and quantity of the work which it will do as in the perfection of its construction, insuring the durability of the Machine and the ease with which it may be operated.

THE "STAR" RAILWAY HORSE-POWER
AND
THE "STAR" LEVER HORSE-POWER,

Made by this Company, are fully approved by all who have used them, to stand unrivalled in all the qualities which a Horse-Power must possess to give it acceptance to the Farmer—as to durability, economical use of the strength of the Horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal, with—in the Railway Power—a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, repairing, &c., &c. We solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

Mr. Wm. B. Emery (survivor of Emery Brothers) gives his personal superintendence to all work got out by this Company. His long experience in manufacturing Agricultural Machinery affords the strongest guaranties of the superior character of the machines made by us.

☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge,* on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.

Agents, both Traveling and Local,

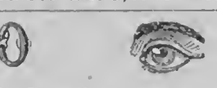
are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 923

THE GREAT PRIZE!
Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AWARDED OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

given to American Sewing Machines, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universal" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, Jr. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts postage. MANSON LANG, 91 Columbia St., New York City.



It is the Best Chance ever offered to Agents!
One or two days' time will secure a good
Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver,
or some other article of equal value, **Free of Cost!**
Agents wanted everywhere, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country. Lady Agents preferred. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
926-4t 31 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.

WHISKERS!—A Heavy Beard is warranted in five weeks, by using Russell's Italian Compound. Sent closely sealed from curious eyes for 50 cts.
926-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

ILLINOIS STOCK FARM.—1,500 acres Improved.—For Sale, to rent for term of years, or to responsible party, with some capital and thoroughly competent to manage cheese making, may arrange with owner for permanent cheese business. Will deal with sound party only. O. C. SKINNER, Quincy, Ill.

FOR THE BEST SELF-SETTING CIRCular Saw Mills, which for durability, convenience and rapidity of work, have no equal in the country, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Mass. 922-3t

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
904-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS & OTHERS.—Do you want the *Fastest, Easiest Working and Most Durable* SELF-FEEDING HAY, STRAW or STALK CUTTER, not to be paid for till tried? Send for Illustrated Circular and particulars to G. E. HUTCHINSON, 83 Merwin-st., Cleveland, O. 923-8t

MONITOR CORN HUSKER—AGENTS Wanted in every town. Sells at sight. Can make $50 a week. Used by man or boy. Do two acres work. No sore fingers. Sample sent, pre-paid, for 60 cents, or 2 styles for $1. Address MONITOR CORN HUSKER CO., 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 923-8t

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."
"The Plant Must Have Food!"
To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what
LISTER BROS.,
Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,
Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.

PRINCE & CO'S.
AUTOMATIC ORGANS
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Forty thousand are now in use
BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address
886-tf Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 893-39t

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 Washington St., New York.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 73 Nassau St., New York.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY
In the United States, to have the exclusive sale of articles in good demand, paying a large profit. Address "CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., No. 413 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." 921-8t

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. Price, $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 922 13t

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY,*
NEW YORK.
W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR
ROOFING & OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

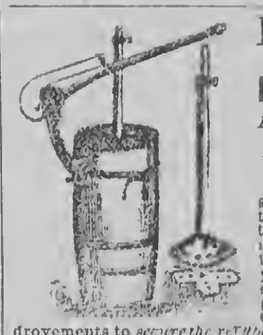
THE COLLINS AND SHATTUCK
Combined Clover Thrasher, Huller & Cleaner,
MANUFACTURED BY
GLEN & HALL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers to the superior characteristics of the Collins and Shattuck Clover Machine made by us, which we are now prepared to supply.

Our Machines have two bolts with counter reciprocating motion, which have proved *indispensable* in keeping the Machine still, preserving it from racking and preventing it from clogging. We will warrant them with proper management to Thrash, Hull and Clean Clover or Grass Seed at one operation, more rapidly and in a much better manner than any other Machine made. When thrashing grass seed they can in a moment be so arranged that the seed and chaff will pass directly from the bolts to the fanning mill without going through the huller—*an advantage possessed by no other machine.* The ratchet form of the upper bolt in our machine insures a thorough separation of the heads and seed from the straw before the latter is allowed to pass into the stack. Our machines are constructed of the best material, in the most thorough manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and have in all cases given entire satisfaction. Persons purchasing these machines to do instom thrashing will find them even much more remunerative than Grain Thrashing Machines.

We are also prepared to supply Horse-Powers, Truck Waggons, &c., to be used with our machines, or they will be adapted to run with any other Horse Powers.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, containing full information, with testimonials from persons using our Clover Machines, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y., or Detroit, Mich. J. D. Eastman, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. 921-10t



H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the greatest quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn,* above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $11; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN
Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. Moore, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—Solon Robinson, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Tribune,*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

"The most important improvement recently brought out."—S. Edwards Todd, *Ag't Ed. N. Y. Times.*

"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

"It is perfectly common sense in its structure."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $100,000, and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the Patented Fixtures. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 893-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. Moore, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ The Michigan Churn Man'f'g Co., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

AWAY WITH
Spectacles.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Dr. E. B. Foote, No. 110 Lexington Ave. Cor. of East 28th st, N. Y

AWAY WITH
UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.
Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foote, (author or Medical Common Sense. Book 400 pages, $1,50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington Avenue, corner of East 28th Street, N. Y. 904

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,—
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay;
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boat away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command;
If you cannot tow'rd the needy
Reach an ever open hand;—
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the harvest
Garner up the richest sheave,
Many a grain both ripe and golden
Will the careless reapers leave;
Go and glean among the briars,
Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that their shadow
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true—
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess—
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere.

The Story Teller.

SIX LOVE-LETTERS.

"Are there any more of these letters?"

When her father asked this question, in an awful tone, Lucilla Richmond could not say "No," and dared not say "Yes," but as an intermediate course burst into tears, and sobbed behind her handkerchief.

"Bring them to me, Lucilla," said her father, as if she had answered him, as, indeed, she had; and the girl, trembling and weeping, arose to obey him.

Then Mrs. Richmond, her daughter's very self grown older, came behind her husband's chair and patted him on the shoulder.

"Please don't be hard with her, my dear," she said, coaxingly. "He's a nice young man, and it is our fault after all as much as hers, and you won't break her young heart I'm sure."

"Perhaps you approve of the whole affair, ma'am," said Mr. Richmond.

"I—no—that is, I only"—gasped the little woman; and, hearing Lucilla coming, she sank into a chair, blaming herself dreadfully for not having been present at all her daughter's music lessons during the past year.

For all this disturbance arose from a music teacher who had given lessons to Miss Lucilla for twelve months, and who had taken the liberty of falling in love with her, knowing well that she was the daughter of one of the richest men in Yorkshire.

"It was inexcusable in a poor music teacher, who should have known his place," Mr. Richmond declared, and he clutched the little perfumed billet which had fallen into his hands as he might a scorpion, and waited for the others with a look upon his face which told of no softening. They came at last, six little white envelopes, tied together with blue ribbon, and were laid at his elbow by his despairing daughter.

"Lock these up until I return home this evening," he said to his wife; "I will read them then. Meanwhile, Lucilla is not to see this music master on any pretence."

And then Miss Lucilla went down upon her knees:

"Oh, dear papa!" she cried, "dearest papa, please don't say I must never see him again. I couldn't bear it. Indeed I could not. He's poor, I know, but he is a gentleman, and I—I like him so much, papa."

"No more of this absurdity, my dear," said Mr. Richmond. "He has been artful enough to make you think him perfection, I suppose. Your parents know what is best for your happiness. A music teacher is not a match for Miss Richmond."

With which remark Mr. Richmond put on his hat and overcoat, and departed.

Then Lucilla and her mother took the opportunity of falling into each other's arms.

"It's so naughty of you," said Mrs. Richmond. "But oh, dear, I can't blame you. It was exactly so with me. I ran away with your papa, you know, and my parents objected because of his poverty. I feel the greatest sympathy for you, and Frederick has such fine eyes, and is so pleasing. I wish I could soften your papa."

"When he has seen the letters there'll be no hope, I'm very much afraid," sobbed Miss Lucilla. "Fred is so romantic, and papa hates romance."

"He used to be very romantic himself in those old times," said Mrs. Richmond. "Such letters as he wrote me. I have them in my desk yet. He said he should die if I refused him."

"So does Fred," said Lucilla.

"And that life would be worthless without me; and about my being beautiful (he thought so, you know.) I'm sure he ought to sympathize a little," said Mrs. Richmond.

But she dared not promise that he would.

She coaxed her darling to stop crying, and made her lie down; then went up into her own room to put the letters into her desk; and, as she placed them in one pigeon-hole, she saw in another a bundle, tied exactly as those were, and drew them out.

These letters were to a Lucilla also. One who had received them twenty years before—and she was now a matron old enough to have a daughter who had heart troubles—unfolded them one by one, wondering how it came to pass that lovers' letters were all so much alike.

Half a dozen—just the same number, and much more romantic than those the music master had written to her daughter Lucilla. A strange idea came into Mrs. Richmond's mind. She dared not oppose her husband; by a look or word she had never attempted such a thing.

But she was very fond of her daughter. When she left the desk she looked guilty and frightened, and something in her pocket rustled as she moved. But she said nothing to any one on the subject until the dinner hour arrived, and with it came her husband, angrier and more determined than ever. The meal was passed in silence; then, having adjourned to the parlor, Mr. Richmond seated himself in a great arm-chair, and demanded:

"The letters," in a voice of thunder.

Mrs. Richmond put her hand into her pocket, and pulled it out again with a frightened look.

Mr. Richmond repeated, still more sternly:

"Those absurd letters, if you please, my dear ma'am."

And then the little woman faltered:

"I—that is—I believe—yes, dear—I believe I have them," and gave him a white pile of envelopes, encircled with blue ribbon, with a hand that trembled like an aspen leaf.

As for Lucilla, she began to weep as though the end of all things had come at last, and felt sure that if papa should prove cruel she should die.

"Six letters—six shameful pieces of deception, Lucilla," said the indignant parent. "I am shocked that a child of mine could practice such duplicity. Hem! let me see. Number one, I believe. June, and this is December. Half a year you have deceived us then, Lucilla. Let me see—ah! 'From the first moment he adored you,' eh? Nonsense. People don't fall in love in that absurd manner. It takes years of acquaintance and respect and attachment. 'With your smiles for his goal, he would win both fame and fortune, poor as he is!' Fiddlesticks, Lucilla! A man who has common sense would always wait until he had a fair commencement before he proposed to any girl. 'Praise of your beauty. The loveliest creature he ever saw!' Exaggeration, my dear. You are not plain, but such flattery is absurd. 'Must hear from you or die!' Dear, dear—how absurd!"

And Mr. Richmond dropped the first letter, and took up another.

"The same stuff," he commented. "I hope you don't believe a word he says. A plain, earnest, upright sort of man would never go into such rhapsodies, I am sure. Ah! now, in number three he calls you 'an angel!' He is romantic, upon my word. And what is all this?"

"'Those who would forbid me to see you can find no fault with me but my poverty. I am honest—I am earnest in my efforts. I am by birth a gentleman, and I love you from my soul. Do not let them sell you for gold, Lucilla.'

"Great heavens, what impertinence to your parents!"

"I don't remember Fred's saying anything of that kind," said poor little Lucilla. "He never knew you would object."

Mr. Richmond shook his head, frowned, and read on in silence until the last sheet lay under his hand. Then, with an ejaculation of rage, he started to his feet.

"Infamous!" he cried; "I'll go to him this instant—I'll horsewhip him!—I'll murder him! As for you, by Jove, I'll send you to a convent. Elope, elope with a music teacher! I'm ashamed to call you my daughter. Where's my hat? Give me my boots. Here, John, call a cab!—I—"

But here Lucilla caught one arm and Mrs. Richmond the other.

"Oh, papa, are you crazy?" said Lucilla. "Frederick never proposed such a thing. Let me see the letter. Oh, papa, this is not Fred's—upon my word it is not. Do look, papa; it is dated twenty years back, and Frederick's name is not Charles! Papa, these are your love-letters to mamma, written long ago. Her name is Lucilla, you know!"

Mr. Richmond sat down in his arm chair in silence, very red in the face.

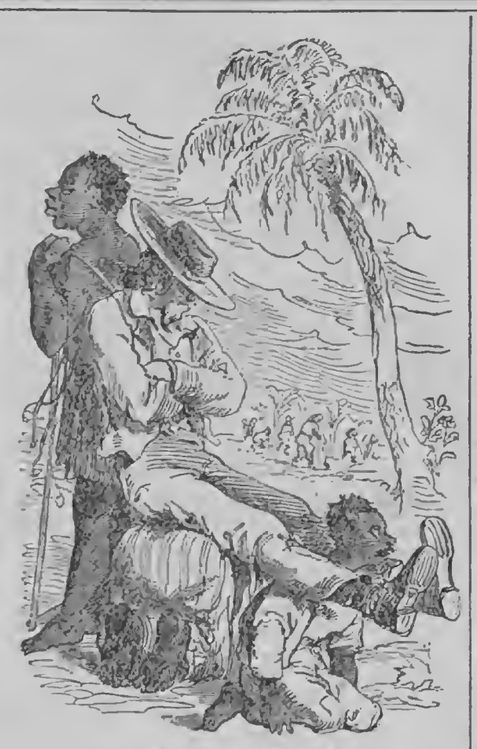
"How did this occur?" he said sternly; and little Mrs. Richmond, retreated into a corner, with her handkerchief to her eyes, sobbed:

"I did it on purpose!" and paused, as though she expected a sudden judgment. But, hearing nothing, she dared at last to rise and creep up to her husband timidly.

"You know, Charles," she said, it's so long ago since, and I thought you might not exactly remember—how you fell in love with me at first sight, how papa and mamma objected, and how at last we ran away together; and it seemed to me that if we could bring it all back plainly to you as it was then, we might let dear Lucilla marry the man she likes, who is good, if he is not rich. I did not need it to be brought back any plainer myself; women have more time to remember, you know. And we've been very happy—have we not?"

And certainly Mr. Richmond could not deny that. So Lucilla, feeling that her interests might safely be left in her mother's keeping, slipped out of the room, and heard the result of the little ruse next morning. It was favorable to the young music teacher, who had really only been sentimental, and had not gone half so far as an elopement; and, in due course of time, the two were married with all the pomp and grandeur befitting the nuptials of a wealthy merchant's daughter, with the perfect approbation of Lucilla's father and to the great joy of Lucilla's mamma, who justly believed that her little ruse had brought about all her daughter's happiness.

THE YANKEE.



A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO POPULAR IMPRESSIONS.—No. I.

SOME ADVICE.

We translate the following from Josh Billings into English, especially for the perusal of the more staid of Rural readers. Of course the young men will not care to read it. It has a touch of irony, as the man said when he knocked his friend down with a poker:

My young friend, you are about to begin life, and although it may seem dreadful impossible to you, nevertheless you will be liable to make some mistakes while you are scoring, or during the first mile or two.

Let me mix up a little advice for you to take till you get to trotting steady.

You will observe the advice is designed for young gentlemen who show some signs of speed, and also that I reason right from the shoulder.

1. Treat the old man and the old woman as your equals; smile when they exhort, and laugh when they entreat, for no young man can hope for success in the ornamental walks of life who does not wear the belt at home.

2. If you cannot raise a mustache, commit suicide at once and begin again; for it is better to die than to suffer disgrace.

3. Cultivate impudence—impudence is a good substitute for bravery—only be a little careful to pick your customers when you try it.

4. Keep a trotter and fighting rooster. These animals will let you into the confidence of men who will watch over your morals and nurse your genius.

6. Avoid the old fogies; they are a miserable set of cowardly croakers, who, like a third-rate dog, have learned what little they know about virtue by simply being overmatched in a fair fight.

6. Suspect all female virtue. This will give you an easy flow of ambiguous language while in the society of the ladies, and enable you to awaken confusion, which you can call something else.

7. If you get desperate, and must marry, marry for ducats—marrying for blood or for love is too sloppy for a man of spirits. Love is a low passion, and is designed for two-story houses on one of the back streets, not for a brown stone front.

8. By all means learn to swear, and smoke freely, and don't ever mistake rain water for milk punch, unless you want a soft thing.

9. Call religion a stock-jobber's pigeon to catch flats with; say that virtue is only the galvanized impotence of cowards; that wisdom is but an egg that is addled; laugh at all things that are solemn, and swear that Bacchus and Venus are the only two gods fit to be worshiped.

Young man, cultivate all the above graces, and add to them what the ardor of your genius may inspire, and if the horse jockeys and pimps generally don't say you are a "brick" of the brightest hue, and if the devil don't make you some flattering proposals, the days of chivalry are positively over, and pudding and milk has got more glory in it than a brandy smash, a rum sour, or even a tom-and-jerry.

Young man, (a few words with you in private,) let these cheerful remarks settle down into you when you get to reflecting at 12 o'clock some rainy night.

Don't make a fool of yourself by trying to jump 65 feet at the jump and land among the "B'hoys" at once, but examine your build closely and see if you are not better constructed for something honest.

But if you find you must go to despair, then put on all the steam you can carry, and either burst or get there as soon as possible.

P. S. When you get there and have had enough of it, just drop me a line and I will see what can be done for you. But don't forget one thing—that the road back is three times as far, and is all the way up hill besides.

The more we study human nature the less we think of men, the more of man.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Lightly Dressed.—A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl, as light as cobweb, she exclaimed:

"What shall I do to get warm?"

"I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless thee should put on another breast-pin!"

Quilp, he of the Boston Post, seeing his friend bow to an extremely corpulent man who had just alighted from an omnibus, inquired who he was. "That's Smith, the great Corporation contractor." "Indeed," said Quilp, "he looks more like a corporation expander."

An usher in an English school, seeing one of the boys with a thick lump in one of his cheeks, asked "Quid est hoc?" to which the lad, spatting out a large piece of chewing tobacco, replied "Hoc est quid," for which repartee the master forgave him.

A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bareheaded without taking cold.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.

Rochester, N. Y. A. A. H.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 45 letters.
My 2, 43, 41, 24 is one of the United States.
My 43, 36, 45, 42, 4, 5 is a river in New York.
My 27, 12, 20, 26, 21, 17, 29 is a city in Michigan.
My 15, 16, 27, 10, 19, 4, 18 is the capital of one of the United States.
My 1, 20, 3, 21, 22, 30, 32 is a city in Missouri.
My 6, 12, 24, 13, 6, 31, 7 is one of the United States.
My 14, 33, 23, 29, 4, 40 is a town in Pennsylvania.
My 11, 9, 39, 37, 20 is a river in Georgia.
My 28, 44, 16, 34 is a cape on the coast of the U. S.
My 16, 25, 6, 28, 8, 29, 7 is the capital of one of the United States.
My 34, 35, 27 is a river in Louisiana.
My whole is a true saying.

Harrisburgh, N. Y. Emma Kelsey.

☞ Answers in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Rayerp si teh censcin fo eht lous,
Eth door to het lowfer;
Nad seire sa eht tawres lorl
Ot God's lortnocling werop!

Chardon, Ohio. Emma.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 926.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Man wants but little here below nor wants that little long.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Twixt the cup and the lip there will be many a slip.

Answer to Charade:—Carrot.

Answer to Anagrams of Cities:—Natchitoches, Galveston, Detroit, Ogdensburg, Indianapolis, Columbia, Chicago, Providence.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 years.

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—(and all of these combined in one,)—

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

A WRITER in the London Field says that the small and large whites, the Berkshires, the Essex, and the Suffolk pigs are the most important. When it is intended to sell pigs as stores at an early age, the large white breed will be found to answer the best; these grow very rapidly, and are ready for sale at a much earlier age than their smaller brethren. For pork feeding he recommends either the small white Essex or Suffolk, and these kinds get fat very readily, and, when fed upon good food at an early age do not grow, as a large pig would, instead of laying on flesh. The black Berkshire is perhaps the hardiest, and the Essex pig, the most delicate. For bacon and general purposes no pig can be more desirable than the Berkshire, and between them and a medium-sized white pig will the choice rest.

Neither boars nor sows should be fed too highly; they will never be so successful as breeders if they are. Good store condition should be aimed at; and what that is, every pig-keeper either knows or ought to know. Before farrowing, the sows should be fed better than they have been, in order to stimulate the secretion of milk; indeed, during the whole sixteen weeks they should, if possible, be kept gradually improving in condition. They should have exercise; this they will take themselves if they have plenty of range. Poor sows will often produce the most healthy, and sometimes the largest pigs, but in nine cases out of ten the milk supply runs short, and then many deaths may be expected. Fat sows are equally objectionable; their pigs are generally weakly, and they are certain to destroy some by lying on them. At the time of farrowing, the sow must be separated from her companions, and placed in a proper house for the purpose fitted up with a rail round, to prevent her from crushing her young ones against the walls. A small quantity of cut straw chaff should only be allowed as bedding; long straw is particularly objectionable for this purpose, as the little pigs become entangled in it before they are strong, and then the sow, if she moves about much, is almost certain to kill some by treading or lying on them. Some people recommend the removal of the little pigs as they are born, and have a hamper placed in one corner of the house to hold them until the sow has done farrowing, when they are all returned to her. This plan is, however, only to be recommended in the case of very fat sows, when they are a long time in farrowing. As a rule, the less the attendant interferes the better. He would not, however, have all sows left to themselves; in cases of mal-presentation, a little help may be judiciously given. For a few days after pigging the sow should not have forcing food; if she appears to be quite right at the end of that time, she can then be treated well. Nothing will produce more milk than a little skim-milk given warm. A great deal of the after success of the pigs depends upon how they are treated at this stage.

At about a fortnight old the little pigs should begin to eat on their own account, and a small trough, hurdled off so that the mother cannot get at it, must be provided for their use. Skim-milk with a small quantity of flour in it will be most readily taken to, and they will soon begin to feed freely. In the case of pigs which are to be forced for exhibition, they may be induced to drink a little milk when a few days old; after tumbling into the trough a few times, they will soon learn to drink. In the case of ordinary rearing, however, it will hardly pay to feed them so young. It must be remembered that more than half the breed of a pig goes in at its mouth. On no account should young pigs be allowed to depend entirely on their mother's milk until weaning time. If they have been freely fed—and it will pay to feed young animals well—they will not go back when weaned—a great desideratum, as every one must know how long it takes for any animal to overcome the effects of being pinched when young. He would urge upon all pig breeders very strongly the advantages of having their pigs castrated before being weaned, care being taken that they have nothing given them for two meals beforehand. There will be fewer losses by adopting this plan than by allowing them to get a greater age. Pigs may be weaned from seven to ten weeks old; this will depend upon the season and their general condition. The better they have been done, the sooner may they be weaned; and for some time after they should be fed liberally. No reason has yet been assigned why in some cases little pigs lose their tails, and in others do not. The blame cannot be laid on the weather, as they fall off at all seasons; indeed, it is still a complete mystery to pig breeders. No animal will take so kindly to the young of another as a sow, and in some cases it will be found very convenient to give one sow the whole two litters to bring up. The only danger incurred is, that the sow from whom the pigs are taken may suffer from her milk; but with care and proper attention, no bad results need follow.

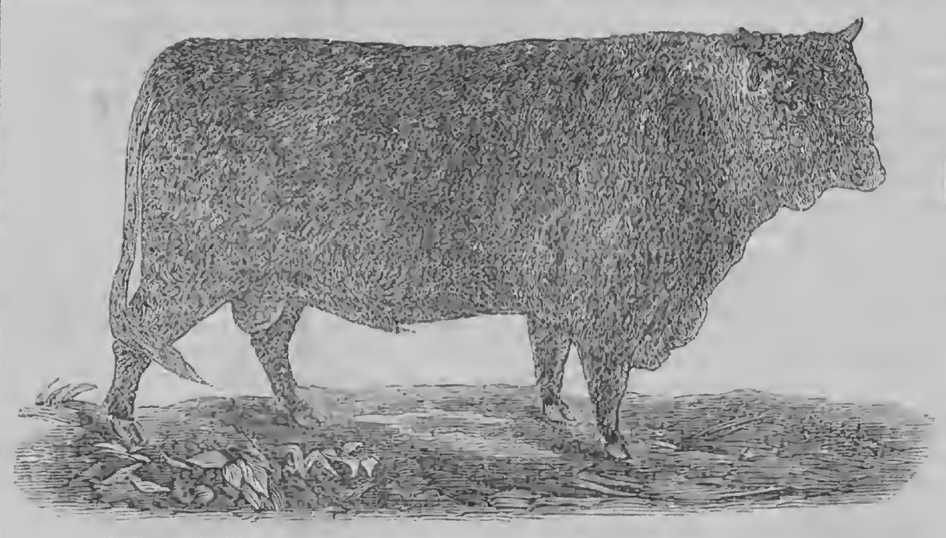
The writer strongly advocates the use of cooked food for all pigs; and in case the farmer have not accommodation for cooking, that all meal be thoroughly soaked before being given. For this purpose the food should be mixed one day before another. When roots are plentiful, they will prove capital food for fattening pigs, mixed with meal, and boiled to a pulp. The use of roots should not be continued to the end of the feeding time, or the meat will not be as firm as it should be.

ABOUT FUEL.

THE season is at hand when the fuel question will be of importance to the farmer. Those who with forethought and labor provided at the proper season for such work a sufficiency which is now well seasoned and under cover, are in good condition to look white winter in the face; but if your fuel for the ensuing six months is yet standing in the forest, his grim countenance may be suggestive of snowy work and sputtering fires that go out on a road which is hard for you to travel.

Some dry wood can be gleaned by gathering the dead poles and trees before deep snows fall, and there is one comfort in doing this work, which is that you are thereby effecting a saving of more valuable timber and bringing your forest into a better state of culture. After this you can select the best kinds of wood for burning green; probably hickory stands foremost, then maple and beech; oak is perhaps the worst of all common wood for burning in an unseasoned state, yet when well seasoned under cover is one of the very best, ranking next to hickory. If the time is short in which to season the fuel, split it fine and pile it out of doors in a situation well exposed to sun and wind. It is best to put only one or at most two tiers in a place, as this gives the wind better action on the wood. By timely and efficient action in this matter, with some aid from the stove oven to dry the morning supply, one can get along and not suffer seriously from lack of dry wood. Often there is a partial supply of the latter on hand, in which case it is best to eke it out by mixing green with it, but in any case make and keep one good resolution, namely, to provide this winter plenty of cut fuel to last a year.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—"The Circular," the organ of the Oneida and Wallingford Communists, says that they have been enabled, without other protection than that supplied by their own organization, to start the silk manufacturing business and have carried it along till it has become profitable and self-sustaining.



PRIZE KERRY BULL "KNIGHT OF KERRY."

ABOVE we portray a two-year-old Kerry Bull which was awarded the first prize as the best bull in his section, at the late Great National Cattle and Horse Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

As Kerry cattle are but little known in this country, the following description of them (given in a late number of the Canada Farmer,) will be read with interest in connection with our portrait of a noted specimen of the breed:

"The natural habitat of the animal is, as its name denotes, to be found among the fastnesses of the county of Kerry, in the northwest corner of Ireland, and the most westerly land in Europe. The climate is excessively humid, and the slopes of its mountains produce but a sparse and scanty vegetation. The valleys, however, are often highly productive, affording sweet and excellent pasture. This district is admirably adapted to the raising of a small and hardy race of cattle, as well as a useful breed of sheep.

"The Kerry cattle were formerly black, with a white streak along the spine, but of late years they have been of various colors—black, brown and of intermediate shades. Their horns are fine and long, generally turning upwards. They have a soft, unctious skin, of an orange tinge, which is very apparent about the nose and ears. The expression of the eye is bold, and their general form and symmetry often exceedingly graceful. These cattle are extremely hardy, and maintain themselves on scanty food in much better condition than could be expected; but when they are put on better pasture they increase considerably in size, and produce beautifully marked beef, which, being of the best quality, commands the highest price.

"The principal value of this breed consists in the adaptation of the cow to the domestic dairy. For richness and quality of milk, compared with the size of the animal and the amount of food consumed, the Kerry is, perhaps, not excelled by any other breed of cattle. For this reason the cow is highly valued by the cottagers and small farmers of Ireland, and is also used to improve the domestic dairies of gentlemen living in the vicinity of large towns in England. In many parts of Ireland this breed has been crossed with the Longhorns, producing results that are by no means always favorable. The Kerry cows make admirable first crosses with the Short-Horns or Herefords, and produce animals generally well adapted to the dairy, and very excellent for fattening purposes. It is, however, desirable to keep the breed distinct, as being specially adapted to hilly districts, where pasturage is scant and coarse. Recently more attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed, which, with a judicious selection of parents, and more attention to feeding and shelter, is much increased in size for fattening, and equally improved in milking properties."

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

HEEDING your practical and oft repeated advice, dear RURAL, to gather the autumn crops in good season, fine weather and some extra help have nearly put me to the end of the harvest. I shall have now a fine time for improvements, I think, before winter closes in. A little of this leisure I shall occupy with your permission, in endeavoring to fulfill what is every individual farmer's duty who takes an agricultural journal, namely, to furnish for its columns some practical hints and knowledge, which may be of benefit to his fellow-workers. This is the kind of book farming that is valuable; it is practical, useful experience, told not only to my neighbors, but to your thousands of readers also, and I want my neighbors to reciprocate the favor, and give liberally from their stores of farm knowledge. Let us make the "Rural Farmers' Club" what it is capable of being—the best medium in the country for the exchange of farming ideas.

AN OLD FARMER'S PLATE.

Writing about improvements reminds me that a farmer does not always *think* of what is needful and may be done when leisure times occur, and it recalls to my mind the practice of a large and successful farmer, who at his death left his affairs in a prosperous condition, and his premises in complete order. His neighbors often wondered at the ease with which he conducted his operations; he never hurried, but the right thing was always done at the right time and his work never lagged. Much of the improvement he made was in odd spells when the routine of regular farm work was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop, and while waiting for another to get to the proper stage. He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen where all his workmen could see it, and whenever a job occurred to him it was noted on the slate. For instance some of his entries ran thus,—"Make a gate for the brook lot;" "Clean out the open ditch in the wheat field;" "Lay a new floor on the scaffold over the barn floor;" "Bury the large stone in the middle lot;" "Get some whitewood trees to mill for making garden fence pickets;" "Plant shade trees along the road side;" "Dig the alders out of the fence corners and look after the wild mustard that came up where the thrashing machine stood in the field last year." In this way his slate was filled, and if a leisure half day occurred his men all had plenty of work; and if the master happened to be absent the slate told the workmen what to do. After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on the slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workmen.

THE PORK PROSPECT.

The prospect of profit being derived by fattening pork this fall is very dubious. Good feeders who have fattened their pork all summer and up to the present time, turning sour milk, clover, wind-fall apples, small potatoes and pumpkins, by the aid of a little meal into pork, have by far the best margins. They can hardly lose anything; but feeders that are preparing their hogs for market with good corn, stand a great chance to get a very small price for their labor, saying nothing about that of the grain. It may be worth while for some to remember that fat pigs are very much desired by butchers during the months of February, March, and April, and that winter feeding for the spring market pays well if one has warm pens and uses cooked food. September pigs can be made more profitable if fed well until they are six months old, dropped in the month of April and killed in the autumn.

DURATION OF CLOVER.

I have a meadow seeded nine years ago with red clover and timothy, and mown every year since. The after growth has always been pastured late in the autumn, and no manure has been applied during the time. The timothy, together with some rye and red top, has gradually taken possession of the field, until I had thought the red clover might be counted out." But the present season the latter appeared unusually thick again, so that I considered it a profitable operation to reap the second growth for seed. I can account for this in no other way but that it must have been self-sown last year, that season having been very favorable to the development of clover seed, and the aftermath was not fed off until the few straggling clover stools had ripened their seed; this being pressed to the ground by the trampling of stock and the snows of winter, found favorable circumstances for growth. Now is there not a practical lesson here? More or less seed ripens on all clover meadows, and wont it pay to harrow this down in the fall and give it the best chance possible for germinating and thus thickening next year's growth?

CHIEL.

FLOUR OF BONE.

SOME weeks since a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman called in question the fertilizing properties of the Flour of Bone, and gave his reasons for doubting its value as a manure. It appears that, for the purpose of testing the matter, he selected three sections of land, lying alongside of each other, possessing a common natural fertility and identity of soil. One of these was liberally supplied with the flour of bone, and another less so, while the third was cropped without the application of any of the fertilizing material. The result [illegible] of products, hence an opinion was formed adverse to the claims of bone flour as a fertilizer.

This conclusion may have been just, owing to peculiar circumstances, as to that particular crop, but the experiment would have been more satisfactory had the cropping been continued for another year. It is possible, and even probable, that the ground experimented upon was sufficiently rich already in the ingredients embraced in the fertilizer, hence the addition was supererogatory and without beneficial results, and would necessarily remain so till this superabundance was measurably reduced by continuous cropping. As a general thing, the observant farmer can determine with reasonable certainty what particular stimulant his soil lacks by considering the character of the crops he has taken from it, for a series of years, and the quantity per acre produced. If careful in this respect he will rarely make a mistake in the application of fertilizers, and thus avoid doing injustice to a really valuable article.

It is probable—in fact we may say certain—that there is cheating in commercial fertilizers, and that what is vended sometimes as flour of bone is a bogus affair, and hence of no value to the farmer. But it does not follow, from this, that the pure article is not valuable when applied to soils wanting in the ingredients composing it and essential to the growth of many agricultural products.

THE COTTON GROWING SOUTH.

A PLANTER writes to a Southern paper thus: "We will make a large cotton crop this season, as there are so many more planters now induced to labor than before the war." What a blessed inducement grows out of the necessities of the transition from slave to GOD-endowed free labor. Another planter writes to the Southern Cultivator that with the "Buckeye Cultivator attached to his buggy, he 'barred off' and cleaned out the weeds from ten acres of corn and cotton in a day;" and Dr. Lee writes from Tennessee to the same paper that Stafford's Sulky Cultivator performs to the admiration of the freedmen, giving them "both cheerfulness and energy." But the planters of the South just now need encouragement; many of them are "land poor," and the cotton tax is a sore discouragement to the grower of that great staple of export, which has done so much to enrich these United States.

Many of the planter correspondents of the Southern Cultivator have a useful knowledge of agricultural chemistry, but one of them demurs to specific technicalities, and asks for "plain every-day country terms." Would he like the German plan, which calls carbon, coal stuff, oxygen, sour stuff, and hydrogen, water stuff, or would he understand the chemist better if he called nitrogen and its compounds, stinking stuff? Every farmer ought to know that these four simple elements, in the form of woody fiber, water, &c., form the bulk of his growing crop, while the thirteen mineral elements, called inorganic, are found in the ashes or debris of the crop, and also that nitrogen and its compounds

perform a double office in the growth of plants, as both a component and solvent of other matters in the soil into plant food. Pope says, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," but he never studied chemistry, or he would have known that a little chemistry gives a thirst for more. A little chemistry will give the farmer a growing, lively interest in the making, saving, and application of his manures. LXXVI.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE National Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, at 12 o'clock, M.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
WM. F. GREER, *Secretary.*

GOOD AND BAD WOOL.

EDITOR RURAL: — The writer of this fully agrees with B. of Batavia, regarding N. Y. State wool, and, from inquiry and life-long experience, is fully persuaded that there is no wool that makes so smooth and strong a thread as N. Y. State wool. The quality is the best. The condition is "what's the matter." To show how it came so, we will give a single circumstance that occurred in our experience as a wool buyer. Our factory is at Port Byron, near the center of the State, and of the county of Cayuga. We purchase our wool from farmers in this county, and also in Onondaga and Wayne, and by retail trade return it to them again made into cloth. About every year until the present we have found it necessary to go on the road and take our chances with speculators and commission men, and it is our custom to pass all lots of wool without an offer that by reason of its condition would be unprofitable to work. But the circumstance. Farmers A. and B., whose farms were adjoining, bought from a large eastern flock each 100 sheep. A. fed his what hay they would eat and enough grain to prevent their running down, tagged and washed them in a RUNNING stream of water, and when the wool was dry, sheared. We gladly paid him the highest market price, which was then 60 cents. His fleeces weighed four pounds each, and his 400 pounds of wool brought $240. B. "*fed*" his flock. "They were hog fat all the time," &c. He *didn't* tag them, nor did he wash them,—but he did turn each one over in a pond hole. They were in the water one minute by the watch, after which they ran three weeks before shearing. His wool was put up and ready to sell, when he could get "the highest price." We had bought A.'s, and called to see B.'s, which we passed without making an offer. The next day he sold to a commission agent for 60 cents, and remarked that he thought it was hard that he should get no more than A., as his was from the same flock and had been kept so much better. He knew he was dishonest in making this remark. His fleeces weighed about seven pounds, and he got for his wool $420, and thus obtained as a reward for his dishonesty $180. A. was told by us that his wool was worth 20 cts. per pound more than B.'s, and to this day A. is in doubt as to whether we cheated him 20 cts. per pound or B. cheated the agent that much. This is no imaginary case. Hundreds of very similar ones occur every year in our experience, and with those who are judges of wool. It is oftener that we find a judge of the quality of wool than we do of its condition and relative value.

In this particular branch of trade farmers are too often stimulated to dishonesty by rewards, and it has been practiced so long in some parts of the State that a farmer is not considered smart and enterprising who does not sell this dishonest wool.

We have written too much to ask space in giving remedies for the correction of this great abuse. We will say briefly: Let the manufacturer buy his wool of farmers and pay *what it is worth*, regardless of the unjust practice of deducting one-third, one-quarter, one-half, &c. for unwashed, badly washed, buck's fleeces, &c. Have the moral courage to punish the sloven and cheat, and reward the upright farmer for his neatness and honesty.

S. HAYDEN, Woolen Manufacturer,
Port Byron, N. Y.

HOW SHEEP DRINK.—PALE DISEASE.

H. S. RANDALL, Esq.— *Sir:* There has been some discussion among writers as to how sheep get water in winter. A writer in one of the Patent Office Reports says when sheep come up to the water in cold weather, and they stand by it and do not drink, it is because they are afraid of getting their wool wet around their jaws, and he says he put a plank over the water, with holes in it, and then they would drink. But he is mistaken.

I claim that Providence has provided a way for the sheep as well as the horse. The horse breaks the ice with his feet, and the sheep gets water through as thick ice as the horse can. The sheep melts a hole through the ice with its breath. I have seen them melt it through ice three inches thick; and when that man who saw them stand by the water and would not drink, the sheep were going through the process of getting water in cold weather. They will stand by good running water and go through the same operation, as though the water was frozen over. I observed them seven years before I knew why they would stand by running water when they were dry and not drink. This may be new to some,—but it is true.

There has been some inquiry about a disease called pale disease in sheep—or, by some, paper skin,—and writers on the subject claim that there is no remedy discovered as yet. But I claim there has been a remedy discovered, also the disease has been discovered. I have got the whole right to the medicine and to the discovery of the disease. There are two of us, and I have purchased his entire interest in it. I have applied for a patent, and if I succeed I will have territory to sell. Mr. J. WHITE of Licking Co., Ohio, told me he lost $1,000 worth of sheep last spring with the above disease. *I guarantee a cure or no pay.* (I have been in the sheep business 25 years.) I saw Mr. MONTGOMERY, who was sent to Washington last winter as one of the lobby members for our tariff, and he advised me to get it patented. I presume you are acquainted with him. I have been to considerable expense to discover what the disease is and a remedy. Yours truly,

P. C. SWETLAND.

Chesterville, Morrow Co, Ohio, Oct. 6th, 1867.

MARRINER & BRONSON'S EWES.

THE ewes above portrayed are the property of MARRINER & BRONSON of East Bloomfield, N. Y. They were got by the Infantado ram, Young Grimes, owned by HARLOW BROTHERS, Darien, N. Y., out of Paular ewes bred by D. E. ROBINSON, Shoreham, Vt., and got by Young Tottingham. No. 2 sheared 15 lbs. 10 ozs.; No. 3, 14 lbs. 2 ozs.; No. 5, 17 lbs. 10½ ozs.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

CUTS.—Gentlemen should be very careful to have their sheep cuts delivered at the office of the RURAL, before they write to *us* that they are so delivered, for when we direct the insertion of a particular one (and forward pedigree to accompany it) its absence from the publishing office produces a chasm which we can not be notified of in time to direct another cut to supply its place. For this sole reason the RURAL was recently without sheep illustrations for three weeks in succession. The persons who fail to deliver their cuts, when they notify us of their delivery, not only lose their own turn, but unnecessarily keep back others; and we feel compelled to say that hereafter they must be placed, as justice requires, at the bottom of the list. We notify Mr. U. C. DEARDORFF that his cuts are not in the office.

SALE OF COTSWOLDS.—There has been an unusually active demand for pure bred Cotswolds during the present fall. Mr. JOHN D. WING of Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., has recently sold two rams and four ewes to H. W. CHIPMAN of Texas; 2 years old ram "Ottowa" to A. TABER of Cayuga Co., N. Y.; a ram to ALEX. SCOTT, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and one to R. H. CROCKETT of Va

ILLINOIS STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION — This Association at its recent election of officers, elected S. P. BOARDMAN, Esq. of Lincoln, to represent the State (together with President GARLAND) in the National Association. We did not see this fact stated in any of the earlier accounts we received of the proceedings.

Bee Department.

ABOUT SAVING QUEENS.

A. GRIMM, in the Bee Journal, referring to the arrest of bee swarming, says: — "Some time ago one of my colonies of Italian bees attempted to swarm out, but I arrested it and prevented the desertion by capturing the queen. On letting her run back into the hive, the returning bees attempted to kill her. I caged her for protection, placing the cage between the two central brood combs. Next day the same colony attempted twice more to swarm out, but had to return, as the queen could not follow the bees. As the queen was a very valuable one, I removed her to a queenless colony, and substituted for her a queen cell nearly ready to hatch. Examining the colony the following day, I found that the queen cells had been destroyed, and the bees were building others from their own brood.

In every instance where a colony attempts to swarm out, the bee-keeper would do well to take away the queen and use her to supply some queenless stock, if he has any. Such removal is a useful precaution, as, with me, in a number of instances, the bees killed their queens, when for any reason she was unable to accompany them in their proposed desertion.

BEE HUNTING.

THOSE who have the inclination to hunt bees, and the necessary leisure to indulge in the excitement of it, will find the warm, sunshiny days of "Indian Summer" well suited to the purpose. It is customary, in the timbered sections of the country, to repair to some opening in the forest and ignite a portion of honey-comb on a flat stone as a lure to any stray bees which may be in the vicinity. While the comb is burning, a piece, well filled with honey, should be placed in a cup near by, where it may be readily found by such bees as are attracted by the aroma produced by the ignited portion of comb. A little patience is requisite, though sometimes the test is neither severe nor protracted. Usually a single bee will come circling around and soon settle on the honey-box and commence the work of loading himself with the store provided. This operation will soon be performed, when the bee will rise in spiral circuits to the tops of the trees and bear away for the home of the colony, should it be somewhat remote from the point of departure. Should it be near the rise will be correspondingly less. As the bee departs, its line of flight should be noted and the return awaited with philosophic patience. This, barring accidents, will not be long, and the chances are that several more will accompany the first one on his return. After this, bees will accumulate rapidly, when it will be necessary to make a move in the direction indicated by the flight of the workers.

Before moving close the honey-box, with a few bees in it, bearing them to a new position. Watch their flight from this as from the first point. If it is in the same direction, move forward again and repeat the experiment. But if the flight is reversed it will show that the home of the colony has been passed, and that the back track must be taken. Examine the trees carefully on the line, between the last two positions and its vicinity on either side, as the bees will certainly be found between these two points,—possibly not on a direct line between them, though the variance will not usually be very great.

FEEDING BEES.

E. S. T., in the Prairie Farmer, in response to an inquiry whether it will pay to feed bees for the promotion of early breeding, says: — "I have repeatedly tried feeding on a large and on a small scale, but never with any profit. Uniting two or more weak colonies in the fall, or strengthening the weak from the strong, is deemed the preferable mode of proceeding. The writer adds:

"Those commencing with bees, who have little experience and are anxious to save all colonies and increase fast, often err in their judgment of the condition of their bees, and find them in the spring a little short of stores. One such bee-keeper writes to me that he had several starve this year in May. No one need be told that it is poor economy to allow bees to perish then for want of a little aid, and here is just where feeding, in my opinion, properly "comes in." A pound or two of syrup or honey fed to a destitute colony then will save and encourage it; and as honey must of necessity soon be abundant in flowers, no bad effects can follow feeding for so short a time.

My rule in the matter therefore, seems to be rather an Irish one: — Don't have any weak colonies, but if you *do* have, feed them rather than let them starve."

ITALIANIZING COMMON BEES.—W. C. CONDIT, St. Louis, writes Colman's Rural World on the management of the honey bee and the method to pursue in Italianizing the natives. All that is necessary to make the change, he says, is to remove the native queen and introduce in her place a fertile Italian one. The young bees (Italians) will begin to emerge from the cells in three weeks after the introduction of the new queen, and a week or two after will appear on the outside of the hive. As the old bees (natives) will rapidly die off, the result will be a colony of pure Italians.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Winter Fuel.

WHERE a wood lot is part and parcel of a farm and has "down timber" upon it, farmers will find it a paying operation to cut up and cord these fallen trees before snow storms come on. This will give the wood an opportunity to dry, rendering it better for use and more easily handled when the sleighing season arrives, if not wanted before that time. It is difficult to gather such fuel after the snow has fallen, while every day's exposure to storms renders it less valuable for market or for domestic use.

Bones and Their Uses.

THE Scientific American, discoursing upon bones, enumerates several ways in which they are made useful. Thus:—The fresh bones from the butcher's stall, as those of beef, which have been entirely stripped of the flesh, are excellent bases for soup. Indeed, bones alone make a far better soup than meat alone; and even after being cooked, unless boiled, bones are superior materials for this purpose. Even the rib bones of a piece of roasting beef, after having been placed once on the table, although marrowless, are good soup bones, and the skeleton of the turkey, gosling or chicken, which as a roast has done its duty, will make a nourishing broth. Gelatin, and not fat, is the true foundation for soup, and this is largely contained in bones. So much for the domestic uses of bones; now let us look at their other uses.

First, then, the bone boiler deprives them of their fat, which is used for a hundred purposes, from the basis of fancy soaps and pomatums to the "slush" for ships' masts. The gelatin becomes the "isinglass" put up in fancy colored papers, and sold at the groceries for making jellies, soups, and blanc mange; or it enters into the composition of jujube paste and gum drops. Old bones are the foundation of the much valued fertilizer known as superphosphate of lime. Ground and mixed with sulphuric acid they restore to the soil what it has given us in our wheat.

But they are almost invaluable in the arts. Very much of our "ivory handled" cutlery, probably nearly all of our ivory handled umbrellas, parasols and whips, many similarly ornamented canes, etc., are handled with bone, and not true ivory. In fact, some of the bones in our domestic animals approach very nearly in texture to genuine ivory. We have seen a complete set of dental instruments handled with horse bones, which made as fine an appearance as the real ivory. Bone buttons are so commonly used that only an allusion to them is necessary. Almost all, if not quite all the phosphorus employed in the arts and sciences is procured from old bones. It is probably the most valuable extract which bones yield.

Application of Manure.

THE Maryland Farmer closes an article on the subject of a proper application of manure, by saying:—"On heavy clay lands manure liberally and plow it under; on light soils top-dress in more limited quantities, but more frequently than on the heavier ones." This is brief, sensible and probably as correct a practice as the various modifications of soil will permit.

Feeding Cows.

"COSMO," in the Saturday Evening Post, ridicules the idea advanced by an agricultural journal that feeding a cow a peck of Indian meal a day besides hay, during the winter, will produce a fine flow of rich milk. "Cosmo" is right in this. A cow so fed will fatten rapidly, but her flow of milk will decrease in an equal ratio.

Rural Notes and Items

THE SEASON AND THE WEATHER.—The Attica Atlas asks whether "the oldest inhabitant" in this region can call to mind a season when snow has not fallen by the first of November, except the present one. Not being the "oldest," we cannot assert positively as to this, but our impression is that for the last thirty years the advent of November has been preceded or accompanied by flurries of snow. This season has proved an exception, since, up to the time of the present writing (Nov. 4th) there has been nothing that could be called a snow squall, and the weather remarkably warm and pleasant. It is reported that along the line of railroad between Cleveland and Toledo, snow fell to the depth of five inches on the night of the 30th ult. But, though destitute of snow storms, we have had some severe ones of wind, especially on Sunday night, Nov. 3d. Walls, in exposed places, as also chimnies, were blown down—in one instance involving the loss of a life.

CROPS, &c., IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A subscriber writing us from Edgefield District, S. C., Oct. 24th, says:—"The cotton crop is above an average one, in this vicinity, for the land planted, — but there is not above one-third, and probably not one-fourth, of the land planted this year that there was say in 1860. Grain crops, too, have turned out well this year, but much of the lands that ought to have been planted are now a wilderness of briars, broomsedge, etc. *The cloud is dark.*"

—Aye, friend, but your report shows that "the cloud has a silver lining,"—for the fact that you have an abundant yield, in proportion to land cultivated, is most encouraging. What South Carolina (and many of her sister States,) most needs is labor, energy and capital to cultivate improve and render profitable her thousands of fertile farms and plantations, now lying waste, and the hundreds of fine water powers which are unoccupied within her borders. Were the farmers, manufacturers and capitalists of the North aware of the advantages offered them in the Carolinas, Georgia, &c.,—and that they would, as we verily believe, from observation, be well received by the people there, —many of the desert places of the South would soon be rendered pleasant, productive and profitable.

TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUBS.—A correspondent at Montezuma, N. Y., asks an opinion as to the feasibility of forming and sustaining a "Farmers' Club" in each township of the State, as recommended by H. GREELEY in a recent address. Our opinion is that if the effort were made and should prove successful in only half or even a less number of the towns, the investment, on the whole, would prove a paying one. Ordinarily a few stirring men can succeed in getting up a "Club" and for a time matters progress with tolerable smoothness, but as the novelty of the thing wears off and local jealousies arise the attendance falls off, the interest flags and the "Club" dies from sheer sluggishness. Farmers' Clubs supply means of improvement and are valuable institutions, but unfortunately, like precocious children, too many of them die young.

A SAFE OFFER.—A friend in Oxford Co., Me., who formed a small club for the RURAL this year, thinks he can do much better next because the paper is so well liked, and adds:—"I said to one person, 'If you will subscribe for the RURAL, and are sorry at the end of six months, I will pay you back the money, and you may have the paper for nothing.' He subscribed and likes the paper first rate." Many of its friends have made a like offer of the RURAL for a year, but we never heard of an instance in which a return of the money was demanded. It is a safe offer.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER AT THE SOUTH.—Of late we are receiving many subscriptions and renewals from the South, and confidently anticipate a large increase of the RURAL'S circulation in the border and planting States during the ensuing three months. Every mail brings us well-lined and otherwise encouraging letters — from both city and country. Among several money letters received the same day from New Orleans, one (after speaking of the writer's former acquaintance with the RURAL) closes thus: "It is just the paper needed by the planters of the South. As an agricultural paper it would be worth thousands of dollars to the planting population of Louisiana alone. Please convey to me, in some shape, how long $10 will pay a subscription for; and in case of change of residence would the office change direction of paper on notice? [We will send the RURAL four years for $10, and change address free.] I feel anxious to see your paper get a large circulation in the city and country here, and will do all in my power to aid your enterprise."

Other letters from the South say the people need the RURAL on account of the changes since the war—a different system of labor, and more mixed husbandry, (instead of growing so much cotton and sugar,) cutting up large plantations into small farms, &c., &c., creating a demand for information about the culture of various field and garden products, the planning and construction of farm houses, outbuildings, and sundry other matters discussed and illustrated in the RURAL. The encouragement we are thus receiving from the South is fully appreciated, and in return we shall, so far as consistent, endeavor to promote the best interests of the people of that vast and fertile rural region.

WHY WE DON'T "BLOVIATE."—An intelligent friend inquires why we don't "bloviate" more about the RURAL, by publishing letters, notices of the Press, &c., in its praise—"especially as you [we] have by far the best rural paper in the country. Why not do as the — — does, and occupy the most prominent pages in heralding the RURAL'S merits, inducements for clubbing, and so forth and so on."

— There are several reasons for our reticence. One is that we have not space to give one-tenth the complimentary letters, notices, etc., which we receive, without seriously infringing upon the rights of our readers. If we received but few such compliments we might give them perhaps, but they are so numerous that we refrain from publishing, except occasionally, and then generally in connection with other matters. We may, however, do better in future, as space permits,—yet it is difficult to select from so many good things, and beside some of our readers might think of the RURAL as does a Mississippi gentleman of another paper, (the same mentioned by our friend in connection with "bloviating,") who, in remitting for the RURAL, says:—"We need many improvements in Agriculture in this section, and I am looking about for light. At present I am taking a monthly journal from New York, the — —, but it takes up so much space puffing itself, &c., that it leaves out the Agricultural department, almost."

SALT AS A MANURE FOR WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Canada Farmer gives the result of his experience in using salt as a fertilizer for wheat. He says:—Last spring I thought I would try it, and bought six barrels, and applied one barrel to the acre, on three acres Genesee Club spring wheat; at the same time I sowed half a barrel across five acres of wheat in another place. Now for the result. The three acres shot out five days before the same variety sown side by side on the same day, and the strip across the field I can see as plainly as if the one was wheat and the other oats. The reason I applied salt to the Club wheat was this: I have been troubled with the straw breaking, and salt is highly recommended to stiffen the straw; whether it will or not I cannot say yet, but I can say that the wheat I salted keeps far ahead of the rest. However, by harvest I will be able to tell you if it keeps the straw bright and stiff, and if the wheat will ripen sooner.

ELECTION IS OVER!—Now that the November Elections are over, and the Country again saved, farmers and other practical, sensible people can "breathe freer" and direct special attention to other matters than politics—their own affairs, and the welfare of their families. Those who have indulged in large doses of electioneering politics, may possibly find a pleasant change by tasting such palatable and nourishing food as is furnished by the RURAL and similar journals. And should not those who partake of and like such viands give others opportunity to refresh and strengthen themselves from the same larder? Reader, need we add that now is the season to extend this kindness by introducing the RURAL to the notice and support of your friends?

A NEW POTATO.—At a recent meeting of the Hartford Co., (Conn.) Ag. Society, DAVID CLARK, of Hartford, stated he had raised the present season about forty bushels of a new seedling potato supposed to have been derived from the Colebrook. They were pronounced uncommonly fine — mealy and white, when cooked, and, so far, free from rot. As there was no name for this seedling the Society suggested that of "Hartford Seedling," which was adopted. Mr. C. proposed to distribute this new variety among the members of the Society for the purpose of testing its merits as a potato for general cultivation.

BONNER'S HORSE PREMIUM.—The N. Y. Ledger furnishes an article on the subject of premiums at Fairs in which the publisher of that paper takes occasion to air his own liberality in the premium line a little. This is shortly done by publishing a receipt for $33,000, signed by the former owner of DEXTER as the price received for that noted piece of horse flesh. This is claimed to be the largest premium of the season — beating the best given by any Society, County or State, or even the famed World Exposition at Paris.

LOUISVILLE A COTTON MARKET.—The Louisville Industrial and Commercial Gazette states that the recently inaugurated efforts to make Louisville the focus of a great cotton trade are proving eminently successful. Warehouses for the reception and storage of cotton are multiplying with the increase of business, giving promise that Louisville at no distant day is destined to become one of the most prominent cotton depots in the United States.

TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN TO ONE.—The Rochester Democrat states that JOHN PEACOCK of West Grecce in this county, last spring planted the eyes from a seedling Mercer potato—forty-four in number—in twenty-two hills. The yield, when dug a few days since, was two hundred and eleven good sized potatoes. Considered, with reference to the amount of seed used, the yield is an uncommon one.

A WHOLE HOG.—There was a hog on exhibition at the Illinois State Fair which weighed 1,400 lbs.

HORTICULTURAL.

APPLE TREES IN NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK.

In your report of the "Discussion on Apples" at the recent State Fair (in the RURAL of Oct. 14th,) you give some statements of Mr. SOLON ROBINSON about "Apple Trees in New England and Eastern New York." In that entire section of the country, he asserts that "apple orchards are fast disappearing;" that "apple trees, as a general thing, were fast dying off;" that "we should be compelled to depend on some other fruit for supply in the future;" that "the best cultivators lost their most thrifty trees;" that "the cause of decay was inexplicable," and that "the trees begin dying at the ends of the limbs, and continue downward till the tree is used up."

There is so little in these statements that accords with my own observation and experience, and so much that will exert an unfavorable influence on the culture of apples, that will tend to check all interest in planting orchards and hasten their disappearance, that it excited both surprise and regret. The impression that his remarks will make, we believe to be essentially erroneous and hurtful,—an impression that we hope materially to modify, if not entirely to remove, by the few hints and facts that we offer on the subject.

It will hardly admit of a doubt, that apple trees in New England and Eastern New York die generally of old age. This is sometimes brought on prematurely by neglect of proper pruning, by failure in draining the land, by removal of protecting forests, or by poverty of the soil. There is no prevalent disease, nor symptoms of one, among them. They reach a certain natural term of life now, as they did fifty years ago. This term of life,—their natural longevity,—is somewhat greater probably in Western New York than it is with us, where the winds are more violent and the winters longer and colder. But they are nowhere long-lived trees, like the pine, the chestnut, the maple or the oak. Here they live from fifty to eighty years. About a mile from me is one venerable orchard, well protected from winds, but now about used up, which is eighty-one years from planting, or about eighty-four years old. Single trees from disease, or unfavorable circumstances, of course die younger. Our old orchards were planted many years before those of Western New York, where, I apprehend, the natural term of apple tree life has not yet been reached, and of course few or no decaying orchards are found. But let me warn fruit-growers in that section, that unless new orchards are set out soon, they will witness in less than forty years just what is seen now all over New England and Eastern New York,—whole orchards—those very ones now so prolific—decaying from old age; and as there will be none to supply their place, a consequent scarcity of fruit. To prevent this new orchards must be planted once in thirty or forty years. That our apple trees "begin to die at the ends of the limbs, and continue downward till the tree is used up," does not seem to us a marvellous thing. Where should they begin to die, if not at the ends of the limbs? Would Mr. ROBINSON have the roots and trunk die first, while the limbs are sound, and the leaves are green and the blossoms fair? Do other trees ever die in this manner? Did he ever hear of a man whose digestive organs died first, while the poor fellow was walking about the street lamenting the loss of so convenient an apparatus?

While old orchards have died, but few new ones have been set out. This fact mainly accounts for the small amount of apples produced at present in New England and Eastern New York. When the temperance reformation commenced, about forty years since, it spread rapidly through this whole region. An immense amount of apples—mostly natural fruit—was then produced in every town and made into cider which was converted into cider-brandy, the favorite alcoholic stimulant of the farmers of that day. As this whole business was inconsistent with temperance principles, and the apples were unsalable for other purposes, they either cut their trees down or allowed them to die prematurely from their neglect. Within the last twelve years, we knew one orchard—healthy, productive and mostly of grafted fruit—that was thus wantonly destroyed by the ax. Not one in ten of these large, first growth orchards in the Eastern States, has been replaced by new trees. Of course we have little fruit.

And yet it is not true, at the present time, that "apple orchards are fast disappearing." This might have been said fifteen or twenty years ago. But since that time a new interest has been excited in the culture of apples, which we trust, the influence of an authority so respectable as Mr. ROBINSON will not abate. Orchards have been on the increase for twenty years past in this region. Trees receive more and better care. And many young and thrifty orchards are coming on that will do something to supply the demand for this fruit in the future. And wherever they have been growing long enough to bear, they are healthy and productive. There are some dozen orchards in New Lebanon, and Stephentown, N. Y., and Hancock, Mass., which have this year brought an income nearly or quite equal to that of the entire farms besides. Nor are these orchards large; yet one of them I am informed will produce nearly 400 barrels of fruit, worth $4 per barrel on the ground. There might have been an hundred other orchards as good in these towns if they had been planted.

At the same time we have some peculiar obstacles to contend with in the culture of apples. Our climate does not allow us to succeed with as many varieties as that of Western New York. None but hardy kinds will endure well our severe winds and cold winters. But these are sufficiently numerous for all practical purposes. The Baldwins, the Northern Spy, the Vandevere, the Seek-no-further, the Alexander, and the Jenlton never fail when they are cultivated with oridinary care. In what part of New England Mr. ROBINSON found that "the best cultivators lose their most thrifty trees" of Baldwins, Spys or Vandeveres, is the only real mystery that his remarks suggest. Farmers have, however, been disappointed in their attempts to raise the Rhode Island Greening, which is the favorite apple in this region. But it will not live, thrive and produce well, except in very rich soil and with very thorough culture and pruning. Those who have Greening trees may do much to improve them by the following process: Make a compost, one-half well rotted chip manure and one-half from the barnyard and spread it liberally under the tree—not up against the trunk, but over a circle at least ten feet in diameter. Turn it under with a spade and mix it thoroughly with the earth, over which sprinkle two or three quarts of slacked lime or a half bushel of ashes. In pruning for the first time adopt the heroic practice. Take from the tree such limbs as are too low and thus relieve it of too heavy foliage and make it symmetrical. Within the top remove all branches that cross and interlace others, carefully selecting the smallest, poorest and most straggling ones for excision. Remove of course all dead limbs as well as twigs about the body. After the first season pruning may be comparatively light. It is best done for such trees in February and March. For want of such pruning and culture, the largest orchard, mostly Greenings, in this region, is almost entirely unfruitful.

In some instances orchards have failed, because they have been exposed to the merciless blasts of our winters and springs—the result generally of carelessness or ignorance. Scarcely a farm can be found that has not a good protecting forest or hill behind which an orchard might be securely planted. The first settlers had some regard generally to this obvious and important requisite for a long-lived and fruitful orchard. Yet it is sometimes now entirely ignored. In Rensselaer County, a farmer a few years since set an orchard in the most exposed and bleak part of a hill farm, although he had an old one, still vigorous and bearing well, for the reason doubtless that it was placed on the southeastern slope, and near the foot of the hill which he had crowned with his new and carefully selected trees, which already show signs of a brief existence.

Another and more serious difficulty is to obtain really good, healthy trees to plant in "New England and Eastern New York." We have few large and well conducted nurseries, and depend largely for a supply on the great nurseries of Western New York, whose agents do fleece the farmers so mercilessly as to discourage them beyond measure in attempts to enlarge their orcharding. This charge is not mere conjecture,—although we cannot say whether the agent or the nurseryman is the greater rogue. In notieing the deception practiced by agents in some of the interior counties of Massachusetts, so able and carefully conducted a journal as the Springfield Republican asserts that the greatest obstacle to the extensive cultivation of apples in New England arises from the distrust and disgust that farmers feel respecting the whole nursery traffic.*

But with these obstacles to overcome, I must not forget to mention that we have two advantages over Western New York, viz: land is cheaper and our market for apples is better and nearer. And these will at least counterbalance one disadvantage, so that farmers have every inducement to enter zealously on this important branch of agricultural industry. It is light, pleasant, and remunerative. There is no danger of overstocking the market, and will not be, if the business is increased a hundred-fold. There is no mystery about the decay of apple trees in New England and Eastern New York. It is no more "inexplicable" than their decay in other regions, or than the decay of other trees.

Stephentown, N. Y., Oct. 23. E. M. R.

*This charge of our valued correspondent we regard as unjust—far too sweeping. Rochester is the headquarters of the Nursery business of Western New York, and we do not believe there is a reputable firm in the locality that would either deceive or employ agents likely to do so. On the contrary our leading nurserymen are extremely careful to be correct in naming all their trees, and where there is any uncertainty in regard to nomenclature prefer to destroy rather than sell their stock. We refer to established nurseries of reputation. Of course there are swindlers in the business—especially speculating dealers who purchase poor trees at low figures, and label them to suit their fancy or fill orders. The best way is to order direct from reputable, reliable nurserymen,—and in all such cases we will, for a very low premium, insure purchasers against fraud and deception.—ED. R. N. Y.

COLD PITS.

WE copy the following clear directions from the Gardener's Monthly:—Those who have no green-house, and yet are desirous of preserving many half-hardy plants through the winter, employ *cold pits*. Choose the dryest situation in the garden, and sink about five feet in depth. It is important that no water can be retained at the bottom. The pit may be of any length required, and about five feet wide, so as to accommodate six feet sash. The inside of the pit may be built up of boards, or, if something more durable and substantial is required, brick or stone. The body of the frame may be built up a few feet above the level of the surrounding soil, and the earth which comes from the pit be employed in banking up to the upper level of the frame. Shelving should be made for the inside so as to extend from the base of the front to nearly the top of the back, on which to place the plants in pots. In the space which will then be under the staging, hard wooded and deciduous plants, as lemon verbena, fuschias, etc., may be safely stored, while the more succulent kinds are shelved over head. The plants to be preserved in such a pit should be potted early, and be well established and healthy before being

THE CREVELING GRAPE.

THIS variety originated in Pennsylvania. It has a reputation of being a good grower, hardy and vigorous. The fruit ripens with the Delaware, its color is black with little bloom, and the flesh is finely flavored. Our engraving, drawn from nature, gives a good idea of the size and shape of a perfect cluster of medium size. At the meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Society last February, the Creveling received high commendation as an early, hardy grape of fine flavor, and valuable for garden culture. Some considered it the finest black grape grown. Mr. HOOKER, while mentioning serious faults, would not exchange it for any other variety in his collection. Its worst defect is looseness and imperfection of the bunch; it is not over productive. As a market grape it cannot be highly recommended, but for garden culture—for home use—and perhaps for wine making in localities where it will succeed best, it is worthy of general attention from amateur cultivators.

pitted; much of success depends on this. The less water they can be made to live on without withering through the winter the better they will keep. Straw mats must be employed to cover the glass when freezing time commences, and when the thermometer is likely to fall below 20°, straw or litter should be thrown over. Board shutters are also excellent, as it keeps the snow out from the straw and litter, which sometimes makes the mats very awkward to uncover when we would like to give air. Very little light or air will be required through the winter, when the plants are not growing. If a good fall of snow cover the pit, it may lie on undisturbed for two weeks or more without injury. When a warm, dry day offers, the sashes may be raised if convenient, to dry up the damp. Many kinds of border plants can be kept over in this way with little trouble.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Improving the Shape of Pear Trees.—Some good varieties of pears make ugly shaped tops. This can be improved by grafting the bad-growing but excellent sorts on good growing but worthless kinds. There are a great many pear trees in the country that will pay richly for grafting.

Coal Ashes for Currants.—It is stated that coal ashes applied around currant bushes to the depth of three or four inches, and over a distance of several feet on each side, will prevent the larva of the worm from rising from the ground underneath, and thus leave the bushes tolerably free from this pest. The application should be made between this time and spring.

Fire Blight in Pear Trees.—A correspondent of the American Institute Farmers' Club attributes fire blight to the growth of the roots of the tree downwards until they come in contact with some water course or a cold, wet soil. As a remedy he suggests grafting the pear on to the mountain ash, the natural habit of which is to extend its roots in a horizontal direction. He has some four hundred trees on this stock which are healthy.

Packing Grapes.—Successful packers of grapes that are intended for late keeping first put the fruit in a close, moderately warm room for twenty-four hours to induce "sweating," then expose it to the air long enough to remove the moisture from the stems and fruit. Next each cluster is inspected and all defective berries removed with sharp-pointed scissors, the fruit is then placed in shallow boxes without any packing and the covers nailed on tight. If the boxes are opened from the under side the berries alone are seen and present a splendid appearance in market.

Maine will scarcely produce apples enough for home consumption this season, and grapes have proved a decided failure.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

HEELING IN PLANTS.—(P. H., Waterville, N. Y.) Small plants, as grapes, currants, raspberries, roses, strawberries, etc., may be taken up in the fall, "heeled in" as the nurserymen phrase it, the ground covered deep enough with manure to prevent its freezing hard above the roots, and then they can be removed earlier in the spring than if bound up by frost. The tops of the plants should not be covered. Or a limited quantity might be put in a cellar in earth, provided it was cool and dry enough to retard their growth entirely. There is some danger from frost when plants are shipped too early in the spring or latter part of winter. Grape vine cuttings in the hands of inexperienced growers, should be made long enough to embrace two or three eyes.

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.—ELLWANGER & BARRY'S Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, etc., for 1867–8. This is finely illustrated and valuable for reference.

Catalogue of the Pomona Garden and Nursery, naming a great variety of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Vines, &c. Address WILLIAM PARRY, Cinnaminson, Burlington Co., N. J.

Montclair Small Fruit Nursery, with a full description of the Kittatinny Blackberry. Address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

CHOICE PEARS.—We are indebted to Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY of the Mt Hope Nurseries, for a basket of excellent pears, of various popular and new varieties—which are pronounced (by those who place their pedal extremities under our mahogany, and some strangers,) superior in size, beauty and flavor. With such evidence, we do not wonder at the increasing reputation of Messrs. E. & B. as nurserymen and fruit growers. "Long may they wave"—and thus remember us annually, as aforetime!

NEW NURSERY FIRM.—As announced in our advertising department the nursery firm of GOULD, BECKWITH & Co., has been dissolved, and a new one—consisting of S. H. GOULD (senior partner of the old firm) and E. P. GOULD—has been formed under the title of GOULD BROS., by whom the extensive business of the late firm will be continued. The Messrs. GOULD are intelligent and enterprising, and cannot fail of achieving a goodly portion of the great success wished them by hosts of friends.

PEACH TREES—HALE'S EARLY.—A subscriber writing from Independence, Mo., asks—"Can you inform me where I can obtain trees of Hale's early Peach,—described in the RURAL of Sept. 21?" Our advertising columns will give the desired information before the time for spring planting arrives.

A MONSTER RADISH.—Mr. F. HUBBELL, East Mendon, Monroe Co., recently left at the RURAL office a specimen of the common long-red, table radish, which measured over two and one-half feet in circumference, and weighed nine pounds!

FINE GRAPES.—Messrs F. W. LAY and H. N. LANGWORTHY of Greece, this County,—both successful fruit growers,—have favored us with fine specimens of the Delaware grape.

Domestic Economy.

CULINARY COUPLETS.

BY A RHYMING EPICURE.

ALWAYS have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.

Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread crumb—
Fry till you see a brownish red come.

Grate Gruyere cheese on maccaroni;
Make the top crisp but not too bony.

In venison gravy, currant jelly
Mix with old port—see Francatelli.

In dressing salad, mind this law—
With two hard yolks use one that's raw.

Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve;
And pickled mushrooms, too, observe.

Roast pork sans apple-sauce, past doubt,
Is "Hamlet" with the Prince left out.

Your mutton-chops with paper cover,
And make them amber brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to try it
Argues contempt of Christian diet.

Buy stuffed pigeons. When you've got them.
The way to cook them is to pot them.

To roast spring chickens is to spoil 'em—
Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em.

It gives true epicures the vapors
To see broiled mutton, minus capers.

Boiled turkey, gourmonds know, of course,
Is exquisite with celery sauce.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing
Who serves roast fowls with tasteless stuffing.

Smelts require egg and biscuit powder.
Don't put fat pork in your clam chowder.

Egg sauce—few make it right, alas!
Is good with blue fish or with bass.

Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod—
A fish, when fresh, to feast a god.

Shad, stuffed and baked, is most delicious—
'Twould have electrified Apicius.

Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton,
Might make ascetics play the glutton.

But one might rhyme for weeks this way,
And still have lots of things to say.

And so I'll close—for, reader mine,
This is about the hour I dine.

COOKIES, FRIED CAKES, &c.

EDS. RURAL:—Like every other housekeeper I am disappointed if the "Domestic column" is omitted, therefore I send a few recipes which I know to be good:

COOKIES.—Take one cup of sugar, one cup of cream, half teaspoon saleratus; if your cream is sweet one teaspoon cream tartar will be required; mix with enough flour to roll easily.

FRIED CAKES.—In the first place I take a piece of butter the size of an egg, half a teaspoon saleratus, one of cream tartar and rub up with five teacups flour, then add one cup sugar, half teaspoon cinnamon, then wet up with one egg and one cup of milk, a little salt, and if these are not good you must blame yourself for not frying them right, they never fail with me.

A GOOD PLAIN TEA CAKE.—Take half cup butter and one cup sugar, rub together with a spoon, then half teaspoon saleratus and one of cream tartar; dissolve in half cup milk, beat two eggs and mix with the sugar; then mix all together with 2½ cups of flour, season to taste.

INQUIRY.—Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL give a recipe to prevent a white scum from coming on pickles.—C. A. M., *LeRoy, N. Y.*

DRYING APPLES.

MANY RURAL readers have, doubtless, a quantity of fall apples that are not suitable except for cider purposes or to be fed to stock, but which might be dried with profit. I will give my plan of drying them. Last year I built an ash house of brick (stone will answer as well) and for the purpose of drying apples I filled it with movable shelves made of lath, put a stove into it and was then ready for work. It is only four by five feet on the inside, and will hold from six to eight bushels, and the time usually required for drying a batch is three or four days. Many farmers have ash houses which are also used for smoking meat, and possibly these might give the fruit a smoky taste. But such can probably be made good by white washing. I see nothing to hinder this arrangement from being successfully used for drying berries, as it can be warmed to any desired temperature. I give some ventilation at the top to accelerate the drying process.—D. WILCOX, *Springwater, N. Y.*

HOW TO MAKE METHEGLIN.

G. W., Coham Co., Mich., asks for directions "for making the old-time beverage, called metheglin." One way of making is to mix honey with water until it will float an egg to the surface, exposing a small section of it above the liquid. Strain and raise the temperature gradually, and as the scum rises, skim it off. When the boiling point is reached take from the fire and let it cool. Barrel it, leaving the bung out until properly fermented—not so long as to become sour—and then bung tightly, or if bottled, cork well. It may be used soon after making, but age greatly improves the flavor. Some persons put warm water and honey in a cask and after twelve hours or so, shake well and add hops and yeast. Of the former half a pound, and of the latter one pint for about 40 gallons. When properly fermented the air should be excluded as in the first case.

CARAMEL—TO MAKE.—Take the following ingredients: 5 lbs. sugar, 1 do. chocolate, 1 quart cream, not milk, 50 cents worth of vanilla. Cook an hour and a-half, and stir all the while, to prevent burning.—"PARSON."

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SWEET MOTHER.

BY GRACE G. SLOCUM.

THERE comes to me in dreams, an angel-vision as I stand
Surrounded by a weary waste of barren desert-land.—
Soft eyes so earnest and so deep, a brow so white and fair,
A gentle and a loving mouth, and shining bright-brown hair.

A gentle hand seems lain upon my aching, throbbing brow,
It lay there when I was a child—I feel its cool touch now,
It smooths out all the wrinkles that sorrow furrowed there,
And softly o'er my forehead creep those waves of shining hair.

Have childhood's hours come back again, far o'er the voiceless sea,
And with their joy, sweet mother, hast thou come back to me?
And when my eyes are weary, and I long so much for rest,
Can I lay it as of old upon thy pure and loving breast?

When tired of all earth's mockery, and wearied of my play,
Wilt thou hush me on thy bosom, wilt thou wipe my tears away?
And shall that dear and loving voice whose tones I've missed so long,
Yet softly murmur as of yore the low, sweet cradle-song?

My mother, when your eyes of love bent o'er my childish head,
And you prayed that "holy cherubims might guard my cradle-bed,"
When you heard the tender rustle of their shining wings of white,
And left upon my rosy mouth a mother's soft good-night;

Say, mother, in those blessed years did your dear heart e'er know
What lines of pain would yet be flung across my glad young brow?
When at the twilight-hour you rocked your little one to sleep,
Didst ever guess, sweet mother, how those laughing eyes would weep?

But a memory-bell is tolling—Ah! there came a weary day,
When your hair of shining brown was thickly silvered o'er with gray,
When o'er the jasper heights an angel whispered to you "come,"
And another softly bore you to your bright eternal home.

The gentle hands were folded, closed the holy, love-lit eyes,
And they laid thee where the willows weep beneath the bright blue skies.
I watched them, oh! my mother, till the shadows gathered gray,
And the dust they heaped above thee, seemed to shut my life away.

Sweet mother, 'tis a blessed spot,—that precious, hallowed grave,
Where through the long, glad summer-time the weeping willows wave;
I've seen the print of spirit-feet that guard thy churchyard bed,
I've heard the sweep of angel-wings that hover o'er thy head!

JAPANESE SOCIAL LIFE.

THE vast difference in the social life of various nations is quite remarkable, and is worthy more than a passing thought. Even among the most highly civilized peoples social customs are as widely different as can be well imagined. Of European customs and manners we have long known much, but Oriental countries have been so like a sealed book to a majority of the world that their peculiarities are almost entirely unknown to Americans. Since the Japanese Embassy came to the United States, a few years ago, a new interest has been felt in learning what could be learned of the country from whence the queer looking embassadors came. As the people, in one sense, make the country, the greatest interest naturally centers in them. The following sketch of their social life contrasts strongly with home-life here:

A family of a middle class generally live in a low house, with a thatched roof. These houses are built this way for safety against earthquakes, which are common. About a century ago, 100,000 people lost their lives in Jeddo, by an earthquake. The husband generally has but one wife; polygamy is allowed, and the wealthier men sometimes marry several wives, to show their independence of custom, or their ability to support a large establishment. The marriage bond is esteemed sacred and is rarely broken. Where his marital rights are invaded, the husband may kill his wife and her paramour together, without fear of punishment. Families generally take their meals together, the husband sitting a little apart from the rest to show his superior dignity. At night the family always go through a form of worship, putting their heads down and extending their hands in invocation of their deity. In the morning the father goes to the door, opens it, clasps his hands and invokes the god of day. The morning meal is soon ready and eaten, and the children are sent off to school, where they all learn reading, writing and calculating, and the girls sewing. The women are well treated, not being compelled to do heavy out-door work, and being admitted to many of the lighter avocations, such as that of clerk or book-keeper in a store. The wife and older daughter share also in the recreations of the head of the family.

Matrimonial matches are generally made up by the parents or friends of the parties interested. After the preliminaries have been discussed the parties themselves are consulted. If they object strongly, the match is not consummated, but filial obedience is made so imperative a duty that this does not very often happen. When the preliminaries are fully agreed on, the parties are openly betrothed, with the exchange of presents, and the betrothal is rarely broken. Among the aristocracy, if a lover dies, his betrothed must remain single throughout her life. Among the upper class a widow must not marry again, but in the lower classes she may. She follows her first husband to the grave with an iron pot on her head, her second, if she outlive him, with two iron pots, and so on. Death is to the oriental mind the one inevitable fate. Hence it is looked upon with comparative indifference, and in the funeral ceremonies there is no solemnity, but often the greatest levity. In the country they are all buried in cemeteries, which are well cared for. In the cities both burial and cremation are practiced. The people generally have a strong desire to be buried in the ancestral burial lot. Suicides are frequent, both on account of love affairs and of losses in business. Hanging and drowning are the most common methods. Harikari, or disemboweling one's self, is reserved for the higher classes. This is considered highly honorable, and it removes all disgrace, not only from the man but from his family, in whose presence the act is commonly committed. An honorable way of settling a family feud is for one of the parties to kill his enemy, and then terminate his own life by harikari. The last act removes the disgrace of the murder, and leaves the family without reproach in society.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA is about twenty-two years of age. She is tall and fragile, her hair is light, and so is her complexion. Her disposition and spirits are amiable. She is very accessible. She is very popular and has the sympathy of the nation, for she is known to be neglected by the Prince. She has done what she could to revive the Court and the gaiety of royal life. Her long and painful sickness was created by the Presentation she held in the name of the Queen. The Queen's Drawing-rooms last an hour and no more. When the time is up Her Majesty leaves, regardless of who are waiting to be presented. The Princess held her Reception for three hours. Not statue-like, as is Her Majesty's custom, but bowing gracefully and welcoming all. Her heavy state robes bore her down, and exhausted and faint she was carried to her home. She is very domestic, and trains her children with the utmost care. They are very popular in London. Every costermonger and street-sweeper lifts his hat to the little creatures as they pass by, and the salutation is returned by the children with a grace worthy of George the Fourth. The Princess is very beneficent. She is kind to the poor. She has under her charge a hospital for sick children. She daily visits the pallet of the sick and distributes little tokens of kindness, fruits and flowers. Some of the London poor, when they died, begged that the flowers given to *them by the Princess might* be buried with them in their graves. Such acts deeply affect the English heart. They call out the deep love and admiration of the nation.

A PARISIAN INCIDENT.

HERE is one of the thrilling incidents of Parisian life. The other day a very young girl, with something in her arms that she carried with great care and tenderness, was gamboling merrily to and fro upon the Bridge of Jena, when suddenly, by some unhappy inadvertency, she dropped her precious charge over the railing of the bridge, and it fell with a faint splash into the river Seine. "Oh, the baby! the baby!" she screamed with wild and frantic bursts—"Oh, the dear baby! will nobody save my baby?" Among the many pedestrians who were passing over the bridge at the time, was one, a young and noble looking fellow, heroism stamped upon every feature of his countenance, firmness and intrepidity settled in every glance of his eye. Without a moment's hesitation; without divesting himself of a single article of clothing, he leaped into the river, which was quite deep at the place, and swam with herculean exertion after the lost object that was bobbing up and down in the water. At length he approached it; caught it tenderly around the waist, and raised it in the air, to discover that it was a *doll-baby*. Pitching it back into the middle of the river, he made for the nearest shore; shook himself like a poodle, pulled up his coat collar, and his hat down over his eyes, then hurried away under the eaves of the houses, to avoid being carried home on the shoulders of the admiring crowd.—*Cor. Miner's Journal.*

A WIFE'S PRAYER.

IF there is anything that comes nearer to the imploration of Naomi than the subjoined, we have not seen it:

Lord bless and protect that dear person whom Thou hast chosen to be my husband: let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, and discontentedness and unreasonableness of passion and humor, and make me humble and obedient, useful and subservient, that we may delight each other according to Thy blessed Word, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever. Amen.

LOVE of flattery, in most men, proceeds from the mean opinion they have of themselves; in woman, from the contrary.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

QUESTIONINGS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

WHAT wonder that the song is sad,
If sadness prompts the heart to singing?
The sweetest songs earth ever had
From saddest hearts came springing.

What wonder if our faith grows faint,
Without reward for our believing?
For hoping changes to complaint
If trust bring no receiving.

What wonder that we never see
The good the present hour is holding?
The greatest good is yet to be:
We wait for its unfolding.

What wonder that we never grasp
The hopes complete in their fruition?
To-morrow holds within its clasp
The beautiful elysian!

What wonder that our march is slow
Along the way to the immortal?
The veil which blinds us here below
Obscures the golden portal.

What wonder that our feet will stray,
Far off in paths unknown to wander?
The light is dim: thank GOD the way
Will brighter be up yonder!

What wonder that we seldom hear
Angelic voices sweetly calling?
For siren tones upon our ear
Unceasingly are falling.

What wonder.—Ah! poor heart, and weak,
Why multiply your idle queries
When you in asking only seek
Delight that quickly wearies?

Yet evermore, as days go by,
Your questions will be felt or spoken,
For every soul longs for the Why
That sleeps in every token!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POPULARITY.

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

ASPIRATION is a characteristic of mankind. Worthy and ennobling as it may be, it possesses a deteriorating influence, as it becomes perverted from pure aspiration into far-reaching efforts for popularity. To be sure, there are really two distinct qualities; and yet often when mortals fancy themselves only aspiring they are grasping at the phantom of aspiration—popularity. I am tired of its hollow name—the sound and sight of it I dislike—since those who might, and should live for better things, are constantly reminding one of their increasing popularity. Some must needs become known; but as their names go forth and are repeated, why do they make it their constant theme and never for one moment lose sight of their important selves? One of the sweetest traits of character is humility, and one greatly the reverse of this pharisaical tendency.

Our SAVIOUR gave a touching demonstration of this in His life and teachings. He called it beautiful and blessed; and how quickly we recognize it when erring men show in *their* lives and actions its worth. When a great man or woman possesses this virtue, the poorest and most neglected find in their presence ease and an atmosphere of social warmth. They feel their kindness, and see their entire forgetfulness of self. The *pure* aspirations of such ones have led them where true nobility dwelt, and where CHRIST smiled to recognize them. If they have striven for popularity it has been only in "sympathy with CHRIST." I was once passing through the streets with a minister's wife when this same subject came to be introduced by our meeting some very poor, miserably dressed persons whom we both knew. Said the lady—"It *seems* right to recognize these persons; yet it don't give observers a very exalted idea of one's acquaintances!" This was one of the many whose *pride* pushes them on to popularity, and who are as the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

Among these weak representatives of religion and humility, and those who have risen to great intellectual distinction, "there is frequently an intolerance of manner—an assertion of superiority—a species of intellectual scorn for the dead level of humanity—that precludes the possibility of sympathy; yet there is no surer test of grandeur of character than a readiness to acknowledge and respect the individuality of all of GOD'S creatures."

This thirst for popularity indicates the fever that is working in the minds and hearts of mortals, and that permeates so entirely our social relations. In all degrees we find it, in all classes we see its unmistakable features. While it brings to us the results of great effort, it also brings bitterness and an empty name. This striving for position and power on the platform of public favor is a miserable waste of effort.

I see before me a young man full of promise. He enters the ministry with noble aspirations. His great humility makes him beloved and honored while as yet no brilliant sermons have made him known. He has won the hearts of his hearers—his touching simplicity could not fail of this; but at length he pens an essay on a theme just suited to his capacity. This one effort gives him a position he had not dreamed of possessing. Flattery and pride succeed, and this thirst so natural to man—this love of applause—induces the exertion of every faculty to gain preëminence. His struggles are not in vain; they give him that for which he labors, while they take his humility and leave, instead, arrogance and pride. What a loss for him! I watch the course of such an one; but prosperity does not long attend him. How many may, in looking back, remember the first false step that took from them this strength that nothing but humility could give,—the reward, too, that surely follows those who lose sight of self and labor out of pure impulses for CHRIST.

I see one who had acquired literary fame. Days and nights had she labored intensely to win it. She had fancied that another effort was to be the realization of all her hopes. How untiringly she studied as visions of worldly honor rose up before her. To become popular—to gather laurels and feast on fame—filled largely her mind as late at night she laid aside her work. She knelt to pray without the sweet humility CHRIST loves. She seemed to be pleading earnestly when I heard these imploring words:—"O Father! give me thoughts that will live forever, long after I have passed away." She paused, for through the deep silence a voice was heard softly speaking—"Mother, there in that little one are your thoughts that will live forever—in your child by whom you kneel." Her head bowed low, and the tears came streaming through her clasped hands; but what a prayer I heard. It was an humble prayer, with pleadings for patience and grace to train her child to represent her thoughts by a noble life, and by a pure and blameless love for CHRIST.

You who are seeking to leave a great name among men, seeking to be called popular ages hence, remember that your children will represent you long after you sleep forgotten by those you strove most to impress with your greatness.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct., 1867.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

IN a recent issue of Harpers' Weekly there appeared a portrait of ROBERT COLLYER, the celebrated divine who is beginning to rival HENRY WARD BEECHER as an orator and a man of strong individuality. In a brief biographical notice Dr. BELLOWS, who had just listened to a sermon by the "preacher poet," thus speaks of his oratory:—"It is not oratory—it is oratorio. He is a poet, artist, and singer in spite of himself. His broad, sweet soul has dived into the deeper truth of things, and when he speaks, as he always does, out of his experience, his dainty lips refuse all superfluous or unfit words, while tender, Burns-like images cluster around his thoughts, and his voice melts into a kind of song, without the periods and pauses of ordinary speech, and flows into the ear and heart with the effect of a fugue of Bach."

Miss ALCOTT writes thus about DICKENS, as he appeared at his readings: "At the first glance I received a shock, and my idol tumbled off the pedestal whereon I placed him long ago, when I wove his hair in a locket, and thought Shakspeare was an idiot beside him. I did not expect to see the handsome, foppish young man who once paid us a visit, and caricatured us so capitally afterward; but I did think some sign of genius would be visible—some glimpse of the genial creator of *Little Nell, Tom Pinch*, and the *Cheerable Brothers* would certainly appear. Far from it; youth and comeliness were gone, but the foppishness remained; and the red-faced man, with false teeth, and the voice of a worn-out actor, had his scanty gray hair curled; a posy in his button-hole; diamond ring, pin, and studs; a ruffled front, and wristbands *a la* Cousin Fenix."

Of JOHANN STRAUSS the famous Musician of Vienna, who has written more waltzes than any other composer of our time, a Paris letter writer says: "He is all German in aspect, all American in manner. He is as lively as his own waltzes, and his manner is as finished as his education. Son of one of the greatest and queerest musicians that ever lived, he knows he ought to have his talent and use it, and he is no conceited dandy, who plays with one ear open for the approbation of his audience, and the other attentive to his music. He is one of the wonders of the Exposition. It is now not long since he arrived here, and his fame is already world-wide, partially because of the cosmopolitan character of his audience, but more particularly because of his wonderful talent, and the energy of his well-trained musicians. His great waltz, 'The Life of an Artist,' brings his audience to tears one moment, then sends their feet dancing in spite of them. Nothing can be finer than the rendering of the overture to Wagner's *Tannhauser*, by his orchestra. It is superb, finished art."

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.

THREE things to love—Courage, gentleness, and affection.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to like—Cordiality, good humor, and mirthfulness.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—Good books, good friends, and good-humor.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue, and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

WHAT IS A SNOB.—A London paper gives a brief definition of snobbishness:—"The essence of snobbishness and vulgarity is nothing more or less than display, designed to create in other persons' minds a belief that you are different from what you really are; better born, better bred, richer, more clever, or more accomplished. On the other hand, it is the perfect truthfulness and modesty which results from the absence of desire to impose upon his companions which makes a man a gentleman.

Sabbath Reading.

"I SHALL BE SATISFIED."

[PSALM xvii., 15.]

BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

Not here:—my roses bear too many thorns;
My gold has in it too much of alloy;
The purple of my robe too oft adorns
An aching soul; my sweets too often cloy.

Not now:—the present has too much of pain—
Too much, alas, of mingled hope and fear;
I set my loss too often 'gainst my gain:
I shall be satisfied not now, not here.

But *there!* but *then!* in *heaven!*—when I wake
In His dear likeness who for me once died!
Oh, fount of bliss! in thee once let me slake
My life-long thirst—I shall be satisfied!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SABBATHS.

IT is a grand, glorious October Sunday. It is *Nature's* Sabbath, for the world lies hushed as by the breath of the Invisible. Never was the sky bluer, or the sunlight more golden as it glints through the fast-changing foliage of the trees. In at the open church windows the breeze steals as softly as an angel's pinion moved by the breath of prayer. It breathes softly in the subdued tones of the organ, and anon it urges its strains to thunder tones grand as those of the rushing storm. Now clear and sweet and full comes the music of human voices, and I wonder what must be the melody in Heaven chanted by angels' tongues. It is morning *now*, and *here*,—*there* it is always *day*; day, golden and glorious, radiant with the smile of Him who created the Universe.

Is there not glory enough in the world—glory enough in the clouds, the sky, the stars, the flowers, yea, and in the human face divine—to lure one on to deeds which will secure a seat in the Mansions of Bliss? Why should we dwell always here? Even as I look outward the sky is changing. Yonder pearl-like clouds are already dark and threatening; the azure of the sky has suddenly become dull; and the leaves, a little time since so green, are red and yellow now, and fall with every gust of the autumn air. And we call this *change*. But surely it reaches only to that which we call *inanimate?* Alas! no. You remember an eye once bright with affection, which turns from you coldly now. You remember a form of life and grace now dead and motionless. Yes, change even visits the *animate* things of life. The thoughts which are thrilling the soul now will not thrill it forever. Your soul may now be singing psalms; but presently notes of discord and turbulence will drown their melody. Grasp these gleams of glory as they flit. Treasure them in the soul, and never let them flee away. Catch the star when it falls, remember the music when it comes, the sunshine when it gleams, and love the Sunday when it is here. Not merely do I mean the *temporal* Sunday, but these *Sabbaths of the soul*—these yearnings for a grandeur earth never realized—these aspirations which reach far beyond every-day life, far up beyond the stars—aspirations which stir feelings within us that we can never fully comprehend.

In these mysterious, holy thrills which all feel sometimes, are the glory and the song of life. Transient as the April sunshine, they nevertheless give health, strength and restoration to the forces of our being. There is a subtle power both in seen and unseen beauty to impart intense pain or intense pleasure, and which would lure us on with whisper of song and rustle of angel pinions till we rest on the blue of Eternity's Sabbath shore. SARA G. CHAFA.

EVERY-DAY RELIGION.

WE must come back to our point, which is not to urge all of you to give yourself up to mission work, but to serve God more and more in connection with your daily calling. I have heard that a woman who has a mission makes a poor wife and a bad mother; this is very possible, and at the same time very lamentable; but the mission I would urge is not of this sort. Dirty rooms, slatternly gowns, and children with unwashed faces, are swift witnesses against the sincerity of those who keep others' vineyards and neglect their own. I have no faith in that woman who talks of grace and glory abroad, and uses no soap and water at home. Let the buttons be on the shirts, let the roast mutton be done to a turn, let the house be neat as a new pin, and the home be as happy as home can be; and then, when the cannon balls, and the marbles, and the shots, and even the grains of sand, are all in the box, even then there will be room for those little deeds of love and faith which, in my Master's name, I seek of you who look for his appearing. Serve God by doing common actions in a heavenly spirit, and then, if your daily calling only leaves you cracks and crevices of time, fill these up with holy service. To use the apostle's words, "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men."—*Spurgeon.*

THE RIGHT PERSUASION.—In terrible agony, a soldier lay dying in the hospital. A visitor asked him,—"What church are you of?" "Of the church of Christ," he replied. "I mean of what persuasion are you?" "Persuasion!" said the dying man, as his eyes looked heavenward, beaming with love to the Saviour: "I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities or powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus."

THERE are more sensible people who are smart than smart ones who are sensible.

The Reviewer.

THE SCIENCE OF NATURAL THEOLOGY: OR GOD the Unconditioned Cause, and GOD the Infinite and Perfect, as revealed in Creation. By Rev. ASA MAHAN, D. D. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

THROUGH "The Science of Logic," "A System of Intellectual Philosophy," and other works, Dr. MAHAN is known to the class of readers who will peruse this book. He is an earnest, thoughtful writer; and in this volume he very carefully considers "the questions at issue between Theism on the one hand, and the various forms of Antitheism on the other." His reasonings in favor of Theism are keenly analytical, and are such, it seems to us, as no Antitheist can well refute. The first 73 pages are devoted to introductory considerations; and in the remaining 326 pages the investigations are directed more closely to the different points involved in the questions at issue. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL COOKERY. For Ladies and Professional Cooks. Containing the whole Science and Art of preparing Food. By PIERRE BLOT, Professor of Gastronomy, and Founder of the New York Cooking Academy. [12mo.—pp. 478.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HERE is a book for house-wives. We beg pardon; the title-page says differently—"for Ladies," &c. But Professor BLOT is a Frenchman, and in France all the women are ladies or—the reverse. The *table d' hote* contains over 1600 "specifications." We have not eaten all the way through them yet, and therefore cannot at present say anything of the particular excellence of each. When we shall have done so, if our digestive organs fail not, we may be enabled to speak knowingly. The volume is gotten up in the handsome style of the house whose imprint it bears. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES; comprising Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Rowing, Sailing, Skating, Swimming, Fencing, Sparring, Cricket and Base Ball: together with Rules for Training and Sanitary Suggestions. By WILLIAM WOOD, Instructor in Physical Education. With one hundred and twenty-five Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

NOW that people are beginning to appreciate, in some degree, the benefits of Physical Education, a Manual of the same, in which all its details are throughly explained and illustrated by well drawn cuts, as is the case in the work before us, will supply a desideratum. It is a neatly gotten up volume of 315 pages, and will prove especially attractive to lovers of physical sports. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER: Author of "Social Statics," "The Principles of Psycology," "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative," "First Principles," etc. Vol. II. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS substantial volume of 566 pages gives us the conclusion of that new system of philosophy, or what is claimed to be such, which has been given to the world by one of the best English metaphysicians. It embraces Parts IV and V of the system—"Morphological Development," and "Physical Development"—and treats most elaborately of animal, vegetable and human life and growth. Mr. SPENCER is a profound thinker, and though his writings are too abstruse to please the general reader, they find many appreciative admirers. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE INSPIRATION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES. By T. F. CURTIS, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DR. CURTIS resigned the Professorship of Theology in Lewisburg University because he felt that his views on the subject of Inspiration had drifted away from those commonly entertained by the denomination whose future ministers he was instructing. He resigned with the intention of thoroughly and independently examining the subject, and publishing his conclusions. The result which his thinking attained is shown in this work of 380 pages. How far the Scriptures were divinely inspired and in how great a degree they were merely human in origin, is herein treated of at length, and in a spirit of apparent fairness. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

A FOURTEEN WEEKS COURSE IN CHEMISTRY. By J. DORMAN STEELE, A. M., Principal of Elmira Free Academy. [16mo.—pp. 251.] New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

ON this work the author says in his preface, it "is designed for the instruction of youth, and for their sake clearness and simplicity have been preferred to recondite accuracy." As an elementary text book in chemistry it supplies a want long felt by educators. The author wisely devotes most space to the practical parts of the science which more intimately concern every-day life, and illustrates the subject matter with numerous wood cuts. For sale by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

IS IT I? A Book for Every Man. By Prof. H. R. STORER, M. D., Vice-President of the American Medical Association.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. By Rev. JOHN TODD, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE first of these is No. 3, and the second No. 4 of "Tracts for the People." They are neatly printed pamphlets, and worthy perusal. The former contains 154 pages, and treats plainly and forcibly of matters concerning the well-being of every man and woman, albeit it is, as stated, emphatically "a book for every man." It ought to be read and pondered by all men. Sold by DEWEY.

THE CURATE'S DISCIPLINE. A Novel. By Mrs. ELIOART. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is No. 295 of Harper's Library of select Novels. It is the story of two young lives,—one a Curate and the other a girl whom he loves—their trials and sorrows. As with every life other lives are more or less intimately interblended, so with the lives of these two are traced those of several others, in a pleasant and not over-drawn manner. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. With Exercises, Readings, Conversations, Paradigms, and a Vocabulary. By JAS. H. WORMAN, A. M., Librarian at Drew Theological Seminary. [12mo.—pp. 222.] New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

ANOTHER text book is here added to the list already tried and approved, or found wanting. A glance—necessarily cursory—at its contents, shows that they have been carefully arranged and simplified. Sold by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

AN ESSAY ON MAN. By ALEXANDER POPE. With Illustrations and Notes by S. R. WELLS.

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE ANIMALS: Or, CHRIST with the Cattle. By SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D. New York: Samuel R. WELLS.

HERE are two more pamphlets. We think neither the illustrations nor notes add much to the rare beauties of POPE'S Poem. The sermon by Dr. OSGOOD we commend to those who have no mercy for beasts.

Educational.

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

EDUCATION ought to be free as the air we breathe. Just in proportion that its benefits are conferred upon all,—alike upon the rich and upon the poor,—is the country at large benefited and improved. Any approach to an educational aristocracy should never be tolerated. The property and wealth of a nation ought to educate the children of a nation. That Commonwealth which is most liberal in its endowments of schools receives the greatest interest upon its investments.

It has taken the Empire State a long time to entirely comprehend this. Our common school system has needed a reform these many years. The old requirement of so much *per capita* for the support of schools shut out from their advantages a large percentage of the youth. The results of consequent ignorance were distinctly manifest in a low state of morals, and lengthy calendars of crime. There came an earnest demand for a better system—something that should promote the general welfare—but it was given little heed. The rich were averse to paying the school bills of the poor. The school fund of the State was meager, and so the children of the poor grew up untaught.

At last the reform is begun. To-day the public schools of New York are virtually free. The doing away of the old system was accomplished very quietly by the Legislature last winter, and so little was said about it then that we presume many people knew nothing of it. But the Legislature did its work well, and with an unanimity highly commendable. The bill providing for the change became a law with scarcely a dissenting voice in both Houses. As it was to go into effect on the first of October, the reform is properly initiated. Its importance can hardly be appreciated yet, and some time is necessarily required to develop the benefits accruing from it.

Under the new law the public school fund is increased seventy-five per cent., and all deficiencies are to be supplied by direct taxation. Any District can vote this direct tax, or, if it fail to do this, the tax may be levied on the property of the District by the Trustees. There is no limitation to the time of holding the schools. The powers of Trustees and Commissioners are very greatly increased, and by judicious selection of these officers this increase of power may be made productive of much good. Electors should see to it that only well informed and energetic business men are chosen for these positions. Trustees can expend fifty dollars for repairs of a school house without a vote of the District, and with the sanction of the Commissioners can exceed that sum. Where the people fail to provide suitable school houses, the Commissioners can order them built—a prerogative we sincerely hope they will exercise. It is no longer required that a man be a freeholder, to vote at a district school meeting. Every man having children to send to school is an elector at any such meeting, and is privileged, as he ought to be, to vote upon all matters pertaining to the education of his children.

These, briefly stated, are the principal features in the new system. They comprise radical changes, and may be received in some quarters with prejudice. By increasing the public school fund the burden of the educational expense falls mainly, of necessity, upon the wealthy portions of the State, they being mostly taxed; and from them, possibly, may proceed a cry of complaint. But the natural law of reciprocity equalizes this. Their wealth is drawn, in a great measure, from the poorer rural districts which pay light taxes, and the children of which they are thus required partially to educate. With the doors of our school houses thrown open to the young of all classes, we may hope for a new era in popular education. It is a step forward and upward, and may lead to grander things than we even dare dream of. We believe that not alone should common schools be free. Let the college halls be opened, that all who choose may enter "without money and without price," and then will our free school system have attained to the greatest height of beneficence, and be of incalculable blessing.

EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

THE alacrity and earnestness with which the freedmen of the South have availed themselves of opportunities for education since the close of the war, is both surprising and encouraging. Throughout the South—in city, village and country—the freedmen of almost all ages and conditions embrace every occasion and facility for learning to read, write, etc. During our trip through several of the Southern States, last spring, nothing astonished us more than the universal desire of the blacks to avail themselves of every opportunity offered them to acquire the rudiments of education. This was observable everywhere—in railroad cars, hotels, workshops, on plantations. In nearly all places where there were negroes we found primers, primary spelling and reading books, writing materials, etc., and an earnestness to learn, and success in acquiring knowledge, which modified some of our preconceived opinions of the character and capacity of the African race. In most of the towns we visited in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, we found large and flourishing day and evening schools for freedmen, and these were encouraged by the best men of all parties and classes—the people of the South wisely judging that the negroes must be educated in order to become industrious and skilful laborers and good citizens—fit to vote and manage their own affairs. The freedmen themselves have contributed liberally of their scanty means to build school houses and employ teachers for colored children

FREEDMEN'S FARM SCHOOL, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

and are now very generally striving to secure the benefits derivable therefrom.

The efforts to promote education among the poorer classes of both whites and freedmen at the South are most praiseworthy, and the men and women in all parts of the Union who have contributed means and services to accomplish the laudable object sought, are entitled to great credit for their benevolence and philanthropy. A vast amount of good has already been accomplished, but much more remains to be done to insure the peace and prosperity of both races at the South.

Among the many schools established by the aid of Government, missionary associations or individuals, the *National Farm School*, for colored orphans and the children of colored soldiers, located near Washington, (and shown in our engraving,) is perhaps the most extensive. It was founded in March, 1866, by H. DE MARIEL, Esq., of New York, and under the patronage of President JOHNSON, General GRANT, Major-General O. O. HOWARD, Attorney-General SPEED, Secretary M'CULLOCH, Senator DOOLITTLE, and Marquis de MONTHOLON, Minister from France. This establishment is both a primary school and an agricultural one. It is intended to give the pupils all the necessary knowledge in the elementary branches of instruction, and, at the same time, to make of each a practical and competent farmer. With this view a farm of one hundred acres has been purchased, which was partly worked last year by the pupils, and this season on a larger scale. The raising of several useful crops has been attended with encouraging success. It is believed that this Farm School will have a most salutary influence on its pupils, by making them competent farmers by the time they leave the establishment. They will be able to act in every capacity, even as overseers on any farm or plantation. It is the ultimate intention of the persons interested in this benevolent enterprise to send pupils, as soon as they are able to take care of themselves, to various parts of the South or Southwest, where they may establish themselves on public lands, under the new Homestead Law. A flourishing village, or colony, would thus be formed in a short time. Last spring the farm had fifty pupils, from seven to eighteen years of age. When the buildings in process of erection shall be completed, it will be possible to admit over two hundred children.

Various Topics.

THE FREYBURG ORGAN.

THE little city of Freyburg in Switzerland has the largest organ in the world. When in full play it pours forth a tempest of sounds through a forest of pipes, "seven thousand and eight hundred in number," shaking the walls and the foundations of the old St. Nicholas Church in which it stands. All the musical bands in Boston, New York and Philadelphia combined would not make an orchestra equal in power to this mighty instrument alone.

It is all the work of one man named Aloys Moser. He was poor; he was not thought to be a master in his art; he never received any adequate reward for his labor. Without assistance or suggestion from others, he formed the design of building for his native city an organ which travelers from distant nations should turn aside from their journeys to hear, and which when heard in the darkness of the Cathedral at night should make an hour for them never to be forgotten. And so poor Moser began his life's work, and he persevered for long years in the face of opposition, and poverty, and ridicule, until his task and his life were finished together. His aim may not have been the highest, nor his motive the best. But he persevered with the faith of a martyr till his work was done, and now it stands among all similar works in the world, like Mt. Blanc among the mountains, peerless and alone. When skillful fingers touch the keys, the mighty instrument responds with myriad voices ranging through infinite variations in sweetness and compass and power. Now it pours forth the heart-breaking notes of the "miserere" with a voice so piteous and human that it would seem as if a lost soul were imprisoned and wailing in its wilderness of pipes,—now it rolls up the jubilant thunders of the Hallelujah chorus in such mighty volume that the entranced listener forgets the earthly temple and the work of human hands, and imagines himself surrounded with the trumpets and voices of heaven in numbers without number. Now it sounds the war note wild and high mingled with the tramp of hosts and the battle hymn of men that march as they sing. And now it warbles "sweet home," with a silvery accompaniment of singing birds and murmuring brook and rustling foliage around the peasant's door. Now it chants the unearthly strain of cloistered monks, interwoven with echoes that creep along corridors of stone and climb the sepulchral arches of the cathedral's long-drawn aisles. And then again it bursts forth with such a tempest of sound as shakes the hills when storms are abroad among the Alps and thunders leap from cloud to cloud. And all this mighty flood, this deep-resounding sea of instrumental harmony, came forth from the hand and brain of one poor man, who made its creation the task of his life, and who withdrew all thought from everything else that he might do one thing well. And his success shows how much depends upon fixing clearly in the mind what to do, and then suffering no side influence to withdraw attention from the chosen task. His experiment proves that anything best worth having is within the reach of him who has decision enough to choose it with all his heart, and self-command enough to seek it with all his strength.—*Rev. Dan. March.*

EXERCISE IN NERVOUS DISEASES.

AN English writer and surgeon, Mr. Skey, expresses his strong conviction, in which we heartily join him, that there are many diseases, at least many forms of indisposition, which, with a strong will, may be walked away provided the exercise be taken systematically and rendered a prominent feature in the daily treatment. Tone is imparted by this means to both mind and body, cheerfulness replaces gloom, and sympathy for others a morbid dwelling on self. The exercise should be active, and not consist of either strolling or sauntering out of doors, or even amateur gardening. A good brisk walk should be taken at a pace of at least three miles an hour, but always stopping short of fatigue.

People will be often heard to say that they take plenty of exercise about the house, and that they are on their legs many hours of the day.

What is wanted for the health is exercise without fatigue; for fatigue is exhaustion, and the desired object is only to be gained on the terms just stated.

The distance walked could be increased daily, and it will be found that increasing strength will give the readiness and wish for increasing exercise. There is an accumulation of incapability in those who are afflicted with what are vaguely called nervous disorders, which render such persons restless, fidgety, irritable and full of strange fancies, and which is best brought down to a healthy standard by exercise in the open air, and its concomitant change of scene and new trains of thought.

EARTH'S CURIOSITIES.—At the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the newly made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor drouth. But what is the most remarkable in this operation is the layer of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city—paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of mason work.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland has about 1,500,000 inhabitants and 345 scientific and literary publications, while France, with ten times the population, has but about 500 journals and magazines. The solution of this is in the fact that in Switzerland the people all receive some education, and consequently can read and take the papers, while in France less than one-half can read.

A HUGE ANCHOR.—The largest anchor in the world has been completed for the Great Eastern at Wolverhampton, England. Its weight is eight tons, exclusive of the stock; length of the shank, twenty feet six inches; length of wood stock, nineteen feet six inches; tread of arms, seven feet four inches. The anchor has been proved, and found to stand the strain of one hundred tons.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AFTER CHESTNUTS.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

Each leaf that flies, and somber skies
Proclaim the summer ended;
With fruit supplies and gorgeous dyes
Fair Autumn is attended.

Yet once again we cross the plain
Where late was blooming clover,
Ere sun and rain had ripened grain
And longest days were over.

With lavish hand, throughout the land,
Her gifts kind Nature measures;
In forest grand, a happy band,
We seek rich Autumn's treasures.

Away, O care! this morning fair
Intrude not on their pleasure,
While maiden fair and youth shall share
A festive day of leisure.

Upon the ground among leaves browned,
Ripe chestnuts now are falling;
The rustling sound of leaves is drowned
By sweetest voices calling.

With right good will our sacks we fill,
And fill the groves with laughter;
And yet the hill has chestnuts still,
For those who may come after.

The summer hours and summer flowers,
Now gone from us forever,
In nature's bowers gave richer dowers
Of pleasure to us never.

HOWDEN'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

OUR Boys and Girls will be pleased to see the illustration which we give above. They have probably all seen many pictures of the "Father of his Country," but quite likely not one taken from a plaster cast which stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and that was copied from the original statue at Richmond, Virginia.

SENSIBLE BOYS.

A SON of Scranton, the founder of Scranton, Pa., joined the ranks of the laborers in his father's foundries, that he might learn the practical part of the iron business. The son of a well-known and wealthy New York publisher used to leave his elegant home every morning, with his tin pail, in the garb of a laborer, and betake himself to a machine-shop to labor as hard as the hardest, that he might learn the business. We also know the son of an eminent college professor who is doing nearly the same thing.—*New York Gazette.*

The "son of a wealthy New York publisher," alluded to above, is Gilbert Jones, son of George Jones of the New York Times. He graduated from the New York Novelty Works after a regular and severe apprenticeship, with all the honors. And he is now in a manufacturing business in the city of Brooklyn, on his own account—a business for which his mechanical knowledge and experience admirably qualify him. And young Jones is not only a first class machinist, but quite as much of a "gentleman" as if he had graduated at college and had regularly rounded off seasons at Saratoga and Newport.—*Troy Daily Times.*

The son of the "eminent professor," is Wm. W. Tyler, son of Professor Tyler of Amherst College. Young Tyler graduated at Amherst in 1864, taking the second highest honor in his class, and immediately commenced serving a regular apprenticeship in the Ames Company's Works at Chicopee, where he has remained ever since, not only studying the business theoretically, but learning to do with his own hands all kinds of work. The great need of the country and the age is for liberally educated men in the mechanical and industrial departments, and if more young men would graduate from college into a machine-shop instead of the already overcrowded professorships of law, medicine and divinity, they would do a good thing for themselves and the world.—*Springfield Republican.*

GOD has written on the flower that sweetens the air—on the breeze that rocks the flower upon the stem—upon the rain-drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the cavern of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all His works He has written, "None liveth for himself."

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

COLLECTOR SHOOK, of the 32d District, New York City, reports that $240,000 were collected at his office on the 31st ult., the greatest amount ever known to be collected in one district on any particular day. One gentleman paid in his check for $93,000, probably the greatest amount ever paid by one tax payer.

James Buck, a baggage-master on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, was on a passenger train, and while passing a freight train attempted to look out, and as he did so his head came in contact with the other train, severing it from his body.

The Police of Rochester captured four burglars on the night of the 31st ult. They were in the act of pillaging the office of Mr. W. S. Little, proprietor of an extensive nursery. Their names are Philip Golden, John O'Leary, Charles Hollerin and James Baron.

Thursday, the 28th inst., has been appointed a day of Thanksgiving by Governor Fenton.

From Washington.

SOME of the detectives of the Treasury Department profess to have information leading to the conclusion that only about one hundred and fifty thousand of the counterfeit 7-30 notes were printed, and that these were divided among three parties to be put in circulation. The Department has not within the last two or three weeks received any more of these notes.

Forty-nine clerks were discharged from the Paymaster's Department a few days since, their dismissal to take effect from November 13th, and up to that time they are allowed leave of absence. There is also a reduction of the number of clerks in the Quartermaster-General's office, and in the Treasury Department.

From the South.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Evening Post from Washington, dated the 31st ult., says:—A private letter received here this morning from one of the District Commanders in the South, says that since the result of the recent elections at the North became widely known affairs in his district have undergone a complete change. The late rebels are no longer disposed to accept the situation. They regard the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania as an indorsement of the friends and sympathizers of the "lost cause." These sentiments, the letter says, are not confined to the lower and more ignorant classes of Southern whites, but are shared by the most intelligent and respectable. The late slave owners openly assert their belief that in a year or two slavery will be restored, or that the Government will compensate the late masters for the losses of this species of property.

Gen. Pope ordered the Alabama Constitutional Convention to assemble at Montgomery on the 5th of November.

Special orders No. 196, from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, removes General Harvey T. Hays from the office of Sheriff in the parish of Orleans, for being an impediment to the reconstruction of Louisiana under the laws of Congress, and appoints Cuthbert Bullet in his place. Quarantine was suspended in New Orleans on the 29th ult.

The late election in Georgia passed off very quietly. Full returns are not yet received, but there was a large majority in favor of a Convention.

Gen. Reynolds has asked the War Department to make Austin the permanent headquarters of his district.

Several prominent Southerners have recently expressed their conviction that a general outbreak among the negroes is imminent. They say nearly every negro man in the South is well armed, while the whites are almost entirely without the means of defense.

The official vote cast in Virginia was as follows: Whites, 75,924; Colored, 93,656. For Convention, 14,835 whites, 92,507 colored. Against the Convention, 61,249 whites, 638 colored.

Gen. Schofield, in view of the complaints of fraud, is about to order a new census of the voting population of Richmond.

From the West.

LATE advices from Arizona state that Major Price's command had a fight with the Horaluh Indians, and killed seven of them. The Arizona Legislature had adjourned.

Trains of emigrants from Colorado to Mexico were arriving with large droves of stock. Gen. Wright's corps of Engineers were surveying the Southern Pacific Railroad, and it was daily expected that they would reach Prescott. Indian outrages are continually reported. About a hundred tons of corn and three hundred head of stock had been carried off from one county.

A treaty has been concluded with the Apaches, numbering 850 lodges. They are confederated with the Kiowas and Camanches and receive an annuity of $5,000. In the treaty with the Indians a denial of the privilege of their hunting between the Smoky Hill and Platte River would have resulted in a continuance of the war. The Kansas people are not satisfied with the treaty. They consider it a hollow truce. 2,000 Cheyennes arrived at Medicine Lodge Creek one day, including 600 warriors. They approached in five bands, formed in line of battle. On Monday a treaty of peace was agreed upon, and a reservation granted them. The reservation is bounded east by the Arkansas river, south and west by the Cimarron, and north by Kansas, and contains about 9,000 square miles. The Government gives them $30,000 annually, and a suit of clothing for each person in the tribe, and builds houses for an agent, farmer, miller, physician, blacksmith, &c.

Two men in jail at Franklin, Ind., on charge of murder, were forcibly taken therefrom on the night of the 31st ult., by a mob, conveyed to the woods near the town, and hung.

Latest European News.

THE marriage of King George of Greece, and the Princess Olga, took place at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., with great pomp and ceremony.

The murder of two policemen in Dublin is charged upon the Fenians.

The Fenian Colonel Kelley, who was rescued at Manchester, has escaped from England. It is reported that he is in France, and that he will soon leave for America

By order of the Imperial Commission the International Exhibition will be closed on the 3d of November.

Lord Wm. Rosse, the celebrated astronomer, died on the 31st ult., in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The London Globe says in an editorial article that although Prussia is pledged to a neutral course of policy on the Italo-Roman question, Count Bismarck, the Premier, has given an assurance to the Cabinet in Florence that he will not allow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complication.

The news of Gen. Garibaldi's victory over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotonda, has been confirmed by telegrams from Florence and other cities. The General displayed great personal daring during the engagement.

Particulars of the engagement represent that the fighting was obstinate on both sides. At one time during the day, when re-inforcements for the Papal troops arrived upon the field, the issue appeared doubtful; but at the end of the conflict Gen. Garibaldi, who led his brave volunteers in person, was completely successful.

It is reported in Florence that Napoleon requires Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi.

General Serrandi, to whom was tendered the office of Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and who declined the appointment, has at the solicitation of the Government, reconsidered the matter and concluded to accept the post.

The municipality of Paris gave a grand banquet on the evening of the 29th ult., to their Imperial Highnesses the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie and their guest, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The banquet took place in the Hotel De Ville, which was splendidly decorated. The Emperor of Austria, in the course of the evening, made an eloquent speech.

The civil and military authorities of Portsmouth, England, recently visited Admiral Farragut on his flag-ship.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to England, the latter greatly improved in health.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.—Valparaiso dates are to the 9th ult. Uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet had a depressing influence on business. The revolt at Arequipa, Peru, continues. Troops are being sent there, but Canseco still remains in command, and no attack is yet made upon him. The Ecuadorian Congress had an imbroglio with the Government, but it was settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

As the last mail steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro for London a report reached that city that the Brazilian troops had captured the town of Pifor, the chief port of Paraguay. It was also reported that many prisoners and a great quantity of military stores had fallen into their hands.

DEATH OF GOV. ANDREW.—John A. Andrew, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died in Boston at six o'clock on the evening of the 30th ult., of apoplexy. The public funeral obsequies took place on the 2d inst., and were very solemn and imposing. Manifestations of mourning were general throughout the State. On the evening of the 3d inst. an immense audience assembled in Music Hall, to participate in commemoration services in memory of the deceased.

WAR IN THE WEST INDIES.—Intelligence has been received that San Domingo has declared war against Hayti, on account of the sympathy and assistance given by the Haytiens to ex-President Baez. Baez was at Caraccas, where he was planning an attempt to return to San Domingo. President Cabrael and General Pesson were on the Haytien frontier with an army of 40,000 men.

LABORERS' STRIKE IN QUEBEC.—There has been great excitement in Quebec lately on account of a strike by the ship carpenters. All the ship yards were closed, and still remain so. A number of strikers were arrested, and as the mob threatened to rescue the prisoners the military were called out to prevent a riot.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., has two hundred and one firms who did a business of over one hundred thousand dollars last year. The most of them are manufacturers of iron, steel and glass.

THE bonded debt of St. Louis is $7,321,000, and the city owns real estate, exclusive of wharf land, worth $3,097,160. From April 9 to Sept. 30 there were 17,112 steamboat arrivals at that city.

TEN of the prisoners who took part in the revolt at the Penitentiary at Santiago, Cuba, were shot on the 21st ult. All those employed in the office have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

A RUN commenced on the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto, a few mornings since, and continued with great activity until about noon. The call for gold being promptly responded to the excitement gradually subsided.

THE Daniel Webster place, at Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction lately. The heirs of the late Rufus L Tay bid off the building and home farm of two hundred acres for $15,400. The wood lot was bought by another bidder.

AN elm tree was cut down last week in Geauga county, Ohio, which experts pronounce seven hundred and ninety-two years old. The tree weighed sixty thousand pounds, and was over four feet in diameter, and made seven thousand feet of inch boards, clear stuff.

IT is perhaps not generally known that all the sleigh bells made in the United States are manufactured in the town of Chatham, Conn., yet such is the case. The first bell made in America was manufactured in this town in 1780 by William Barton, and his grandson is proprietor of one of the six manufactories of the kind at East Hampton.

MR. M. Y. BEACH, of New York, has placed three hundred pounds sterling in the hands of our Consul at Alexandria, to enable him to send home that part of the Jaffa Colonists that desired to come. Forty of these Colonists sailed from Alexandria on the 6th of October, under the supervision of the Consuls of the United States at Alexandria and Jerusalem.

A BEAUTIFUL statue called "America honoring her fallen brave," was unveiled at the Union League House in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 31st ult., in the presence of the members of the League and their families. The statue was made in Rome by J. H. Hazeltine, by order of the League. The figure is ten feet high, and is said to be one of the finest works ever executed by an American artist.

THE Tehauntepec Route grant, in Mexico, is to continue in force seventy years. The transit is to be free to the world. Merchandize passing over the route, and capital invested in improvements, will be exempt from taxation. The neutrality of the Isthmus is guaranteed. The road is not to be subject to hypothecation without the consent of the Mexican government. The meetings of the Company are to be held in New York.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, November 5, 1867.

THERE was but little variation in the price of gold last week. Sales yesterday were made at 140.

Exchange on England has advanced. Our exports are still very large, and if continued heavy shipments of specie may be avoided. The pressure for exchange last week was caused by the payment of gold interest, much of which was payable abroad.

Money is easier at the East. There is some call for money from the South, as is usual at this time of year, but the supply sent from the West in payment of balances more than meets the demand. The New York Times of Saturday says:—"The rate of money as the rule of the Street to the Stock Brokers is generally 6 per cent., with exceptions at 5 per cent. when balances are voluntarily left on the Public Funds, and at 7 per cent. on miscellaneous collateral between the brokers themselves. Merchant paper of prime names can be placed at 7@8 per cent."

The heavy bank failure in Canada is seriously felt at Montreal and Toronto. Money is worth from 9 to 12 per cent. at the Montreal banks. The notes of the suspended bank—the "Commercial"—are selling on the other side at 20 per cent. discount.

The "repudiation" alarm is subsiding in Europe, and American securities have advanced both in London and at Frankfort.

The First National Bank of Kingston, in this State, is going into liquidation. It had a capital of $200,000.

The United States now holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulating notes and public deposits, $378,898,700 of U. S. Bonds.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There is no great change in the market, though at the close of last week prices were a little easier at New York and at Chicago. Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2,60.

The price of wheat in England has doubled since 1861, and is now higher than it has been since the close of the Crimean war. In the first fortnight of October, it rose on the average fifteen per cent. The crop is said to turn out, on thrashing, a far lighter yield than was anticipated, and French buyers are still active in their operations in the English market.

The wheat and flour exports of California this year will not fall far short of $10,000,000.

WOOL.—The Boston Bulletin of November 2d notices the market thus:

There is nothing new or encouraging to report in the condition of the wool market, which continues relatively depressed, with prices of nearly all grades ruling in favor of buyers. This state of things, which faithfully corresponds to the depression in the goods market, bids fair to continue for some time to come. Dealers see but little prospect of a change for the better, at least until the season is much further advanced, and hence are disinclined to hold on.

The Boston sales last week foot up 325,000 lbs., at a range of 27@60c. for fleece, and 31@50c. for the various grades of pulled.

New York dealers complain in regard to the poor condition of the wool received from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The wool markets in Europe are depressed.

COTTON.—The cotton market is heavy. Middling sells at 18½@20c. Estimated stock on hand at all the shipping ports of this country, 105,000 bales.

COAL.—At the auction sales of Scranton coal in New York, last week, there was an advance, in most descriptions, on the September prices. In September, stove coal sold at $4,53@4,75. Sales last Wednesday for same description were made at $5,15@5,50.

PORK PACKING.—The pork packers at the West have done less up to Nov. 1st, this year, than anticipated, in consequence of the continued warm weather. An active business is expected the coming two months.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Flour, w t wh't.	$15,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do. ₰ barrel,	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Do. dried ₰ lb.	7@ 8
Do. buckwheat, ₰ ct.	3,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	25@ 30
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Blackberries	7@ 8
Wheat, red	2,55@ 2,60	Potatoes, ₰ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Onions	75@ 1,00
Corn, old, ₰ bu.	1,25@ 1,35	Turnips	00@ 00
Rye	1,30@ 1,40		
Oats	63@ 65c	**Hides and Skins.**	
Barley	1,25@ 1,30	Green hides trim'd	5@ 10c
Beans	2,00@ 2,75	Do. untrimmed,	8@ 9
		Green calfskins	14@ 15
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess,	$23,50@24,00	Lamb do.	0,00@ 0,75
Do. new mess	24,00@25,00		
Do. clear, ₰ lb.	16@ 17c	**Seeds.**	
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,50@ 8,00	Timothy ₰ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Mutton, ₰ lb.	10@ 12c	Peas	1,30@1,40
Hams	17½@ 18½	Flax	1,50@2,00
Shoulders	12@ 13		
Chickens	15@ 18	**Sundries.**	
Turkeys	18@ 20	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
		Coal, lump, ₰ ton.	7,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. large egg	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c	Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	32@ 33	Do. stove	7,90@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Do. factory	16@ 17	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Lard, tried	13½@ 14	Do. char ₰ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. rough	12@ 14	Salt, ₰ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Wool, ₰ lb.	30@ 40c
Do. rough	5@ 6½	Hops	50@ 60
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
		Codfish, ₰ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₰ lb.	22@ 25c
Hay ₰ ton	$12,00@24,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	45@ 50

The Provision Markets.

New York, Nov. 2—Ashes, pots, $10,25@10,37; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 18½@19c. Flour, sales at $8,10@16,00. Wheat, $2,21@2,25. Rye, $1,57@1,57. Barley, $1,35@1,58. Corn, $1,26@1,35. Oats, 76@80c. Pork, new mess, $21,00@21,32; old do. $22,00@22,50; prime, $19,75@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $16,00@23,00; new extra mess, $23,00@27,00; beef hams, $28,50@29,50. Pork hams, 15@17 cents. Shoulders, 11½@12½c. Lard, 12½@13½cts. Butter, 20@42c. Cheese, 11@16c. Hops, 60@65c.

Albany, Nov. 2—Flour sales at $11,00@15,25, rye flour, $8,75@9,00; buckwheat flour, $3,90@4,00; corn meal, $2,50@2,90 ₰ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,50@3,10. Rye, $1,65@1,65. Corn, $1,38@1,38; Oats, 77@77c.

Buffalo, Nov. 2—Flour, sales at $10,25@14,00; Wheat $1,98@2,06; Corn, $1,15@1,17; Barley, $1,21@1,30; Rye, $1,45@1,47; Oats, 61½@65. Provisions—Pork, $22,00@22,25; Lard, 13@13½c.

Chicago, Nov. 2—Flour, $8,00@10,75; Wheat, $1,79@1,86; Corn, $1,0@1,04; Oats, 53@53½c; Rye, $1,27@1,29; Barley, $1,03@1,05. Pork, mess, $19,50@20,00; Lard, 12@12c; Butter, 25@36c; Cheese, 15@15c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Oct. 28—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@16,50; Cows and Calves, $55@125; Veal Calves, 9@12½c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,50@7,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 7½@7¾c; light and medium, 6@6½c.

Albany, Oct. 31—Beeves, prices ranging from 3¼@9¼c. Milch Cows, $30@120. Sheep, common to good, 4@7½c; Hogs, 6¾@7¾c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Oct. 30.—Beeves, sales at 5½@13c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@250 per pair; handy steers, $90@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $38@55; yearlings, $18@23; two-years-old, $30@45; three-years-old, $37@70. Sheep, 3½@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $1,35@3,50 ₰ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7¾@8c.

Chicago, Nov. 2—Beeves range at from $6,75@7,00; Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $5,00@5,75.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Wool, market is quiet and prices are without decided change. Sales 260,000 lbs. at 42@53c. for domestic fleece; 32@40c for pulled; 21@27c for Texas; 23½@27½c for California, 28@29c for unwashed, 21½@22c for shearings, 32@35c for low and medium, and 42c for extra pulled.

Boston, Oct. 31.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 62½@65c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 48@47c; coarse, 37@40c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 12@47c; fine, 41@42; medium, 40@44c; coarse, 36@38c. Other Western—Fine, 40@45c; medium, 38@40c; common, 34@38c; California, 16@32c; Canada, 40@43c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 40@50c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 24@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 15@30c.

MARRIED.

AT Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 1st of August last, CATHARINE HALL DECKER, formerly of Livingston Co., in this State, teacher in Bethel Female College, at Hopkinsville, and Mr. PALMER, of the same place.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM OF 212 acres, 75 acres of timber, situate in the town of Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 18 miles from Buffalo, 1½ miles from the Erie Railway. Terms easy. Address
929-4t D. EWELL, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—TO WORK on Salary. $20 to $40 ₰ week and expenses will be paid to enterprising men and women to sell new inventions. Sample of Goods and particulars sent free, for 10 cts., to pay return postage. Address
M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

FRUIT FARM—A VERY SUPERIOR Fruit Farm of 24 acres five miles from Rochester, N. Y., is offered for sale. There are 6 acres in Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Grapes, and seven acres in Apple Orchard; house and barn new; land first quality. Price, $200 an acre, including farming tools. Inquire of S. D. PORTER,
Real Estate Broker, No. 18 Reynolds' Arcade.

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., AT Auction—On Saturday, Nov 9th, LEVI S. FULTON, Chili Station, will sell at auction his stock of Cows, Horses and Sheep. Also a good assortment of the usual farming implements in good order. There is a large number of fine blooded Horses and Colts included in the stock. For particulars see bills. Sale commences at 10 o'clock, A. M., as above.

THE NOO YORC LEDGER OF WIT Established 1858—LARGE DOUBLE SHEET ILLUSTRATED, HUMOROUS NOOZEPAPER, only FIFTY CENTS per year. Great Inducements to Agents. Specimen Copies sent to any address FREE OF CHARGE. Address all communications to
SHELDON, HOWARD & CO.,
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FIRST FALL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.

To be held at Masonic Hall, East 18th Street, near 4th Avenue, New York city, commencing TUESDAY, December 3d, and closing FRIDAY, December 6th, 1867. The Society being resolved to make this the finest exhibition ever held in America, cordially invite all other Societies, and all lovers of a handsome Fowl, Pigeon, Bird or Rabbit, to join with them in this object. The premium list is very full and complete, over 300 PRIZES being offered for competition, of which about 100 are SILVER MEDALS. Several SILVER CUPS are also offered. Owners of pure bred Stock are solicited to send their birds, which will be fed and taken care of by the Society, and returned in any way wished. For Premium List and full particulars, address A. M. HALSTED, Corresponding Secretary, 68 Pearl St., New York. 927-1t

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—LADIES, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of Goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm
OF GRAHAM & CO.,
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!
Such as Silk, Merino, and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Sewing Machine, &c. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with 10 cents for each check, and the getter-up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $20, according to number of names sent. Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address, GRAHAM & CO., 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston. 929-2t

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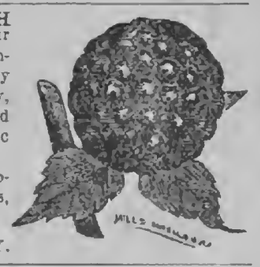
BELLS BUCKEYE Bell Foundry Established 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 & 104 East Second St., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings. All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. 929-6teo

IF DON'T SCRATCH You!—Or Tear Your Clothes—Davison's Thornless Black-Cap Raspberry is the best, as it is hardy, productive, EARLY and sweet, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it.



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Our large and increasing business is an evidence that we have, by fair dealing, met with the approbation of our customers. To those who have never patronized us we would say—Give us a trial, and decide for yourselves.
☞ Circular sent free.
Address G. S. WARREN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERSHIP. The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Gould, Beckwith & Co., in the nursery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. & J. K. Beckwith having sold their interest to the remaining partners, who will receive payments of all debts due to the firm, and will settle all liabilities of the same. S. H. GOULD, H. BECKWITH.
R. P. GOULD, J. K. BECKWITH.
October 21, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of H. & J. K. Beckwith, in the firm of Gould, Beckwith & Co., have formed a copartnership in the Nursery business under the name of Gould Bros., and will continue the business as heretofore at the office of the late firm. S. H. GOULD,
E. P. GOULD.

JAMES VICK,
IMPORTER AND GROWER OF
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868,

Is now in press and will be ready to send out by the middle of December. It will make a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than one hundred fine wood engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS.

Well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.
☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

1868. HOW TO GET A SEWING MACHINE WITHOUT ITS COSTING YOU ANY MONEY.

AN EASY, PLEASANT, AND CERTAIN WAY.

The publishers of "ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE," and that elegant and attractive periodical, "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR," edited by T. S. ARTHUR, make the following exceedingly liberal offers:

For twenty subscribers to "The Home Magazine," (terms $2 a year,) and forty subscribers to "The Children's Hour, (terms $1,25 per year,) we will send a WILLCOX & GIBBS, a WHEELER & WILSON, or a HOWE SEWING MACHINE, worth $55, manufacturers' cash price.

For thirty subscribers to "Children's Hour" and 25 to "Home Magazine," we will send a sewing machine.

For $60 we will send ten "Home Magazines," twenty "Children's Hours," and a sewing machine as above.

The subscribers need not all be sent at one time, nor from the same office.

☞ Specimen numbers of "Home Magazine," 15 cents. Specimen numbers of "Children's Hour," 10 cents. Circulars accompany them, giving full particulars, and containing besides other and very attractive premium offers.

"The Home Magazine" is too well known to require special mention, and "The Children's Hour" is pronounced the purest, most beautiful and attractive juvenile magazine published in this or any other country.

☞ Do not be deterred from making an effort, for fear it may be labor lost. Get all the subscribers you can, and if the number falls short, then write to us, and we will let you know what additional sum of money to send in order to secure a machine. We will always make this sum as small as possible. It will range between $10 and $20. Remember that the cash price of the machine is $55. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
809 & 811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE NEW YORK GIFT COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

30	Elegant Rosewood Pianos	Each	$300 to $500
35	" Melodeons	"	75 to 150
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10	"	"	1,000
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100	"	"	100
200	"	"	50
300	"	"	25
400	"	"	10

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at $1,000,000.

A Chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts.

TICKETS describing each Prize are SEALED in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, a Sealed Ticket will be drawn, without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

☞ You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. ☞ No BLANKS!

REFERENCES—The following persons have lately drawn valuable prizes from this Company, and kindly permitted the use of their names:—J H Milnor, 368 Sixth Avenue, N Y, $1,000; Mrs E Collins, 75 Nelson Place, N Y, $500; Miss U Cook, Chicago, Ills, Piano, value $450; W Boyd, New Haven, Gold Watch, $350; Rob't Furnau, Dubuque, Sewing Machine, $100; Henry Metcalfe, Louisville, Ky, $500; Col T I Ransom, Washington, D C, Musical Box, $150; L H Knapp, 26 Fourteenth-st, N Y, Piano, $500; G H Benedict, New Orleans, Gold Watch, $200; W A Barnes, Atlanta, Ga, $500; R H Sutton, Nashville, Melodeon, $150; Edward Dayton, Mobile, Ala, Diamond Cluster Ring, $350; S Payne, Burlington, Vt, $100; L D Ferris, Springfield, Ills, Diamond Pin, $300; Mrs B Wedgewood, Trenton, N J, $100; Thos Barrett, Jr, 16 Gay-st, Baltimore, Sewing Machine, $75; H B Abrens, 21 Main-st, Buffalo, $100; W N Palmer, New Bedford, Mass, Gold Watch, $375; Miss C Rowe, Ninth and Sansom-sts, Phila, Gold Watch, $150; J T Pratt, Hicks-st, Brooklyn, $500; M Cauldwell, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, $1,000; S Cammeyer, Detroit, Mich, Gold Watch, $350; Mrs D Crissey, Hartford, Conn, Silver Set, $150; A Schultz, Louisville, Ky, Diamond Ring, $250; George Nason, 96 Warren-st, N Y, $500; Mrs T Morris, Fourth-av, corner Fifteenth-st, N Y, Piano, $400.

☞ Our Patrons can depend on fair, honorable dealing. The Prize drawn will be delivered at our office, regardless of its value, or promptly sent as directed, by return mail or Express. Liberal Inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Six Tickets for One Dollar. 13 for $2; 33 for $5. All letters should be addressed to
H. BARTON & CO.,
599 Broadway, New York.

50 BUSHELS APPLE SEEDS WANTED—JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
How to Get a Sewing Machine—T S Arthur & Son.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds—James Vick.
First Fall Exhibition of the American Poultry Society.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
It don't Scratch you—Joseph Sinton.
Buckeye Bell Foundry—Vanduzen & Tift.
Dissolution of Copartnership—Gould, Beckwith & Co.
Fruit Farm for Sale—S D Porter.
Wood-Sawing Machinery—J W Mount.
A Dairy Farm for Sale—D Ewell.
Agents Wanted—M Wagner & Co.
The New York Ledger of Wit—Sheldon, Howard & Co.
Plays, Books, &c—O A Roorbach.
Farm Stock, &c, at Auction—Levi S Fulton.
Revolution in Trade—Graham & Co.
Great Distribution by the New York Gift Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iona and Israella Grape Vines—C W Grant.

The News Condenser.

— General Marmaduke has been pardoned.

— Michigan affords a home to 8,000 Indians.

— Mr. James Parton is writing a life of Voltaire.

— Kansas is estimated to have a population of 300,000.

— Secretary Stanton is with his mother in Gambier, Ohio.

— Vermont reports a divorce to every nineteen marriages.

— About 15,000 voters were naturalized in New York last month.

— There are one hundred Republican newspapers in the South.

— Co-operative stores are being generally established at the West.

— 21,765 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, Monday week.

— Nova Scotia protests against forming a province of the new Dominion.

— The Brooklyn Aldermen have voted $50,000 to build a Truant's Home.

— A lady in Brattleborough, Vt., has just lost a daughter aged 80 years.

— An old negro woman found $8,000 in gold in a stable in St. Joseph, Mo.

— There were fourteen colored delegates elected to the Alabama convention.

— Eight bull fighters have been killed by enraged bulls in Spain this season.

— Twelve hundred houses have been built in Council Bluffs the present year.

— A brown dog has been boarding at the Johnson House, Cleveland, 22 years.

— A financial crisis prevails at St. Domingo, and commerce is at a stand-still.

— A widow at the mature age of 122 years was recently married in Alleghany Co., Md.

— West India dispatches state that a general revolution in Hayti is considered imminent.

— Hon. G. A. Grow has purchased the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad for $121,000.

— Mrs. H. L. Leonard lately shot a bear near Katahdin, Me., which weighed 310 pounds.

— Portland, Me., has shipped 1,000,000 bean poles to England recently at 30 cents per dozen.

— Two negroes have already proposed themselves for Congress in one district in Mississippi.

— Ohio registration reports show one divorce to twenty-six marriages during the past year.

— One of the porters at the Astor House has been smashing trunks in that hotel for 31 years.

— G. P. Putnam & Son of New York, have just shipped ten tons of school books to Japan.

— A recent decision in Maine declares the informal wills of soldiers in actual service to be valid.

— David Sprague of Huntington, Vt., has caught three bears this season, one weighing 210 lbs.

— It is said Jay Cooke made over $12,000,000 profits out of Government securities during the war.

— 2,797 persons died in New Orleans of yellow fever between the 7th of July and 20th of October.

— Negro burglars are so expert in Memphis that the white craftsmen are almost driven from the field.

— There are 300 churches in Brooklyn, and 108,000 children. It should be called the city of children.

— Not less than 40,000 persons have had the yellow fever in New Orleans during the present epidemic.

— Sheridan is 36 years old, and a bachelor. The horse he rode up the valley is at Fort Leavenworth.

— Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new novel will not be published till spring. It is to be called "Old Town Folks."

— The Dean Richmond is once more afloat. The damage to the hull is less serious than was supposed.

— During a late thunder storm the lightning struck in the midst of a flock of sheep near Canterbury Vt, killing 32 of them.

— In his will Maximilian bequeathed every little present he received during childhood to him or her who was the giver.

Special Notices.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES
AT HALF PRICE,

for cash orders, until the 1st of December next, either for fall delivery or to be kept until spring.

In order to make new arrangements it is very desirable that a large part of my stock should be disposed of this fall. It comprises all of the leading kinds, but consists largely of IONA and ISRAELLA, which two kinds greatly surpass all others in value for all purposes, as evinced by the interest that attaches to them from all who have the best knowledge of them, and by the general reports from all quarters in their favor. Israella makes excellent red wine.

I offer for half the prices net as published in my price list for fall of 1867, every kind there noted for Garden or Vineyard of the grade No. 1, and every grade below.

All of these vines have been grown with the most attentive regard to quality and are not dear at full prices, and it will be difficult to match the No. 2, of my list with the No. 1 from any other quarter. Pamphlet of 16 pages, giving full accounts, with price list, sent for stamp.

Vines in large quantities extremely low for Vineyards. C. W. GRANT.
Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

New Advertisements.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse-Powers, &c., &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c., address
J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works
929-tf Medina, Orleans Co. N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) **70c., 80c, 90c.**, best **$1** ℔ ℔.
Mixed (Green and Black,) **70c, 80c, 90c.**, best **$1** ℔ ℔.
English Breakfast, (Black,) **80c., 90c., $1, $1.10**, best **$1.20** ℔ ℔.
Imperial (Green,) **80c., 90c., $1, $1.10**, best **$1.25** ℔ ℔.
Young Hyson (Green,) **80c., 90c. $1, $1.10**, best **$1.25** ℔ ℔.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best **$1.25** ℔ ℔.
Gunpowder (Green,) **$1.25**, best **$1.50** ℔ ℔.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 ℔s. Japan, J Havens, at $1,25	$5,00
5 do do do at $1	5,00
1 ℔ Gunpowder do at $1,50	1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at $1,25	1,25
2 ℔s Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1	2,00
1 ℔ do N Shaw, at $1	1,00
1 do Japan, do at $1	1,00
3 ℔s Young Hyson, R McCargen, at $1,25	3,75
2 do Green, do at $1,25	2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at $1,25	5,00
1 ℔ Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1,50	1,50
2 ℔s Japan, do at $1,25	2,50
2 do Coffee, do at 40c	80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at 40c	2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at $1,25	3,75
2 do do do at $1	2,00
3 do Green, H Woollver, at $1	3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at $1,25	2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland, at $1,25	2,50
1 ℔ Imperial do at $1,25	1,25
1 do Green, do at $1,25	1,25
	$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-St.,
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box 5,643 New York City.

$300, A MONTH.—FULL PARTICU- lars and fine pictures—Washington, Lincoln and Grant Families—sent free for 50 cts. Address C. RICH & CO., Publishers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 3

AGENTS WANTED!—Male or Female, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for Agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
928-3t B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

INFORMATION.—Information Guar- anteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
928-4t Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

£150,000,000 STERLING IN MONEY and Estates remain unclaimed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in many cases as far back as 1600. Fee to search for any name $2. Genealogies traced. Will searched for. All LETTERS MUST be pre-paid. GUN & CO.,
Unclaimed Money and Estates Registry,
928-13t No. 6 Prince Wales's Road, London, England.

THE PIANO BOOK—Which cannot be excelled; is Richardson's New Method. Regular Sale,—30,000 a year. Sold by all Music Dealers Price, $3,75. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. The Complete HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher,
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

HEDGE PLANTS FOR FALL SETTING. 200,000 English White Thorn plants, large and well-rooted, $8 and $10 per thousand. Address
922-3t GEORGE BADMAN, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 270 acres, seven miles south of Battle Creek, more than three-fourths in a high state of cultivation, between eighty and ninety acres of wheat on the ground, large and commodious house with 13 finished rooms, 2 large barns, good orchard with great variety of fruit is equaled by but few farms for wheat or grass; is well watered. Price, $14,000 without wheat, and $15,500 with wheat. Terms made easy. For particulars inquire of
927-3t SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Mich.

BLAKE'S PATENT ENDLESS
PLANK HORSE-POWER!
AND
CIRCULAR CROSS-CUT AND DRAG SAWING MACHINES.

The most simple, efficient and durable Horse-Power ever invented. They are warranted to do more work with greater ease for the horses, than any tread power now in the market. Illustrated and Descriptive Circular sent upon application. Address
927-3t R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY,
Rev. J. B. VETTER, A. M., *Principal.*
Prof. J. W. ELLIS, A. M., *Vice-Principal.*
Mrs. H. M. BUTTERWORTH, *Preceptress.*
Faculty full and experienced. Accommodations ample and good. Graduating courses to suit students. EXTRA ADVANTAGES for those preparing for College, and in Music and Oil Painting. Commercial Department as good as any Commercial College. Great pains taken to promote health and physical development. ONLY **$54** per Term for Board, Washing and Furnishing Room. Winter Term begins Dec. 11. Send for a CIRCULAR. Address the Principal at Fairfield, N. Y. 927-7t

$225 A MONTH!—Fifteen New Articles for Agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

EMPLOYMENT!—$10 a Day and Expenses Paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED CEN- TER, Allegany Co., N. Y.—Students admitted the first week in November, for twenty weeks or thirty-three weeks; also, Jan. 1, 1868, for thirteen weeks or twenty-six weeks. Four Courses of Study with corresponding degrees, viz—Normal or Teachers, Ladies,' Scientific and Classical. Twelve Instructors. Daily Class of Instruction for Teachers without extra charge. Entire expense for the year, from $150 to $200. For Catalogue or Circulars, address the President. 927-3t

VIRGINIA PROPERTY — Improved Farms at from $5 to $30 per acre. Buildings, &c., in good order; markets available, soil fertile, climate healthy. No better chance for Investment. Also, improved lands, timber and mineral properties. Valuable mills in good order, very low. Send stamp for Catalogue. MURPHY & TROUTMAN,
926-4t 5th N. 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEN DOLLARS!
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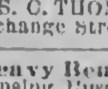
O  C

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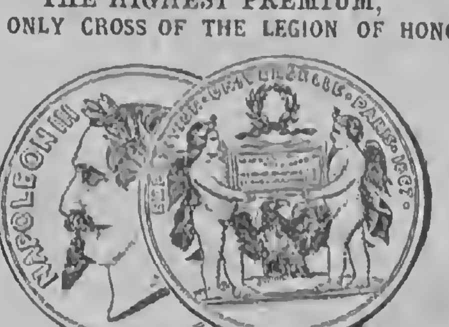
AND GOLD  MEDAL,

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WRINKLES.*

BY J. B. SALISBURY.

Wrinkles deep are on my forehead,
Graven there by passing years;
Withered are your forms and features,
Laden are our hearts with fears.
But our love is brightly burning,
Warm as when in youth we met.
When the rosy clouds of morning
Wrapped us in their sylvan net.

Our clasped hands are withered strangely,
Trembling, too, with weakness grown—
We have labored in life's vineyard
Having reapt what we have sown—
We are hastening to the river,
Losing sight of earthly love—
One by one the landmarks fading,
Brighter—brighter—those above.

We have lost some earthly treasures,
And our hearts were wounded sore;
But they're only gone before us—
Gone to open heaven's door.
We will cheer each in our sorrow,
Kneeling low before the throne;
Pleading there with trembling voices,
"Take us, Father, as thine own."

We've lived so many years together,
'Tis seeming that our lives are one,
And sad, ah! sad, will be the parting
When you eternal life have won.
But my old heart will cast life's moorings
When you, my aged wife, are gone,
And sail through seas of doubt and sorrow
To the haven you have won.

*Set to music by the author.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY MRS. WILKINSON.

Reader, would you like to know how it happened that I became the wife of George Arnold, the rich banker? Well, I will tell you. We were very poor at home—that is, as the world goes we would have been considered so. My father lived on a very small farm—working hard, as our scant income would allow but little outside help;—inside there was none, as I was both housekeeper and mistress, and, strange to say, was equally contented and happy.

I had no mother, but loved my kind father dearly, and his encouraging "You are a treasure, Hallie," was all the reward I asked. From him I received the better part of my education—his having been far above his station in life,—and from him I could receive instruction which it would have been impossible to obtain in the district shool which I attended. Accomplishments of a superficial nature I cared but little for, but prided myself upon my practical and thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to household affairs. My bread was the whitest (so aunt Susy said) in the neighborhood—my butter the sweetest,—and then such pastry; you can never know what a nack it is to make nice pastry, dear reader, unless you, too, have been domesticated, as I was. Well in the manufacturing of tarts and pies, no one could turn a more skillful hand than myself. I used to sing all day long at my work and never grew weary as some would have done of my cares.

We were to have a "fair" in B——, about four miles away, and premiums were offered for the best made bread, butter, cheese, &c., as well as other articles of domestic manufacture. Now I had been working busily—all my spare time for the last three months—on a "patch work" quilt, and had just taken the last stitch, when Aunt Susy came in and insisted upon my sending it, as well as a large roll of my golden butter, which I had that morning worked over and hidden away in the coolest corner of the cellar. This I at last consented to, and Aunt Susy tucked in a loaf of my new-made bread besides; and would you believe it? I took the premium on the whole three!

"Well, child, did'nt I tell you so?" and Aunt Susy's sunny face peered in at the sitting room window, where I was arranging the little white curtains and looping them back with wreaths of myrtle. "Yes, I knew it all along, and now I have a bit of news for you. There is a young gentleman, pale as a 'water lily,' at our house, who wants country board, with the best of country fare, such as light bread, fresh eggs, butter, &c., with plenty of new milk, and all that sort o' thing. I told him I had no accommodations, but if he could get board where the young lady lived who took the premiums yesterday, he would be all right. And then he asked me so gentleman-like to intercede for him that I came right over at once, and now you wont refuse him, will you dear?—for he really looks to be in need of country air and diet."

"But, pray, Aunt Susy, what am I to do with a young gentleman in the house?" I asked, laughing, "and a city sprig at that—with his city airs and notions!"

"O, Hallie! but he is *so* pale!" interposed kind-hearted Aunt Susy, "and so gentlemanly, and when I told him what a splendid little housekeeper you were, and how quiet and shady it was here, he said it was just such a place as he desired. You will not refuse him, will you dear?"

"Just as father says, dear Aunty, you are such an eloquent pleader!"

"Then you have no excuse, for I asked him on the way," she said.

"Did you?—send him over then," I laughingly replied, "and remember *you* are responsible."

Mr. Arnold must return to the city! Business called him, and he must go!

Oh! how these words thrilled and startled me into a knowledge of myself; and I saw a change had come to me in these few short weeks—a change such as comes but once in woman's life—and that one dear image was enshrined upon my heart forever! How I struggled with my pride, and choked back the tears, that I might bid him the last adieu!

"Come here, Hallie—I want to whisper to you before I go," he said. "Sit down close to me now, for it is something of vital import—to one at least—which I wish to communicate. I love you, Hallie, with all my heart; will you be my little wife?"

"*Dear* George" was all I could utter—but my little brown hand nestled in his broad white palm, while a whole shower of kisses rained down upon my burning cheeks. Then the little brown fingers were gently withdrawn, and a glittering gem trembled where no ornament had ever been—not even a golden circlet, dear reader,—and I, plain Hallie May, the little country girl, with my sun-burnt face and awkward ways, was the betrothed wife of the rich and courted George Arnold!

Yes, for though it all seemed like a beautiful dream, now that he had gone and left me alone with my great happiness—yet there it lay, idly resting upon my lap, the same hand which had done the dish-washing for so long, and the milking and butter-making. Yes, there it lay with the glittering diamond, the first I had seen in all my life, sparkling and throwing out its rainbow hues in the beautiful sun-light—which had never looked so bright before nor brought such a warmth of light and gladness to my heart!

He had told me that the next train was to bear him to the city, but that he would see me again on the morrow—and this was all I could remember, as I sat there so long, just where he had left me, thinking, thinking, thinking, until the sun sank behind the blue hills—and I arose, with a "Praise Thee, O Father!" upon my lips!

It was years ago,—and I am still the happiest little wife in the land, while my dear George still maintains that no one else makes *quite* such cake and pastry as his own little wife Hallie!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A SKETCH OF EARLY DAYS.

BY NELLIE LINDEN.

In my early life, as in that of every school-girl, there were scenes and incidents which in old age come thronging back to memory and fill my heart with pleasing sensations,—remembrances of the happy past which, while I muse upon, I seem to live all o'er again. At the age of fifteen I was sent from my childhood home to a distant city to attend a young ladies' boarding-shool. Those who have passed the trying ordeal of a "first day" at a new school can imagine my feelings when I was ushered into a room where were seated about sixty young ladies, varying in age from nine to twenty years. No smile of recognition met my eye, for I was an utter stranger to all save the Preceptress. It was a lonely day to me, and glad indeed was I when the hour of retiring came, for I longed to indulge in thoughts of the happy home and kind friends I had left, apart from the gaze of my stranger school-mates.

I was assigned a room with a young girl apparently about my own age. She was dressed in deepest mourning, and her features wore a saddened expression, which, associated with her dress, led me to conjecture that she had lost a near and dear friend. But being a stranger I wisely retained my thoughts, and we went to rest indulging in but little conversation. The next day I particularly noticed that she was a favorite with all from the kindness with which she was treated, and the manner in which she was looked to for advice and assistance even by those older than herself. Lizzie Montgomery was not what the world calls beautiful, but "her soul spoke in her eyes," and her kindly smile and ready willingness to do good in every place, had so won the hearts of those around her that it would have seemed a desecration to call her aught than lovely. She was one to win the heart's best affections, and call out the purest feelings of the soul.

About three months after my entrance in school, as we were one evening seated in the parlor appropriated to our use, one of the young ladies handed Lizzie a volume of Mrs. Heman's poems—and requested her to read a piece of her own selection. In a clear and silvery voice she read that most beautiful poem, "The Bride of the Greek Isle," but scarcely had she finished ere every voice was raised to plead for one more. She selected "The Messenger Bird;" but her eye grew dim with tears as she proceeded, until at the fourth verse she paused, closed the book and left the room. I quickly followed, for I had become deeply interested in her sadness and determined if possible to dispel the gloom which darkened her young spirit. I paused at the door of our room and beheld Lizzie seated at the open window, weeping convulsively. Her long black tresses hung around her pale cheeks, and the soft wind of a summer evening played gently round her brow, seemingly to soothe her troubled spirit—but in vain. She would raise her eyes to the starry sky, but its calm and placid beauty soothed not her heart. I entered the room and kneeling by her side strove to calm her wild emotion. Like a weary child she listened, until I spoke of Heaven and its glories, when she exclaimed, "Oh, Nellie, my only hope is there; I shall not long remain to suffer here—my Heavenly Father is kind and he will take me to himself. You have often asked the cause of my deep dejection—you shall know all.

"Two years ago I was the child of wealthy parents—loved, caressed and most happy. If ever Angel-spirits dwell on earth in human form, I believe my mother was one. Oh, how I loved to set at her feet and listen as she told me of that home beyond the sky where she was soon going, and her Lizzie would then have no mother. Since my earliest recollection she was feeble and delicate. But my father would not, could not believe that she would brighten his pathway in life for so short a time, and rade forever from his endearing sight. All that medical skill could suggest was promptly executed, but all to no avail. Two years ago to-day they laid her in the cold bosom of the earth, to sleep her last, long sleep. One year after her death I entered this school. The kindness of Mrs. Arvington, our preceptress, rendered this a home, a rest to my weary heart after that mournful event, and as I seemed more content here than elsewhere, my father consented that I should remain until I had finished my studies. But Nellie, I fear there will never be a home of kindness for me elsewhere. In the pleasures of study I oftimes lose thought of my sorrow, but when alone the pent-up feelings of my yearning heart burst forth. I pause—but oh, the past year has been one of deep affliction. My father became suddenly acquainted with a lady of reputed worth, and, needing some person to take charge of his neglected household, offered his hand in marriage to Mrs Beverly. She was a widow, and has but one child—a little girl of five summers. Upon Ida is centered every affection of her heart. Four months ago, I for the first time since their marriage, visited my early home. Without, it wore the same appearance as in former days,—but within how changed! A stranger hand had arranged my mother's apartments so widely different that I scarce felt I was at home. I was at first cordially received by my step-mother, but in a few days she ceased to notice me at all, and I was left to my own will. One morning I stepped into the parlor to look once more at my mother's piano. It was a birth-day gift from father one year after marriage. I had never opened it since her death, and it seemed that it would be a relief to my feelings once more to awaken its well-known tones. I seated myself and accompanied its soft, sweet music with my voice in a familiar melody, but scarcely had I finished when looking up I perceived my step-mother at my side, wrath kindling in every feature of her face. She stood a moment, and exclaimed, 'Miss Montgomery, I request that this may never be repeated. This piano is not to be used until Ida is a young lady. I design it expressly for her, and would be obliged to you if you would consider that this is now my house, and these parlors are not designed as a morning resort for a school-miss. If you cannot adhere to my request you can go where you are more welcome.' I shrank from repeating this to my father, for I well knew it would grieve him and call up again the memory of 'the loved and lost.' In silence I retained my heart-bursting anguish and returned shortly after to my beloved teacher and schoolmates, for in their kindness I find a balm for my afflicted heart." As Lizzie concluded her affecting narrative she took from a casket a small gold locket—enshrined within was the image of her mother. "There, Nellie," said she, "is all I have left to care for now." I wonder not that she carefully cherished the memory of so beautiful a being.

About midnight I was aroused by Lizzie calling for water. I immediately arose and found her very ill. A physician was summoned, but he gave us no hope, and when the morning dawned our Lizzie was in Heaven. Pure spirit. I look back to that death-bed scene and the tear starts—

—"to my dim sunken eye,
For thoughts of the bright past never can die."

I recall her look as she turned to me and, taking from her finger a diamond ring—a gift from her mother—bade me keep it and "remember Lizzie." She is at rest by her mother's side. She was too pure for earth, and the angels came and wafted her spirit to their own bright land. I was present when they laid her down in the silent grave. It was one of Nature's most beautiful days. The soft wind and singing birds seemed chanting a sad requiem to the memory of the departed. Years have passed since then; I have wandered through the world—have mingled in festive throngs where bright eyes shone and merry laughter rang—but never amid earth's gayest scenes can I forget my early friend.

She has gone to the land of the blest,
The land where the weary repose;
Safe moored in that harbor of rest,
No longer affliction she knows.

Lockport, N. Y., 1867.

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

A HOOSIER.

A KENTUCKIAN.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO POPULAR IMPRESSIONS.—No. II.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Another Doctor.—The patient of a "root and herb" medicine man got the following prescription from him for a bad cold:—"Putcher feet in hot wotter, gotobed and drink a pint of loot." The patient brought the enigma to us in despair. "I can make out the first part well enough," he said. "Put your feet in hot water, go to bed, and drink a pint—that is plain enough. But what is loot?" We were embarrassed at first, but a happy inspiration struck us. L—oo—t, ell—double o—tee, elder-blow tea. And that turned out to be the explanation.

The following is published in an exchange as a "Widow's Recipe to Get a Husband:"—"Invite a nice young man to tea, set him a laughing every five minutes during the evening, let him have six kisses, and you'll be his wife after twenty similar operations." If the recipe should fail in making the "nice young man a husband, it may, at least, put him on almost as familiar a footing."

There is a boy down East, who is accustomed to go out on a railroad track and imitate the steam whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officer at the station. His last attempt proved eminently successful; the depot master came out and "switched" him off.

It was not intended as a joke when a person in New York declaring he would not write a line—fact or fiction—for any "Journal," "Day-Book" or "Ledger," under the "Sun," received from a clergyman the quiet reply, "Nor-wood—I."

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another who had just slipped and fallen down on an icy pavement. "Going to get up" was the blunt reply.

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 31 letters.
My 16, 20, 7, 30, 24 is a constellation.
My 22, 10, 3, 8, 29, 21, 31 is what a great many people write.
My 25, 26, 23, 27 is a part of the hand.
My 18, 4, 15 will be found on a handkerchief.
My 28, 16, 20, 17, 13 is a part of the head.
My 12, 2, 1, 5, 19 denotes a distinction of time.
My 6, 14, 10, 31, 4 is used by fishermen.
My 9, 25, 11 is an affirmative word.
My whole is a true saying.

East Palmyra, N. Y. E. H. Clark.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

'Wast "thaif adn rowks," batt ginvex sontique,
Heyt dofun ont saye fo isitondeg,
Hilew and noale orf "hifat" nneeddcot,
Naje lylaqne "dogo krows" neeeddif.

Eatonville, N. Y. S. A. A.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

I wish to cut off one-half of a circular garden, the diameter of which is 19 rods, by describing a circle with its center on the garden's circumference. Required the radius of the cutting circle.

New London, N. Y. S. G. Cagwin.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 927.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Philip Sheridan.

Answer to Anagram:

For many a mile on every side
I see the golden corn,
And hear the cricket's notes around
Sound like a fairy horn
In concert with the wild bee's drone,
In elfin murmurs borne.

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POLITICS ARE DEAD!
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS!
WINTER IS COMING!

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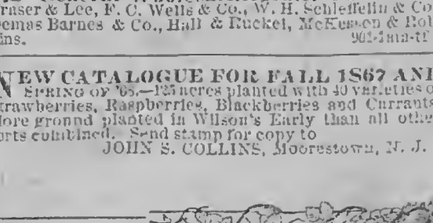

The Cow requires to be supplied with an abundance of food—not to make her fat—this is not desirable, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk, and all owners of cows will find by giving them

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS

twice a week, a large increase in quantity and quality of milk and cream. It carries off all fever and impurities of the blood. The effect is seen throughout the season by a rich and abundant flow of milk.

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Mrs H E Evans

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURING CORN GROUND IN AUTUMN.

WE suppose that by far the largest part of the corn crop, at least that grown in the regions east of the Prairie States, is planted on sod ground. It is also a very prevalent custom to manure this sod land before it is plowed, generally with barnyard manure in its long or unfermented condition, and the most common practice is to draw it from the yards in the spring, spread it, and immediately plow it under. Now the planting of corn on sod is a very good practice, and it may be questioned whether any rotation of crops for this region can be adopted, better than the one which makes corn follow grass; but the method of manuring the sod in the spring is not well fortified either by theory or facts against attack.

A writer in the RURAL some years since stated as his belief that a heavy coat of long manure put on sod ground in the spring was not only no benefit to the crops planted on it but a positive injury, *in case the season following was very dry.* His argument to maintain this position was that in a drouth the sources of moisture for the plant to draw from were a deep, well-worked soil, which admitted the roots to moist layers underneath the surface, and the atmosphere which conveyed some moisture into loose earth. A thick coat of long, strawy manure plowed under with the sod late in the spring would not decay immediately in case a drouth prevailed, and its position, in conjunction with the sod and the air space around them, would arrest the rising of moisture from below, and render the depth of soil which the plow inverted much dryer than it would be if it had good connection with the earth below. This state of the soil would retard the growth of the young corn until sufficient rain fell and render the crop much later in its period of ripening. This theory every farmer has, doubtless, seen substantiated by facts, to the extent at least that thick sod has proved injurious when early drouths occurred. On the contrary, in seasons sufficiently wet, the sod and manure prove highly stimulating and beneficial to the corn, and heavier yields result than would from stubble or fallowed ground. In case the corn crop does not appropriate all the nutriment contained in the sod and manure, it is not lost to the straw crop which usually follows in the succeeding year, but it seems apparent that circumstances may combine to render long manure put on a thick sod in the spring and plowed under for corn, really a detriment instead of a benefit to that particular crop.

In no case, we think, can the results from manuring sod ground in the spring for corn equal those of manuring in the autumn. In the latter instance the manure is in a more decomposed state and its elements are more immediately available, but the greatest benefit comes from the effect which the moisture has on the fertilizer and the soil—that of extracting the soluble matter and imparting it to the ground where it is in exactly the right condition to nourish the plant as soon as its roots begin to demand sustenance. This is the result which comes from spreading manure on sod ground in the fall, and another very important one is that the grass is also invigorated and starts early and strong the next spring, furnishing either early feed for sheep and young cattle, or, better still, an increased amount of vegetable substance to plow into the soil. There is, probably, no better way of heading off the destructive cut worm, than to manure in the fall, allow the grass to grow large in the spring and plow it under as quickly preceding planting as possible. The worms will feed on the grass and let the corn alone until it gets large enough to successfully withstand their attacks.

It may be urged that manure wastes by long exposure to the weather when thus spread in an undecomposed state. This is not the case largely, at least during the late fall, winter, and early spring months, when the weather is cool and rain and snow plentiful. Nor is it probable that manure loses its valuable elements to the extent which is popularly believed, even at any season, by exposure on the surface of the ground if it is spread out thin so as to avoid undue fermentation; its effects as a mulch are compensatory.

THISTLES FOR FODDER.

A COMMUNICATION appeared in a late number of the N. E. Farmer in defense of Canada thistles as a farm crop. The writer says:—"I am in favor of the thistle. I never had too many of them on my tillage land. They make good fodder for any kind of stock. They want as much drying as hay and no more." If this be true one-half of the primal curse is changed to a blessing. When the penalty attached to the transgression in the garden was announced, thistles were evidently regarded as among those things which would prove detrimental to the husbandman, and not a desirable commodity or a source of profit. But this aside. This apologist for thistles says, in substance, that if people are determined to destroy the thistle, the right time to mow them is late in the season, as the stalks will then be hollow, and getting full of water will rot and kill out the roots.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Hens—Setting and Cross Breeding.

"J. W.," West Rupert, Vt., writes:—"Much has been said and written about hens setting, and the means used to prevent them. In the RURAL of November 2d, I notice an article on that subject, in which the 'Ohio man' recommends tying them up. I have been through the antidotes recommended to cure the hens setting, and up to date I have not tried one that I believe to be a sure cure in all cases. A few weeks since I was told 'Aunt NABBY'S' method, which she avers is a *clincher*, and no mistake. She says, 'put one pail of water in a tub, or cover the bottom about two inches deep, put in Miss Biddle and cover it; let her remain twenty-four hours, and the setting fever is cured. It may be worth trying.'

"My advice to those wishing to produce eggs only is to get *pure* Black Spanish stock and keep them till four or five years old, and they will not be troubled with hens setting, and if properly fed and cared for, will have plenty of large, nice eggs from the amount kept. I have tried a variety, and have never found their equal. I have taken some pains to inform myself on the subject of keeping and raising fowls, and my experience is the crossing of breeds does not improve the bird for producing eggs—but for purpose of table use I think the large coarser breeds mixed with the old native yellow leg is an improvement. Will some one of experience give their results, and what improvements can be made, if any, by crossing breeds?"

Killing Canada Thistles.

"CHIEL" writes us that he "killed a patch of Canada thistles 'once on a time' in an old pasture by persistently salting them. When I went out with my measure of salt for the stock I visited the thistle patch and gave the cattle and sheep a chance to touch noses with the prickly nuisances to get a lick of salt. This patch soon disappeared; it was in a sort of hollow where the soil was naturally rich, and a thick, tough sward formed on it. I imagined that tough, compact sward might have something to do with the death of the 'Canadas,' and to try an experiment I manured, on the surface, another patch which was situated on a very poor knoll. The thistles were rampant, and I had cut them faithfully several times without damaging them very much. Well, the manuring soon caused a tough, rich, thick sward of June grass and white clover to cover the knoll, which, with the aid of one or two more cuttings, caused the thistles to disappear. I am convinced that a heavy, rich sod and a little 'top manuring' will kill Canadas, and it is perhaps the easiest way of any."

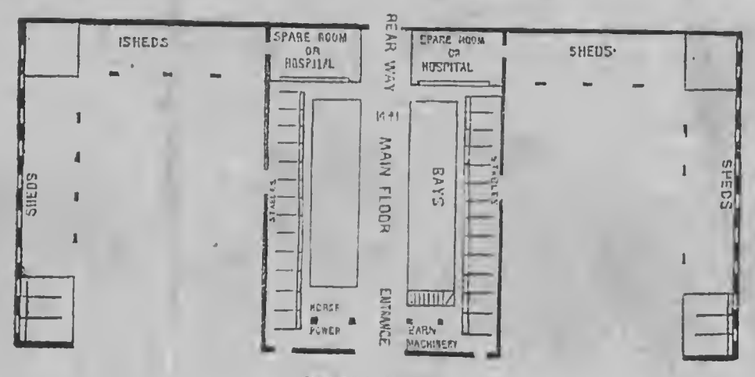
Rats in Corn Cribs.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for a specific to keep rats away from corn cribs. There is none probably within easy reach of the majority of farmers; something may be done to effect the object in the way of poisoning and trapping, or if a weasel could be induced to make his abode in or near the cribs the rats would speedily leave the ground or be destroyed. The best way is to make the corn crib rat proof, which may be done by elevating it about three feet from the ground on posts capped with large tin pans. If nothing is inadvertently left leaning against the cribs whereby the vermin can enter, then the grain will not suffer from their depredations.

A COMPLETE STOCK BARN.—ELEVATION.

IN answer to inquiries about Stock Barns, we refer all seeking information to back volumes of the RURAL, in which several excellent plans will be found. To meet the wants of many thousand new subscribers, however, we will here re-publish illustrations and a condensed description of the barn and sheds erected by Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, on his Grand Island Farm:

The body of the main barn is 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, the posts 18 feet high above the sill, making 9 bents. The beams are 14 feet above the sills, which is the height of the inner posts. The position of the floor and bays is readily understood from the plan. The floor, for a *grain* barn is 14 feet wide, but may be contracted to 12 feet for one exclusively for hay. The area in front of the bays is occupied with a stationary horse-power and with machinery for various farm operations, such as thrashing, shelling corn, cutting straw, crushing grain, &c., all of which is driven by bands from drums on the horizontal shaft overhead, which runs across the floor from the horse-power on the other side; this shaft being driven by a cog wheel on the perpendicular shaft round which the horses travel.



GROUND PLAN.

A passage four feet wide extends between the bays and the stables, which occupy the two wings. This extends up to the top of the bays down which the hay is thrown for feeding, which renders this work as easy and convenient as possible.

The floor of the main barn is three feet higher than that of the stables. This will allow a cellar under it, if desired—or a deeper extension of the bays—and it allows storage lofts over the cattle with sufficient slope of roof. A short flight of steps at the ends of each passage admits easy access from the level of the barn floor.

The line of mangers is two feet wide. A manure window is placed at every twelve feet. The stalls are double; that is, for two animals each, which are held to their places by a rope and chain, attached to a staple and ring at each corner of the stall. This mode is preferred to securing by stanchions. A pole or scantling, placed over their heads, prevents them from climbing with their feet into the mangers, which they are otherwise very apt to do.

The sheds, which extend on the three sides of the barn, and touch it at the rear end, are on a level with the stables. An *inclined plane*, from the main floor through the middle of the back shed, forms a rear egress for wagons and carts, descending three feet from the floor. The two rooms, one on each side of this rear passage, 16 by 34 feet, may be used for housing sick animals, cows about to calve, or any other purpose required. The stables at the front ends of the sheds are convenient for horses or oxen, or they may be fitted for wagon horses, tool houses, or other purposes. The rooms, 16 feet square, at the inner corners of the sheds, may be used for weak ewes, lambs, or for a bull stable.

Racks or mangers may be fitted up in the open sheds for feeding sheep or young cattle, and yards may be built adjoining, on the rear, six or eight in number, into which they may run and be kept separate. Barred partitions may separate the different flocks. Bars may also inclose the opening in front, or they may, if required, be boarded up tight. Step ladders are placed at convenient intervals for ascending the shed lofts.

A granary over the machine room is entered by a flight of stairs. Poles extending from bay to bay, over the floor, will admit the storage of much additional hay or grain. As straw cannot be well kept when exposed to the weather, and is at the same time becoming more valuable as its uses are better understood, we would suggest that the space on these cross poles be reserved for its deposit from the elevator from thrashing grain, or until space is made for it in one of the bays.

A one-sided roof is given to the sheds, (instead of a double-sided,) to throw all the water on the *outside*, in order to keep the interior of the yards dry. Eave-troughs take the water from the roofs to cisterns. The cisterns, if connected by an underground pipe, may be all drawn from by a single pump if necessary.

An important advantage of placing the stables in the wings of the barn is, that it obviates the common objection that liquid manure from the stalls rots the sills—the stable sills being comparatively easily replaced if not under the main barn.

The RURAL has frequently given illustrations of such a style of building. Granaries for storing shelled grain can readily be made rat and mouse proof, and every farmer should possess such. It don't pay to feed vermin.

Feeding Rusty Straw.

SAYS a correspondent from Wyoming Co., N. Y.—"Tell your Club readers to beware of feeding rusty straw to their stock. I had some experience in this line last winter with three colts, which had free access to a stack of rusty spring wheat straw. They came near dying; their coats were rough and staring, swellings filled with thin pus or water appeared on their limbs and some parts of their bodies, and they also seemed to have a difficulty in the head and nostrils. Change of feed and good care alone got them through to grass, but they were much injured. I have also seen cattle do very poorly when feeding on rusty straw, though they were stabled and fed hay, &c., nights and mornings. I think farmers should be careful in feeding or allowing their stock to eat this; the best use for it is to bed with."

Build an Ice House.

IF you can get a supply of good ice within five miles of your premises build an ice house and fill it this winter. Sometimes it is convenient to make one in the cellar if the walls are high and room is plenty. A room twelve feet square will be large enough for ordinary farm purposes, and that much space is required to bulk enough ice together for it to keep well. In a cellar the most important points are ventilation and drainage; the former should always be from the outside, and the latter must be free and perfect. The usual layer of tanbark, sawdust or charcoal must be put around the walls. But the most satisfactory ice houses are above ground.

Heifers Losing their Milk.

J. ATWATER writes us from Cayuga Co., N. Y., stating a somewhat curious case, and asking for information from some of the contributors to our Club. "Two heifers, owned by different men, came in and for two or three weeks looked and were apparently doing well. They had a fair average flow of milk and their udders were healthy. At the end of that time the flow of milk began gradually to diminish until they were entirely dry, and have so continued. Their feed was good and they have apparently done well in every other respect. Now this 'beats my time,' and if any of your readers can explain I should like to hear them."

Self-Milking Cows—Preventive.

J. A. BINCHARD, Windham, Ohio, writes us that "the best way to prevent a cow from sucking herself is to confine her in the stanchions, take her tongue in the left hand, and drive a sharp, narrow bladed knife with your right through the center of the tongue about one inch back from the end. Then with a down and outward stroke draw out the knife so as to split the tongue. I have tried this method, and it is a sure preventive of the bad habit of self-milking."

Killing Hogs.

DON'T kill hogs until the weather is cool and clear. When dressing open them from the tail to the snout and rinse freely with cold water. Prop them open as far as possible with a stick so that they may cool quickly and thoroughly. Let them hang until completely cool, and then keep the sun from them when taking to market. Cut the pork for packing as soon as it is cold, and if the weather is warm salt immediately.

FISH GUANO—SEA ROCK WEED.

IN the olden time Menhaden fish, ycleped moss bunkers in New York, were seined at the Newport beaches. I well remember how animating it was to me to see the fish swim in the long, extended wave just as it was toppling over into a white wreath of foam. But all that is changed now; boats take out the seines into deep water and surround the running school of fish, closing in their united seines until they have the menhaden, dog fish and all, with sometimes a small shark, into a *cul de sac*. The boats are then loaded with the finny spoils, which are taken on shore to the trying works. After the oil, which is of economial but no manurial value, is taken off, the flesh and bones are boiled down to guano, which sells readily at $20 the ton. It is said to be much cheaper than Peruvian guano, and no wonder, for it is of the same animal origin, rich in nitrogen, and the multitude of its fine bone are nearly pure phosphate of lime. But the farmers and gardeners of the Island say that fish alone are not a permanent soil amendment; they must have some stable manure, sea weed, or other carbonaceous manure to continue the soil's fertility. This is perhaps owing to the mechanical effect of the manure, as well as to its superior richness in potash and soda.

At Newport many of the fishing boats bring home with their fish and lobsters, a good pile of fleshy coriaceous rock weed, cut from the outlying rocks at low tide. This is fine manure for the gardens so numerous about that highly favored town; like the sea weed that is driven to the beach by heavy gales on shore, this rock weed is much enriched by marine insectivora, although less abounding in minute crustacea than sea weed. This green, all arable, seagirt Island, with its invigorating sea air, can beat champaign Western New York in summer pasturage, as summer droughts are the exception here, while they are the rule in grain-growing

New York. The dent corn which yields one hundred bushels shelled to the acre on highly manured land in the West, will hardly perfect itself in the cool, moist atmophere of south New England's sea coast. It is often said in Western New York how fast the corn grows when the mercury reaches 90° in the shade by day and 80° at night; they have no such days or nights at Newport. S. W.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Executive Board are requested to meet at the Monongahela House.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*

WM. F. GREER, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The call for the annual meeting of this Association was not issued until last week, owing to our inability to fix upon a time when the attendance of several prominent representatives of States could be secured. Nor did we consider a long previous public notice very essential, as, although an attendance of wool growers beyond the members of the Executive Board is highly desirable for the purpose of more extended consultation, the primary object of the present meeting will, we take it, be the transaction of official business. In our view, a popular demonstration—a great mass meeting or convention of the wool growers of the country—should be held at the most appropriate point, say Chicago; but such a convention can act more understandingly and far more effectually, after the free traders of Congress have matured and presented their plans—after all the tariff or anti-tariff bills or amendments of the next Session are placed before the country—and the time for action on them approaches. This period will probably occur about next May. And we would propose to invite all the wool manufacturers of the United States to join us in this demonstration. Another feature would add surpassing interest to the occasion. Why not make it an "*Exposition*" of the sheep and of the raw and manufactured wool products of the country? A grand display of all our choice breeds of sheep, with their unshorn and shorn fleeces, and a similar display of every description of American woolen goods by the manufactures would, we believe, surprise the country, and it would show both the country and Congress not only the vast extent, variety and excellence of the materials and products of our wool and woolen industries, but also the vast magnitude of the interests which clamorous theorists and selfish speculators are laboring so assidnously to destroy.

We speak of course but the views of an individual, but we have thought it would be well to mention in advance so important a measure, which will be proposed at the Pittsburgh meeting, to the end that those who attend that meeting may come prepared not only to express their own matured conclusions in regard to it, but the views and feelings of the constituencies they represent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS—ANNUAL REPORT.

As we have previously stated, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its third annual meeting at New York, Oct. 2d, 1867. Hon. ERASTUS BIGELOW of Mass., was unanimously re-elected President; T. S. FAXTON of N. Y., THEODORE POMROY, of Mass., ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Pa., Vice Presidents; and JOHN L. HAYES of Boston, Secretary. We have already published the resolutions passed at the meeting. Were they not a complete guaranty that the Association stands up with perfect good faith to the letter and spirit of their friendly compact with the Wool Growers, the re-election of these officers would afford that guaranty.

Mr. BIGELOW is one of the ablest men of our country. As an inventor his name ranks with that of the WHITNEYS, WATTS and ARKWRIGHTS. His writings on financial topics and especially on Tariffs are marked by a boundless familiarity with facts and by a profound and statesmanlike depth. By the practical application of such powers to business concerns he has risen from narrow means to a princely fortune. He was among the first, if not the first of our great manufacturers to discover that the ultimate and real success of the manufacturing industry of the Nation lay not in depressing the wool growing interest, but in fostering it equally with the manufacturing interest. He has steadily supported this policy, and his great influence among his associates has done much to wipe out the traditions and prejudices which stood in the way of its adoption.

Messrs. FAXTON, POMROY and CAMPBELL belong to the same school, and they are all men of high practical sagacity and ability, of the most unblemished integrity, earnest, straightforward, perfectly sincere men, whose good faith can be relied on in every emergency. Mr. HAYES' zeal, talent, faithful services and dashing executive ability, as manifested in many a juncture while the wool tariff was under consideration in Congress, have already been commented on in these columns.

We have not space here to enumerate the Directors and Standing Committees of the Association, embracing such well-know names as J. WILEY EDMANDS of Boston, N. KINGSBURY of Hartford, and many more of the most prominent manufacturers of the United States.

The Annual Report of the Association commences with an interesting history of the passage of the Wool Tariff; and it pays a due meed of praise to the zealous and able services of the acting Tariff Committee of the Wool Growers in Washington—Messrs. MONTGOMERY, POTTLE and GARLAND—and to the outside labors of members of the Committee who were detained from attendance. This is handsomely and liberally done, but we will remark in passing, that in justice to the acting Commille, a formal report of their proceedings ought to be drawn up by themselves, published and made a part of the archives of the National Wool Growers' Association.

The Report next gives a history of the adoption of the Tariff samples by the joint committees of the Wool Growers and Manufacturers, at Boston, May 22d, 1867. The facts will be found embodied in a statement published in this paper June 8th, 1867. To show the opinions of the Wool Growers of the country in regard to the present Wool Tariff, articles are quoted from the "RURAL NEW YORKER," portions of Mr. BOARDMAN's pungent letter in the "Prairie Farmer" of August 31st, 1867, and the "Boston Journal's" report of the discussion on wool at the Vermont State Fair, September 13th. These of course are intended as mere samples of similar expressions in agricultural journals. The Report might have included such expressions from others of quite equal zeal and ability, such as the "Ohio Farmer," the "New England Farmer," the "Western Rural," &c., &c., and also from the recent resolutions of the Ohio Association, and the addresses of Presidents GARLAND and STILSON.

The Report closes in the following vigorous strain, in which though Secretary HAYES speaks in the first person, his statements were unanimously adopted by the Association:

"The above extracts show how utterly preposterous it is to suppose that the British doctrine of free-trade in raw materials which can be produced here, still adhered to by some few manufacturers, can ever be engrafted upon our tariff policy; and they further show, that, with fidelity on our part to the principles adopted by this Association as a body, we shall have a stability in our tariff legislation never known before. Upon the assurance of this stability, there will grow up confidence in the investment of capital; new branches of manufacture, not undertaken before only for want of that confidence, will spring up; and the era of wise and just arrangements between the two great branches of the woolen interest will be the dawn of an epoch of unparalleled prosperity.

A result of the recent tariff on wool and woolens, which cannot fail to be encouraging to the wool-producing interests of the country, is the appreciation which it has tended to produce of our domestic wools. The effect of the recent tariff, in directing attention to American wools, is greater than ever anticipated by manufacturers. In all establishments where foreign wool was formerly largely used, manufacturers have been induced to make new applications of domestic fleece which they would never have dreamed of but for the change in the wool duty. Some indication of the extent to which American wool has been substituted, is shown by importations at the port of New York, given from official sources. For the first six months of 1866, the clothing wool entered at New York amounted to 23,692,043 lbs.; and for the first six months of 1867, 4,366,183 lbs.* To come to more direct illustrations: I am informed by a manufacturer of worsted yarns, consuming 10,000 lbs. of wool per week, that, before the imposition of the duty on Canada wool, he made use of that material exclusively for his fabrics, as it was supposed to be indispensable. After the imposition of the duty, he experimented with American wools, selecting from lots brought principally from Kentucky; and for months he has made use of no other wool, which he finds perfectly adapted for yarns of numbers not exceeding 35. For the higher numbers, the admixture of wools of pure English blood is found necessary. The manufacturer and introducer of the admirable cloakings, of which I shall speak elsewhere, informs me, that, upon commencing this new fabric, it was supposed that the most expensive Silesian wools would be required to equal the Austrian fabrics, which first suggested these styles. In the early stages of his manufacture, he made use of Silesian wools, costing, washed, two dollars per pound. These fabrics are now all made of American wool, without the slightest admixture of foreign material, and exhibit probably the most beautiful textures that have ever been produced from American flocks and looms. In many mills producing fine-face goods, foreign wools were formerly used for both warp and filling. Since the change of duty, American wool, in all these establishments, is substituted for the warp, even of the finest broadcloths, constituting two-fifths of the texture. The testimony which I have from manufacturers is universal,—that, by careful selection, the economical application of American wools may be greatly extended. Instances are not wanting in other countries of a distinctly marked national manufacture being developed in consequence of the necessity of resorting to the products of domestic flocks. The high duty in France upon foreign wools, which was fixed at 30 per cent in 1826, compelled the French manufacturers of woolen dress goods to resort to the fleeces produced on their own soil. The protection given to the agriculturists of France encouraged them to develop the merino races supplied by the flocks of Rambouillet, until they produced sheep of extraordinary size, and with a length and fineness of fibre hitherto unattained. To the exclusive possession of these fleeces do the French manufacturers ascribe the unparalleled excellence of their merino-dress fabrics,—the most perfect of all known textures of wool. So high became the excellence, and so great the appreciation, of this wool, that it no longer required protection, as it was without a foreign competitor; hence the abolition of the duty on wool, which took place in 1860, was assented to freely by the French agriculturists. It was in memory of this boon, which the flock of Rambouillet had conferred upon France, that, upon its threatened dispersion, the Empress Eugenie, in 1851, pledged herself to preserve the flock under her august protection.†

Let me by no means be understood to say, that our flocks can at present supply us with all the requisite material for our manufactures. The wools of the third class, or carpet wools, the coarse product of barbarous flocks, can never be produced here, for we might as well undertake to breed buffaloes for their robes. We are still greatly deficient in very fine short-fibred wool adapted for filling for broadcloth or lace-goods, as well as in combing wool of English blood for worsteds. Both of these varieties can be advantageously grown in this country, and their production will be greatly favored by the existing duties. These wools should be produced, not in place of but as additions to, the wools now mainly grown, and which will be always chiefly in demand. The principal means of encouraging the growth of the required fine wools, is for the manufacturers to *discriminate* in their prices; and to be willing to follow the example of one of the most eminent manufacturers of fine opera flannels, who informs me that he has paid from 75 cents to a dollar per pound, while ordinary wools were worth but 50 cents, for brook-washed fleeces of this character of wool grown in Ohio. There are localities, particularly in the Middle States, where this wool can be grown to great advantage. With adequate prices, the peculiar passion for fine wool will be developed in this country, as it is in Silesia and Hungary, where the culture of noble wools, as they are denominated, is prosecuted as the most fascinating of agricultural pursuits. We notice with pleasure, that eminent flock-masters, like Mr. Chamberlain of New York, have been within the last few months adding to their importations of Silesian sheep. The infusion of this admirable race—possessing equal fineness and shortness of fibre, but of greater size, yield, and stronger constitution, than the delicate Saxons—would be an invaluable addition to our agricultural resources. The value of sheep of English blood producing the combing wool for worsteds, is being rapidly appreciated. They are exhibited in all our agricultural fairs. Their fitness for the neighborhood of large markets,—as in such situations profit is furnished from three sources: wool, mutton, and lambs,—and their adaptation for dairy and wheat farms where small flocks can be advantageously kept, render the necessary supply of this variety of wool only a question of time. There is no question that this wool, long claimed by the English as the exclusive product of their island, can be equally well produced here. The specimens of the Leicestershire wool exhibited by Dr. Townshend of Ohio, during the recent examination of the wool samples, were pronounced by English wool-sorters to be equal to the choicest locks of England. In regard to these wools, Dr. Townshend says, in a recently published essay, 'Should the demand for combing wool continue or increase, it can be produced in this State (Ohio), and other States on the Northern border, as cheaply and as good in every respect as it can be produced in Canada; and it cannot be good policy to import our combing wools, when they may be so readily grown at home.'‡

In reporting upon the condition of our own department of the woolen industry, the most important question to be answered is, To what extent have we, as manufacturers, fulfilled the obligations to the country imposed upon us by the favorable national legislation extended to us since 1862? How far have we conformed to the spirit of the resolution passed by the Government of our body,—"that the most appropriate means of testifying gratitude (for favorable legislation) is for the manufacturers to strive for the utmost perfection and soundness in their fabrics, so that consumers may recognize the benefits of protecting American industry through the increased excellence of its products?" This question we are not ashamed to answer. For a period of about five years, we have felt the influence of a protective tariff. Its operation has only been temporarily checked by the high internal revenue taxes, and by excessive importations at one period growing out of the abnormal condition of affairs consequent upon the close of the war. Sufficient time has not elapsed until the present period, to demonstrate the effects upon the public interest of the protection which the woolen manufacturers have received. Comparing our progress as indicated by the character of goods now upon the market, it is confidently asserted, that we have made more progress in the great department of clothing goods, in variety, excellence, and economy of production, than has been made here in any twenty years before. This applies to cloths in their infinite variety, shawls, flannels, blankets, knit goods, &c. With the single exception of the fine-faced goods, and some varieties of shawls,—an exception due solely to our deficiency in the finest wools,—our goods of clothing wool compare favorably to-day in excellence and cheapness with those of the oldest manufacturing nations. This point is difficult of demonstration, without ocular comparison of domestic and foreign goods; but a few facts may tend to illustrate it. Early last fall the Department of State requested me, as the official representative of this Association, to urge our members to contribute samples of woollen fabrics to the then approaching Paris Exposition. With this view I distributed extensively the circulars of the Department, containing the necessary instructions. A general indisposition was manifested by our manufacturers to exhibit their goods, as they evidently were doubtful of competing successfully with the old establishments of Europe. With some difficulty I persuaded the representatives of the Washington Mills, having a larger number of sets of machinery, and making a greater variety of fabrics than any other American establishment, to consent to send to the Exposition specimens of their ordinary fabrics, with the express statement that the goods were not made especially for the Exhibition, but were the daily products of the mill. One of the proprietors of this establishment having been appointed a commissioner to the Exposition, objection was made by the Department of State to the transmission of the products of this mill. To obviate this objection, with the approval of the State Department, I took upon myself, as Secretary of this Association, to exhibit over thirty distinct varieties of fabrics produced by this single establishment. They were forwarded, with a statement that they were intended to show the average styles and quality of woolen goods now being made in the United States. To each sample a card was affixed, showing the selling price in this country. These fabrics received, in my name, the award of a silver medal, being a medal of the highest class given to any individual or establishment manufacturing carded wool. I am informed by a member of the jury, consisting of representatives from all the manufacturing nations in the world, that the jury in making this award, had regard to the excellence, variety, and fitness for general consumption of these fabrics, and also to the reasonableness of the prices at which these goods were afforded in this country. Such an award is conclusive proof, that the American manufacturers in this department are discharging their obligations to the consumers of this country. Upon the question of prices, I will repeat here what I have said in a recent publication, entitled, "Protection a Boon to the Consumer;" "A careful inquiry among the most experienced and oldest dealers justifies the assertion, that cloths, as a whole, have never been so cheap in this country as at the present time. It is the opinion of the oldest dealer whom I have consulted, that in certain styles where comparison can be made, such as black broadcloths and cassimeres, the prices of American cloths are much less than foreign cloths of the same quality forty years ago. The present great reduction of prices may be temporary; as many goods are doubtless offered below the cost of production, and the want of protection to other branches of industry doubtless diminishes the demand. In any view of the case, there can be no question that the cost of cloth, to the great class of American consumers, has been materially diminished by the domestic manufacture."

During the war, the standard of excellence in our goods was undoubtedly far too low, and discredit was thrown upon our national production. Home competition, the inevitable result of protection, is now for excellence; and the vast improvement exhibited the present year is the subject of universal comment and surprise with the leading merchants. The leading organ of the dealers in dry goods—the Economist, 'a well known free-trade advocate—declares as follows:—'It can be truly said of our manufacturers this season, 'they have made wonderful progress over last year.' Such continued improvements in the manufacturing of woolen goods will soon place us beyond the name of rivals, and cause our products to be imitated the world over; as our most choice styles and salable patterns are the result of American ingenuity, both in coloring and in style.' As the admissions of an opponent are legitimate testimony, we may fairly quote in this connection the declaration of the same organ, that 'a great impulse has been given to domestic manufacturers under the influence of the high tariff, and the result is seen in the splendid display made by our woolen mills.'

Our progress has not been limited to improvements of old fabrics in style or economical production. Many new fabrics have been successfully achieved. Among the notable examples of recent introduction, may be specified the silk-mixed cloths, having threads of silk incorporated with both the warp and filling; adding strength to the texture, and giving agreeable neutral shades to the surface. It is admitted that the American products of these goods, which are largely consumed, fall short in no respect of their German prototypes. The introduction of these goods is interesting, as aiding in the development of a kindred branch of American manufactures, all the silk used in these goods being spun in this country. The consumption of silk is by no means inconsiderable, that consumed by one manufacturer, for this class of goods, exceeding annually $80,000 in value. The silk and wool manufactures are united in another fabric of great beauty, largely made in Connecticut,—the Irish poplin, composed of worsted filling, which is covered completely by a warp of silk. This beautiful addition to our products of luxury, it is hoped, is the harbinger of a broader extension of the silk manufacture, which needs only sufficient protection to take its place in this country with the manufactures of wool and cotton.

The great perfection which we have attained within the last two years in the manufacture of the class of cloths styled Esquimaux beavers, for overcoatings, is worthy of especial commemoration. Five years ago, all the goods of this class, consumed in this country, were imported. The cheapness and excellence of the goods of this class recently fabricated here, have led to the exclusion of the foreign product. The goods of this class, manufactured by the Germania Mills, exhibited at the Paris Exposition, received the award of a medal of high class.

Marked improvements have been made within the last year or two in the production of knit goods. Until quite recently, the manufacture of shaped stockings, shirts, and drawers, made abroad wholly on hand machines, has not been attempted here. An American machine now performs automatically the narrowing and widening of the best class of knit goods, which is done elsewhere by hand. A great difficulty in the manufacture of knit goods has been the seaming, which, when done by hand, involved the distribution of the work to the homes of the skilled women by whom the work was finished at great cost. Within the last year, a machine has been perfected by American ingenuity for seaming automatically. In one establishment, a hundred little girls are employed on these machines, earning from a half a dollar to a dollar a day, and accomplishing the seaming more perfectly than it was ever done by hand. Thus a completely shaped knit article is produced entirely by power, equal in all respects to the goods of the most celebrated English makers; while the American goods are afforded at materially reduced prices.

Of recent novelties in our manufacture, the fabrics which have attracted most admiration are the cloakings, so largely introduced during the present season. Even experienced manufacturers are astonished by the new range which is given to the application of woolly fibre, by the surprising variety of styles and effects obtained, and that they are capable of being produced by machinery. The models which gave the idea of the fabrics produced here, originally conceived and executed in Austria, under a protective system of over 70 pr. ct. first appeared at the London Exposition in 1862, and were regarded as marked features of the Exposition. To the genius and enterprise of a young manufacturer of Rhode Island, is due the conception of re-producing the Austrian inventions in this country. He was able to carry his conception into practical execution, by personal observation and actual labor in the Austrian mills. Not content with imitation, he introduced new styles and textures adapted to American wools; and the goods now produced by him, and by other manufacturers who have followed his example, although purely American in design, are in no respect inferior to the foreign models; while they are sold at from two to three dollars less than the price at which the imported goods can be afforded,—the American goods being woven by machinery, while the Austrian goods are woven by hand.

While, in the department of clothing-wool fabrics, every field seems to have been explored in this country, that of combing-wool is still limited by the want of raw material. We have encouragement in this direction, from the successful working of mills in Rhode Island and elsewhere, producing Italian cloths; and the establishment of another in Lawrence, within the last year, for the manufacture of styles of worsted dress goods not before attempted. I am confirmed, by the opinions of several manufacturers, in the belief, that there is a favorable opening for a new application of our longest-fibred American merino wool, in the production of the fine all-wool merino dress-stuffs, produced at present only in Europe; but so largely produced there, that, in a single establishment in Reisenberg, Bohemia, 12,000 persons are employed in this manufacture. As these goods are admirably adapted for printing, the introduction of this manufacture would be greatly favored by the perfection to which the art of cotton and delaine printing has attained in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Before closing this Report, it is proper that I should consider, very briefly, the direction in which improvement in our industry should be sought. In practical manufacture, I am led to believe that the great field for improvement is in the selection, adaptation, and preparation of wool. All are aware of the vast economy which is now effected by the saving in stock, as compared with the practices thirty years ago. One of our number, who visited a great manufactory of the finest-faced goods, at Aix La Chapelle, states, that, in that vast establishment, they find it economical to wash in two months all the wool worked during the year, thus losing the interest on their stock for a large part of the year; for the simple reason, that the softness of the water during those particular months favors thorough cleansing. In the same establishment, the manipulation of every lock of the wool, to remove even the least foreign matter, is carried to a degree which would seem excessive here. Another manufacturer states, that his recent observations in a great worsted establishment of Roubaix,—the centre of the combing-wool industry of France,—as to the refinement of care and skill exercised in the selection, adaptation, washing, and preparation of the wool before spinning, led him to believe that the most important economy in this country was to be found in the same direction.

Without presuming to make any other practical suggestions, I will refer to one other direction in which improvement is desirable. The manufacturers of woolens, as a class, to acquire the highest excellence, need more persistency of purpose, and devotion to one material adopted line of fabrication. Our manufacturers are too often seduced by the importunity of their selling agents or the impatience of stockholders, to be diverted from the field of production which they have first occupied to some other in which a fellow-manufacturer appears to be gathering a richer harvest. The result is an evil of which all complain,—an over-production in certain classes of goods; an evil which has no relief, as in Europe, by sending overplusses abroad. As the changes are usually made without requisite skill and experience, the rivalry too often is not in excellence, but in cheap production, or in the sale of goods without regard to profit. Another result, therefore, is the lowering of the standard of goods. Unless this tendency is checked, it is impossible to have that national excellence to which we should aspire. All the experiences of common life show, that persistency of purpose in any judiciously considered pursuit is certain to be crowned with success. In the production of all the standard goods, there are still higher skill to be developed, economies to be introduced, delicate judgment to be cultivated, and, more than all, a reputation to be won; which effects are sure to result from persistency of purpose in one line of manufacture. It is only by such persistent labor that we *develop* manufacturing, instead of simply pursuing it, so that the country and the world advance by our efforts. I need not mention, for you will all recall them, the men and establishments in our country that have achieved fortunes and added to the national honor by persistent following of an unattained ideal. But I may refer with propriety to the great European names in our department,—such as Liebig and the Tinkers of Bohemia, Zschille of Saxony, Simmonds and Bolley of Vervais, Bauer of Brno, Chevreiere and Legrip of Elbeuf, Salt of Saltaire, and Norton of Huddersfield,—who take rank with the princes of Europe, not because they are manufacturers simply, but creators of manufactures, founders of industries which occupy the people and enrich the world. Let such men, at home and abroad, be the examples of this Association, and it will be worthy of the name it bears, and be honored as a truly 'national' institution."

* Statement of editor of "Sheep Husbandry" in "RURAL NEW-YORKER," Aug. 17, 1867.

† "In 1854, the idea was suggested to the Emperor of sending the flock to Sologne or elsewhere. Her Majesty did not fancy this proposition, and went, in company with M. Fould, to visit the merinos, and condescended to take the establishment under her august protection."—*Note of Baron Daurier, Flint's Agriculture of Massachusetts*, 1863, p. 136.

‡ Ohio Weekly Farmer, September 7th, 1867.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Potatoes—Experiments.

W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, Seneca Co., Ohio, writes the Institute Club of New York concerning an experiment made by him, with several varieties of potatoes, during the past season. They were planted in drills—seed, single eyes—on the 19th day of April, and received the same cultivation. The result was as follows:—Goodrich Early, 1 lb. seed gave 15 lbs. product; or, allowing 12 bush. seed per acre, the product would be 180 bush. per acre. Pinkeye Rusty Coat, 1 lb. yields 17¼ lbs., or 210 bush. per acre. Flukes, 1 lb. seed gave 19 lbs., or 228 bush. per acre. Garnet Chili, 1 lb. seed yields 21 lbs., or 252 bush. per acre. Cuzco, 1 lb. gave 41 lbs., or 486 bush. per acre. Harrison, planted a few days later, and on better soil, gave at the rate of 450 bush. per acre, while the quality is far superior to the Cuzcos. These results are obtained in one of the dryest seasons known for 20 years. Thus far no rot appears in any of these kinds.

A Farm in Kentucky.

THE West and South publishes a communication from a gentleman who paid a visit to the farm of Mr. ALEXANDER, at Woodburn, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The farm consists of 3,100 acres, and is mainly devoted to the raising of horse stock—imported and thoroughbred. The value of this stock is over one million of dollars. Among the old and famous turf horses, finding home and shelter here, are "Lexington," now blind; "Asteroid," lame; and "Australian." There are one hundred and twenty brood mares, of thorough blood, ranging the pastures, one hundred cows, and eight hundred sheep of the most approved varieties. The buildings for stock and dairy purposes are in keeping with the magnitude of the investments made in stocking the plantation.

Southern Clover.

THE Aken Press, Ga., gives an account of the new plant, Japan Clover, which has found its way mysteriously into the middle regions of Georgia and South Carolina. It is ascertained to be a native of China and Japan, but by what means it was conveyed to the region in question is yet unexplained. The Press is of the opinion that this clover will prove of vast importance to the planters of the South in the renovation of the soil so much exhausted by continuous cotton cropping. The plant is perennial, and supplies excellent pasturage for stock and a rich mass for turning under on cultivated ground.

Not So Much Cotton.

THE Southern Cultivator urges the planters of the Cotton States to diversify their crops more than they have done hitherto. When they have provided a sufficiency of grain, stock and vegetables for home consumption, they may profitably close the circle of production by the cultivation of cotton. This course, it is argued, will make the South self-sustaining and promote the interest of that section of the country.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE RURAL IS MAILED PROMPTLY AND REGULARLY to all its subscribers. We claim that no newspaper establishment in the country has a better system, or exercises more care in this important matter. The mailing machine we have used for many years is so nearly perfect that a mistake rarely if ever occurs. As evidence that the RURAL is, in this respect, in advance of leading journals in the Atlantic cities, we may here state that we introduced the present system of mailing several years before it was adopted by the New York Tribune, Harper's Weekly, and other prominent journals in New York, Boston and Philadelphia—and that the journals named consulted us before deciding to use the same. To show the perfection of our system of mailing we will here quote what a subscriber in Kent Co., Mich., says in a recent letter, viz.:—"I am happy in saying that fourteen years ago this day (Oct. 14,) I subscribed for the RURAL and *have never missed a copy.*"

—It is proper to add that papers for trial subscribers (those who have remitted for this quarter only,) are not mailed by machinery, but by hand, and in separate packages. However, when they subscribe for next year, (as we are confident all will,) their names will be placed in type and their papers mailed by our long-tried system—after which, if there is any failure it may be attributed to some cause not traceable to the publication office. Indeed, after a person's name and money reach us, it is a pretty *sure thing* that he or she will receive the RURAL regularly in return until the subscription term expires.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—We learn that Ex-Mayor MOORE of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has purchased of John E. Cole, agent for Mr. James Bond, the property (including stores and shops) between the Rochester Savings' Bank and Free Academy, fronting the Court House, and extending from Fitzhugh street to School alley. It is understood that Mr. MOORE purposes erecting a fine block on the premises, mainly for the accommodation of his present newspaper business and the addition of a book publishing establishment. The location is an admirable one for the business, and a fine building there will be an improvement to the city.—*Rochester Daily Democrat, Nov. 9.*

The locality above named, as many of our readers are aware, is not only central, but in some other respects the best in the city for an extensive newspaper and book-publishing establishment. If nothing unforeseen occurs we hope to have the RURAL domiciled in new and fine quarters during the ensuing year, with conveniences and facilities never before possessed by it or any similar journal in this country.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—This model Farm and Fireside Weekly seems to distance every competitor that appears on the course—and now, so far as we know, it has the track to itself, being *the* Agricultural and Horticultural Weekly Newspaper of America. Merit wins; and Mr. MOORE has raised his RURAL to the summit by unremitting industry, and tact and talent well applied. Success to the RURAL!—*Attica Atlas.*

BROTHER FOLSOM, we doff our beaver,—of the latest, broad-brimmed style,—in acknowledgment of your truthful and complimentary recognition of the RURAL. As you have watched our craft from its first launching, nearly nineteen years ago,—and are moreover familiar with other agricultural journals, their style, contents, &c.,—you *know* whereof is above affirmed; and yet tens of thousands of good people all over the land do *not know* that the cost and labor bestowed upon the RURAL are far greater than those devoted to the editing, illustrating and printing of any other journal of its class.

TAXES ON MANUFACTURES, PRODUCTIONS, &C.—An effort is being made to induce Congress to repeal the internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries. It is proposed to hold a National Convention of Manufacturers (of all kinds) at Cleveland, O., Wednesday, December 18th, to plan for joint action for the early repeal by Congress of internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries. This step is taken to meet a wide desire for the relief of our productive industry from heavy burthens which are deemed wholly unnecessary. This, it is claimed by the movers, can be done by simplifying our tax list. Capt. E. B. WARD of Detroit, Mich., is Chairman of the Committee which makes the call for a Convention, and also issues the following petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:—The undersigned would respectfully yet earnestly urge the importance of a repeal of the internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries, with such simplifying and changing of the tax list as shall remove burthens wholly unnecessary, and thus relieve and stimulate the productive industry of the country.

ROAD MAKING.—At a recent meeting of the Herkimer Co. Farmers' Club the discussion opened with the subject of making and repairing roads. Mr. WHITMAN of Little Falls, lead off in favor of a change of the present laws with regard to roads—changing assessments from labor to cash, collectable the same as other taxes, and placed under the control of a superintendent of roads who should be made responsible for their good condition. Under the present system much of the labor assessed is never performed, while what is done is often of little or no benefit to the public. By placing the matter in charge of a responsible road surveyor, with the necessary means under control to meet sudden exigencies, a great saving to the public would be the result, while the roads would be placed in a much better condition than they are under the present or labor system. Substantially the same change was suggested and urged in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, years ago, and we hope it may be adopted.

MIND YOUR P'S AND Q'S.—In remitting money for newspapers it is always best to *be sure you're right.* Aforetime we have cited many cases of carelessness and stupidity, and cautioned our readers not to "go and do likewise." Here is another: A month or more ago we received $3 in an envelop from a post-office in Wisconsin, and nothing else—neither name nor directions. Of course we could only credit the money to profit and loss and await developments. And lo! here they are, in a letter stating that "some four or five weeks since" the writer sent us $3 in the name of ——, &c., &c., "from which nothing has yet been heard," &c.; and then follows the frigid inquiry whether we "have received the said remittance." Oh, yes, dear sir, we have, and now that we are advised whence it came the RURAL shall be forthgoing. But please don't—you nor anybody else—do so again. Send us name, post-office address, &c., and save vexation at both ends of the line.

N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.—The issue of this Journal for the months of September and October, has been received. It contains, in full, the premium awards at the late State Fair held in Buffalo.

FRIENDS OF THE RURAL will please note that Show-Bills, Premium Lists, Specimens, &c., are promptly sent free to all disposed to aid in extending its circulation—and that we give "Good Pay for Doing Good."

HORTICULTURAL.

THE PEACH TRADE IN NEW YORK, &c.

As is generally known before the trade began this fruit was very plenty, consequently it sold for a low price, and considering the poor quality of the fruit we are not surprised that it sold as low as it did. It is generally conceded by all dealers with whom I have conversed that peaches never were known to be as poor as they have been this season.

The first peaches received were two crates from Savannah, Ga., on June 15th, and being in poor condition sold for $7.00 per crate. The second arrival, June 17th, and up to the 22d inclusive, were all in poor condition and sold from $3.00 to $6.00 per box. July 10th some peaches were received from the vicinity of James River, Va., and they also being in poor condition sold for $5.00 per crate. Large quantities of fruit now began to arrive, mostly from this section of country, and all in very bad condition, much of it not paying the expenses of freight and cartage. The most of this fruit was bought up by outside operators who expected to make a handsome profit by so doing, but like many others they came to grief, losing heavily. Peaches from Delaware began to arrive about August 1st, by Adams' Express. On August 10th the regular peach train started which we consider the commencement of the trade. The more Southern fruit being plenty prices ruled very low, say from one dollar to one twenty-five per basket, and did not vary much from this price all the season for the common qualities. On Monday, Aug. 14th, we had one of the worst days ever known in the trade. There was an arrival of eighty car loads, and with the exception of those shipped on Sunday morning, the whole train was one mass of rotten fruit, and it was sold from 10 cts. to 50 cts. per basket. One dealer sent back one section of a car just to show the owner the condition they were in. On September 6th prices gave way under a train of eighty-three cars and one steamer loaded to its utmost capacity, prices ranging from 75 cts. to $1.00 per basket. On Friday the trains arrived very late, and the dealers felt very blue over the prospects, and offered to sell to arrive at 75 cts. per basket. To add to the depression it commenced to rain just before the train arrived, but it soon cleared when trade sprang up, and fruit sold to the satisfaction of parties concerned. On September 12th, the arrivals were quite light, and the dealers became somewhat excited about the trade, and fruit advanced from 25 cts. to 37 cts. per basket. On the 13th it again advanced 25 cts. per basket and sold rapidly. White peaches now began to arrive, and the weather being quite cool they sold rapidly at the above prices. But these prices were maintained only for a short time, when down they went to the old figures and there they remained until the close of the season. Extra fruit of course sold higher than the above quotations, but that being scarce was always in demand.

The total number of cars that arrived from Delaware by the regular peach train was two thousand and fifty-six. Averaging these at four hundred and fifty baskets per car would make a total of nine hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred (925,200.) Calculating those brought by Adams' Express I think will make a grand total of ten hundred thousand baskets brought on the cars. The largest number of cars that arrived in one day was one hundred and five, the average number per day during the fall trade was from 75 to 80.

The depot of the Delaware peach train is at Jersey city, N. J., just opposite of this city, and all the fruit is carted from there to the market, the owner of the fruit paying the cartage which is four cts. per basket and eight cts. per crate. The mode of contracting for the transportation of this fruit is of a singular character. Each dealer is required to have an agent at the station from which he is to receive his fruit; this agent must contract for the number of cars he wishes per day, and pay a premium of $3.00 on each car for ten days in advance; then a charter price per car, said car not to contain over four hundred baskets, all over that amount to be paid for extra pro rata. Should a car remain over at the station without being loaded, that also must be paid for. Each dealer must have his or his agent's name and station painted on the car, and all loss in transportation falls on the owner of the fruit. No care of the car is taken by the company on arrival of the train.

The quantity of peaches which has been stolen from the cars is almost incredible; from the time the cars leave their station until the fruit is delivered on the stands of the dealers it is the object of theft. At every station that the cars stop they are attacked, and every ventilator that will give way to the force of an ax must give way; even the ventilators on the roof which are covered with strong iron gratings are often broken in order to get at the fruit, and in this case it is not only the loss of the fruit that is stolen, but they pull the baskets from their place in order to get the fruit, and by so doing will often cause the whole tier of baskets to become disarranged and upset, thus spilling much of the fruit on the bottom of the car that becomes soiled and of little value. This mode of stealing is no doubt practiced by those having the cars in their charge, for most certainly no other person could get on the top of a car and make a noise sufficient to break this grating without being heard. The most successful plan was carried on just outside of the R. R. yard, when the engine that brought the train became detached and another was placed on the rear in order to run it in the yard ready for unloading. At this spot the cars were standing in the rear of a number of low dwellings, and persons would knock open a car and throw the fruit in the yards without being discovered. One morning one of the brakesmen was seen to break open a car and enter it with a paper in his hand just as if he was a dealer, but the fraud was discovered too late to arrest the thief. One of our dealers lost fourteen crates in this way in one morning. When the cars stop, unless it is too early in the morning, they are surrounded with men, women and children, and unless closely watched they will steal from the carts while loading; then every cross walk is watched, and even on the Ferry boats many persons make it a practice to cross the river frequently in order to steal the fruit. Some of your readers will say why don't you stop it? Sure enough, why don't somebody stop it? Just this. Those in charge of train, or the R. R. Co. don't care, they do not pay for the loss; the police do not care, its all one to them, in fact one of the policemen was caught stealing one morning disguised as a citizen; only his shield saved him from a good beating,—it ought not to have done it. The Ferry Company do not care, it makes good picking for their hands, and so it goes. One morning on opening the doors of a car one of our dealers found five boys fastened in it, they had been caught stealing in the cars at West Philadelphia, and the door being closed on them they were brought on to Jersey City to find their way home as best they could. Speaking of the Ferry Company reminds me of a very mean thing they did, and that was to raise the price of ferriage on the peach carters exclusively, the excuse was that the carman carried such heavy loads, that they were obliged to run extra boats to accomodate them. Most certainly that was to their advantage. You may imagine the extra business when you consider the large numbers of car loads to be carted, and all of it done before eight A. M.

Perhaps the mode of carting this fruit will be interesting to some of your readers. Most of it is carted on trucks drawn by one or two horses; each truck is arranged with three floors or tiers for baskets, the top tier is piled high up in the middle, the space made by the top of the baskets on the first row is filled with the bottom of the baskets in the next row, and so on to the third row, making the load firm and the fruit riding without injury. A one-horse truck contains from 80 to 100, and a two-horse truck from 128 to 150 baskets. A cart contains from 60 to 75. The arrangement of a peach car is as follow: The car is divided in four sections with strong shelvings the height of a basket, each section contains 100 baskets, making 400 baskets to a car; if a larger number is sent, they make an additional platform in the center of the car. In addition to the cars there was a line of steamers running each day from Delaware.

The Jersey peach crop was light, the heavy rains causing the early fruit to drop. The later varieties were very good, excepting the Smocks, which were very small and poor.

NOW AND THEN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE IONA GRAPE AND THE GRIFFITH PATENT.

NORTH EAST, Oct. 27th, 1867.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Allow me to explain regarding what I said of the Iona grape, at Hammondsport. I did say that the grapes shown were not up to "the manifesto," as that fruit had been represented; but I did not intend to say that I was disappointed in the Iona grape. I did not intend to praise it, as it has already been sufficiently indulged in that regard, and I felt that the fruit should speak for itself. In fact I really did not feel inclined to try to lessen the complaint made about the fruit on exhibition, even though I thought it for the most part over-drawn. I told Mr. MCDOWELL, on our way to his place after the discussion, that the test of the must of the grapes, advertised to take place the next day, would doubtless show us all to have estimated it below its deserts; and so it turned out.

I regard the Iona as well adapted to the district in which all the specimens of grapes shown at Hammondsport were grown; and as the best grape yet produced in America. My own vineyard of this variety is the most promising of any I have, and I am in high expectation regarding its future; am counting confidently on a fine crop next year. Do not regard me as finding fault with your reporter's article. I am aware of his uniform correctness in this respect, and am in no doubt about his being impressed with the idea that I felt disappointed about the Iona; but I really was not thus impressed.

Should this grape come short of my estimate, I shall of course be obliged to realize it; and also to feel that I have no right to expect the confidence of good judges in my ability to estimate the value of varieties hereafter; but I am as much as ever inclined to place a very high estimate on the Iona. A must weighing 90°, (the samples at Hammondsport averaged 89½,) and liable to no damaging feature, *fine in flavor*, is all that wine growers can ask, and with the productive habit already established, and its healthy foliage, the Iona—where *it is at home*—is a treasure.

A word regarding my method of growing vines, *in open ground*, from single buds, to which you refer, briefly, in a former number of the RURAL. This improvement was the result of much experimental labor, continued for fifteen years, and is doubtless of great importance; at least it is so regarded by all who have had an opportunity of examining it.

I obtained a patent for this discovery, mainly with a view to get it re-patented in Europe, where I have reason to expect I can realize at least a remuneration for my outlay and labor. It is not my purpose to sell rights in this country, but I shall hold my franchise until all my patents are granted in Europe, and shall permit no one to infringe upon my legal rights. I could sell my entire interest in this patent (to parties who wish to use it in our own country, sell rights, &c.,) for a large sum, but this is not in keeping with my purpose in taking out a patent.

I am preparing an essay or description of my method, to be sent to propagators, with permission to test it by growing each 1,000 buds for two years. I do this for the purpose of letting the public know what estimate will be placed upon my discovery by those most competent to determine. At the end of two years I propose to rescind my franchise in America, allowing all our grape growers to use it as I stated at the U. S. Pomological Meeting at St. Louis.

WM. GRIFFITH.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

The Scuppernong Grape.—J. VAN BUREN writes from Georgia to the Country Gentleman:—"My Scuppernong vines, six years transplanted, bore an average of three bushels clean grapes each, some of the berries measuring one and a quarter inches in diameter, and the clusters ranging from two to twenty berries each; this grape differs from all others, in that the berries alone are picked or shaken from the vine and not the clusters. It is a very distinct variety, entirely unlike any other grape in vine, leaf and fruit. The Mustang grape of Texas resembles it somewhat in vine and leaf, but not in fruit. The Scuppernong is the sweetest of all grapes, while the Mustang is the most acid. The vines which produced three bushels the present year will probably produce six bushels each next year, and thus go on doubling annually for several years to come, as it is a variety not subject to any disease in vine, leaf or fruit. It blooms from the middle to the last of June, and ripens the first of October." Yes, if each one goes on doubling for six years it will then produce about two hundred bushels. Another "wild goose" estimate.

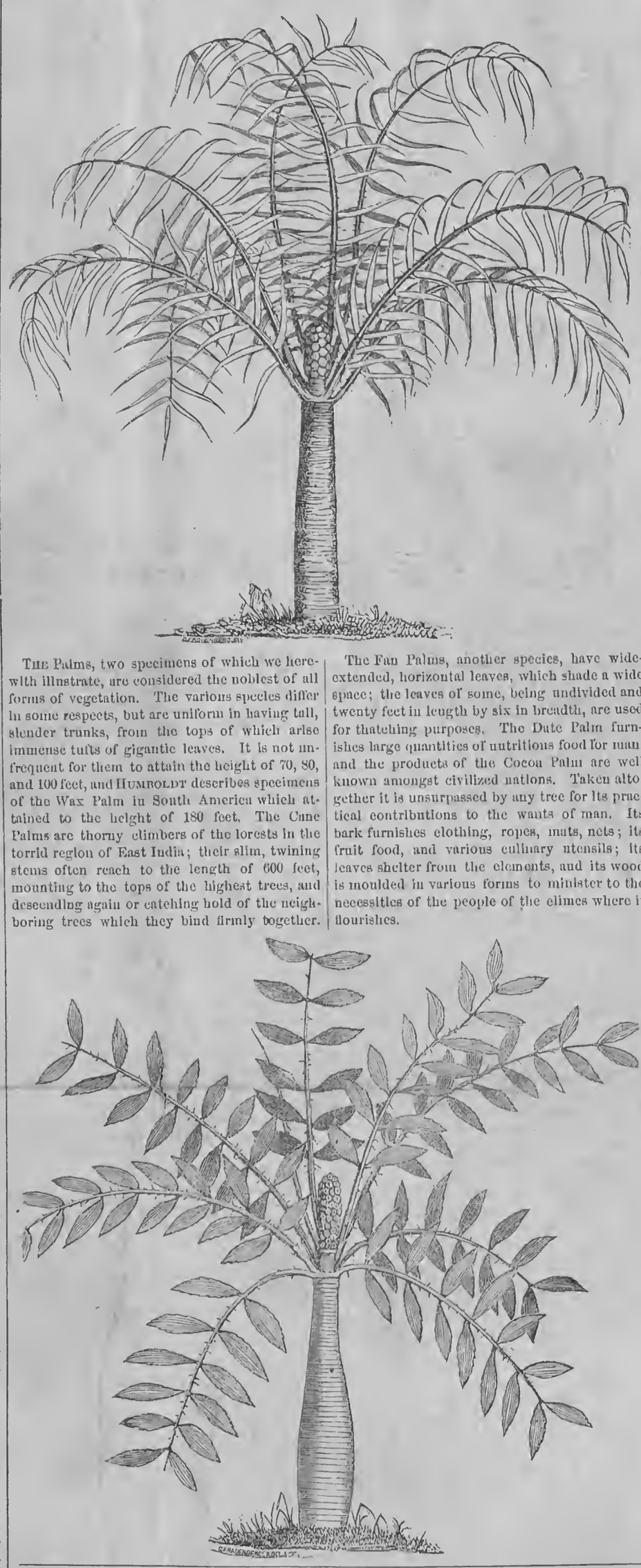
Southern Pines.—We copy the following extract from the letter of a correspondent of the Phrenological Journal. It is written from Georgia:—"OUR pines have never had justice done them as living trees. They have been appreciated only as *lumber!* We have treated them as we treat our greatest and best men—have abused them while living and praised them when dead. Our pines are of the species called by the botanists *Pinus palustris*, and popularly known as the long-leaved pine—a magnificent tree—the monarch of the Southern forest. They grow from eighty to a hundred and twenty feet in height; are often very straight, and sometimes with trunks free from limbs to within twenty feet of the top. The branches are crooked, often drooping, and terminated by bunches of long straw-like leaves (called here *pine-straw*) grouped in threes in long sheaths. When young, these trees have a palm-like appearance which reminds one of the Orient. The cones are very large, nearly cylindrical, and from six to eight inches long. The seeds are large and very nutritious, and are the delight of squirrels, wild birds, and poultry, which grow fat on them in their season."

Arbor Vitæ grow readily from the cuttings. The best way is to cut them into lengths of about three inches, insert them so as just about to touch one another, in shallow boxes of sandy soil, in October, and put in a moist green-house where the temperature can be kept above 55 deg. all the winter. They will then be rooted nicely by spring, and may in May be set out in a piece of rich soil.

Yellow Bellefleur Apple.—A correspondent o the Prairie Farmer says that this variety of apple when root grafted roots freely from the cion and becomes in a measure established on its own roots and that in this condition it produces but little fruit, but top-graft it on a slow growing stock and it becomes a prolific tree.

Shade for the Roadside.—The Committee on Forest Tree Planting, in the Michigan Legislature, recommend that special privileges be granted to farmers who will plant trees along their highways.

PALM TREES.



THE Palms, two specimens of which we herewith illustrate, are considered the noblest of all forms of vegetation. The various species differ in some respects, but are uniform in having tall, slender trunks, from the tops of which arise immense tufts of gigantic leaves. It is not unfrequent for them to attain the height of 70, 80, and 100 feet, and HUMBOLDT describes specimens of the Wax Palm in South America which attained to the height of 180 feet. The Cane Palms are thorny climbers of the forests in the torrid region of East India; their slim, twining stems often reach to the length of 600 feet, mounting to the tops of the highest trees, and descending again or catching hold of the neighboring trees which they bind firmly together.

The Fan Palms, another species, have wide-extended, horizontal leaves, which shade a wide space; the leaves of some, being undivided and twenty feet in length by six in breadth, are used for thatching purposes. The Date Palm furnishes large quantities of nutritious food for man, and the products of the Cocoa Palm are well known amongst civilized nations. Taken altogether it is unsurpassed by any tree for its practical contributions to the wants of man. Its bark furnishes clothing, ropes, mats, nets; its fruit food, and various culinary utensils; its leaves shelter from the elements, and its wood is moulded in various forms to minister to the necessities of the people of the climes where it flourishes.

PREPARING APPLES FOR MARKET.

As Baltimore is becoming an important market for the fruit of Western New York, I have thought a few suggestions might be of service to such of your readers as are growing fruit, especially apples.

In the first place the apples should be hand-picked and laid in a pile for ten days or two weeks before they are barreled. This little precaution will add at least one dollar to the value of them in this and other Southern markets. They should then be carefully sorted from the pile and the different sorts put separate. Large and small apples of the same variety should not be put into the same barrel. One class of buyers want all large, sizeable apples; another prefer the smaller ones. Therefore a much better sale is effected when they are all of a uniform size. Apples that come South should always be allowed to sweat a few days on the pile before they are barreled.

If these simple precautions be observed and none but smooth, sound apples sent, there will be no end to a profitable cultivation of apples in Western New York. T. C. P.

Baltimore, Md., Oct., 1867.

The above should have been published some weeks ago, but was mislaid.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

BOILED ONIONS.—Take the outside skin from white onions as uniform in size as possible, lay them in cold salt and water one hour, boil them in milk and water until thoroughly tender; lay them in a deep dish, and pour over them melted butter.

CIDER—TO KEEP SWEET.—A. M. Ward, New Britain, Ct., informs the N. Y. Farmer's Club that if cider as it comes from the press is brought to a gentle *scald*, only, barreled, and bunged tight, it will keep sweet, and the last drawn is as good as the first.

TO PROTECT DRIED FRUIT FROM WORMS.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark (say a large handful to a bushel) will save for years, unmolested by those troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

MAKING PICKLES.—If "C. A. M.," of Leroy, N. Y., will moderately scald her pickles, (not so hot but that she can bear her hand in it,) adding a small piece of alum; then obtain good cider vinegar, and not on any account use the vile manufactured article, which will surely spoil any kind of pickles, she will not be troubled with scum.

TO CLEAN CIDER BARRELS.—The Scientific American says that cider barrels may be cleaned by putting lime water and a common trace chain into the barrel through the bung hole, first tieing a strong twine to the chain to draw it out with. Shake the barrel about until the chain wears off the mould or pomace, then rinse well with water.

CRANBERRY WINE—SCROFULA.—Cranberry wine, taken internally and applied externally, is announced as a cure for scrofula. To make the wine, take the ripe berries, mash them in a mortar to a fine pulp, put into a stone jar, add one quart of water to two quarts of berries, stir it well, set away and let it stand a week; then strain it through cotton, and you have a beautiful wine, which, with a little sugar, makes a wholesome drink, at once cooling and palatable. It does not ferment.

SPICED VINEGAR FOR PICKLES.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph gives the following directions:—"For every pint of spiced vinegar it is intended to make, take one ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of salt, half an ounce of ginger, a quarter of an ounce of allspice, and if desired to be hot, add also a quarter of a drachm of Cayenne, or a few capsicums. Bruise the whole of these materials in a mortar and put them into a jar or wide-mouthed green glass bottle, tied over with a bladder. Place this in a saucepan of water, and keep it hot for three or four days, shaking it now and then. If the maker has an enamel saucepan, this operation can be facilitated by simmering the ingredients together. Spiced vinegar is used hot for walnuts and cold for cabbage.

CURING MEAT.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph gives the following as the ingredients for a pickle for meat:—1 gallon water; 1½ lbs. salt; ½ lb. sugar; ½ oz. saltpeter; ½ oz. potash. Observing this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Boil these together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

Ladies' Department.

"GOING ALONE."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clearly outringing—
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining
And trusting no strength but his own,
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The baby is "going alone!"

What woeful mishaps have preceded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the help that he needed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams
Which just as he grasped them have flown,
And the tears of vexation have followed,
But now he is "going alone."

And all through his life he will study
This lesson again and again;
He will carelessly lean upon shadows,
He will fall, and weep over the pain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the surest,
Will coldly withdraw from his own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be walking alone!

He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he may grow cold like the rest;
And just keep a warm sunny welcome,
For those who seem truest and best;
Yet chastened and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and manlier grown,
Not trusting his all to their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely alone.

And yet not alone, for Our Father
The faltering footsteps will guide,
Through all the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river's" deep tide.
Oh! here is a helper unfailing,
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When all human aid unavailing
"The dust shall return unto dust."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TREASURES THAT SHINE.

Not wondrous diamond-glow, nor wealth of pearls, nor crowns all lit with glory's stars, waiting to gem brows proud and white,—no, no, these all grow dim when placed beside the brightness that kindles about earth's truest, purest wealth. And where shall we find these treasures that dim not? Go ask the wandering soul whose brow is all darkened with the dust of the earthly, if it has found them glimmering up thro' the world's hollow mockery—ask that soul whither it looks for earth's holy of holies,—and it will turn with outstretched arms toward the paradise of home, and amid the smoke and din of the world's conflict it will see the calm brows of the olden time, it will hear the holy voices, and clasp the loving hands that clasped so closely around home's hallowed altar.

I wonder not that earth has thrilled with the words "sweet home"—I wonder not that eyes become misty with unshed tears, because of their holy melody,—that far away over the later years, which have been all shadowed with sorrowing and weariness, there comes a murmur stealing up from the place where you and I were wont to kneel in childhood. O weary hearts, say not that earth is *all* darkness, *all* sin—there are words of purity and blessedness, falling soft and holy, like the whispers of angels—there are beacon-lights shining out from the darkness, even as the stars gleam out from the deep blue above,—the light of love's watchfires by home hearthstones. How the young, untried soul goes forth to life's sterner contest, clasping the precious memories more closely than the miser clasps his gold—folding each prayer and blessing of home-love away in the heart, where, when the shadows come, it may go and read the blessed words over and over again.

O! ye upon whose high brows gleams a coronet of worldly honor, are not the crowns heavy? Do ye not sometimes sigh for the hand that used to lay there so lovingly, away back in the days of your guileless childhood? And ye who have listened so long to earth's meaningless words, do ye not yearn sometimes to hear the blessed ones you were wont to hear at nightfall in your homes of long-ago? Ye go out into the dusty pathways of the world—ye may soil your garments with sin, but ever a sweet voice seems calling you—wooing you away from the hollow, to the true and the blessed.

Home—home! What wonder that hearts stir with strange, deep yearnings at the mention of the word for no heart is impervious to its holy influence. Sweet and soothing as the murmur of waters, it flows into our lives, binding them to purity and God. The weary laborer brushes the dust of toil from his brow, and a strange light plays there as he sees far in the distance the home-lights gleaming to welcome him. How his heart leaps for gladness when he clasps his treasures so closely. Ah, these are shining ones—these are wealth that rusts not. Cling to the treasures of the hearthstone, ye loving ones—home-love is better than riches of silver and gold.

Not *all* homes have the priceless gem; too many, alas, are shadowed with sin and crime. There are mocking words where there should be loving ones, and cruel blows where hands should fall in blessing, for the tempter often creeps into this sweet holy of holies. Guard ye your homes then, dear ones; God hath blessed you richly in these precious, priceless gifts. The world has cruel thorns, and selfishness, and mockery that wound those whom ye love so well. Let your blessed words of truth, your lovings hands and lips fall tenderly above the aching hearts and burning brows. Fling sunlight and smiles along the dark pathways of the world. Yes, drop the healing balm of love into the weary heart, reach out your kindly hands to erring ones—they have need of it all—but let the blessed dews fall most softly around your homes. On the home altar lay your richest gifts—they are treasures that will never dim before the searching eye of the All-loving One. The springs of love welling up there will become broader and deeper all thro' the earthly years, until in the unshadowed home above they shall be even as the river clear as crystal flowing from beneath the great white throne, and the clear shining waves will mingle and commingle at last in the ocean of God's infinite love.

Grace G. Slough.

Wellsville, N. Y., 1867.

THE AGED LOVER.

No longer a lover! exclaimed an aged patriarch; ah! you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hair falls over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing of birds, and, above all, the silvery laugh of a child. I love the star-like meadows where the butter-cups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with ringlets flying loose in the wind, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love you aged dame. Look at her. Her face is careworn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the same bitter cup with her, and so shared, it seemed almost sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of life; but like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of youth and maturity. Together we have wept over the graves. Through sunshine and storm we have clung together and now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old-style kerchief crossed, white and prim, above the heart that beat so long and truly for me, the dim blue eyes that shrinkingly front the glad day, the sunlight throwing a parting farewell kisses her brow and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright, glad young face that won me first, and the glowing love of forty years thrills through my heart till tears come. Say not again that I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God imparted eternal life within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hands palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded, yet the heart, the true heart may hold such wealth of love that all the powers of death and the victorious grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Why are the Marys the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be molly-fied.

The Savannah New Era says a half dozen young gentlemen of that place have entered into a compact to get married before the winter is over. They ought to get the same number of young ladies to enter into the compact.

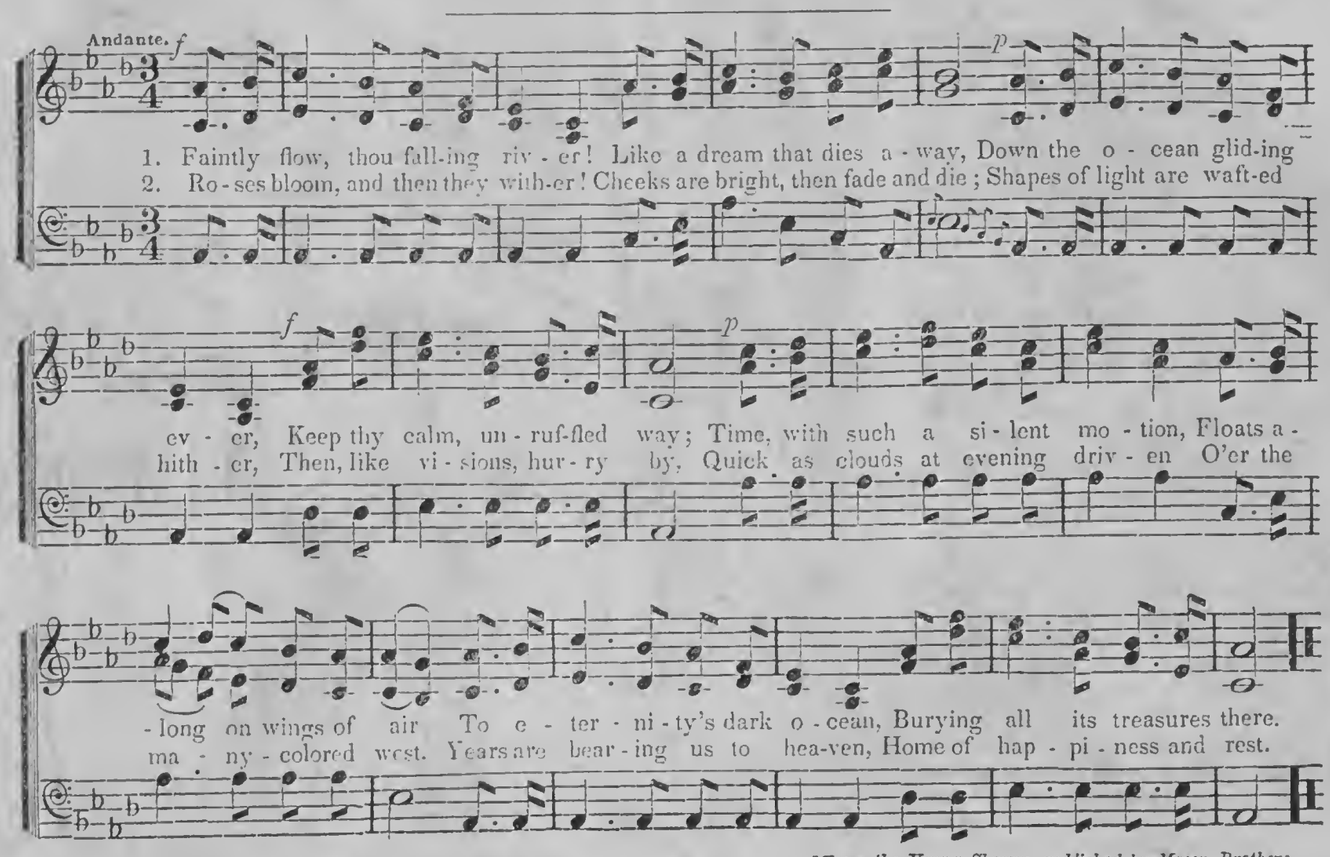
"English ladies," says Erasmus, "are divinely pretty, and *too* good-natured. They have an excellent custom among them, that wherever you go the girls kiss you at intervening opportunities, and their lips are soft, warm and delicious." Pretty well that for a priest.

A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel, she said entreatingly: "Jehiel, don't tell anybody you beaued me home." "Sary," said he, emphatically, "don't you mind; I'm as much ashamed of it as you are."

A modern Amazon on her way to a convention, asked for a seat in a crowded car. An old gentleman, with keen eyes, inquired, "Be you one of the woman righters!" "I be," answered the undaunted heroine. "Do you believe that a woman has the same rights as a man?" "I do!" (emphatically.) "Well, then, stand up and enjoy 'em like a man!"

At the marriage of the daughter of Gov. Dennison of Ohio, recently, the officiating clergyman made a very ludicrous mistake. Placing himself in front of the groomsman, he came near uniting him and one of the bridesmaids in marriage, in place of the bride and groom. In fact, he had progressed half way through the ceremony before the mistake was discovered.

"FAINTLY FLOW, THOU FALLING RIVER."



[*From the Young Shawm, published by Mason Brothers.*

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PERVERTED TASTES.

Our mental tastes are the subjects of diseased appetites, as well as our stomachs. We have flattered ourselves humanitarians when the bells have rung the alarm of fire, because our zeal attained extra locomotion, and have been conscious of knocking down various things animate and inanimate, valuable and valueless, in our path; but when we arrived at the place and found the fire extinguished, our disappointed and vexed feelings could hardly be called humane.

Neighborhoods and neighbors realize an uncomfortable sensation from the mountainous proportions a mole-hill of a story soon assumes. The greed and dexterity we show in the circulation of scandal would be more commendable and praiseworthy did not the wares we retail soil and burn our fingers. In order to show our zeal and sympathy for one party scandalized, or both, we must see well to it that not one iota of the original claim, neither any of its additions, are lost. The ease with which certain people display and vend their troublesome wares is best known to itching ears. It is always satisfactory if both parties have given a quit-claim of their possessions, real or imaginary.

How much more welcome, when sick, is that little note assuring us that we have one Father, and that He chasteneth whom He loveth, than the visit of some well-meaning person who gazes us out of countenance, and emphatically declares that we look miserable—she don't believe we will live a week. The habit of staring sick people out of countenance, is not quieting to feeble nerves, and tends more to gratify a morbid curiosity on our part than to enhance their comfort.

Many of the fashions of the day show a love of torture that would be commendable in the most devoted doer of penance; and this torture is not endured by us as a penalty for our sins. If nature had designed the daughters of Eve to outdo the Poland breed of hens in their huge top-knots, there would have been indications and arrangements made on the crown of the head to that effect before the nineteenth century, and chignons would have been invented that would admit the use of the lower jaw. We do not admire the size, comeliness nor beauty of the whale, because we patronize his bones so perseveringly. If they were used against pressure from without, instead of *pressing life out*, the use would be reasonable, and we should not add fashionable suicide to our other fallen graces. Would it not be well to follow fashion with an eye to comfort and health, and not become its declared subjects to the utter giving up of both?

Mary N. Pinckney.

South Onondaga, N. Y., 1867.

AUTUMN DAYS.

When autumn days come, Nature, like a retired merchant, changes its manner—from thrift and bustling industry to languid leisure and to ostentatious luxury. The sun rises later and sets earlier than when it had all the summer crops on hand and was playing universal husbandman. There is no nest-building now, and no bird-singing,—which is a purely domestic arrangement, designed on the birds' part to keep peace in the family while the children are being raised, and laid aside as soon as the young birds are off hands. Mornings come fleeced in mists, which hang over streams and low, moist places. The sun plays with them, but they perish in his arms.

A few belated flowers yet keep watch, but chiefly the asters, which fringe the fields, star the edges of forests, and, like a late-comer at a feast, seem bent upon making up lost time. At night crickets and katy-kids scrape their shrill viols, and fill the air with stridulous music. Over all the shrinking fields, the trees lift up their gorgeous foliage, and, like those who wait for the marriage-bell and the bridegroom, they shine out in glorious apparel.—*Beecher's Norwood.*

We have just enough religion to make us hate but not enough to make us love one another.

ALLITERATION.

Coleridge and De Quincey are rich in alliteration. De Quincey uses it with superb effect. In Coleridge's poems it is often the best note in the music. For instance, in the "Ancient Mariner," the repetition, in the following stanza, heightens the picture of the hapless mariner's ship:

"The *b*reezes *b*lew, the white *f*oam *f*lew,
The *f*urrow *f*ollowed *f*ree,
We were the *f*irst that ever burst
Into that silent sea."

And then again—

"His *b*ones were *b*lack with many a crack,
All *b*lack and *b*are I ween;
Jet *b*lack and *b*are, save where with rust
Of moldy damps and charnel crust
They were patched with purple and green."

Once more—

"And the coming wind did roar more loud,
And the *s*ails did *s*igh like *s*edge."

And again, with an indescribably exquisite cadence—

"To Mary, queen, the praise be given,
She *s*ent the gentle *s*leep from heaven,
That *s*lid into my *s*oul."

In fact, Coleridge is rich, almost beyond comparison, in euphonious and assonant alliteration. Much of the wild and weird effect of the "Ancient Mariner," and of the mastery of its spell, is due to the subtle interlinking of the sounds of letters. The fascination is intensified by the congregation and commingling of similar vocables, and the coloring is thereby deepened.

SOMETIME.

It is a sweet, sweet song, flowing to and fro among the topmost bows of the heart, and fills the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do, when the summer morning comes out of the darkness, and the day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future, which we call "Sometime." Beautiful flowers and sweet singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear, except in faint, far-off strains, the other. But oh, reader, be of good cheer, for to all the good there is a golden "Sometime!" When the hills and valleys of time are all passed, when the wear and the fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life are over, then there is the peace and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead, over whose blessed roof falls no shadow even of clouds, across whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow, nor pain, nor the sound of weeping.

SAYINGS OF DEAN SWIFT.

If a man will observe as he walks the streets, I believe he will find the merriest faces in mourning coaches.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

The power of fortune is confused only by the miserable; for the happy impute all their success to prudence and merit.

Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices; so climbing is performed in the same posture with creeping.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a block he will stumble at a straw.

Every man desires to live long; but no man would be old.

Apollo was held the god of physic and sender of diseases. Both were originally the same trade, and still continue.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

Men are content to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.

A man would have but few spectators if he should offer to show for three pence how he could thrust a red hot poker into a barrel of gunpowder, and it should not take fire.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not as much as take warning.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE.

Say, what is life? Is it to spend
On earth a few short days?
To follow where the worldly throng
Lead on in pleasure's maze?

Is it to wrap our better thoughts
Far from the view of all,
And never bid the feeling heart
Respond to duty's call?

Is it to care and toil for self,
And seek its good alone;
And claims of suffering fellow man
Upon our time disown?

Is it to seek a fleeting name
That soon would be forgot,—
To treasure wealth whose shining stores
True happiness ne'er brought?

No, 'tis to suffer, and to bear
With man's short-comings here;
To help the needy; for the grieved
To wipe the bitter tear;

To cherish every noble thought
That to our souls is given;
By help of Him who died to save,
To fit ourselves for heaven;

To offer daily the sweet song
Of gratitude and love,
For all the blessings of our lot,
To God our Friend above.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1867. B. C. D.

COMPLAINING.

Stoicism is a rare quality in human nature. There are few persons who can receive whatever comes into their life, whether of good or bad fortune, with complete indifference. And there are few lives, however smoothly they may be fashioned, which are not often ruffled by vexatious circumstances that provoke to impatience and murmurings. Too frequently these provocations are yielded to. Too frequently are individuals and households rendered unhappy in consequence of such yielding.

"To suffer and be still" may sometimes exceed the limit of human patience. It may, even, come to be more than a Christian virtue. There are vexations and trials that would move the stoic himself. But they are not so numerous as many really good-intentioned people think. Properly regarded, the majority of annoyances incident to humanity would not, in the least, disturb the equanimity of any one. More than any others, however, are these minor circumstances the cause of complaint. It may seem strange, perhaps, that a nature which bears, with a calm fortitude almost heroic, the loss of fortune, or friends, should succumb to petty trifles of the hour, and give constant voice to complaining. And yet many such natures exist. They would bury their dead out of their sight—deep as the affliction might be—without a murmur, while the merest disappointment in the concerns of daily life would breed hours of fault-finding. The great trouble would be considered by them a dispensation of Providence, and therefore to be accepted with Christian resignation; the lesser ones would be treated as though hardly within the pale of Providence at all.

Resignation to great afflictions is not half so fruitful of happiness as is resignation to those of comparatively little moment. The former come, and, maybe, darken the life for a time, but they do not last always. The latter are continually coming, and if they produce any effect it is nearly or quite continuous. To complain of them is to embitter every day of life. To pass them by unheeding is to secure exceeding joy.

A contributor to the Rural writes thus pointedly of complaining:

Is it right or wrong? Are we ever, under any circumstances of life, justified in complaint? Every right thing tends to make us happy, and those around us, but does murmuring do this? Are we not glad to be rid of those who are constantly holding up to our view all the crosses of their life, even though they tell us how patiently they have borne them? Our Saviour never complained of his life, though "he trod the wine-press of suffering alone;" and after his resurrection he did not even repeat to his disciples the story of his death. He did not tell them how he felt that night in the garden when great drops of his blood bedewed the ground. He spoke not of the agony of the cross, nor told how patiently he endured all. His example stands out with no complaints in life or death. He knows our weak nature, for he has borne it himself. He was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin. He may have been sometimes tempted to murmur, but he never yielded to the temptation. His object was not to win the pity or applause of man, but the glory of God the Father in the salvation of a lost world; and he whose life comes nearest to the life of Jesus, does most for the glory of God, and will meet His approval at the last day.

NO FADING BEYOND.

Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. Eternity! stupendous thought! The ever-present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain composing the life of God—the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces, they are but the gilded sepulcher; its pleasures, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay.

Blessedness is happiness transfigured.

The Traveler.

LOUNGINGS.

BY OLOFFE THE DREAMER.

III.--GOLD AND DROSS.

At the head of a pair or two of stairs on one of the streets leading off from the great Avenue of Finance, is a room of medium size, centered by a sparkling little fountain, and bounded on one side by a platform of one or two pulpit-like desks, where keen-eyed men sit, alternately looking and writing. Pressed close against an iron fencing which surrounds the playing water, all day, from nine o'clock till three, a crowd stand yelling to each other at the tops of their voices. Barely distinguishable in the tumult, one can catch occasionally words sounding like "Fifty—seven-eighths," or "Seventy—three-quarters," or "Hundred—half." All sorts of appearances are congregated here, more than one or two mere boys, whose shrill voices swell the great demon-chorus. In this twenty by thirty feet of space, where the little fountain ripples on unheard, and the clock shows not merely the hour, but three changing Arabic numerals and a fraction, a hundred millions of money may easily change owners in the six hours of assembly; for this is the great gambling saloon of New York—the Gold Room of the Exchange. We cannot pass beyond the railing just inside the door, for the quiet man who stands there watchfully knows every member of the "Ring," and will not allow you or I, ungilded as we are, to step within the boundaries. Yet, outside of the charmed circle, outside of the howling mass that seems almost to shake the floor-beams, I look on in sadness and pity at the madmen gambling away more than life itself. Around the Exchange are no quiet places where they may find respite or rest, but the spur of fiereest passion goads on everything before it,—the maelstrom of unbridled excitement swallows insatiately all that is beautiful and true, and leaves only what is worse than the husks which the swine eat,—the poison of ambitious covetousness. For those whom to-day sees on the top of fortune's wheel, stretching out puny hands from the Babel of ever-baffled desire, even to Heaven itself, to-morrow sees groveling in the dust, with the spirit of seven devils, each with bitterest enmity towards those who are up higher, each with the serpent's hissing, each with the envy almost of hell itself. It is a terrible picture, "KIMBALL'S "Undercurrents of Wall Street," but, more than a picture, it is a mirror of life that is an existence to be endured only by drinking to forgetfulness when the heavy strain of the day is a little eased.

So I pass out with a shudder—into the sunshine,—into the life which has a blue sky overhead,—which is better than yellow dust, purer than gold, dearer than all the lucre of the gamblers.

—THE CENTRAL PARK! What magnificent visions the name conjures! Long drives through the richly fringed avenues, almost like the labyrinth of Crete,—easy saunters along the edge of the tranquil water, coaxing the stiff-necked swans to feast from surplus dainties,—gliding in snugly-filled boats under the brown bridges, and where the declining sun glances its orange and amber from the glassy surface which is only just rippled by the oar-stroke. Fairy-Land of the year's summery days, where one never tires of the changing enjoyment, for it is like an old, old story, continually being listened to in newer dress.

It is Saturday afternoon that I have strolled up here, in no livery-driven coach, or heraldric landean or monogramed barouche, but in one of the sort of common blessings, perhaps never fully appreciated until deprivation teaches regret,—the ever-convenient horse-cars. And here the great city is forgetting itself, and, decked out in its holiday best, keeping the outer court of happiness. The pleasant faces of the smiling ones who have stolen a few hours for quiet pleasure, shine like glittering jewels, and one can roam over the grass, (not permitted *every* day,) sit beneath shady tents, or lie under languid trees, and sounding like a story of dreams, listen to the music of DODWORTH as it discourses of all that is beautiful and true.

And I follow my inclination, which is my "best company" to-day, resting under the drooping willow, or on the rustic benches just above the Mall, or cooling with something the larder of the "Terrace" furnishes,

"—soother than the creamy curd,"

looking at selfishness and chivalry, at pride and patience, at love and contempt, in the varying aspects of humanity.

Who has not read the marvelous stories of LABOULAYE, and how he says "the truest and sweetest things in life are not those which we see, but those of which we dream?" What can be more beautiful than the life of each heart's imaging, or hope's promises of the brightness and gloriousness of to-morrow? And yet somehow, the hard sternness of reality continually sweeps resistless through the fancies we weave in the ever-changing loom of vision, and the miraged splendor wherein we have built our castles with their glittering towers. But still transformedly new-created by our thought and trust, our inner existence is ever filled with just as wonderful stories as the Tales of the Genii, and we know the key which is to unlock the treasury of the king's glories, and the garden of the queen's lilies, is the glorious attainment of the trinity of excellence,—the true, the beautiful, and the good.

At almost every turn in the winding roads are substantial water-coolers, where one may quench thirstiness, but in no wasteful way—you are not permitted to turn the faucet yourself—solemn-faced men stand close to each, like the sentry at the door of his wooden shelter which serves for such inimitable caricatures.

NATIONAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

IN former numbers of the RURAL we have given illustrations and descriptions of several groups of statuary, paintings, etc., in and about the National Capitol, and we now give a fine view of this imposing structure itself, as seen from a north-eastern approach to it. The Capitol Building was constructed from plans and designs furnished by T. H. WALTER, Esq., and is the largest and most costly public edifice on the Western Continent. When completed and decorated as proposed, it will be one of the most magnificent capitol buildings in the world.

Everything seems adapted for the people's comfort, and the gray guardians of the peace keep sharp watch that no advantage is taken of the far-sighted, open-handed liberality, wherewith through the year's seasons the great Metropolis is kept in the kindest of humor with its unsurpassable Park.

—So the sun is beginning to disappear, and I think how Eternal Nature is ever smiling on the wrecks of all that makes life glorious, and not a sun that sets not somewhere on the silenced music—on the faded laurel.

A RIDE IN THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

BUT a few of the Americans who visit Paris know of the opportunity which may be offered them to visit the very extensive sewerage of Paris, and examine its system. Receiving cards of invitation, we stationed ourselves near the tower of St. Jacques, at an iron trap-door, and the party were soon called upon to descend. Not knowing of the *modus operandi* of getting into these dark regions below, we all felt as if we were going to "take a leap in the dark," but what was our surprise to find elegantly fitted up carriages or cars, lighted by four large globe lamps on each corner. These cars contained twelve persons each, and there were five of them, making sixty persons, which is the limit to the number invited at one time. Of course our ride was limited to the large tunnel or main sewer, which was about twenty feet high and fifteen feet wide. The cars run on a six-foot guage track, and are pushed on a down-grade by two men for each car.

The water sewerage or drain is below, and is from six to eight feet deep, so that small boats can be towed all the way, and has down grade enough to make quite a current. We rode by this train of cars across the Boulevard Sevastopool, to the head of Rue Rivoli, alongside of the palace and Tuilleries' gardens, to the Place Concord, a distance of more than three miles, where we disembarked into boats and sailed under the whole length of Rue Royale, coming out by the side of the Church of the Madeline. All along this main channel, are openings or trap-doors, covered with gratings at the head of each cross street, which are marked by the names of the streets on the side of the tunnel, by this means complete ventilation is secured. On the top of the tunnel are two large iron pipes in which pass through the fresh water supply for the city, one from the aequeducts and artesian wells, the other from the water pumped up from the river Seine.

There are also three lines of telegraph wires enclosed in lead pipes. It is well known that these great sewers are built for double purpose, and one is for the underground transportation of troops in the time of an insurrection or war. By this means, Napoleon can transport, secretly, troops from one part of the city to the other, suddenly appearing from the ground at almost any point. The telegraph would also be serviceable on such occasions. Besides this navigable sewer, which is fitted up especially for pleasure trips, there are smaller sewers running under twenty-five of the principal streets, and the whole length of the sewerage of Paris, large and small, including that under construction, I was informed, is over 300 miles in length, and by these means the drainage of Paris is affected on a magnificient scale, and far surpass the subterranean wonders of ancient Rome.—*Cor. Cleveland Herald.*

DON'T HAVE ANY CONFIDANTS.—Beware of intrusting any individual with small annoyances between your husband and yourself. Many seek to gain an ascendancy in families by winning the good opinion of young married women. Should any one presume to offer you advice with regard to your husband, or seek to lessen him by insinuations, shun that person as you would a serpent. Many a happy home has been rendered desolate by exciting coolness, or suspicion, or by endeavors to gain importance in an artful and insidious manner.

Various Topics.

THE LATE LORD GRAY.

A PARIS paper relates the following anecdote of Lord Gray, whose death has caused so much regret in the English society of that capital:—Lord Gray was one evening returning from his club, when he perceived the loss of his pocket-book, containing forty bank notes of 1,000f. each, (£1,600.) Lord Gray searched the pockets of his great coat, but in vain. He went quietly home. Next morning his servant went to his room at an early hour, and informed him that a lady in deep mourning wished to speak to him. Lord Gray desired that she should be shown into his drawing room. "My Lord," said his visitor, "you dropped your pocket-book containing 40,000f.; I bring it back to you." The voice was sweet and low, but so closely was the lady veiled that it was impossible to guess her age or appearance. "Madame," replied Lord Gray, "you have rendered me a service for which I heartily thank you. Allow me to ask if I may venture to offer you some remembrance of my gratitude." The lady then hesitatingly confessed that she had recently lost her husband, whose death had left her the charge of three little children, and that so utter was her destitution she had actually been tempted to keep the pocket-book. Lord Gray returned it to her, merely saying, "You are my creditor—you or your children will repay me later." Lord Gray received a visitor five years after this scene occurred, who appeared a total stranger to him. It was a lady. She handed him a velvet portemonnaie, on which his cypher and coronet were embroidered in gold; within lay forty notes of 1,000f. "You will allow me to retain the old purse in memory of your munificent generosity," she remarked.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

"WHILE awaiting," says the Italie, "for the piercing through of the Alps, the passage of Mont Cenis is of great interest, and we learn that a first attempt on the railway there has been made with success. In spite of the difficulties presented by the season, Mr. Fell did not hesitate to make a trial, and he was zealously seconded by Mr. Blake, the engineer, who has charge of the works. The ascent was made on the 25th of February, Mr. Fell being accompanied by Mr. Blake and Mr. Holland. The rails are only laid to the length of two kilometres (1¾ miles,) but they pass over the most difficult slopes in the Alps. Mr. Fell's locomotive ascended and descended the line many times which goes from Lans-le-bourg, and it answered in every way the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. We are informed that in a short time complete experiments will be made, and then will be solved that grand problem of the ascent of the Alps by means of steam, a problem so deeply interesting and important to Turin and the whole of Italy."

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.

The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,064. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about thirty-three years. One-quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one-half before reaching seventeen; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every one hundred thousand persons only one reaches one hundred years of life; to every one hunded only six reach the age of sixty-five; and not more than one in five hundred lives to eighty years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,332 every day, 3,730 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor, previous to being fifty years of age, than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to every one hundred individuals. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

WARLIKE MUSEUM.

THE Museum at Springfield, Massachusetts, is to be made a storehouse containing articles of great historical value. There will be an almost endless variety of guns, American and foreign, Federal and Confederate, muzzle and breech-loading. A valuable feature will be specimens of the scores of breech-loaders which were presented to the Commission for examining such arms which met in Springfield some time ago; also photographs of every part of each. Of course, war relics will comprise a prominent part of the collection. Blood-stained guns and swords from many a battle-field will be found there, with a large number of specimens of rebel gun, sword, and pike manufacture, which are so roughly finished as to show that the rebs were too hard pressed to stop for much "style" in making them, even if they had skilled workmen to do the work in better shape. The museum will be enlarged as relics of various kinds are sent among the old guns forwarded to the armory; and it cannot fail to become a collection of much interest and value.

THE PASSING OF LIFE.—If we die to-day the sun will shine as brightly and the birds will sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few as they pass to their business. But no one will miss us except our immediate connections, and in a short time they will forget us and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now in active life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the grave. This is life! How rapidly it passes!

THE BIBLE AT THE EXPOSITION.—An interesting sight at the International Exhibition at Paris is that large octagon "Klosque," for Bible distribution, near the principal entrance. Its design is to supply the vast numbers of people who daily gather at the exhibition with the Word of God in their different languages. Nearly one million Gospels and Scripture portions have been issued. Since the opening of the exhibition there have been days in which no less than three thousand are distributed, in fifteen different tongues, and, as a general rule, they are received with thankfulness by the respective nations. The work is particularly among the Jews, Arabs, Spaniards, Italians, Russians, and French.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE.—An Illinois paper claims that that State stands second in the United States in the value of her agricultural productions. The aggregate of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, potatoes, buckwheat, and hay, raised last year, is put down at $160,143,704. The other unenumerated products, including fruit, poultry, live stock, and garden products, amount to about as much more. Much of the State is still unimproved. The product of New York amounts to $209,886,669. Pennsylvania figures for $159,402,457, crop value. Ohio is set down for $141,265,754, and Indiana and Michigan follow these in the value of their products.

Reading for the Young.

WHAT?

BY KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

WHAT was it that Charlie saw, to-day,
Down in the pool where the cattle lie?
A shoal of the spotted trout at play?
Or a sheeny dragon-fly?

The fly and the fish were there, indeed;
But as for the puzzle,—guess again!
It was neither a shell, nor flower, nor reed,
Nor the nest of a last year's wren.

Some willows droop to the brooklet's bed;—
Who knows but a bee had fallen down?
Or a spider, swung from his broken thread,
Was learning the way to drown?

You have not read me the riddle yet.
Not even the wing of a wounded bee,
Nor the web of a spider, torn and wet,
Did Charlie this morning see.

Now answer, you who have grown so wise,—
What could the wonderful sight have been,
But the dimpled face and great blue eyes
Of the rogue who was looking in?

POOR PONTO.

ONE of the most affecting stories I ever heard about a dog was told me many years ago by an uncle of mine who once lived in Paris. My uncle was walking on one of the quays, when he saw a man approach, holding a dog by a chain. The poor animal was frightened, and yet did not attempt to struggle as he was being led along. He looked up piteously at his jailor, and every now and then tried to fawn about his feet, as if pleading with him. "Poor beast, he might know, seemingly, what was going to happen to him," said the man.

"What is going to happen?" inquired my uncle.

"Sir, I'm going to drown him; that is what will happen."

"But why, sir; are you his master?"

"I am certainly his master, and he is old—poor Ponto! I am sorry, but it must be."

The dog gave a low whine, and trembling, crouched close to his master.

"He does not seem so very old, and drowning is a hard death," remonstrated my uncle.

"Sir, he is quite useless."

While he was speaking the words, the man unmoored a little boat, lifted the dog in, and rowed to the middle of the stream. When he came to where the water was deepest, my uncle saw him lift up the dog suddenly, and throw him with great force into the stream.

If the master had thought that the dog's age and infirmities would prevent his struggling for life he was very much mistaken, for he rose to the surface, kept his head well up, and trod the water bravely. The man then began to push the dog away with an oar, and at last losing all patience, he struck out so far to deal the dog a blow that he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. He could not swim, and now began the generous animal's efforts, not to save his own life, but that of the master who was trying to drown him. The dog swam to him, and seizing fast hold of his coat-collar, held him up until a boat put off to his rescue and brought him, half drowned and wholly frightened, to the shore—his faithful dog barking, crying and licking his hand and face in the greatest excitement of affection. I remember still the look with which my uncle used to tell how he stepped forward and asked the man, "Do you still think him useless—this noble, generous dog?"

"I think he deserves a better master," said a gentleman who had witnessed the incident; and there and then he made an offer to buy Ponto: but the man, embracing the dog, said hoarsely:

"No, sir; no, I was wrong; as long as I have a crust, I will give half to my poor Ponto."

A woman who had a basket on her arm came up at the time and said, "I should think you would, indeed, or else you ought to be ashamed to look him in the face," and out of her basket took a piece of meat, and the dog was feasted and petted and made much of, and from that time, as long as my uncle staid in Paris, he often saw Ponto on the quay, and the story of his generosity to his master made him so many friends that the dog's keep was no longer burdensome. No one was suffered to molest him, and his old age was doubtless the happiest period of his life.

A HAPPY HEART.

A LITTLE boy came to me this morning with a broken arrow, and begged me to mend it for him. It was a very handsome arrow, and was the pride of his heart just then, so I did not wonder to see his lip quivering, and the tears come into his eyes.

"I'll try to fix it, darling," I said, "but I'm afraid I can't do it."

He watched me anxiously for a few moments, and then said, cheerfully:

"Never mind, mamma; if you can't fix it, I'll be just as happy without it."

Wasn't that a brave, sunshiny heart? And that made me think of a dear little girl, only three years old, whom I once saw bringing out her choicest playthings to amuse a home-sick cousin. Among the rest was a little trunk, with bands of silk paper for straps—a very pretty toy; but careless little Fred tipped the lid too far back, and broke it off. He burst out with a cry of fright, but little Minnie, with her own eyes full of tears, said:

"Never mind, Freddie; just see what a cunning little cradle the top will make."

Dear little Minnie went to live with the angels a few years ago, but we have a great many such sweet memories to keep of her.

Keep a happy heart, little children, and you will be like sunbeams, everywhere you go.—*Little Corporal.*

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE election passed off very quietly on the 5th inst. Good order prevailed generally throughout the State. As usual, there were several disturbances in New York and Brooklyn during the day, and three or four men were reported killed. Many arrests were made there for illegal voting. The Democrats carried the State ticket by a large majority—nearly fifty thousand. They have also elected a majority of the members of Assembly. The Senate will stand: Republicans 18, Democrats 14. The Democrats therefore will have a majority on joint-ballot of the Legislature.

Frank King, under indictment for murder, Philip Harley and Samuel Gavitt, horse thieves, George Vanderbogart, indicted for assault with intent to kill, and Patrick Bradley, also indicted for assault, escaped from jail in Schenectady recently, and are still at large.

Revenue officers made a raid on a large distillery in New York city on Sunday, the 3d inst., finding it in full blast, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons.

From Washington.

THERE are now five good school houses for colored children in the District of Columbia, capable of accommodating about two thousand pupils.

The Postmaster General's report will this year show a deficiency instead of a small surplus.

The President has granted a pardon to James A. Seddon, Secretary of War of the Rebel Confederacy.

District Attorney Chandler is working very energetically in his preparations for the trial of Jefferson Davis, intending to be in readiness to commence the trial at the coming term of the Court, which commences on the 25th inst.

The receipts of internal revenue for the past week are $4,031,000.

Gen. Grant has ordered that leaves of absence be granted to officers of the Army in future only on application through the regular channels.

A Washington special says it is understood that a large portion of the forthcoming message will be devoted to the consideration of the National finances. In conversation with some gentlemen a few evenings since, Mr. Johnson said he regarded the finance question as the most important now before the country. He agrees with the opinions of Secretary McCulloch, and believes in the contraction of the currency and speedy return to specie payments.

It is expected that the President will during the present week appoint a successor to Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War.

From the South.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, is on a tour of inspection of the soldiers' cemeteries, and has visited those of North Carolina. He reports the one at Salisbury in a very bad condition, that at Newbern very good, that at Raleigh passable, and that at Wilmington discreditable.

The Tennessee Senate has reconsidered the vote passing the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of color by railroads in the conveyance of passengers. A motion to amend requiring roads to provide cars, especially for colored persons, was passed.

Gen. Schofield has ordered a new election to be held in the case of the subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. In order to remove all doubt about the legality of the election, all qualified voters of Virginia and the United States will vote. This includes all disfranchised whites.

In the Reconstruction Convention of Alabama, the proposition to abolish the present Provisional State Government within twenty days, was, on a test vote, tabled by 45 to 42. An ordinance is pending to organize a new Provisional Government, vacating all important State offices on the first of January next; and a resolution has been referred proposing to disfranchise all persons implicated in the murder of Union men during the war.

Col. W. H. McCartle, editor of the Vicksburg Times, was, on the 8th inst., placed in confinement by order of Gen. Ord. The charges have not been made known, though it was for a personal denunciation.

The indications are that the Republicans will carry North Carolina in the coming election.

A Washington special says that Gen. Sheridan being assured of the good conduct of Gen. Hays in the future, telegraphed Gen. Grant recommending a disapproval of his removal as Sheriff at New Orleans. Mr. Bullitt then declined the appointment and Hays was restored.

From the West.

A HEAVY storm recently prevailed throughout the entire coast of California and Nevada.

The Annual Convention of the Western Associated Press assembled in St. Louis on the 5th inst., and continued in session two days.

A fire which broke out on the 6th inst. in Sedalia, Mo., destroyed several blocks of stores, and caused a loss of nearly $200,000. The Merchants' Union Express Company is a large loser.

At the election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony visited the polls of each ward and addressed the voters, probably the first occurrence of the kind in the country. Notwithstanding the efforts of these ladies in behalf of woman suffrage, the proposition to amend the Kansas Constitution by striking out the word "male" from the qualifications of voters, was lost.

The boilers in Morple's flouring mill, Chicago, exploded on the 10th inst., tearing the building to fragments. The iron roof was thrown, in an almost compact mass, one hundred feet. The building took fire immediately after the explosion and was entirely consumed. Loss estimated at $75,000. The engineer is believed to have been buried in the ruins.

A fire a few hours later destroyed an entire block between Wells and Lasalle streets, on the north side of Chicago river. A considerable amount of merchandize in store was burned. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

An Omaha dispatch says a full representation of the Northern Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Crows will meet the Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie.

Government officers recently seized about 3,000 barrels of highwines at Hennepin, Ill. The owners were attempting to defraud the Government. The value of the property seized is about $300,000.

Latest from Europe.

THE revolution in Italy is ended. On Sunday, the 3d inst., Garabaldi left his camp near Monte Rotondo, and moved forward to attack Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter, to the number of 6,000 men, posted in a strong position, and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy, and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed. During the battle, Garibaldi brought into action ten thousand men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were beaten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the French came up and turned his victory into a defeat. It is reported that the insurgents lost eight hundred killed and wounded, and two thousand taken prisoners. General Garibaldi was captured, and at last accounts was at Spezzia, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government. His son Menotti was among the wounded.

A serious bread riot occurred in Exeter, England, on the 4th and 5th inst. Every bread and meat shop in the city was sacked. Incendiary fires were started in different parts of the town. It was extended to Axminster, situated twenty-four miles east of Exeter, where the premises of the corn dealers were burned. Axminster contains the well-known carpet factories with buildings for the manufacture of woolen cloth and gloves, and has a very determined population of working men.

The Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations. Fifty thousand needle guns have been purchased.

There have been serious riots incited by the party of action in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed or wounded.

FROM NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

The Saginaw Valley; its Wealth, Progress and Prospects — Lumber, Salt, &c., — Railroads — Steam Navigation — Education, &c.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Nov., 1867.

EDITOR RURAL: — Your readers know something of the Saginaw Valley, and its river into which flow tributary streams, with 1,000 miles of raftable waters,—marshes along its banks for twenty miles up its course, not of dead water, but open to the ebb and flood of river and lake; level lands of great richness, and more undulating portions almost equally rich; belts of heavy pine, and forests of other kinds; farms well cultivated; trees rapidly falling before the keen axes of thousands of lumbermen; three towns or cities, of some 30,000 people in all; immense sawmills, some of which cut daily 100,000 feet; salt blocks along the river, street cars, hotels—like this "Taylor House" at which I stop—equal to the best in your city.

Such is this valley to-day, literally carved out of the wilderness in the last twenty years, and mostly in half that time. For business, the supply of the wants of men enough to get out 400,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, the workers in salt, machine shops, &c., and the tide of speculators and traders. For the farmers an excellent home market and an enterprise in manufactures which will make that market permanent. A railroad to Detroit is just opening from this place by Owasso to Jackson, Toledo and Chicago; the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad is to open to Midland City, twenty miles northwest, this month, and pushing into the wilderness toward Lake Michigan—lumber giving it full freight as it goes on. Steamboats to Detroit, Goderich, Cleveland and Sarnia, and tugs by the score, with sailing vessels by the hundred, going to and fro. All these are the marvels wrought in this brief space by industry and skill.

The whirl of speculation is somewhat going by, although not gone yet. Education, culture and some permanent social life begin to exert their influences. Here is a school house going up to cost $75,000 for the *free* Union School. At East Saginaw, over the river, is a noble school building and a most accomplished teacher—Mr. Estabrook—formerly of Ypsilanti. I had the privilege yesterday of looking in on the Teachers' Institute of this and two other counties, and the intelligent aspect and appropriate fitness of the exercises, by both men and women present, compared well with similar gatherings "away down East."

—But enough; your pages are always full. Sometime a glimpse of some other regions, perhaps. S.

A TORNADO IN THE WEST INDIES. — Official dispatches from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in Havana, says all the property of the company was destroyed by the tornado on the 29th of October. The steamer Rhone was lost on Peter Island, the Wye on Buck Island, the Conway on Tortola Island, the Derivant at St. Thomas, and the Salent and Tyne were dismasted. The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruins. Fifty vessels were driven ashore. The loss of life was very great, and the destruction of property immense. All the officers and engineers of the Rhone, and all others on board of her, were lost. From the Wye forty persons were saved, including Capt. Taylor and Mr. Hodgson. Of the passengers on board the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 150 passengers, only twelve were saved.

RIOT IN HAYTI. — At Port au Prince on the night of October 12th, the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montez should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Haytien. A mob of 6,000 men and women surrounded the House of Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the palace, cheering all the while for Salnare, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city. Salnare is taking every measure to secure himself in permanent occupancy of the Presidential chair.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The election returns from 316 towns, nearly the whole State, give Gov. Bullock 95,589; Adams, 68,862; Bullock's majority, 26,727.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, Mass., are remarkably good and effective instruments. Their quality of tone is peculiar and most admirable, they have great power when played full, and possess a swell apparatus of more than ordinary excellence, by means of which a fine *crescendo* or *diminuendo* is obtained, and they also respond instantly to the touch. Choir leaders, societies, or musical students, who wish to procure something very satisfactory in the way of reed Organs, will certainly do well to examine these superb instruments.—*Providence Journal.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, November 12, 1867.

OUR local money market remains without material change. The banks have no surplus funds, yet are able to meet the wants of their regular customers.

There is very little change in the supply of money or rates of interest at the East. Call loans are made in New York at 6@7 per cent., and the best commercial paper goes at 7½@10 per cent. Gold is lower and for some time has been steadily though gradually declining. Sales were made Saturday at 128¾. The price yesterday was 139. The tendency of market now is to a still further decline, and the general opinion is that the fall will not be checked for some time yet. There are several circumstances, however, that may occur to affect the market in the next thirty or sixty days.

The stock market has been rather dull some days. There has been some activity in European stocks. A New England Express Company has been recently organized, which is to operate in connection with the Merchant's Union, which has strengthened the stock of the latter very materially.

WHEAT AND FLOUR were lower in New York at the close of last week. The price of red wheat in this city yesterday was $2,50@2,55, which is a decline. The tendency of the market is downward.

WOOL.—The sales in Boston last week were small, amounting to only 550,000 lbs. Prices were unusually low, ranging from 26 to 50c. for fleece. In reference to the present condition of the market the Boston Bulletin says:—"In the wool market, the long-continued dullness and depression remains unbroken and unabated. There is positively no demand for consumption in the present paralyzed condition of the goods trade, and the few current transactions recorded are the result of forcing the article upon an unwilling market, and hence the ridiculously low rates quoted."

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't.	$16,00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0,40@ 1,00
Do, red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do, ₩ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Do. dried ₩ lb.	7@ 8
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	5,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@25,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	25@ 30
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75	Blackberries	7@ 8
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Best white	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	75@ 1,00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,35	Turnips	00@ 00
Rye	1,30@ 1,40	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	62@ 65	Green hides trim'd	9@ 10c
Barley	1,10@ 1,22	Do. untrimmed.	8@ 9
Beans	2,00@ 2,75	Green calfskins	16@ 18
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess.	$23,00@23,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess.	20,00@20,50	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@ 9,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,30@1 40
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Flax	1,80@2,00
Hams	17½@ 18½	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	10@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	15@ 15	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Turkeys	15@ 20	Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	7,50@0,00
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. large egg	7,75@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c	Do. stove	7,50@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 28	Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	16@ 17	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13½@ 14	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	50@ 60
Do. rough	6@ 6½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	22@ 25c
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@25,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	45@ 50

The Provision Markets.

New York, Nov. 9—Ashes, pots, $10,25@10,37; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 19@19cts. Flour, sales at $8,00@16,00. Wheat, $2,17@2,25. Rye, $1,57@1,57. Barley, $1,55@1,68. Corn, $1,33@1,37. Oats, 72@73c. Pork, new mess, $20,75@20,87; old do. $22,00@22,00; prime, $19,00@20,00. Beef, new plain mess, $15,00@19,00; new extra mess, $19,00@22,50; beef hams, $24,50@27,00. Pork hams, 12@13 cents. Shoulders, 8@10 cents. Lard, 12¾@13¼cts. Butter, 20@43c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 35@45c.

Albany, Nov. 9—Flour sales at $10,75@15,00; rye flour, $8,75@8,75; buckwheat flour, $3,90@4,00; corn meal, $3,75@3,81 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,15@2,28. Rye, $1,62@1,62. Corn, $1,37@1,38; Barley, $1,46@1,60. Oats, 71@73c.

Buffalo, Nov. 9—Flour, sales at $10,00@13,00; Wheat $1,94@2,01; Corn, $1,15@1,16; Barley, $1,30@1,30; Rye, $1,40@1,45; Oats, 64½@65. Provisions—Pork, $22,00@22,25; Lard, 13@13½c.

Chicago, Nov. 9—Flour, $8,00@10,75; Wheat, $1,73@1,85; Corn, $1,00@1,03; Oats, 32@33½c; Rye, $1,25@1,27; Barley, $1,12@1,14. Pork, mess, $19,20@20,00; Lard, 11@11½c; Butter, 25@36c; Cheese, 15@15c.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Flour ranges from $6,60@6,75; Wheat, spring, $1,10@1,20; fall, $1,65@1,66; Oats, @32c; Barley, 78@84c; Peas, 75@77c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess, $17,50@19,00; prime, $15,00; Bacon, 7½@9c; Hams, 11@12c; Shoulders, 7½c; Lard, 8@8c; Butter, 13@16c; Cheese, 9@10c; Eggs, 16@18c. Hay, $13@17; Straw, $9@11. Apples, 1,25@1,15. Wool, 21@24c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Nov. 4.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@17 00; Cows and Calves, $55@139; Veal Calves, 10@13c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@7,00; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@6¾c; light and medium, 5¾@6c.

Albany, Nov. 7.—Beeves, prices ranging from 8¼@9¼c. Milch Cows, $92@100. Sheep, common to good, 4¾@6½c; Hogs, 6@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Nov. 6.—Beeves, sales at 5¼@14c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@230 per pair; handy steers, $50@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $28@55; yearlings, $18@28; two-years-old, $25@45; three-years-old, $35@70. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $1,35@3,50 ₩ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6¾@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7@8c.

Chicago, Nov. 9—Beeves range at from $6,00@6,50 Sheep, $4,00@4,25; Hogs, $5,75@6,20.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@6,50; 2d, $5,50@5,75; inferior, $4,50@5,00. Sheep, $2,75@4,00. Lambs, $1,75@3,00. Calves, $5@7 each. Dressed hogs, $5@5¼ ₩ 100 lbs.; live hogs, $4. Venison, $7@8 ₩ carcass.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Wool, market more active but prices without decided change. Sales 300,000 lbs. at 45@50c. for domestic fleece: 26@30c for unwashed, 39@43c for common and medium State and Western, 56@59c for pulled; 18@47c for Texas, and 21@25c for California.

Boston, Nov. 7.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 64½@65c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 43@47c; coarse, 35@40c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 42@44c; fine, 41@42; medium, 40@41c; coarse, 36@38c. Other Western—Fine, 40@45c; medium, 38@40c; common, 34@38c; California, 18@32c; Canada, 40@45c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 40@50c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 18@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@50c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 52@53c.; very clean toll wool, 38@40c, and unwashed do, 32@23c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 32@35c; ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 38@40c; ¾ to full do, 40@42c ₩ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FRESH PEACH PITS $1 PER BUSHEL. Address BRAGG & POTTER, 930-2t Union Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ARNICA COURT-Plaster, on Water-Proof Silk—Warranted to give satisfaction. A sheet sent, post-paid, for 25 cts; 2 sheets for 40 cts. Address E. FERNALD, Great Falls, N. H.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,971, N. Y. City.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS—Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from $150 to $200 per month. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 930-2t No. 614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Cottage Bible and Family Expositor,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

100,000 APPLE STOCKS FOR Sale, 2 years old, $10 ₩ 1,000; Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, $15 ₩ 1,000; 1 and 2 years Concord Vines, $55 ₩ 1,000. P. BOWEN, 930-2t East Aurora, near Buffalo, N. Y.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—Sent to order by the original shipper of this popular Breed. Send for Circular on their Breeding and Management. Also Pure Bred Southdown Sheep, and Fowls in variety. Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—A CHOICE FARM of 23 acres, well stocked with fruit—good buildings, 2 miles west of city limits, on Buffalo road. Price, $5000; ¼ in hand, balance on time. Call upon the subscriber, on the premises, or address by letter, P. O Drawer No. 152, Rochester, N. Y. X. C. STEVENS.

WHAT NORAH SAID.—THE REPLY OF "Norah O'Neal," as sung with great applause at Public Concerts. The music by W. F. WELLMAN, JR.

"Is it lonely ye are then without me.
Only wait, and I'll come bye and bye."

Price 35 cts. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston; CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

$15 TO $25 PER DAY, SURE—Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes-lines*. "Every housewife should use it."—*N. Y. Tribune*. "We have seen it used and it gives entire satisfaction."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*. "The Patent Wire Clothes line is all it purports to be."—*N. Y. Independent*. Address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 161 Broadway, New York. 930-4t

℞ HONESTY is the BEST POLicy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
100,000 DWARF APPLE STOCKS, 1st Quality,
(PARADISE and DOUCIN.)
Also a few thousand
MAHALEB, QUINCE AND PLUM STOCKS.
The above sale to take place Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1867, at FROST & Co.'s Nurseries, (Rapids Farm,) Rochester, N. Y. TERMS, CASH. For information, address 930-2t C. RAOUX, 58 Liberty St., New York.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD.
Magnificent Premiums.
A good active man or woman wanted in every neighborhood to canvass for the weekly PRAIRIE FARMER. The oldest and best *Agricultural, Horticultural* and *Family Paper* published in the great Northwest. Price only $2,00 per year. Splendid PREMIUMS given to agents, and gratuities to all new Subscribers. Address for full particulars, THE PRAIRIE FARMER CO., Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN—If you want to economize in feed, use the "EUREKA CUTTING BOX" for straw and corn fodder. It mashes it feed before cutting. Always takes first premiums. Als A NEW TREAD POWER, on entirely a new principle, which will meet the objections made to others now in use. All warranted in every particular. Send for Circular. BLYMYER, DAY & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address 930-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED!
200 FARMERS!
To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month.
For particulars apply to or address S. S. SCRANTON & CO., 930-4t 126 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY.
THE PRAIRIE FARMER ANNUAL DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER will be issued about the 25th of December. It will be a book of at least 150 pages, with an edition of not less than 10,000 copies, and be distributed to as many individuals, mostly farmers in the Northwest. The Directory is intended to embrace a complete list of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers and Dealers, Seed Merchants and Growers, Nurserymen and Fruit Dealers. All who desire to be recorded in the book will please send in their names, kind of business, and post-office address, at the earliest date possible accompanied with 50 cents. This will also entitle the person sending to a copy of the work when out. Address PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

PIERCE EGAN'S EXCITING NARrative of his Adventures among the BRIGANDS OF ITALY, is now being published in
FRANK LESLIES'
Chimney Corner.
With No. 129 is given away a magnificent picture 22 by 28, entitled STOP THIEF; OR, THE MONKEY'S GRIP. For sale by all Booksellers. 930-4t

WITHOUT Exception the Most Largely Circulated Agricultural Journal in the West.
THE WESTERN RURAL,
AN Illustrated, Double-Quarto Agricultural, Horticultural and Family Weekly, without expending extravagant amounts for advertising itself, has won its way to the first rank of papers of its class, and already exceeds in circulation any other Agricultural Journal west of New York. It is published at both Chicago and Detroit, two distinct editions. Terms: $2,50 per year, $2,00 in clubs of four or more. It gives Extraordinary Premiums for clubs, viz:—For only twenty-five (25) subscribers at $2,50 per year each, or forty (40) at $2,00 each, (one half of them new names,) a choice is given of a Wheeler & Wilson, a Howe, or a Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, or a Lamb Knitting Machine. Also, Premiums of Musical Instruments, Roper Four-Shooting Shot-Guns, Thunderbolt Rifles, Gold and Silver American Watches, Foster's Artificial Legs, Webster's Dictionaries, Full Gilt Family Bibles, Silver-Plated Ware, Barometers, Clothes Wringers, Photograph Albums, Books, etc., for clubs of various sizes. Or instead, handsome Cash commissions given if desired.
Full particulars of premiums, instructions to club agents, specimen copies, etc., will be forwarded on addressing H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher Western Rural, 84 and 86 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
*** New subscribers receive the paper FREE for the remainder of 1867, from the time names are received.

GET THE BEST.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED.
OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?
"Superior, in most respects, to any other English Dictionary known to me."—*Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, March, '66.*
"In our opinion, it is the best dictionary that either England or America can boast."—*National Quarterly Review.*
"In its general accuracy, completeness, and practical utility, the work is one which *none who can read or write can henceforward afford to dispense with.*"—*Atlantic Monthly.*
"Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue."—*Harper's Magazine.*
"THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Prest. of Vassar Coll.*
In one vol. of 1,840 Royal Quarto Pages.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers.
☞ New Webster's NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY, 1,040 pp., Rural Octavo, 600 Engravings. Retail price, $6. 930-4t

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM OF 212 acres, 75 acres of timber, situate in the town of Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 18 miles from Buffalo, 1½ miles from the Erie Railway. Terms easy. Address 929-4t D. EWELL, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—LADIES, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of Goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm
OF GRAHAM & CO.,
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!
Such as Silk, Merino, and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Sewing Machine, &c. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with 10 cents for each check, and the getter-up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $6 to $300, according to number of names sent. Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address, GRAHAM & CO., 61 & 65 Federal Street, Boston. 929-2t

PLAYS, BOOKS, GAMES, PARLOR FIREworks, etc., etc.—Something for everybody. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp, by O. A. ROORBACH, 122 Nassau St., New York. 929-4t

JAMES VICK,
IMPORTER AND GROWER OF
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF
SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868,
Is now in press and will be ready to send out by the middle of December. It will make a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the
Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,
with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than one hundred fine wood engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a
BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS.
Well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.
☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Universal Clothes Wringer—R C Browning.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—G & C Merriam.
The Western Rural—H N F Lewis.
Pure Water—Health and Economy.
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.
Wanted, 500 Farmers—S S Scranton & Co.
Agricultural and Horticultural Directory.
Honesty is the Best Policy.
What Norah Said—Oliver Dixon & Co.
Premium Chester White Pigs—Thos Wood.
For Sale at Public Auction—C Baoux.
Farm for Sale—X C Stevens.
Portable Steam Engines—J C Hoadley & Co.
100,000 Apple Stocks for Sale—P Bowen.
Agents Wanted—Brainard & Sampson.
Farmers and Farmers' Sons—Zeigler, McCurdy & Co.
Arnica Court Plaster—E Fernald.
Something New—F L Wood.
Fresh Peach Pits—Bragg & Potter.
$15 to $25 per Day, Sure—American Wire Co.
Good Pay for Doing Good—The Prairie Farmer Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Italian Brigands—Leslie's Chimney Corner.

The News Condenser.

— Guizot is 81 and healthy.

— A St. Louis beggar is worth $65,000.

— Jay Cooke is worth sixteen millions.

— Virginia has 198 freedmens's schools.

— Indianapolis has a ladies' billiard room.

— Iowa calls for laborers, male and female.

— Ireland has but 5,000,000 population now.

— Agaseiz was born in Switzerland in 1807.

— School teachers are wanted in California.

— St. Louis has a bonded debt of $7,381,000.

— Anneke Jans, the deceased, has 1,650 heirs.

— Bull fights cost Spain 5,000,000 francs in a year.

— Hasheesh is getting popular in place of tobacco.

— Miss Braddon has made $150,000 from her novels.

— Canada does not require the prepayment of postage.

— The Dutch government wants to increase its army.

— The Chicago Tribune is going into a new $200,000 office.

— The International Exhibition at Paris closed the 3d inst.

— A cousin of Gen. Lafayette lives in Detroit, aged 94 years.

— Bavaria is the cheapest country in Europe for the traveler.

— Flexible sandstone has been discovered in North Carolina.

— It is reported that a cargo of slaves was recently landed in Cuba.

— A woman was arrested in Oswego lately for selling lottery tickets.

— A car has run through from Boston, Mass., to Minneapolis, Minn.

— A National Billiard Tournament is to take place in New York next month.

— A terrible hurricane swept over Texas a few days ago. Many persons were killed.

— A boy at Bangor, Me., swallowed a shawl pin, and had his windpipe cut to get it ont.

— Ten thousand negroes in Virginia are said to have learned to read during the past year.

— Yale College has students from 29 States of the Union, and from several foreign countries.

— Oxford Co., Me., with a population of 35,000 has had only one case under the bankrupt law.

— All persons in Government service attacked by yellow fever in Houston, Texas, have died.

— A Wisconsin distiller has been assessed $98,450 for spirits put in market without being taxed.

— A child was born in Coburg, N. Y., recently, weighing only one pound. It is a girl, and is doing well.

Special Notices.

STUMPS COMING OUT.

A gentleman residing in Jasper, Steuben County, N. Y., who recently purchased a Stump Machine of W. W. Willis of this city, writes under date of Nov. 7th, as follows:—"I take this opportunity of informing you that we have pulled every thing in the shape of stumps and not even broke or straightened a hook. We have pulled stumps five feet across the top, giving the highest satisfaction to all who have witnessed the operation of the machine."

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Brigandage still exists in Italy. A poor priest fell into the hands of brigands some time ago. A large ransom was demanded, but as it came in slowly they cut off one of the priest's ears and sent it to his friends, one of the brigands having previously bitten off and eaten a portion of it. This unfortunate priest had been condemned to death from the moment of his capture, but was kept alive for a time that money might be extorted from his friends. At last, no money coming forward, they inflicted a hundred and one wounds upon his body, and then buried him alive under a heap of stones. *Apropos* of brigands, a most interesting narative, entitled, "Pierce Egan's Adventures Among the Brigands," has just been commenced in No. 129 of Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, wherein are detailed the personal experiences of the author in a podestrian journey he had the temerity to attempt from Naples to Rome, through a region infested with brigands; with many facts and incidents which he subsequently collected. With No. 129 of the Chimney Corner is also given away a gift plate on a separate sheet (28 inches by 22), entitled, "The Monkey's Grip."

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

The Union Telegraph College, Oberlin, Ohio, has authority from Telegraph employers to receive students and *guarantee* them *good situations* upon graduation. This is the *only* school of the kind in the Union which has such support, and in point of numbers is the largest. Offices are secured to graduates by written contract. Our letters of authority for graduating can be seen by any who doubt our ability to promise employment. Operators receive from $45 to $125 per month. For full particulars address

C. H. POND, Oberlin, Ohio.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. Weeks & Potter, Boston, Proprietors. 922

New Advertisements.

FIRST FALL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.

To be held at Masonic Hall, East 13th Street, near 4th Avenue, New York city, commencing Tuesday, December 3d, and closing Friday, December 6th, 1867. The Society being resolved to make this the finest exhibition ever held in America, cordially invite all other Societies, and all lovers of a handsome Fowl, Pigeon, Bird or Rabbit, to join with them in this object. The premium list is very full and complete, over **300** Prizes being offered for competition, of which about **100** are Silver Medals. Several Silver Cups are also offered. Owners of pure bred Stock are solicited to send their birds, which will be fed and taken care of by the Society, and returned in any way wished. For Premium List and full particulars, address A. M. Halsted, Corresponding Secretary, 68 Pearl St., New York. 927-4t

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship Golden State,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship George Shotton

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the Great American Tea Company,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens, at	$1,25		$5,00
5 do do do at	$1		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do at	$1,50		1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis, at	$1,25		1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at	$1		2,00
1 lb do N Shaw, at	$1		1,00
1 do Japan, do at	$1		1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen, at	$1,25		3,75
2 do Green, do at	$1,25		2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford, at	$1,25		5,00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at	$1,50		1,50
2 lbs Japan, do at	$1,25		2,50
2 do Coffee, do at	40c		80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee, at	40c		2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin, at	$1,25		3,75
2 do do do at	$1		2,00
3 do Green, H Woolliver, at	$1		3,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland, at	$1,25		2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland, at	$1,25		2,50
1 lb Imperial do at	$1,25		1,25
1 do Green, do at	$1,25		1,25
			$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-St.,
NEW YORK.
Post-Office Box 5,643 New York City.

THE NOO YORC LEDGER OF WIT Established 1858—LARGE DOUBLE SHEET ILLUSTRATED, HUMOROUS NOOZEPAPER, only FIFTY CENTS per year. Great Inducements to Agents. Specimen Copies sent to any address FREE OF CHARGE. Address all communications to

SHELDON, HOWARD & CO.,
929-3t Box 3,735, New York City.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse-Powers, &c., &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c., address

J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works,
929-tf Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

INFORMATION.—**Information Guaranteed** to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
928-4t Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

$150,000,000 STERLING IN MONEY and Estates remain unclaimed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in many cases as far back as 1600. Fee to search for any name $2. Genealogies traced. Will searched for. All LETTERS MUST be pre-paid. GUN & CO.,
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[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOVE IS LIFE.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

Aye, love is life! There is no heart
So poor but has its little part
In riches love keeps e'er in store;
And though its part be large or small—
Though other hearts give it their all—
'Tis not content, but longs for more!

Aye, love is life! The world were dark
If never love's electric spark
Lit up with brightness all our ways;
And hope would ne'er so sweetly sing,
And faith would early take to wing,
And souls would give complaint for praise!

Aye, love is life! There is no yield
Of truth and trust 'till is revealed
Some portion of its betterness;
For truth and trust are but its fruit,
And life without them would be mute,
And void of every means to bless.

Aye, love is life! He cheats himself
Who thinks that from some paltry pelf
His living draws the good supreme;
On finer food life ever feeds,
And deeper depths supply its needs,—
It drinks from out a purer stream!

Aye, love is life! Its holy light
In every gloom is beaming bright,
To sweetly cheer and sanctify;
And when the sky is overcast
It sees the days—with darkness passed—
That gem the glorious By-and-By!

The Story Teller.

THE PRESERVE CLOSET.

"Upon my word, this is about the coolest proceeding I ever knew."

Colonel Templar sat in his bachelor sanctum where the rays of an April sunshine shone in lines of glittering gold among the Neapolitan violets in the window, and drove the little canary half wild with a silver-voiced delight—a sanctum crowded with a miscellaneous confusion of meerschaums, in different stages of color, dressing-gowns, cigar boxes, newspapers, and gorgeous velvet slippers—and contracted his brows moodily over a letter, whose pink paper and delicate scent of foreign perfume betokened a troublesome lady correspondent.

"Dear Sidney."—Yes, I'm always "dear" when Bertha wants a disagreeable commission executed—what hypocrites women are to be sure—"an eligible house, somewhere, in some nice locality, it surely can be no trouble to engage one for us." No trouble, quotha! that's just a woman's random idea! No trouble to rush from pillar to post house-hunting. Where's the indemnity of bachelorhood I'd like to know? I might as well be a married man in good earnest, if I'm to be saddled with all the responsibility of the thing. I won't be imposed upon—I'll write to Bertha at once and tell her——"

Colonel Templar gave his jet black mustache a savage jerk and pulled his writing desk resolutely forward. Then a softer mood seemed to draw athwart his mind—he hesitated, biting the handle of his pen meditatively.

"Poor little Bertha—she always was my pet cousin, and I suppose it is rather inconvenient for her to come all the way here to look for a house—and her husband will be in India till the middle of May, and well—the upshot of the whole matter is that I'm doomed to victimize myself, and the sooner it's over the better. Heigho! where's the newspaper? I'll just look over the 'To Lets' first and then I'll go to the estate agencies."

The sun was peeping from behind masses of flying clouds, like a shy beauty who alternately smiles and hides her face—the air was full of faint spring odors, even in this brick-and-mortar wilderness, when Colonel Sindey Templar sallied forth, armed and equipped with various references, directions and addresses, to engage in the momentous business of house-hunting.

He was not a handsome man—yet you would have turned involuntarily to look after him as he sauntered by, attracted by the deep smothered fire of his eyes, and the firm outline of his lips. No, Colonel Templar was not handsome, but he was what the ladies term "interesting." Moreover he carried an empty sleeve where the left arm should have been—an everlasting memorial of the red battle-clouds.

"It seems odd enough for me to go house-hunting," mused Templar, as he strolled onward through the dusty streets. "For me the solitary, homeless recluse of one-and-thirty years old. Four years ago things appeared differently to me—four years ago I might have dreamed of a home of my own with Marion Caryl's bright eyes to light up its hearthstone! Ah, me! this is a world of change! A careless word—a little misunderstanding—and here I am a crippled old soldier, while Marion is probably the sunshine of some other man's life. Hold on—I am getting maudlin and romantic—eh, Sidney Templar? This will never do, old fellow."

The Colonel gave his heavy black locks a backward toss, as if impatient at his own folly, and vigorously directed his attention to the list of eligible residences, in his pocket-book.

"No. 40 —— street; here's the very place. Want's painting badly on the outside, but may present a more promising appearance within. At all events we'll try."

He rang the bell, and after a brief skirmish of servants in the hall, a faded lady, in dyed silk, and hair in crimping pins, appeared.

"Is this house to let, madam?" inquired our Colonel, deferentially.

"Well, yes, it's to be let, but you can't see it now!"

"Can't see it now?"

"No," snarled the lady, vindictively. "Hours are between two and four."

"I'm quite sure," the female in the crimping pins is an old maid," declared the Colonel, mentally, "and she must have breakfasted off broken glass and cambric needles. I wonder if the people at No. 171 —— street will be any more affable."

A pretty blue-eyed woman in a torn wrapper and slippers down at the heel, answered the door bell.

"Can I see this house?" meekly questioned Colonel Templar.

"Could you call again in about an hour?" questioned the blue-eyed one. "My husband is out and we've been troubled with thieves and respectable looking agents who carried keys with them that—"

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Under the circumstances I will not intrude," said Col. Templar, with a comic elevation of the eyebrows. "Perhaps, however, you will be good enough to see that I leave the door-mat behind me, quite safe."

"It's well I didn't let him come in," was her mental comment. "He looks as if he might be a little crazed."

While Col. Templar stroked his mustache and pondered dubiously within himself: "I wonder if I do look like a rouge."

"Herbert! Bertie! don't you hear the door bell? Bertie, I say!"

The gentleman apostrophized as "Bertie," was sitting at an old-fashioned mahogany desk, absorbed in a pile of blotted manuscript, with dishevelled hair, and middle finger deeply stained with ink—evidently a young author, and very much in love with his profession. Directly before him stood the speaker, a young lady of twenty-two or thereabouts.

She was exceedingly pretty, with the innocent, dimpled beauty of a white kitten or a pet rabbit; blue-eyed, with a complexion where faint roses seemed to glow through the transparent skin, and a mouth like a dash of scarlet velvet, while her lovely golden hair was fastened straight back in a great lustrous twist. *En dishabille*, evidently, but quite pretty enough to excuse all defects of flour-sprinkled hands, and hair half loose.

"Door bell?" repeated the young man staring vacantly.

"Yes; some one to see the house, I suppose, and I such a figure. Do, please go to the door, Bertie; there's a jewel. Mary has gone to the grocer's, and see what a state I'm in."

She held up both dimpled hands and nodded archly in the glass at a huge floury patch on the peach bloom cheek.

"There it goes again! Do make haste, Bertie, and on your life, don't show any one into the kitchen. Tell 'em it's a gem of a kitchen, but don't let 'em in, for the cake is half made and the bread is half baked, and I'm half distracted; and the rolling pin and spice boxes and egg beaters are lying around loose, and—there."

And the young lady expedited matters with a push that left five white dots from her five finger ends on the back of Mr. Herbert's cashmere dressing gown.

"The dear absent minded goose!" she pondered as she fluttered down stairs into the kitchen; "if there's any mistake to be made he'll be sure to make it. The older he grows the more absent minded he becomes I do believe."

"Why, yes, this house is to let," said Mr. Bertie, in answer to the courteous inquiry of the tall stranger. "And I suppose you want to look at it?"

Colonel Templar smiled.

"I should like to inspect the rooms; that is, if it's quite convenient."

"Oh, quite—walk in. This is the hall and—I believe those are the stairs; and—oh! here are the parlors."

Sidney Templar glanced carelessly around the lofty rooms, thinking they would suit his ambitious little cousin very well, when suddenly a portrait hanging over the carved mantlepiece caught his eye.

"Marion Caryl!"

He did not articulate the syllables, but they sounded through his brain as if a thousand silver tongued bells had pealed them forth! Yes, it was Marion Caryl, with the bright golden ringlets floating away from her fair, blue-veined temples, and the rose-mouth ready to break into smiles that were answered by the dewy sparkle of her eyes.

"Marion Caryl!" he repeated vaguely to himself. "And this is Marion's house, and Marion's husband is leading me through the rooms. How dreamlike it seems."

"I'm afraid you're tired," said honest Bertie, looking compassionately at Sidney's ashen pale face, and wondering that he had not before noticed how colorless he was.

"A little tired," stammered Colonel Templar, feeling the hot blood rush to his brow once more. "But no matter, don't let me detain you. I believe you said the rent was—"

"I haven't the least idea. I believe it is either one hundred or eighty, or perhaps sixty. I know we paid fifty, but the landlord is going to raise it, and Marion and I are thinking of a furnished cottage somewhere."

"Marion's husband is not a man of business," thought Sidney.

"Marion's husband!" how the words cut to his heart.

"Well, I'll ask Marion—she knows," said Herbert. "Now, then, I'll take you down into the lower department."

Oh, Bertie, Bertie, had you already become oblivious of the words of caution heaped on your luckless ears?

Pretty Marion, screwing the top on to one of her spice boxes, heard the advancing of footsteps with a sudden thrill of apprehension.

"It can't be possible that that goose, Bertie, has forgotten what I told him," she thought. "He has, though, as sure as the sun is shining, and I'm caught."

Marion dropped her fragrant box of allspice, and looked with wide open eyes of dismay at her bib apron.

"They are coming," she stammered, turning alternately red and white. "There's no help for it, I shall have to hide in the preserve closet."

And our little heroine, ignominiously taking refuge in flight, ran lightly across the kitchen floor and hid herself among preserved strawberries, East India ginger and glimmering jars of cherries.

"If I don't lecture Bertie," said Marion, setting her little white teeth together like belligerent pearls, as the two gentlemen came into the kitchen, and she heard their voices discussing the relative merits of stoves and ranges.

"By the way," said Herbert suddenly, "I believe there are some nice closets down here, at least Marion says so, and—hallo! the door seems to stick!"

He gave it a jerk. Marion's two hands held resolutely on the door-knob on the other side. Another resolute pull full of well directed energy, and the two little hands succumbed.

The door flew open.

Bertie staggered back into the middle of the room, and Marion stood there among the preserves, woefully confused, yet laughing withal, like a marvelously pretty mouse in a new species of trap.

"Oh, Bertie, Bertie, I——"

She stopped suddenly as her shy glance met the eyes of the tall stranger. She stopped in the middle of the floor, checked in her instinct of flight by some still stronger instinct, and blushing like a pink moss-rose down to the very tips of her tapery floury fingers that were so tightly interlaced, while the blue eyes, half hidden by their white lids, were full of sparkling tears, and the mouth was breaking into a tumultuous smile; for Marion did not know whether she most wanted to cry or laugh.

"Sidney, oh, Sidney!"

He bowed gravely.

"Until you introduce me to your husband, Marion, I scarcely know by what name to address you."

"My husband?" repeated Marion, following the direction of Sidney Templar's eye. "Oh, you mean Bertie! But he isn't my husband; he's my brother! Herbert, this is Colonel Templar who fought so bravely."

Marion's face lighted up as she spoke; she had forgotten all about the preserve closet and the bib apron now.

"Colonel Templar, I'm glad to shake hands with you," said straightforward Bertie. "Marion has talked about you many and many a time—ay, and cried, too, when she talked of you."

"Bertie."

Now she colored indeed; deep, deep, crimson like the red heart of the pomegranate blossom open under tropical skies.

"But your husband, Marion?"

Bertie Caryl broke into a genial laugh.

"What fellows you soldiers are for sticking to one idea. Our Marion isn't married!"

"Not married? Oh, Marion!"

He took her hand and looked wistfully into her eyes.

"Marion, we were very foolish once, but I think we are both wiser now."

She did not raise her long lashes, and he went on.

"But, Marion, the crippled war-worn soldier dare not ask the question that the lover would have pleaded so earnestly once."

She looked up now with tears lying brightly on her flushed cheek.

"Then I will ask it. Sidney, do you care for me still?"

"Do I care for Heaven's sunshine? Do I care for the blessed life that beats within my own heart? Oh, Marion—mine, mine forever."

As he murmured the tender words close into her ear, Herbert Caryl, who had been abstractedly spinning the rolling-pin round, brought it down on the snowy pine table with a bang.

"I have it! Fifty pounds a year!"

"What is fifty pounds a year?" questioned his brilliant sister.

"Why, the rent to be sure."

"Never mind the rent just now, Mr. Caryl," said Colonel Templar, laughing good humoredly.

"Oh, but it really is fifty pounds a year," said Herbert, solemnly; "and—why, look here! what is this about?"

For Marion had led Colonel Templar up to him, and was smiling even while the tears hung on her wet eyelashes.

"Will you love him very much, Bertie? For I think he is going to be your own brother."

"Exactly like the last chapter in my novel," said Caryl, sagely. "Shake hands, Colonel. And now, Marion, you take care of him, for most of my writing is shockingly behind."

So it happened upon that sunshiny April day that Colonel Sidney Templar engaged not only a house for his cousin Bertha, but a wife for himself

"We'll take down the bill, Bertie," said Marion, demurely, "because Colonel Templar likes the house, and—and I don't exactly think showing rooms is your *forte*."

"Don't you?" retorted Herbert. "Now, only suppose Colonel Templar had gone away without seeing what a very convenient closet that was where the preserves are kept."

Marion made him no answer.

[Rural readers who have read the recent correspondence between Messrs. Bonner and Vanderbilt of New York, relative to the merits of their respective horses, ("Dexter" and "Mountain Boy,") will enjoy the following palpable hit from the last number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper:]

THE BOASTING BOYS.

Little Vanderbilt—"Tel yer what, Bobby, your 'oss can't go as fast as mine, and I could have had your'n if I'd wanted it. You daresn't race—come now."

Little Bonner—"My ma wont let me race yer, but I know my 'oss can beat your'n for all that."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.

Fairport, N. Y. G. F. W.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1863,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 19, 22, 2, 3, 9 is a town in New York
My 2, 1, 8, 18 is a river in the United States.
My 5, 8, 21, 20, 19, 7 is a European isle.
My 13, 4, 10, 11, 14, 19 is a town in Maine.
My 17, 2 is a river in Europe.
My 15, 16, 4, 12, 19, 14 is a county in Minnesota.
My 6, 8, 17, 10, 18, 3 is a town in Indiana.
My whole is a well known Proverb.

Sodus, N. Y. Hiram Alden.

☞ Answers in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Rethaf; nwhe I alshl meoc ot teeh mosc yda
Ginrbngi ym vesaehs,
Twil hout kool nowd no em dan yea—
Thonigh nbt vselae?
I nowk hety ear out chum, my losn sepdaris,
Dan listen viesgre;
Ot dinf magno teh hewia oe nyam rater,
Ondnq ui ym shavese.

Honeoye, N. Y. Lucina.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber.
Now, any word you chance to take
By adding S you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis!
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 928.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—So long as life remains to us our duties are unfinished.

Answer to Anagram:

Prayer is the incense of the soul,
The odor of the flower;
And rises as the waters roll
To God's controlling power!

Answer to Prize Rebus in No. 927:—*St. Peter's Keys are still held by the Pope.*

The first *correct* answer was from Mrs. H. Satterlee of Nunda, N. Y., to whom the premium offered is awarded. We have received about one hundred answers, or attempts, but less than one-fourth of them are strictly correct. Many are partly or nearly right, and others far astray—including some queer and amusing conceits. Regret that we have not space to give them.

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POLITICS ARE DEAD!
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS!
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Mrs H E Evans

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HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

SHALL STOCK BE SOLD OR FATTENED?

ONE of the most discouraging prospects before the farmer is when he has a large amount of live stock on hand at the opening of winter, the prospective value of which is decreasing while that of the grain and fodder which they must necessarily consume in order to thrive well is comparatively high and prospectively increasing. It is not pleasant business to fatten hogs, sheep or cattle for market with corn which the feeder knows would bring more money if sold in the bushel. With the teams, milch cows and young stock the case is somewhat different, for they are expected to make their returns at a further period in the future, and Time may set things even. However, there remains this consolation that the profits of feeding stock have been pretty large for the past few years, and our farmers are mostly able to stand one bad season; but every endeavor which forethought can suggest should be made to turn the balance as near the right side as possible.

The farmer who accompanies stock growing with grain raising, making it part of a system of mixed husbandry, has by far the best chance of success in times like these. On the one hand he has compensatory profits arising from different operations, and on the other he is more able to shift his plans somewhat and keep or sell as may seem best. Our advice to such farmers is *do not sacrifice your stock.* If you cannot afford to take the market price for your pork when it is well fattened, put it in the barrel and the smoke house and wait awhile; perhaps, if you have warm pens and other conveniences, and are well located, it will pay to hold over a few of the most thriving for the butchers in the spring. Neither will it pay to sell your two or three, or half-dozen steers, or your twenty-five or fifty wethers—the pick of your flock—at a low figure early in the winter for the sake of saving some grain and hay for market. A great many will do just that thing, and half fattened stock will therefore be crowded on the market and depress prices ruinously. You had better instead take very good care of such stock, make them comfortable through the winter, feed well and regularly, and sometime between next March and the middle of June those steers will fetch a good, paying price, and the wethers will shear heavy fleeces and be snapped up by butchers immediately after being shorn, leaving a fair profit in your pockets for your outlay of labor and food. By taking this course you will do just what the majority of farmers in your situation will omit—and make money by the operation. One of the successful farmers of this State has said that he made more money by feeding stock for market when grain was high and other people were afraid to pursue the same course. While weighing other considerations the making of manure should not be forgotten or lost sight of; if you receive that only as pay for the labor of feeding and caring for the stock be assured that it is very good compensation. The English farmers willingly take up with such a return, and we also are fast learning not to slight any means whereby the manure pile may be augmented.

A LITTLE BETTER TILLAGE.

FARMERS in general expect a yield of crops more in proportion to the surface of land occupied than to the depth of the soil whereon they grow. Yet it is obvious that if one should scatter seed over an acre of rock it would perish; if over the rock there was a layer of soil two or three inches in depth, the seed might reproduce itself; add as much more soil and an ordinary yield might result; and again, if this depth should be doubled, and made available to the plant, who doubts that proportionately larger profits would be derived? Suppose this layer of soil contained plant food plentifully, but was of a consistent, impervious nature, so that the tender roots could not penetrate it and make use of its fertility, it would then require loosening, pulverizing, aerating, in short, thorough cultivation, and according to the depth and thoroughness of that cultivation would be the amount of plant food made available, and consequently the yield of the crop.

This is practically the condition of most of our land; it contains plant food enough to double the average yield of crops, if it were only made available to them, but the unworked sub-soil is like rock, confining the roots of plants to the comparatively thin arable surface soil. Instead of coveting your neighbor's lands, and putting forth great efforts to secure more surface, is it not more profitable to cultivate deeper that which you already possess, and double its productiveness? With most of our farm crops the amount of roots determines the quantity of products, and roots will develop abundantly wherever there is room and food for them, but they cannot push their way into stony lumps, nor live in hardpan layers where there is no air.

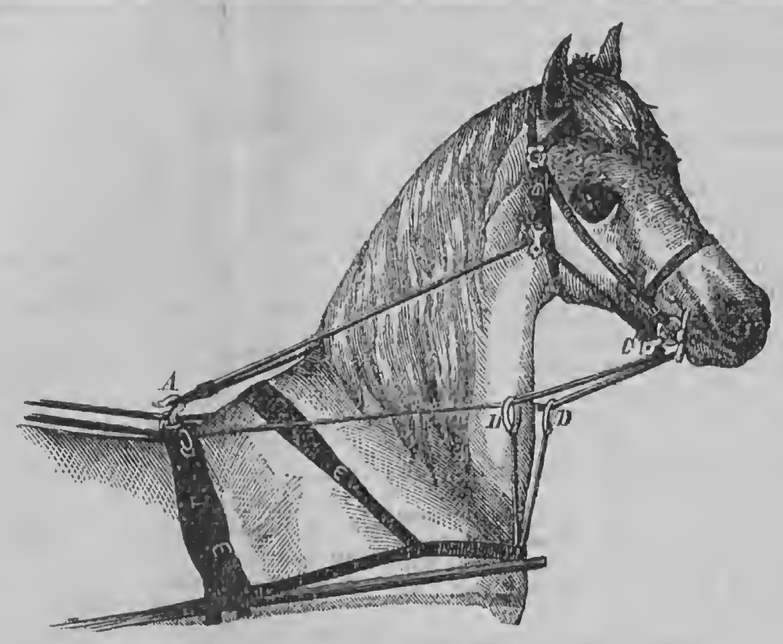
On many farms under-draining lies at the foundation of improved culture. The stagnant water must pass off or air will not enter the soil, nor the latter remain loose any length of time after being stirred. Then comes a fair depth of surface plowing, followed by sub-soiling to any practicable depth. This way of preparing stubble ground for spring grain is excellent. Before sowing, cultivate deep across the furrows with a long toothed cultivator. A seed bed of finely pulverized earth, ten or twelve inches deep, can thus be obtained. We have seen oat stubble prepared for wheat by plowing to the depth of twelve inches, harrowing, rolling, then stirring the soil nearly to the bottom of the furrow by a long toothed wheel-cultivator, to which four horses were attached abreast, until all was finely pulverized. Such a chance for wheat on strong loam or clay land is better than most summer fallows.

Farmers, look to your possessions down in the ground; there are richer mines than those in the far mountains, and the patient worker thereof wins health, peace and competence.

MIXING SOILS.

MOST soils are deficient in some constituent, which, if added, would impart fertility, and many lack so obviously some of the commonest ingredients of the earth to work in them a favorable chemical or mechanical change, that it seems but the dictate of common sense to supply them. Thus, peaty soils contain too much vegetable matter; sandy soils are too light, open and porous, and clayey soils too hard and compact. It is easy to point out the remedy for these defects; any experienced farmer knows that peat will benefit both the sand and the clay; the possessor of a sandy farm is perfectly aware of the great value which a judicious admixture of clay would add to it, and the reverse is no less true.

But the remedy for these imperfect soils, though easily pointed out, is by no means readily applied. As a general thing the mixing of soils on a large scale is impracticable, simply on account of the great labor and consequent expense thereby involved. Yet there are some instances in which soils may be mixed with profit, and some of these we will indicate. Stubborn clays are sometimes veined with sand and gravel; these different soils may be intermingled by free use of the common and sub-soil plow and cultivator. Thin surface soils of light sand are not unfrequently underlaid with hardpan clays; in these cases deep trench plowing will throw the clay to the surface; the air operates favorably on it, and the arable soil is greatly enriched. Sometimes cold thick layers of clay rest on sand, which crops out on the surface at frequent intervals; in such instances carting may often be resorted to with profit. Some may also rest on clay in the same position. Every owner of a farm should be thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the sub-soil, and understand whether it would be a benefit or not to throw it to the surface. In many instances deep trench ploughing would immediately double the productive power of the land, and in others by far the best course would be sub-soiling.



IMPROVED CHECK AND DRIVING REIN.

OUR engraving shows a method of connecting the check and driving reins on single horses which secures to the driver some important advantages. At A the check rein is attached to the usual fastening on the saddle of the harness and immediately in front of this it is looped firmly together. At this point A, reins divide, one passing on each side of the horse's neck, through the small light pulleys, B and C, and back through the martingale rings, D, and the terrets, to the driver. This contrivance enables the driver to exert great power on the bit, and to control, to a great extent, the position of the horse's head. The animal can also lower his head to drink without necessitating the driver's descent from his seat to loosen the check rein. The contrivance can be readily attached to any harness with trifling expense, and is worthy attention from those who drive hard-mouthed and unreliable horses.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HORSES.

HAY and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his powers for labor. Farmers' horses that work little during winter time may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed liberally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats; give them a roomy box stall in stormy weather and during nights. Litter freely and let the manure accumulate under them. Sawdust or spent tan make good and convenient bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrange the feeding-racks so that dust and hay seed will not fall into horses' manes or eyes; some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unnatural and painful position when eating. Farm horses that are not worked should have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.

"BOOK FARMING," AGAIN.

THE Reporter of the American Institute Farmers' Club, replies to our criticism upon its discussion of the value of book knowledge in farming, that they "did not say that such books should not be read, but that they had done a great deal of harm;" that "LIEBIG, the most prominent of them, has made important statements regarding spring wheat, which experience has proved false;" that "most of these writers teach theories—of the practice they know nothing;" that the English Agricultural writers "for the most part are the understrappers of some lord or duke, use obscure terms and set phrases, &c.;" that "we must scrape off this foreign scurf and tread it under foot."

This member of the Club, evidently, did not attend the World's Peace Congress. A few "obscure terms and set phrases" relating to International Courtesy must have been omitted in his early education. LIEBIG, says the Reporter, has made a mistake about spring wheat, therefore his teachings only lead astray. Well, if infallibility is required in an agricultural writer before he is worthy to be consulted, then, we freely confess, that they must all be discarded—except the members of this Club.

We mentioned as worthy of early study by the young farmer, Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, Boussingault's Rural Economy, Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry, and French on Drainage. We did not know that JOHNSTON was an "understrapper of some lord or duke." Had we been possessed of this information, we should have hesitated to offend the democratic lord of the American soil by proposing so low an instructor. It has always been represented that he was a Professor of Chemistry in the University of Durham, that he supervised many experiments in Agriculture—that he delivered his Lectures upon Agricultural Chemistry before a body of practical farmers, who had no previous instruction in Chemistry, and without the use of technical scientific terms made them comprehend the subject, and was read with profound attention by the most enlightened practical agriculturists in England. Indeed, the members of our State Legislature and our State Agricultural Society must have been imposed upon, for in 1849 and 1850, this "understrapper" was invited and delivered a course of lectures at Albany before the members of the Legislature and the foremost farmers of the State, upon the "Relation of Science to Practical Agriculture," which were highly commended by the auditors and published by the State. What a lucky fellow he was, to get into such good and appreciative society, when he was only "foreign scurf!"

"Most of these writers teach theories—of the practice they know nothing," says the Club Reporter. Here again our information has led us astray. Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry and Boussingault's Rural Economy, appear to be founded, almost entirely, upon actual experiment,—but these are, it seems, apocryphal, detailed probably, to make a statement more plausible! The world owes the Club a debt of gratitude for exposing the charlatanry of these writers.

The Tribune circulates somewhat in England, and when they read this announciation of the Club and see how easily they are disposed of and "tread under foot" as "foreign scurf," however much they may writhe in the uncomfortable position, they can but admire the *elephantine foot* that bore them down. E. W. S.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI

ABOUT NORTHERN FARMERS GOING SOUTH.

MARION, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

SOLICITED by a Freedman to read for him the address of Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, delivered at Philadelphia after his return from his Southern tour, I cannot refrain from adding my testimony in confirmation of his assertions. Indebted to the military service of the Union army for opportunity of several years' sojourn in the "Sunny South," I so far realized the imaginings of my boyhood's fancy that I determined to make it my future home. A two years' residence as citizen and farmer in this genial clime, solitary and alone among my former mortal enemies, has certainly given good chance for observation and experience, and the longer I remain the more often do I think: How is it possible so many farmers, particularly of the Eastern States, can remain in those sterile regions, when such vast fields, so rich in Nature's bounty, stand invitingly open before them? Did they but know the need there is for them, the certain remuneration that would reward their privation, it appears to me there would be an emigration such as has never been witnessed on this Continent.

THE PEOPLE.

I came among them as a discharged Federal soldier. I have been known as a firm Republican, (or as is more familiarly termed, Radical;) I have witnessed all the storms of passion, when, from the encouragement of the Presidential incumbent and his friends the South was receiving aid and comfort, and secession blazing up with fearful vigor,—my ears assailed with vituperation against our Legislators that made my blood tingle,—yet in all this I have never been subjected to insult or personal indignity. In all my intercourse I have been treated with as much courtesy, and found men as honorable, as was ever my experience in Indiana, (my native State.) My family have been accorded as many acts of kindness, and our neighbors are as generous as were those with whom we were associated in other days. True, it would have been much more pleasant to have the advantages suggested by the Hon. M. C.—a little colony—but we have done very well without them. Our children have associated in their schools; we have met in their churches, and only by thinking of the past could we realize that we were among those who had ever been otherwise than our friends.

And now a change has come o'er the spirit of the land. If not before, good Northern people are now at a premium, and little fear need there be that this will change. The late enactments of Congress have produced an element that will ever hold in subjection the fiery zeal of the secessionist. None but those who have weathered the storm could believe how rapidly this prejudice is disappearing, and be assured *now* it will be forever. All that we at present need is enterprise, energy and skill. The former planter, intelligent and well experienced in the farming of other days, is helpless; a revolution in Agriculture must take place, and in the adaptation of labor and management to the present condition of things, he is, I believe, more in the dark than would be a Northern farmer. I believe this from my own experience. I came here ignorant of the first principles of agriculture practically, yet I raised the best crop, and managed my hands with less trouble than any man in the county. If this be the result in the case of one thus ignorant, what might we not expect of a practical, energetic Northern farmer, of whom you have thousands that might so readily be spared?

Of the character of labor, of the products, climate, &c., I will not now speak; but a word in regard to

LOCALITY.

We are not out of the world or isolated. In all the Cis-Mississippi States there is extensive railroad communication. I selected this point on account of such facilities. In sight is the railroad from the Gulf to Cairo. We have a daily mail, so that in this respect we have advantages superior to those enjoyed by many of our Western friends. At like distance another road from Vicksburgh to Montgomery, Ala., certainly gives all the advantages of egress and ingress desirable. With all these facilities lands can be had from $3 to $15 per acre, any of which, with half the care and expense, would be far more remunerative than a great majority of the farms in the New England States at least. The time for visiting these regions is at hand for any who may feel disposed to look for a home.

No fear of disease, heat of climate or personal danger; the period for all this has past. Good men, good citizens, will be warmly and sincerely welcomed, and kindnesses extended which they would have little reason to expect. The portals are numerous; any State or region one might fancy can be visited with pleasure and profit. Let visitors select any portion fancy or description may prompt, and my word for it they will never regret the time or money spent. If deemed worthy of attention you will hear from me again. Very respectfully, TYRO.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE National Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Executive Board are requested to meet at the Monongahela House.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
WM. F. GREER, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO WOOL EXPOSITION.

WE have already learnt, by numerous letters and telegrams, that the proposal to hold a National Wool Exposition at Chicago, in the spring of 1868, is received with favor by prominent growers and manufacturers in every part of the country heard from. We also learn that there is not a particle of doubt that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will gladly accept an invitation to participate in such a joint Exposition, if it is made to them by the National Wool Growers' Association.

Every wool grower we have heard from, without exception, endorses the proposition, and all agree that Chicago, in the very heart of the great West, is, under existing circumstances and for the attainment of certain leading objects in view, the best locality for this grand industrial exhibition.

We have no doubt, from present indications, that the Exposition will be determined on, and that the growers and manufacturers will unite to render their respective departments of the exhibition as full, as varied and as perfect as possible. The display of sheep and wool may be made far to exceed that of the Paris Exposition. That of manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, and auxiliary manufactures—from the richest and costliest fabrics to the least important articles—would, we venture to predict, astonish even those who consider themselves best informed in regard to the progress of this industry in the United States.

It would of course be premature to attempt to suggest any special mode or system of awards or prizes to exhibitors,—but for the purpose of inducing a large number of growers to commence early preparations for competition, we may be allowed to say that if the Exposition is decided on, we cannot but presume that one of its special objects will be to bring together every breed and variety of American sheep—full-bloods and crosses—every kind of wool now grown in our country,—and that each will receive its due recognition. Indeed, we should consider it one of the most valuable objects of the exhibition, so far as growers are concerned, to obtain correct information as to the uses and comparative value of *all* kinds of American wool, the amounts grown and consumed, the utility of extending or diminishing the production of the different varieties or the introduction of new ones. And never has there been so opportune an occasion, as the proposed Exposition would furnish, to obtain this knowledge from authorized and responsible sources.

In the matter of awards we, for one, should favor the largest expansion. The mode adopted at the Paris Exposition of making a discretionary number of awards in a class—of making them in all cases of marked merit—would, in our judgment, on an occasion like the present, be far preferable to the narrower system adopted (perhaps necessarily) at our State Fairs, where only single first, second and third prizes are awarded in each division of a class. We consider the former system, especially where competition is large, the most just and satisfactory one. We have attended a good many Sheep Fairs, and seen a good many able and impartial viewing committees discharge their duties. Yet we have never seen one such committee act, without perfectly well knowing, in cases of very close and extensive competition, that if another equally able and impartial committee were called on to judge the same animals, there would be twenty chances to one that they would bring in different awards. Nay, if several such committees should act, without any concert or knowledge of each other's opinions, it would be very doubtful whether any two of them would exactly coincide in their decisions. While such is the fallibility of—or difference in—the opinions of the best judges, it would, we think, afford far better encouragement to the breeder or owner of sheep, who proposed to carry them a thousand miles for exhibition, to know that the comparative merit of all good sheep would be publicly passed upon and recognized, than to know that they must be adjudged one of the first three places, as individuals or pens, or receive no official notice whatever. A competent committee who might find great difficulty in selecting out, even to their own satisfaction, the three best individuals in a class, could scarcely err in selecting the twelve or twenty best, and in arranging them into, say, three orders or divisions of merit. Nor need this prevent animals of clearly superior excellence in either such division from obtaining their due priority by being placed first, second, third and so on in each division. Thus five rams in the same class and division might receive the first prize, or an equal prize, the only distinction between them being made by ranking them as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th,—an equal number receive the second prize in the same way, and so on.

These are simply suggestions thrown out for the consideration of the "sheep men" of the country, and to call out their views for the guidance of their representatives in the National Wool Growers' Association. Should the Exposition be held, committees of arrangement will doubtless be appointed by both National Organizations to meet together at an early day and determine the modes of procedure. Those wishing to present any recommendations should make them, therefore, as soon as possible after the 27th inst., if the Exposition is then decided on. We speak our own views, and we have no doubt that of every officer of the National Wool Growers' Association, when we say that all such recommendations will be thankfully received and placed before the Executive Board for examination.

It may be well enough here to remark that the National Wool Growers' Association was not organized with any expectation that National Fairs would ever become one of its usual features. As a general thing the Fairs, for obvious considerations, had better be left exclusively to the States. But for the reasons given last week, a departure from that course would, in our view, be proper and expedient in the present instance.

Since writing the above we have received an official letter from the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in which he expresses much gratification on the part of the President of the Association and himself at the proposal that the growers invite the manufacturers to join in an Exposition, and he says:—"In order to carry out this plan it will be necessary for us to call a special meeting of our Association, which we propose to do for the 5th of December, eight days after your annual meeting." And he adds:—"It is my belief that no effort will be spared by the manufacturers to make this the most brilliant exposition that this country has ever seen of the products of a single industry. We hope it will be worthy of our two National Associations and lead to their perpetuity, so essential to the well-being of the woolen interests."

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLENS.

IN our issue of September 7th, we published a table of quarterly imports of raw wool, flocks and manufactures of wool into the port of New York in 1866, and the first quarter of 1867. We stated that we obtained our information "from an official and reliable source." The amount of imported wool was drawn from the books of the Assistant Appraiser, who appraises all imported wools, and was strictly correct for the quantity in invoices examined by that officer—but sheep skins with the wool on were not included, and there are therefore some discrepancies between the figures and those given below, obtained from the Custom House. But these discrepancies only show a greater falling off of imports of wool in the first quarter of 1867 from those for the same period in 1866.

To present a more general view of the import of wool and woolens under preceding tariffs—the uniform and rapid increase in the imports of woolens since 1860 and down to enactment of the present tariff, and the great though irregular increase in the imports of wool during the same period—we subjoin the following table, obtained from the books of the Custom House. We have deferred its publication for several weeks to obtain the imports in the second quarter of 1867, but falling in this (down to the present date) we delay no longer. From the information we have obtained, we conclude that the wool imports of the second and third quarters of 1867 will equal the falling off of the first quarter. The Tariff *works.*

Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool into the Port of New York from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 31st of March, 1867.

		Wool, Raw, except Flocks.	Wool Manuf'd.
		Pounds.	Dollars.
1st and 2d Quarters,	1857	4,609,370	11,840,962
3d and 4th "	"	5,813,054	15,911,646
1st and 2d "	1858	2,148,046	6,087,881
3d and 4th "	"	3,720,171	12,658,320
1st and 2d "	1859	13,555,437	17,534,173
3d and 4th "	"	7,521,850	18,878,022
1st and 2d "	1860	11,872,797	15,186,431
3d and 4th "	"	5,918,593	17,604,437
1st and 2d "	1861	5,355,181	8,111,096
3d and 4th "	"	7,922,128	5,829,588
1st and 2d "	1862	16,412,393	8,374,211
3d and 4th "	"	17,471,200	9,498,428
1st and 2d "	1863	27,999,134	7,859,518
3d and 4th "	"	18,986,096	14,272,294
1st and 2d "	1864	39,258,378	16,132,292
3d and 4th "	"	18,288,526	9,623,680
1st and 2d "	1865	14,351,099	8,408,889
3d and 4th "	"	14,578,013	26,898,857
1st and 2d "	1866	30,601,446	*24,200,176
3d and 4th "	"	6,995,751	*23,202,227
1st "	1867	5,242,315	*10,019,044

* These amounts were not received with the present table, but with the previous one published Sept. 7th. They then came from the books of the Custom House, and are doubtless correct.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

MR. DEARDORFF'S CUTS.—These have not been received by us, nor are they in the RURAL office. All cuts should be sent directly to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

RAISING LAMBS.—An English farmer, who has been farming in this country 35 years, writes us as follows:—"In raising lambs, nothing is so important as so to arrange matters that your lambs should all drop within one week, and in any week you should choose as best in the locality of the farm. I have raised many lambs for the London market, also for the New York market, and my plan has been attended with success. Thus, supposing I wished my lambs dropped in the *first week of April*, I go back *twenty weeks*, the time for putting the bucks to the ewes. Having ascertained that, *then for fourteen days previous to using the buck*, (the ewes being in fair condition,) I give each ewe half a pint of corn per day up to the time of using the buck. Then I divide my ewes into bunches of 50, putting them away from the others as far as I can, and put one buck to every 50 ewes. You will find that the corn has so invigorated the ewes that they are ready for the buck the moment you introduce him. There will be but little doubt that he will serve the 50 ewes within the first week, so that your lambs will all drop within the week you wish, thus giving you an even lot of lambs, and all ready for the market at the same time." Our correspondent doubtless writes of large mutton sheep. Half a pint of corn per day would be heavy feed for Merinos.

GOOD AND BAD CLOTH—"M. C. B." of Clinton, Mich., writes us:—"The undersigned having observed in the RURAL of Nov. 9th an article headed 'Good and Bad Wool,' would like to make a few suggestions. Having for some years been in the habit of buying factory cloth, I find that I have to pay a great price for it, and in some instances it is very poor, flimsy stuff. After it is made it looks very well for a time,—but after a little while the wearer is surprised to find that the outside or dressing wears off and shows a coarse, poor article; and farmers are obliged to sell their wool for so low a price, considering the price that they have to pay for the cloth, that they get no adequate return; or, to make the thing equal, they are obliged to make their wool weigh all that they can within the bounds of conscience. I do not wish to stand champion for all the dishonesty that is practiced in selling and fitting wool for market.—but I do think the manufacturers might with propriety take part of the lesson to themselves. I think there is quite as much dishonesty practiced in manufacturing wool as in growing and selling it."

REMEDY FOR PALE DISEASE.—By the sheerest inadvertence we published, week before last, a full blown advertisement, in the form of a communication from P. C. SWETLAND of Chesterville, Ohio, who claims to have discovered a remedy for pale disease. "I have got," says Mr. S., "the whole right to the medicine and to the *discovery of the disease.* There are two of us, and I have purchased his entire interest in it. I have applied for a patent, and if I succeed I will have territory to sell," &c. We scarcely, perhaps, need to say that we have no confidence in a remedy *thus announced*,—but we do say it, to the end that nobody may draw a contrary inference from our publication of it without dissent.

NAMES CLAIMED.—LOAN J. BURGESS of North Hoosick, N. Y., claims the names of Arcola for a ram teg, and Irene for a ewe teg. They are twins, got by Gold Mine, out of Little Queen. Both of the latter have received State prizes, and cuts and pedegrees of both have been published in this paper.

Dairy Department.

THE SECRET OF GOOD BUTTER.

THERE is no process of working or washing that will secure a good article of butter, or that will get all the buttermilk out till it has stood a short time, when it must be worked over the second time, after which it will keep a long time. Butter that has not been worked over the second time will not keep more than two or three days in warm weather. I don't care how much pains you take with it, the buttermilk that is left in the butter becoming sour, makes your butter rancid. I have bought and sold butter in this State, and know what I am talking about; and here is where the trouble begins, you are bound to sell all the buttermilk you can, and so long as dealers pay as much for buttermilk as they do for a nice article of butter we cannot expect you to do much better. I am satisfied that there can be just as good butter made in Indiana as is made in the cheese and butter regions of the Eastern States. But just so long as we pursue the suicidal policy of selling buttermilk with the butter, so long our butter will be quoted in Eastern markets as Western grease.

ABOUT COLORING CHEESE.

THE Utica Herald quotes from a letter from Sir JAMES MONTEITH to the Ayrshire Express, in which the practice of coloring cheese with anotta or scarlet vegetable substances is strongly condemned. It is not disputed that coloring improves the appearance of the cheese, but it is claimed that the matter used to raise the color is deleterious to the health of consumers. Besides, he asserts that the coloring matter used prevents the cheese ripening for a long time for the market. To this the Herald adds:—"We have no doubt that vegetable coloring matter of various descriptions may have an injurious effect upon the curd. Granting that may all be true, the practical dairyman has hardly suspected it. He knows that the early ripening of cheese depends, for the most part, upon its manufacture and curing. Thus, by care in manufacture, light salting and comparatively high heat in curing, a cheese highly colored with anotta, may be ripened for the table in thirty days, or even twenty days from the press. One great objection which the English urge against the American cheese is that it ripens too quick and goes to decay too soon. If color would arrest the process of ripening and decay, that might be claimed sometimes, perhaps, in its favor."

DAIRY ITEMS.

American Chedder.—F. W. COLLINS of this city, exhibited, at the late State Fair, a sample of cheese made on his farm in Otsego county which he christened "American Chedder." The Committee say of it:—"This cheese is in small sizes, varying from nine to twelve pounds. The skin of the cheese is very thin, while it is so close and impervious to the air as to hold the inside of the cheese soft and in good condition. This cheese we look upon as a great and valuable addition to the kinds made in our country." This opinion was backed up by a very handsome special premium.

Keep the Cows in Heart.—The editor of the Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, alluding to farm stock, especially milch cows, timely and truthfully remarks that "*uninterrupted* thrift at all seasons with all domestic animals should be the motto; and this depends on constant care and oversight" combined with a practical understanding of what is proper to be given to keep animals in good heart. With cows giving milk this oversight and care is of prime importance, as without it they will fall away in flesh; the flow of milk will diminish, and the profits expected to result from keeping them fail of realization.

Salt for Butter.—It has been the general impression, till within a brief period, that Ashton salt was better for use in making butter and cheese than Onondaga or any other in common use. At the recent State Fair there were a large number of packages of butter submitted to the inspection of the Committee on the article, some cured with Ashton and others with factory filled Onondaga salt. In their report the Committee say:—"We have no doubt that for the preservation of butter the factory filled Onondaga salt has no superior; and we think that this careful and rigid examination must satisfy our farmers that they can safely rely on our own domestic salt, made purposely for the dairy; and if there is any failure in the butter they will have to look to other causes for that failure.

Poor Butter.—Owing, probably, to the dryness of the season and the consequent short crop of pasture grass the quality of the butter coming to this market, the present fall, has, as a general thing, been much below the average quality. This is the statement of some of the more prominent dealers in the article and the cause of the general deterioration is the one here assigned. But, whether good or bad, the price is such as to give a majority of consumers a griping about the region where the purse is secreted.

The Poultry Yard.

THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

As Thanksgiving is rapidly approaching—a day closely associated with a prominent American bird, the Turkey—we give an illustration of one of these autumnal martyrs as suited to the time and season. In honor of this bird it may not be inappropriate to state that while the subject of selecting a national emblem was under discussion, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN suggested the propriety of assigning that honor to the Turkey—a position finally accorded to the more ravenous and aspiring Eagle. Of course our readers appreciate the excellence of the Turkey for the table, and will see to it that the birds are properly fitted to grace the destiny to which they are tending.

THE CRISP-FEATHERED FOWL.

THIS singular appearing fowl is supposed to be a native of Southern Asia or the East Indies. The curious appearance of its feathers, which are crisped and project outwards, as though they had been rubbed and ruffled in the wrong direction, has undoubtedly suggested its name. BEMENT says:—"This variety of fowl does not appear to possess any peculiar advantages, and is more interesting as a curiosity than valued for any practical purposes. The hens are not good layers, and their eggs are small, averaging little more than two ounces in weight. They are said to be good mothers, breed freely with other varieties, and the offspring is hardy and prolific."

POULTRY.—FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Homestead, having devoted five years to the business of poultry raising, arrives at the following conclusions in reference to the Brahma fowl:

1.—The knowledge that these fowls are unequaled as winter layers.

2—That their eggs average larger and richer than those of any other breed.

3.—Their home-like domestic qualities qualify them for confinement in small yards, which with little or no disposition to roam, make them a desirable fowl for cities or villages.

4.—Their superior quality for the table cannot be denied. Kill and pick one and you will have something that will do for a meal for a fair sized family. One will weigh as much as two common fowls, and oftentimes more.

5—Their chickens are hardy, easily raised, and grow rapidly, and last of all, they are fine, handsome looking fowls, such as a man can take pride in showing to his friends.

These expressions will doubtless conflict with those of some others whose favorite fowls have a different appellation, but there is consolation in knowing that there is room for them to put in a plea for their favorites.

Rural Notes and Items.

A SWINDLING AGENT—*Mack at his old Tricks.*—Under date of "Racine, Wis., Nov. 16," Mr. W. G. ROBERTS writes us in this wise:

"Yesterday a man called on me pretending to be an agent for your RURAL, and his book showed that he had many names for your paper, beside mine, at $2.50 a year, postage free. He called himself *Parson* or *Pharson*. I saw a man from Iowa who says that there was a person there awhile ago in the same business, but there he went by the name of *McPherson*. Now, will you be so kind as to drop me a line, stating if he has sent you my subscription, and that everything is all right,—so that I may take a little care of the *sleek, longuey gent*, and try to find him *lodging* at the expense of the County if he is an impostor."

This *McPherson*, with several aliases, is a swindler, and has operated as a pretended agent for the RURAL nearly every winter for many years. Taking advantage of the reputation and popularity of the RURAL, he first operated in Canada West, getting several hundred subscribers in passing from Queenston to Detroit—pocketing the money and never sending us a dime or name. We next heard of him in Michigan and other Western States—then again in Canada. We once spent some fifty dollars in trying to catch and cage the scoundrel, but he *skedaddled* into the "confederacy," or elsewhere. We are now "after him" again, having telegraphed Mr. R. on receipt of above note. Though it's like unto the preacher talking to his attentive listeners about the wickedness of absentees, we again caution our readers to beware of this *McPherson*, and all other pretended *traveling* agents—for, as we have repeatedly stated, no such agents are employed by the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The only *safe way* to secure this paper a year is to remit $3 direct to us, or join a club being formed by some one you know—or form a club yourself.

SHEEP IN THE SOUTH.—A South Carolinian mentions in the Monthly Agricultural Report his experience with a few sheep His land was in Marion Co., and twenty-two sheep were put upon it last season. During the winter they were sheltered only on two occasions—once during a snow storm in January, and the same in consequence of a cold rain. Their food for a year, which was grass in the summer and cotton seed in the winter, together with salt, cost about $6.50. The wool was worth $25, and sixteen lambs worth as much more. The cost of keeping each sheep was about 28½ cents.

THE BEST POTATO.—Mr. JAMES LEONARD writes the N. H. Mirror and Farmer about potatoes. Having cultivated a great many varieties, some of them quite good, he gives it as his opinion that the Boston Red is the best variety extant. It is supposed to be an old potato; is of a rich, good flavor, and "keeps fresh and sound the whole year round." The only objection to it is a tendency to break open too soon after the process of cooking commences. It has a resemblance to the Davis Seedling, but is considered a better potato. On good soil it yields well and is less subject to disease than many other varieties.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The next Convention (or meeting) of this Association will be held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 8—9, 1868. The address will be delivered by Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College. The subject will be "Cattle Breeding in its Relations to Dairy Farming." Those desiring information in regard to the discussions at the Convention, can obtain it by addressing G. B. WEEKS, Esq., Sec'y, Verona, N. Y.

A CHANGE OF BASE.—A correspondent of the Maryland Farmer proposes to substitute plowing matches for mock tournaments and base ball games, as a more healthful and profitable employment than either of the others. A plow manufacturing company in Baltimore seconds this motion, and promises a superior plow to the winner in the first contest for superiority.

AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.—We have received the premium programme of this Society, which is to hold its first fall exhibition at Masonic Hall Lecture Room, No. 112 East 13th Street, New York, commencing December 3d, and closing on the evening of the 6th. The premiums are numerous and liberal.

The Publisher to the Public.

The Price of the Rural.—If any one objects to the price of the RURAL, please ask him or her to compare the paper in Contents, Appearance, &c., with any similar journal, weekly or monthly,—or with any reprint of a daily or trashy literary paper. State the FACT that the first cost of the RURAL (for Editorial and other Contributions, Engravings, &c., &c.) is far greater than that of any of its contemporaries,—and moreover that it is far cheaper now, at $3, than it was at $2 before the war, compared with the prices of provisions, clothing, etc. A little examination and figuring will satisfy any candid, intelligent person that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is really the cheapest paper of its class.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

Premium List, Show-Bill, &c.—Our Premiums to Club Agents are more liberal than ever before, but we have not space to give a list of them in the RURAL. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, Specimens, &c., are promptly sent, free, to all applicants. Give us your address, and also that of any friends who may be disposed to form clubs, that you and they may see our offers of "Good Pay for Doing Good."

Our Club Rate.—The lowest Club Rate of the RURAL is $2.50, and if any agents offer it for less they must pay us that price. *Our* rates are invariable, and none are authorized to depart from them—though of course we cannot prevent agents from doing so, or even giving away the paper; that is their business.

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly.

Local Club Agents.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

How to Remit.—The safest way to remit for the RURAL is by Draft or Post-Office Money Order,—and either of these, if made payable to his order, may be sent at the risk of the Publisher.

HORTICULTURAL.

COVERING GRAPE VINES FOR WINTER.

All vines set last spring should be covered and protected for the first winter. This is important, and we know of instances where thousands of dollars' worth of high priced varieties have been lost for lack of this simple precaution. It is not a question of hardiness, for vines that are most distinguished for this quality often suffer exceedingly if exposed during the first winter; their period of growth has not been long enough to establish them thoroughly in the soil and impart their natural vigor and endurance. Soil is the best, cheapest and most convenient covering material; straw, leaves, or any litter that may afford a harbor for mice should be avoided, and in covering with dirt especial care should be taken to leave no holes near the vine or its roots, in which water may collect and stand. As the vines are to remain covered until the period of pruning is passed, this operation should be performed at the time of laying them down. Then coil the vines around the stock as closely as possible without injuring them, and cover with a sufficient depth of soil to prevent the storms of winter from laying them bare. It is not freezing which injures, but the sudden changes of temperature. Another advantage gained by covering is protection against frosts in the spring, as the buds are held back and do not push as early as if unprotected.

APPLE GROWING—PRODUCTION, PROFITS.

[As promised in a previous number of the Rural, we give below a synopsis of the opening address of Maj. Brooks at the Discussion on Apples, on one of the evenings at the recent State Fair. It is both spicy and instructive, and will well repay a careful perusal:]

Maj. Brooks prefaced his remarks by saying, "If wars cease according to prophecy, if the conditions of health shall receive respectful attention from all who are not ready and willing to die, if doctors get into a way of curing people, the world will soon be very full of inhabitants, and it will take a great deal to feed them."

The food question is the pressing question of all times, and should be considered, first, in reference to an abundant supply; and, secondly, in reference to *quality*. He denied that population would ever *necessarily* be "limited by the means of subsistence;" famine should not fix the bounderies of human life. He said God's laws for the increase of our species are in exact harmony with His laws for the development of sustenance. Some may shut themselves up in stone walls and die of starvation, but Nature's great storehouses, Ocean, Earth and Air, are full to overflowing with materials for man. It is our business to develop them, so that all who come may be fed and clothed. This beautiful world—*portal of the world beyond, and all it offers*,—should never be closed against any by sloth, improvidence, or crime. Woe to the man who shuts the gates of being and of bliss! We are here to work for a common interest;—all our *titles* are *leases* during good behavior. I advocate the enlarged cultivation of apples, because I believe that by no earthly process can so much food for man or beast be extracted from four square rods of ground, as by planting an apple tree in the center and giving it good cultivation. If this is so, the apple may become the *great fruit of the future*, as indeed it is of the present, from its ability to feed a great many people from a little land.

Maj. Brooks next compared apple products with the best yields in other departments. Gen. Mills, on the Genesee Flats, raised forty-seven bushels and eleven pounds of wheat to the acre on eighty acres. Capt. Scott of Covington, Wyoming Co., raised in 1822, *fifty* bushels of wheat to the acre on ten acres; it was drawn to Albany on wagons. Simon McKenzie of Caledonia, reached about the highest limits possible, *sixty* bushels to the acre. Gen. Mills raised 115 and John Sheldon 116 bushels of *corn* to the acre, near Mt. Morris. Four hundred bushels of potatoes were not very uncommon at an early day. Paul C. Sprague of Wyoming Co., on a fraction over one-eighth of an acre, raised one hundred bushels of potatoes, it being at the rate of *seven hundred bushels to the acre*. Onions have reached about the same figure, and Lyman B. Langworthy of Rochester, raised about twelve hundred bushels of carrots on an acre.

To be liberal, I will call wheat 60, corn 140, potatoes 700, and carrots 1,400 bushels to the acre. If any gentleman present has heard of bigger yields please name it. No one speaks. These rates give 1¼ bushels wheat, 3½ bushels corn, 17½ bushels potatoes, and 35 of carrots to four rods of ground. Now see what an apple tree has done. Maj. Bumphrey, Rochester, informs me, (and he has probably acquired a habit of telling the *truth*, for he has not been a *political editor* in a great number of years,) that he knew a tree in Massachusetts that gave in a single season 75 bushels of apples; and you will bear in mind that they grew on about four rods of ground. We have, then, seventy-five bushels of apples, occupying the same amount of land as 1¼ bushels of wheat, 3½ of corn, 17½ of potatoes, and 35 of carrots, estimating these crops at about the highest yield possible. Are not apples ahead? But I am not done yet. Colonel Hannum, a prominent and reliable citizen of Genesee County says he picked in Massachusetts apples for ten barrels of cider, being *eighty bushels* of apples, from a single tree, and A. J. Downing, in his Fruit Trees of America, informs us that 121½ bushels of apples grew on a single tree, in a single season, in the same State! I do not believe there was ever a grain or root crop from the same amount of ground, that ever made even a near approach to that, estimating the value of each for food.

I have taken *extreme* cases; but comparing ordinary yields, apples still maintain their supremacy. Beets or carrots cannot compete with apples, on account of the great expense of growing them; an ordinary yield of corn is about 35 bushels to the acre, and of apples about 160 bushels, or four bushels to the tree. Here we have 4½ bushels apples to one of corn; fed separately, I think corn is worth the most, but I will give a bushel of corn for 4½ of apples, for the purpose of mixing with grain rather than feed it to hogs clear, as all animals require succulent food.

When we consider that orchards are generally cropped with grain or roots, and do not really appropriate one-half of the land they are reputed to occupy, the comparison turns decidedly in favor of apples; and when, further, in these times, we bring into the account the great additional expense of growing the corn, all its claims to equality vanish out of sight. Corn, I think, comes nearest being a rival of apples. I compute the actual cost of raising a bushel of *wheat* to be as great as to raise fifteen bushels of apples.

Let us turn to the growing of apples for market. If a better apple country than Western New York was ever made, I never heard of it. Here the apple tree is hardy and healthy, and the fruit comes nearest perfection. Further North the growth is not free and fair; further South and West, if the flavor is as good, the texture is coarser, and its keeping qualities imperfect. Chicago dealers have a well known preference for our fruit. Mr. Bennet of Boston, informs me that New England fruit is failing, and advises us to plant largely of Russets, Baldwins, Greenings, &c., with full assurance of good prices and an increasing demand.

Let us look at profits. A great majority of orchardists estimate that Western New York trees yield an average of one barrel to the tree, besides culls. The average price on the Genesee Valley Canal for the last ten years has been $2 in the fall and $2.80 in the spring. This gives (at forty trees to the acre,) $80 per acre in fall, and in spring $112. The average yield of an acre to grass would not be more than $12 per annum, and of wheat or corn $25 for the same period. Tobacco, hops, the small fruits, &c., *with a great outlay of labor*, sometimes do as well, but they are an uncertain dependence; they must receive very prompt attention, require many hands, and a great outlay for labor; most of the small fruits are very perishable, and must be thrown upon the market at once, however depressed. However favorable this comparison for apples, I boldly claim that it would be still more favorable if apples received good cultivation;—*the apple crop might in this way be doubled.*

You well know that some trees do remarkably well when they have a fair chance; a tree in Middlebury gave eleven barrels of apples; four trees in LeRoy thirteen barrels each; fourteen barrels were obtained in Bethany, and fourteen barrels Baldwins were taken by Patrick McEntee of Perry, from a single tree, and sold to A. W. Wheelock for $60. Enos Wright sold from two trees $100 worth of apples. Two years ago Mr. Hammond, Supervisor of Middlebury, sold the product of thirty-three trees of Northern Spys for $900. Edmund Morris, of New Jersey, the admirable author of "Ten Acres Enough," (who, by the by, with the usual consistency of *preaching farmers*, has added *thirteen* acres to his "ten,") wishing to do some tall bragging, tells of twenty apple trees that produced one year $225. Now I have a story about twenty-two trees owned by Robert McDowell, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., grafted nineteen years ago to Dutch Pippins, Greenings, Russets, &c., standing thirty-five to forty feet apart, and sheltered by woods on three sides, the ground being annually plowed and manured thoroughly—soil sandy loam. He sold from these trees, reserving his culls, in 1865, 163 barrels of apples for $779.50. Chas. Cronkhite sold the apples, unpicked, on less than four acres lor $1,000; they were re-sold for $1,500. S. J. P. Smead of Bethany, Genesee Co., from *six acres* (soil, clay, and strong clay loam,) sold as follows:

1862	750	barrels for	$ 2,370
1863	590	" "	1,790
1864	600	" "	2,100
1865	810	" "	4,500
1866	157	" "	863
1867 estimated at	600	" "	3,000
	3,507		$14,623

Add to the above, copied from his income report, apples reserved for family use, and we have 100 barrels to the acre, and 2½ barrels to the tree annually for the whole six years! and paying him annually $400 to the acre. For practical cultivators there is another fact of great significance. This same orchard, after coming into full bearing for some ten years, received only *ordinary care*, and its returns were comparatively light. It was then heavily manured and plowed shallow, and remained in that state one year, when it was cross-plowed and dragged, and suffered to lie two years longer, and *all the time uncropped*; then it was manured again and the same treatment repeated. The results I have given you.

S. P. Lord of Pavillion, bought a *neglected*, and, of course, an *unfruitful* orchard of *seven acres*,—trimmed, manured and plowed it,—when it immediately commenced bearing, and during the next six years yielded him six thousand dollars. If this is not evidence tending to show that *good cultivation would double our orchard products*, I confess I do not comprehend the *nature* of evidence, and yet in my town it is well known that I am a Justice of the Peace in full blast!

You can read in the New Testament of an ancient cultivator that had got it into his head that digging and dunging a tree might help it. The faults of ordinary management are, first, the impoverishment of the soil by promiscuous cropping, and the withholding of mineral and other manures; second, no trimming, or "*bad trimming*," which my friend, J. J. Thomas, thinks is worse than no trimming. Trees have a tendency to produce a surplus of wood; if it all remains, the branches are feebly nourished, and some die of starvation, after robbing the others. I think that most trees need to be renewed, like grape vines, by an annual and moderate removal of small and superfluous branches—never large ones. I will add that trees when young show an inclination to branch low, which, I think, ought to be respected. Low heads greatly favor picking. Mr. Francis of York, picked from low trees thirty-two barrels of apples in a day. Low branches mulch the ground partially, and in a degree obviate the necessity of plowing.

The third great fault is the omission to fork over the ground, or plow it light, often succeeded by *deep and reckless plowing*, to the injury of the roots, and often the destruction of the tree. When the ground is regularly plowed every year or two, and at a uniform depth, the roots will establish themselves below the plowing, and if the soil is deep they will do very well. But if cultivation is omitted for several years, the *roots indulge their natural habit of running near the surface*, and then deep plowing destroys many of the trees' best supports. This is especially so on hardpan and cold, tenacious sub-soils, which drive the roots to the surface. I beg pardon of the Pomological Society, but I believe the roots know better where to go than any man can tell them. Nature's method of cultivation is by *covering the ground with leaves*, at once manuring the soil, and making it light and acceptable, as no other process can. *Mulching*, where leaves and litter can be obtained, is a wonderfully cheap and beneficial expedient, and in my opinion may well take the place of *plowing*, and the attendant *cropping*, which has doubtless done much to render a majority of our orchards unproductive.

I am satisfied by diligent inquiry that all very large yields come from an unusual amount of nourishment; the tree, by an adroit strategic movement, had backed itself up against a fence, a wood-pile, a morass, a barn-yard, a building, or something that would shield one side at least from its *remorseless plunderer, man*, and give it something to eat. A tree in Maryland, standing *in the yard near the house* of an old Governor, bore sixty bushels of apples. The tree described by Col. Hannum, bearing eighty bushels of apples, grew along-side of a *swamp, where were deep deposits*. I do not recommend large applications of barn-yard manure, but a *regular supply*, and a *variety* of other fertilizers, including ashes, lime, plaster, charcoal, bone dust, muck and, better than all, sods and soil from fence corners, road-sides and forests. The best of our virgin soils are more perfect than any art of man could ever make them. *We should beware how we rob them of essential elements by promiscuous cropping.*

Whoever embarks extensively in fruit culture should count the cost. He should be determined to watch and destroy insect enemies, supply all needed fertilizers, prune systematically and carefully, dig about his trees, plow shallow, or supply a dressing of leaves or other litter. All the land even in Western New York is not well adapted to apples. Light soils, or very tenacious clay, should be avoided; a strong clay loam is the best. There is not a great difference in the exposure, but the Southeast is preferable in this section.

Maj. Brooks cited Bennett, Rand & Co. and Curtiss & Co., of Boston, and Webster & Co., formerly of Milwaukee, extensive apple dealers, to show the superior quality of Western New York fruit, and especially its keeping qualities. He then brought forward distinguished medical authorities to prove that good apples were "eminently fit to be eaten;" in fact, should constitute a large portion of our daily food. He read letters which he had received from John H. Griscom, M. D., of New York city, and James P. White, M. D., of Buffalo, certifying that the apple, besides being nutritious, acted favorably upon the "biliary and other digestive functions," was an antidote for dyspepsia and other ailments, and should be supplied in much larger quantities as food for the people. He quoted Dr. Jackson of Dansville, Dr. Campbell of Avon, Drs. Hill and Gay of Buffalo, and Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburg, in favor of the enlarged cultivation and use of apples, and concluded by saying: "The apple, by its unparalleled productiveness, "its patience under abuse, its value as food, the "small labor required in its cultivation, its high "price in market, and the remarkable adaptation of our soil and climate to its growth, *is "worthy of more extended cultivation.*"

MAMMOTH APPLE TREE, (RHODE ISLAND GREENING,)
THAT PRODUCED TWENTY-SIX BARRELS OF FRUIT THIS SEASON.

Some three weeks ago Mr. N. R. Davis, of Youngstown, Niagara Co., N. Y., sent us a photograph (from which the above engraving was made) of an apple tree "bearing twenty-six (26) barrels of R. I. Greenings this season, as certified by the following named Committee, appointed to see the fruit gathered, viz: B. M. Root, retired physician; A. H. Skinner, practicing physician; Geo. Swain, Ex-Sheriff of Niagara Co.; Ira Reed, Dep. Collector of Customs." Mr. Davis stated that he held twenty-four barrels of the fruit at $4 per barrel (having sold part at that price,) and two barrels of culls at $2 per barrel,—making the amount for fruit produced in one season just $100!

Immediately on receipt of this letter we wrote to Mr. Davis for further information, asking as to the size of the tree, its age, attention or culture given it, etc.; also ordering a barrel of the fruit, and requesting a copy of certificate of Committee. In response, Mr. D. sent us a barrel of the apples, (very fair and well grown fruit,) and replied to our inquiries as follows:

"In reply to yours of October 30, would say that our Greening tree, bearing this year twenty-six barrels fruit, is over fifty years old. The trunk of the tree is about six feet in circumference. It is forty-four feet in diameter from extremity of limbs, and the extremity of the limbs is 132 feet in circumference. The tree is about twenty-six feet in height. Has had fair to good cultivation—nothing extra. The certificate of Committee was forwarded to Maj. H. T. Brooks, Wyoming Co., through I. S. Woodard, Esq., Hess Roads, Niagara Co. I presume this has been forwarded to you ere this. [It has not arrived.—Ed.]

"The farm was owned by Judge DeVaux, of Niagara Falls, some fifty or sixty years ago. There were about one hundred apple trees set, which at that time was thought to be rather an extravagant orchard. Most of those trees are now vigorous and healthy, and are very fine bearers. From ninety trees we have realized over six hundred barrels of apples this year. There are about 140 trees in this old orchard, some of which are not over twenty or thirty years of age, and not in bearing this year. For the past twelve years it has been cared for by its present occupant, and has been plowed and seeded either to oats, peas or buckwheat; has had a fair amount of manure."

Such is the history of the tree represented, as furnished us by its owner. We presume the statements of Mr. D. to be correct, and that the report of the Committee will confirm the same in regard to the quantity of fruit grown. Hence, we beg to call the attention of our Special Contributor, Maj. Brooks, to this "confirmation strong" of his assertions about the culture of the Apple in Western New York, (made in his address at the State Fair, and published on this page,) and to challenge apple growers in any section of the Union to furnish us the figures in regard to any tree which shall equal that of Mr. Davis in the quantity, quality and value of its fruit.

of the old and cheap sorts,) there would be less pockets fleeced and less disappointments to the purchaser of such. You will allow me to say, in answer to Doolittle's fling at me and my business, and self-praise of his own, that my books will show no order received from him for Mlamis and strawberry plants a year ago last spring, and that no plants have ever been sent out from *my* grounds that were "rotten when packed." If he has received a bill of plants from me, and had notified me on their receipt of such plants being in the box, they would have been duplicated at once.

If I thought it good taste, I might show the very bad success I had with a large bill of "Doolittle's" (!) (rightfully speaking of the "Joslyn,") I received from him a few years since, showing what the style of packing was and the character of the plants received. Suffice it to say, I am willing to compare correspondence received with him or any other party to show the satisfaction given to customers with plants sent out. At present, at Purdy's Fruit Farm, near Palmyra, N. Y. A. M. Purdy.

A FLORAL CURIOSITY.

The Alta Californian describes an "Everliving Rock Rose," or, as the Mexicans term it, *Siempre vive*," found in Lower California, as follows:

"There is a plant found among the rocks and mountain fastnesses of the interior of the Territory, of so singular a character as to deserve special mention. It bears among the Mexicans the appropriate name of '*Siempre vive*,' (always alive.) It is small, scarcely ever reaching the diameter of your hat rim. It has no stalk, except when it blooms—which, I think, is but once a year—and then a delicate stem rises from a center of emerald formed by closely lapping leaves which spread out near the ground almost horizontally. This stem rises to the height of a few inches and bears on its apex a cluster of delicate flowers, sometimes of white and sometimes of scarlet color. Its chief singularity, however, is to be found in its wonderful vitality, which makes it seem almost a sentient being. It disdains all terrestrial aid, and flourishes best where the rocks are the loftiest and most precipitous, and where is to be found the least quantity of soil. They have but little root, which is satisfied with an interstice supplied with a handful of dry sand. They draw their sustenance entirely from the air and from the dews nine months of the year. During the remaining three months, the only ones we are favored with rain, an occasional shower deepens the emerald. When severed from the rocks they quietly fold themselves up 'like the tents of the Arabs,' and wait for years, if called upon, for the drop of water which is to furnish their natural sustenance. After lying in a dry box for many months without a particle of soil attaching to their roots, they will unfold in twelve hours after being placed in a bowl of water, spread their fan-like leaves, and resume their natural green."

THE VALUE OF CABBAGE.

The Southern Cultivator contains an article on the comparative value of various kinds of food, and, among other farm products, compliments the cabbage thus: — "It has been chemically examined, and has been found to be richer in red flesh forming matter than any crop we grow. It contains more fibrine, or gluten, of which substance the muscles are made, and hence is richer in the materials essential to the growth and strength of animal life. Wheat contains about 12 per cent., beans and peas about 25, and dried cabbage about 35 per cent. of this all-important material. It appears from careful analysis, that the young plant, before being headed, or outside leaves of those that have formed solid heads, are much more valuable for feeding stock than the white center of the full grown vegetable, and therefore the most nutritious, if not the most desirable, for the table. From the fact that it is so rich in nitrogenous matter, it deserves more extensive cultivation. It stands a hard frost; is very productive; for milking cows, it increases the flow of milk and its quality, and butter made from it is free from unpleasant flavor."

New Advertisements.

SEND FOR "SOMETHING NEW."—PAYS $5 to $7 per hour. Send three stamps and get SAMPLES free, that sell for $6. Address HOSEA B. CARTER, No. 2 Peak Square, Hampstead, N. H.
☞ 35,000 SOLD IN TEN DAYS. ☜

IMPROVED CLOTHES DRYER—AGENTS WANTED—Sells readily for indoor use—every housekeeper wants it. Agents are making $10 per day. Send two 3 cent stamps for circular or sample Dryer by Express for $1.50. L. W. DISBROW, General Agent, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS.—LLOYD'S $100.000 REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA are just out; only $4. 3,000,00 names on them. "How to canvass well" sent. Ladies and men $20 a day made. J. T. LLOYD.
No. 23 Cortlandt St., New York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable Farm of 120 acres, well stocked with choice fruit; good buildings; well watered, and good timber lot; lying in Penfield, 7½ miles from Rochester, on plank road. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber. A. P. ROSS, 100 Monroe St., Rochester, N. Y.

FIFTY Persons in every town wanting the Best Fireside Monthly, full of good Reading, Instruction, Amusement, "Gayeties and Gravities," should send for the "Household Messenger," London Ridge, N. H. Specimen Right A Volume, post-paid, only FIFTY CENTS.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.—I Want to retire from farming and offer to sell my farm of 175 acres of choice land, (known as the Bradish farm,) under high state of cultivation, good improvements, forty acres of wheat on the ground (well summer fallowed,) located on a good road 1½ miles from Batavia village, N. Y. Pay made easy, (to suit purchaser.) For particulars see the undersigned, on the farm, or address him at Batavia, N. Y. DANIEL PUTNAM.

LADIES READ THIS.—IT IS THE best chance ever offered to Ladies. We will give any person sending Clubs in our Great One Dollar Sale (the best in the country) a Silk Dress Pattern, Pair of Blankets, piece of Sheeting, Wool Long Shawls, &c. Send 50 cents and receive four slips and Circular, or send for Circular. Agents wanted everywhere. Ladies preferred. Address CUTTER & CO.,
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WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

SENECA BLACK CAP vs. MIAMI.

Doolittle's proposition accepted and Weeks notified. Now, I hope the readers of the Rural, and all others interested in fruits, will watch for this decision. As for myself I shall cheerfully pay the amount I agree to if the "Seneca" is decided the best, and would here say that if some such course as this was pursued with all of the new fruits brought out, (a large share of which prove worthless, or of no more value than many

Ladies' Department.

HAPPY WOMEN.

BY PHEBE CARY

Impatient women, as you wait
In cheerful homes to-night, to hear
The sound of steps that soon or late,
Shall come as music to your ear:

Forget yourselves a little while
And think in pity of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

Babies that in their cradles sleep,
Belong to you in perfect trust;
Think of the mothers left to weep,
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light,
O, women, safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonesome souls to-night.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHAPTER FOR HOUSEWIVES.

BEEFSTEAK AND COFFEE—WITH AN INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Editor:—I think a great many Rural readers would be very glad to attend the lectures of our interesting little French gastronome, M. Blot, and hear what he has to say on that very appetizing subject, cookery. But only a few of us are so near Cooper Institute that we can leave our households to listen to his instructive and chatty discourses. I hope the interest M. Blot is awakening among our city folks may extend to the ruralists, so many of whom have all the means at their disposal for setting the finest tables in the world. What a happy thing it would be for our American people if M. Blot could marshal a host of culinary reformers and send them on a "home mission" into all the kitchens of our Union! To make all our women skillful cooks would promote the comfort and well being of their homes far more than to take them all out of their kitchens several times a year and send them struggling up to the ballot box.

I do not entirely agree with M. Blot in all his views. Much of what he says suits the meridian of Paris, but becomes false reckoning at New York. Our climate is not the climate of France, and our people are not Frenchmen by descent or in taste. I do not suppose a hundred M. Blots, *blowing* with all their might, will ever induce the American people to become to any great extent soup eaters, or to abandon our well-known taste for good puddings. M. Blot is a strong believer in soups, and considers puddings a stupid and barbarous invention; but so inbred is the liking for this last dish, which taste we inherit from our English ancestors, that climate and nature must change before we relinquish it.

It is really surprising that eating such large quantities of fresh meat as we do, it so seldom comes upon any of our tables in such a style as to be at once the most grateful to the taste and most easily assimilated by the organs of digestion. We *read* of steaks that are rich, tender, juicy, delicious! How often do you eat one, Mr. Editor, unless at your own table? What a pity that while we are making so many sumptuary laws in this country we should not introduce a clause into the new constitution abolishing the use of frying pans. Why, dear me, Mr. Editor, if I ever *do* get a vote and get into any legislative body the first thing I shall propose will be an enactment prohibiting the unwholesome, unsavory and ruinous practice of quenching and smothering all the fine, delicate, sapid juices of beefsteak in a flood of hot grease. Yes, Mr. Editor, I shall go for putting down this abominable practice by law, for in truth I believe it has produced as much mischief as tobacco or tight-lacing.

Why can't we learn to broil our steaks, and have them crisp on either side, with a delicate rosy tint running down the middle? In the first place, in order to realize our ideal, we must begin at the meat cart. The habit with our butchers is almost universal of cutting their steaks just about one-third of an inch thick. Not all the line of French cooks from Brillia Savarin to M. Blot could take such a piece of meat and make good steak of it, though they might, with their inexhaustible culinary skill, convert it into something very good; for a thoroughly accomplished French cook will make a crow taste like a chicken. Until your butcher is fully drilled in your tastes and habits you must go to him and very pleasantly, but with firmness, insist that he cut *your* steak thick, no matter what he does for your neighbors. Not much less than an inch, no matter from which of the steak-yielding parts it is cut. In these days of high prices, the sirloin and porterhouse are delicacies beyond the command of most purses, but after numerous experiments and frequent calculation I have become settled in the conviction that when I buy a pound of good juicy *round* I am purchasing as much food as the cost of a pound will buy. Some people say they can't afford to buy beefsteak. The truth is, Mr. Editor, they can't afford to go without it. Beefsteak is like advertising—it costs and it pays; you are getting your money's worth.

Having procured steak of the proper thickness and quality, lay it in a clean earthen dish with a tight cover, to keep it from absorbing odors, and set it in a cool place until you are ready to broil it. If the weather is very bad lay a clean cloth over it and sprinkle dry salt on the cloth. This will be necessary during only a small part of the year. Just before your family assemble, and all the other dishes are ready, bring out your steak plate, lay a lump of butter in the middle of it, and set it where it will become quite warm. Have a fire of hot coals, (anthracite coal is better than any other fuel for this purpose,) and if the construction of the stove admit of it, though your fuel ordinarily be wood, remember to throw in about two quarts of small coals half an hour before meal time. As soon as the gas which emits the blue flame is expelled from them they are ready for broiling. Use a folding wire gridiron sometimes called a toaster, lay your steak on it, sprinkle both faces with a little black pepper, and place over the coals. The heat should be such as to crisp the side next the coals immediately. If it begins to burn, turn it, and keep turning it every half minute for about five minutes, or until each outside third is firm under the knife, leaving the middle third thoroughly heated, but not stiffened. Then put it upon the melted butter on the hot platter, adding salt to taste. Let the family be all at their places when this delicacy is served, and in cool weather let all their plates be warmed. Now, Mr. Editor, I will agree that if any of your readers, after following these directions closely, and using good butter, report a failure, I will furnish M. Blot's cook-book, or another one as good, gratis; for, as a woman and a housekeeper, I cannot wish a greater earthly boon for any of my friends than the satisfaction of pressing their forks into just such morsels of juicy, toothsome steak.

One more tit-bit of advice, if the length of this column will allow. I hope your readers all know how to make good coffee, but I am very much afraid that some of them do not even know what good coffee is. In the first place let me be earnest and if possible eloquent on this fundamental point. Let no one dream that she can make good coffee by using the abominable mixtures which are sold in those shiny square packages in the shops, "ready ground for use." Not a pinch of that detestable black powder ever saw the island of Java or the coast of Brazil. Would you sip ideal coffee, nectar fit for the gods, select your coffee raw, parch and grind it yourself; parch it very evenly, at first over a slow fire, and let the heat increase. Remove when it has the color and gloss of a ripe chestnut, and put immediately into a tight vessel. Allow for each person a large tablespoonful. Fifteen minutes before breakfast time mix with the ground coffee part of the white of an egg, adding a little cold water; stir it well together and add boiling water; let it boil from two to five minutes only, keeping the coffee-pot at the lid and spout as tight as possible. Let the milk be scalded, and place in each cup, if you can, a tablespoonful of cream. The milk and cream together should fill the cup at least half full. Then add the noble infusion; it will leap from the spout of your coffee-pot, showing the color of amber and exhaling the odor of musk.

If in the beginning you purchased the genuine Asiatic berry, and follow these ceremonials religiously, then will you set before your happy guests a beverage that will deserve the lofty encomium pronounced upon coffee by Anasari Djezeri Anbali, son of Mahomet:—"Coffee is as innocent a drink as the purest milk, from which it is distinguished only by its color. Linger with thy coffee in the place of its preparation, and kind gods will hover above thee and share in thy feast. Thus the graces of the saloon, the luxury of life, the society of friends, all unite to form a picture of genuine happiness. Drink with confidence, and regard not the prattle of fools who despise it without having felt its charms, and condemn it without foundation." L. E. L.

Stamford, Conn., Oct., 1867.

BE HAPPY.

A cheerful temper, a kindly heart, and a courteous tongue, can not be too carefully or too sedulously cultivated. On the other hand, a disposition to be gloomy and captious, to be bitter and ill-natured, to be cynical and slanderous, can not be too cautiously avoided. The one habit, too, is as apt to grow and become powerful as the other. If we permit ourselves to look constantly on the dark side, and to view every thing with distrust and jealousy, we shall seldom be able to realize and enjoy any thing that is bright, beautiful, kindly or generous. There is, moreover, nothing so calculated to impair health, deface beauty, and take away from the human countenance all those rosy, shining lights which are admirably suited to brighten and adorn, as a disposition to fret, vex, and be miserable. The soul is thus reflected through the human countenance, just as it is often mirrored in the eye.

A Good-Night Kiss.—Always send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good-night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds; and welling up in the heart will rise the thought: "My father; my mother—*loved me!*" Lips parched wtih fever will become dewy again at this thrill of useful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

A Happy Woman.—A happy woman! Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talent, or for style; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts.

An argument in favor of enlisting female soldiers, may be derived from the sentence of Montague, that "Men are generally more afraid of women, than women are of them."

Choice Miscellany.

HAPPIEST DAYS.

The clouds in many a windy track
Are sailing east and west,
And sober suns are bringing back
The days I love the best.

The poet, as he will, may go
To summer's golden prime,
And set the roses in a row
Along his fragrant rhyme:

But as for me, I sing the praise
Of fading flowers and trees,
For to my mind the sweetest days
Of all the year are these:

When stubbly hills and hazy skies
Proclaim the harvest done,
And Labor wipes his brow, and lies
A dreaming in the sun—

And idly hangs the spider on
Her broken silver stair,
And ghosts of thistles, dead and gone,
Slide slow along the air—

Where all is still, unless perhaps
The cricket makes ado,
Or when the dry-billed heron snaps
Some brittle reed in two—

Or school boy tramples through the burs
His tangled path to keep,
Or ripe mast, rustling downward, stirs
The shadows from their sleep.

Ay, be that wills it so may praise
The lilies and the bees;
But as for me, the sweetest days
Of all the year are these.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RAVELINGS.

BY T. RAVELER.

NO. II.—DEMONSTRATIVE PEOPLE.

I don't like demonstrative people. The sincerity of those persons who are continually making a great "to do" over everything, I am apt to question. Quiet, unpretending forms of expression are the most natural, and mean the most. The heart never gets up on stilts. When the hands and tongue do, the heart has little part or lot in the matter. That friendship which speaks only through warm hand-clasps, and inarticulate sympathy, is the truest. That sorrow which is breathed forth simply in low moanings, hushed to the falutest sobs, cuts deepest into the heart's core.

Demonstrativeness *in toto* is below par with me. If in love, I might bid high for repeated demonstrations of affection from my adored. Undoubtedly I should. But being in love, I have come to believe, upsets all a man's philosophy. Mine isn't upset. I look upon things without the stratagems which love seems so universally to cause. Therefore affectionate demonstrativeness—billing and cooing—in public, is my especial aversion. Why in the name of Cupid can't young ladies and gents do up all their tender business, if it's got to be done, at home, instead of parading themselves and their "pheelinx" directly in the face and eyes of everybody?

Amaranda and Augustus come into the car, and take the first seat in front of me. Of course any one with half an eye, even, can see that she is his Amaranda, and he her "dear Augustus." I am assured, at once, by the flow of conversation which they maintain, that they are not yet married, because married people don't think it worth while to talk to each other only at rare intervals; and I know they are approaching that catastrophe by the manner of both. Well, by-and-by the arm of Augustus rather bashfully creeps along the back of the seat until it finally encircles her sylph-like form, and Amaranda looks up into his eyes with such an expression as the countenance of a dying deer may be presumed to wear, and down goes her head, waterfall and all, upon his shoulder. Then the conversation dies away into whispers, or low articulations, or—ceases entirely. Quite as likely the latter. Why should he speak, when through his arm the electric message of love is gliding, and her form thrills in response? Why should she say aught when it is *his* bosom she is leaning upon?

Now, much as I dislike demonstrativeness in general, this in particular puts me in a terribly disagreeable humor. It reminds too keenly that I am a bachelor. And though I cling to my bachelorism, I am a trifle inconsistent, and feel for the moment that there are other mortals more highly blessed than myself. *I* haven't any Amaranda—why should *he* have? There isn't any pretty little simpleton of a girl to lean her head upon *my* breast, and look so touchingly, so harrowingly, into my countenance. The only feminine companion I ever have in my journey is an old maid aunt—Jerusha Forshrew—and any one who knows her will readily admit that she isn't just the person to enact one part of a love scene. I take her with me, now and then, for the same reason that I eat pickles. Something sour and sharp makes the sweets go down with a better relish. What soured my Aunt Jerusha, I don't know. She probably has her own story, and I leave her to tell it. Age alone hasn't made her what she is. For she's not the oldest, nor the most pinched-up old maid you ever saw. My mother was her elder sister by nearly a score of years. So my aunt has not seen so many more years than have I. If all the acids of life didn't seem to be feeding her nature, I should think she might lose some of her angularness, and, with a few of the artificial aids which they know so well how to use, come to rival many of her sex who pride themselves upon their youth and prettiness.

Aunt Jerusha doesn't make a bad traveling companion. But I don't want her with me always. Pickles are not good as a regular diet. When Amaranda and Augustus do the love scene I find my aunt's company less satisfying than ever. If a younger and more susceptible sat in her place, why, may be—but pshaw! I forget that I am not demonstrative. My coat sleeve would rebel against doing what that of Augustus takes so kindly to. And yet there was a time when—— Ah, me! May be, after all, that the tableau just in front of me is the more provoking because it sets me thinking of what never more can be.

The wisest of us have seen our foolish days. You will remember the time, my brother bachelor, when you sat in the arbor with *ma belle* Kate, and whispered sweet words into her willing ear. You were demonstrative then; and you told more thrilling things than your tongue was responsible for. Your time for telling all these has gone by. You have grown older, and, you think wiser. "Yes, we have all seen our foolish days, you echo,—and yet there's a bit of a sigh floats up from your heart as you think of yours. And your eye lights up with a tenderer glow than it has known in a twelve-month, at the recollection I have awakened. You thought life was a beautiful poem then. You have come to believe it only a dull, prosy essay.

——An essay. And is life any more? We essay—we attempt—all along through the years. Do we get further than this? Do we accomplish—do we complete? Always essaying—what have we done? The care of each day is to attempt to do.

"Sleep knits up the raveled sleeve of care."

So every waking moment is but an unraveling. And of what?

These ravelings of mine may be often broken and disconnected,—little bits of thread which I pick out, here and there, from the tangled web of a rambling and restless life. If I slip away from my pretended subject it will not do you any good to tell me to mind my knitting. Another has done the knitting—I'm only amusing myself by picking it apart.

—But about demonstrativeness. I have intimated that I have a dislike for it in general and an especial aversion for it in particular. Professions don't mean anything. Feeling is valuable only as it is delicate and refined. That brazen-faced sentiment which has no objection to an *expose* among outside lookers-on, lacks, it seems to me, the finer elements which would make it lasting. It is only a thing of the hour. Something of this philosophy I learned too young. The wonderfully sweet words of my step-mother—(may she rest in peace!) the tender accents which she gave to "*dear* Tommie," when there were visitors present,—I soon came to know were succeeded by others of a very different tone when we were left alone. From that time I lost faith in professions, and conceived a poor opinion of sugar-coated pills. There are too many sugar-coated things in the world that are dreadfully bitter and disagreeable at the heart. Gloze a mean morsel over with sweetness as much as you may, soon after swallowing it you will suffer from sickness at the stomach.

If love upsets a man's philosophy and makes him demonstrative, a dozen other things *shape* his philosophizing, and bend it to the same end. Ditto a woman's. Woman is of the human family, and has about all the little selfishnesses and personal purposes, spites and jealousies, ambitions and aspirations that man is heir to. Only they are done up in prettier parcels, and there may be a difference in the quality of the article. But demonstrativeness for a purpose is better than this sickly kind "my dear Augustus" indulges in. Philosophy upset isn't so good as that which is bent to a certain aim. On the whole, demonstrative people whose mainspring is either love or sorrow, are the ones to set little store by. Pretty Mrs. Widow lost her husband, and makes a great flourish of mourning. Of what account are her costly black dresses and very cheap tears? If she would pack her dresses out of sight, and shed her tears when people were not around, they would mean more. I always think, when I see her wiping her eyes at mention of her "dear departed," what a pretty town crier she would make.

No, let me reiterate, I don't like demonstrative people. That is, I should like them better if they would hide their demonstrativeness under a bushel, and not make such a parade of it. Especially the lovely kind. I may be like a certain retired actor. It is said of him that after leaving the stage he never could be prevailed upon to enter a theater. Indeed, he would not pass the door of one if he could avoid it. He did not wish to see what he could no longer take part in. Just my case, exactly. So let me adjure every Augustus to keep out of my range of vision when he and his Amaranda are fancying themselves "all the world." I much prefer that they should waste their demonstrative sweetness, or their sweet demonstrativeness, upon the desert air.

Pets.—Pets should always be tolerated, for they have their proper place in every household. If they furnish to the young imaginary play-fellows, if they help older people to forget the cares of the present, and soften in them the austerities of this hard world's life, if, above all, they can be made morally significant, let us not contemn them as unworthy of our regard. Frolicsome kittens, sweet singing birds, brave old dogs—and shall we not add merry-hearted children—have brightened and gladdened and sweetened this world to many.

"Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step; and yet along the way are broken shrines where a thousand hopes fade into ashes, footprints sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the watering of tears. We will garner the sunshine of these years, and with chastened steps and hope push on toward the twinkling where the waters are still and the storms never beat."

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN THANKFULNESS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

I fold my hands in idleness, to-day;
My heart is yielding its thank-offering.
"Of little worth am I, O Lord," I say;
"And little can I to Thine altar bring,
But that I fain would give to Thee always;"
And in my heart I chant a psalm of praise.

I backward look upon my life, and see
Above it, through the years, a Presence bent,
And know what came, of good or ill to me,
Was by that Presence in all kindness sent;
And if some joys I want, in thankfulness
My heart goes out for those I do possess.

The skies above me wear a sunny smile;
The clouds may come—it will not wholly fade;
And sunshine creeps into my life, the while,
With warmth such as but it and love e'er made.
My finer being feels a thrill divine
As on my way the pleasant sunbeams shine.

There may have been some cherished blessings lost—
I may have felt some momentary pain;
My will, by God's, may often have been crossed:
But losing much has only been my gain:—
And thankful for the lost, as for the won,
I fold my hands and say "Thy will be done!"

To-day is mine. To-day is very broad:
It has the fullness of the Infinite.
It reaches from my narrow life to God,
And holds within it a supreme delight.
It has the work, and partly the reward—
The rest will come to-morrow, praise the Lord!

THE GRANDEUR OF THE BIBLE.

If you have ever tried it, you must have been struck with the few solid thoughts, the few suggestive ideas, which survive the perusal of the most brilliant of human books. Few of them can stand three readings; and of the memorabilia which you had marked in your first reading, on reverting to them you find that many of those were not so striking, or weighty, or original, as you thought. But the Word of God is solid; it will stand a thousand readings; and the man who has gone over it the most frequently and carefully is the surest of finding new wonders there.—*Rev. James Hamilton.*

I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history, or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue.—*J. Q. Adams.*

When I commenced my duties of professor of theology, I feared that the frequency with which I should have to pass over the same portions of Scripture would abate the interest in my own mind in reading them; but after more than fifty years of study, it is my experience that with every class my interest increases.—*Prof. Leonard Woods.*

I have always found in my scientific studies, that when I could get the Bible to say anything upon the subject, it afforded me a firm platform to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend.—*Lieut. Maury.*

"I KNOW THY WORKS."

In all our changeful life there is no hiding-place where our Saviour cannot find us. Alike in the clear, bright sunshine, or in the darkening gloom of the winter storm, his eye is over his people, and his infinite knowledge weighs them in the balance. When the hill is steep, and briars and thorns grow up its steep ascent, he is watching the weary flock, and helps and pities them, as they strain up the mountain side. When the road lies through velvet lawns, and beside peaceful waters, the Shepherd gazes tenderly, yet fearfully, upon them, for these are the "Enchanted Grounds," where there is danger that the pilgrim fall into a fatal sleep.

Jesus knows the works of his people. He knows whether they are walking on the skirts of the dread forest of the world, or whether they are earnestly striving after a closer union to himself. He knows when they extend a helping hand to the pale children of sorrow, and when they shut their ears to the cry of the desolate. Their motives are all open before him. Men judge by results. Christ sees the secret spring.

Let the thought that our Maker knows our works stimulate us to do and dare for him. When the spirit is weary in well-doing, let it lift its eyes to Jesus, who went about doing good. In the hour of prayer let it take encouragement, because He who knows of its secret wrestlings will hear and sustain. Upborne by the everlasting arms, and looking to the Author and Finisher of our faith, let us press on to the joy that is set before us.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Helping the Minister.—"I am past usefulness," said an old lady to her minister; "the Lord spares my days, but I can do no good now." "You are doing a great deal of good," said the minister. "You help me to preach every Sabbath." Of course she was very much surprised. Help her minister preach! "Why, how?" "In the first place," said he, "you are always in your seat at church, and that helps me. In the second place, you are always wide awake, looking right up into my face, and that helps me. In the third place, I often see tears running down your cheeks, and that helps me very much."

It is harder for a penurious man to be honest than for a gourmand to keep a fast.

The Reviewer.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSE-KEEPING: A Scientific and Practical Manual for the Preparation of All Kinds of Food, the Making up of all Articles of Dress, the Preservation of Health, and the Intelligent and Skillful Performance of Every Household Office. By JOSEPH B. LYMAN, Author of the "Prize Essay on Cotton Culture," etc., and LAURA E. LYMAN, Author of "Prize Essay on House-Keeping." [12 mo.—pp. 560.] Hartford: Goodwin & Betts.

THE question what shall we eat, and wherewithal shall we be clothed, immediately concerns every one. It is intelligently and attractively treated of in the handsomely gotten up book before us. This is not merely a cookery book. We have had enough of such. It covers broad ground, and treats of nearly everything bearing upon house and home keeping in a very sensible yet happy manner. Each of its twenty-six chapters is a well written essay upon some subject of deep importance to housewives, and the careful perusal of which would be of much profit. In works of a less scope than this, Economies of Dress, Infancy, Domestic Hygiene, Domestic Architecture and Ornamentation, &c., are not included, and these add very greatly to its value. If the book could be placed in every home, and its suggestions heeded, it would avail greatly for good; hence we hope it will have an immense sale. It is sold by Booksellers generally.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. By Mrs. R. H. DAVIS, Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Margaret Howth," etc. [8 vo.—pp. 361.] New York: Sheldon & Co.

There is unusual power in this book. It is a story of the late civil war, though it opens fifteen years before the contest began. In it the slaves of the South are delineated as they were when waiting for the verdict of the country—a verdict that should grant them all the glorious opportunities of freedom, or should shut them out from its possibilities forever. The delineations are drawn in a masterly manner. Dr. BRODERIP is, perhaps, the strongest character pictured. But for several notable illustrations of what the black man is capable of attaining to, we might consider his picture too highly wrought. In very many particulars this story is as remarkable as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Its movement is sometimes abrupt, but there is always a rare grace in the sketching of details, and much vividness in the grouping of events, while the frequent touches of pathos are often exquisitely tender. In a certain sense the verdict of the nation concerning the negro is still unspoken;—popular perusal of this book might in some degree influence it. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

SOUND. A Course of Eight Lectures Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain by JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D, F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution and in the Royal School of Mines. [12 mo.—pp. 335.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN the preface of this work the author says:—"In the following pages I have tried to render the science of Acoustics interesting to all intelligent persons, including those who do not possess any special scientific culture." He has succeeded admirably. By treating the subject experimentally, throughout, it is relieved of anything like dryness, and is, indeed, rendered really fascinating. Every lecture is rendered perfectly lucid, and is supplemented by a summary that tersely grasps its distinctive points. We heartily commend the book to all who have a taste for philosophy. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

THE SEXTON'S TALE, AND OTHER POEMS. By THEODORE TILTON. New York: Sheldon & Co.

THERE are thirty-five poems in this little volume of 173 pages. That from which it takes its name can hardly be considered the best, but is, with one exception, the longest. Some of them have attained wide publicity through the newspapers, and are well worth preserving in a more permanent form. In them all there is shown much facility of versification and delicacy of rhythm, with here and there a touch of fancy which tells of genuine poetic inspiration. They are presented in fitting garb. Typographically considered the book is a perfect gem. Heavy tinted paper—beautiful type—elegant binding, English gilt,—these do credit to the publishers. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

TEN MONTHS IN BRAZIL. With Incidents of Voyages and Travels, Descriptions of Scenery and Character, Notices of Commerce and Productions, etc. By JOHN CODMAN. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

IN this neatly printed and attractively bound volume of 208 pages a steamboat captain, whose vessel was sometime employed in traffic along the coast of Brazil, gives us piquant sketches of Brazilian customs and manners, and gossips happily of many entertaining things concerning a country which, though a part of our own continent, is less known to us than nearly all of Europe. The writer is a good observer—somewhat prejudiced in some respects, we fancy—and is shrewd enough to turn all he sees to good account. Sold by DEWEY.

MODERN PALMISTRY; Or, The Book of the Hand. Chiefly according to the Systems of D'ARPENTIGNY and DESBAROLLES. With some account of the Gipsies. By A. R. CRAIG, M. A., Author of "The Philosophy of Training," etc. New York: American News Company.

HERE we have 220 twelve mo. pages for the curious. The science of Palmistry—if it be a science and not merely a speculative theory—is of very ancient origin. It had a place among the Egyptians four thousand years ago, and since then has been in vogue among various wandering tribes—believed in by them doubtless, and winning some converts from among more civilized people. The lines of the hand may tell unerringly of the possessor's fortune, but we confess to a lack of faith in their indices. Sold by DEWEY.

THE GHOST. By WM. D. O'CONNOR. With two illustrations by THOS. NAST. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

A VERY charming little Christmas Story is this, so handsomely printed and bound. It is fancifully wrought out, but it teaches a beautiful lesson. "In the name of the SAVIOUR, I charge you, be true and tender to mankind," is the theme it enforces; and we wish the words might touch the hearts of all grasping, niggardly men of wealth as they did that of Dr. RENTON, to whom the Ghost came with such happy effect. For sale by DEWEY.

THE YOUNG MAROONERS, ON THE FLORIDA COAST; Or, ROBERT AND HAROLD. By F. R. GOULDING. New and Enlarged Edition. [12 mo.—pp. 446.] Philadelphia: James S. Claxton.

AN attractive book for youth, which several years ago had a large sale in this country, and which has since passed through many editions in England, is here seen in a new and beautiful dress. It is a story which parents can safely place in the hands of their children, its aim being to impart useful information in an interesting manner. Sold by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

FROM a letter written from Nuremburg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, to the Utica Herald, we take the following interesting account of Faber's lead pencils, which are believed to be superior to those of any other maker:

Every school boy in America has seen lead pencils bearing the name of A. W. Faber, but all do not know where they are made, the amount of labor bestowed on them, or the difficulty of manufacturing a really good article. I visited yesterday, in the village of Stein, three miles from here, this famous manufactory, and perhaps a few historical notes in relation to it may not be uninteresting to your readers.

In the year 1760, Kasper Faber settled in this little village, and commenced the manufacture of lead pencils. During his life the quantity made was not so great but the products of the week's work could be taken, on Saturday, in a basket to Nuremburg and Furth for sale. His son, Anton Wilhelm, whose name the pencil now bears, did not increase the business, and his grandson had little better success. On the death of the latter, in 1839, his son, the present proprietor, then twenty years of age, succeeded to the business. This young man had then been spending three years in Paris, working at his trade, and devoting himself to improving the method of making pencils. Conceiving that he had made an important discovery, he returned home, and with the greatest difficulty, by mortgaging all the estate that had fallen to him, succeeded in borrowing eighty dollars, with which to commence business. He expended this small sum in making pencils according to his new method, which consisted in part in giving them different degrees of hardness, a thing before unknown, which he distinguished as at present, by numbers. He took these to Munich and other cities, where they were tried by the best artists, who were so pleased that they gave him very flattering certificates; but on returning home he found the proceeds of his eighty dollars expended, and he had no other resource than the banker who had already befriended him. The banker, on learning that he had not brought the money to pay the obligation, denounced him as a swindler and sent him away. The young man, however, afterward succeeded, by means of his certificates, in regaining his confidence, and received from him another small sum.

From that time he continued to enlarge his works and extend his business, until now over five hundred persons are employed, not including a large amount of labor outside of the factory, making weekly over 225,000 pencils. He has taken his two brothers into the business, one of whom has the management of a house in New York, to which the leads, ready for setting, are taken from here. He is now considered as a millionaire, and has been made Baron by the King of Bavaria, and given a seat in the councils of the Kingdom. Such instances of success are not very uncommon in America, but they are so rare here as to be regarded as a sufficient ground for a grant of nobility. The cedar for the wood of the pencils is brought from Florida, no other having yet been found suitable. The graphite is mixed with clay, and after being ground and moulded into the shape in which it is used, is subjected for several hours to a very great heat. The darker and lighter shades, and the different degrees of hardness, depend upon the amount of clay and the degree of heat to which it is subjected. Only the granular graphite found at Borrowdale, Cumberland, England, is suitable for first-class pencils. Ninety-two sets of stone, about the size of common mill-stones, are required to be kept constantly in motion to grind the lead for Faber's works.

There are many manufactories of pencils in and near this city, employing in all from 5,000 to 8,000 persons, and making over 220,000,000 annually.

A FLEXIBLE STONE.

A GREAT geological curiosity has been deposited in the museum of the Hartley Institution at Southampton, England, consisting of a piece of flexible stone about two feet long, seven inches wide, and more than one inch in thickness, having the appearance of a rough sandstone, which bends with a slight pressure like a piece of India rubber or gutta percha of the same size. This interesting specimen of geology has been placed in a glass case constructed for it, fitted with a lever, by touching the key of which on the outside of the case the flexibility of the stone is shown. It was presented to the Hartley Institute by Mr. Edward Cushen from his relative, Mr. R. S. Munden, who obtained it from Delhi, India. In its natural position the stone is said to run in thin layers in the soil in which it is found, but is so rare in India that it finds a place in the museums of Calcutta. There is a similar stone, but not so wide as the one under notice, in the British Museum, and another in the museum of the School of Mines, but specimens are very rarely to be met with. Although the stone has a gritty appearance, no grit or dust is thrown off by the motion given to it when under pressure.

A RAILWAY NOVELTY.

A RUSSIAN engineer exhibits, at the Paris Exposition, a railway invention which has attracted considerable curiosity. The object is to save the power gained on a descent, now lost in the friction of the brakes, with wear and tear, and use it in an ascent. To do this, the engineer has attached to the locomotive two very heavy fly wheels. Going down hill they act as a break, and the force they gather will carry a train up an equal rise, less the friction. Here a model train loaded with water runs down a sharp incline, the water runs off, and the force of the fly wheel carries the train back to the place of starting. In this way a short line, taking coal down an incline—from the pit's mouth, for example—could be worked without any power but that gained by each descent of the train.

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, (who died of apoplexy at Boston on the 30th ultimo,) was born at Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837. He immediately entered upon the study of the law in Boston, where, in 1840, he was admitted to the bar. Until the outbreak of the war he practiced his profession in that city, attaining special distinction in the Fugitive Slave cases of SHADRACH, BURNS and SIMS, which arose in that city under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He was elected a member of the State Legislature from Boston in 1858. In 1860 he was elected the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts since the adoption of the Constitution of 1780, by the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate. He was specially energetic in placing the militia of Massachusetts on a war footing, in anticipation of the impending conflict between the government and the seceded States; and, after the war had actually begun, was equally active in raising Massachusetts' contingent of volunteers on the various calls for troops. He was twice reëlected Governor, and during the three terms was one of the most urgent in impressing upon the Administration at Washington the necessity of adopting the emancipation policy, and of accepting the services of colored troops. The meeting of Governors at Altoona, mainly at Gov. ANDREW'S instance, had these objects in view, and was the forerunner of the Proclamation of Emancipation. His third reëlection, in November, 1862, over Gen. DEVENS, the Conservative candidate, was by 25,000 majority. On the expiration of this term he declined renomination, to attend to his private business, as he was unable to sustain the pecuniary sacrifice involved in holding the office. Soon after he was tendered and declined the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. The distinguished ability which shone out in his administration as Governor of Massachusetts, the many sterling qualities which were summed up in his character, his social address, and the charm of his conversational powers, which were brilliant, together with his clear and forcible style as an orator, will ever remain impressed on the memories of all who knew him.

We get a better inside view of the character of Gov. ANDREW from what the lawyers say of him, than from the public discourses and eulogies. Mr. T. P. CHANDLER, at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, said he was fond of conquering in a cause; he was full to overrunning with fun and drollery; he was a mimic; he loved profoundly the New England character, and thoroughly understood it; he had no selfish ambition, but did with all his might what fell to him to do; he loved children; he was fond of ballad music and psalmody; he was given to racy anecdote; his rise at the bar was slow, and he had but just begun to take the front rank in the profession; he was faithful to his clients, and especially tender of their rights; and he had a marvellous power of work in him. He was a remarkable man, scarcely yet in the prime of his powers.

Various Topics.

THE SANCY DIAMOND.

THE great Sancy Diamond, which stands ninth in the glittering and very restricted aristocracy of the world's big diamonds, is to be sold, and while it is on show at one of the first jeweler's, the story of its life and troubles travels round Paris. And, indeed, since it was found on the battle field in the sword hilt fallen from Charles le Temeraric's dying hand, its vicissitudes have been great, and far too numerous to recount in full. At one time Henry IV borrowed it from De Sancy, to give it as a guarantee to the Swiss for the troops they had lent him; and the messenger to whom De Sancy had confided it, disappeared before he reached the King. A long and anxious time elapsed before any one learned what had become of the faithful servant, but it was at last discovered that he had been attacked and assassinated. The body was found, exhumed, opened, and in the stomach lay poor Sancy! The messenger had swallowed it to preserve it from the hands of the assassins. The precious stone went on leaping from impossibility to impossibility, until it reaches the scene of its last trouble, which is laid in Lyons, about twenty years ago. Monsieur le Comte Demidoff and his wife were visiting Lyons with the amiable writer, Jules Janin. The day was hot and the Comtesse threw off her shawl, and taking out the pin, in which was mounted the celebrated diamond, asked Jules Janin to put the jewel in his pocket. They passed the day in looking at the sights in the town, and in the evening went to the theater. "*Apropos, mon ami,*" said the Count, between the acts, "did you give the pin to the Comtesse?" Poor Jules Janin bounded on his feet, plunged his hands convulsively into his waistcoat pockets, and then, without uttering a word, rushed from the box. During the headlong course back to the hotel all the incidents of the day, all the horrors of his situation, pressed on his brain like a nightmare. He remembered that after their walk he had changed his dress; that he had left the door of his room open, because the *garcon* was coming to arrange it; that the waistcoat containing the diamond had been thrown upon a chair; that the *blanchisseuse* was due that day; and that the waistcoat was to be washed. A complication of horrors! His fears were groundless; he found his door open; he had procured no light in his haste, but rushed into the darkness toward the fatal chair, when he perceived that the room was full of bright rays, and, flashing and glittering on the floor, lay the Sancy. The *garcon* had arranged the room, the *blanchisseuse* had come, the waistcoat had been taken to be washed, but the diamond had slipped out and was saved, and so was Jules Janin. But he still remembers with horror the episode of the Sancy diamond.—*Home Journal.*

LOST TIME.

LET any man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep or gets up next morning, with its state some other day, when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs, by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines in natural science, learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself, by careful examination, of the grounds on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines of themselves, but also to be able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true; he will find as great a difference as can exist in the same being—the difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted, and time spent in self-improvement; he will feel himself, in one case, listless and dissatisfied—in the other comfortable and happy; in one case, if he did appear to himself humble, at least will not have earned any claim to his own respect; in the other case, he will enjoy a proud consciousness of having, by his own exertions, become a wiser and therefore a more exalted nature.

REGULATED affections are as necessary as regulated morals, and when a mind has been spent and frittered for years on a number of objects, there must come a period when it will not respond to any feeling, and will remain inert and colorless, without aim or hope, having satiated itself on the most unwholesome diet which the world could prepare for it.

Reading for the Young.

THE NAUGHTY KITTEN.

BY PAULINA.

Oh, you thief with pretty face!
Is it not a pity
You should get into disgrace,
Naughty little kitty?

I had thought it would be nice—
So did Ben and Mary;
You should hunt and kill the mice
Down in mamma's dairy.

But she knew you better far,
Said, "You cannot risk her,"
Now, you look the thief you are—
Cream on ev'ry whisker.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR BOYS.

PARENTS do wrong in keeping their children hanging around home, sheltered and enervated by parental indulgence. The eagle does better. It stirs up its nest when the young eaglets are able to fly. They are compelled to shift for themselves, for the old eagle literally turns them out, and at the same time tears all the down and feathers from the nest. 'Tis this rude and rough experience that makes the king of birds so fearless in his flight, and so expert in the pursuit of prey. It is a misfortune to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth, for you have it to carry and plague you all your days. Riches often hang like a dead weight, yea like a millstone about the necks of ambitious young men.

Had BENJAMIN FRANKLIN or GEORGE LAW been brought up in the lap of affluence and ease, they would probably never have been heard of by the world at large. It was the making of the one that he ran away, and of the other that he was turned out doors. Early thrown upon their own resources, they acquired the energy and skill to overcome resistance, and to grapple with the difficulties that beset their pathway. And here I think they learned the most important lesson of their lives—a lesson that developed their manhood—forcing upon them Necessity, the most useful and inexorable of masters. There is nothing like being bound out, turned out, or even kicked out, to compel a man to do for himself. Rough handling of the last sort has often made drunken men sober. Poor boys, though at the foot of the hill, should remember that every step they take towards the goal of wealth and honor gives them increased energy and power. They have a *purchase*, and obtain a *momentum*, the rich man's son never knows. The poor man's son has *the furthest to go*, but without knowing it he is turning the *longest lever*, and that with the utmost *vim* and *vigor*.

Boys, do not sigh for the capital or indulgence of the rich, but *use* the *capital* you have—I mean those GOD-given powers which every healthy youth of good habits has in and of himself. All a man wants in this life is a skillful hand, a well informed mind, and a good heart. In our happy land, and in these favored times of Libraries, Lyceums, Liberty, Religion and Education, the humblest and poorest can aim at the greatest usefulness, and the highest excellence, with a prospect of success that calls forth all the endurance, perseverance and industry that is in man.

H. K. F.

North Chili, N. Y., 1867.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

WE here give illustrations of two simple but quite amusing performances, one of which might almost induce the young folks to believe in magic did we not fully explain the manner in which it is done. "The Erratic Egg" is a very common egg indeed, probably one that "Old Speckle" laid, but it can be made to do rather an uncommon thing.

The Erratic Egg.

You see the two wine-glasses, and the egg in one? Well, the feat is to transfer the egg from one wine-glass to the other, and back again, without touching it or the glasses, or allowing any person or anything to touch them. Perhaps you think it cannot be done, but just blow smartly on one side of the egg, and see if it does not hop right over into the next glass; then blow on the other side if you want it to hop back.

THE OLD MAN'S FACE.

There isn't any trick about "The Old Man's Face." All that is required for producing it is a person's hand, a handkerchief and a little India-ink. The engraving shows how simple the arrangement is, and it only needs a little practice to get up a capital face.

"PAPA," said a bright-eyed little girl one day, "I believe mamma loves you better'n she does me." Papa held doubts on that subject, but concluded that it was not best to deny the soft impeachment. She meditated thoughtfully about it for some time, evidently considering her father's silence as unfavorable to her side. "Well," she said at last, "I spose it's all right; you're the biggest and *it takes more* to love you."

The chameleon, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, has of all animals the nimblest tongue

Our Fall Campaign!

A NEW QUARTER--VOLUME XIX.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced Oct. 5, and Volume XIX will begin January 4, 1868. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe and form Clubs as subscriptions can begin with October or January or any time between. The 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this year, will be sent on trial, or as specimens, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD

All who form clubs, either to begin with the New Quarter (Oct. 5th,) or next Volume (Jan. 4, 1868,) will be substantially rewarded, as our inducements are extraordinary—more liberal than ever before. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as club agents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE Constitutional Convention re-assembled on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Resolutions in honor of the late Hon. D. L. Seymour, Delegate at Large, were adopted, and an adjournment until the succeeding day voted in respect for the memory of the deceased.

On the 14th inst., the Convention discussed and adopted two Sections relative to the Canals, one of which provides that the Comptroller and Attorney-General shall be the Commissioners of the Canal fund, the other providing that the Governor shall appoint an Auditor of the Canal debt.

The Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad was opened to Waterville on the 14th inst., by an excursion train of nearly three thousand people and a banquet at Waterville, at which numerous speeches were made.

The Hon. Wm. A. Darling has been nominated for Mayor of New York city by the Republicans, while Fernando Wood is a candidate for the same office supported by the Mozart branch of Democracy, and John T. Hoffman the Tammany candidate.

The Cole-Hiscock murder case was up before Judge Peckham, at Albany, on the 11th inst. Messrs. James T. Brady, Amasa J. Parker and Wm. J. Hadley appeared for Gen. Cole, and District Attorney Henry Smith and Lyman Tremain for the People. United States Senator Cole accompanied his brother from the jail to the court room. When asked what he had to say to the indictment, Gen. Cole pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hadley moved a postponment until the next Oyer and Terminer, and in support of the motion submitted an affidavit in regard to the absence of several material witnesses and the illness of two very important ones.

A destructive fire occurred in Syracuse on the morning of the 15th inst. It broke out in the looking-glass establishment of Edwin Beeny, Genesee street, which was destroyed, as were also Borton's tobacco store, a large building and several others of inferior consequence. Estimated loss, $80,000; insured, $27,000.

From Washington.

IT is understood the impeachment investigation will be resumed in a few days. General Grant and Col. Hillyear will be re-called.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the establishment and organization of an artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and also making the school and post an independent command.

The Postmaster General has transmitted to the President for his approval two postal treaties recently concluded between the United States and Switzerland and the North German Union, including Prussia.

It is reported on good authority that Secretary McCulloch recently tendered his resignation, and the President requested him to withdraw it. The Secretary complied.

Secretary Welles is still seriously ill; and his friends are to-day much alarmed as to the issue of his sickness.

U. S. Attorney-General Stanberry states that the opinion imputed to him concerning the legality of the meeting of Congress, as fixed by the last session, is a forgery.

An order has been promulgated from the War Office, honorably mustering out Major-General Daniel E. Sickles and Brigadier-General R. Scott from the military service of the United States, to take effect January 1st, 1868. The first named will still hold rank as Colonel in the regular army. Scott was a volunteer officer attached to the Freedmen's Bureau.

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department that unless the holder of 7.30s shall present them for conversion into 5.20 bonds at maturity, the option to make such conversion is lost, and the 7.30s will afterwards be paid in greenbacks.

About fifteen Senators and thirty Representatives have arrived in Washington, some of them from the extreme borders of the Pacific States.

The Judiciary Committee have postponed the Maryland business, and taken up the impeachment question.

From the West.

THE annual meeting of the Society of officers of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, on the evening of the 13th inst. The address of welcome to the members of the Society was delivered by Surgeon E. C. Franklin. The regular annual address was delivered by Gen. Sherman.

A subscription for the benefit of Garibaldi was opened in San Francisco a few days since, and $2,000 were collected.

The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place on the 13th inst., Captain Pestrehoff, Acting Commissioner, on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major-General Rousseau on behalf of the United States.

Representative Ashley, of Ohio, has prepared and will introdnce in Congress on the first day of the session, a bill designed to prevent the Ohio Legislature from re-districting the State. It provides that a State shall only be re-districted every ten years after the taking of the census.

The Indians in Eastern Oregon are committing depredations on settlers, and troops have been sent there. The Indians in Idaho are also giving much trouble.

From the South.

As E. A. Pollard, the historian of Lee and his Lieutenants, was passing in front of the Maltby House, a few days since, he was approached by a son and nephew of Henry A. Wise, named John and Douglas Wise, each of whom fired a shot at Pollard, one of the shots passing through his right arm, he having his wife on his left arm at the time. Pollard at once drew his pistol, but was unable to raise it to give a return fire on account of the wound he had received; and the ball from his weapon struck the pavement.

The Democrats have made in Maryland the cleanest sweep ever known in our politics. They have carried every officer in the whole State, from Governor to Constable. The Legislature in both branches is unanimously Democratic.

Prof. Harkness of the National Observatory, on special duty at Richmond, reports that the meteors fell at the rate of 1,500 an hour on the morning of the 14th inst.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in Richmond on the 13th inst., and presided in Court. Mr. Davis is expected there on the 23d inst.

The cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last ten months was $5,000,000.

Latest European News.

LATE dispatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect furore. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent; and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emanuel and the Prime Minister Menabrea are very unpopular with the people. Baron Ratazzi, the former Prime Minister, has openly joined the radical party. King Victor Emanuel has called out the reserves of the Italian army and ordered the formation of three large camps. General Garibaldi is still closely confined. The Florence Italia however, scouts the fear of a coup d'etat by the insurgents. The same authority asserts that the national Diet will meet in a few days.

The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed, it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts have jurisdiction in his case.

The standard semi-official journals of this city say the sons of Garibaldi have not been captured, but are still at large, though concealed.

England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them hereafter in the Eastern question.

It is stated that a terrible explosion recently took place in one of the mines of the Ferndale Colliery, in that county. All the miners 300 in number, were at work at the time. At the last accounts the mine was on fire, and it was feared that but few lives would be saved.

Telegrams have been received at London stating that a second typhoon had occurred at Macao, in China. The damage to property was immense; beyond this no details have been received.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.—The shower of meteors that was advertised to come off a year ago, and failed to appear, was only twelve months behind time. It was seen in nearly all parts of the country on the morning of the 14th inst., and is pronounced the most brilliant seen in America since 1833. At the Naval Observatory, Washington, one thousand meteors were counted in the twenty-one minutes between 4:14 o'clock and 4:35 o'clock. It is probable that one-half were not seen; so that it may be estimated that 2,000 really fell in the course of twenty-one minutes.

Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, reports that according to his observation the meteors fell at the rate of fifteen hundred per hour, about 4 A. M. Many unusually brilliant ones were observed at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. The night was not altogether favorable for observation, there being a full moon and some clouds.

FROM MEXICO.—All the members of the Court Martial which tried Santa Anna, with the exception of the prosecutor, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the mildness of their verdict, and have already been incarcerated in the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 30th ult., President Juarez commuted the sentences of the Imperial Generals and Colonels, both native and foreign, to four years' imprisonment, field and staff officers to three years, and line officers to two years. Foreign adherents of the Empire, including soldiers who served in the Imperial forces, are ordered to leave the Republic. The higher civil officers of the Empire are sentenced to banishment, and the lesser officers to imprisonment or surveillance of the police.

IOWA has now 1,145 miles of railroad complete and in running order, which have cost in construction $45,480,000. When the roads now under contract are completed, Iowa will rank seventh as a railroad State.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The news from Porto Rico is of the most disastrous character. The late gale there was awfully destructive of life and property. All the towns have been more or less desolated by wind and water. One thousand shops have been laid in ruins, and three hundred have been seriously damaged. In some instances the houses along entire streets have been demolished, and the roadway entirely hidden by the ruins. No news whatever has been received regarding the effects of the storm in the central portion of the island, where, in the savannas, numerous herds are pastured; but elsewhere the cattle have been killed and the fields swept entirely bare. The loss is incalculable. The merchants on the island have demanded that flour, corn, provisions, &c., shall be entered duty free. During the late terrible gale the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Everything living, man or animal, upon it, perished.

FROM CANADA.—On the night of the 15th inst., Mr. McGee made a long rambling speech, in which he advised the Government not to let the period for the suspension of the habeas corpus act expire, for he believed that as soon as an opportunity occurred there would again be an attempt made to do in Canadian cities what the Fenians are endeavoring to do in Great Britain. The Government will, during the present session, submit to Parliament a plan for the establisment of a Government Savings Bank. The Provincial notes in circulation on the 6th of November amounted to $3,918,242; specie held in reserve, $800,000. Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week, 28 per cent.

DEATH OF GEN. GOULD.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the sudden death of Gen. JACOB GOULD, long an esteemed and prominent resident of this city, which sad event occurred on Monday morning last. Gen. G. held many positions of trust and honor during the last forty years of his life, and his death will be widely mourned. He died of apoplexy, and was nearly 74 years of age.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, NOV. 19, 1867.

OUR local money market continues about as heretofore. The banks are generally able to meet the wants of their regular customers. There is not much change in financial matters at the East, though it is reported that discounts are more easily obtained than for two or three weeks past.

Gold continues rather weak. Sales were made in New York yesterday at 129¾.

The general depression in business continues. Business men, in almost every department of trade, feel uncertain in regard to the future, and are very cautious about extending their operations. Very few new enterprizes are commenced. Should financial men seem to anticipate extreme moneyed embarrassment in the immediate future. The same fears were entertained a year since; everybody was cautious, and business operations were contracted in consequence. The caution practiced doubtless had much effect in warding off what was so much feared. Similar apprehensions now, if they should result in checking undue speculation, and in the contraction of heavy indebtedness, may prevent—at any rate, greatly alleviate—the moneyed difficulties apprehended in the future. The course the Secretary of the Treasury shall pursue, and the action of Congress, will have an important bearing upon the financial condition of the country. The Secretary's report is looked for with much interest.

There has been a great yielding of prices in the last year. Breadstuffs, it is true, have not come down in the last twelve months. This is owing to the depletion of stocks before the last harvest, and to the deficiency of the European harvest. Besides, the American grain crops were at first reported in excess of the reality, and the over-estimate, when ascertained, induced dealers to think the crop was short.

Manufactures have largely declined, and there is a corresponding decline in the raw material. Wool has declined fully 15 cts per pound; cotton, 12 cts.; leather, 9 cts.; iron, $14 per ton. The wholesale price of standard sheetings in New York a year since was 33 cts per yard—now 14¾ cts. Prime madder prints were sold by New York jobbers a year since at 25 cts. per yard—now the published quotations are 12½ cts. per yard. The decline in prices is dangerous to dealers, but wholesome in its general results, and shows that we are returning to the normal condition of things. Prices would find their proper level much sooner, were it not that speculators manipulate the gold market so as to keep it at an unreasonably high premium. Ere long they must relax their grasp and gold will go down. Let it go. We hope soon to witness a return to specie payments.

The wool market is dull and prices are low, though for the last week there has been a little better inquiry for fine lots. Holders for a few weeks have seemed to lose confidence in the future of the market, and have been anxious to realize. Eastern stocks are considerably reduced, which now gives a little better hope for the future. At least, a further decline is not anticipated. The sales in Boston last week foot up 860,000 lbs., at a range of 32½@64c. for fleece.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Prices continue high, but somewhat irregular in the eastern market. In our local market prices are about the same as last week.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't.	$16.00@16,50	Apples, green,	$0.40@ 1,00
Do. red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do, ₩ barrel	2.00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10.00	Do. dried ₩ lb.	7@ 8
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	5.00	Peaches	25@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@30,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	25@ 30
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2.75	Blackberries	7@ 8
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55	Potatoes, ₩ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Onions	75@ 1,00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,35	Turnips	00@ 00
Rye,	1,30@ 1,45		
Oats,	63@ 65c	**Hides and Skins.**	
Barley,	1,15@ 1,20	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Beans,	2,00@ 2,75	Do, untrimmed	8@ 9
		Green calfskins	14@ 15
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess,	$23,00@23,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess,	21,00@22,00		
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	16@ 17c	**Seeds.**	
Dress'd hogs, cwt.	8,00@ 9.00	Timothy ₩ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Beef,	13,00@14,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,50@ 3,00	Do. large	0,00@00,00
Mutton, ₩ lb.	10@ 12c	Peas,	1,30@1 40
Hams	13½@ 13½	Flax	1,50@2,00
Shoulders	10@ 11		
Chickens	12@ 15	**Sundries.**	
Turkeys	16@ 18	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Geese, each	00@ 00	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
		Coal, lump, ₩ ton.	7,50@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do, large egg	8,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c	Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Do. packed	32@ 38	Do. stove	8,00@9,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 11	Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Do. factory	16@ 17	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Lard, tried	13½@ 14	Do. char ₩ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. rough	12@ 11	Salt, ₩ bbl.	2,70@2.80
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Wool, ₩ lb.	30@ 40c
Do. rough	6@ 5½	Hops	45@ 60
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30	Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
		Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb.	22@ 25c
Hay ₩ ton	$13,00@24,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@00,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	45@ 50

The Provision Markets.

New York, Nov. 16.—Ashes, pots, $9,0"@9,25; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 17¾@18c. Flour, sales at $8,90@15,50. Wheat, $2,05@3,00. Rye, $1,6"@1,65. Barley, $1,55@1,60. Corn, $1,34@1,37. Oats, 70@80c. Pork, new mess, $21,0"@20,12; old do. $00,00@00,00; prime, $18,75@19,25. Beef, new plain mess, $15,00@19,00; new extra mess, $19,00@22-50; beef hams, $25,50@29,50. Pork hams, 12½@14 cents. Shoulders, 8½@10 cents. Lard, 12½@13¾c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 35@45c.

Albany, Nov. 16—Flour sales at $10,75@15,00; rye flour, $8,75@8,75; buckwheat flour, $3,90@4,00; corn meal, $3,75@3,85 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,15. Rye, $1,02@1,05. Corn, $1,29@1,37; Barley, $1,45@1,45. Oats, 77@78c.

Buffalo, Nov. 16—Flour, sales at $10 00@13,00; Wheat $1,98@2,03; Corn, $1,08@1,16; Barley, $1,24@1,24; Rye, $1,45@1,10; Oats, 66@66½. Provisions—Pork, $22,00@22,00; Lard, 13@13½c.

Chicago, Nov. 16—Flour, $8,00@9,50; Wheat, $1,81@1,85; Corn, 93½@96½c; Oats, 53@53¼c; Rye, $1,26@1,30; Barley, $1,12@1,16. Pork, mess, $19,50@20,00; Lard, 11@12c; Butter, 25@29c; Cheese, 15@15c.

Toronto, Nov. 14—Flour ranges from $6,60@6,75; Wheat, spring, $1,40@1,50; fall, $1,05@1,06; Oats, @32c; Barley, 78@84c; Peas, 75@77c; Rye, $0,75. Pork, mess; $17,50@19,00; prime, $15,00; Bacon, 7½@8c; Hams, 11@12c; Shoulders, 7½c; Lard, 8@8c; Butter, 13@16c; Cheese, 9@10c; Eggs, 16@18c. Hay, $12@17; Straw, $9@11. Apples, 1,25@1,15. Wool, 24@24c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Nov. 11—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9@17.00; Cows and Calves, $5@130; Veal Calves, 10@13c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@7.00; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@6¾c; light and medium, 5¾@6c.

Albany, Nov. 11—Beeves, prices ranging from 3¼@9¼c. Milch Cows, $30@100. Sheep, common to good, 4¼@5¼c; Hogs, 6@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Nov. 13.—Beeves, sales at 5¾@11c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@230 per pair; handy steers, $8@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $30@55; yearlings, $15@32; two-years-old, $25@45; three-years-old, $35@70. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $1,30@5,20 ₩ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6½@6¾c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7@8c.

Chicago, Nov. 16—Beeves range at from $6,00@6,50; Sheep, $4.00@4,25; Hogs, $5,75@6,50.

Toronto, Nov. 14—Beef, 1st class, $6,50@6,50; 2d, $5,50@5,75; inferior, $4.50@5,00. Sheep, $2,75@4,00. Lambs, $1,75@3,00. Calves, $5@7 each. Dressed hogs, $5@5½ ₩ 100 lbs; live hogs, $4. Venison, $7@8 ₩ carcass.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Wool, market is less active and t declining. Sales 825,000 lbs. at 41@54c. for domestic fleece; 33@50c pulled; 18@25c for Texas; 23@27½c for California, and Rio Grande on p. t.

Boston, Nov. 14—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 62½@65c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 48@47c; coarse, 35@40c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 12@41c; fine, 41@42; medium, 40@41c; coarse, 36@38c. Other Western—Fine, 40@45c; medium, 36@40c; common, 31@35c; California, 16@32c; Canada, 46@48c; pulled, extra, 50@56c; superfine 46@50c; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 30@43c; Buenos Ayres, 15@36c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 25@30c; African, 18@30c; East India, 18@24c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 15—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 37@38c; very clean toll wool, 38@40c, and unwashed do, 22@23c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 33@35c; ¼ to ⅜ do, 35@37c; ⅜ to ½ do, 38@40c; ½ to full do, 40@42c ₩ lb.

Married.

IN Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 17, 1867, by Rev. W. J. CLARK, Mr. NELSON S. GARLINGHOUSE and Miss MARY E. WILLETTS, both of Ann Arbor.

AT Mill Village, Penn., on Nov. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. W. JONES, CHAS. C. WRIGHT of Oaks' Corners, N. Y., and NELLIE C., daughter of WM. KINGEN, Esq., of Mill Village.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ENGRAVings, Lithographs, &c. A good chance for Farmers' sons this winter. Call on or address SANDERSON & THORNE, 66 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

40,000 A No. 1 Apple Seedlings; 10,000 Doolittle's Improved Raspberry Plants; 3000 Kittatinny Blackberry Plants for sale at reasonable prices by WM. D. OSBURN, Port Byron, N. Y.

THE HOLIDAY JOURNAL—Of Parlor Plays, Magic Sports, Games, Experiments Problems, Puzzles, &c., WILL BE SENT FREE. Address ADAMS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE New and Popular Subscription Book, THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING, By MR. & MRS. JOSEPH B. LYMAN.

A scientific and practical manual for the preparation of all kinds of food, the making up of all articles of dress, the preservation of health, and the intelligent and skillful performance of every household office.

All in want of profitable employment will find it for their interest to send for descriptive circulars. Address GOODWIN & BETTS, 91 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn. 931-4t

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE NEW YORK GIFT COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

30	Elegant Rosewood Pianos	Each	$300 to $500
35	" " Melodeons	"	75 to 150
150	Sewing Machines	"	60 to 125
250	Musical Boxes	"	25 to 200
300	Fine Gold Watches	"	75 to 300
750	Fine Silver Watches	"	20 to 50
5	Cash Gifts	Each	$5,000
10	"	"	1,000
20	"	"	500
100	"	"	100
200	"	"	50
300	"	"	25
400	"	"	10

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at $1,000,000.

A Chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts.

TICKETS describing each Prize are SEALED in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, a Sealed Ticket will be drawn, without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

☞ Our patrons can depend on fair dealing The Prize drawn will be promptly sent as directed, by return mail or Express.

☞ You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. ☞ NO BLANKS!

Opinions of the Press.

The New York Gift Company are distributing many valuable prizes. We have examined their manner of doing business and know them to be a FAIR DEALING firm. Their plan is more satisfactory than "Presentation Festivals," as they DRAW every day and the subscriber need not pay for the prize drawn, unless suited. —*Gazette, N. Y., Oct. 24th.*

The Gift Enterprise business as usually conducted for the *pretended* benefit of some charitable purpose, compelling purchasers of tickets to wait months for the distribution, at a "Musical Festival" several times postponed, has impaired public confidence in such affairs. The only fair system of distribution is the old and popular one of SEALED TICKETS, stating the prize, which will be delivered immediately, on payment of one dollar. That is the plan of H. BARTON & CO., at 599 Broadway, the most attractive place of the kind now in operation. They are doing the largest business, and deserve their success. You cannot draw a $100,100 farm, there, but have a reasonable *chance* for a good prize, as we know many that have been drawn, and the firm is reliable.—*Morning Advertiser, Oct. 25th, 1867.*

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal inducements to Agents.

☞ Six Tickets or One Dollar. 13 for $2; 33 for $5. All letters should be addressed to

H. BARTON & CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE—Permanently located at No. 26 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.—Is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the World. At this establishment you can get any book you may desire. Books in every department of literature—and you have the advantage of receiving with each book that you buy a handsome present, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free, to any address, upon application. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO., Proprietors, Successors to E. S. Brooks.

FOR SALE—Two Very Fine RAM LAMBS, Paular and Infantado, large and showy. J. R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

JEROME PARK, May 25th, 1867.—E. F. BAKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We take pleasure in stating that your HOOF LINIMENT has cured the Running Horse "Fleetwing" of Quarter Cracks. He ran Two and Three-Quarter Miles yesterday, and Three Miles again to-day, carrying One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Pounds, without starting his feet to Crack in the least, and we now consider it a PERFECT CURE. GEORGE C. WALDEN, Trainer for Forbes & Jerome. Manufactured only by E. F. BAKER & CO., 141 Malden Lane, N. Y. Sold by Druggists, Saddlers, Horse-Shoers and Feed Stores everywhere. 931-1y

THE WESTERN RURAL.

$10,000 Worth of Sewing Machines

have been *given away* for Clubs of Subscribers to THE WESTERN RURAL. For only 25 subscribers a CHOICE is given between the **Wheeler & Wilson,** the **Willcox & Gibbs,** and the **Howe** Machines, with many other desirable premiums for large and small clubs.

THE WESTERN RURAL is an ILLUSTRATED DOUBLE QUARTO AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL and FAMILY WEEKLY, now in its FIFTH VOLUME, and *has already reached the largest circulation of any Agricultural Journal west of New York!* Published at Chicago and Detroit—distinct editions. Agents say it is the best paper to canvass for they ever tried.

TERMS.—$2,50 per Year; $2,00 in Clubs of Four and more.

For Specimen Copies, Premium List, Posters, etc., address **H. N. F. LEWIS,** Publisher Western Rural, 84 and 86 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

, New subscribers for 1868 receive the remaining numbers for 1867 FREE, from the time names are received.

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR FOR NOTHING!!

The Country Gentleman.

All NEW *Subscribers to the* CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN *for* 1868, *paying in advance, previous to the close of* 1867, WILL RECEIVE THAT PAPER WEEKLY *from receipt of remittance to December* 31*st*, WITHOUT CHARGE.

THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include EVERY DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

The Maine Farmer speaks of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN as "STANDING AT THE HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS OF THE COUNTRY."

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The Gardeners' Monthly says that THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is "Conducted with a Degree of Talent equal to any European Journals, and superior to most of them."

The Canada *Farmers' Advocate* says:—"We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen NONE AT ALL TO COMPARE with THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, published in the United States."

TERMS.—The Terms are lower than those of *any other paper* of similar standing:—One copy, **$2.50** per year; Four copies, **$9;** Eight copies, **$16.**

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE OF CHARGE.

☞ Prospectuses, Showbills, &c., now ready, applications for which are invited. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers,* ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITE MEN MUST RULE AMERICA!

CLUBS FOR 1868---CLUBS FOR 1868.

THE BEST NEW YORK WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK FOR 1868.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK is a straightforward, Radical Democratic paper, with a larger circulation than any other Democratic Journal ever published on this Continent, and it enters on the threshold of 1868 more prosperous and more hopeful of the great cause it upholds than ever before. Standing on the foundation of the Declaration of Independence, that "all (*white*) men are created equal," and *therefore* entitled to equal rights, it is opposed to all forms and degrees of special legislation that conflict with this grand central TRUTH of Democrary, and over all, and above all, does it combat that monstrous treason to American liberty, which, thrusting the negro element into our political system, MUST OF NECESSITY wreck the whole mighty fabric left us by our fathers. God has created white men superior and negroes inferior, and *therefore* all the efforts of the past six years to ABOLISH this work and equalize with negroes—every law violated, every State Constitution overthrown, every life sacrificed, and every dollar expended, are NECESSARILY just so many steps towards national suicide; and the simple and awful problem now upon us is just this—shall we recover our reason and retrace our steps, or march on to Mongrelism, social anarchy, and the total ruin of our country.

THE DAY-BOOK, *therefore,* demands the restoration of the "Union as it was"—A UNION OF CO-EQUAL STATES UPON THE WHITE BASIS, as the only hope, and the only means possible under heaven for saving the grand ideas of 1776, and the fundamental principles of American liberty, and if the real friends of freedom, and the earnest believers in that sacred and glorious cause in which the men of the Revolution offered up their lives, will now labor to expose the ignorance, delusion and treason of the Mongrel party, IT WILL SUCCEED, and the white Republic of Washington be restored again in all its original beneficence and grandeur.

THE DAY BOOK will, however, hereafter be more than ever devoted to all the varied purposes of a *news* paper. Conscious that it reaches thousands of families who take no other journal, beyond perhaps their local paper, it will continue and improve its "NEWS OF THE WEEK" Summary, so as to present a transcript of the World's events in each issue. Its "FAMILY DEPARTMENT" will embrace the best original and selected stories. Its "AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT" will be fully sustained, and being the only paper of its class made up EXPRESSLY for Country circulation, it is confident that it is worth double the price of a weekly hurriedly reprinted from a daily. It gives full and complete Reports of the New York and Albany Cattle Markets; Grain Provision and Cotton Markets, and a Weekly Review of Financial Matters, together with the Markets, by Telegraph, from New Orleans, Chicago, Charleston, Philadelphia, &c., &c., up to time of going to press.

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One copy one year	$3 00
Three copies one year	5 50
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Additional copies	1 75
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, Specimen copies sent free. Send for a copy and see our list of Premiums. Address, giving post-office, county and State in full.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

List of New Advertisements.

New York Day-Book for 1868—Van Evrie, Horton & Co.
The Universal Clothes Wringer—R C Browning.
The Country Gentlemen—Luther Tucker & Son.
The Western Rural—H N F Lewis.
Hoof Liniment—E F Baker & Co.
Agents Wanted—Goodwin & Betts.
Metropolitan Gift Bookstore—M Cunningham & Co.
Ladies Read this—Cutter & Co.
Apple Seedlings—Wm D Osburn.
Send for Something New—Hosea B Carter.
Improved Clothes Dryer—L W Disbrow.
Farm for Sale—A P Ross.
Agents—J T Lloyd.
The Holiday Journal—Adams & Co.
Epilepsy, or Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
A Good Farm for Sale—Daniel Putnam.
Household Messenger.
Falley Seminary—J P Griffin.
Apple Seedlings Wanted—J W Adams.
Ram Lambs—J B Page.
Agents Wanted—Sanderson & Thorne.
Peach Pits—Wm A Newson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brigandage in Italy—Leslie's Chimney Corner.

The News Condenser.

— Small pox prevails in Chicago.

— Coolies are sold for $70 each in Jamaica.

— Plenty of snow on the White Mountains.

— Overcoats are cheaper this season than last.

— St. Louis calls daylight burglars "cheekists."

— Many Danes are emigrating to Salt Lake City.

— A graveyard was recently sold for taxes in Mo.

— The United States own 1,400,000,000 acres of land.

— Pennsylvania has yet to abolish imprisonment for debt.

— Mad dogs have bitten one or two persons at Cynthiana, Ky.

— Philadelphia street cars are not allowed to run on Sunday.

— Long John Wentworth has sold $400,000 of real estate lately.

— France is spending $12,000,000 in rearranging her fortifications.

— More editors are unmarried than any other professional men.

— The first post-office in Alaska, has been established at Sitka.

— A French critic says the Irish girls are the prettiest in the world.

— A coal mining and blast furnace company is being organized in this city.

— A car, shown in Philadelphia, puts down and takes up its own track.

— It is said the Niagara frontier and the lake shore are lined with smugglers.

— The Cataract House at Niagara Falls closed for the season Monday week.

— St. Louis has repealed its Sunday liquor law at the request of the Germans.

— The Delaware peach crop for this year exceeds that of 1866 by fifty per cent.

— Louisiana has a wax myrtle tree which yields eight pounds of tallow a day.

— 100 railroad trains arrive and depart from a single station in Indianapolis daily.

— Gold is found among the iron mines in the Marquette district, Lake Superior.

— It costs $10,000 to get Queen Victoria from Windsor Castle to Balmoral and back.

— Twelve millions of people in the United States have no church accommodations.

— A double tree growing near Liberty, Mass., is one-half oak and the other half pine.

— J. R. Bullard of Dedham, elected to the House of Representatives, is but 21 years of age.

— A ten year old boy has been sent to the house of refuge for stealing 60 cents in Syracuse.

— A tooth and part of the jawbone of a mastodon were dug up in Wallz township, Ind., last week.

— The graphotype process for reproducing drawings is enjoying high patronage in england, just now.

— A Nevada man recently got drunk, killed a friend, and was hanged to a convenient tree, all in six hours.

— Chicago lawyers talk of making a discount on divorce fees where a large number of bills are wanted in one family.

— Insurance companies in Peoria, Ill., have agreed to forbid smoking in such buildings as they insure, as extra hazardous.

— A single notice of death in a Vermont paper includes the names of a whole family at North Tunbridge of typhoid fever.

— Boston has now a Young Woman's Christian Association. Its object is to provide a cheap and pleasant home for poor girls.

— A second Grace Darling is residing at Rusalai, Russia, and during her life she has rescued 300 persons from shipwreck and death.

— The University of Notre Dame, India, has a chime of twenty-three bells, the largest of which was cast in France, and cost $10,000.

— A marriage recently took place at Chicago, the husband a German, the wife a Norwegian, neither of whom could understand the other's language.

Special Notices.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

One of the most difficult tasks before the Government of United Italy is the extinction of Brigandage, [illegible] for twenty centuries has been the scourge of which [illegible]thern portion of the country. A traveler, not the sou[illegible]ago, undertook, with a guide who had for[illegible]very long [illegible] a brigand, the ascent of the Matterose, merly been [illegible] a prospect extending from sea to sea. which affords [illegible]summit, he observed a cross. "I my- Arrived at the [illegible]cross," said the guide; "I killed a self erected this [illegible]nitted that this was far from being man here." He had [illegible] had erected twenty-nine crosses his only victim. He [illegible]hose mountain solitudes. In on various ridges of [illegible]be mentioned that "Pierce this connection, it may [illegible]g the Brigands," a very Egan's Adventures Amon[illegible]ommenced in No. 129 of interesting narrative just c[illegible]NER, contains, besides FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY COR[illegible]experiences while on details of the author's personal [illegible] to Rome, in which a pedestrian journey from Naples [illegible]at mass of facts he was captured by brigands, a gr[illegible]ustrating their and stories of adventure admirably il[illegible]he Monkey's mode of life. A gift plate, called "2[illegible]vo,) accom- Grip," (twenty-eight inches by twenty-t[illegible] CORNER. panies No. 129 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922 [illegible]

New Advertisements.

100 BUSHEL PEACH PITS, AT $1.50 per bushel. WM. A. NEWSON, North Brownsville, Kent Co., Michigan.

WANTED—20,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS—very best; 3,000 Standard Pears, largest sizes, 2 and 3 years; 5,000 Dwarf Pears, 2 years, very best. All first class trees, for cash. No others need apply. Address J. W. ADAMS, Springfield, Mass., stating size, age, varieties and price.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y.—Winter Term opens Dec. 5th. Board, Washing, Fuel and room furnished, except sheets, pillow cases and outside bed-spread, $61.00. Tuition in Common English $9. Industrious and loyal students always welcome. No tobacco or whiskey allowed. For Circulars or Catalogues address J. P. GRIFFIN.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.—A SURE CURE for this Distressing Complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

FRESH PEACH PITS $1 PER BUSHEL. Address BRAGG & PORTER, 930-2t Union Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977, N. Y. City.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS—Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from $150 to $200 per month. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 930-2t No. 614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Cottage Bible and Family Expositor,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

100,000 APPLE STOCKS FOR Sale, 2 years old, $10 ₱ 1,000; Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, $15 ₱ 1,000; 1 and 2 years Concord Vines, $55 ₱ 1,000. P. BOWEN, 930-2t East Aurora, near Buffalo, N. Y.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—Sent to order by the original shipper of this popular Breed. Send for Circular on their Breeding and Management. Also Pure Bred Southdown Sheep, and fowls in variety. Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 900 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address 930-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

$15 TO $25 PER DAY, SURE—Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes-lines*. "Every housewife should use it."—*N. Y. Tribune*. "We have seen it used and it gives entire satisfaction."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*. "The Patent Wire Clothes line is all it purports to be."—*N. Y. Independent*. Address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 167 Broadway, New York. 930-4t

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

100,000 DWARF APPLE STOCKS, 1st Quality,

(PARADISE and DOUCIN.)

Also a few thousand

MAHALEB, QUINCE AND PLUM STOCKS.

The above sale to take place Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1867, at FROST & Co.'s Nurseries, (Rapids Farm,) Rochester, N. Y. TERMS, CASH. For information, address 930-2t C. BAOUX, 38 Liberty St., New York.

PIERCE EGAN'S EXCITING NARrative of his Adventures among the BRIGANDS of ITALY, is now being published in

FRANK LESLIES'

Chimney Corner.

With No. 129 is given away a magnificent picture 22 by 28, entitled STOP THIEF; OR, THE MONKEY'S GRIP. For sale by all Booksellers. 930-4t

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.

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"In its general accuracy, completeness, and practical utility, the work is one which *none who can read or write can henceforward afford to dispense with.*"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue."—*Harper's Magazine.*

"THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired."—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Prest. of Vassar Coll.*

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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers.

☞ New Webster's NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY, 1,040 pp., Rural Octavo, 600 Engravings. Retail price, $6. 930-4t

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM OF 212 acres, 75 acres of timber, situate in the town of Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 18 miles from Buffalo, 1¼ miles from the Erie Railway. Terms easy. Address 929-4t D. EWELL, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.

PLAYS, BOOKS, GAMES, PARLOR FIREworks, etc., etc.—Something for everybody. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp, by O. A. ROORBACH, 122 Nassau St., New York. 929-tf

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IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868,

Is now in press and will be ready to send out by the middle of December. It will make a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than one hundred fine wood engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS.

Will printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.

☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post-paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors,

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery*."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. Asking as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens,	at $1.25	$5.00
5 do do do	at $1	5.00
1 lb Gunpowder do	at $1.50	1.50
1 do Japan, S Curtis,	at $1.35	1.35
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis,	at $1	2.00
1 lb do N Shaw,	at $1	1.00
1 do Japan, do	at $1	1.00
3 lbs Young Hyson, R McGargan,	at $1.25	3.75
2 do Green, do	at $1.25	2.50
4 do do Wm Barraford,	at $1.25	5.00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins,	at $1.50	1.50
2 lbs Japan, do	at $1.25	2.50
2 do Coffee, do	at 40c.	80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee,	at 40c.	2.00
3 do Japan, M Griffin,	at $1.25	3.75
2 do do do	at $1	2.00
3 do Green, H Woollver,	at $1	3.00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland,	at $1.25	2.50
2 do Japan, J Cleland,	at $1.25	2.50
1 lb Imperial do	at $1.25	1.25
1 do Green, do	at $1.25	1.25
		$51.05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**Beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

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It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can *always* be used with *perfect safety.*

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ARE THE CHILDREN AT HOME.

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife,
We two are waiting together;
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago;"
And I sing, in my quavering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in the better land,

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears!
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years!
I know!—yet my arms are empty,
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother-heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes, in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows;
My boys that I gave to freedom,—
The red sword sealed their vows!
In a tangled Southern forest,
Twin brothers, bold and brave,
They fell; and the flag they died for,
Thank God! floats over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home!"

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE MYRTLE LEAF.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

CHAPTER I.

When Clyde Hammond enlisted in the —th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and said good-bye to the old home which nestled half hidden in the Androscoggin Valley, he carried with him something more than the memories which linked him so strongly to the old place and the aged pair remaining there. It was a simple little something, and possessed of very trifling meaning, one would think. Clyde thought differently. It was not a picture, and yet it was a more beautiful one than artist ever painted, as he saw it. It was not a story, but a sweeter than it told to him never was listened to. It was merely a myrtle leaf—an evergreen token that he carried carefully next his heart all the way to the front, and which he guarded almost reverently through the memorable days that crept by after his regiment was assigned to actual duty.

It was the best company he had, often. He fell into the habit of taking it from its resting place, when the camp fire gave out its flickering light and he fancied his comrades were asleep, or when alone on picket, and looking at the pretty picture it sketched for him, or listening to the whispered tale it breathed. But he concealed it from all other eyes. There was a touch of holiness about it, somehow, and he felt that a curious gaze would desecrate it. Once his messmate, Lieutenant Lange, came upon him suddenly, as he sat holding the fragile leaf by its stem, half lost in a dreamy reverie, and his abrupt "Why, what on earth is the man dreaming over?" caused Clyde to blush as rosy as did ever a young girl caught in reading her first love letter. He showed it to Lange, then; smiling furtively as the Lieutenant casually remarked—

"Only a myrtle leaf, to me; but to you"—

Lange stopped there. He had no wish to appear curious or inquisitive, and knew, beside, that Clyde Hammond kept his own secrets until such time as it pleased him to confide in others. They were friends—these two; friends in that degree known only to those who face death together almost daily. Each knew that there was manly stuff in the other,—that, whatever should come to him in the fortune of war, the other would be a true helper in so far as in him lay.

Through several severe engagements they had battled bravely, and, when their first year of service was ended, had well earned the name of veterans. Hammond had been promoted from the ranks to a Lieutenantcy, which promotion pleased him no more than it did his friend Lange; and while in their hearts there was a deep sense of gratitude for the good fortune that had thus far attended them, they looked forward to further efforts in behalf of their country with a lively anticipation. It was hardly possible that throughout the future strife both should go unscathed, and Hammond, looking more frequently than ever at the dry and brittle token he still cherished, thought fondly of the little fingers that once pressed it, and wondered if they would ever again be clasped in his.

Then came one of those bloody conflicts which tested so sorely the loyal ranks, and the reports of which fairly chilled us as they thrilled over the North-land. It was at Antietam, I think. The —th New Hampshire Volunteers were in the thickest of it, and suffered fearfully. In a charge which the regiment participated in, towards evening—a headlong, blind sortie, through a piece of wood—Hammond and Lange became separated, and after a retreat had been effected, the former was missing. Just at twilight, while the battle was yet raging along another part of the line, Lange ventured again into the wood. He hoped to find his friend alive, and to be able to bring him in. Many a form with the soul gone out of it, he stumbled over in the shadows; and many a poor wounded fellow looked pitifully up at him as he closely scanned the features of those lying around. His search was rewarded, finally. In a little hollow, by an old stump, Clyde lay, a bullet hole through his body, and the red current of life oozing out slowly. He could talk yet.

"I'm pretty near done for, old fellow," he said, through a bit of a smile, "but I am glad you came. You can deliver a message I began to fear must always go ungiven. You remember the myrtle leaf, Lange? Well, there's a little girl away up there among the granite hills, who gave it to me the night before I left home. She's made the place more gladsome for the old folks than it might have been, for she's a merry-hearted body, and like a daughter to them. But she's not my sister, though my companion as such for a dozen years, and she was to be my wife when I got back."

His voice trembled perceptibly, but he swallowed a draught from Lange's canteen and continued:

"That's what the myrtle leaf meant to me; but its over now, and I want you to put the leaf in a letter and send it to Nell, along with a few words just to let her and the others know that I'm not coming. You'll do it, won't you? you know where it should go."

Lange found the simple keepsake, where it had all along been carefully hidden, and at that moment Clyde fainted entirely. Firing near at hand compelled Lange to move back to his regiment, and with never a thought but that his friend was among the dead, he that evening wrote the promised message to the little girl up among the mountains, and inclosed in it the myrtle leaf she had given when she gave her troth.

CHAPTER II.

It was midsummer-time when the message reached its destination—midsummer amid the gray New Hampshire hills. There had been breaths from the sunny South which were wafted even into the peaceful valley where the Hammond homestead was situated, and which had a taint of blood in them. But none of them had breathed upon the senses of the little home circle that now waited anxiously for news from their "boy in blue." He had been kept safely so long that they were beginning to think him proof against the dangers of war, but when news of the battle came and was not speedily followed by assurances of his welfare, they doubted. In the midst of their anxious doubting and hoping, the message came.

It was just such an one as came to many and many another home—just such an one as cut to thousands of other hearts—saving, perhaps, the leaf of myrtle. This sanctified, in a certain sense, the grief of Ellen Vane to herself. She had not known of his keeping it. He never had mentioned it in his letters, and she had almost forgotten the giving of it. How much it had been to him—how much her memory had been to him—the little faded leaf eloquently told. As something sacred, therefore, she laid it aside. And as he had brought it forth often, to see the picture which it hid from all others, so she as often drew it from its receptacle, to read in it a sadder story than ever a young heart ought to know, and to see in it a sadder picture than ever loving eyes ought to behold. The dry leaf was to her a semblance of others of its kind, which she saw evermore running over a lonely grave.

Midsummer died away in a smoky haze; the harvest moon came and went with its silver sheen; Autumn put on its many-colored robes of royalty and reigned in splendor. Over the Hammond farm, meanwhile, the sunlight and moonlight seemed to shine dimly. Things were not as they used to be before the reading of that terrible message. Nell was a merry-hearted body, as Clyde had said, but her merriment was not now as genuine as formerly. She saw the picture of that lonely mound, alas! too often; and when a grave comes into a heart the laugh goes out. The old folks, whom she endeavored to comfort, seldom spoke of their loss in her presence, but together they spoke of him who was slain with a fond tenderness, and of their lonely future with a shade of despondency lightened only by the faith that it would soon be brighter "over the river."

The dull, leaden days of November crept on apace. There was a chill in the hearts of Ellen Vane and those whom she knew as father and mother; there was a chill in the air around them. The snow came drifting silently down, at length. During all the weary day preceding Thanksgiving the feathery flakes floated through the still atmosphere, while the fields grew white, and the trees nodded to each other with new and spotless plumes, and the

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO POPULAR IMPRESSIONS.—No. III.

seringo-bushes disappeared in strangely grotesque forms. Before the twilight settled over the new earth with an uncertain dimness, Ellen drew forth her myrtle leaf once more, and dreamed over, as she looked upon it, the brief happiness that gladdened her young life, seeing still, through the thin veil of her dream, the grave that she fancied would never be shut out from her sight.

Morning dawned—Thanksgiving morning—calmly, clear and beautiful. Arrayed in its white robe the world seemed as pure as in the long-gone Eden-days. The hush of a holy silence was on the air—such a hush as might prelude the *Laus Deo* of all heaven's angels. It was a fit day for thank-offerings.

Thanksgiving should be honored at the Hammond farm-house as it had been honored there for half a century. Less joyfully, perhaps,—there would be no merry gathering, no happy meeting of old and young, no laughing evening games—but not the less sincerely honored. The outbreathing of thankfulness in the old man's prayer, after the morning meal, was no less fervent because of a tremor in the voice which uttered it. He could give thanks even amid his mourning.

Throughout the forenoon Ellen busied herself in preparing the Thanksgiving dinner. She took a sad kind of pride in making it rich and generous, like the old-time ones when they spread a more ample board, and feasted and made glad. Yet she thought sorrowingly of those, for they were the last. There would be no more. There might be something of gladness in the days to come, but they would not be like those gone by.

The last, her heart echoed, as the turkey, done to a delicious brown, was set upon the table. And as she thought of the myrtle leaf, she placed a fourth plate upon the board, and set a fourth chair by it. It was a sudden fancy of hers, prompted, she hardly knew by what, and when, at that moment, some one rapped at the outer door, her foolish little heart gave a sudden leap that frightened her.

"Have you invited a guest?" the father queried, as she stepped to give admittance.

She had no time for a reply. Not pausing for bidding to come, the visitor raised the latch, and entered. Her heart leaped again, and then stood still, and the daylight faded out of her sight for a moment as Clyde Hammond folded her in his arms.

"I gave up the myrtle leaf, my darling, but I clung to life," he whispered.

And as he told his story of slow returning to consciousness from that death-swoon on the battle field—of the weary months in Southern hospitals—and of the sickening longings for home—there were tears in the eyes of parents and betrothed, and a *Laus Deo* in the heart of each; while the thank-offering that went up from the old hearthstone was the frankincense and myrrh of souls that had known bitter sorrow, but were now filled with exceeding joy!

Wit and Humor.

THE IMAGE OF ITS FATHER?

A French journal relates that two ladies leading a little sucking pig by a string entered the Agen railway station three days back, but before taking their tickets asked whether they would be allowed to carry their pet into the carriage with them. This was refused, and the two intended travelers went away; some time after they returned, one of them carrying what appeared to be a baby, with its face carefully covered over. They took their tickets and were about to get into the train when the station-master, who had not forgotten their previous request advanced, and remarking "Oh, what a beautiful child!" passed his hand over its head. A grunt of satisfaction was the reply to his caress. The ladies, finding that their scheme was discovered, preferred to abandon their journey rather than travel without their strange companion.

"Oh! the Snow, the Beautiful Snow," will soon boast as many parodies as "Excelsior." List to these imaginative lines on the "Tail of the Pup:"

"Oh! the pup, the beautiful pup!
Drinking his milk from his beautiful cup,
Gamboling around so frisky and free,
First gnawing a bone, then biting a flea.
Jumping,
Running,
After the pony;
Beautiful pup, you will soon be Bologna."

Doctors and Quacks.—Dr. Jenner once sent a couple of ducks to a patient with the accompanying epigram:

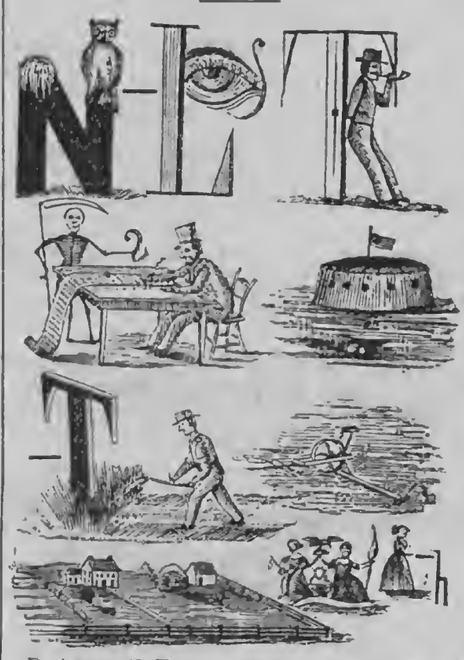
"I've dispatched, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss Lucy is very much better;
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And, therefore, I've sent her a couple of quacks."

Impromptu, in answer to the foregoing:

"Yes, 't was polite, truly, my very good friend,
Thus 'a couple of quacks' to your patient to send;
Since there's nothing so likely as 'quacks'—it is plain—
To make work for 'a regular doctor' again."

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.



Rochester, N. Y. G. B. H.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 32 letters.
My 29, 1, 8, 12, 24 is an insect,
My 21, 23, 2, 27, 22 is a kind of tree.
My 25, 30, 29, 19, 3, 18 is a tool.
My 11, 4, 25, 20 is a measure.
My 31, 32, 5, 30, 22, 21 is a city in Europe.
My 7, 21, 26, 13, 17, 28 is a species of dog.
My 6, 10, 14 are alike.
My 19, 11, 25, 9 is an insect.
My whole is a Proverb.

Martinsburgh, N. Y. A. B. Mereness.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

AN ANAGRAM.

How nac ellt cm herew veah delf
Phoes fo roye?
Kilc teh mumser valees trey'ch dead.
Ot moce back, ha, vernerome.

Wyoming, N. Y. J. M.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 929.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Oxygen gas forms all combustible materials.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Necessity is the mother of invention.

Answer to Anagram:
'Twas "faith and work," that vexing question,
They found not easy of digestion;
While Dan alone for "faith" contended,
Jane equally "good works" defended.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—11,00803.

The correct answer to Illustrated Prize Rebus in No. 928 of the Rural has been forwarded by several individuals. To Alida Cadey, Nunda, N. Y., is accorded the prize, her's being the first correct rendering. Many amusing answers have been given, which we should like to publish. We have space for but two. One friend, writing from Glendale, Ohio, says: "The prize rebus in your paper, No. 44, is a puzzler. I have studied on it all day—till I have got a headache—with the following final result: 'Fallacies and policies are increasing small characters.' This is the very best I can do for it. I think rebuses are a humbug—they are so apt to give one the headache."

Another friend gives a poetical rendition, thus:

"Below the falls in a boat,
Isaac and I came o'er;
But appeared like mere specks
To the man who was lame on the shore."

Which is an odd way of putting it, to say the least. Here is the answer:—"*Water I sees and I screams.*" (Water ices and ice creams.)

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 48.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 932.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF WINTER FOOD FOR ANIMALS.—No. I.

THE unusual attention drawn to this subject of late, by experiments, discussions and essays, induces us to lay before the readers of the RURAL a brief resumé of this whole question, than which there is none more important to the farmer. We propose to take these up in their order.

First,—Inquiring into the qualities of food to be sought for in the various purposes for which animals are fed.

Second,—The best method of preparing food—cutting, cooking, &c.

SELECTION OF FOOD.

Very little attention has been given by the practical feeder to the selection of food to produce a certain result. The breeder should be well versed in the chemical qualities of foods, and of their adaptation to build up the various parts of the animal. The trainers of celebrated pedestrians and pugilists understand this matter much better than the farmer. WESTON, on his great walk to Chicago, is permitted to eat little else than beefsteak, chicken, eggs, &c., or what will give strength and endurance to the muscles. The race-horse is fed on oat-meal and eggs for the same purpose. The laborer who has constant strain upon the muscles, requires a diet containing much nitrogenous or muscle-forming matter, such as lean meat, beans, cheese, &c. The English and Scotch laborers are able to endure great fatigue on bread and cheese, because cheese is composed principally of casein or muscle-forming food. And when rearing young animals, we desire to expand the frame and muscular system rather than to lay on fat, we should select a food for that purpose rich in gluten or its equivalent. For developing the muscular system, foods are valuable in proportion to their amount of nitrogenous matter. And of this, corn and rye contain 12 per cent.; oat-meal and wheat bran 18 per cent.; oil meal, peas and beans 22 to 25 per cent.; wheat straw 3, corn fodder 8, meadow hay 11, pea straw 12, and bean straw 16 per cent. This is only flesh-forming matter. Of heat and fat-producing matter, these foods contain:—Corn 78, rye 69, oats 73, wheat bran 63, oil meal 51, peas and beans 50, meadow hay 53, wheat straw and corn fodder 35, bean straw 33, and pea straw 45 per cent.

This shows how to mix an appropriate food for young animals. Even the wheat straw, containing only 3 per cent. of flesh-forming matter, possesses 38 per cent. of nutriment, and when mixed with bran in the proportion of two quarts to the bushel of straw, makes a food on which animals will grow rapidly. It will be observed that oil meal, peas and beans are very desirable food for developing the flesh, and as they possess a large proportion of phosphate of lime, will also furnish material for the bones. The legumin of the pea and the bean, and the casein of the oil-bearing seeds, are identical with the casein of milk. This is an important fact, as it shows the propriety of feeding pea, bean and oil meal to cows to increase the production of milk. We have found from experiment that pea meal is, practically, more valuable when fed alone in producing milk than oil meal, but the best result was produced from mixing equal weights of oil and pea meal and two proportions of bran. This blends all the qualities requisite for the best feed for milch cows. That food which will produce the best quality of milk, will also develop the young animal into the finest proportions.

Corn meal contains so large a proportion of starch, which goes to keep up the animal heat and produce fat, that it should be used for the purpose of fattening animals rather than to produce milk or grow the young animal. We have found it much inferior to peas or oil meal or bran in producing milk. It will be observed that pea and bean straw and corn fodder possess too much nutriment to be neglected. When mixed with more concentrated food and steamed, they make an excellent substitute for hay. To feed with coarse fodder, the carrot, beet, parsnip and turnip make excellent winter food.

But the successful stock feeder, while studying the chemical composition of the various kinds of food as important suggestions, will, nevertheless, depend only upon practical results to guide him. It is not difficult nor expensive to bring all these foods, or those he can conveniently obtain, to the test of actual comparative experiment upon his own premises.

CUTTING.

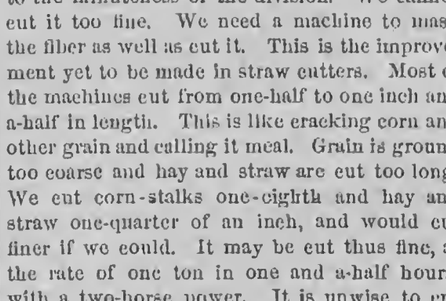
Upon the subject of cutting the food of animals there are still different opinions, but we have yet to find one who has made a thorough experiment and not found it beneficial. When we reflect that herbivorous animals in a state of nature crop only green, succulent food, and that we have subjected them to the use of dry, woody fiber, it is only reasonable that we should assist them in its mastication. We can by no method of cutting and cooking render hay, straw and coarse fodder more soft and succulent than green grass. We are in no danger of outdoing nature in that respect. And if it is beneficial to cut fodder, it is beneficial just in proportion to the minuteness of the division. We cannot cut it too fine. We need a machine to mash the fiber as well as cut it. This is the improvement yet to be made in straw cutters. Most of the machines cut from one-half to one inch and a-half in length. This is like cracking corn and other grain and calling it meal. Grain is ground too coarse and hay and straw are cut too long. We cut corn-stalks one-eighth and hay and straw one-quarter of an inch, and would cut finer if we could. It may be cut thus fine, at the rate of one ton in one and a-half hours, with a two-horse power. It is unwise to cut by hand for more than a few animals. No machine should be used which has not perfect working feed rolls to deliver the hay with regularity to the knives.

But there is another important argument in favor of cutting: that it enables the feeder to mix food of different qualities and values—hay and straw, corn fodder and hay, pea straw and hay, good and poor hay, &c.—thus saving all and many times paying the expense of cutting. And besides, it renders it easy to mix meal, bran, roots, &c., with the coarse fodder for any purpose desired.—E. W. S.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

A Safety Gate Latch.

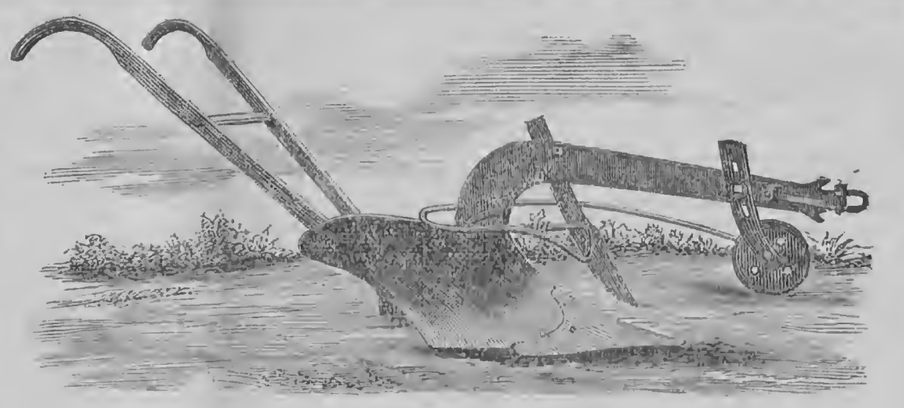
J. NIXON sends us from Utica, Iowa, the following plan of a gate latch which he has used for several years, and one that neither stock nor wind will open. A, represents the latch and



staple, the former being five inches long, one and one-fourth inch wide and one-fourth inch thick; the latter is three and one-half inches long. B, is the mortice in the post for the latch to play in; it is six inches deep, four high, and about two wide. A front view of the latch is also shown.

Care of Horses' Feet.

J. WARING, Columbus, O.:—"The most important thing connected with the care of horses' feet is the shoeing, and I think farmers are very apt to neglect caring for this as they should.



COULTER-CLEANING PLOW ATTACHMENT.

OUR engraving represents a simple attachment to a plow, intended to keep the coulter free from obstructions when plowing in stubble or turning under long manure. It consists of a rod of iron, one end of which is attached to the wheel of the plow in such a manner that its turning will give the rod a backward and forward motion. The rod passes along under the beam and is bent around its base, or the shank of the plow in wooden-beamed ones, just above the mold board and forms a loop against the coulter. This loop working backward and forward works off all obstructions from the coulter.

Every observer knows that a great many horses are lamed by neglect in shoeing, or by doing the work badly. In the winter time a great deal is neglected; shoes are left on too long, sometimes all winter, and the hoof becomes contracted and ill-shaped. If farm horses are not to be worked in winter or driven much on the road it is better to pull their shoes off at once. A little driving on soft roads, or working in plowed ground, is good at any time for the feet when shoes are pulled off that have been on for a long time. It is a very great risk to let horses run a long time without re-setting their shoes—after two months it becomes a long time—and it is equally risky to drive on slippery roads without being well shod. In nailing on shoes be careful not to nail very near the heel, and give the shoe spread enough so it will not contract that important part of the foot."

Renovating a Worn-out Farm.

S. S. C., Madison Co., N. Y., writes us as follows:—"I have a farm, the soil of which is a very light gravel, and it has been plowed and the crops drawn off for some twelve or fifteen years. The soil is badly exhausted; now which is the quickest and cheapest way to restore it to productiveness? Horse and cow manure can be had for one dollar per two-horse load. Is it better to pay that for manure or buy hay and stock each fall and feed on the farm? Or is some other way cheapest and best?"

Here is a fine subject for readers of our Farmers' Club to speculate on. What do you say to it? In this case apparently neither underdraining nor subsoiling are needed. For ordinary farm purposes we think S. S. C. can hardly afford to buy much manure at the price named. We should advise first, the getting of a good sod on the land. If it has been plowed and cropped continuously, grass will probably succeed much better than is expected, because it is a new crop in the rotation. Put the land in good tillage; sow clover in the spring, if it fails sow timothy in the fall. But sow clover and get it to grow if possible; top dress with manure at seeding time. Then if you can afford it, and wish to renovate the land as quickly as possible, let the clover go down on the field without pasturing or mowing. After one season of this, corn will grow on the inverted sod with the aid of what manure you can put on it. Feed the corn to stock and make more manure; sow barley or oats after corn, and seed again with clover. Sow plaster on the clover. Aim to work into a judicious rotation, to feed profitably all the products of the soil to stock, in order to make manure, and plow under a great deal of clover and clover sod.

Fish Guano for Corn.

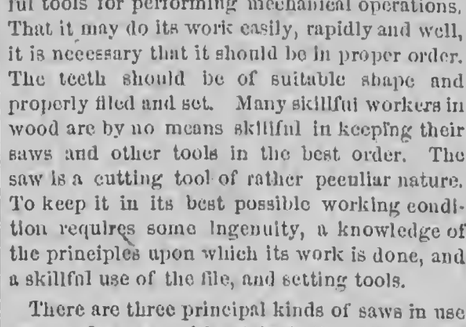
WE are in receipt of a sample of very nice corn from Mr. M. STEBBINS, Deerfield, Mass. It is a yellow, twelve and sixteen rowed variety, bearing some resemblance to the Dutton, though from the appearance of some of the ears, we "guess" it is a hybrid obtained by mixing varieties. Of its culture and yield Mr. S. writes:—"I raised this corn on fish guano alone. No other manure was used, and '*it was an enormous outlay*;' why, it cost $32 per ton; STEBBINS' corn costs him $1.50 per bushel!' Let us see. Seventy-five bushels at $1.50 per bushel bring $112.50. The expenses are one ton fish manure, $32; plowing and harrowing, $5; planting, $2; hoeing, $6 per acre. The corn fodder pays for harvesting. Profits, $67.50. One-half of the manure is left in the soil. "Then, isn't 1,000 pounds of fish just as good as 2,000?" queries some one. Well, let us see: there is a neighbor who has a good soil, on which he puts 1,000 pounds of fish; cost of planting, cultivating, &c., is the same as mine, and he gets about forty bushels per acre and the quality is inferior. Still, the cry is, "farming don't pay."

SAW FILING AND SETTING.—No. I.

THE saw is one of the most common and useful tools for performing mechanical operations. That it may do its work easily, rapidly and well, it is necessary that it should be in proper order. The teeth should be of suitable shape and properly filed and set. Many skillful workers in wood are by no means skillful in keeping their saws and other tools in the best order. The saw is a cutting tool of rather peculiar nature. To keep it in its best possible working condition requires some ingenuity, a knowledge of the principles upon which its work is done, and a skillful use of the file, and setting tools.

There are three principal kinds of saws in use among farmers, without including circular, or rotary saws. These three are the common cross-cut hand saw, the slitting hand saw for working lengthwise of timber, and the large hook-tooth cross-cutting saw. The teeth of each of these saws require to be shaped and sharpened in a peculiar manner to accomplish the work for which they are intended.

It is the object of saw teeth to cut rapidly ahead, affording themselves room in the channel or kerf which is made, for the easiest possible working of the instrument in its passage back and forth. In cutting across the grain of timber it is necessary the fibers of wood should be cut at each side of the groove the saw makes, so that the chips or dust can be readily removed. The teeth of a cross-cut saw are therefore shaped so that the cutting of the ends of a chip is always effected a little in advance of the chiseling operation which loosens and removes it.



A, in figure 1, represents a tooth of this shape seen from the inside of it. It is filed beveling, as shown, so that the line B, B, is a sharp cutting edge like the edge of ordinary shears, and B is consequently almost a point instead of a chisel-edge. B, represents teeth as seen from the outside.

Fig. 3 represents a groove or kerf made by an ordinary cross-cut saw in good order. The ridge continually left at the bottom of the groove shows the manner in which the saw does its work. From a consideration of the manner in which the cutting is effected, it will be seen to be quite necessary that the cutting edge of the teeth on the line, B, B, in fig. 1, should be straight at all events, not rounded as seen in the defective teeth shown in fig. 2.

This illustration (fig. 2,) also exhibits a very common defect from the unskillful use of the file, by which every other tooth is shorter than the rest. The surface touched by the file, of all teeth of this kind, should be a perfect plane, not *rounded* or *uneven*, and the lines forming the cutting edges straight, excepting the deviation caused by the "set." The cut of this outer edge and of the extreme point is very important in cross-cutting saws. Where there is any failure of this, the saw will not freely cut its way. Much pressure and friction result against the sides of the teeth and blade of the saw and it works with difficulty.

In fig. 1 the teeth, A, A, A, are seen from the inside, those marked B, B, from the outside. By setting the points of the teeth are bent from the inside outwards. In very fine-toothed saws the whole tooth is thus bent or "set," but in ordinary hand saws and the like, not above ¼ to ⅓ of the length of the tooth should be taken. The object of the set being that the cut of the teeth should be somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade, and enough of the point of the tooth should be taken in the set to enable it to carry forward the dust as fast as it is loosened. If too little of the point of the tooth is set, the chips will rise and slip by the side of the teeth. If too much of the length of the tooth is bent out there is unnecessary friction in passing through the kerf. In all cases the widening caused by the set should be the least possible with the easy working of the saw. L. W.

GATES AND POSTS.

IF our odd JOBS are not done up this fall, the *weather*, that old scape-goat for human delinquencies, is not to blame. Our days of grace have been multiplied beyond all legal precedence.

"Taking the opportunity," I have been overhauling some gates and bars—don't smile at *bars*; they are older than you—oh, that's the objection to them! Three or four boards, light and strong, can be soon removed, and where they are but seldom used, are cheaper and more durable than gates. Some of the modern gates are cheap and do not require very strong posts, but I am persuaded that if the old *swing gate* had never been seen, and I could get it patented, I could beat all competitors—with less lying.

More care should be exercised in setting posts. It is very absurd to go through all the formalities of preparing posts, and setting and hanging gates, and have them tumble down in four or five years. The difference in the first cost of the timber is but a few shillings;—the final difference between a good post and a bad one is a good many dollars. A gate does not ordinarily come down without a great deal of tribulation, loss of time, and, perhaps, damage to crops—it is pretty sure to take a bad time to come down; it is much handier to have it stay up, and if you take *good, seasoned, swamp white-oak*, and set firm, it will stay up thirty or forty years to my certain knowledge. I have such posts which have stood over forty years, and they bid fair to stand twenty years longer, while the best of rock elm rots down in ten or fifteen years, and poor brash oak in less time. I have a red beech that has stood thirty-seven years. Every farmer ought forthwith to put out a long row of locusts for future use; they are probably better than white oak. Soft maple is said to last well for posts. Lime and ashes, leached or unleached, are preservatives, and so is coal tar applied hot; but *look out for good timber* for gate posts.—H. T. B.

FEED AND BUTTER.—In a recent discussion before the Herkimer County Farmers' Club, Judge OWEN gave his views as to the influence of various kinds of feed for cows for the production of butter. He did not think turnips of much value in this respect—much less than potatoes which were regarded as beneficial for a change. The best results had been produced by feeding Indian meal—about two quarts twice a day to each cow. A number of experiments were made in preparing the meal, but the best results followed from feeding it in a dry state. With this quantity of meal and a small allowance of hay, a Holderness cow produced fourteen pounds of butter per week. The highest point reached was forty-one pounds in fifteen days, besides thirty quarts of milk, in the mean time, for family use.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held in Syracuse, December 12th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary.*

THE attention of the Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers of New York is called to the notice of the Annual Meeting of the State Association, published above.

IMPROVEMENT OF AMERICAN MERINO WOOL.

H. D. TELLKAMPF (of the extensive wool house of TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, New York,) has enclosed us a paper read by him at a meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Nov. 7th, on the improvement of Merino wool in the United States. We have not space to publish it entire, but shall call attention to some of its principal suggestions. Esteeming Mr. T. a gentleman of great integrity, and of extensive information in the wool *trade*, we shall aim to discuss his views courteously,—but at the same time we must speak our own candidly.

The paper starts with the proposition that this year's clip of wool "as a general thing has shown that too little care has been taken with the sheep" from the great number of fleeces which are more or less "matted and yellow" (cotted,) which Mr. T. pronounces unhealthy, causing a loss in working, and injuring the quality of the manufactured fabric. He attributes this to exposure of the sheep to inclement weather, irregular feeding, etc., and justly claims that well cared for flocks will be healthier, the mortality in them less, and the product of wool larger and more valuable.

We then have the following propositions:

"There is prevailing in this year's clip the influence of the Vermont breed, resembling the old Negretti Spanish breed, well known for many years for its heavy grease—causing in most cases the points or tops of the staple to become charged with a dark, hard substance, similar to pitch, and for this reason called in Austria and Germany *pitch tops*, which are dreaded by the manufacturers, who cannot scour this wool by the regular process, and have the trouble and expense of clipping the tops by hand, to say nothing of the loss of weight to them, seldom less than ten per cent. They have found at the same time that a wool without a perfect staple will not work or finish as well as that of a full or entire staple. Furthermore, the wool of this breed proved to be lacking in the necessary felting qualifications, and does not produce as valuable and salable fabrics as that of Silesian and Saxony Escurial breed."

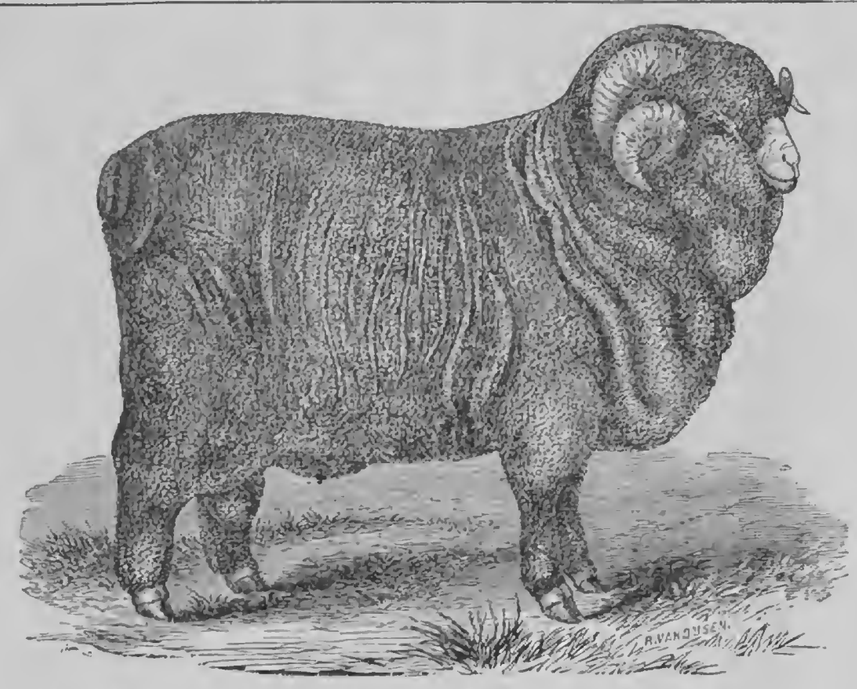
He complains that the production of this heavy "pitch top" wool is increasing; expresses astonishment that the wool growers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and New York, "producing for years superior and higher priced wool than Vermont," could be induced to make such a change "merely for the production of heavier fleeces;" but he adds:

"A single or double Vermont crossing, but no more, of the flocks in this country, might have led to some good similar effects with those experienced in the superior Escurial breed of Saxony and Silesia, where the breeding in-and-in for years had weakened the strength of the animals and the fiber of the wool. But for this mixture of blood, nothing but the best breed of Negretti was considered advisable or has proved beneficial. It is very obvious that we have too much of the Negretti blood in our flocks, and to counterbalance it favorably, the Escurial breed of Silesia and Saxony must be used without delay."

After making some further comparisons between the Negretti and Escurial Merinos, unfavorable to the former, he proposes importations of the latter, either by the growers, or a company of manufacturers who shall distribute them at cost, adding a moderate commission. But he thinks nothing would "speak plainer to the growers" than the establishment of a sheep farm of 400 or 500 acres in a healthy neighborhood near New York city, on a capital of about $100,000. He thinks it would do to commence with a flock of 200 ewes and eight or ten rams, but he recommends double those numbers. He closes by suggesting some details in regard to sales, expenses, selections, management, subscriptions, &c.

Let us review some of Mr. TELLKAMPF'S propositions in the order in which they are made. He objects to Vermont, or as it is now generally termed "American Merino" wool, which he describes, at least by implication, as "*in most cases*" covered by a "pitch top" which must be cut off at a loss of ten per cent. in the weight. Who has heard of this before? We certainly have heard of individual instances of this kind, but in all our conversation and correspondence with *manufacturers* on the subject of the usual condition of our American Merino wool, and on the special subject of its "grease and gum," we never heard an intimation of the general fact asserted by Mr. TELLKAMPF. Moreover we have been directly cognizant of the mode of scouring hundreds of fleeces clipped from American Merino rams and ewes of the heaviest and oftentimes the yolkiest and darkest colored fleeces, and we *know* that no difficulty was experienced in scouring them clean, without clipping off the outer ends. Mr. TELLKAMPF is mistaken in this particular.

And who before has discovered that American Merino wool is "without a perfect staple" and lacks "the necessary fulling (i. e. felting) qualifications?" Not our American wool manufacturers certainly, for if so, the leading ones in the United States have gratuitously both stultified and falsified themselves on this very subject. Their National Association has in addresses, reports and other papers adopted by it and circulated throughout the country, repeatedly and emphatically borne testimony to the very great excellence of American wool for all the fabrics to which it is applicable.



MESSRS. SHORT'S RAM "TIGER," (at 4 years old.)

"TIGER" was bred by WM. R. PITTS of Honeoye, Ontario Co., N. Y., and purchased when a lamb by J. C. & S. T. SHORT of Hemlock Lake, Livingston Co., N. Y. He was got by the Cub Ram, by Old Dick, by Old Robinson of Vermont. Dam of Cub by the Peck & Leach Ram, bred by Mr. CUTTING of Vermont. Dam of Tiger, bred by J. C. TAFT of West Bloomfield, N. Y., and got by his Gardner Ram by Young Matchless, by Wooster. Weight of fleeces respectively 19¾, 25⅛ and 28⅝ lbs.

If Mr. TELLKAMPF merely means to say that American Merino wool has not *equal* felting properties with that of Escurial Saxon sheep, he is perfectly correct. Everybody knows that the latter is the finest, and that the finer Merino wool is the higher is its felting properties. If he means to say that American Merino wool is not as well adapted as the Escurial Saxon for the manufacture of broadcloths, and other fabrics requiring the same kind of wool, he is also correct. The wool of the improved heavy fleeced American Merino is both *too coarse* and *too long* for fine broadcloths and some other special fabrics. But what of that? It *is* signally adapted to manufactures which consume fifty or a hundred times as much wool as do the broadcloth and other manufactures of the United States requiring the finer wool. Records whose accuracy Mr. TELLKAMPF will not dispute (see them in Practical Shepherd pp. 91–94,) prove that when the class of sheep now recommended by him (the Escurial Saxons) abounded in this country, their wool did not sell for enough more than that of the Spanish or American Merinos to come even near the additional cost of producing it.

Mr. TELLKAMPF may be unaware of the fact—he may not have been a resident of the United States then,—but we can inform him that prime Electoral sheep, prime Escurial Saxons have been imported into and tested in the United States when our broadcloth manufactures were far more extensive than they now are,—and that [illegible] the delicacy of the constitutions of these sheep, their lightness of fleece and its small additional price over American Merino wool, they proved wholly unprofitable and were almost universally abandoned.

To prevent misapprehension on the part of any of our readers, we wish them to note the fact that the Silesian sheep imported into the United States by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, do not belong to the class recommended by Mr. TELLKAMPF. Mr. C.'s earlier importations were crosses between Negrettis and Infantados—without the Escurial blood. His last importation was of pure Negrettis. They are fine wooled, large, strong sheep, with abundance of yolk,—but we venture to assert that not one of them has any of that "pitch top" on its wool which requires to be clipped off, and which Mr. TELLKAMPF declares to be a characteristic of the variety.

When the demand for medium fine wools for manufacture in our country is 50 or 100 per cent. greater than the demand for broadcloth wools; when the American Merino concededly supplies medium fine wools which are entirely satisfactory to the manufacturer, and which, by their unusual strength and wearing qualities, are peculiarly profitable to the consumer; when the sheep itself has proved peculiarly hardy, productive and profitable (when any breed of fine wool sheep are profitable)—we ask if it would be judicious to attempt to convert the American Merino sheep generally into a broadcloth wool sheep, by crosses with the Escurial Saxon? We confess, with all due respect for Mr. TELLKAMPF, that the proposition strikes us as a self-evident and unmitigated absurdity.

Had he made a different proposition, viz: that the Escurial Saxon be again introduced to meet a special demand in our market—on the sound hypothesis that the United States should as far as practicable produce all the wools which are consumed in them—we could have made no objection to the experiment, though we have supposed that we already had enough sheep in the country bearing broadcloth wools to start with, viz: the "Silesians," and the descendants of older importations which are still to be found in Southeastern Ohio, and adjacent portions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. If Mr. TELLKAMPF thinks otherwise, and if the manufacturers fail, (as we have no doubt they will,) to adopt his proposition to import sheep for the purposes mentioned, we suggest that he himself import one or two hundred of his favorite sheep, and attempt their introduction among American sheep farmers, in such way as he deems best. To a gentleman of his large wealth the loss, even if the experiment should not succeed, would be of no consequence, while in the opposite event both the credit and the profit would be due to his philanthropy and enterprise. Let us see these sheep at our Fairs alongside of the American Merino, the Silesian and the other fine varieties mentioned. Should the Chicago Exposition be decided on, there will be abundance of time to import a lot of twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred Escurial Saxons from Germany for exhibition there, to test the pulse of public opinion concerning them. The good motives of the importer and exhibitor will at least ensure them a kindly reception, and, we doubt not, proper appreciation. If the verdict is favorable, Mr. TELLKAMPF will have opened a good business for himself or for others; should it be unfavorable, he will learn his mistake.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

YOUNG ROGERS' SCOURED FLEECE.—With the cut and pedigree of Mr. A. LEACH'S ram Young Rogers, recently published in the RURAL, we accidentally omitted to state the weight of his scoured fleece. We have a letter of HUNT Brothers, proprietors of Custom Woolen Mill, North Bloomfield, N. Y., stating that the fleece weighed, as they received it, 23 lbs.; that when cleansed and dry it weighed 7 lbs. 3 oz., and that they "considered it more than ordinarily clean." A sample is forwarded to us. It appears clean, and is of fair quality.

CUTS—PEDIGREES.—We must again request that gentlemen be more particular about stating to us that cuts of their sheep are in the RURAL office, until they are assured of the fact. If properly forwarded by express or mail they ought. It is true, to arrive there as promptly as a letter. When the owner so forwards them, let him inform us, giving time and mode of forwarding, and then we will ourselves ascertain whether and when they reach their destination. The [illegible] RURAL office on the 19th of November, or it would have appeared, with the pedigree, last week. There are still in the office cuts of sheep whose pedigrees have not been sent to the editor of this department. Let them be sent to us, or let the owners write us that they wish the cuts published without pedigree.

PALE DISEASE.—In regard to this malady, T. P. SKINNER, Sego, Perry county, O., writes us:—"The disease is tape-worm, and the remedy is pumpkin seeds, steeped in warm water (not boiling hot.) Either take the outside hull off, or grind the seed; pour a half gallon of warm water over a pint of seed, let it steep two or three hours, and give each sheep affected about two gills once or twice a day for, say three days, and if it does not cure the disease it is because the sheep is reduced so low that it can not rally at all. The way I got the information was from a conversation with my brother, C. J. SKINNER, M. D. of Somerset, in this county. After near one-half of my tegs had died in the fall of 1865, I had examined them carefully and found every one to be infested with tape-worms. I asked what would kill them. His answer was that pumpkin seed was a remedy for the human race in such cases, and bade me try it on my sheep. I did so, and the result was that not one died thus treated, unless reduced to a very low state. Last year I prevented the disease by simply feeding the seeds to the sheep, and this fall the disease has not appeared in my flock."

If the pale disease is actually caused by tape-worm, the remedy above stated is undoubtedly a good one. So would be oil of turpentine administered in cathartic doses. But we are not prepared to believe that this worm, so rarely the cause of death in other animals, produces so widespread destruction in sheep; that is, we are not prepared to believe so without proofs which Mr. SKINNER, if he possesses them, has failed to furnish. We ask him for the facts which show that the disease is produced by tape-worm. Let him give us the details of premortem or post mortem examinations which establish that conclusion. In how many instances has he found tape-worms in the intestines of sheep? *Where* did he find them in the dead subject? What were the size, length and other appearances of the worms? We suggest to him to submit some cases to his brother, Dr. SKINNER, for post mortem examination, and request him also to communicate to us the result. Let others who find the "pale disease" in their flocks do the same. If Mr. S. has actually ascertained the cause of the disease, he has made a very important discovery.

POULTRY SHOW AT TORONTO.—The Canada Farmer states that the fall exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, which took place at Toronto on the 6th and 7th of November, was a highly creditable and successful one. The number of entries was 298, exceeding the spring exhibition by nearly one hundred. Nearly the same number of entries was declined in consequence of being offered too late. The most noticeable birds were of the Cochin China, Brahma Pootra, Gray Dorkings, Spanish, Hamburg, Poland and French varieties. The display of turkeys, ducks and geese was a creditable one. In the turkey line, BURR H. NICHOLS of Lockport, N. Y., exhibited one which weighed over 40 pounds and walked off with the first prize. We infer from this second show of the Ontario Association that its future prosperity is not problematical.

Bee Department.

BEES.—COMBINING AND WINTERING.

I SEE that some one in the RURAL suggests that weak swarms be united so as to make one strong hive out of two small swarms. As most do not have movable combs they cannot do it in the manner recommended; yet it is desirable to unite them. The trouble is how to unite, *honey and all*, in immovable combs; that he does not answer.

Objection, too, is made to wintering in cellars. This is merely a fancy, without a fact to sustain it. You might as well say to winter wife and child in a house with comfortable coal stoves that keep fire all night weakens them, as to say bees are weaker because kept in shelter and in a cellar. Now when I began bee keeping I was told that to take off honey boxes would cause them to "run out" and "be worm eaten." But yet I kept on. It was in vain I said lift my hives, they are strong in honey. Those that I have taken fifty and seventy-five pounds of honey in boxes off of, are twenty to thirty pounds strong in honey in the brood chamber; what more do you want? So I have seen more than one man who sulphured to death his bees, run out of them; but mine do not,—and that, too, when every year, I get more and more box honey, as I learn better how to do it. So you will not be surprised when I say not the least of *my success in box honey and in strong swarms lies in the wintering in the cellar.* For see the reason. It is that in the cellar they have less to do of that incessant breathing or panting in the cold, that you see, whenever you open a hive in a cold day. *This panting to heat up the hive makes the hive roar with the buzzing labor all winter long, when out of doors and unprotected*, as any one can prove by putting his ear to an out-door hive any cold winter day. In the cellar, the temperature being right, they are very still, and have none of this lung-panting labor to do, which is a great gain. In the cellar, too, they eat less of the surplus honey in the brood chamber; and the consequence is that they use it in the early spring to raise brood or young bees, and thus you get powerful swarms, much more so than without it.

If you can get better calves, colts and lambs by wintering their parents out in the middle of a large lot, without shelter, then you can get better bees, out of doors, by the cold, that they were never calculated to endure; for the bee came from warm climates originally. But to winter well in a cellar needs several things. The first is *good ventilation of the hives.* This I give by one hole at the top of the hive one inch in diameter covered with gauze wire; and at the bottom of the hive covering the entrance by gauze wire. This is to prevent the bees, if a few warm days come, from getting out and being lost or annoying you in the cellar. And to be secure against the accidental closure of the entrance by dead bees, I make a hole one inch in diameter one and a half inches above the entrance, and cover it with gauze wire. The reason why ample ventilation in the cellar is absolutely necessary is to prevent the dampness of the combs that would otherwise come by the cold of the cellar. The second requisite of the keeping of bees in the cellar is to have a cellar as near 35 or 40 degrees of the thermometer, (FAHRENHEIT'S scale,) as can be. If the temperature rises above 45 degrees the bees get uneasy, buzz and try to get out; and many die in their uneasiness. If the temperature is only six or eight degrees above freezing they are quite quiet all winter long. The third element of success in wintering in the cellar is that it be still. Noise excites the bees. Then they hum and get the hives very warm, and many die in the attempt to get out. They also eat more if disturbed. So the cellar should be as free from noise as can be. Yet the common walking in the cellar and overhead gives but little trouble. The bees soon get used to it and do not mind it. The fourth requirement is darkness. To have bright light, or indeed any light at all on the hives, causes the bees to try and find light places and heat. So the greater the darkness the better for wintering quietly.

If all these requisites are had the bees in a cellar are quiet, and the winter soon passes away to them; they eat but little, sleep or rest a good deal, just as they do when they cluster outside of a hive for days in the summer, when there are no honey plants or honey box room, and are not over full of fecal matter; some die and fall to the bottom boards; and they come out in the spring good and strong; do better every way, *and are far less care to the kind hearted bee keeper* than the out-door, cold, heartless plan of raw cold and ice.

The only out-door plan that I approve of is to get the hives close together in rows and back to back, so as to make them front in opposite ways. Then box them by a cribbing, so that the entrances will be open, and fill in the spaces between the boxing or cribbing and the hives with sawdust or chaff, at least four to six inches thick. By this plan any number of bees can be wintered well out of doors. If the hives are all of one pattern, and the cribbing just spoken of is made in good sections, and the sawdust kept dry, the same cribs and dust will answer for years. This lets the bees out, and yet packs them warm. Bees, I again repeat, have no mysteries, but are to be managed on the same common-sense principle as anything else.

I am not a very old bee keeper, yet I have learned by experience that nine-tenths of the old bee lingo are false. That a good understanding of the bee and its habits, and common-sense makes my bees do well. That leads me to discard all silly fears of the cellar, and use it because I know it saves me and the bees a great deal of labor and toil, and honey too.

Ithaca, N. Y., 1867. S. J. PARKER.

THE Chicago cattle yards have 150 acres floored with plank. There are pens for 75,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 20,000 hogs.

Rural Notes and Items.

ABOUT GIVING PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.—As we occasionally receive a letter complaining because we give premiums for clubs, with the suggestion that subscribers would be better pleased were we to expend upon the paper the amount thus paid to agents, we offer a few brief remarks on the subject. We believe that our premium system *pays* both the Subscriber and Publisher—and the former quite as much as the latter, for the great *increase of circulation* it annually brings enables us *to expend more money in improving the Contents and Appearance of the paper than we could possibly do otherwise.* Compare the RURAL with papers which do *not* give premiums, and we think you will discover that we *make the best paper*, even while paying *the most liberal premiums*—the fact being that giving the premiums so *increases* our circulation, and consequent means, that we can, as we do, continuously improve the paper; and this little FACT demolishes the theory of those mistaken or narrow-minded souls who suppose or pretend that because we give premiums we must expend less upon the RURAL. The pages of our present volume (now nearly completed,) prove that we have expended far more during the past year than ever before upon the paper,—*for the benefit of its subscribers*,—and yet we have paid more in premiums! How, then, have subscribes lost by our liberality? On the contrary, has not every one gained thereby? We think so, decidedly,—for our expenditures for Contributions, Illustrations, &c., &c., have exceeded, by several thousand dollars, those of any preceding year. And we hope and expect to do still better during the ensuing year,—having assurances of such an increase of circulation as will enable us to both enlarge and improve the RURAL.

THE SEASON—WATER WANTED.—The "remarkably dry spell" still continues. November is usually liberal in its dispensations of snow and rain.—but the present month is a striking exception to the general rule. Up to the present writing (Nov. 23d,) the fall of rain and snow combined would scarcely equal the depth of half an inch, in this region. The season has been a remarkable one, on many accounts, but especially conspicuous for the lack of aqueous liberality. The sale of water in the streets is a novel feature in the commercial transactions of the "Flour City."

Drouth in the West.—Since the above was placed in type we have received the Prairie Farmer (Chicago) of Nov. 23, which speaks dolefully of the want of water—stating that "the 'oldest inhabitant' has never known a season of drouth so extended. No rain of consequence, in many localities, since June. Cisterns long ago gave out; wells are fast failing; and sloughs and small streams are dry. The effects are most disastrous."

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.—*Changes and Improvements.*—As the new year approaches we note proposed changes (which will be decided improvements) in several of our exchanges. For example, *Colman's Rural World*, a semi-monthly at St. Louis, (published by NORMAN J. COLMAN,) is to be issued weekly on and after Jan. 1st, with C. W. MURTFELDT, Esq., an excellent writer and experienced farmer, as associate editor. And the *Journal of Agriculture*, (late Farmer's Advertiser,) another St. Louis semi-monthly, published by L. D. MORSE & Co., is also to become a weekly at the above named date. MESSRS. COLMAN and MORSE are on the right track, as the farmers and horticulturists of the country are too progressive for monthlies and semi-monthlies. We give both of the proposed weeklies a cordial greeting in advance, wishing each abundant success.

A BRAG COW.—Mr. ASA W. FENNING of this city, saw a cow recently, the property of GEORGE MCKEE of Manchester, Conn., which weighed 1,400 pounds. The animal is a grade Durham, and is as remarkable for her milk and butter products as for weight. The family used what milk they wanted at the time of Mr. F.'s visit, and made from the remainder 18¾ pounds of butter per week. In this instance size and power go hand in hand, whatever may be the case in others. A calf from this cow ran with a farrow cow till it was six months old, when it was slaughtered. Its weight was 400 pounds. Who has a cow that can excel this one in productiveness, or a calf of like age of superior meat weight?

RECLAIMING A DESERT.—It appears that the French, in their occupation of Algeria, are gradually reclaiming the great Desert of Sahara from its sterility. There are four boring brigades engaged in putting down artesian wells, over one hundred of which are now flowing, and around which shrubbery and fertile gardens are multiplying. Two thousand have already been formed, and one hundred and fifty thousand date trees planted. These wells are relied upon to render the desert fruitful and beautiful.

THE HEN FEVER.—This disease—one occurring at repeated and short intervals—is again taking an active form. Poultry Associations are being organized in various States and sections thereof, and fairs announced, showing that the fever is about taking a general run through the country. This is as it should be. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese are good, severally and aggregately, and blessed be the man or society which shall give the production of them a new impetus.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.—According to notices in the Southern papers, it seems that the quantity of ground sown to wheat this fall will exceed that of last more than fifteen fold. Owing to the disorganized state of labor there, and the domestic tax on cotton, the growing of the latter will be much diminished the coming year. Wheat and corn promise better, as they are exempt from the tax and less liable to damage from unpropitious weather.

STEAMING FOOD FOR CATTLE.—One of our readers asks for the benefit of experience respecting the steaming of food for cows and other cattle. The best methods of steaming, the best kinds and mixtures of food, the proper quantities to be fed, and the saving effected by the process, are all questions of great interest to him, and no doubt to thousands of our readers besides. Read the leading article on our first page, and the continuation of the subject.

BIDDY'S FREAKS.—A few weeks ago Miss LAURA BROOKS of Brooks Grove, showed me two distinct eggs *firmly united at the ends*—regular Siamese twins; and as if that was not enough, another egg, almost black, having been laid in that way apparently to show that questions of color were not confined to *our* sort of folks.—H. T. B.

A TALL OAT CROP.—The Livingston Republican states that C. A. JACKMAN of Lima, in that county, raised the past season from eighteen acres of ground 1,300 bushels of oats. This is at the rate of 72 2-9 bushels to the acre. Until better advised, we place Mr. J. at the head of the oat department.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS—FRAUDS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Why not more radical discussion—what need of so many mistakes in the nursery business? Granting it is difficult, complex in itself—that it has been of most sudden, rapid growth in this country, have we not gone far enough to begin to get some thorough system against mistakes and botch-work generally in the tree business?

Mr. Nurseryman, do you like botch-work poked upon you;—say you subscribe for the RURAL, and Mr. MOORE picks up the first paper that comes to hand, possibly one of last year's issue, and mails to you. To be sure it's a paper, but is it the one you want, or would you prefer regularly the latest issue? I know, too, on the other hand, the possibly undue sharpness of feeling suspicion in many minds towards nurserymen, so that it is oft-times utterly impossible to please, or enforce reason, between parties. It is all of the same piece,—mutual distrust, ignorance of their own wants, and the real necessities of the case. If the buyer realized one supreme fact—how utterly he was at the mercy of the seller as to the genuineness of the variety called for or bought, he would, *above all*, insist on the most absolute integrity and thoroughness in or knowledge of the business.

I do not propose a long essay; only to call the subject up. It is high time there began to grow out of all our vast nursery and fruit business a science as near perfection as possible, and with laws, checks and balances against mistakes and fraud; how far toleration should go and where exposure of the most public and unsparing character should be applied.

Now, all nurserymen, it may be said, are under the ban alike—there seems little encouragement for profound skill and integrity as against the worst knaves. Wearing out the patience of one locality or set of customers, it seems perfectly easy to find another just as open and easy prey—and so the dreary round continues. A scoundrel in other callings soon gets "spotted," and, except he can buy the police or change his quarters often, meets little encouragement.

Why not essays on the best system throughout of nursery and tree-dealing? Should agents or dealers be tolerated, and under what conditions and penalties? Why not some central light, sun or office, over seeing, managing for the craft of growers and buyers alike, and blasting the infamous rogues. It is truly a public necessity, and would be productive of infinite good. Growers and dealers should, and I believe will, gladly coöperate here for good. Surely none but rogues could suffer, and then there would be far greater encouragement for integrity and worth. Why has this been neglected so long? Who does not scorn to belong to a business, one of whose greatest encouragements seems this darkness and cloaking and covering up and impunity?

One thing would seem tolerably sure, that no man has a right in the nursery business who does not know most varieties by their growth—that new and old varieties should be defined in distinctive, leading characteristics of growth as well as fruit, for the common protection of every propagator and buyer. One other thing, that no man should be tolerated in the nursery business who does not labor unceasingly for absolute correctness.

Who will tell us how these needful points shall best be secured for this great and growing interest? Individual and co-operative effort can, and, if rightly directed, will—speak on!

EARNEST.

REMARKS.—The above communication is from one of the leading and most extensive nurserymen in the country. It would be well, indeed, if some safe guard could be thrown around the nursery business, whereby planters would be protected from sharpers and irresponsible dealers. At present we know of no better way for the buyer to follow, than to deal directly with well known and responsible parties, and shun unknown travelling agents and "tree peddlers."—EDS.

DISCUSSIONS AT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE editor of the Germantown Telegraph says he has all along had doubts of the advantages of a National Fruit Society, and adds:—"We cannot discover what it can accomplish practically in the way of promoting fruit-growing beyond attracting attention to the subject. Even State Societies are too large for useful purposes. We can readily see how much better the object can be attained by County and Township Societies. The adaptability of the various kinds of fruit to the different soils could be discovered without any trouble. At the St. Louis meeting the grape and pear swallowed up everything, there not being an honr to spare for the apple, which is the fruit of fruits."

Our impression is, that in nine cases out of ten, the discussions in the local societies are restricted pretty much in the same way. At each of these meetings the smaller fruits are generally considered first, and the discussions so protracted as necessarily to abridge the time devoted to the larger classes—especially the apple.

THE BEECH FOR HEDGES.

THE Maine Farmer is of the opinion that a firm, compact and durable hedge may be made by planting beechnuts along the line designated for the hedge. In proof of this it quotes from a "Hand-Book of Information for emigrants to New Brunswick," published at St. John, N. B., in 1854. The author says:—"Very solid and elegant hedges may be made with young beeches placed seven or eight inches apart, and bent in opposite directions, so as to cross each other

FIG. 1.—TRICYRTUS HIRTUS.

FIG. 2.—ANEMONE.

and form a trellis, with apertures five or six inches in diameter. During the first year they are bound with osier at the points of intersection, where they finally become grafted, and grow together. As beech does not suffer in pruning, and sprouts less luxuriantly than most other trees, it is well adapted for hedges. The red beech is reared without any difficulty from the seed; it grows rapidly, and if the soil is in good order, a handsome and sufficient hedge may be produced in five or six years."

NEW PLANTS.

IT is with great pleasure that we notice new and rare hardy flowering plants, because, through their being hardy, they withstand our cold winters, and push forth in the spring, stronger than in the preceding year, and in due season give forth an abundance of flowers, amply compensating their owners for the little care required of them. Not so with tender plants and annuals; these require annual sowing and planting, and in the fall of the year have to give way to Jack Frost, the destroyer of all tender vegetation. I herewith furnish you for illustration two specimens of choice and rare, hardy herbaceous plants. Figure 2 is *Anemone Honoime Joubert*, a beautiful large white *Anemone* that blooms in the beginning of September, and continues in blossom for a space of three weeks or a month. This is a member of a numerous family; there being over twenty varieties of tuberous rooted, and over forty varieties of herbaceous anemonies. Figure 1, *Tricyrtus Hirtus* is destined to become quite a favorite with the lovers of hardy plants. It is one of the most novel flowers that we possess, and we have no doubt that it would be readily mistaken by tolerable good judges for an orchid; its color is a lilac ground, spotted with chocolate spots, and blooms quite freely. Its habit is good, growing from about fifteen inches to two feet in height, and blooms about the same time as the *Anemone* mentioned above.

Rochester, N. Y., 1867. JOHN CHARLTON.

HORTICULTURE IN UTAH.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Oct. 24, 1867.

DEAR RURAL:—The excessive heat of summer has given way to pleasant working weather and cool nights—just cool enough to *feel* frosty in the early morning, *without* the frost. Our crops are generally harvested; sorghum worked up, producing a superior article of sirup; peaches fairly gone, and grapes generally made into wine or raisins. Thus far the grapes first introduced, viz., Old Mission and Isabella, are the principal sorts now bearing; the Black Hamburg, Black Cluster, Chasselas and several other kinds are beginning to fruit, and many other sorts will soon be bearing. Col. WALTER E. DODGE of this city planted the first small vineyard of two acres of Isabellas, five years ago, and this year he is making over 1,000 gallons of wine. The Isabella here outdoes itself—grows immensely, is very prolific, and of good size and improved flavor. This region being entirely volcanic, the soil is generally poor and highly adapted to the growth of the grape, and I think not long hence it will be noted for producing fine wines and raisins.

Pears also grow well, are exceedingly prolific and bear early. At our autumnal fair there were several specimens on exhibition very fair in size and of delicious flavor. Apples thus far appear to do rather poorly in various localities, yet in some situations they seem to do fairly. There is considerable mineral in the soil throughout this region, comprising salt, niter, alkali and salts, and where any of these are too strongly developed the apple seems to feel it most. Peaches do finely, grow large and of excellent flavor, and the trees are very prolific in bearing, as well as plums, apricots and nectarines. Cherries not fairly tried; strawberries do well, but most other small fruits seem affected by the alkaline mineral.

This colony is yet young—only six years old—and yet the show of fruit at our fair was wonderful. Great interest is generally taken in the production of fruit, and much pains to import all the choice varieties. A Pomological Association was formed here over two years ago, and meetings once a week have regularly been held since. The Club have erected a building to meet in at an expense of nearly $2,000. It is a live institution.

Throughout all this mountain region showers of rain are seldom, so we have to turn the rivers and springs, make dams, canals, ditches and water sects, and once a week irrigate all our gardens, orchards, vineyards and fields, or they are lost. This makes double labor to raise anything. So we have to take small parcels of ground and cultivate well. I have a new fruit, just the past season come to bearing, a hybrid, cross between the cherry and plum. The tree is erect and looks like a plum, but the fruit most resembles the cherry. It ripens early—immediately after strawberries—bears second year, is very prolific, and buds well on peach stock.

Sweet potatoes grow well, and thus far we have not had frost enough to kill the tops.

J. E. JOHNSON.

COAL-TAR NOT SAFE FOR COATING FRUIT TREES.

A FEW years ago coal-tar was highly recommended as a coating for fruit trees, in the fall to prevent the girdling by mice, and in spring to protect against the borer, &c. As it was easily obtained, numerous trials were made. The first reports were favorable, as it did not appear the following year to injure the growth of the tree, and its pungent odor is very disagreeable to insects, mice and rabbits. Serving as it did the important purpose of protecting the tree against these enemies, if not injurious to the tree, it deserved to be highly prized; but on further examination, it was found to penetrate the outer bark, destroying its vitality, hardening it into a horny crust, excluding the air, stunting the growth of the tree, and if very young and tender, frequently killing it. We have found, in every instance, that the outer bark was killed, but as it did not interfere with the upward flow of the sap, the tree appeared to thrive as well the following season as before, yet afterwards, unless the bark was slit upwards, it did not grow as well. This tar is strongly charged with ammonia, and when applied to growing vegetation without great dilution, will kill it at once. The bark of a tree is porous, and anything which excludes the air is injurious when used as a coating.

GAS-LIME.

This is a preventive of injury by mice and rabbits, if put about the tree in a fresh state in the fall. In the passage of the gas through the lime, it becomes charged with ammonia, sulphur, &c., giving it a very offensive odor, keeping off all vermin as long as this smell lasts. We have found the application of gas-lime very beneficial to the tree, using one peck to a tree three or four years set. When composted with muck and manure it is an excellent fertilizer for oats, barley and wheat. At most gas works they are anxious to get rid of it, and will thank any farmer for taking it away. We regard it as valuable as lime slackened in any other way. It is well worth hauling, as a return load, ten miles by farmers who come into the city with produce. At present it most goes to waste, or is used to fill lots in cities. The unfavorable reports made on its use were caused, no doubt, by too heavy an application. Two loads of this lime composted with four to six loads of muck or scrapings of the barn-yard, are enough for an acre. But we think its best use is, first, to top-dress fruit trees, and the balance may go to other crops.—E. W. S.

PROTECTING TREES FROM MICE AND RABBITS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I see in many papers much discussion on this subject, and inquiry for a preventive. Last winter mice were more than usually destructive, and even in nursery grounds thousands of trees have been destroyed in this county. In seasons when large quantities of snow remain late these little troublesome pests work under the snow and bark the lower part of the tree, while the rabbit goes on the top and gnaws the bark above. I have a method that is entirely effectual against mice, and unless the snow is very deep against rabbits also. It is entirely practicable in orchards.

I take common barrel staves (any other thin stuff will of course do as well,) and with a brace and bit bore four holes in each. This may be very quickly done by putting a dozen or more together in a vise. Three of them are then strung upon two pieces of string and tied around the tree, the staves forming a triangle, and if the edges are straight entirely prevents anything from getting to the bark. Of course, should the snow be very deep a rabbit might reach above the top of a stave, and in that case something of greater length would be necessary.

Greece, N. Y., 1867. E. W. L.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

KEYES EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO.—ABNER WINDER North Lewisburg, O., writes us that he "planted the above named variety by the side of several others, giving it precisely the same treatment, and that it ripened no earlier than the Fegee or Tilden. The vines were productive but the tomatoes small and knotty."

This tomato was sent out by a well known and responsible firm in Boston, with very positive assertions respecting its qualities and earliness. We have received no reports (and we have had a good many,) which justify the correctness of those assertions, or reflect any credit on the transaction.

TRANSACTIONS INDIANA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to J. S. DUNLAP, Esq., Treasurer of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, for a bound copy of its proceedings for 1867. It is an interesting little book of about one hundred pages, full of valuable horticultural information and experience specially adapted to that part of the West. The fruit list is important to planters of trees and vines, and the essays are practical and comprehensive.

OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Sandusky Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th, '67. There will be an exhibition of fruit and discussions on horticulture. A general invitation is extended to fruit-growers, both to attend in person and furnish specimens of fruit which they may desire to have examined and reported on. Packages may be sent by express to M. H. LEWIS, Sandusky.

STRAWBERRIES ALL THE TIME.—The Editor of the Waterbury (Ct.) American states that DARWIN WARNER, of that place, has furnished him with nice ripe strawberries every month since June. The last instalment was received the first week in November, "which for size, beauty of appearance and flavor, would compare favorably with those grown during the earlier weeks of summer."

SALE OF A VALUABLE VINEYARD.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register notes the sale of the most extensive vineyard in the "Old North State," the property of Dr. JOHN WELLER. The purchaser was Dr. GARRETT, and the consideration paid was 600 acres of land in another section of the State and $8,000 in cash. The vineyard contains many varieties of the grape, but the Scuppernong is the favorite for wine purposes.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.—Catalogue of Fruit, Plants and Vegetable Seeds. Address M. O'KEEFE & SON, Rochester, N. Y.

Catalogue of Plants grown at the Fruit Farm and Nursery of JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

Domestic Economy.

CIDER VINEGAR.

EDS. RURAL:—In answer to the request of your correspondent "D. C. M. of Virginia," on the subject of making cider vinegar, I will state what little experience I possess on the subject. The whole chemical process consists in producing the vinous, or first fermentation, in which large portions of fixed air (carbonic acid) are given out,—and the second process is exposing it to atmospheric air, whereby oxygen is absorbed, producing the acidifying principle or acetic acid.

The common practice of exposing it in casks, whereby a very small surface is exposed, is so slow a process that it cannot be tolerated in manufacturing the article to any extent. It therefore becomes important to use a process by which a very large surface is exposed, by using casks lightly packed with hard wood shavings and the cider allowed to filter slowly through them, and running along wooden troughs—the longer distance the better—into a tank from whence it is again pumped back to the first reservoir; and to make it a quick and profitable operation, it must all be performed in an artificial heat of not less than 100 degrees of the thermometer.

There is a loss by evaporation, which may be made up by adding water. In fact, good, pure, rich cider will bear reducing, often one-quarter, after the first fermentation. The longer these apparatus are used the more rapid will be the conversion.

The great bulk of the vinegar in market is made from malt, and some by chemical processes—some of it very good—but it does not possess the flavor and sainbrity of pure elder vinegar. There may be some improved manipulations in the large manufactories of which I am not advised, but by the above process I have seen it successfully produced. AGRICOLA.

CHICKENS DRESSED AS TERRAPINS.—Boil a fine, large, tender chicken; when done, and while yet warm, cut it from the bones into small pieces, as for chicken salad; put it into a stewpan with one gill of boiling water; then stir together until perfectly smooth, one quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, and the yolk of one egg, which add to the chicken, half at a time, stirring all well together; then season with salt and pepper. After letting it simmer about ten minutes, add half a gill of Madeira, and send to the table hot. We have tried this and know it be excellent—a little better *some* would say than the terrapin itself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter, not very stiff, with one quart of milk, three eggs, and flour to bring it to a right consistence. Pare and core a dozen large apples, and chop them to about the size of small peas, and mix them well with the batter. Fry them in lard, as you would doughnuts. For trimmings, take powdered white sugar or good molasses. They are good with either.

GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions, to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

TO CLEAN TIN COVERS.—Get the finest whiting; mix a little of it powdered with the least drop of sweet oil, rub the covers well with it, and wipe them clean; then dust over them some dry whiting in a muslin bag, and rub bright with dry leather. This last is to prevent rust, which the cook must guard against by wiping them dry and putting them by the fire when they come from the dining room; for if but once hung up damp, the inside will rust.

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Ladies' Department.

WOMAN'S HEART.

FROM THE GERMAN.

God's angels took a little drop of dew,
New fallen from the heaven's far-off blue,
And a fair violet of the valleys green,
Shedding its perfume in the moon's soft sheen,
And a forget-me-not so small and bright—
Laid all together gently, out of sight,
Within the chalice of the lily white:
With humbleness and grace they covered it;
Made purity and sadness near to sit;
And added pride to this, and sighs a few,
One wish, but half a hope, and bright tears two;
Courage and sweetness in misfortune's smart,
And out of this was moulded—woman's heart!

[*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

By the lengthening twilight hours;
By the chill and fragrant showers;
By the flowerets, pale and faded;
By the leaves with russet shaded;
By the gray and clouded morn;
By the drooping ears of corn;
By the meadows, overspread
With the spider's wavy thread;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
Every weeping bough beneath—
Summer, we perceive thy death!

Summer, all thy charms are past:
Summer, thou art wasting fast;
Scarcely one of all thy roses
On thy faded brow reposes.
Thrush and nightingale have long
Ceased to woo thee with their song;
And, on every lonely height,
Swallows gather for the flight;
While the wild wind's dreary tone,
Sweeping through the valleys lone,
Sadly sighs with mournful breath,
Requiems for sweet Summer's death.

[*Chamber's Journal.*

MURDERING THE INFANTS.

We wonder, sometimes, that half the children grow up to man and womanhood. The first causes of this wonderment are seen in the torture that over-nursing inflicts on them. And over-nursing—a superfluity of care—is probably as prevalent as colic or anything else babydom suffers. If the little one cries, nurse coaxes it with frequent offers of food, until the poor innocent's stomach is fearfully burdened. Dyspepsia comes from excessive eating, we are told. Is infant dyspepsia included in the physician's category of diseases? And if not, ought it properly to be counted out? We suggest that there is room to doubt whether a stomach which has done duty less than a half-year can perform faithful service every hour in the day without injury.

With two or three added years the child's over-nursing takes another form, but is not less objectionable. It is then of sufficient age to be benefited by out-door air and amusement. But motherly care, by far too zealous, prohibits much of this. A little fresh air, or a touch of cold, will work mischief, the fond mother imagines, and so the house-plant grows up pale and sickly—a puny thing, at best, to be the source of deep and well-founded anxiety in years to come. Faith in sunshine and a free atmosphere, on the part of the parent, would inure greatly to the child's profit. Time was when children suffered less from too much "bringing up," in certain respects, than they do at present,—when they "growed" (to use Topsey's expression,) to pretty good advantage, being allowed to run wild in the invigorating warmth and healthfulness of out-door life. There were not so many consumptive-looking young ladies then, as now. The chalky hue of complexion is really becoming fashionable. Probably the doctors are gratified to see it: as an admirer of rosy cheeks and the bloom of youth, we look upon it with a sad pity. When the summer returns we may make a special plea for air for the house-plants, but now our special pleading is to another point.

"Died of too much maternal solicitude," might fittingly be engraved upon the marble slabs that mark many little mounds in our grave-yards. While, however, an excess of motherly care, in some respects, proves detrimental to the child, a lack of it is manifestly quite as much so. Now that cold weather is upon us again, we are reminded daily of this fact. Hundreds of little girls walk our streets whose dress is utterly unsuitable for the season. It was so a year ago, and we fear another twelvemonth will bring forth no improvement. If an appeal to mothers everywhere would avail in behalf of all illy clad little ones, we would make it with the greatest earnestness. Any sensible person must admit that permitting a child's limbs to go naked in mid-winter is wickedly cruel. And yet the prevailing style of children's dress furnishes so meager covering for the lower part of the body that nakedness is certainly approximated to. A cotton stocking, stretched tightly around the limb, can have little warmth in it, and can be worth little to keep cold out. But it sufficeth;—at least so fashion says, and mothers foolishly subscribe to the dicta.

In this respect—and we trust they will pardon us for putting it so plainly—the mothers are culpably wrong. Because fashion cries out for the murder of the innocents, she should not be wickedly heeded. If the authorities in matters of dress will not contrive some style for children more conducive to their health and well-being than the present, mothers should invent it themselves. It is not enough that a child's feet be snugly encased in good shoes. The limbs need more than is given them. To put furs over your little girl's shoulders, and then send her out with almost naked limbs, is the height of absurdity, is even criminal. The extremities should be kept warm. Unless they are, the very worst results may be expected.

Mothers, one and all, are you murdering the infants? Consider the question carefully. They deserve better at your hands. You owe them a duty which you cannot innocently neglect,—which you cannot innocently ill do. It is not performed merely in the endeavor to rig them out in a tasty and prettily conceived garb. If this be all that is attended to, your children's blood will cry out to you from premature graves. Their comfort and health are in your keeping; if your trust be sacredly and faithfully kept, future generations will rise up and call you blessed. Mothers of the Rural Parish all over the land,—alike in Country, Village and City,—is not this matter worthy of both thought and action?

WHO RULES.

Fashion rules the world; and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for her sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with tight neckerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing.

She makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed; and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing.

She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, and genteel to lie idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they had rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasures and interrupts our business.

She compels people to dress gayly, whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeable to the Word of God or the dictates of pride.

She ruins health, and produces sickness, destroys life, and occasions premature death.

She makes fools of parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, a despoiler of morality, and an enemy of religion, and no one can be her companion and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, have voluntarily become her obedient subjects and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be the most obsequious.

THE WOMEN OF A SCOTTISH ISLAND.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald who recently visited the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, says:—"The women do all the heavy work. They dig, they delve and hoe; they carry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across. I only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of every-day occurrence. When the creel is empty, the man sometimes slings it over his own shoulders, and then mounts upon the back of the woman, who carries them both across together. This, I am told is the only occasion on which, by any chance, you see a creel upon the back of a man. The woman in the rural districts here is, in fact, a beast of burden, and men, in looking out for wives, look largely to muscular development. A story is current among the English-speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season, when labor was much in demand, a man who was supposed to be a confirmed old bachelor, suddenly married. A friend met him some days after. "What for did you take a woman like that?" said the friend. "Did you no hear," replied the man, "that my horse was dead?"

A MUSICAL CATECHISM.

What is a slur?

Almost any remark one singer makes about another.

What is a rest?

Going out of the choir for refreshments during the sermon time.

What is singing with an "understanding?"

Marking time on the floor with your foot.

What is a symphony?

Flirting with the soprano singer behind the organ.

What is a staccato movement?

Leaving the choir in a huff because one is dissatisfied with the organist.

What is a swell?

A professor of music who pretends to know everything about the science, while he cannot conceal his ignorance.

What are grace notes?

Greenbacks received for the quarter's salary.

What is a turn?

When one singer is discharged to make room for another.

How do you produce a discord?

By praising a lady singer at the expense of a rival, who overhears you.

How is a shake produced?

By catching the bellows boy asleep when the choir is ready to sing.

What is a flat?

A singer who supposes himself or herself indispensable to the success of the choir.

With Love the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors; but without it it is a bleak desert, covered with ashes.

Choice Miscellany.

PAST PAIN.

Bygone years of passion and pain,
How in the distance do you seem?
Does the old bitterness wake again,
Or has it passed like a faded dream?

How, in the morning's cheerful light,
With the song of birds and the breath of flowers,
Do we think of the darkness and chill of night,
And the dreary weight of its lingering hours?

How, in the halt by the quiet stream,
Do we look on the hill-tops, bleak and bare,
And remember the lightning's angry gleam,
And the stormy wind that met her there!

Or, at the close of the summer's day,
When we sit in the shade, and our task is done,
How do we think of the scorching ray
That fell on us from the noonday sun?

Bygone years of passion and pain,
How has your weariness fallen to rest!
How has your fever, and fret, and strain,
Passed away from the aching breast!

Sweeter the rest for the toilsome day;
Calmer the sky when the storm is spent,
Pleasure may perish, but pain shall pay
The after grace of a deep content.

[*Boston Transcript.*

ABOUT RHYME AND POETRY.

In these days when the type-us fever prevails to an alarming extent, the amount of so-called poetry that is inflicted upon the reading public is immense. The literary and news journals teem with verse—some good, much very indifferent, and an abundance exceedingly bad—and at frequent intervals the supply is swelled by a new volume, (generally of old poems, reprinted,) contributed by some one more or less known to fame. The mania for writing is probably more wide-spread in this country than in any other, and it is not surprising, perhaps, that, in their desire to get ahead on the road to literary repute, many find prose a very slow vehicle, and so mount Pegasus, and go off on a "galloping rhyme."

Rhyming is as much a disease as is dyspepsia, and may be pretty certainly set down as dangerous just in the ratio that it is chronic or acute. An occasional half-dozen stanzas, even if absolutely void of merit, may not harm the writer, but an injudicious draft upon the resources of song will work injury to even the most gifted. The chronic rhymester fancies he lives in a world of rhythm, and that nothing is well done which is not ended with a "jingle." He seizes upon every available opportunity to invoke the muse. A marriage is gladly welcomed by him as a fit subject for song; and a death is greedily appropriated to the same end. And of all execrable "poetry," that termed "obituary" is most to be execrated. Now and then one who really possesses the "divine afflatus" lifts up his voice "In Memoriam" with a touching, beautiful tenderness that thrills the heart, and dims the eye with tears. But it is rarely that mourning is effectively done in verse. There are few hearts that can sing, while they weep, with such sweetness as Tennyson breathed when he sang—

"'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

Though the saddest plaints are those the muse gives voice to, they are generally the heart's fancies, and not really and truly the heart's regrets.

He who has the disease of rhyme only in its acute form, finds it influenced, like rheumatism, by the weather or other outside circumstances. From certain evidences—not a few of which, in the shape of rejected manuscripts, have met their fate at our hands—we conclude that acute attacks come oftenest in the season of the falling leaf. Autumn is wonderfully fruitful of effusions that treat glowingly of the "golden corn," the "ripened grain," the "leafless boughs," the "gorgeous dyes," the "purple flush," &c. We hardly dare state just how many of this character have come to the Rural sanctum, during the last month, desiring, as we do, to preserve our reputation for veracity; but the number is not small. Our readers would doubtless be gratified by the perusal of some of them, but space is too precious to permit of their insertion. A specimen or two, however, we are tempted to give. This treats of the shortening days:

"The sun, that in summer gave light till eight,
Now sinks in the west at five,
On other lands to shed its rays,
On other shores to rise."

It will be readily perceived that the rhyme here is rather peculiar, and not altogether perfect. But it is a tolerable sample of much of Autumn "poetry." Here is the climacteric of a lengthy effort, upon which the reader may pass judgment for himself:

"The cold November winds are near;
Jack Frost has visited us thrice;
Telling us in truthful tones
That summer's passed at last."

Note the exactness with which it speaks of Jack Frost's visitations. All poetical license justly scorning, the poet explicitly declares the number—"thrice." The word doesn't quite rhyme with "last," to be sure, but perfect truthfulness should never give way to rhyme.

Love—alas! that such is the lamentable fact—seems highly provocative of the acute disease. Fortunate, indeed, is the happy lover who does not see sonnets in his dear one's eyes, songs in her silken hair, and odes without number in her every queenly grace. The probabilities are that he will attain to his most cherished hopes, will live long and happily, and will die blessed by the entire brotherhood of editors! Seriously, is not a man to be commiserated who has to read numerous weak dilutions of rhyme like this from a love-lorn tale, entitled "My Susan:"

"My Susan is a queenly girl,
The queenliest girl I ever knew;
And my brain, Susan, 's in a whirl,
For, oh! I love my Susan true!"

Falling in love does not always make one a poet; neither does a disappointment in love, which, we suppose, is the falling out of it, invariably have that effect. Probably very many disappointed, rhyming swains will cite Byron as a notable instance on their side of the question. But we suspect that Byron had some little fitness for poesy aside from what his early heart experience afforded.

A new volume of poems—"Voices of the Border"—was reviewed at length in a late issue of the Utica Herald. One paragraph by the reviewer, relative to rhyming in the abstract, is so very pertinent that we copy it for the benefit of "whom it may concern:"

Almost anybody can learn to construct verses. The requirements are, ordinary intelligence, a tolerable ear for rhythmic movement, the superficial reading of (say) Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and a little practice in versification. There are probably several hundreds of young persons in the country capable of turning off an unlimited amount of rhymes on almost any subject. This merely technical skill does not prove particularly detrimental to its possessor, provided he neither employs too much of his time in its practice, nor flatters himself into the foolish notion that his verses are poetry because they are rhymed, and that the mechanical ability to make them constitutes genius. If the young person in his leisure hours grinds away on his rhyming mill and keeps the fact to himself, all will be well. He may even acquire thereby a certain polish of style and power of expression. But he will soon tire of the monotonous crank and learn to estimate what he produces at its real value. But let him show some of his verses to a friend, who is indiscreet enough to pronounce them fine and excellent, and he is at once elevated in his own estimation to a level vastly above where he belongs. Forthwith assuming an alliterative *nom de plume*, he dispatches one of his gems to the favorite newspaper, with the importunate request that it appear in the next issue. If the indulgent editor comply and the poetaster once sees himself in print, it is all over with him. His machine is set in motion on all conceivable occasions, and the ultimate result is likely to be a volume of verses like these "Voices of the Border." Given, years ago, the young man of lively fancy and technical skill in rhyming, the indiscreet friend, and the indulgent editor, and behold the consequences in three hundred and sixty pages of unmistakable machine poetry. It is a pity that well meaning persons should mistake a little technical skill for poetic genius. But the error is committed so often that it becomes necessary sometimes to take such notice of it as, if any, it deserves.

THE HOUSE.

Let us understand that a house should bear witness in all its economy that human culture is the end to which it was built and garnished. It stands there under the sun and moon to ends analogous and not less noble than theirs. It is not for festivity; it is not for sleep; but the pine and the oak shall gladly descend from the mountains to uphold the roof of men as faithful and necessary as themselves; to be the shelter always open to the Good and True; a hall which shines with sincerity, brows ever tranquil, and a demeanor impossible to disconcert; whose inmates know what they want; who do not ask your house how theirs should be kept. They have arms, they cannot be kept for trifles. The diet of the house does not create its order, but knowledge, character, action absorb so much life, and yield so much entertainment, that the refectory has ceased to be curiously studied. With a change of aim has followed a change of the whole scale by which men and things are wont to be measured. Wealth and poverty are seen for what they are. It begins to be seen that the poor are only those who feel poor, and poverty consists in feeling poor.—*Emerson.*

FRIVOLITIES.

"Hello, Bill lend me five dollars!" "You're mistaken in the man, sir, I'm not a five dollar Bill."

"How do you mix your colors?" said a connoisseur to a great artist. "With brains, sir!" was the reply.

There is a story told of an Indian, who having seen a gentleman with a wig and spectacles exclaimed in amazement. "Him two scalp, four eyes, by golly!"

Is "chaff" the more reprehensible in old or in young people? In young people, certainly, because although it's bad-in-age, it's most unquestionably worse in youth.

A good sort of a man in Maine was recently asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he, "what's the use of a chandelier? After you get it you can't get any one to play on it."

The great objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. By forcing children, you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

"Don't be afther making fun of the bird," said a newly-imported Hibernian to a lad whom he discovered annoying a land terrapin with a bull-rush, "how do you know but he has blessed fine feathers under his overcoat."

The bulletins of fashion state that "some of the ladies now wear long ribbons on their bonnets, to the ends of which tiny bells are attached." This is doubtless to notify their admirers that they have no objection to a *ring*.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DE PROFUNDIS.

I cannot say with willing heart
"Thy will be done."
I feel Thy rod, its bitter smart,
And all alone
I wander on thro' weary way
And blackest night,
Without one star with cheering ray
To show the light.

Thou bendest my proud will to Thine,
With firm decree
Thou claimest all that I called mine.
Oh, God! I flee
In terror from Thy angry face,
With sighs and fears;
I clasp *them* in my close embrace,
With groans and tears!

Not all the love that Thou didst give
When Thou gav'st *these*,
Can cause my dying hopes to live,
Or pangs to cease.
Thou dashest down the cup of bliss
That I had grasped,
Thou showest me the emptiness
Of what I clasped!

Oh Lord! such unavailing strife
And mortal woe
Must take this weary, weary life,
Or make me go
Straight to Thine agonizing Cross,
And at Thy feet
Find, while I weep my bitter loss,
Thy mercy-seat.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct., 1867. Ella D.

HEAVEN IN THE HEART.

We listened, not long since, to an able sermon preached by an eminent divine, in the course of which he said, with a low-voiced emphasis that thrilled the hearts of all present, "hell begins here." As opposites are most naturally suggested to the mind, our thought at once appended to his remark—"and so, also, does heaven begin here."

We all hear, at some time or times in our lives, faint preludes, as it were, of the sweet and beautiful song of the Redeemed; into our souls there comes, now and then, soft echoes of the holy music of heaven. These are the beginnings of that purer life which is to come, and in them we taste somewhat of the gladness that is without alloy, with which "the pure in heart" are to be made glad when they "shall see God." We may have, always, a little of heaven in our hearts. We *do* have, indeed, oftener than we think. It comes in through a good deed done, a generous impulse yielded to, or a noble resolve faithfully kept. But it benefits us most, and others altogether, when it is breathed out in genial words of encouragement, in pleasant smiles, and in the atmosphere of a sunny manner.

Good-nature will be one of the marked features of heaven, else we greatly mistake And good-nature here will let about as much of heaven into the heart as anything else we know. This isn't, on the whole, a very good-natured world. It might be a great deal more bright and cheerful than it is. But we who make it up are directly chargeable for any deficiencies in this respect. Our kindly ways are used too much as we use our best clothing—only on special occasions. We ought to wear them constantly. They will not become old and threadbare, and lose beauty. On the contrary, they will impart a charm to the person which is ever fresh and attractive.

In how many hearts has hell really begun, that might feel heaven's warmth and cheer, if they would! They strive, seemingly, continually after bitter and unwholesome things, when the sweet and palatable are right within their reach. They go hungry and longing for love, and trust, and happiness, when these are all around them, and are partaken of by others no more fortunately circumstanced than they. Whose is the fault? All the love and the hope, the goodness, the richness and beauty of earth are free, and of them there is no stint. They belong to him that has not shared them, and is athirst, as much, aye, more than to him who has appreciated them, and who has received them into his life until it is full thereof. In them all are the foretastes of celestial joy, and through them all cometh the blessing down which brings heaven into the heart.

Swearing.—Swearing is the fit expression of human rage, and the most exact interpreter of its real meaning. He who utters the fearful word of damnation against his fellow man, is giving vent to a feeling which, had he the power, would really consign him to hell. Anger is thus not only murder, but murder of the worst kind; it would not only kill the body, but would cast both soul and body into hell. Swearer, see what your oath means! Angry men, see what your anger means!

Pithy and True.—Elder Swan used to say that if the doctrine of universal salvation be true, then the Bible ought to read: "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to heaven, and everybody goes there; strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leads to hell, and you can't find it if you try."

No man knows less of pleasure than he who habitually seeks it. For him there is but a step between novelty and satiety, and the charm of the former is utterly destroyed by the intemperate haste with which he plunged into the latter.

God certainly hears what we speak; but we many times do not hear what he speaks, though he speaks peace to us. God always hears the prayer of faith, and answers it, but we do not always hear what that answer is.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUNGINGS.

BY OLOFFE THE DREAMER.

IV.--THREE DAYS.

YESTERDAY was the beginning of a week in the shining quiet of early autumn, with the change—in outwardness at least—of toil to rest, of business to worship. From the snugness of my room at the hotel—from the shade and the stillness of Madison Square, where I went in the morning—from the thank-heartedness of my stroll in the dusk and the twilight—I saw the Sabbath everywhere. There was no crowding of omnibuses, carts, expresses, and all the paraphernalia of the week's Broadway—they were resting somewhere—only the rattling backward and forward of the carriages and coaches, filled with broadcloth or satin, made up the day. And a little aside from the Long Way, swiftly borne by the wheels or sweeping silken trains on the smooth walks, the pride of the Avenues glitteringly displayed its wealth of jewels and dress.

Away up Broadway, near one or two of the immense dry goods establishments, is Grace Church, where each Lord's Day so many gather to kneel on crimson cushions amid the cloud of prayer and praise which rises to the Mercy Seat of Heaven. The Omniscient Father, who looks into each heart as it lies open before Him, and who judges with no human finiteness, only knows how sincere or meaningless the spirits here unite in petition or thanksgiving, or in the burdened utterances—the bitter, earnest cries, "O LAMB of GOD who takest away the sin of the world, grant us Thy peace!"

"Behold," said the sonorous voice of the preacher yesterday, "we count them happy which endure!" And the rings of sound rolled up to the vaulted roof which echoed in faintness, "happy which endure." The Church was heavily draped for its dead rector, and the afternoon sunshine peeped dimly through the stained windows, seeming to blend its life with the hushing anthems of the choir. And when the sermon was done, the clear-voiced tenor led the melody of the hymned music:

"While Thee I seek, Protecting Power,
Be my vain wishes stilled;
And may this consecrated hour
With better hopes be filled,"—

and we passed out with the blessing of the benediction, under the shadow of the porch, into the ripe autumn day, so fast slipping away.

I have been this afternoon to see Brooklyn play base-ball better than Philadelphia, and now I am taking my last glimpses of New York—through the windows of the dimly lighted street car, as it growls up Fourth Avenue. I have seen the Metropolis in my own way, following my own nose and my own counsel, and now I am saying "good-bye." The brightly shining stores stare fixedly, but condescend to no nod of recognition or farewell, and I cannot help thinking that in this great city, filled with so much ambitiousness for Number One, it is not the avenues nor the cross streets, but the out-of-the way corners which are hidden in their own stillheartedness, that nourish the beauty and the purity which make the soul of New York, and which "shall be Mine when I make up My jewels."

—Grumbling through the long tunnel—flying over the winding track as we follow the monstrous dazzling eye, hooded in snort and swiftness—or slow moving on some great boat, car and all, while the moonlight glistens along the shrouded fields and woods, or on the murmuring water—make up the journey of the night, and while one is hardly conscious whether the noise heard is the train groaning or some companion snoring, a gentle nudge wakes him broadly to hear a "Most there, Sir."

One of the travelers and myself about sunrise go out for a walk around this pleasant city of PROVIDENCE. A steep hill, which strangely enough we find easier in ascent than in descent, brings us in sight of old "Brown," with its terribly uninteresting exteriors, and yet which fills aspiring youth with a vast deal of knowledge-stuffing through each four years, bettering them for entering the lists in the world's great fierce fights. There is so much to be achieved that is grand and heroic, so much ambition and aspiration, that the aims and dreams which make up the life of College become absorbed in what is without and beyond. Scattered over the broad world is the great brotherhood of scholars, doing GOD's errands, and with just as earnest fulfillment, side by side with those who sweat in the furrow, and who feed the furnace fire, like the coral insects, building up with their bones the great temples of civilization. Let them never desert the right or the truth; for, as GEORGE ELIOT tells us, "there is seldom any wrong doing which does not carry along with it some downfall of blindly-climbing hopes, some hard entail of suffering, some tragic mark of kinship in the one brief ripen, to the far-stretching life which went before, and to the life which is to come after."

Along one of the shaded streets of the old city, for a distance sufficiently pleasant not to be tiresome, and I find one or two or so, waiting with a welcome for the chronicler of these Loungings. A goodly amount of talk, in jest and earnest, made up of suggestion, description and story, and then two of us go out for a drive.

—Slowly up one of the high hills which Providence delights in,—then a little more briskly along the winding road beyond, fringed with overhanging boughs, as yet unchanged by the mellowness of later fall. Here and there we catch a glimpse of the Seekouk shimmering in the hazy sunlight,—now we are quietly lingering in a silent city of marbled houses, so eloquently reminding that

"—— earth is only
The vestibule of palaces whose courts we never win."

Now, we are on the long way close by the river, and again we have gained the height by the Dexter Asylum, and stop a moment or two to overlook the city as it seems robing itself in shadow and smoke, while daylight is dimming into dusk, and one by one tiny points of light begin to pierce the mist, and—then homeward."

THE EAGLE'S NEST.

YOUNG readers will be interested in our illustration, which really needs no description.

In general all eagles are found in the mountainous and ill-peopled countries, and breed among the loftiest cliffs. They choose those places which are remotest from man, upon whose possessions they but seldom make their depredations, being contented rather to follow the wild game in the forest, than to risk their safety to satisfy their hunger. Of all animals the eagle flies highest, and on this account he was called by the ancients the Bird of Jove.

The nest of the eagle is usually built in the most inaccessible cliff of the rock, and often shielded from the weather by some jutting crag that hangs over it. Sometimes, however, it is wholly exposed to the winds, as well sideways as above; for the nest is flat, though built with great labor. It is said that the same nest serves the eagle during life; and indeed, the pains bestowed in forming it, seem to argue as much.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHAPTER FOR TEACHERS.

BY C. A CHURCH.

EVER since I have read the RURAL—and I can hardly remember when my weekly perusals of it began—one column has been kindly and profitably given to Teachers. In it I have found many bits of good advice, and much sound reasoning. I have been waiting patiently, for weeks past, to find more such "bits," and learn something new in the art of school teaching, for, if other men can, a teacher cannot know too much. He cannot understand books, the world and human nature too well, and I believe that a good understanding of the last is as essential to success in teaching as is a thorough knowledge of the first, if not more. Some of our most learned scholars have proved themselves incapable of teaching, simply because they could read Shakspeare, "The Bells," and "Hiawatha" better than they could their students. By a few, such men would be called first-class educators, and for some pupils they would be; but the mass of their schools would neither love nor respect them. When a teacher gains the respect of his scholars he gains their love; and when he has their love he has all they can give him towards his success, and if he fails the blame must rest upon his own shoulders.

Pleasant words are a teacher's best and truest weapons; while threats stir up among his school a mutinous and unfriendly feeling that weeks and months of after-kindness cannot erase. He must learn to forgive and forget. If it is necessary, punish—then forget it. Lay nothing up against a child because he happens, sometimes, to celebrate his boyhood. Children think this world was made for fun, and they to make it. We thought so once; but years have corrected the impression. Remember you were once children and scholars; wore boots that would make a noise, carried jack-knives that wouldn't stay in your pockets; and owned lips that would whisper, hold them as closely as you could! It is natural for a boy to talk and act like one, and human nature is the hardest thing to govern under the sun.

Some teachers instruct as if they deemed all that is required of them is to tell all they know of Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, &c., and I have known parents who denounced a teacher as not doing his duty, spending his time foolishly, and all that, because he used a few moments each day in talking of Astronomy, Philosophy, History and Government. If a teacher has a duty higher than the mere hearing of recitations, it is to hold conversation with his school upon such subjects as these. Besides instructing, it is one of the best and most powerful stimulants to work that can be employed. It sets the young mind to thinking. The scholar begins to see he is "fearfully and wonderfully made," and that the world in which he lives is a universe of mysteries. I know when I began the study of Philosophy, from books, I went to work with a will I should never have had if I had not previously caught glimpses of philosophical secrets.

Again, give your scholars change. Don't keep them on the same old track week after week and month after month. You, old as you are, would weary of it, and sink down into the kingdom of "I don't care," and become as dull and careless as the little ones you call "lazy" and "sleepy." The sweetest song a maiden ever sung will become, to the ear, worse than devoid of melody from frequent hearings.

But I have already written enough to fill the "Educational" column, yet have not said half I intended to. I shall expect to hear from other teachers.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1867.

The above contains some useful hints, which, we trust, will profit those for whom they are intended. We propose to give the Educational Department with greater regularity, hereafter, than has been feasible during a few months past, and hope to make it more than ever interesting and valuable. To this end, we solicit communications from Teachers, and others, upon subjects concerning the practical work of Instruction. Let them be brief, and to the point.

MODERN EDUCATION.

EDUCATION should represent the existing state of knowledge. But in America this golden rule is disregarded, especially in the case of the higher establishments. What is termed classical learning abrogates to itself a space that excludes much more important things. It finds means to appropriate, practically, all collegiate honors.

This evil has arisen from the fact that our system was imported from England. It is a remnant of the tone of thought there in the sixteenth century; meritorious and justifiable enough in that day, but obsolete in this.

The vague impression that such pursuits impart a training to the mind has long sustained this inappropriate course. It also finds an excuse in its alleged power of communicating the wisdom of past ages. *The grand depositories of human knowledge are not the ancient but the modern tongues.* Few are the facts worth knowing that are to be exclusively obtained by Latin and Greek; and as to mental discipline, it might be reasonably asked how much a youth will gain by daily translating a little good Greek or Latin into bad English?

So far as a preparation is required for the subsequent struggle of life—for discerning the intentions and meeting the rivalries of competitors—for skill to design movements and carry them out—for clearness of perception into character and motives, and for giving decision to all our actions—so far as these things are concerned, an ingenious man would have no difficulty in maintaining the amusing affirmation that more might be gained by a mastery of the game of chess, than by translating all the Greek and Latin authors in the world.—*J. W. Draper.*

Various Topics.

ARE OUR FEET PROPERLY CLOTHED.

IT is somewhat surprising that, with all our boasted improvements, we have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their climate admits, go with bare feet, or wear sandals, covering only the sole of the foot. We, however, encase the whole foot, and a portion of the leg, in a material almost impervious to air and moisture, and generally uncomfortably hard and rigid. The color and polish of our boots are directly calculated to attract the sun's rays; and the enamel on patent leather, and the blacking on ordinary calf-skin, tend to harden and solidify the substance, closing the pores and making air-tight cases for a portion of the body which exudes more perspiration than any other, and is subjected to greater strain. Our boots in summer parboil our feet in a warm bath, and in winter freeze them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are, in themselves, very conducive to disease, some medical men to the contrary notwithstanding; but cramped confinement of the feet, in an icy cold envelope, generated by perspiration and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus shutting the imprisoned feet almost air-tight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomfortable.

For hot weather there is hardly any shoe so agreeable as that introduced within the past three or four years, known as the army shoe, and extensively used by base-ball players. It is of a heavy canvas and unblacked leather. It is cool and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvas allows the escape of the perspiration, and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the sun. It would seem that the plan of covering other portions of our bodies with material pervious to air might advantageously be extended to our feet. There is no natural reason why our feet should be so much less sensitive than our hands. They become indurated and deprived of their natural activity by long, close confinement. The people of warm climates, who use their toes as we do our fingers, and the bare-footed school boy, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the foot of the civilized adult in our climate is a much abused member. A more flexible and porous material for our boots and shoes might save us from many of those terrible annoyances, which, in the form of corns and bunions, make our pilgrimage one of pain. —*Scientific American.*

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

PEOPLE in general suppose that, by extracting and insulating what they conceive to be the nutritious principles of any alimentary substance, they are able with greater certainty and effect to nourish the body of the sick and delicate. Thus we continually hear of strong beef-tea, pure arrow-root jelly, and the like, prepared with great care for such persons. But it will surprise many to hear that a dog, fed on the strongest beef-tea alone, rapidly emaciates, and dies within a short period; and that precisely the same consequence would ensue on continuing the strongest man on the same food. It is also a fact that a dog fed on fine white bread (usually considered by far the most nutritive kind of bread) and water, both at discretion, does not live beyond the fiftieth day, and a rabbit or guinea pig, fed on the best wheat alone, dies of the symptoms of starvation, commonly within a fortnight, and sometimes much sooner. The same effects follow if they are fed on oats or barley, singly. An ass fed with rice boiled in water does not survive above a fortnight. The reason of all this is, that diversity of food, and a certain bulk, are essential to nutrition. It follows that strong soup, beef-tea, arrow-root, animal jellies, and such articles of food, should at all times be taken with some alimentary substance, and particularly with bread.

A NEW RAILROAD INVENTION.—A car carrying its own track, and designed for use on common roads or the streets of a city, has been brought out in Philadelphia. In this vehicle the car moves the wheels instead of the wheels moving the car, and the wheels do not touch the ground at all. There are six pairs of wheels, and each pair has a broad flat foot attached. These "feet" rest on the ground and bear up the wheels, while two rails under the body of the car are made to roll along the upper surface of the tire as if it were passing over so many pulleys or friction rollers. The feet and wheels are all connected by an endless chain, and as fast as the body of the car passes beyond one of these feet it is lifted from the ground and made to travel along to the front of the car, where it drops on the road again, and the whole is thus kept in continuous motion. The wheel track in fact "walks" along the road while the car itself rolls along over the wheels. Whether this invention will prove of any utility, remains to be seen; but steam locomotion may in time become common.

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE PLAID SUN-BONNET.

LITTLE plaid sun-bonnet, what do you hide,
Down in the grass by the sunny wall side?
Any short ringlets half out of curl?
Any round forehead as pure as a pearl?
Any blue eyes with a laugh bubbling over?
Any red mouth closing on a red clover?
Is it the wind makes you dance up and down?
Or is it a fairy head under your crown?

O, Earth is bright, by the glad summer kissed!
Millions of roses might scarcely be missed;
Acres of buttercups, growing so gay,
Cause not a sigh when their gold drops away,
Yet to my heart how your charms were destroyed,
All your fresh meadows how wintry and void,
Earth, should you lose from your beauty and pride,
Just what a little plaid bonnet can hide.

WHAT THE RILLS SAID.

I HAVE just been watching the little rills jumping and skipping merrily along, and it made me think of the talk a good doctor once had with some of them as he was traveling over the Alleghany Mountains.

"What was it?"

Well, he asked them where they were going so fast.

"Oh," they said, "just down the mountain."

"And what are you going to do as you go down the mountain?" he asked.

"O, we shall make friends with other little rills, and grow bigger," said they.

"And what will you do when you grow bigger?"

"O, we shall turn saw-mills and grist-mills; and when we get down through all the rocks on the plains, we shall set some great iron factories and cotton-mills in motion."

"And what will you do then?"

"Then? Why, we shall make the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and when we are big enough we shall make the great Ohio."

"And what then?"

"O, then we shall take upon our backs great rafts and steamboats, and beautiful ships, and help to build up beautiful villages and cities."

"And what then?"

"What then? Why, we shall unite our forces—for we do not mean to live by ourselves—with the great Missouri and Mississippi, and help them carry a thousand ships to the ocean."

"What! are you going to do this, you little rills?"

"Yes, sir, we are; and if you don't believe us, we can't stop to convince you of it, for we are in a hurry," and off they ran on a jump.

If the little rills are going to do so much, what will not the children do, the boys and girls who are growing bigger and stronger every day, and will by-and-by be felt for good or evil in this world. Some who are bright and sparkling now will, I am afraid, run into the first sunny and sunny spot, and there stay until they dry up. An easy, selfish life, blessing nobody, at last shrinks to nothing. Others who are promising now, will, I am afraid, by-and-by be diverted from the right way, and turn off into dark channels, where they will be lost; and others, a great number of our dear boys and girls, I pray God, may grow up strong and good, to unite their forces with all good and noble works, to bless the places where they live, and make the nation better for their having lived in it.—*Selected.*

EVIL COMPANY.

THE following beautiful allegory is translated from the German.

Tophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his own grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child; take it."

Eulalia did so; and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said the father; "you see, my child that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

STRIKE THE KNOT.

STRIKE the knot! said a gentleman one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his axe over a log which he had in vain been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all around the knot without hitting it. Taking the axe, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot, and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the axe to his son, saying: "Always strike the knot!" That was good advice. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school? Have you got to face difficulty? Strike the knot! Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold lion hunter looks in the face of the lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up and do it. Yes, strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties. Strike the knot, and crack it goes.

WERE repining to begin only where thanksgiving to God for his mercies should end, the most afflicted of mankind would find life too short for complaint.

List of New Advertisements.

The Reynolds Mower and Reaper Knives—Reynolds, Barber & Co.
The Rochester Democrat—D D S Brown.
Baker's Chocolate and Cocoa—Walter Baker & Co.
Novelty & Universal Clothes Wringer—N B Phelps & Co.
Revolution in Trade—Graham & Co.
Rich, Racy, Profound—S R Wells.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
A sure Remedy for Chills and Fevers.
Wanted—Whitney & Son.
Agents Wanted—Jones Bros & Co.
Honorable Employment—C W Disbrow.
Delaware and Maryland Farms—A R Woolsten.
Grape Vines—A Flanders.
Ladies and Gentlemen Employed—Manson Lang.
Desirable Farm for Sale—Horatio Davis.
Potato Planter, Cultivator and Digger—H B Norton.
$15 per Day—J S Hayes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brigands in Southern Italy—Leslie's Chimney Corner.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

COMPTROLLER HILLHOUSE declines to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for further payment of members of the Constitutional Convention, claiming that the law which provided for the Convention required it to submit the revised Constitution to the people prior to the election, and he cannot, therefore, recognize the adjourned session as authorized by law. His action will probably make the dignified body more prompt in its work. A proposition from the Commercial Bank of Albany, to advance moneys for payment, on its own responsibility, was at first accepted by the Convention, but afterwards re-considered and tabled.

The Constitutional Convention has received a communication from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution calling upon him to commence legal proceedings to vacate certain alleged fraudulent canal contracts, in which he says he is convinced that no useful end could be served by such proceedings, so long as the Contracting Board claim, as it does, that contracts were properly let. He recommends that the entire matter be referred to the Legislature.

The Convention had a lengthy discussion on the 21st inst., on the question of prohibiting the Legislature from passing local or special laws regulating the sale of spiritual liquors, ales and beers. No result was reached. Much time has been spent in considering the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Considerable excitement prevailed in New Rochelle last week, at the absence of Miss Jane Smith, daughter of a wealthy resident, but it has been ascertained that the young lady eloped with a young music teacher, and the couple are now in Boston.

J. R. Place & Co., grocers, New York city, suspended last week, with liabilities said to exceed a million of dollars.

The rebel Colonel Moseby visited the gold room in New York on the 19th inst., and was invited by the President to the platform. Many members objected, and for a time great excitement prevailed. The President was sustained.

A man named Spencer, and his wife, who reside in Panesboro, N. J., appear to be of the highest respectability, and are worth, it is said, over $200,000, were arrested in New York on charges of being the chiefs of a gang of counterfeiters who have recently put the spurious 7-30 bonds on the market. Mrs. Spencer paid cash down $40,000 as bail for herself and husband on the examination. Several other persons are supposed to be engaged with them. The Panesboro establishment was in operation as long ago as July, 1865, and it is estimated that the parties engaged in the business have netted upwards of $1,000,000.

Senator Humphrey of Wyoming, who was arrested on charge of receiving a bribe to influence his vote, has been vindicated, as no indictment could be found against him.

From Washington.

CONGRESS assembled in extra session on Wednesday, the 20th inst. There is a large attendance of members. Messrs. Woodward of Pennsylvania, and Cary of Ohio, members elect, took the required oath on the 21st inst. Mr. James Brooks objected to administering the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation, as two or more were guilty of treason, and the State had not a Republican form of Government. Much discussion ensued. All the Tennessee members, except Mr. Butler, were finally sworn in; as were also the delegates from Montana and Washington Territories.

Mr. Robinson of New York, submitted as a question of privilege a resolution charging Chas. F. Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, with neglect of duty, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into such charges.

Mr. Ingersoll of Illinois, has introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing $4,000,000 per month of currency to be retired, and prohibiting any further reduction of currency by the Secretary of the Treasury.

There is much diversity of sentiment among the radical members on the financial question. Senator Sherman is desirous of seeing the national debt liquidated in coin.

Gen. Mower's recent general removals of civil officers in Louisiana meet with the disapproval of the President, who will probably issue an order relieving him from command of any kind in the 5th military district, and assign him to duty elsewhere.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax.

The President, it is said, intends in a few days to direct Gen. Grant to cause to be mustered out of service as Major-Generals of Volunteers, Gens. Howard and Gregory, both of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Howard will still hold his position in the regular army, but Gen. Gregory goes out of the service altogether.

Both Gen. Steedman and Montgomery Blair have declined the War Office and Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, is now spoken of. Gen. W. F. Barry will take charge of the proposed artillery school of Fortress Monroe instead of going to California.

Gen. Grant will submit his report to the President in a few days. He estimates the expenses of the War Department for the next fiscal year at $70,000,000, and states that there has been important retrenchment of late in its several bureaus. He says Gen. Sherman is of opinion that a peace with the Indians is firmly established. Though silent in his report regarding the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after it expires by law next summer, he indorses all of the military commanders who are enforcing the reconstruction act.

From the South.

THE article on the elective franchise, finally adopted by the Alabama Reconstruction Convention as a part of the new Constitution, grants suffrage to every male person born in the United States, and every naturalized male person twenty-one years old; makes it the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the registration of all electors; and except from election privileges certain classes, the more prominent being those disfranchised by the proposed Constitutional amendment known as the "14th article," and the act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, and such persons as have refused to aid the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress and accept the political equality of all men before the law, the General Assembly retaining power to remove the disabilities incurred under this last clause.

Returns from Florida show that the Convention has been carried by a decided majority of the registered voters. Nearly all the blacks voted, and but few whites. A large number of negroes were elected to the Convention. Not one vote is know to have been cast against the Convention in South Carolina. North Carolina has probably given 25,000 majority for the Convention.

Gen. Mower, in command of the Fifth Military District, has issued an order removing, as impediments to reconstruction, in Louisiana, Albert Voorhis, Lt.-Gov., H. H. Hardy, Sec'y of State, Adam Griffon, State Treasurer, Hyppolite Peralti, Auditor of Public Accounts, R. M. Lasher, Superintendent of Public Education, and Henry Bensal, State Tax Collector in the 4th district.

Jefferson Davis arrived in Richmond on the 22d inst., on the steamer from New York, and is stopping at the house of his counsel, Rob't Ould.

The Tennessee Legislature has propositions before it calling for State aid for railroads to the amount of $3,500,000.

Latest European News.

SOME fresh irruptions have lately been made across the Papal frontier by small bands of Garibaldians. They were promptly met by the Pontifical troops, and in all cases were speedily suppressed. The Italian Parliament convenes on the 5th proximo. Baron Ratazzi will be made President of the popular branch. The Prime Minister, Menabrea, has issued another note, it is said, wherein the invasion of Papal territory by France is severely denounced. It is reported that Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison at Varignano.

Dispatches announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, have been received at London. In April last he was exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea.

Cretan official accounts ridicule the efforts of Ali Pasha to turn the islanders from their inflexible determination to become part of the Kingdom of Greece. The war is being resumed with increased violence, and will not close until after the annihilation of Turkish rule. Great sensation has been produced in Crete by a spirited manifesto of an American lady, the wife of Dr. Hill, the American missionary and English Legation chaplain at Athens, addressed to a certain Elizabeth Kantosaki, a Christian woman, who is employed as a spy by the Turks. Mrs. Hill earnestly condemns the efforts of a Christian to betray the cause of Christ and liberty by serving the Sultan of Turkey.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which commenced with fearful grandness on the 14th inst., continues. The mountain is still sending forth fire from the old and newly formed craters, and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

It is believed that nearly 300 lives were lost by the late colliery explosion at Ferndale, S. Wales.

From the West.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad on the 21st inst. A freight and a passenger train collided, with a fearful crash, the cars of the latter being jammed into each other. The ladies' sleeping car was entirely demolished, and four ladies—sisters—were instantly killed. Their names were Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, and they were returning to their home in New Orleans. One gentleman—Charles Jackson of Boston—was killed, and many others badly injured. Fire was communicated by upsetting the stove, and four cars were burned.

The steamer Amanda was burned and sunk near Omaha on the 17th inst., and the steamer Amaranth, which left St. Louis the same day, while racing with the Village Belle, was sunk near Doniphan.

WESTON.—This young man, whose feat of walking from Portland to Chicago in twenty-six days is now the subject of so much interest, stopped over Sunday at Waterloo City, Indiana, 160 miles east of his destination. Doubtless by the time many of our readers will peruse this, he will have won or lost in his race against time.

THE excellent AMERICAN ORGAN, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, used at the late Convention, deserves an especial notice, a large double-banked instrument of fourteen stops, whose heavy sub-base notes were distinctly heard above the whole chorus of 350 voices, while in accompanying the recitatives in the oratorios, the effect of the soft stops and tremolo were very striking. We notice that the use of these beautiful instruments is beginning to be appreciated by musical societies in the larger cities.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Nov. 26, 1867.

IN this locality there is hardly as much call for money as heretofore. Millers are buying very little wheat in consequence of the low state of the water and the near approach of the close of navigation. From present appearances our banks will be fairly easy for a month to come. A pretty close time may be anticipated about the first of January, and business men should make their arrangements accordingly.

Early last week money matters in New York and Boston tightened up materially, and without any apparent cause. Money was more plenty at the close of the week, but rates were firm at 7 per cent. on call. The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening says:—"Within the last two or three days funds have come upon the market as mysteriously as they disappeared early in the week, and the market is consequently relieved so far as respects call loans."

Gold was excited toward the close of the week. On Saturday sales were made as high as 140, but at the close of the New York Board fell back to 139¾.

Government securities have been buoyant for some days, and there is apparently more disposition to buy than to sell. Ten-Forties advanced on Saturday ¼c., in consequence of foreign orders, closing at 101¾. The conversion of Seven-Thirties last week averaged about two millions per day. Total amount converted since Oct. 15th, $44,100,900.

Several heavy failures are reported in New York and Philadelphia.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday evening says the creditors of the ten National Banks which have failed will realize about 70 per cent., and the total loss to the public will be under one million dollars. The circulation will be paid in full.

Senator Wilson, Speaker Colfax and other prominent members of Congress favor the repeal of the cotton tax of 2½ cents. The public generally, we believe, favor the repeal, and it is presumed Congress will take early action on the subject. We trust there may be a general revision of the present tax law, for many of its provisions operate unjustly, and the high tax imposed on some manufactures has led to immense frauds, which the Government thus far has been unable to prevent. The taxes should be made fair and equal, and their collection most rigidly enforced.

In financial circles the great question is, "What will Congress do?" Important financial measures will be introduced early in December. A decided effort will be made to stop the present contraction of four millions per month. It is understood that Mr. McCulloch will "make a strong argument in favor of continuing the contraction of the currency, according to the terms of the present law."

In most descriptions of merchandise values have been depressed during the week. Wool is, however, an exception. Dry Goods are lower, though sales are larger.

WOOL.—There is an improved feeling in the eastern wool market. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday notices thus:—"There is considerable inquiry from manufacturers, and for larger lots than they have been in the habit of purchasing for several months. Prices can hardly be quoted higher, though it is comparatively easy to move lots at prices buyers would not have touched a week ago."

The sales in Boston last week were unusually large, footing up 1,075,000 lbs., at a range of 27@55c. for fleece, and 25@45c. for pulled. The Boston Bulletin of Saturday says:—"Manufacturers in general are very short of material; they have had their stocks worked close up, and have now come to the point where they must either come in for supplies or suspend operations." The sales of the week were entirely to manufacturers, which is a favorable indication of the future of the market. The demand for fine wool is now on the increase.

BREADSTUFFS.—The eastern market for wheat and flour is dull and drooping. Flour declined in New York on Friday from 10 to 20c. per bbl., and on Saturday there was a further decline of 20@30c. per bbl. The receipts of flour are large at Boston, and the high grades are quoted "dull and lower."

The receipts of wheat and flour at the western shipping ports are large. At the various lake ports some 5,000,000 bushels of wheat are in store. Prices just now relatively higher at the West than at the East.

PORK.—Early in the week a fair amount of pork was received in this city, but the warm weather the last of the week checked the business materially. Prices ranged from 7¼ to 8¾c. There will be little done until cooler weather.

Live hogs sold in Chicago at the close of the week at $4,62½@6,25 for light stock to extra lots. Dressed hogs were taken freely at $6,80@7. The receipts were light in consequence of the mild weather.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.	
Flour, w t wh't	$16,00@16,50
Do. red wheat	13,50@14,00
Do. extra State	9,00@10,00
Do. buckwheat, ⅌ ct.	5,00
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00
Do. fine	25,00@25,00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2,75
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55
Best white	2,80@ 2,90
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	1,25@ 1,35
Rye	1,45@ 1,50
Oats	70@ 72c
Barley	1,15@ 1,30
Beans	2,00@ 2,75
Meats.	
Pork, old mess	$23,00@23,50
Do. new mess	21,00@22,00
Do. clear, ⅌ lb.	16@ 17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,50@ 8,50
Beef	13,00@14,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00
Mutton, ⅌ lb.	10@ 12c
Hams	14@ 15
Shoulders	10@ 11
Chickens	12@ 14
Turkeys	16@ 18
Geese, each	00@ 00
Dairy, Etc.	
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c
Do. packed	33@ 35
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14
Do. factory	16@ 17
Lard, tried	13½@ 14
Do. rough	12@ 13
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10
Do. rough	6@ 6½
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30
Forage.	
Hay ⅌ ton	$12,00@24,00
Do. new	0,00@00,00
Straw	$8,00@12,00

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Apples, green	$0,50@ 0,88
Do. ⅌ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. dried ⅌ lb.	7@ 8
Peaches	25@ 30
Cherries	30@ 35
Plums	25@ 30
Blackberries	7@ 8
Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Onions	75@ 1,00
Turnips	00@ 00
Hides and Skins.	
Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Do. untrimmed	8@ 8
Green calfskins	14@ 15
Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 75c
Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Seeds.	
Timothy ⅌ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Do. large	0,00@00,00
Peas	1,30@1 40
Flax	1,50@2,00
Sundries.	
Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	7,50@0,00
Do. large egg	8,00@0,00
Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Do. stove	8,00@9,00
Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. char ⅌ bu.	15@ 16c
Salt, ⅌ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Wool, ⅌ lb.	30@ 40c
Hops	45@ 60
Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs.	6,50@6,00
Honey, box, ⅌ lb.	22@ 25c
Candles, box	13½@13¾
Do. extra	14@ 15
Barrels	40@ 50

The Provision Markets.

New York, Nov. 23.—Ashes, pots, $9,00@9,25; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 16@17¾c. Flour, sales at $8,00@15,00. Wheat, $2,81@2,95. Rye, $1,65@1,65. Barley, $1,55@1,60. Corn, $1,23@1,37. Oats, 79@81c. Pork, new mess, $20,65@20,75; old do. $00,00@00,00; prime, $18,50@19,00. Beef, new plain mess, $15,00@18,50; new extra mess, $18,50@21,00; beef hams, $24,00@28,00. Pork hams, 12½@13½ cts. Shoulders, 8½@10 cents. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, Nov. 23—Flour sales at $10,75@15,00; rye flour, $8,75@8,75; buckwheat flour, $3,90@4,00; corn meal, $2,75@2,95 ⅌ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,70@3,15. Rye, $1,62@1,65. Corn, $1,30@1,37; Barley, $1,12@1,60. Oats, 60@61c. Hogs, dressed, heavy, 9@9½c; light, 8½c.

Chicago, Nov. 23—Flour, $8,50@9,00; Wheat, $1,73@1,73; Corn, 93½@96½c; Oats, 53@53½c; Rye, $1,26@1,30; Barley, $1,12@1,16. Pork, mess, $19,50@20,00; Lard, 11@11¾c; Butter, 25@36c; Cheese, 15@15c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Nov. 15—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17,00; Cows and Calves, $55@130; Veal Calves, 11@13c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@6,30; Swine—Corn-fed, 6¾@7¾c; light and medium, 6½@6¾c.

Albany, Nov. 21—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@175. Sheep, common to good, 4½@6¾c; Hogs, 6@7¾c.

Chicago, Nov. 23—Beeves range at from $5,25@6,75; Sheep, $4,00@5,25; Hogs, live, $5,75@6,60; dressed, $6@6,75.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Wool, market is rather more steady. Sales 400,000 lbs. at 41@55c. for domestic fleece; 28@29c for unwashed; 32½@35½c for superfine pulled; 42½c for tubbed; 20@27c for Texas, and 20@28½c for California.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 3?@3?c.; very clean toll wool, 3?@40c, and unwashed do, 22@23c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 33@35c; ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 35@40c; ¾ to full do, 40@42c ⅌ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1. Obituaries, same length, 50 Cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

$15 PER DAY Warranted!—Expenses paid. Circulars *free*. J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE.—*December* Catalogues sent free to any address. A. R. WOOLSTEN, Real Estate Broker, 932-4t 512 King Street, Wilmington, Del.

POTATO PLANTER, CULTIVATOR AND DIGGER COMBINED.—Territorial and Manufacturer's Rights for sale. H. B. NORTON, Baker's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL. Agents take your choice of 20 new articles, and make $10 a day. Descriptive Circular by return Mail for two 3 cent stamps or sample for one dollar that sells for five. L. W. DISBROW, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—JUST ISSUED—LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS, comprising a life of Gen. Lee and every Southern General of distinction. Also "THE LOST CAUSE," an official Southern History of the War,—patronised by tens of thousands eager to hear "the other side." E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York. 932-6teo

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Riga, near Chili Station, ten miles from Rochester; 200 acres, 40 in wood, 10 in hops, in bearing, cedar poles and first-class hop house, new; good buildings, outhouses, and fences, and well watered. Address HORATIO DAVIS, Spencerport, N. Y.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN everywhere, in a business that will pay $5 to $20 per day; no book, patent right, or medical humbug, but a standard article of merit, wanted by everybody, and sold at one-third the usual price, with 200 per cent profit to our agents. Samples and circulars sent by mail for 25 cents. WHITNEY & SON, 6 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Rx A SURE REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER. AYER'S AGUE CURE never fails.

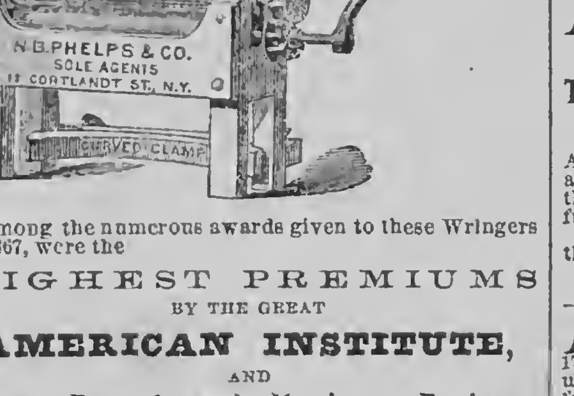
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE History of the Secret Service, BY GENERAL L. C. BAKER. The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. Its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and why it sells faster and gives better satisfaction than any other work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT, FOR 1868.
DAILY,
SEMI-WEEKLY,
WEEKLY.
THE LEADING POLITICAL and FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF
WESTERN NEW YORK.

The DEMOCRAT has maintained, for THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, a high position among the MOST ENTERPRISING
AMERICAN JOURNALS,
AND FOR ITS FULL AND RELIABLE
NEWS COLUMNS, ACCURATE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, ARTICLES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, CONSISTENT ADVOCACY OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES, AND LITERARY CHARACTER.

TERMS:—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE—Daily, $10 a Year, or $2,50 per Quarter; Semi-Weekly, $4 a Year, or $2 for 6 Months; Weekly, $2 a Year.
☞ For Club Terms, address
D. D. S. BROWN,
Democrat Office, Rochester, N. Y.

NOVELTY AND CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER.



Among the numerous awards given to these Wringers in 1867, were the
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
BY THE GREAT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AND
New England Union Fairs.
Although these Wringers have been in the market only about *TWO* years, their sale far exceeds that of all other Wringers combined. Over
300,000
dollars worth have been sold in the past year, which shows conclusively how well they are appreciated.
A Gold Medal
(the only one *EVER* given for a Wringer)
was awarded the manufacturers of these Wringers in 1865.
N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
17 Cortland Street, New York.
Sold by Dealers in Hardware, House-Furnishing Goods and General Merchandise everywhere.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—LADIES, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of Goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm
OF GRAHAM & CO.,
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!
Such as Silk, Merino, and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with 10 cents for each check, and the getter-up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $300, according to number of names sent. Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address, GRAHAM & CO., 61 & 66 Federal Street, Boston. 932-2t

"RICH," "RACY," "PROFOUND." Read the NEW ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1868. Contains: Marriage of Cousins; its effects. Whom and when to marry. Right age. Jealousy in all its phases, with causes and cure. Distinguished characters, with portraits. Bismarck, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, the Hon. Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon, Kings and Queens. "Two Paths in Womanhood," illustrated. "How to Read Character," etc.; 80 pages, handsomely printed, 25 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by
932-2t S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15cts. postage. MANSON LANG, 94 Columbia St., New York City.

"THE REYNOLDS" MOWER AND REAPER KNIVES, manufactured exclusively by us, under *Reynolds' Patents for tempering steel "without the aid of any liquid,"* received the only award at the great "*National Implement Trial,*" held at Auburn in 1866. They possess

The Following Superior Qualities.

1st. They are made with a fine cutlery temper at the edges.
2d. They hold only a *spring temper* in the center, and at the heel.
3d. They are warranted *perfectly uniform*, every knife being exactly alike in temper.
4th. We warrant they *can be ground from eight to ten times without losing their cutting edge.*
5th. Finally, *we will warrant them to cut from* 40 to 50 *acres of grain or grass without once being ground.*

We are the sole manufacturers of these Knives in the United States and Canadas. Each Knife hereafter will bear our Clover Leaf Trade Mark, as shown in above cut.

Read what the National Committee says of our sections:

"Desirous of investigating reaper and mower sections as thoroughly as possible, we collected the sections of different makers to as great an extent as we were able, and subjected them to a series of careful experiments. We found no fractures in any of the sections manufactured by the Messrs. Reynolds of Auburn, but we detected them in about 10 per cent. of those made by other manufacturers. We caused nearly 1-16th of an inch to be successively ground off from the edge of each of the samples, examining carefully the temper of the edge after each grinding. The sections of Mr. Reynolds retained their temper perfectly for ten successive grindings. None of the others showed as good a temper after the third grinding; some of them were so poor that after the third grinding the edge could be cut off with an ordinary pocket knife.

"Having thus ascertained the superiority of these sections, we were desirous of seeing the processes of their manufacture, and on making known our wishes, the Messrs. Reynolds were kind enough to show us the whole of their works, and we confess to a feeling of great surprise on seeing their sections so perfectly tempered without the agency of any liquid, by percussion, reaction and cold air alone. We saw over a thousand tempered and ground, not one of which was cracked, or which exhibited any traces of fissure whatever. We believe this process will greatly enhance the efficiency of our reaping and mowing machines, and we rejoice that American ingenuity has perfected so valuable an invention. The process, though unpatented at the time of the trial, has since been covered by letters patent.

JOHN STANTON GOULD, Hudson, N. Y.,
B. P. JOHNSON, Albany, N. Y.,
SANFORD HOWARD, Lansing, Michigan,
E. B. POTTER, Kingston, R. I.,
Prof. BENJ. PIERCE, Cambridge University,
ELISHA FOOTE, Washington, D. C.,
HENRY WATERMAN, Hudson, N. Y.,
EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, N. Y.,
SAM'L CAMPBELL, New York Mills, N. Y.,
A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw, N. Y.,
T. L. HARISON, Morley, N. Y.,
National Committee.

We are now prepared to furnish the above sections for all the different machines made in the United States and Canadas.

PLANE IRONS.

By our patented process we now make and temper PLANE IRONS. Warranted superior to Butchers' or any iron made in the United States. Every Iron warranted, and money returned if not satisfactory. Old Plane Irons and Chisels of all descriptions retempered by our new process, if sent in lots of not less than one dozen.

REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO.,
Steel Tempering Works, Auburn, N. Y.
932] *Sole Manufacturers under Reynolds' Patent.* [6teo

SEND FOR "SOMETHING NEW."—PAYS $5 to $7 per hour. Send three stamps and get SAMPLES free, that sell for $6. Address HOSEA B. CARTER, No. 2 Peak Square, Hampstead, N. H.
☞ 33,000 SOLD IN TEN DAYS. ☜

FOR SALE—Two Very Fine RAM LAMBS, Paular and Infantado, large and showy.
J. R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

JEROME PARK, May 25th, 1867.—E. F. BAKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We take pleasure in stating that your HOOF LINIMENT has cured the Running Horse "Fleetwing" of Quarter Cracks. He ran Two and Three-Quarter Miles yesterday, and Three Miles again to-day, carrying One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Pounds, without starting his feet to Crack in the least, and we now consider it a PERFECT CURE.
GEORGE G. WALDEN, Trainer for Forbes & Jerome.
Manufactured only by E. F. BAKER & CO., 141 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists, Saddlers, Horse-Shoers and Feed Stores everywhere. 931-1y

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE New and Popular Subscription Book,
THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING,
BY MR. & MRS. JOSEPH B. LYMAN.
A scientific and practical manual for the preparation of all kinds of food, the making up of all articles of dress, the preservation of health, and the intelligent and skillful performance of every household office.
All in want of profitable employment will find it for their interest to send for descriptive circulars.
Address GOODWIN & BETTS,
931-4t 91 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.—I Want to retire from farming and offer to sell my farm of 175 acres of choice land, (known as the Bradish farm,) under high state of cultivation, good improvements, forty acres of wheat on the ground (well summer fallowed,) located on a good road 1¾ miles from Batavia village, N. Y. Pay made easy, (to suit purchaser.) For particulars see the undersigned, on the farm, or address him at Batavia, N. Y. DANIEL PUTNAM.

LADIES READ THIS.—IT IS THE best chance ever offered to LADIES. We will give any person sending Clubs in our Great One Dollar Sale (the best in the country) a Silk Dress Pattern, Pair of Blankets, piece of Sheeting, Wool Long Shawls, &c. Send 50 cents and receive four slips and Circular, or send for Circular. Agents wanted everywhere, Ladies preferred. Address CUTTER & CO.,
931-4t 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED Canvasser in every county in the U. S. To such, male or female, will guarantee $300 per month. Apply at once to C. RICH & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 901-tf

The News Condenser.

— Bryant's bust is to adorn Central Park.

— French hens lay 700,000,000 eggs a year.

— Fanny Kemble is soon to read in Boston.

— A cotton factory is projected at Delhi, La.

— Portugal is to have a Metropolitan police.

— Shirley Quakers send apple-sauce to Russia.

— Wild geese are husking lots of corn in Indiana.

— Superior building granite has been discovered in Minnesota.

— A Kentucky judge decides that greenbacks are not legal tender.

— Extensive lead works are in process of erection in San Francisco.

— The Prince Imperial of France has begun his university course.

— So much wheat has been exported from Chili that a famine impends.

— Mormondom expects a large influx of Englishmen next summer.

— Terre Haute, Ind., is to have a new paper to be edited by three women.

— A boy of 14 in Florida has been married to a widow with five children.

— Sylvanus Cobb succeeds Mr. Beecher as serial story writer in the Ledger.

— The total number of deaths from yellow fever in Memphis this season was 192.

— Corn sells for forty cents a bushel and cotton for eight cents a pound in Texas.

— Prairie fires have caused severe losses to the farmers of Missouri and Kansas.

— Peru has extensive gold fields, it is said, as well as its famously rich silver mines.

— Over 1,600 cars of wheat came into Dubuque "from the West" during October.

— Colorado objects to giving up any of its territory to the new organization of Wyoming.

— Mrs. Barclay of Chicago is lecturing in Cincinnati on the "Physical Decline of Women."

— An old servant of an English lord has fallen heir to a fortune of a million pounds sterling.

— Two baby elephants no larger than a Newfoundland dog are on exhibition in New York.

— Navigation in the northern lakes and rivers has been generally closed by the late cold snap.

— A Bostonian has invented a kettle which will boil nine different articles at a time—each by itself.

— Charlotte Cushman is said to be worth $300,000, which brings an annual income of about $25,000.

— The Troy Times says one of the "upper ten" in that city is to erect a mansion at a cost of $250,000.

— Edward Harris the great woolen manufacturer of Woonsocket, R. I., pays taxes this year on $948,000.

— The last anatomical monstrosity is a lamb with three eyes, three ears, two bodies, two tails, and eight legs.

— Boston says her merchants are doing more business these dull times than those of any other city in the Union.

Special Notices.

BRIGANDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE Italian Government has not yet succeeded in extirpating brigandage. "Write to your friends," said a bandit chief to an unfortunate traveler, who had just fallen into his hands, "that if they do not send the whole of the ransom money, three thousand ducats, I will restore to them only a part of your body." He was forced to eat a piece of the roasted flesh of another prisoner. He finally got off, however, by paying two hundred ducats, having bribed the brigand who carried the letter to his friends to report that they were really very poor. Speaking of brigands, a most interesting narrative has just been commenced in FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, (No. 129,) entitled "Pierce Egan's Adventures Among the Brigands," in which the author details his personal experiences on a pedestrian journey which he had the temerity to attempt from Naples to Rome through a region infested by these vagabonds. A large Gift Plate (28 inches by 22,) on a separate sheet, called "The Monkey's Grip," accompanies every copy of No. 129 of the CHIMNEY CORNER.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

New Advertisements.

50.—SOMETHING NEW.—The Greatest Thing yet. Just out. It tells you everything. How to catch fur-bearing animals, fish, &c. How to raise whiskers and curl the hair. Fifty great secrets. Sent free for 25 cts. Address F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977, N. Y. City.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS—Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from $150 to $200 per month. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 930-2t No. 618 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Cottage Bible and Family Expositor,"—1,500 pages, 800 *pages comments*,—21 steel engravings and maps. Send for Circulars and see the *Great Advantages* offered. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford, Conn.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—Sent to order by the original shipper of this popular Breed. Send for Circular on their Breeding and Management. Also Pure Bred Southdown Sheep, and fowls in variety. Address THOS. WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y.—Winter Term opens Dec. 5th. Board, Washing, Fuel and room furnished, except sheets, pillow cases and outside bed-spread, $60 00. Tuition in Common English $9. Industrious and loyal students always welcome. No tobacco or whiskey allowed. For Circulars or Catalogues address J. P. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM OF 212 acres, 75 acres of timber, situate in the town of Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 18 miles from Buffalo, 1¼ miles from the Erie Railway. Terms easy. Address 929-tf D. EWELL, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application, Address 930-26t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

$15 TO $25 PER DAY, SURE—Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes-lines*. "Every housewife should use it."—*N. Y. Tribune*. "We have seen it used and it gives entire satisfaction."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*. "The Patent Wire Clothes line is all it purports to be."—*N. Y. Independent*. Address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 102 Broadway, New York. 930-tf

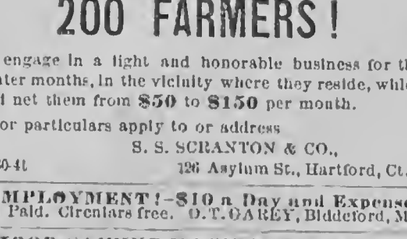
CANCERS CURED—Without the KNIFE—by WM. W. HADLEY, M. D., 546 Broadway, N. Y.

PIERCE EGAN'S EXCITING NARrative of his Adventures among the BRIGANDS OF ITALY, is now being published in

FRANK LESLIE'S

CHIMNEY CORNER.

With No. 129 is given away a magnificent picture 22 by 28, entitled STOP THIEF; OR, THE MONKEY'S GRIP. For sale by all Booksellers. 930-1t



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Sold by all Booksellers.

☞ New Webster's NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY, 1,040 pp., Rural Octavo, 600 Engravings. Retail price, $6. 930-4t

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200 FARMERS!

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month.

For particulars apply to or address
S. S. SCRANTON & CO.,
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EMPLOYMENT!—$10 a Day and Expenses Paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse-Powers, &c., &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c., address J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works, 929-4t Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

£150,000,000 STERLING IN MONEY and Estates remain unclaimed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in many cases as far back as 1600. Fee to search for any name $2. Genealogies traced. Will searched for. All LETTERS MUST be pre-paid GUN & CO.,
Unclaimed Money and Estates Registry,
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PLANK HORSE-POWER!

AND

CIRCULAR CROSS-CUT AND DRAG SAWING MACHINES.

The most simple, efficient and durable Horse-Power ever invented. They are warranted to do more work with greater ease for the horses, than any tread power now in the market. Illustrated and Descriptive Circular sent upon application. Address
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Faculty full and experienced. Accommodations ample and good. Graduating courses to suit students. EXTRA ADVANTAGES for those preparing for College, and in Music and Oil Painting. Commercial Department as good as any Commercial College. Great pains taken to promote health and physical development. ONLY $54 per Term for Board, Washing and Furnishing Room. Winter Term begins Dec. 11. Send for a CIRCULAR. Address the Principal at Fairfield, N. Y. 927-tf

$225 A MONTH!—Fifteen New Articles for Agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

☞ NOT A PATENT MEDICINE. ☜

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an *unfailing remedy* in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than *two or three pills.*

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this *wonderful remedial agent.*

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can *always* be used with *perfect safety.*

It has long been in constant use by many of our *most eminent physicians*, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package,	$1.00..	Postage 6 cents.
Six "	5.00..	" 27 "
Twelve "	9.00..	" 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
926-26t 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, bottom, top and center of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash.
925-13t J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

PLAYS, BOOKS, GAMES, PARLOR Fireworks, etc., etc.—Something for everybody. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp, by O. A. ROORBACH, 122 Nassau St., New York. 929-tf

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO FULL CARGOES

OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE.
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us now they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the same upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.15, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 20c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5643 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.

Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige

Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4 lbs. Japan, J Havens,	at $1.25	$5,00
5 do do do	at $1	5,00
1 lb Gunpowder do	at $1.50	1,50
1 do Japan, S Curtis,	at $1.25	1,25
2 lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis,	at $1	2,00
1 lb do S Shaw,	at $1	1,00
1 do Japan, do	at $1	1,00
3 lbs Young Hyson, P McCargen,	at $1.25	3,75
2 do Green, do	at $1.25	2,50
4 do do Wm Barraford,	at $1.25	5,00
1 lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins,	at $1.50	1,50
2 lbs Japan, do	at $1.25	2,50
2 do Coffee, do	at 40c.	80
5 do Coffee, D C McKee,	at 40c.	2,00
3 do Japan, M Griffin,	at $1.25	3,75
2 do Green, H Woodiver,	at $1	2,00
2 do Imperial, W Cleland,	at $1.25	2,50
2 do Japan, J Cleland,	at $1.25	2,50
1 lb Imperial do	at $1.25	1,25
1 do Green, do	at $1.25	1,25
		$51,05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST-OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of The Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-St.,
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Post-Office Box 5,643 New York City.

WHISKERS!—A Heavy Beard is warranted in five weeks, by using Russell's Italian Compound. Sent closely sealed from curious eyes for 50 cts. 926-13t RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

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"Agriculture underlies every other pursuit of life, and "the subject of FERTILIZERS underlies Agriculture."

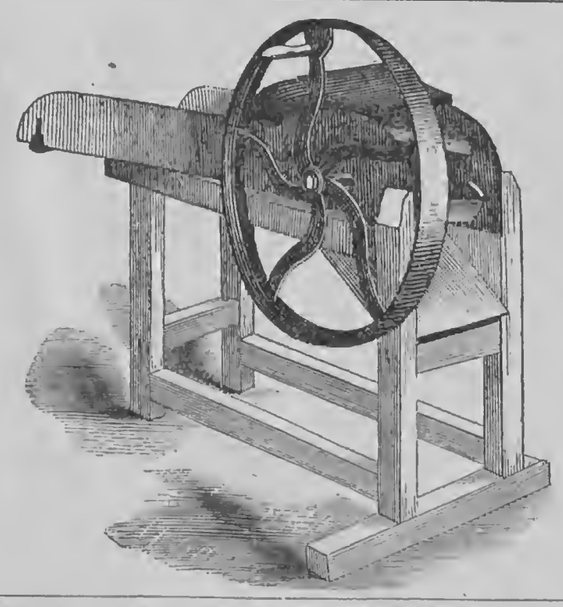
"The Plant Must Have Food!"

To give the growing plant food and PERMANENTLY improve the soil is just what

LISTER BROS.,

Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
918-tf 159 Front St., New York, Manufacturers.



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No. 100 South St. Paul Street,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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GORDON'S EMPIRE FEED CUTTER,
FOR HAND AND POWER,
The Best in the World!
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y. (POST-OFFICE DRAWER 162.)
Office and Factory on Thacher St., near Broadway, North End of City.

MANUFACTURERS of Agricultural Machinery and Implements of the best and most approved kinds and patterns in use, embracing

1st Premium "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers,
1st Premium "Star" Railway & Lever Horse-Powers,
1st Premium "Star" Threshers and Cleaners,

Threshers and Separators, Circular and Drag Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

Important improvements recently made in our THRESHER AND CLEANER (which we denominate the "*Star*" *Thresher and Cleaner* to distinguish it from all others,) enable us to claim for it, without fear of contradiction, a marked superiority over all others now made, as well in the quality and quantity of the work which it will do as in the perfection of its construction, insuring the durability of the Machine and the ease with which it may be operated.

THE "STAR" RAILWAY HORSE-POWER
AND
THE "STAR" LEVER HORSE-POWER,

Made by this Company, are fully approved by all who have used them, to stand unrivalled in all the qualities which a Horse-Power must possess to give it acceptance to the Farmer—as to durability, economical use of the strength of the Horse (admitting an easy gait of the animal, with—in the Railway Power—a very moderate elevation of the platform,) facility of moving about, setting up, repairing, &c., &c. We solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

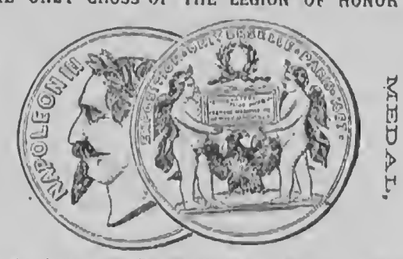
MR. WM. B. EMERY (SURVIVOR OF EMERY BROTHERS) gives his personal superintendence to all work got out by this Company. His long experience in manufacturing Agricultural Machinery affords the strongest guarantee of the superior character of the machines made by us.

☞ Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List will be sent *free of charge*, on application, and all information cheerfully furnished.

Agents, both Traveling and Local,

are wanted all over the country to sell our manufactures. To active and competent men liberal commissions will be paid. 924

THE GREAT PRIZE!
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
ELIAS HOWE, JR., 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AWARDED OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR



given to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, por Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universal" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 3d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
OFFICE 157 [Room 19] *BROADWAY*,
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W. C. POTTER, *Vice-Pres't.*
J. M. ALLEN, *Sec. & Treas.* Licenses Granted.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR
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The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was Patented February 21st, 1865. It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies of nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope Non-combustable, impervious, non-expansive, and undecaying.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little, if any wear, from exposure, and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF.

It is unequalled as a coating for Railroad and Farm Buildings, Fences, Bridges, bottoms of Vessels, Vaults, &c.

PRINCE & CO'S.
AUTOMATIC ORGANS
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Forty thousand are now in use
BUFFALO, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address 936-tf Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 709 Broadway, N. Y.

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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 926-39t

MARYLAND AND SOUTHERN FARMS. Farms and Plantations, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands, Fruit, Dairy, Grain and Grazing Farms in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States. Also, Country Seats near, and Dwellings and Warehouses in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, for sale low. Accurate descriptions furnished gratis. JOHN GLENN & CO., W. corner St. Paul St. and Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

WHISKERS.—Dr. Lamontes Corrollia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

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COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
WEST STREET, FOOT OF DEY, NEW YORK.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Syrup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c. [Established 1838.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

$300. A MONTH.—FULL PARTICULARS and fine pictures—Washington, Lincoln and Grant Families—sent free for 50 cts. Address C. RICH & CO., Publishers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S
ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

First Pat'd Aug. 1863, Improvements Pat'd April, 1865 and Nov. 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the best churn yet offered to the public—embracing as it does the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto improvements to *secure the very best quality, and the largest quantity of butter with the least labor.* The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a *flat* steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the *upper dasher outside the Churn*, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty gallons,) in the best manner and of the very best quality of White Oak. Retail Price—No. 1, (30 gal.,) $16; No. 2, (¾ bbl.,) $14; No. 3, (½ bbl.,) $12; No. 4, (¼ bbl.,) $10; No. 5, (1-5 bbl.,) $8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
R. E. LUSK, General Agent.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN

Has received the highest approval of Practical and Scientific Men and the Press.

"The Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal on this continent."—D. D. T. MOORE, *Editor Rural New-Yorker.*

"The best form of Churn ever invented."—SOLON ROBINSON, *Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Robinson also named it FIRST and commended it HIGHEST of all the Churns on exhibition at the New York State Fair.

"The greatest improvement on the old Dash Churn ever invented; all admitting that a Dash Churn makes better butter than a rotary one."—*Farmers' Club, American Institute, New York City.*

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"The very best Churn extant."—*Prairie Farmer.*

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"A Churn that every butter-maker will be pleased to view and contemplate."—*Boston Cultivator.*

☞ The SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO is organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of $[illegible], and have extensive facilities for manufacturing Churns and the PATENTED FIXTURES. Can supply those purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a moderate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns. 933-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents wanted to sell territorial rights of the above Churn. Competent, reliable and experienced men will find the business profitable. For particulars address the Company at Seneca Falls, or parties in or near Rochester are referred to D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

☞ THE MICHIGAN CHURN MAN'F'G CO., at Parma, Mich., will supply the Adjustable Dash Churn throughout that State—or will sell Town and County Rights, and furnish the Churn.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

1858. H. P. BALLARD & CO. 1867.
THE WELL-ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Reference—North River Bank, New York. ☜
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. Strict attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c. ☞ Consignment Solicited.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price, $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars W. G. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. 932 13t

AWAY WITH
Spectacles.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington Ave. Cor. of East 28th st, N. Y

AWAY WITH
UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.
Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense. Book 400 pages, $1,50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington Avenue, corner of East 28th Street, N. Y. 901

MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER—WITH all White Rubber Rollers, with and without Cog-Wheels. See long advertisement in Rural New-Yorker of May 11th, page 151. Manufactured by JOHN YOUNG & SON, Original Wringer Inventors. 917-cowtf.

NEW CATALOGUE FOR FALL 1867 AND SPRING OF '68.—125 acres planted with 40 varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Currants. More ground planted in Wilson's Early than all other sorts combined. Send stamp for copy to JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

CHOICE SPANISH MERINO EWES AND RAMS for sale at fair prices by JOHN SHELDON & SON, at Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., owners of the prize Ram "*Dew Drop*," the winner of the Sweepstakes prize at N. Y. State Sheep Fair at Auburn last May.

CONTENTMENT.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Man wants but little here below."

Little I ask; my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone
(A very plain brown stone will do)
That I may call my own;
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street, that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If Nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three—Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice,—
My choice would be Vanilla-ice.

I care not much for gold or land;
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some note of hand,
Or trifling railroad share,—
I only ask that Fortune send
A little more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys, I know,
And titles are but empty names;
I would perhaps be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are baubles; 'tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things—
One good sized diamond in a pin,
Some, not so large, in rings,
A ruby, and a pearl, or so,
Will do for me—I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire
(Good, heavy silks are never dear;)
I own, perhaps I might desire
Some shawls of true Cashmere—
Some narrowy crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor ape the girl'ring upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But all must be of buhl?
Give grasping pomp its double care—
I ask but one recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them much—
Too grateful for the blessing lent
Of simple tastes and mind content!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PAID OFF IN HIS OWN COIN.

BY J. T. YARRINGTON.

"I can scarcely believe, Effie, that what you have told me is true;" and the dark eyes of Tillie Parker filled with tears.

"But it *is* true,—though I am sorry for it on your account, Tillie."

"But who told you? Perhaps it's only the idle tale of some foolish gossip."

"Well, since you will not believe me unless I tell you the whole story, I may as well do so at once, and then I think you'll be convinced. Evening before last, after I had left your house, in company with brother George, I thought I'd run down a few minutes to Anna Perry's, and have a little chat about our examination, which comes off next week. I entered the parlor softly to surprise her, when just one hurried glance convinced me that the young gentleman who sat upon the sofa with Anna was none other than James Stuart himself. Yes, true enough! Anna's head lay back on his shoulder, his arm supporting her, and his mustache—that nice little lady-charmer!—was in pretty close proximity to her lips. Gracious, how I jumped! I waited to see no more; if I didn't make some tall steps then towards home, my name isn't Effie Gardner! Depend upon it Tillie, James Stuart is a contemptible flirt, and I know whereof I affirm, too! Here he has been making love to both you and Anna; but, not being satisfied with that, he has even had the audacity to attempt making love to *me*, too, don't you think! However, I am glad I found him out just as I did, and I intend paying him off in his own coin, yet—see if I don't!" and the features of Effie Gardner flashed a light which foreboded no good to the gentleman in question.

"But what did Anna say when you revealed to her his true character?" asked Tillie.

"Oh!—as it happened, her feelings had not become so interested in him but that she could laugh over it as being a very good joke after all; but she is not the one to approve of any such conduct. On the contrary, Anna wished him all the ill-luck and misfortune imaginable, and said she intended to leave the whole matter in my hands for settlement, and she says she hopes I may learn him a lesson. And now, Tillie, if you will only just let me have my own way, I think I can fix him; keep quiet, and then see the fun. I am sure you cannot love him now, even if such could have been the case before."

"No, indeed; I am only provoked to think that I should have allowed myself to be so deceived by him, or any man, in the first place;" and the merry light danced again in Tillie's eyes, and the old sun-light smile played once more around her half-pouting lips.

Tillie was a great lover of fun, and she promised herself a rich treat from James Stuart's downfall. She knew there were no other two girls in the neighborhood who could better bring about such an eventful undertaking, than the provoking witch, Effie Gardner, who captivated more hearts, and made more conquests, than ever General Grant did, with all his vast army, and Effie's companion, Anna Perry, a great *connoisseur* in human strategy. Beside, Tillie wished for nothing better than to see the one by whom she had been taken in, caught in his own trap, or paid back in his own coin, as Effie termed it. Very fortunately she had entertained only warm feelings of admiration for James Stuart, and most probably the greater part of that admiration was for his superb mustache; (and, by the way, I would advise all young gentlemen who would create a sensation among the belles and beaus, to cultivate a neat little upper-lip fascinator, by all means, but do *not* dye it, *never!*)

"Never mind, Tillie," answered Effie, "you ought to be consoled with the thought that *you* were not the only victim to his coquettish ingenuity, and you know 'misery loves company,'—therefore you are not without this consolation."

"Yes, I am well aware of that; but what would you have me do, Effie,—drop his company?"

"That's it, precisely;—only leave the rest to me, and confide in no person. And, I will say for it, if James Stuart does not get the most effectual dose, in less than six months, that was ever administered to such cases as his, it will not be *our* fault. Will you consent to this proposal, Tillie?"

"That I will, and I hope you will not fail in your undertaking."

"*Fail!*" repeated Effie, drawing herself up proudly. "Indeed, I am not afraid of that. You and Anna shall be revenged, too, Tillie, as well as myself."

While these two scheming girls were planning the downfall of James Stuart Esq., that important individual was stroking his irresistible mustache with the utmost self-complacency, little dreaming that he was the intended victim of three of the most mischievous girls that ever tormented the life of any poor mortal.

A few evenings after the above conversation, James Stuart proceeded to make his usual call upon Anna Perry; but finding her "not at home," he concluded to call upon Tillie that same evening. She received him in a very cool, commonplace manner, and he left at an earlier hour than usual, not exactly satisfied with that evening's adventures. He could not quite understand how it could be that *he* should receive the word "not at home" from two young ladies whom *he* knew were "dead in love with him." Yes, *he* knew there must be some mistake about it, surely, though Miss Anna was absent on one of the evenings she had always set apart for his coming; yet he was certain that some important business must have taken her from home very suddenly, as he had seen her on the street that morning; or, what was more likely, she was in at the time, but the servant had misinformed her as to *who* had called, so Anna had sent down the word "not at home" that she might have no other visitors when *he*, Mr. James Stuart, called. Yes, that must be it! and most probably the dear girl would pass a sleepless night on account of his absence; but he would call again the very next evening and make it all right; and as for Tillie Parker, he *knew* her cold reception was only put on to bring him all the sooner to her feet; but he really hoped that the girl would not think too much of him, as he would be very likely to get himself into a confounded difficulty if he didn't look out.

The next evening he called again on Anna, for the purpose of soothing the poor girl, and cheering her up, on account of his absence; but he was rather surprised, and looked doubly astonished, when the servant girl repeated the same words as on the previous evening, "*not at home!*"

James Stuart descended the steps, muttering to himself, "Confound the girl; I wonder what is up now? I will send her a note to-morrow and demand an explanation." Accordingly the note was sent, and the answer came from Anna requesting him to discontinue his visits, altogether, at her home. This note and its contents took him all aback entirely; but the only reasonable conclusion which he could arrive at, in justification of her conrse, was, that Anna was, most likely, so terribly provoked at his supposed absence on the first, regularly appointed evening, upon which he was to call, that she had, in her provocation, told the servant to inform him she was "not at home" the next evening when he called; and now in her increased anger, Miss Anna had sent him word in the note "not to call again," &c. But, if he would only let her alone, he knew that she would relent, and be glad again to resume his acquaintance, so soon as she found out her fatal mistake in the matter, which she surely must discover sooner or later. *He* was certain Anna would retract when she made the true discovery, and then she would look for his coming again as impatiently as she had heretofore. As for Tillie Parker, he must go and see *her* soon, again, as he was afraid *she* could scarcely live out of his presence. He was sorry for it, too, but he could not really help being irresistible.

On his next call at Tillie's, however, he met with but little success. Tillie's attention was so engrossed with George Gardner, Effie's brother, that she had scarcely a bow for him, or even a smile of recognition when he entered. His feelings of self-complacency fell about twenty-five degrees below freezing point, when he witnessed how her attention was all confined to George, and the slight seemed to be an intended one, he, James Stuart, thought. He left at an early hour, not feeling at all satisfied with the evening's proceedings, and quite chagrined over the treatment he had received from Miss Tillie Parker and company. He felt as though he could not "give up the ship" yet; he had certainly the first claims, he thought, upon her attentions, and had kept company with her before George Gardner had, and he thought surely the oldest claimant had first rights, therefore he called afterwards several times. Every time he went he invariably found George Gardner there, and was always received with the same coldness and indifference by both Tillie and George. The last time he called Tillie's remarks became less and less frequent, and what little was said to him was said by George in a very commonplace manner, and upon commonplace subjects. He ceased going to Tillie Parker's after that.

He had neither seen nor heard from Anna Perry since he had been so unceremoniously dismissed from her company; but he was partially consoled for Anna's silence and Tillie's coldness, by the bright smiles and encouraging manner of Effie Gardner, who had hitherto treated his advances with only ordinary kindness; though in reality she had not been as indifferent, he believed, as she pretended to be, and that *he* knew was done to accomplish an object, undoubtedly. Although James Stuart was, it is true, perfectly well supplied with self-conceit, yet it was a general and prevalent opinion in the minds of all the girls, that with his graceful manners, handsome form, pretty mustache and charming conversational powers, he was truly one of the very kind of young men who always captivate the eye and heart of almost any and every young lady with whom they come in contact. James Stuart's winsome and entertaining manners were well calculated to please and charm any fair maid upon whom he brought to bear his fascinating powers. His self-conceit seldom appeared before strangers, further than to carry him with the utmost ease and self-possession through difficulties which would have discouraged a more bashful and diffident, but, perhaps, better-principled man than himself.

Having received such cool treatment from both Anna Perry and Tillie Parker, he now devoted all his attentions to Effie Gardner; and she, the little witch, led him on until he was, for the first time in his life, most deeply and truly in love. He had at first courted Effie's society as he had that of others, just for the amusement of gaining her affections; but the society he had at first sought after merely for recreation and pastime, finally became to some extent a necessity to him, and Effie knew it to be so; therefore, James Stuart could see no other alternative by which he could settle it, and thereby relieve himself of the heaviness of his depressed spirit, and at the same time vent out his revenge upon Anna and Tillie for their treatment of him, than to marry Effie, if she would accept his proposal. This he had made up his mind to do, both out of feelings of retaliation to the other two girls, and for an indefinite amount of pure affection for Effie, too, undoubtedly. He was confident that his proposal would meet with favor from Effie; for had she not, over and over again, received his warm caresses, returning his loving and tender glances and emotions more lovingly, and his every smile with smiles still warmer and brighter? "Yes," he exclaimed mentally, "I'm sure of success, and 'there's no such word as fail' here!"

Ah! James Stuart, pity was it that you could not at such times have seen the two pairs of wicked eyes that were watching you through yonder crevices, while the queenly head of wild-fire Effie was so comfortably reclining on your bosom, the face half concealed in the vicinity of your satin vest,—*not*, as you supposed, in such perfect confidence and love, but in reality to cover the flashing bright eyes and wicked, triumphant smiles which lurked around, and played about those tempting cherry-ripe, red lips of your loving ideal!—[Concluded next week.

Books.—Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture. Both if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting down on luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.

HARD ON JENKINS.

(*Who has been showing that pert* Miss Sparkle *his new patent enameled Steel Collar.*)

Miss S.—"Has it got your name on?"
Jenkins.—"No. Ah—why do you ask?"
Miss S.—"Simply because I thought it customary: Fido here has got his name on *his!*"

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.

Rochester, N. Y. G. F.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 1, 12, 6, 9, 15, 4, 12 is a village in Western N. Y.
My 13, 7, 10, 2, 4, 11 is a river in England.
My 7, 3, 11, 12 is a volcano.
My 14, 6, 8, 2 is a sea east of China.
My 4, 5, 15, 12, 6, 2 is an island in Lake Michigan.
My 12, 6, 14, 12, 11, 15 is the name of a capitol.
My whole is the name of a well known humorist.
East Palmyra, N. Y. O. M. Clark.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 11, 14, is a personal pronoun.
My 7, 9, 3 is a combustible substance.
My 6, 5, 13, 14 is a number.
My 11, 9, 8 is a kind of meat.
My 10, 2, 6 is a verb.
My 1, 4, 12, 8 is a capricious notion.
My whole is a very convenient household article.
Huron, Ohio. Miss M. C. Jarrett.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHARADE.

My first is descriptive of scenery bright,
Where Pan and Pomona of old held their sway,
But as science advanced those heathen took fright,
And from realms so blissful they fled far away.

My second compounded a dweller implies
In a city renowned for its commerce far spread;
From my whole gross ignorance rapidly flies,
And knowledge substantial soon reigns in its stead.
Marshalton, Pa. M. D.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Wor staph eald wapdur morf weblo,
Dan nagles taiw veboa,
Ohw ontuc hace nignurb file pord's wolf,
Ehac fillang rate fo olve.
Clarence Center, N. Y. Mary A. Rodes.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 930.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Honesty is the best Policy.

Answer to Anagram:

Father! when I shall come to thee some day
Bringing my sheaves,
Wilt thou look down on me and say
Nothing but leaves?
I know they are not much, my soul despairs
And silent grieves,
To find among the wheat so many tares,
Bound in my sheaves.

Answer to Poetical Enigma:—Cares (caress.)

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

WINTER in his coming finds the farming interest in most respects well prepared for his reign. Over a large portion of the country the weather during the latter part of the summer and autumn has been unprecedentedly favorable to the saving of crops rapidly and in good order, and to the accomplishment of all necessary farm work. The fodder crops for winter use were generally good, and the grain stacks of the West have been thrashed and their contents safely secured against further injury from the elements. There should be no grown wheat this year. The greatest drawback to a most satisfactory condition of things is the long continued drouth which has prevailed in Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and throughout the States west of these and north of the Ohio river. The want of water is felt as never before in these regions, and a wonderful amount of trouble and labor is incurred to procure the necessary supplies. Some of our Western exchanges give accounts of the hauling of water from the distance of eight or ten miles to supply large towns; railroad trains cannot make regular time for lack of water, and stock is driven miles daily in search of the life-giving fluid. Hence, if winter sets in, as it may, without much rain, the *cold water question* will be a very important one with many of our readers. What means can be used to avert suffering and labor, from lack of water, can only be determined when the circumstances of a locality are understood, but we suggest that farmers combine their efforts, as through coöperative labor they will be apt to accomplish most with least cost in this direction.

Fuel.—Farmers having timber lots should cull the dead, fallen and worthless trees first; after that it is better to cut clean as you go, and let a new growth spring up. Experiments have proved that land yields more timber if cut over once in twenty or twenty-five years than if the trees are allowed to grow a longer time. If you burn coal get in a full supply; you could have done it cheaper months ago, and it is less costly now than it will be at the middle or end of winter. It is well to examine the peat question and see what you can make out of that. Perhaps that low, worthless piece of ground on your farm would save you fifty or one hundred dollars yearly.

Manure.—Draw all the manure you can on to your planting ground for next year and spread it, unless the surface is uneven enough for the water to wash it away. Keep the hog pens dry with leaves, sods, potato tops, weeds, straw—something which will promote the comfort of the stock and make manure. Dry leaves make good bedding for horses and cattle, and they can be easily gathered in large quantities this fall.

Stock.—It pays to cut fodder and grind grain for horses and stabled cattle. It pays to mix food. It is a fact that has been demonstrated repeatedly that stock will thrive better on food properly selected, cut fine and mixed, than on far more costly food fed whole and without judicious mixing. Read carefully the articles in the RURAL on this subject. Calves should have special attention in the beginning of winter. They need shelter, water and tender food. Get the box stalls ready for the colts, and feed them some ground oats every day. They need shelter in bad weather and plenty of exercise all the time.

Poultry.—The manure which can be saved in a good poultry house will pay twenty per cent. interest each year on its cost. Convenience to yourself, shelter for the fowls, and fresh eggs in winter may thus be had for nothing if you throw in a little pleasant labor. Give the poultry, then, a good house and make them roost in it. Don't crowd the fowls, but give light, room, warmth and variety of food. Poultry for killing on Christmas and New Years should be fattening now.

Swine.—Killing hogs will be in order this month. For home use the fattest pork is not the best or healthiest, and it is doubtful if there will be much profit in making very fat pork for the market.

Cellars.—Overhaul the cellar and remove all decaying vegetables; this work should be done often as a safeguard against disease. A ventilator should extend from the cellar to the top of the house, or connect with a chimney.

Accounts.—Balance your accounts this month; pay your bills; scan your system of farming and improve it; take an inventory of stock, and find out to a dollar on the 31st day of December how much you have added to your capital during the past year.

Farmers' Clubs.—Organize a Farmers' Club. How shall it be done? Invite a few of your neighbors to your house some evening; set good cheer before them, and talk about farming, fruit growing, &c. Then your guests will reciprocate the invitation and there will be other evening meetings. So you will have a Farmers' Club. You can enlarge on this plan as you please—have some essays, select questions for discussion, and appoint a Secretary. You will not forget to contribute to our Farmers' Club, nor, of course, to subscribe promptly for MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF WINTER FOOD FOR ANIMALS.—NO. II.

COOKING.

THE first inquiry under this head is, What is the effect of cooking food? Starch, as found in the cells of vegetables, consists of globules or grains, contained in a kind of sac, and in order to burst these grains it must be subjected to heat. PAYEN, on examination with the microscope, found that when starch was mixed with water and heated to 140°, some of the smaller grains absorbed water and burst, but many still remained unaffected, and only burst between 162° and 212° of heat. This shows, conclusively, that the heat of the animal stomach is not sufficient to utilize starchy food; and when we reflect that about sixty per cent. of the cereal grains consists of starch, we see the great loss which must occur from the want of cooking. And if the cereal grains require cooking, how much more must the dry fiber of hay, straw and corn fodder require it! The woody fiber of hay, straw, &c., consists, chemically, of the same elements as starch. Starch may be turned into gum and sugar; so may woody fiber, after being dried and ground, and by the same means, heat and dilute sulphuric acid. The famous "corn sugar" patent, which took in the sugar men of New York city to the tune of $600,000, is not yet forgotten. It was simply the old chemical process revamped.

All woody fiber will yield to steam pressure, and when thus reduced to a pulpy mass, most of it is digestible, and can be assimilated by the animal stomach. Grass, the natural food of domestic animals, in its succulent state is soluble, and needs but the natural heat and acid of the stomach to convert it into nutriment. Hay, straw, &c., by thorough steaming is reconverted into grass, and thus the animal may be furnished with its natural food through the winter.

We can say, after eleven years experience in cooking the winter food of our animals, that the advantages are all that theory would indicate. Steaming renders mouldy hay, straw and corn-stalks sweet and palatable, thus restoring their value; renders peas and beans agreeable food for horses, as well as other stock, and thus enables the feeder to combine more nitrogenous food in the diet of his animals.

We have found half hay and half straw mixed and steamed more than equal to hay unsteamed. Pea straw when cooked is readily eaten, and, if cut early, nearly as nutricious as hay. Bean straw, which, when dry, is generally left untouched by cattle, will be all eaten if steamed with hay, and, as analysis shows, is more than equal in flesh forming matter to hay. Corn-stalks, when cut short and steamed, will be eaten clean by cattle, horses and sheep. By cutting and cooking, all the straw and coarse fodder raised on the farm may be turned into milk, flesh and wool, besides adding largely to the manure heap.

In cities where cows are kept to supply milk, and are milked through the winter, cooking their food will greatly increase the yield of milk, improve the condition of the cow, and reduce the expense of keeping at least one-third. The saving in food for each cow in milk will be, at least, eight dollars per season. This item may be worth looking after by city feeders. The mixture of oil and pea meal and bran, as we have indicated, makes an excellent food to produce milk and keep up the condition of the cow. One and a half pounds each of oil and pea meal, and three pounds of bran, mixed with ten pounds of hay and steamed, per day, for each cow weighing 800 pounds, will generally be sufficient. This may be thought a small quantity from which a cow of that size, at her best season, could produce four gallons of milk and keep up her condition; but it must be remembered that four gallons of milk contain only about four pounds of dry matter, which will leave a supply for the thrift of the cow. Yet it is always the best economy to give a cow in milk all she will eat with a good appetite; for it takes a certain quantity to keep the cow in condition without gaining any milk, and what she will eat above this should be added to the milk. Thirty-three to forty per cent. would require to be added if uncooked. But with the estimate given, it will be seen what a splendid margin there is in producing milk in cities at ten cents per quart!

This combination of food recommended for milch cows is also well adapted to growing the young animal, as it contains a full supply of bone and muscle nutriment. For fattening, let the pea meal be replaced with six pounds of corn meal. Corn meal may also be used in small quantities for milk where butter is to be made.

EFFECT OF COOKED FOOD UPON ANIMALS.

It has sometimes been urged, that although the animal eats less and for a time thrives better upon cooked food, yet its tendency is to weaken the stamina of the system and produce premature decay. We have been able to test this theory fairly, and can now show as the result, cows and horses, which have been fed every winter upon cooked food for eleven years, and so far from showing any ill effects of this way of feeding, the cows have never been sick, and are now in fine condition and heart, and the horses able to do good work, although sixteen and seventeen years old. We have raised many colts from weaning age to five years, and never saw any want of stamina. The effect of cooked food upon horses with a cough or a sudden cold is very remarkable, almost uniformly producing a cure in a few days. It will cure incipient heaves, correct costiveness, and materially improve a founder. In fact, our animals have been more uniformly healthy since feeding them upon cooked food. But, it is true, that sheep and other animals fattened rapidly upon steamed food, will be softer in flesh than if fattened more slowly upon uncooked food. Yet this would naturally be expected. Grass grown rapidly upon very rich land is not so solid as that grown slowly upon poorer land; but who would prefer the poorer land in consequence? Just before animals are ready for the butchers it is well to feed them a few days upon dry, uncooked food, which will correct this softness of flesh.

PREPARING FOOD FOR STEAMING.

The cut hay, straw and hay, or other cut feed, is moistened with a large watering pot (if done by hand,) at the rate of, at least, two gallons of water to five bushels of feed, while it is being stirred up with a fork; then if bran, meal or other feed is used with it, it should be sifted on and mixed evenly. Two quarts of bran to the bushel of straw will render wheat, barley, oat and pea straw equal to good timothy hay. A little salt should be added, which will be perfectly diffused through the mass. The feed must always be moistened before steaming, for steam will not cook dry hay or straw, but only dry it more. Moisture is required to absorb the steam. In our next we shall describe the various apparatus for cooking food.—E. W. S.

STORING MANURE.

How to store manure to avert material waste until it is applied to the soil is a question recognized as important by progressive farmers. The chief waste in unprotected yards comes from the water passing through it and carrying away soluble elements, and many deem sheds and cellars for storing and covering the manure very paying improvements to the farm. Doubtless they are, but cellars are inconvenient in many respects and situations, and covered manure requires considerable attention to prevent great waste by overheating or "fire fanging." Water is a benefit to a manure pile if it is not allowed to leach through it and flow away, and generally it has to be supplied to prevent "burning" in sheds and cellars. Our illustrations represent a plan of storing it without any cover, or as a son of Erin would phrase it, "with the cover on the bottom of the pile."

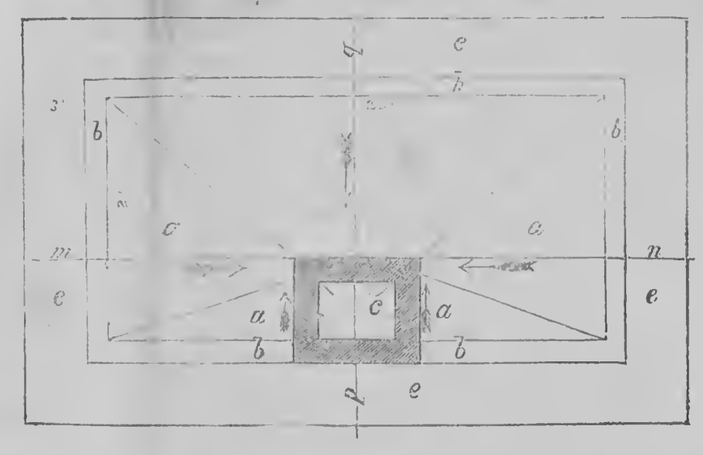

FIG. 1.—GROUND PLAN.

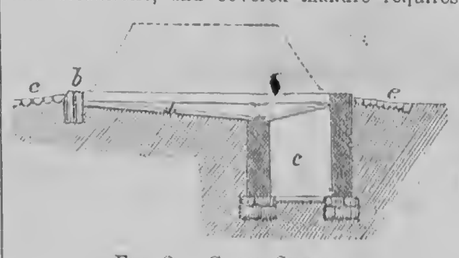

FIG. 2.—CROSS SECTION.

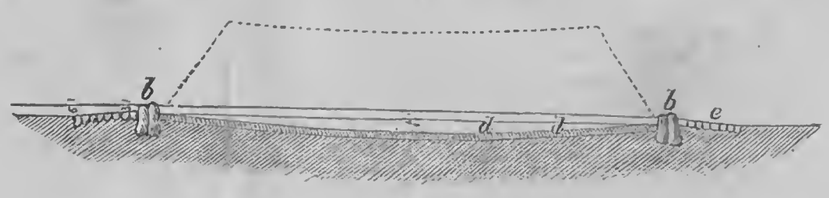

FIG. 3.—CROSS SECTION.

Fig. 1 is the ground plan of a yard for storing manure out of cover, so arranged that no loss can result from leaching. Fig. 2 is a section view of the same in the direction of the line, *m*, *n*; and Fig. 3 is a section view in the direction of the line, *p*, *q*. In these figures *a* represents the bottom of the yard, which is covered with a smooth pavement, *d*, laid in water-proof cement, and slopes from the outside towards the reservoir, *c*, which is sunk entirely below. This cistern is also lined with a cement wall, and its cover is so perforated that liquids will flow into it. For convenience in removing the liquid manure or pumping it back on to the pile, the cistern is placed on one side of the yard. Around the outside of the yard runs a double row of curb stone, *b*, which project above the surface about six inches. Outside of this is a pavement, *e*, of common field stone, about three feet broad. The plan represents a yard twelve feet by twenty-four.

It will be seen that if the pavement and reservoir are made water tight, as they should be, nothing can escape from the manure pile and be lost by reason of water passing through it. The excess of fluid is collected in the cistern, from whence it may be pumped back on the heap or conveyed to the fields; this plan also affords great advantages for composting ingredients for manure. The escape of gas is manifestly no greater than from compost heaps under sheds or in cellars.

SAW-FILING AND SETTING.—No. II.

FIGURE 4 represents the large hook-toothed cross-cut saw. Saws with teeth of this form do their work most rapidly, especially in soft wood. But few persons, however, keep them in good order. To do this one requires to understand clearly the principle of their operation. As before stated the teeth of the cross-cut saw should first cut off the fibers of the chip on each side of

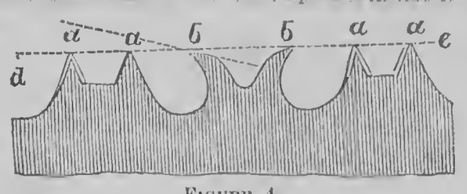

FIGURE 4.

the kerf, and then, by a chisel-like cut remove it. In the saw we are describing, there are, as will be observed, two distinct kinds of teeth. The teeth, *a. a.*, are the ordinary cross-cutting teeth, except that they are perhaps sharper pointed and more phlem shaped, (that is, more obliquely filed,) than usual. The hook-teeth, *b. b.*, are termed coring-teeth, their use being simply to remove the chip. They do not require any set; and it is important that their cutting edge should be kept 1-12th of an inch below the points of the teeth, *a. a.* The latter teeth will wear away considerably the fastest. Have, always, therefore, when you file these saws a straight-edge at hand so that you can be sure the teeth, *b. b.*, are reduced to their proper length. The dotted line, *d. e.*, shows the application of the straight edge. The hook-teeth should be filed squarely; that is, holding the file always perpendicular to the saw plate. The pitch line of the outer edge of the hook-teeth should make an angle of about 30 degrees with a line drawn through the points of the teeth as shown by the dotted line, *e.*

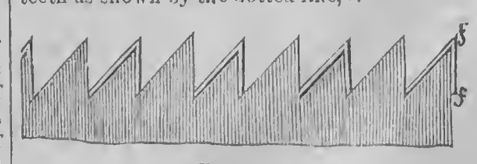

FIGURE 5.

Figure 5 shows the form of teeth of the hand-slitting saw. This kind of saw is used entirely for cutting lengthwise the grain of wood. Phlem-shaped teeth are here unnecessary, as a chisel-like cut is made in one direction. The line, *f*, *f*, is shown as perpendicular to the base of the tooth. It may fall to the left or right of this somewhat according as the saw is intended for hard or soft wood. Saws either of this kind or cross-cutting should have comparatively small sized teeth for working in hard woods. Saws working in hard and dry timber require the least width of "set." The width of "set" should be a trifle more in the middle of the saw than at each end.

The art of filing can only be acquired by practice. One ought to be able to keep a perfectly flat or plane surface under regular strokes of the file, and to do this the file must be drawn and pushed in straight lines, without any rocking motion. It is a golden rule to have a place for every tool and every tool in its place. Next in importance keep every tool in good order. Farmers ought to be familiar with the use of most kinds of edge tools. This can be acquired only through the right kind of practice with them. Never attempt any mechanical work without a

clear idea, a well-defined plan of that you wish to accomplish. If you are not well used to a tool make your motions very slowly, aiming to do your work well regardless of time. You may safely try to do your work quickly after you are well accustomed to the motions to be used. Many mechanics are bungling and unskillful through life from the hurried, nervous and disconnected habit of work which was acquired in their first efforts. L. W.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cort and Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

N. Y. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held in Syracuse, December 12th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association met pursuant to the call of the President, at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 26th, and continued in session two days. At the time of this writing (Nov. 29th) we have not the full proceedings prepared for publication, but shall give them next week.

[With the above paragraph, we received from Dr. RANDALL a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held in Pittsburg on the 27th ult., in which the Executive Committee of the N. W. G. Association participated at the invitation of the officers of the Pennsylvania State W. G. Association,—but lack of space, and the late hour of its reception, preclude its publication.—M.]

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLENS.

WE have obtained from the New York Custom House the following statement of the "Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool into the port of New York, during the second quarter of 1867:"

	Quantity, lbs.	Value, $.
Wool Raw,.....	8,512,021	1,426,985
Wool Manufactured,...		5,195,063

In the table published last week, it appeared that the importations of raw wool, except flocks, in the first quarter of 1867, were 5,242,315 lbs.; of manufactured wool $10,019,044 making in the aggregate imports for the first half of the year, 13,754,336 pounds of raw wool, and $15,214,107 worth of manufactured wool, which exhibits a falling off from the first half year's imports of 1866, of 26,250,110 lbs. of raw and $8,986,069 worth of manufactured wool. Again we say the tariff *works!*

PERICARDITIS.

SUWANEE, NEAR EDDYVILLE, Lyon Co., Ky.

HON. H. S. RANDALL, LL. D.—*My Dear Sir:* I have been intending to write to you upon several matters since my last,—but divers disappointments and absences have heretofore prevented the accomplishment of that good purpose. I write now simply to describe and ask information about a new disease amongst sheep,—at least I suppose it to be an unusual, if not a new, disease. I never heard of its like, nor can I find any description of it in books on this subject.

Last week, as I rode through one of my pastures, I found one of the lambs—a half-blood Cotswold and South Down, and about five months old,—apparently indisposed. On my return, three or four hours later, I found her dead. She was exceedingly fat. The pastures were high, rolling, dry, and in appearance presenting all the signs of salubrity. And as this was the fifth or sixth case of like complaint and death, I determined to make, in person, a *post mortem* examination. Upon dissection I discovered—First, that, for a lamb, she was very fat. I should say that, beside an unusual quantity of fat within, there were two strips of fat running up each side of the backbone eight or ten inches long, three or four broad, and perhaps half an inch in thickness. Still I did not consider her fat to be at all unnatural either in its quantity, or color, or consistency. Second, the liver, lungs, melt, gall-bladder, and other entrails, and all internal parts, seemed to be perfectly healthy in all their appearances, with these two exceptions, viz: a minute edge of one of the lungs, about an inch in diameter, was so red as to look quite like so much liver. Do you call that appearance "hepalised?" Next, I thought the gall-bladder was unusually large, and it was certainly most fully distended. Third, and here is the supposed novelty, *the heart was broken*,—that is to say, the *pericardium* was bursted away from four-fifths of its surface and rolled back upon itself inside outward, whilst the remaining fifth part—upon its right lower side as the dissector faced it—alone adhered to it naturally. The organ itself, except as to this small part, presented somewhat the appearance of a pale red lumps of honey-combed flesh, or more exactly still, it looked like a heart-shaped mass, ragged in points of flesh, and their intervening cavities running up and down, and longer than wide. Some three clots of dark red solidified blood in the cavities finishes the description. Otherwise the heart seemed to have been wholly depleted of its proper fluid; and when the knife cut apart the fore-ribs and brisket, a flood of dark blood gushed out of the hollow between.

This is all I know. Upon inquiry I learned that the predecessors in this course of disease and death had all been alike very fat; that those of them, which were lambs, had also been half and half Cotswolds and South Downs, and that their symptoms of ailment were about thus, viz: a few hours of restlessness and growing feebleness—neither of them very remarkable—ended in a quiet, quick death. In one case the lamb, also a ewe, was lying down. Being raised to its feet, it leaned against the shepherd's leg and ate a few bites of grass, sank again through feebleness, gasped once or twice and was dead. Nothing was done to them when alive, except in one case, to bleed by docking; nor in the dissection after death was the heart at all examined. The liver alone was looked to upon suspicion of the "liver rot." In my case there was no external symptom of disease—to me. Some moisture had exuded from the mouth or nose, upon which the green flies were settled, and the victim was lying rather upon its breast than on its side.

What is this case? It certainly presents an instance of at least one *female dying of a broken heart.* Probably all of them died of the same infirmity. I believe there is no other recorded instance of like casualty, save that of a blacksmith (mule) who "burst his mighty heart" in the attempt to lift his anvil. But, jesting apart, and these cases are no jesting matter with me, what disease is this? and what shall be done to prevent or cure it? I need only add that, except their weekly saltings, these sheep have had no feed since winter except the grass of their pastures, changed twice, as Timothy, Red-top, sedge, (if they would eat it,) and the shrubs of the enclosed bushes.

The common sheep, running all the time with them and having the same treatment, except their entering the spring life in a leaner condition, have neither died nor been sick. Some of them, too, are very fat for common sheep. My man thinks, too, that all the fat lambs which have so died were those half-bloods, and that none of the full-blood South Downs have died. I state his belief for what it is worth. But, though he is truthful, I do not myself attach much interest to observations so inexact as his. Let us hear from the experienced and also the scientific shepherds. ELMAN.

REMARKS.—The above statements—made, we may as well say, by Ex-Governor CHARLES ANDERSON, late of Ohio,—present an instance of a rare, if not wholly unprecedented, disease in sheep. At least we do not now call to mind any previously described instance of it. The post mortem examination made by Gov. ANDERSON clearly discloses, we think, the effects of *pericarditis*, or inflammation of the interior surface of the pericardium, the membrane which incloses the heart, and which, in health, contains a fluid which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry. The appearance of the surface of the heart was due to inflammation and the resulting depositions of lymph. Another product of the inflammation was that dark reddish serous fluid which was found in the thoracic cavity or chest, and which "gushed out" when that cavity was opened, and was mistaken for blood. This was originally deposited between the heart and pericardium, and it pressed more and more on the latter as that membrane lost its integrity of structure, until it finally burst it open and escaped into the chest. Nothing in the description shows that the heart itself was "broken" or ruptured. We wish that the appearance of the interior of this organ and its cavities had also been described.

It will not do to assume that the other cases, where the condition of the heart was not examined, were the same.

There is nothing mentioned in respect to the situation, feed, condition or blood of the sheep, which was in the least degree calculated to produce *pericarditis* or any other disease. No preventive measures can be suggested except that general regimen which tends to preserve health, and therefore to avert all forms of disease.

Of remedies for pericarditis we can speak with little satisfaction. If its external symptoms are not discoverable until a short period before death, as the facts given by our correspondent would seem to imply—a matter, however, which deserves further and careful scrutiny—it is obvious that no remedy then administered can be of any avail. Indeed, we should have no hope of successfully combating the disease in any stage, after its actual establishment, in the case of an animal so little capable of resisting any serious attack on its vital organs as the sheep. It is idle, therefore, to speculate about remedies until the facts are better understood.

A SOUTH AMERICAN SHEPHERD.

A SHEPHERD'S hut or house in Buenos Ayres is called a *puesto;* the shepherd is a *puestero*, who is generally paid by an allotment of one-third of the wool and one-third the increase, besides being allowed as much mutton as he can consume. The only hope of success for an emigrant is to get an engagement on these terms; for, if the owner of a small capital, he would almost certainly lose it and be ruined if he purchased a part of a flock, which some have imagined to be the high road to fortune. It is an uphill struggle on the plan of "thirds," the writer having been told by steady industrious men, well qualified for their business, that after a battle of eight or nine years they were in worse circumstances than when they first arrived in the country.

Puestos, like estancias, are of various sizes. Some are merely rude huts containing a single room, furnished with one or more *ox skulls*, facetiously called "ivory chairs," and a hide for a bed; whilst others are comfortable cottages, furnished in much the same manner as the houses of small farmers or laborers in England.

Shepherds (on thirds) are generally unmarried and live alone. Their dogs are their only companions. Some of them do not hear the sound of a human voice for weeks. I have been told by more than one, that when they first took possession of their hermitages every day seemed as long as a month; but that after a time they got accustomed to solitude, and did not dislike it. It seems an unnatural life, however, and I fancy the feelings must become so far petrified. Yet many of them are kind-hearted fellows, and the stranger is always sure of a hospitable welcome at a puesto. On his arrival the shepherd kindles a fire (of fat and sheep-dung,) roasts or stews mutton, prepares tea or mate, produces a bottle of cane, and takes every pains, which appears to him a pleasure, to make his guest comfortable. On rare occasions the puestero gives a party (*sub rosa,*) and fellow shepherds ride for leagues, after their sheep are in the corrals, to spend the night in mirth and sociality. Roast fowls by the dozen, mutton galore, biscuits and tea are provided for the bodily needs, and gin and cane help to drive away dull care. The spirits, so long depressed, rise in an inverse proportion on that very account. Songs are sung, jests are cracked, and in due time the mirth and fun grow fast and furious. The party disperses about cock-crow, each member trusting to the sagacity of his horse to find the way home.

Herding sheep is all done in Buenos Ayres either on horseback or on the top of the chimney. The shepherd, whilst busied with his household affairs, his quinta or garden, occasionally mounts the ladder leading to the chimney-top, from which he obtains a wider prospect of the camp, and his practiced eye can distinguish his flock amongst a jungle of thistles when it is invisible to others. He can also guess very accurately what his sheep intend to do—whether they mean to remain on their *querencia*, or proper pasturage, or are inclined to wander into forbidden ground. He requires to keep a sharp look-out, lest they meet and mix with another flock, an accident that sometimes happens, and which occasions a great deal of trouble, as the separation can only be effected by catching and lifting out of the corral every individual member of one of the flocks. Every shepherd owns two or three horses, and one is always kept saddled and tied up, that he may be able to gallop to his flock at any moment. In *pamperos*—the tremendous gales, often laden with dust, that sweep across the pampas—the shepherd is obliged to be doubly vigilant and to keep with his flock, as the sheep run at full gallop before the hurricane, and are often entirely lost. A little before noon in summer sheep arrange themselves into curiously regular masses, and sleep for several hours. It is then the shepherd, if so inclined, may also take his siesta.—*People's Magazine, London.*

HOW SHEEP WERE IMPORTED IN 1810.

THE following old document, containing articles of agreement between some Connecticut Merino sheep importers in 1810, will be read with curiosity:

Whereas, the importation of Merino sheep from Spain into the United States of America, and into this State, is become a matter of the highest importance to the State, and if successful in importation, promises a vast reward to the importers, and it being a voyage attended with difficulty and hazard, the following plan of a voyage is contemplated for the sd purpose of importing a cargo of the full blooded Merino sheep into this State from Spain, viz.:—To consist of fifty shares of $100 each, so that in case of loss it may be borne without inconvenience to the adventurers. Fifty dollars on each share is to be paid to Elisha Ayer, Wm. Kinne and Jonah Witter, as agents for said company, by the 10th of April next to prosecute sd voyage. The remaining fifty dollars will not be required unless the vessel be seized, captured, condemned or lost, in which case the remaining fifty dollars will be required by the 25th of Nov. next. But if the vessel return, no more will be required than sufficient to pay the charter of sd vessel, seamans' wage, port charges, insurance and expenses in foreign ports.

Proposition—Silas P. Halsey is to go master of sd. vessel, in consideration of twenty dollars per month on sd. voyage, and to have one-fifteenth part of all the sheep that shall be landed in the United States. And Elisha Ayer, Jr.,* is to go in sd. vessel as supercargo on sd. voyage, and to procure sd. sheep, for the consideration of two and a half per cent. commissions on sales and purchases, and also to have one-fifteenth part of all the sheep that shall be landed in the U. S. A. And each seaman is to have a primage of fifty cents on each sheep that shall be so landed, in addition to his wages. And in case this voyage should prove successful, the sheep imported are to be kept in one entire flock, under the direction of an agent or agents, to be appointed by the subscribers, each share to be entitled to one vote in the appointment of such agent or agents, and each proprietor to be entitled to his proportion of the avails of the profits of sd. sheep until the majority of sd. proprietors, according to their shares, shall order and direct otherwise.

Preston, March 30th, A. D. 1810.

A PLAN OF THE VOYAGE.

A suitable vessel is to be chartered, valued at	$2,500 00
Cargo.	
30 thousand pipes staves, @ say $60 per M,..	1,800 00
100 bushels beans, @ $1.....	100 00
Ship's Provisions.	
5 bbls. mess pork, @ $20 per bbl.....	100 00
3 do to beef, @ $15.....	45 00
1,000 lbs. bread, @ $7 per cwt.....	70 00
Small stores.....	50 00
Laying in for Sheep.	
50 bushels corn, @ $1.....	50 00
100 do oats, @ 35c.....	35 00
1½ tons hay.....	20 00
15 water casks, @ $2.....	30 00
Advance wages for people.....	100 00
Expense for arming.....	50 00
Disbursements.....	50 00
	$2,500 00

We, the subscribers, hereby agree to take the number of shares affixed to our names in the foregoing voyage, and to pay fifty dollars on each share by the tenth of April next, to E Ayer, Wm. Kinne and J. Witter, as agents for us to prosecute the voyage. And the remaining fifty dollars, or such part thereof as shall be required on the return of sd. vessel, for the purposes aforesaid, or by the 25th of Nov., 1810.

Subscribers' Names.	Residence.	No. of shares subscribed for.
WM. KINNE,.....	Plainfield.....	1
JOSEPH EATON,.....	Plainfield.....	1
Dr. JOSIAH FULLER,..	Plainfield.....	1
JOHN DOUGLAS, Esq.,	Plainfield.....	1
SOLOMON PAYNE,....	Canterbury.....	1
Dr. —— HARRIS,.....	Canterbury.....	1
DAN'L PUTNAM, ...	Brooklyn.....	2
DAN'L TYLER,.....	Blooklyn.....	2
JONAH WITTER,.....	Preston.....	1
ELISHA AYER,.....	Groton.....	5
GEORGE LEONARD,...	Canterbury.....	1

The voyage was made and about 150 Spanish Merinos brought safely home. This contract was recently obtained of LUCAS WITTER, Esq., of Preston, Conn., (son of JONAH WITTER, deceased, one of the contractors,) by Mr. ASA W. FANNING of Rochester, N. Y., to whom we are indebted for the privilege of copying, &c. Mr. FANNING remembers the arrival of the sheep at Gale's Ferry, New London, Conn., and saw them. He says they looked like dwarfs, compared with the Merinos of to-day.

* Mr. Ayer is still living in Ledyard, Conn., aged 82.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Soiling vs. Pasturing.

LET me recite, says a writer in the New England Homestead, the experience and practice of a friend of mine. Coming into possession of about nine acres of land, in the neighborhood of a good market made by the demands of a large literary institution, he cast about as to what was to be done. Two cows and a horse was the stock in trade for neat cattle. He was obliged to pay per season, men for pasturage, what they thought it was worth, and at the same time it was no small job to drive his cows back and forth. That determined him to keep his cows in the barn. The greatest trouble was the rapid accumulation of manure. By good husbandry he properly secured that—he kept feeding it to his crops. Finding his crops increasing, he added another cow. Another cow only made more manure. More manure, husbanded in the same way, made more crops, and the third year he added another cow. Now began another serious difficulty. His barn was too small. Still, at the end of the fourth year he put in another cow, and set himself to work to get up a new barn, and when I last saw him he had a new barn with modern improvements, of good size, a horse, a pair of cattle, and five cows, and yet had not thought of buying more land, but wanted one more cow. Now people who do not want a large accumulation of manure and a gradual increase of crops, should not adopt that style. But it seems to me, that in our towns, where homesteads are in small lots and not easily procured, no better course could be pursued than soiling the cow, and at the same time fattening the soil.

Butter Making.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Albans Messenger remarks on his process of making butter as follows:—I keep twenty-three cows of the native stock, with a slight mixture of Durham; their feed was the fall feed in my mow fields, with pumpkins in the morning; the cream was gathered in three days from milk that set thirty-six hours after milking; the cream then set twenty-four hours, then was churned; when the butter came it was put in a wooden bowl and washed with spring water until the milk was all washed out and the water ceased to be colored and remained clear, then the Ashton salt is worked in by hand at the rate of one ounce to a pound of butter; the butter is then set away to stand twenty-four hours, then it is worked over by hand, taking a small quantity at a time and working out all the brine, then it is pounded down in the tub; the tub is filled within a half-inch of the top, then it is covered with a cloth over which is spread a thin layer of salt. This tub was packed the 4th of October. Cream is not churned the same day it is skimmed, as it will sometimes have a peculiar taste which it does not have after standing twenty-four hours. In the fall the pans are filled two-thirds full and the cream rises as well, but in summer it should be more shallow."

The Hog Cholera.

H. C. DICKSON, Talbot Co., Ga., writes the Southern Cultivator about the hog cholera, and his experiments with his hogs when afflicted with it. He says:—"My hogs died rapidly. I decided that I would try some experiments on them, as it could do no harm. As soon as one refused to eat I put it in a pen, and if its bowels were costive, (which is apt to be the case in the first stages of the disease,) I gave it a large dose of salts—say a tea-cup half full to a hog a year old or upwards. If it did not act freely in five or six hours, I repeated the dose, which always had the desired effect. As soon as the color of the operations began to change, I gave it two teaspoonsful of laudanum, in about as much warm water, and repeated the dose, if necessary, in five or six hours. I never had to give the third dose, and often one would answer."

Hogs that are running off at the bowels need nothing but laudanum. Where a hog is to be drenched, turn the animal upon the back and put a stick in the mouth to prevent biting off the bottle neck, and the drenching is easily done.

Yoking Oxen.

THE old story, about yoking oxen by the horns, is revived in some of the agricultural journals. "A. J. W.," in the N. H. Farmer, says the best way to couple working oxen is to have the yoke fitted to rest on the head just back of the horns; the forehead padded for protection, and ropes bound around to make the yoke fast. This would be a capital rig for cattle engaged in logging—especially when bringing up against a stump or other obstruction. In our opinion, this coupling of cattle by the horns, for the purpose of securing the strength of the neck, is an absurdity, and would be so pronounced by the poor beasts themselves had they a voice in the matter. Freedom of the head and neck, while working, is quite as essential to quadrupeds as to bipeds, and from neither can a full development of strength be obtained if this freedom is hampered or restrained.

Comparative Yield of Potatoes.

C. R. WILSON, Tioga Co., Pa., writes the Prairie Farmer, Philadelphia, on the comparative productiveness of three varieties of potatoes which he tested the past season. There were sent to him, from Ohio, two Harrison, three Early Sebec, and eight Early Goodrich potatoes. These were cut to single eyes and planted in drills eighteen inches apart in garden soil. They were dug in September. The Sebec yielded a bushel; the Goodrich gave five bushels and the Harrison about two and a half bushels. About half the Sebec died out after having made a considerable growth. Two bushels of the Gleason were planted as an experiment, cut like the others, and produced about forty-nine bushels or nearly twenty-five to one.

Rural Notes and Items.

DEATH OF WILLIAM GARBUTT.—One of the most painful duties which ever devolved upon us as a journalist is discharged in announcing the decease of WILLIAM GARBUTT, Esq., who died at his residence in Wheatland, this county, on the 22d ultimo, at the advanced age of 81 years. For half a century Mr. GARBUTT has been widely known as a prominent farmer and influential friend and promoter of Agricultural Improvement, and this notice of his death will be read with profound regret by many of our readers, near and distant. We feel his loss deeply, for he was a true friend and wise counselor for many years—first as an able contributor, ardent supporter and judicious adviser while we published the GENESEE FARMER, and the same after we started this journal and until the time of his decease. His influence for good was widespread, and will be long felt. In an obituary notice of Mr. GARBUTT, a city contemporary says that with his older brothers, JOHN and PHILIP, he settled in Wheatland in 1793, in a locality now and long known as Garbuttsville, and truly adds:—"The intelligence and enterprise of the brothers GARBUTT caused them to be widely known and respected. They did much to promote general intelligence among the people, and WILLIAM GARBUTT devoted much time to reading and study, which he continued till near the close of his life. He wrote much for publication upon agricultural subjects, and his articles were widely read and appreciated, and exerted an important influence in creating an interest in improved methods of farming. The theories he promulgated were practically demonstrated upon his own farm. He took great interest in the improvement of farm stock, and was among the earliest in Western New York to bring into the country some of the improved breeds, which made the Genesee Valley noted for its fine cattle. It is such praiseworthy efforts as these to benefit community that cause us to respect the early pioneers of Western New York. They struggled hard to diffuse intelligence among the early settlers and to develop the country, and among the most active and efficient was WILLIAM GARBUTT, who has now gone to his reward—to the reward of those who do well on the earth."

—Our last visit to Mr. GARBUTT was made about a year ago, in company with his and our venerable and esteemed friend, LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., (who, though an octogenarian, still retains his mental and physical faculties remarkably, and is among our most valued contributors and advisers,) and well do we remember the interest with which we listened to his experience as a pioneer, and the mournful sadness of his farewell—which proved, as he predicted, our final parting on earth. He has "gone before," leaving an unblemished record as a Christian and Citizen.

A DOUBLE CLUB.—At Claridon (Ohio) the farmers got up a club for the discussion of agricultural subjects, when their wives followed suit and instituted one for themselves. Their meetings are held in one building, but in separate apartments, on the same evenings. The men chat away about farming, and the women concerning household affairs, deportment and morals, and the means best adopted to secure good results in each department. This arrangement will most probably carry the men folk home "on time," as they will be compelled to give their better halves the benefit of an escort after having concluded their agricultural discussions. There is one drawback to the system—the possible demoralization of the young people at home, when the supervising eye of the mother is withdrawn from them.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.—"An Ontario Co. Sheep Breeder" wishes us to note the sudden conversion to the sheep faith of an agricultural journal (published not a thousand miles from Albany,) which has been wont to pitch into our State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association—for that whereas it has deserted the Short-Horns by inaugurating the genus Aries (commencing with the *Merino!*) as the corner stones of its show-bill for 1868! When will wonders cease, and what *will* Mrs GRUNDY say?

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College have decided to locate the Experimental College Farm in the county of Chester, provided the citizens thereof will give five thousand dollars as a bonus for this mark of preference. The Germantown Telegraph thinks this will please the Chester county people, but hints that unless the managers of the farm are wide awake they will be excelled in products and management by many of the farmers in that county.

NOTES FROM WISCONSIN.—L. L. F. writes from Dodge Co., Nov. 24, thus:—"Very fine weather all the fall. Temperature moderate. 'Dry as a toper!' Wells are now being dug and drilled over for the second time this season. One-half or two-thirds of the wells dry enough for a powder house. We had some very fine showers last night, and water stands on the street. The good women are rejoicing over the re-filling of their rain barrels and cisterns. Fall plowing and work well along."

HOW TO BURN COAL.—Most people err in using coal by putting too much in the grate at once. Fill about half full and let it burn well down, and then, without stirring the other, put in a small quantity more. As this ignites, make another small addition, throwing the damper back for a draft. When well on fire, shake out the ashes, and the fire will be as good as new, and much coal be saved.

GRAIN DRILLS, &C., FOR THE SOUTH.—"North Carolina Subscriber" (and all other Southern subscribers interested) can procure a good grain drill on application to Mr. W. L. BUCKINGHAM, 59½ So. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. Mr. B. sells a superior drill, and can also furnish (or give information about) other valuable machines and implements. He is an enterprising and reliable business man.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Col. HORACE CAPRON of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that the Department and the Agricultural public will be benefited by this confirmation.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING."—In noticing this excellent work, two weeks ago, we stated it to be for sale by booksellers generally, but since learn that it is sold only by canvassing agents, and cheerfully make the correction.

MANY ADVERTISEMENTS intended for this number of the RURAL are necessarily deferred. Advertisers are again reminded that the space allotted them is limited, and that we do the best we can without infringing upon the rights of subscribers.

WINTER was properly inaugurated in this region,—with a snow storm, piercing blasts, and a frigid temperature as appropriate accompaniments.

HORTICULTURAL.

ROOT AND STOCK GRAFTING.

THERE is strong dissatisfaction in many localities against propagating varieties of the apple by root grafting, which is the method almost universally practiced by nurserymen to get up their stocks. If the planter were to raise his own trees it would probably be preferable to grow seedlings and graft the stock or top, and this plan might be adopted, we think, with very good results. There would then be no cause of complaint against "tree peddlers" and dishonest nurserymen, and the fruit grower would often save both time and money by thus producing his own trees. Dr. WARDER, in his work on apples, sums up the case as follows:

Much discussion has been had upon the merits and de-merits, or disadvantages of root grafting, and much theoretical argument has been brought against the practice; but beautiful trees are thus made in immense numbers in the extensive nurseries of our country, and until better arguments can be produced against the practice, nurserymen will continue to graft on sections of root such varieties as are suitable for this procedure—especially apples, in a large proportion of the varieties cultivated, some, pears, some peaches, grapes, and other fruits.

Root grafting is now of almost universal application with the apple. It has many advantages, which may be summed up as follows: Two or more plants may be produced from the root of one stock; these may be made with great rapidity; the work may all be performed in-doors and during the whole winter season, when nothing can be done outside; they are of small bulk, and great numbers may be stowed away in little space; they may be transported to any distance in this condition, and are ready for planting with the opening of spring, when they may be set in the nursery rows at once; or, they may be bedded out in small space and mulched, to protect them from drouth, and the weeds can easily be kept under. Another advantage of bedding out the root-grafts is, that they may be assorted according to their size the next season, when transplanted into the nursery rows. This very transplanting, too, is a great advantage, for the roots will be much improved by the process.

The theoretical objections to root grafts have yielded to sound philosophy, based on and supported by practical observation. The very many advantages of this more economical and convenient and agreeable process will necessarily sustain root-grafting in this fast age, when so many millions of trees are needed for the rapidly extending wants of this nation of tree planters. We may, however, consider some of the practical objections which have been brought forward against this plan of multiplying the apple. In our very changeable climate, and particularly in the Northwest, upon the prairies, the cold of winter often supervenes with great suddenness, after the young trees have made a prolonged and vigorous growth in the fertile soil, and produces terrible devastation among those that are there exposed, without protection of any kind, to the rude blasts of the storm-king; in a less degree, injury is very frequent with many such late-growing kinds, at the first access of a severe frost; this is manifested in the bursting of the bark near the base of the stem. The same thing is not so often seen in the same varieties, when they have been budded or stock grafted a foot or more from the ground upon hardy seedling stocks, hence judicious propagators have selected the "tender" varieties for this kind of working, and confine their root-grafting to those less liable to the injury. There are other varieties which do not readily and promptly form a strong, upright growth, so as to be profitable trees to the nurseryman if root grafted; these are selected for stock working, either on strong seedlings, or upon hardy upright sorts that have been root grafted for the purpose of being thus double-worked. This plan has been pursued to a limited extent only, but its advantages in the production of good trees of the slender growing varieties, begin to be appreciated, and as the demand increases, our intelligent nurserymen will very soon furnish the requisite supply.

APPLE TREES IN NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK.

Is not your inference from my remarks on the nursery traffic "far too sweeping?" Certainly it includes more than the writer ever intended. Of course proprietors of "established nurseries of reputation" intend to deal fairly; and nothing in my remarks implies that there are not such in Western New York. But the difficulty is to know them, and bring farmers into communication with them. For it is insisted that their number is much smaller than it ought to be, or that they are not truly represented by agents or pretended agents. The Springfield Republican was quoted to show that the evil is wide-spread and damaging both to the farmers and the honorable nurserymen. It ought to be abated for the sake of both classes.

It does not consist mainly or wholly in misnaming a few trees. This, though a common, is not a very serious fault. It is a more objectionable and more common trick for dealers to palm off inferior kinds of fruit for that which has been ordered or promised. There are scarcely more than half a dozen kinds of apples that are profitable for eastern farmers to cultivate; yet on the plea that better varieties are sent than they ordered, they often do not receive one of those best adapted to their soil and climate. The Newtown Pippin is one of the best of apples; but it is almost useless to attempt to cultivate it in this region or in the larger portion of New England. But a more grievous fault is that poor, unthrifty trees, grown prematurely old, are sold for good ones, and valuable trees are often fatally injured by the length of time taken in transportation, sale and distribution.

To "order direct from reputable, reliable nurserymen" is doubtless "the best way." Even if the buyer does not know who is the most reliable, it is better than to buy of agents, for it would give him a chance to hold somebody responsible for fair dealing. In addition to this, he should make selection from such varieties as are known to do well on his soil and climate; and then insist on having his orders filled precisely as he sends them,—not allowing the nurserymen, as they sometimes request, to substitute others for them. Above all, let him see that they are sent by express, and not as freight,—at least if they are to come east of the Hudson river. It is well known that freight is delayed for weeks at Albany, both in the autumn and spring; and fruit trees are no exception. It is probable that one-half of the trees ordered through agents are seriously injured by delay in transportation and distribution. No one east of the Hudson river should hesitate a moment at paying the extra expense of transportation by express. My own experience is this: Of a lot of pear trees received from Rochester by express, and set out in the autumn, not one in ten died; of a lot received a year and a half afterwards as freight, and set out in the spring, not one-half ever showed any signs of life. On inquiry, I found the latter had been delayed more than two weeks on the road; and to this fact I attribute their want of vitality.—E. M. R.

CANBY'S AUGUST GRAPE.

MANY consider this variety identical with the York Madeira and Hyde's Eliza. The bunch is compact, generally shouldered; the berry medium, round and black, it is juicy and of a pleasant flavor. The vine is hardy, in some localities productive and in others not. It ripens in this latitude about the last of August. There is little pulp in the berry. This grape has never been prominent, nor is it of great or particular value for market or wine making—many other varieties being superior; yet it is desirable for a collection and usually gives satisfaction in the garden. It is said to have been introduced by CHARLES CANBY, Wilmington, Del.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Thornless Gooseberry.—The Billiard Gooseberry is a French fruit of good quality, the bush rather a slow grower, but without thorns.

Forcing Lilacs.—For the Paris market alone lilacs are forced to bloom in winter by the hundred thousand. With the necessary heat and not much light, the common lilac blooms white.

Unseasonable Flowering.—Near Lyons, and in other parts of France, the unusually dry season followed by rains, caused the apple, pear and plum trees to flower in great numbers.

The Sweet Potato as a Window Plant.—This is recommended as a plant for the dwelling, on account of the fine green of its leaves. We have seen it now and then in use, and its effect is fine and satisfactory.

Chrysanthemums should be taken in as soon as the frost interferes with their blooms, and put in sand in a cellar. Much complaint is made of their destruction during the winter, which it is believed is caused by mice, as all the protection given them seems useless.

Gladiolus bulbs also should be taken up and buried in sand where mice cannot attack them, as they are particularly fond of feeding upon them and will leave scarce a trace of them behind where they have full play. Beside, these bulbs will not stand the severe temperature of winter.

Apricot Growing.—The apricot tree when young is a rapid grower, and if left to itself will produce long, naked branches, in consequence of its growing only from the terminating buds, and those near the top of each year's growth, leaving the lateral branches and fruit spurs feeble. In order to obviate this and develope the fruit wood all through the tree, there should be only branches enough to form a nice, open head, and these shortened every season.

Peach Orchards—Cultivation.—In New Jersey it is customary to plant the ground of a peach orchard to corn till the trees commence bearing, when the cropping is discontinued and the soil simply plowed and harrowed. It is not the cropping that deteriorates the peach orchards, once so prominent a feature in farm husbandry in Western New York, but the severity of the winter season. Frost does for the peach here now what neither cropping nor neglect could accomplish twenty-five years since.

The Peach Crop in Michigan.—A correspondent at St. Joseph, Mich., under date of October 26, 1867, writes:—"It may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn an item in regard to our late peach crop. By the books at the Custom House in this place there have been shipped from this post this season 325,211 baskets and boxes of peaches. They sold from 60 cents to $1.50 per basket. Fruits of all other varieties have been extensively grown, including grapes to the amount of between forty and fifty tons."

The Taylor Grape.—GEORGE HUSMAN, Hermann, Mo., says the Taylor grape "makes one of the best, if not *the* best, white wines we as yet have, not even excepting the Delaware. It is easy to propagate, as almost every eye grows, and it is a most rampant and luxuriant grower. It blooms profusely but often sets imperfectly, and thus its produce is not always satisfactory; last season it suffered some from rot." It wants plenty of room, long pruning, and some other vine should be planted along with it to impregnate the blossoms. The Clinton, Golden Clinton and Huntington are recommended as desirable varieties to mix with it in the vineyard.

Transplanting Forest Trees.—A Western member of the Institute Farmers' Club, J. L. COULSON, New York, recently stated his practice in planting out forest trees. In the month of January, 1847, he took up and planted out 51 water oaks in his yard, 47 of which lived and grew finely. The next year 167 were planted, of which 131 grew. A sample lot of 17 were measured this fall and gave an average of 53 inches in circumference. The process of planting is thus described:—"I dug the holes four feet square, two feet deep; I went to the woods and dug up trees about 8 and 10 feet high, about the size of an ordinary man's wrist. I took up no earth with them; I trimmed the roots off to about 12 to 18 inches; I cut off every branch to about 6 inches, but was careful not to *cut* or touch the center or *pointer*, which, in my judgment, should always be left if you wish a handsome tree or quick growth. I filled in the hole with the earth dug out, and I put it in as firm as before it was spaded out, and had the ground moistened around the roots, packing closely, and finished by filling in with dry earth. The rule is to cut off the branches to within 6 inches of the body to correspond with shortened roots, while the earth next the roots should be made into mortar, and the air kept out. I think all roads should be lined with trees.

OSAGE ORANGE CUTTINGS.—Will cuttings of the Osage Orange grow readily enough to make that kind of propagation profitable?

PROFITS OF STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

THE Oneida communists have a colony near Wallingford, in Connecticut, where, among other industries, they cultivate small fruits. In a late number of their Circular they communicate the results of their strawberry crop this year. We extract this account, which will interest many farmers near the great cities. The Circular says:

"The amount of land in strawberries this season was nine acres and a quarter. Of this land four and a quarter acres bore its first crop; and a little more than four acres yielded its second crop; and the remainder, a little less than one acre, gave its third crop. The entire crop amounted to 20,825 quarts, or 932 bushels—a yield equal to 100 bushels per acre. Considering how favorable the season has been, this crop should not be called a first-rate one. We attribute our comparative failure mainly to the poverty of four acres of newly-planted ground. Forty loads of stable manure per acre, with some additions of bone-dust and guano, proved insufficient to bring the plants up to the proper size for great productiveness.

The cost of cultivation was as follows:

The Crop.	Dr.
To team-work and labor,	$836 75
" Manures,	415 62
" Bog-hay and straw for mulch,	378 00
" Interest on capital and taxes,	109 13
Total cost of cultivation,	$1,739 50

The expense of harvesting and marketing was as follows:

The Crop.	Dr.
To cost of picking and marketing,	$846 04
" Freights, traveling and telegrams,	565 50
" Commissions,	279 42
" Team-work,	60 00
" Wear of crates and baskets,	125 00
Total for harvesting and marketing,	$1,875 96
Total cost of crop,	$3,615 46

The returns to be credited are as follows:

The Crop.	Cr.
By 26,961 qts. berries shipped at an average value of 20 cts. ₱ qt.,	$5,392 20
" Berries sold and otherwise disposed of at home,	419 69
" Plants sold,	103 33
Total value of crops,	$5,915 22
Deduct total cost of the same,	3,615 46
Balance of profit,	$2,299 76

These figures are based on the actual showing of our account books, and on the market value of the different items which entered into the production of the crop. Some of these items may seem too great; that of bog-hay and straw for mulch might, perhaps, have been debited at the actual cost of production, as these articles were not actually purchased.

We will now add a few averages derived from the crops of the three past years:

Cost of raising berries in	1865....	5 4-5 cts.	per qt.
" "	1866....	11 "	"
" "	1867....	5 1-2 "	"
" picking and selling in	1865....	5 1-5 "	"
" "	1866....	8 "	"
" "	1867....	6 3-10 "	"
Average price of berries in	1865....	21 "	"
" "	1866....	37 1-2 "	"
" "	1867....	20 "	"

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

PLAIN CAKE.—1 cup sour cream; 1 do. of sugar; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 do. of salt; 1 egg; a few drops of lemon extract. Bake quickly.

RAILROAD CAKE.—1 cup sugar; 1 do. of flour; 4 eggs; ½ teaspoon soda; 1 do. of cream tartar. Beat the eggs and sugar together, then add the other articles. The same may be baked very thin, spread with jelly when cool and roll it up.

LINCOLN CAKE.—2 eggs; 2 cups sugar; ½ do. of butter; 1 do. of milk; 3 do. of flour; 1 teaspoon extract of lemon; 1 do. of cream tartar; ½ do. of soda. Beat the eggs, sugar and milk together, then add the other articles and bake in a quick oven.

SWEET APPLE PICKLES.—Pare nicely the quantity of apples required, and take out the stem and blow end with a sharp pointed knife. Boil them tender in a kettle of sirup prepared in the following manner:—To 1 quart of cider vinegar add 1 pint of sugar, (two quarts will cover a half-bushel of apples,) add spice, cloves and cassia buds to taste. Boil the sirup a few minutes after taking out the apples. Peaches and pears are very nice prepared the same way, except to boil the sirup longer for the latter.

TO DRY CITRON.—Slice and take out the seeds; boil in sirup until transparent; then take out on plates and dry in a moderate oven. —J. M. I.

AMMONIA COOKIES.—1 tablespoon ammonia, dissolved in a cup of sweet milk; 1 cup sugar; ¼ do. of butter; 2 eggs; nutmeg to taste.

RAISIN CAKE.—1 cup buttermilk; 1 do. of brown sugar; 1 do. chopped raisins; 1 egg; butter the size of an egg; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 do. of cloves; 1 do. of cinnamon; 3 cups sifted flour. It improves it to frost it when done.

MOLASSES CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—1 cup molasses; 1 tablespoon ginger; 2 do. of shortening; then add 1 cup of warm water with 1 teaspoon of saleratus dissolved in it.—ANNA R., *Seneca Falls, N. Y.*

A USEFUL HINT.—A subscriber writes as follows:—"A tin tube made like a syphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end inserted into a vial of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water. Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine in the barrel is done working, the water in the bottle will cease bubbling. It requires no filling up as there is no loss. I have tried it." We will only add that it can be made by any tin-plate worker, and when once made can always be kept for future use.—*Farm and Fireside.*

New Advertisements.

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SNOWFLAKE.

One Christmas down at Lynton Hall—
  It was so pleasant, I remember—
The hopes and joys I now recall
  Of that cold, bitter, bleak December:
When winter's sky was overcast,
  Or in the bright and frosty weather,
Snowflake and I—those times are past—
  Walked, flirted, danced, or read together!

I called her Snowflake; she looked bright
  As snow fresh fallen in the morning,
Just flushed by kiss of rosy light,
  Of sunny rays when day is dawning:
Her bosom—white like driven snow,
  She seemed as fragile and as tender:
I found—in waltzing, you must know—
  Her foot was light, her waist was slender.

How lovely she appeared that night,
  In sheenlest of gauzy dresses,
With tangled wreath of snow-drops white
  All twining midst her golden tresses!
Round her neck clung orient pearls,
  Which softly shone, yet glimmering brightly;
She quite eclipsed the other girls,
  When floating down the stairs so lightly.

Ah, me! I recollect those hours—
  Since then I've grown a little older—
I found just now some faded flowers,
  Reminding me of all I told her.
And Snowflake? Well, it's rather hard
  For hearts with one another smitten—
But, let me see, I think the Bard
  Says "lovers' vows in snow are written!"

AMERICAN GIRLS.

In our American life the natural dependence of woman upon circumstances is increased by a variety of causes. Here woman has a peculiar delicacy of physical constitution that makes her especially sensitive to external influences, even when in tolerable health, and renders it very difficult for her to keep herself in full health. Whether it is the climate, or our way of living, or whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain that the American girl is a very delicate plant; beautiful, indeed, in comparison with others,—more exquisitely organized than the English and German girl, and more self-relying than the Italian, yet not generally strong in nerve and muscle, and too ready to fade before her true mid-summer has come. The statistics given us by alarmists, on the health of American women, may be too partial, and too exclusively with the dark side of the subject; yet the facts stated cannot be questioned, and if there be a brighter side the dark side must still be recognized. We have heard persons who might be expected to know what they say, declare that they can hardly name a single instance of perfect health among the young women of their acquaintance, and the physicians whom we hear speaking of the subject not seldom lose their patience in setting forth the miseries of feminine invalidism, with its shattered nerves and morbid elrenlations.

If half of what is said is true, it is one-half more than ought to be so; and if our mothers had not been better gifted with maternal faculties than the candidates now ready for the bridal ring, the present number of the native American population could be accounted for only by miracle, not by natural descent.

NO ONE LIKE A MOTHER.

A poor old woman lay upon her sick bed in a close, uncomfortable room, with a daughter and little grandchild to take care of her. But whom do you think this aged woman called for all the time, and longed to have come and nurse her? It was "mother"—her own mother. "O, there's nobody like mother to take care of you when you are sick," she said. A person present asked how long her mother had been dead. "About fifty years, I reckon," she answered.

Do you think you will remember your mother's loving care for fifty years? No doubt you will, if God spares your life. You may think but little of it now, but you will think a great deal of it then. This woman's children and grand-children had grown up about her, but her heart reached back over all that waste of years to the time when she was a child at her mother's side. It was for "mother," "mother," that our poor boys, in tent and hospital, called and prayed, when sick and wounded they were laid down to die. O, there is nobody like a mother in love and care for us. What return are you making every day for all she does for you? Do your feet run willingly to do her bidding, as soon as it is known? Do you try to save her trouble, and lighten all her burdens? O nothing in this world can do it so effectually as to know that her children are growing up good, and noble, and useful in the world.

OUR SPICE BOX.

Few ladies are so modest as to refuse to sit in the lap of luxury.

Why old maids are the most charming of people—Because they are matchless.

Fashionable dresses are short—so are fashionable husbands who pay for them.

An Irishman says he sees no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

An architect proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses in having no Eves.

The pleasantest husbandry known to man is said to be the destroying of weeds—a widow's weeds, by marrying the widow.

To economise is to draw in as much as possible. The ladies apply this art to their person, and the result is a very small waist.

"What would you be, dearest," said Walter to his sweetheart, "if I was to press the seal of love upon those sealing-wax lips?" "I should be stationary."

A man, boasting in the company of young ladies that he had a luxuriant head of hair, a lady present observed that it was owing to the *mellowness of the soil.*

An insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said: "Get your life insured for ten thousand, and then, if you die next week, the widow's heart will sing for joy."

A cynical old bachelor who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend:—"Well, madam, what do *you* hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded, calmly: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SONG.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

Lives there a man beneath the sun,
  Who never feels from out his heart,
Or through his veins, more quickly run
  The blood stirred by Apollo's art?

Enraptured by thy power, O! Song,
  The patriot arm deals heavier blows,
The weaker Right withstands the Wrong,
  And Grief finds solace for her woes.

Nor cradled babe but owns thy power,
  Nor strongest hearts of sternest men;
And care forgets for one brief hour,
  And hoary age grows young again.

O Song! thine is a work of love,—
  To call from paths that lead astray,
Tell glories of the realms above,
  And cheer men in the shining way.

O! wondrous gift divine! For thee
  Alike the unlettered and the sage
In reverence bow, and bend the knee,
  In every clime, in every age.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RAVELINGS.

BY T. RAVELER.

NO. III.--SOOTHING SIRUPS.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup" is said to be very good "for children teething." I presume it is excellent. Unfortunately when my milk teeth were matriculated Mrs. Winslow hadn't gone into the quackery line. Or if she had, her soothing influence had not extended to the neighborhood in which I first began to make a noise in the world. Consequently I went through with my little matter of developing masticators with no particular solace, except that accruing from the old-fashioned cradle, and the accompanying old-fashioned lullabies. (My aunt is authority for this statement.) Possibly I got along nearly or quite as well as the present generation of babies does. I can't determine as to that. My memory is pretty good, but, really, those first teeth out rank it. They have the advantage of me. I shouldn't know them if I should see them.

I am led to believe that Mrs. Winslow's Sirup is in pretty general use. For babies, of course. I was comparing, not long since, the advantages of the present generation of babyhood over those I enjoyed, and remarked to my aunt Jerusha that babyhood of to-day is ahead, decidedly, in the matter of "jumpers," and the aforementioned "Soothing Sirup." My aunt caught up the last words. There was a touch of maliciousness, I saw first thought, in her rejoinder. It was in her usual caustic vein.

"Don't libel the poor babes," she said. "There's more soothing sirup swallowed by humanity classed as men and women, than there is by the sucklings. Mankind, grown, has a wonderful love for it."

The good woman chose to be sarcastic. Thinking this, I did not, at the moment, weigh her words carefully. Since, however, I have come to the conclusion that there were several grains of genuine truth in what she said. I have looked about among my friends, have scrutinized their characters closely, and have seen that the greatest part of them have, indeed, a remarkable appetite for soothing sirup of some description. They don't take "Mrs. Winslow's"—they don't patronize any one particular preparation—but each has his or her specific to effect similar results. Mrs. W. doesn't monopolize the sirup business, and the babies haven't a full covenant deed to all that is manufactured.

The flesh—our physical system—is heir to a great many ills. We all know that. But human nature—something in the flesh, but distinct from it—is heir to a great many more. We do not stop cutting teeth when we grow out of our pinafores. How much we should be saved if we did! We cut a good many, long afterwards, that are not "wisdom teeth" by any manner of means. And for all these we must have something to restore the tone of our mental philosophy. Soothing sirups, then, seem to be a necessity. We all take them, have taken them, or will take them.

Travel is, I judge, about the most popular soother. It is astonishing how many appear to have faith in its efficacy. In my study of traveling character I have been making it a speciality to determine what proportion of those who are ostensibly off for pleasure, are, in fact, seeking to allay the inflammation caused by cutting a new tooth. The proportion is greater than you would imagine. A disappointment in love has driven many a man to a railway car or a steamboat. Amaranda and Augustus, having completed the short trip they were making when we saw them last, and demonstrated to every one that they are irrecoverably in love, have a "falling out." Whereupon Augustus packs his carpet bag in bitterness of heart, or more likely packs his bitterness of heart in his carpet bag, and goes chasing up and down the country. He drowns his feeling in sherry cobblers and brandy smashes, or tries to; (and generally succeeds,) cannot bear to stop long in any one place; and makes more of a fool of himself generally than we ever knew him to before. Amaranda's sirup, meanwhile, is what every woman resorts to in such an emergency—a flirtation. She would travel if she could, and—if she did not like flirting quite as well. The remedy each tries works a cure.

Now and then you will find a sober, mild-mannered, middle-aged man, whom you know at once has family cares somewhere. Perhaps he is off on business—his family would certainly tell you so. Sound him, and you will find he is seeking "relief"—is taking a dose of the "soothing." I met one yesterday who was frank enough to admit it. I incidentally asked if he was making a business run, and added that I inferred he was, or his family would be with him.

"O, no! I'm only out for a few days' relaxation, and left my family at home *so as to enjoy myself.*"

I italicise the last words, not because he did, but because they nevertheless struck me most forcibly. Possibly his wife is a bit of a termagant. Maybe the youngest child is inclined to be cross, and the family and family druggist are out of "Mrs. Winslow's." Being unable to quiet the baby's nerves, he may have found it necessary to strike out alone to try and soothe his own.

While numerous individuals seek a soothing sirup in traveling, quite a large class stay at home and try a variety of things which they fancy will have a quieting effect.

There's my friend Trotter. He is one of the most uneasy, restless souls you ever saw. He isn't worth anything for business, because of his instability; isn't worth anything to himself, because he cannot satisfy his own mind; and surely isn't worth much to anybody else. He doesn't care for extended travel—cares nothing for new sights or new faces. Except it be the face of a horse. A horse is his soothing sirup. He takes a dose of horse as often as your real whisky lover takes a dose of whisky when it is used "as a medicine." He goes to all the races on the Fashion Course, and on some courses that are not so much in fashion; and, on the whole, makes as big a donkey of himself as any one having so close an affinity to the equine race could be expected to.

Then there's Sellam. He bears a good character; is very moral, and a strict churchman. He is in the mercantile line, and does a thriving business. He is not dishonest—indeed he is considered by people generally to be a model of uprightness. But he is human, and sells below cost often, ("seeing it's you,") and makes twenty-five per cent. clean profit. He is human, and he has a conscience; and "conscience doth make cowards of us all." Conscience must be quieted; the little business this which he occasionally indulges in must be glozed over. So the church is the soothing sirup which he administers to conscience as a soporific. He takes it with commendable regularity. Every Sunday he is in his pew, and responds to all the collections without a grimace. In all the church enterprises he is a leader. For every work in which his society is concerned, and which needs zeal and energy in its prosecution, Sellam is the man. Swallowing his sirup has become almost a habit with him, and he finds it not so bad to take.

Byam is his cousin. Byam isn't a hard man. He ranks equally with Sellam in social status and popular opinion. He lives well—very well. He likes to be considered liberal. In fact, he makes a point of liberality—when liberality really makes a point for him. His gifts are not intended to be ostentatious, but people will make a parade about them. It is heralded far and wide that Byam has made magnificent donations to such and such institutions. Finally Byam builds a Public Library, or perhaps endows a College. How grandly generous! Byam's name is cut in a marble tablet, (before his death, of course, posthumous recognition would scarcely satisfy,) and placed in the splendid structure. Everywhere his philanthropy is blazoned. The good public never once imagines, it is presumed, that philanthropy is his soothing sirup. But let me assure you, privately, that such is the painful fact. Byam speculates. He doesn't gamble. He intends to give a full equivalent for what he purchases, certainly. Perhaps he deceives the value of whatever he invests in—possibly it isn't worth any more at the time than he pays for it. Be that as it may, soon after it is in his hands there's a rise in the market. Prices go up. He realizes largely. His speculations improve his pocket, but impair his conscience. It gets neuralgic. Occasionally there is a twinge there. Like Sellam, he needs a "soother." Then comes the happy idea of the public good. Result—the edifice before mentioned, and the marble tablet. His soothing sirup is sweet; he rather likes it. It isn't quite a cure, but its a capital preventive; and Byam continues in his winning business of depressing and raising the markets. He's done a great thing, *pro bono publico*, and may be pardoned for driving particularly sharp bargains until death overreaches him.

Every ill which flesh, no, human nature is heir to, has its opiate. Wounded pride, slighted affections, blighted hopes, hopeless ambitions, and all the *et cetera* of things realized and not realized, are very disagreeable, to be sure. But we soon learn to apply the opiates, and sugar-coat them to suit ourselves. A very lugubrious life we should lead, if it were not so. Though Aunt Jerusha sneered because mankind love soothing sirups, I am constrained to believe that the instinctive love for them is one of the wisest provisions in our animal economy. Water is one of the essentials to a duck's existence. If he had not an instinctive love for it, his life would be but a very dry, practical joke. At least so he would consider it if he was considerate. Soporific influences are essential to humanity. Therefore the love for them is a happy ordination.

Tacitus says, "In the early ages, man lived a life of innocence and simplicity." The first woman went astray; the very first man that was born in the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and, with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is called high words, they generally use low language.

Sabbath Reading.

ONE STEP MORE.

What though before me it is dark,
  Too dark for me to see?
I ask but light for one step more;
  'Tis quite enough for me.

Each little humble step I take.
  The gloom clears from the next;
So though 'tis very dark beyond,
  I never am perplexed.

And if sometimes the mist hangs close,
  So close I fear to stray,
Patient I wait a little while,
  And soon it clears away.

I would not see my future path,
  For mercy veils it so;
My present steps might harder be
  Did I the future know.

It may be that my path is rough,
  Thorny and hard and steep;
And, knowing this, my strength might fail,
  Through fear and terror deep.

It may be that it winds along
  A smooth and flowery way;
But seeing this I might despise
  The journey of to-day.

Perhaps my path is very short,
  My journey nearly done,
And I might tremble at the thought
  Of ending it too soon.

Or, if I saw a weary length
  Of road that I must wend,
Fainting, I'd think, "My feeble powers
  Will fail me ere the end."

And so I do not wish to see
  My journey or its length;
Assured that through my Father's love,
  Each step will bring its strength.

Thus step by step I onward go,
  Not looking far before;
Trusting that I shall always have
  Light for just "one step more."

[British Messenger.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARE WE DOING WHAT WE CAN?

"Brethren and friends, when standing at the Judgment bar of God will you feel that you did what you could?" asked a minister of the Gospel not long since.

Oh, what a thought! At that hour the whole of our lives, whether good or bad, will rise up before us so distinctly that we shall stand appalled, wishing, indeed, that the rocks might fall upon and hide us from the awful sight.

Reader, have you contemplated that hour, when you will see yourselves as you are—when, by the light of God's countenance, your own insignificance will appear before you, and you will shrink with alarm from the presence of the great I am? Fellow Christian, will you feel, when called to answer to the demands made of you, that you did *all* you could? that no stone was left unturned by you to help reform the world? Are you doing what you can? Does each day find you a faithful worker in the vineyard of Christ? Is some one made the better or happier through your means? Have you spoken a word to-day of the love of God to some weary, care-worn pilgrim, or kindly invited a down-trodden sinner to find the better way? Have you given a cheering look to a toiling laborer, letting him know that he is a man among men? or a smile to the little child who is striving with his weak might to make his way through the world?

Oh! these flowers by the wayside! These little things—how great they are! For Christ said, "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Shall we not be up and doing—while it is called to-day—doing something for the kingdom of God? Shall we not look about us and find what we may do, not out in the world among the famed and talented, but where Christ worked, amidst the lowly ones of earth?

Mrs. Hulburt.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

Bishop Ames, at the re-union of the Indiana Conference, told this touching story:

A General in the late war told me not long since, that among the troops that were under his command was a youth, hardly more than fifteen years of age, who was taken violently sick; and the boys belonging to his company sympathized with him—his mother was a poor widow, living in Southern Illinois—they saw the little fellow growing weaker and worse, and so they made up a purse and sent for his mother to come and see her soldier-boy die. She came. He was fast sinking. The General sympathized with him and visited him frequently. He came in one morning—the mother was sitting by her son's bedside and singing:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
  Feel soft as downy pillows are."

The General listened till she had finished, and then came forward, took him by the hand, and said, "How are you this morning, John?"

Said the dying boy, "Not very well, General—*I am ordered to the front!*" and to the front he went. Angels came down to conduct him to the realms of glory. When God is ready to order us to the front, I trust we will be, like the soldier boy, ready to march at a moment's warning.

Inwrought prayer, that hath a spirit in it, carrieth all before it—nothing can bind or hold it from prevailing.

Prayer is, as it were, a battle fought in heaven, not in wrath or revenge, but with faith and holy submission.

The Reviewer.

HOME FAIRY TALES. By JEAN MACE, Editor of the *Magasin d' Education*, Author of "The Story of a Mouthful of Bread," etc., etc. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH, Translator of "Martin's History of France," "Laboulaye's Fairy Book," etc., etc. With Engravings. [12 mo., pp. 304.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE youth of our country are greatly indebted to Miss BOOTH for amusement and profit. She gave them LABOULAYE'S Fairy Tales; and now she takes the charming little creations of JEAN MACE from their foreign dress, and sends them out in a garb which our children can understand. We cannot better express our commendation of the book than to endorse what is said in the translator's preface: "The fairies here are good fairies—home fairies—each of whom has a mission to correct some childish fault, but who does her work so attractively and unobtrusively that the children for whom it is designed never think of rebelling against the moral which it is sought to convey." STEELE & AVERY.

HARPER'S BAZAR. A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction. New York: Harper & Bros.

WHEN the HARPERS announced their intention of issuing a weekly journal of Fashion, the public had a right to expect that the new candidate for favor would eclipse all others of the kind. The known excellence of all their publications was a pledge of this. Five numbers of the Bazar have appeared, and public expectation is in them more than realized. Hereafter the Bazar will be the standard in its sphere. It is of the same size and form as Harper's Weekly, and gives an almost endless variety of fashion plates, engraved and printed in the best style of the art. In the last number there are *forty-five* designs for different articles of dress, crochet work, &c., beside many illustrations of literary matter. The literary department is conducted with ability and good taste, thus making the paper in all respects an excellent journal for the home. Any ladies in the country can have the first six numbers sent to them free of charge, as specimens, by addressing the Publishers.

ORIGIN, RISE AND PROGRESS OF MORMONISM. Biography of its Founders, and History of its Church. Personal Remembrances and Historical Collections hitherto Unwritten. By POMEROY TUCKER, Palmyra, N. Y. [12 mo., pp. 302.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE story of Mormonism constitutes one of the most curious chapters in our country's history, and anything tending to make it more complete will be received with favor. This work is intended to fill up many blanks in the strange tale, and contains interesting facts and reminiscences of the early years of JOSEPH SMITH, based upon the author's personal knowledge and information, as also a succinct account of the growth of Mormonism to its present assumed dignity as a newly-revealed gospel dispensation. From it we learn (what was pretty well known before, however,) that the Mormon Church was conceived in blasphemous trickery, and has been developed and strengthened by crafty domination. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

AMONG THE INDIANS. Eight years in the Far West; 1858–1866. Embracing Sketches of Montana and Salt Lake. By HENRY A. BOLLER. [12 mo., pp. 428.] Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell.

HERE is a pleasant narrative of life among the uncivilized tribes inhabiting a part of that region just this side the Rocky Mountains. The writer's headquarters were long time at Fort Atkinson, then a remote station of the American Fur Company, and in the heart of the Indian country. He enters into no disquisition on the character of the red man—does not attempt to picture him as either a fiend or the noblest of mankind—but tells, in an easy style, of his buffalo hunts, his feasts, his "medicines," &c., and shows him as he really is. The last chapter is devoted to the Indian Question, which is very sensibly and humanely treated of. For sale by Booksellers generally.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. From the Norman Conquest. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of "Lives of the Queens of Scotland." Abridged by the Author. Revised and Edited by CAROLINE G. PARKER. [16 mo., pp. 675.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is an abridgment of a work numbering several volumes, bearing the same general title, and contains everything necessary to render the study of Queenly lives pleasing and instructive. The forty biographies given, beginning with MATILDA, wife of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, and including Queen VICTORIA, comprise a complete domestic history of England from the Norman Conquest to the death of Queen ELIZABETH, and of Great Britain from the accession of JAMES I down to the present time, carefully chronologized. The book is finely gotten up, and is handsomely illustrated with numerous portraits, &c. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

DR. WILMER'S LOVE; OR, A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE. A novel. By MARGARET LEE, Author of "Arnold's Choice." [12 mo.—pp. 416.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A GENUINE love story, told in the first person singular. It is intensely interesting, but depends mainly for its effect upon a series of stirring incidents. It is superficial, merely, and displays no very great literary ability. Duplicity is discovered and unmasked; a young girl, the victim of base guardians, is rescued from their evil designs; unhappiness follows an ill-starred marriage; the unworthy husband dies, and Dr. WILMER'S love finally makes glad his later days. Sold by ADAMS & ELLIS.

POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE. By PHŒBE CARY. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THIS beautiful volume, numbering 249 pages, will please a large class of readers who love poetry as an interpreter of the heart's most common, yet sweetest and tenderest emotions. Faith, hope and love are a trinity almost sacred—blessing humanity the world over—and whoever sings of them sweetly and gracefully, as Miss CARY does, will find very many willing listeners. She has not the highest gifts of poesy, and much of her verse is quite commonplace, but she touches the popular sentiment, and frequently with pathetic tenderness. Sold by D. M. DEWEY.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Globe Edition. Our Mutual Friend. Four volumes in one. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1867.

THIS is a long story and a good one—told in that genial and entertaining way characteristic of this voluminous author. This edition of the Mutual Friend cannot fail of receiving a hearty welcome from the public. For sale by D. M. DEWEY.

UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW. New York: J. L. Peters.

THREE numbers of this very large and well arranged journal have appeared. It is in quarto form, of 32 pages, finely printed, and contains much interesting reading matter, together with several pages of vocal and instrumental music. It is worthy an extensive circulation.

MONTICELLO, THE HOME OF JEFFERSON, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

MONTICELLO, the home of JEFFERSON, near Charlottesville, is located on the crest of a mountain, the view from which is so quietly beautiful that JEFFERSON called it the "Heavenly Mount." He made this retreat his resting-place after the fatigues of public life. The mansion is fast going to decay; portions of it are in an extremely dilapidated condition. The present occupant charge visitors twenty cents for admission to the premises. The people of Charlottesville certainly can not be held responsible for the ruinous aspect of the home of the author of the Declaration of American Independence; "for," says our artist, "we have not during our journeyings seen a more respectable and industrious community."

Various Topics.

TO AMERICAN DRINKERS.

IN the present agitation of the liquor question, attention is naturally being paid to the purity of the article dispensed as well as the amount, and the auspices under which it is sold, license or prohibition; and some facts gathered from the trade circulars of respectable dealers offer plentiful food for thought to drinkers. Fine rye whisky that is fit to improve by age needs to be kept from four to twelve years, before it has attained perfection for the drinker's safety. Now it is a well known fact that, owing to the paralysing of business during the war, and the universal introduction of old whiskies throughout the north, east and west, the stock of "rye" of great age was almost utterly used up. The South first sent old whiskies into the northern markets during the war, and as the markets were very soon overstocked, the manufacture was suspended. During all of 1865 and the first three months of 1866, not more than three or four thousand barrels in all of really fine whiskies, fit to receive improvement by age, were manufactured in the United States.

From September, 1862, to January, 1865, during the agitation of the prospective increased rates of excise, a vast amount of whisky was made, and it was evident that the makers paid more attention to the quantity than the quality of their wares. Prominent tradesmen in liquor now avow that all the fine whisky made prior to January, 1865, cannot exceed over six or seven thousand barrels in the whole United States, and two-thirds of this is probably held in Philadelphia. When the tax of $2.00 was put upon whisky in 1865, the country was flooded with cheap and villainous corn whisky, and has been up to the present time. It is impossible to get fine, old whiskies, which are healthy to drink, into market, because the speculators got ahead in 1865, and have kept the inside track. Such, however, is the desire to obtain a good article, that rye whiskies of only six months' age have been sold at an advance of 75 per cent. The traders say that rye whisky of 1865 will soon be a matter of curiosity. "All the pure whisky in America can be contained in 40,000 barrels," and that, according to good authority, is a liberal allowance.

Meantime, the worst forms of adulterated whisky never sold faster and easier. The dealers who own good articles mean to keep them at present, as the stock in the land is so small, and they claim that the demand has for many years been greater than the supply. And are American drinkers to go on absorbing liquids which are the combined essence of filth and slow poison? Plainly—yes—for the voice which cries out for the seductive destruction is powerful.—*Springfield Republican.*

PHOSPHORUS AND CIVILIZATION.

CONSIDER for a moment—every adult human being requires at least four pounds of phosphorus to build up his bony framework, quite apart from the quantities used up in his softer parts. This amount is sequestrated from the earth, and never returns to it. Yet the earth, without phosphates, refuses to grow plants. Think of the millions upon millions of pounds which are drawn away from the primitive stock, and you will understand why vast stretches of Asia Minor are barren, why parts of Sicily, Palestine, Arabia Felix (once so fertile,) and the plains of Babylon are desert. These lands have been robbed of their phosphates. If Egypt still retains her ancient fertility, it is because the annual inundation of the Nile renews the phosphates. Did the barbarians always conquer because they were ignorant? No; but because they were strong. They were truly the "sons of the soil," and of a soil not robbed of its phosphates, like the soil of the old and crowded nations. The civilized Roman trembled at the presence of the gigantic Gaul; but the descendant of that Gaul is so little a giant that he now boasts of his stature when he is five feet six! It was remarked by Pliny that the Romans were rapidly degenerating in stature, and that sons were rarely so tall as their fathers; but he attributed this degeneration to the exhaustion of the vital sap, not knowing that a Liebig would come to proclaim the exhaustion of precious phosphorus.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

COUGHING UP A KNIFE BLADE.

THE Beardstown Illinoisian states the following remarkable case:—"A remarkable effort of nature to relieve the human body of an obstruction, has occurred in this vicinity, which should attract the attention of scientific men. About twelve years since, Mr. James Thompson, a wealthy farmer of this county, was waylaid by ruffians, and in the encounter was stabbed in the back, under the left shoulder blade. He was treated by physicians, and in a short time the wound healed over. A few years since he began to cough, and since that time had all the appearance of a person under the influence of consumption, to such an extent that his friends despaired of his recovery. About three weeks since, in a violent fit of coughing, he threw up a piece of the knife blade with which he was pierced, about one inch and a-half in length, and about half an inch in width. It had passed, during that long interval, from his back into his stomach, through his lungs and upwards through the bronchial tube. A more wonderful freak of nature we have never read in the books. Mr. Thompson is now doing well, and bids fair to live as long as any other man."

BIRDS ROOMING TOGETHER.

IN the month of May, 1862, Waterton, the naturalist, pointed out to a friend three birds' nests within one cavity, viz., the nest of a jackdaw, with five eggs—that of a barn-owl, with three young ones, very near to which (the owl's nest,) were several dead mice and a half-grown rat—and eighteen inches above the nest of the owl, in a little recess, was a redstart's nest, containing six eggs. The barn-owl and the jackdaw must have passed in and out at the same hole, and therefore, in all probability, were on neighborly terms. The redstart might have entered and returned by a small hole a little higher up, and then have descended to its nest; but, at all events, it inhabited the same cavity, all three birds dwelling under the same roof, and, in fact, in one room; we must also remember that this was a voluntary act on the part of each of these birds.

"I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds confabulate or no;
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse—at least in fable."

ANECDOTE OF VELPAU.

AN anecdote is told of Velpau, the eminent French surgeon, who died a few years ago. He had successfully performed on a little child five years old, a perilous operation. The mother came to him and said: "Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude; allow me, however, to present you with this pocket-book, embroidered by my own hands." "Oh! madame," replied Velpau, sharply, "my art is not merely a question of feeling. My life has its requirements, like yours. Dress, even, which is a luxury for you, is necessary for me. Allow me, therefore, to refuse your charming little present, in exchange for a more substantial remuneration." "But, monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee yourself." "Five thousand francs, madame." The lady very quietly opened the pocket-book, which contained ten thousand franc notes, counted out five, and politely handing them over to Velpau, retired.

HAPPINESS.

THE longer I live the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more importance than Seneca, and that half the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages, from a ditch choked up, from food passing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenum or an agitated pylorons. The deception, as practiced upon human creatures, is curious and entertaining. My friend sups late; he eats strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and he dilutes these esculent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him. He is going to sell his house in London and to retire into the country. He is alarmed for his eldest daughter's health. His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster; and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this testaceous encumbrance, the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectually excluded from the mind. Exercise without fatigue; generous living without excess; early rising and moderation in sleeping. These are the apothegms of old women; but if they are not attended to, happiness becomes so extremely difficult that very few persons can attain to it. And we may add that from neglecting them arises three-fourths of all our misery.—*Sidney Smith.*

BEARDS AND FRENCH FASHIONS.

A LITTLE book by Mons. Eugene Chapus, published in Paris by Levy Freres, gives an account of the origin of the moustache and what is called the "goatee." When the Moors, the author says, invaded Spain, the Christian population became so intimately blended with them that it was difficult to distinguish between the two. So the Christians let the hair grow in a horizontal line on the upper lip, and allowed that on the lower one to grow downwards, thus producing an appearance resembling a cross, by which they might recognize and render each other assistance.

Speaking of the universality of French fashions, the author tells the following story:—"It had been the custom to send a doll dressed in the extreme of the mode to St. Petersburg once a month, and when the revolution broke out the Russian nobility endeavored to have this doll regarded as neutral, and so to be allowed transit to the Neva. The republicans, however, refused to entertain the proposition, and yet, in spite of all obstacles, more than one beau of Louis XVI's Court devoted himself to the service of conveying the fashionable doll to its destination. Certainly 'Martyrs de la mode.'"

A QUEER FISH.—A remarkable amphibious animal of the seal kind, which was captured at Gillespie's beach, about 100 miles south of Hokitika, New Zealand, by Mr. Kilmartin, is now being exhibited in Melbourne. In appearance it presents a mixture of the dog and the fish. Its head resembles that of an English terrier, except that the ears are merely rudimentary. The body is like a seal's, and the animal propels itself upon land or in water by means of two large flippers in the fore part of its body, and two smaller ones behind. Its tail is about two and a half inches long. The animal shuffles pretty quickly upon the ground, and its motion in the water is produced by rolling over and over, and propelling itself forward after the manner of a screw. Its cry is something like the bark of a dog, but peculiarly shrill.—*Melbourne Age.*

Reading for the Young.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY UNCLE PAUL.

ABOUT TRADING.

WE suppose the fathers and mothers of all our young friends do a little trading, now and then. Perhaps they take some chickens or turkeys into town, and exchange them for something needed at home; maybe they dispose of a few barrels of apples, or possibly a little dried fruit. Last week we heard CHARLIE say that his father had been trading horses, and had made a good trade. We thought then—and we've been thinking about it considerably since—that the boys and girls do more trading than they think for. We spoke of it to CHARLIE, yesterday.

"Why, Uncle PAUL," was the little fellow's answer, "how do we trade? I haven't any horses to swap; and I won't trade my knife, though HENRY EATON *did* want me to, the other day, because you gave it to me; and I think too much of my skates to let *them* go."

It was evident that CHARLIE did not quite understand; he looked puzzled. We suspect that all the rest of our young friends will be very greatly puzzled also, when we tell them, as we told him, that we believe they do pretty nearly as much trading as their parents do. And they will want to know what it is that they trade in. Well, it isn't horses, nor turkeys, nor chickens, nor apples, nor knives, nor skates. Listen and we will tell you what it is.

There is JOHNNY GRAY, he traded his pleasant words and good disposition for wicked oaths, and fretfulness, and naughty ways. Do you think he made a good trade? ALBERT LORING was induced by the temptation of green fields and a new fishing rod to trade his studious habits for those of a truant and idler; GEORGE DEAN grew a little tired of going to Sunday School and traded the hours there for rambles off in the woods; and HERBERT COLE exchanged his evenings at home for views in theatres, barrooms and saloons. Did they all make good trades? ALBERT grew up an ignorant, idle man, and is now wretchedly poor and shiftless; GEORGE became a drunken, worthless youth, and was sent to the penitentiary for stealing; and ALBERT was nearly killed, finally, in a quarrel which took place in one of the saloons he so often went to.

JENNIE DAY was a good little girl, and had been taught to be very careful and neat in every thing. But she got to thinking, after a while, as so many other good girls we fear do, that so much care and neatness was too much trouble. So she let go her carefulness for a little ease, and when she became a woman, and had a home of her own, everything about her was fearfully untidy and dirty. What think you, Girls; did she trade wisely?

There are a great many other trades which we have seen boys and girls make, that we might speak of. But you may get tired, if we talk much longer this time. Try and guess what the others are. Watch your young companions closely, and see if you do not find them making trades every day. Look at yourselves, occasionally, too, for just as like as not you will be doing the same thing. And if you find that you are, ask yourselves very seriously if you are making a good trade. When your parents do any trading they hope to gain somewhat thereby; see to it, if you trade at all, that you do not lose anything.

THOMAS HOOD used to say, "I often wish I was two or three children—but I can't be—and wouldn't I put off my three pairs of shoes and socks, and go paddling in the sea up to my six knees!"

Publisher's Notices.

Send Early!—In order that we may get the names of subscribers in type for mailing machine as fast and early as possible, our freinds are requested to send their lists—or portions of them—as soon as convenient. Those who are forming large clubs can send what they have, and complete their lists afterwards. Many agents keep to work for six months, remitting from time to time; and some after sending for one club form another and get a second or larger premium.

Premium List, Show-Bill, &c.—Our Premiums to Club Agents are more liberal than ever before, but we have not space to give a list of them in the RURAL. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, Specimens, &c., are promptly sent, free, to all applicants. Give us your address, and also that of any friends who may be disposed to form clubs, that you and they may see our offers of "Good Pay for Doing Good."

Our Club Rate.—The lowest Club Rate of the RURAL is $2.50, and if any agents offer it for less they must pay us that price. *Our* rates are invariable, and none are authorized to depart from them—though of course we cannot prevent agents from doing so, or even giving away the paper; that is their business.

Local Club Agents.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

How to Remit.—The safest way to remit for the RURAL is by Draft or Post-Office Money Order,—and either of these, if made payable to his order, may be sent at the risk of the Publisher.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 7, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE Constitutional Convention last week considered at much length the report of the Committee on Finance. The section prohibiting the Legislature from loaning the credit of the State to any individual, association or corporation, was taken up. The debate upon it took a wide range with reference to appropriations to railroads and charitable and educational institutions. A substitute for it, offered by Mr. Church, to the effect that neither the credit, money nor property of the State shall in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, corporation or association, except for charities and education, was finally adopted, but tabled for a time by a motion to reconsider.

A resolution providing for the removal of the Convention from Albany to New York city, after the first of January, was introduced on the 26th ult., but laid over. There seems little probability that it will complete its work before the Legislature will convene.

Boating upon the canals this fall has been more lively than in many years before, and boatmen have reaped a rich harvest. Throughout all of last week loaded boats were leaving Buffalo for tide water.

A tug boat exploded recently in Buffalo, while lying in the slip, seriously injuring two men.

Randall's Elevator and Novelly Mills at Oswego, owned by Randall Bros., were destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. The schooner Coquette, lying near by, took fire in her rigging, which was destroyed, besides being badly burned on her deck and starboard quarter. The flames also spread to a lumber pile, destroying about 700,000 feet. The elevator was insured for $16,000, and the mill for $4,000, which covers about half the loss.

A disgraceful riot occurred at East New York on the 27th ult. Some firemen, who had been drinking freely, forced their way into a hotel, where a party was held to which they had been refused admittance. The inmates arming themselves with shotguns, the firemen were driven out. In the course of the riot that ensued several of both parties were badly injured.

Thomas Hodge, a gravel train conductor, fell from a car at Poughkeepsie on the 26th ult., and was fatally injured.

An immense mass meeting of citizens took place at the Cooper Institute, New York city, on the evening of the 25th ult., for the purpose of giving expression to feelings of indignation caused by the recent outrages on the rights of American citizens perpetrated by the British Government. Speeches were made by Judge Daly, John Cochrane, Horace Greeley and others.

A funeral procession in behalf of the Fenians who were recently hung in Manchester, England, came off in New York city on Thanksgiving day, and was a most imposing spectacle. About 5,000 Irishmen formed in a long column, four deep, and marched through the main thoroughfares attended by three hearses, each containg a coffin on which was inscribed the name of one of the executed men. The procession halted on Union Square where orations were delivered, extolling the heroism of the martyrs and the cause for which they died.

During the present year up to Wednesday, the 27th ult., there have arrived at the port of New York 228,279 immigrants, 6,459 more than had arrived last year at this time.

Sherwin & Co., though a young firm the heaviest dry goods dealers in New York city, next to A. T. Stewart & Co., have failed.

In the gale last week on the lake the schooner Carthagina, bound from Chicago to Oswego with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore near the latter city.

Ely Hall, Elmira, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. Loss about $35,000.

Five men were drowned at Dunkirk on the 30th ult., while attempting to land from the Oswego.

From the West.

THREE men entered the First National Bank at Independence, Mo., on the 29th ult., and while one guarded the door the other two rifled the safe and drawers. Wm. McCorry the cashier, and his clerks were then locked up in the vault, where they remained two hours. Stone, McCorry & Co., had just placed their funds in the vault of the National Bank for safe keeping. The amount is not stated.

A gang of horse thieves was recently discovered in Jackson county, Mo., embracing about one hundred men. Five or six of them have been arrested, and one was shot.

On the 25th ult., a young German named Klinger shot his employer, Henry Writter, in the head, then broke Writter's wife's skull, robbed the house of $50, and disappeared and has not yet been discovered. Writter and his wife are not yet dead, but both are in a very critical condition. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

The Northern Indians are still belligerent. A sutler's train, escorted by Lieut. Shirley, with forty men, was recently attacked near Fort Phil. Kearney. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians ran off six wagons and $20,000 worth of goods.

From the South.

THE trial of Jefferson Davis has been postponed until the fourth Wednesday in March. Chief Justice Chase did not appear in Court on the morning of the 26th ult., as expected. All the counsel of Mr. Davis, except Mr. James T. Brady and Hon. William B. Reed, were present.

Major-General W. S. Hancock assumed command of the Fifth Military District on the 29th ult. It is almost certain that the Convention in South Carolina is defeated, as the total vote polled falls short many thousands of the required majority of registered voters.

Immense deposits of valuable phosphates, said to be superior to Peruvian guano, have been discovered in South Carolina along the banks of Ashley River. A company has been formed, backed by Northern capitalists, to utilize the deposits, which consist of animal remains, forming a thick substratum for many miles.

The river packet Idaho blew up at the wharf in New Orleans on the 26th ult., and six men were wounded, two of them mortally. The upper works of the boat were completely ruined.

The boiler at Laman's cotton press in Savannah, Ga., exploded on the 26th ult., killing two negroes and seriously injuring the engineer.

An ordinance has been reported in the Alabama Convention declaring void all marriages between whites and freed people, and requiring the Legislature to provide against such marriages under severe penalties.

In the Louisiana Convention an ordinance has been introduced authorizing the Legislature to establish a system of free schools throughout the State, to be supported by taxation of property, for the benefit of children of all races and colors, without distinction.

From New England.

CHARLES DICKENS arrived in Boston, by the Cuba, on the 19th ult. He was met, off the harbor, by a delegation of literary celebrities on board a small steamer, and welcomed by them to our shores. His first readings are to be given in Boston, and he will proceed from there to New York.

One of the most atrocious murders which ever blackened the annals of crime was committed at Worcester, Mass., on the 15th ult. The victim was Mrs. Laura Shepard, only seventeen years of age, and her assassin her husband, James E. Shepard. They had separated some little time previous, owing to his brutal treatment of her, and she was acting in the capacity of nurse at a neighbor's. Thence Shepard followed her, and shot her through the head with a pistol.

The statue of Edward Everett, by Story, was unveiled on the public garden, Boston, on the morning of the 18th ult. Gov. Andrew was to have delivered the oration, but his death induced the committee to dispense with all public services.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Three reports have been made to the House of Representatives by its Judiciary Committee on the subject of the impeachment of the President. The first, signed by a majority of the Committee, recommends and strongly urges the measure. One minority report is adverse to impeachment, but censures the President for his conduct. Another minority report is also against impeachment. It is said that the effect of the argument and facts, as presented in the majority report, has been to strengthen the convictions of those who have heretofore opposed impeachment.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments, which have been lying over since the taking of the recess at the July session: Horace Greeley, to be Minister to Austria; A. C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado; Colonel Horace Capron of Illinois, formerly of Maryland, Commissioner of Agriculture.

FROM MEXICO.—Senor Romero and his suit received quite an ovation on landing at Vera Cruz. The body of Maximilian has been delivered to Admiral Tegethoff. It had become badly decomposed. The amnesty proclamation has been issued. It mitigates to a very great extent the punishment of Imperial prisoners. Padre Fischer is still held as a prisoner, although the amnesty proclamation sets Prince Salm Salm free.

FOREIGN.—A Grecian war steamer exploded in the Thames on the 29th ult., and it is thought forty persons perished. The condemned Fenians, Messrs. Allen, Larkin and Gould, were hung in Manchester, Eng., on the 23d ult. Demonstrations of sympathy for them have taken place there and at Cork. At the latter place 20,000 persons followed a splendid catafalque. Admiral Farragut sailed from Lisbon the 28th ult.

BATTLES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—By advices from the seat of war the capture of Pilat by the allied forces is confirmed. The position is said to be important, being situated at the confluence of the Nambucer and Paragnay rivers. The defenders lost two hundred killed and eighty-six prisoners. A heavier battle occurred on October 3rd, near San Solano. A large force of Paraguayans advancing to attack the allied camp was flanked by Brazilian infantry, and then completely defeated by a brilliant charge of the Brazilian cavalry. One Paraguayan division was cut to pieces. Five hundred and thirty-eight dead were found on the ground. Two hundred prisoners, five hundred guns and a large amount of munitions of war were captured. The Brazilian loss was twenty-three killed and sixty wounded.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—From a circular recently issued by Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, it appears that the ratio of profit on that portion of the road now open for traffic, is nearly eighty-two per cent. of the gross earnings. This is nearly three times the ratio of the best lines in the country, and is without parallel. The gross earnings of the ninety-four miles in working order, for the quarter ending September 30th, were $556,509.30, while the operating expenses were but $101,620.89, leaving a net profit of $454,888.41 in gold.

EXPLOSION.—A terrible glycerine explosion occurred in Bergen, N. J., on the 25th ult. The glycerine was being used for blasting on the Newark and New York Railroad, and exploded in the hands of a workman named Burns. The building which he was in was entirely blown away, with all its inmates, and three houses were wholly shattered and others badly damaged. Nine men were killed, and several others severely injured.

ANOTHER CABLE.—A private firm in New York have contracted to lay a telegraph cable between Cuba and Jamaica and Aspinwall. The Government of New Granada grants exclusive privilege for twenty-five years.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE hunting grounds of Estill, Madison, and adjoining counties in Kentucky, are said to be swarming with deer, rabbits, partridges, and to contain not a few bears also.

WESTON arrived in Chicago on Thursday, the 28th ult., at eleven o'clock and twenty minutes A. M., winning his wager, and having forty minutes to spare.

AT Montreal, a French newspaper is published for the purpose of advocating Canadian annexation to the United States. A paper with a similar object is also being published in Nova Scotia.

AN illicit distillery in Chicago was so ingeniously arranged that by touching a secret spring the discharge pipes could be made to deliver either high wines or vinegar, always offering the latter to the revenue inspectors.

A MAN took a pistol into Mr. John Blair's blacksmith shop, New York, lately, for repairs. Mr. Blair put the weapon into his forge and it was discharged by the heat. Three balls penetrated Mr. Blair's head, inflicting probably mortal wounds.

BAYARD TAYLOR thinks Duke Ernest II of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is a good deal more of a man than his brother the dead Prince Albert. Naturally enough, for the duke asked him to dinner and treated him very civilly; his wines were few but delicious, and his cigars the best to be had.

A LETTER from Kingston, Jamaica, gives an account of an attempt by pirates to board the schooner Lucy, from New York, just east of Hayti. Captain Copp, mistrusting the parties whom he saw during the day at a distance, armed his men, and the pirates met with a reception which ended in killing two of their number, if not more, when they pulled away as hastily as possible.

THE name of the Red Sea is derived from portions being covered with red patches, from a few yards to some miles square, composed of microscopic vegetable animalculæ, particularly abundant in the spring, and which dye the water to an intensely blood red.—When not affected by these organic beings, the deep waters are intensely blue, and the shoal water has shades of green.

THE Emperor of Abyssinia, one of the most ferocious and blood-thirsty miscreants in existence, lately made an expedition to the Island of Metrata, and put every inhabitant to death by fire. He then made a trip to Ifag, seized 1,500 peasants, placed them in five large houses, and burned them alive. Having heard that 2,000 of his troops wished to desert, he had them surrounded and their throats cut, the mothers, wives, children and nearest relatives of the men being shot by the soldiery. Two hundred and seventy-five chiefs of districts had their hands and feet cut off, and were left to starve.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Dec. 3, 1867.

GOLD continues rather weak. Sales were made yesterday at 137.

Our local banks have a supply of funds for the legitimate business of their customers. Short paper is preferred, both on account of the yearly January settlements, and also with reference to the uncertainties of the future. Business men will endeavor to collect close on the first of January, and creditors should be prepared to meet their demands. Every debt paid, be it large or small, is so much toward keeping financial affairs in a healthy condition.

The Committee of Ways and Means, it is understood, have unanimously agreed to report a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax. The only question now is as to the time it shall take effect. This year's cotton crop is moving very slowly. The anticipation of the removal of the tax doubtless has an effect to cause delay in shipping.

A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives, last week, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill providing for the substitution of the existing bank circulation by greenbacks. The resolution passed by a large majority. Such a measure as proposed will not pass both Houses of Congress without a good deal of discussion. There is evidently an anxiety to do something in financial matters, but just what is best few seem to understand. This proposition is regarded in some quarters as postponing indefinitely a return to specie payments. The Financial Bulletin says:—"Such a proposal, of course, implies that the House has no idea of ever returning to specie payments, and that it has made up its mind that we may advantageously drift along in a state of suspension indefinitely."

Some members of Congress do propose to return to specie payments, and at an early day. Senator Morrill has introduced a bill which, among other things, provides that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, the National Banks be required to redeem their notes of the denomination of five dollars and under in coin, when presented, and all over five in either coin or U. S. notes.

We shall keep our readers advised of the various financial operations that may be presented, and present in brief such views as we may have in regard to them. In the coming month we shall see a great variety of financial schemes laid before Congress. We trust the wisest may be adopted.

WOOL.—The wool market has been rather quiet during the past week, and sales have been considerably less than the previous week. The Boston sales foot up 725,000 lbs., at a range of 26@55c. for fleece.

The receipts by eastern commission houses are now very light. Fine wools are very firmly held. The tightness of the money market rather favors buyers.

DRESSED HOGS.—Thanksgiving, with the warm weather of last week, very much restricted business. The weather is now cooler, and a larger business may be anticipated.

The number of hogs sold in Chicago for the last two weeks is unusually large—41,000 were marketed in one day. The western packing business will continue until about the first of January.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The eastern market continues depressed, and prices are rather lower. The receipts are fair.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		**Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**	
Flour, w t wh't,	$15,50@16,00	Apples, green,	$0,50@ 0,88
Do. red wheat,	13,00@14,00	Do, ₩ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. extra State,	9,00@10,00	Do. dried ₩ lb.	7@ 8
Do. buckwheat, ₩ ct.	5,00	Peaches	25@ 30
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@26,00	Cherries	30@ 35
Do. fine	25,00@17,00	Plums	25@ 30
Meal, corn, cwt	2,50@ 2,75	Blackberries	7@ 8
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55	Potatoes, ₩ bu	0,62@ 0,75
Best white	2,80@ 2,90	Onions	75@ 1,00
Corn, old, ₩ bu.	1,25@ 1,25	Turnips	90@ 90
Rye	1,45@ 1,50	**Hides and Skins.**	
Oats	70@ 70c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Barley	1,20@ 1,25	Do. untrimmed,	8@ 8
Beans	2,00@ 3,00	Green calfskins	14@ 15
Meats.		Sheep pelts, each,	25c@ 75c
Pork, old mess	$23,00@23,50	Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Do. new mess	21,00@22,00	**Seeds.**	
Do. clear, ₩ lb.	15@ 17c	Timothy ₩ bu	$0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,00@ 8,50	Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Beef	13,00@14,00	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	Peas	1,20@1 00
Mutton, ₩ lb	10@ 12c	Flax	1,50@2,00
Hams	14@ 15	**Sundries.**	
Shoulders	10@ 11	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Chickens	12@ 14	Do. soft	5,50@6,25
Turkeys	16@ 18	Coal, lump, ₩ ton	7,50@0,00
Geese, each	90@ 00	Do. large egg	8,00@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. small egg	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c	Do. stove	8,00@9,00
Do. packed	33@ 38	Do. chestnut	7,15@0,00
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14	Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. factory	15@ 16	Do. char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Lard, tried	13½@ 14	Salt, ₩ bbl	2,70@2,80
Do. rough	12@ 14	Wool, ₩ lb	30@ 40c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10	Hops	45@ 60
Do. rough	5@ 5½	Whitefish, ½ bbl	6,00@6,50
Eggs, dozen	30@ 30	Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	5,50@7,00
Forage.		Honey, box, ₩ lb	22@25c
Hay ₩ ton	$12,00@24,00	Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. new	0,00@0,00	Do. extra	14@ 15
Straw	$8,00@12,00	Barrels	40@ 45

The Provision Markets.

New York, Nov. 30.—Ashes, pots, $8,50@8,75; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 15@15½c. Flour, sales at $7,75@15,60. Wheat, $2,90@2,92. Rye, $1,65@1,67. Barley, $1,55@1,60. Corn, $1,22@1,25. Oats, 80@81c. Pork, new mess, $20,85@21,00; old do. $00,00@0,00; prime, $18,00@18,50. Beef, new plain mess, $18,00@18,50; new extra mess, $19,50@21,00; beef hams, $26,00@28,50. Pork hams, 12½@14 cents. Shoulders, 8½@10 cents. Lard, 12½@13½c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, Nov. 30—Flour sales at $10,75@15,00; rye flour, $8,75@9,75; buckwheat flour, $3,00@4,00; corn meal, $2,75@3,00 ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,75@3,15. Rye, $1,65@1,68. Corn, $1,22@1,23. Barley, $1,12@1,00. Oats, 80@80c. Hogs, dressed, heavy, 8½c; light, 8c.

Buffalo, Nov. 30—Flour, sales at $9,00@10,75; Wheat $1,87@1,89; Corn, $1,06@1,08; Barley, $1,45@1,50; Rye, $1,45@1,50; Oats, 65½@67. Provisions—Pork, $20,50@21,50; Lard, 12½@13c.

Chicago, Nov. 30—Flour, $8,50@9,00; Wheat, $1,72@1,83; Corn, 74½@96½c; Oats, 52@52½c; Rye, $1,31@1,34; Barley, $1,25@1,50. Pork, mess, $18,75@20,00; Lard, 11@12c; Butter, 25@36c; Cheese, 15@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Nov. 25—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@17,00; Cows and Calves, $35@130; Veal Calves, 10@13c.; Sheep and Lambs, $4,00@6,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@7¼c; light and medium, 6½@6¾c.

Albany, Nov. 28—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¼c. Milch Cows, $30@90. Sheep, common to good, 4¼@6¾c; Hogs, 6@7¼c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Nov. 27.—Beeves, sales at 5@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@250 per pair; handy steers, $80@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $25@55; yearlings, $18@28; two-years-old, $25@45; three-years-old, $35@70. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western, 6@6c; in lots, $3,25@3,50 ₩ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7@8c.

Chicago, Nov. 30—Beeves range at from $6,25@7,00; Sheep, $4,00@5,25; Hogs, live, $5,75@6,60; dressed, $7@7,50.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Wool, market is unchanged in price. Sales 380,000 lbs. at 39@52½c. for domestic fleece; 28@38c for unwashed; 30@38c for pulled; 42½c for extra pulled; 22@26c for Texas, and 23@25c for California.

Cincinnati, Nov. 29—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 35@38c.; very clean toll wool, 38@40c, and unwashed do, 22@23c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 33@35c; ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 38@40c; ¾ to full do, 40@42c ₩ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ After this date (Dec. 7, 1867,) all cuts in advertising department will be charged a price and a half—or 75 cents per Agate line of space for inside pages, and $1.12½ per line for outside.

PRIME APPLE SEED FOR SALE. P. BOWEN, East Aurora, N. Y.

PEACH PITS.—SEVENTY BUSHEL Fresh Peach Pits for Sale. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

120,000 FIRST QUALITY BROOM Handles for sale cheap. Address J. B. WEST, Geneseo, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *disease* of the *Kidneys*. For sale by all Druggists. 933-13t

PAPERS AND MAGAZINES—OVER THIRTY kinds, cheap, by joining my clubs. Send stamp for list 10 L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—FOR CASH ORDERS until Dec. 20th, I will sell prime out-door Iona wood at $3 per 1,000; eyes also. Delaware at $1,50 @ $1, eyes. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

GOOD WAGES CAN BE MADE IN THE Stencil Business, but small capital required. For particulars address 933-3t C. H. MORSE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

$25 PER DAY—AGENTS WANTED— Male and female; business new, light, and honorable; steady employment; no capital required. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

FAVORITE SCHOOL DESKS. Superior Philosophical Instruments. For complete Educational Catalogue with prices, address, AMERICAN SCHOOL APPARATUS CO., 933-4t 21 John St., New York.

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List of New Advertisements.

The Watchman & Reflector—John W Olmstead.
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New Method of the Pianoforte—Mason Brothers.
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Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
The Best Paper—Orange Judd & Co.
The "Pilgrim."
Sherman and his Campaigns—Richardson & Co.
One Dollar—G S Warren & Co.
The Great Story of Cromwell and his Times—M W Dodd.
Bradbury's Fresh Laurels—Wm B Bradbury.
Waters' First Premium Piano—Horace Waters & Co.
"The Pulpit"—The Pulpit Co.
Holiday Goods—Haskins & Co.
The New American Cyclopedia—D Appleton & Co.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
Hayden Bros Retail Woolen Mill—Hayden Bros.
Farm for Sale—A P Ross.
Machinery Oils—Warfield & Co.
Moore's Encyclopedia of Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
The Young Lady's Friend—W T Horner.
Maple Leaves for 1868—Blackie & Co.
Wanted, Agents—J P Alley & Co.
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Peach Pits—Ellwanger & Barry.
Papers and Magazines—L L Fairchild.
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School Desks—American School Apparatus Co.
Cancers Cured—Drs Babcock & Son.
Constitution Water.
Cancers, Scrofula, &c. Cured—Dr R Greene.
Sewing Machine Needles, &c—C Pateh & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Smart Brigand—Leslie's Chimney Corner.

The News Condenser.

— New Haven is losing its elms, the pride of the city.

— Kansas City (Mo.) papers quote horses at from $20 to $45.

— Vermont is agitated by a proposition to revise county lines.

— Five ship loads of German emigrants are on the way to Texas.

— A large cave has been discovered in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

— California is going extensively into the culture of castor beans.

— It is said that Matthew Arnold will be the Poet Laureate of England.

— Jeff Davis' bail bond has been lithographed and is for sale in Richmond.

— It is to be said to remain a secret who edits Lippincott's new magazine.

— Great distress is apprehended in Lonisville, Ky., from the scarcity of coal.

— There are 40,000 children in Manchester, Eng., who do not attend school.

— Usury laws have been wholly abolished by the North German Parliament.

— Commodore Nutt will soon lead the lovely Miss Minnie Warren to the altar.

— Mr. Wm. Winthrop, U. S. Consul at Malta, has held that position for 33 years.

— The French troops are preparing to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

— Louis Napoleon is accused of losing 1,000,000 francs in three months' gambling.

— A Bourbon Co. (Ky.) minister is preaching on the sinfulness of agricultural fairs.

— Two daily papers are published in Cheyenne, Nevada, a city about three months old.

— Friends of Governor Andrew are raising a hundred thousand dollars for his family.

— The new suspension bridge across the Niagara is to be finished before the first of June.

— Oberlin College has over eleven hundred students of whom nearly five hundred are females.

— Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, died at Guilford, Conn., Tuesday week, at the age of 80 years.

— Detroit claims that ten thousand of its population are emigrants from the British provinces.

— The Fiji cannibals have murdered and eaten Rev. S. Baker, a Wesleyan missionary, and six natives.

— Two hundred emigrants from Hanover, Mass., have formed a community in the interior of Texas.

— A deposit of tellurium, the second discovery of the kind in the country, has been found in Missouri.

— Mortimer Thompson (Doesticks,) is studying medicine. Of course he'll be a Thompsonian doctor.

— A woman in England threw her infant into a heap of slaked lime for the purpose of killing it, but it was rescued alive.

— Twenty-five doctors, all of whom have some time practiced medicine, are at present connected with the New York press.

— There is a fig tree in Ceylon over two thousand years old. It was planted two hundred and eighty years before Christ.

— Henry Ward Beecher has his paper manufactured expressly, the ruling being far enough apart to admit of legible interlining.

— Two appalling shocks of earthquake were experienced at St. Johns, Porto Rico, the 18th inst., causing general consternation

Special Notices.

A SMART BRIGAND.

THE following incident is said to have occurred recently in Southern Italy: A band of brigands having discovered that a body of regular troops were rapidly advancing upon them up a mountain defile, from which escape was impossible, their chief promptly ordered them to bind him and his lieutenant, and move boldly to meet the troops, with the story that they were villagers who had captured two brigands, whom they were taking to Naples to claim the price set upon their heads. They were unsuspected. The whole band were allowed to pass through the troops, who continued up the defile, to find, after a painful march, how thoroughly they had been outwitted. By the way, a vast amount of entertaining reading about brigands may be found in a most interesting narrative just commenced in FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER (No. 129), entitled "Pierce Egan's Adventures Among the Brigands," in which the author details his personal experiences when he fell into the hands of these vagabonds while on an attempted pedestrian journey from Naples to Rome. Every copy of No. 129 of the CHIMNEY CORNER is accompanied by a large gift plate on a separate sheet (twenty-eight inches by twenty-two) called "The Monkey's Grip."

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents;—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 922

New Advertisements.

☞ **After this date (Dec. 7, 1867,) all cuts in advertising department will be charged a price and a half—or 75 cents per Agate line of space for inside pages, and $1.12½ per line for outside.**

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GEORGE G. WALDEN, Trainer for Forbes & Jerome.
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THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING,
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A scientific and practical manual for the preparation of all kinds of food, the making up of all articles of dress, the preservation of health, and the intelligent and skillful performance of every household office.
All in want of profitable employment will find it for their interest to send for descriptive circulars.
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PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—Sent to order by the original shipper of this popular Breed. Send for Circular on their Breeding and Management. Also Pure Bred Southdown Sheep, and Iowis in variety. Address
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
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GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
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OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GOLDEN STATE,
12,000 HALF CHESTS by ship GEORGE SHOTTON

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune district of China, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, (before the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,) we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors

First: The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in the country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second: The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third: The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth: On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth: The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth: The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh: The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth: The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our warehouse in the city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this:—Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express; but larger orders we will forward by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
Mixed (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ₱ lb.
English Breakfast, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₱ lb.
Imperial (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Young Hyson (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Uncolored Japan, 90c., $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₱ lb.
Gunpowder (Green,) $1.25, best $1.50 ₱ lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee, 26c., 28c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.,
Post-Office Box, 5613 New York City.

CLUB ORDER.
Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 3, 1867.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I herewith send you another order for Tea. The last was duly received, and gives general satisfaction. As long as you send us such good Tea, you may expect a continuation of our patronage. As a further evidence that the subscribers were satisfied, you will observe that I send you the names of all those that sent before who were near out of Tea, with a large addition of new subscribers. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. Ship this as the other, and oblige
Your ob't servant, DAVID C. McKEE.

4	lbs. Japan, J Havens, at $1.25		$5.00
5	do do do	at $1	5.00
1	lb Gunpowder do	at $1.50	1.50
1	do Japan, S Curtis, at $1.25		1.25
2	lbs Young Hyson, S Curtis, at $1		2.00
1	lb do N Shaw, at $1		1.00
1	do Japan, do	at $1	1.00
3	lbs Young Hyson, R McCargen, at $1.25		3.75
2	do Green, do	at $1.25	2.50
4	do do Wm Barraford, at $1.25		5.00
1	lb Gunpowder, A H Perkins, at $1.50		1.50
2	lbs Japan, do	at $1.25	2.50
3	do Coffee, do	at 40c	80
5	do Coffee, D C McKee, at 40c		2.00
3	do Japan, M Griffin, at $1.25		3.75
2	do do do	at $1	2.00
3	do Green, H Woolliver, at $1		3.00
2	do Imperial, W Cleland, at $1.25		2.50
2	do Japan, J Cleland, at $1.25		2.50
1	lb Imperial do	at $1.25	1.25
1	do Green, do	at $1.25	1.25
			$51.05

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (**beside the Express charges,**) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

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Can and will continue uniformly to do. Try it and judge for yourself. LISTER BROTHERS,
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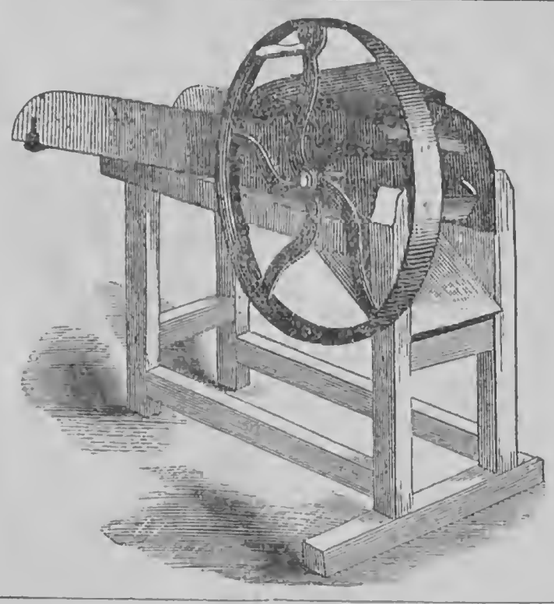

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Is now in press and will be ready to send out by the middle of December. It will make a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the
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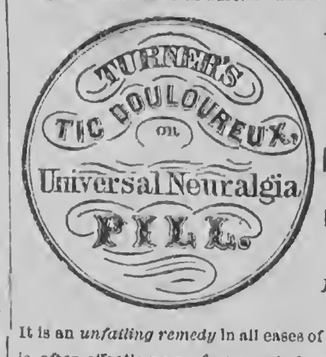

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[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

[The following very expressive poem we find in many of our exchanges, credited to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. We do not think she claims it. It was written by Owen Meredith—a *nom de plume* thinly veiling the identity of Bulwer Lytton, Jr.—who has produced several volumes of very excellent verse.]

WHOM FIRST WE LOVE.

Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed.
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not,
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead;
And then we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which it is hard to bear,
Much given away which it were sweet to keep.
God help us all! who need, indeed, His care;
And yet I know the Shepherd loves His sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now,
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer;
He has his father's eager eyes, I know,
And they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
And I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one—Heaven help and pity me!
Who loved me, and whom I loved long ago.

Who might have been—ah! what, I dare not think.
We all are changed. God judges for us best.
God help us do our duty, and not shrink,
And trust in Heaven humbly for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times, and some too gay and light;
Some griefs gnaw deep, some woes are hard to bear.
Who knows the past? And who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,
And not by what we are—too apt to fall!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall know all.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PAID OFF IN HIS OWN COIN.

BY J. T. YARRINGTON.

[Concluded from page 388, last number.]

"Mr. Stuart, I am—really—very much surprised;—why,—I had *no idea*"—

"You had no idea! Of course not," interrupted James Stuart, standing up in anger;—but remember, Miss Gardner, *I am not to be trifled with.*"

"Indeed, Mr. Stuart, I have no intention of trifling with you."

"Then I once more repeat, I love you. Will you be my wife?" and James Stuart stood before Effie Gardner as if he was demanding or compelling instead of soliciting a favor.

Effie sat with her head bowed down, half regretting the part she had been playing in the affair; but, as he finished his remark, and was waiting for her answer, a sudden thought flitted through her designing, scheming brain; yet quickly withholding the old, wicked twinkling in her eyes by their drooping lashes, she held out her hand and answered quietly:

"Yes, James, I will be your wife."

"Why, Effie! *what* have you done?" exclaimed both Anna and Tillie in one breath, as James Stuart took his departure, and Effie joined the other two girls in the next room, where Anna and Tillie had been secreted during the entire colloquy between Mr. James Stuart and Effie Gardner.

"What have *I* done?" repeated Effie. "I have only been fulfilling my promises to you."

"Yes, but we did not tell you to marry him," said Anna.

"Neither do I intend to marry him."

"But Effie, *you* most assuredly said you would become his wife."

"Yes, to be sure I promised him, but I intend to keep my promise with him just about the same as he has kept *his* promises to others in times past; for, tell me candidly, girls, did you not, each of you, expect to be the wife of Mr. James Stuart one day? And, were you not, one or both of you, engaged to him?"

"Yes," answered Annie, "*I* was, I'm very sorry to say, engaged to James Stuart;" and the half-blushing girl looked thoughtfully towards her companions as she made the confession. Then the companionable trio broke out in a hearty laugh at the absurdity of the thing.

"But what has that to do with your promising to marry him?" inquired Tillie, after their mirth had partially subsided.

"It means simply this: James Stuart engaged himself to Anna without the slightest idea of fulfilling his promise, as he was seeking to gain your and my affections at the same time; and now I intend paying him off in his own coin by promising to marry him, and then leaving on our bridal day with some other man,"—and Effie's lips again dimpled roguishly, significant of certain, triumphant success.

"How will you manage to keep your betrothal and intended marriage with Henry Lewis a secret from James Stuart?" asked Tillie.

"O! that's an easy matter. You know of course that I have confided the whole matter to Harry, and it not only met with his entire approbation, but he said he would help us all he could in the furtherance of our project, and in punishing James Stuart for his folly in trifling with the affections of three at a time, and Harry said he deserved to be thwarted in his plans even as he intended to disappoint others. You both are aware that Harry and myself are to be married just six months from to-day, and on that very same day I have promised to become the wife of James Stuart also. I declare, girls, it's too good a joke," and the three laughed most merrily.

After laughing and chatting together for a short time, our three heroines separated with many glowing anticipations of the grand sport they were to have in Mr. James Stuart's descent from "the third heaven of bliss," where he had been so recently elevated by the w[illegible]erful condescension of Miss Effie Gardner.

Six months were silently drifted down [illegible] boundless ocean of time, and the eventful w[illegible]ding day of Effie Gardner arrived; but Ef[illegible] and Henry Lewis were not the only ones w[illegible] were to be made happy on that great day. George Gardner (Effie's brother) and Tillie Parker had concluded they would be joined together too by the matrimonial bonds; and consequently, instead of a single one, there was a double wedding.

The brides were dressed in pure white; only delicate wreaths of orange blossoms rested above their sunny brows, and were twined amid the delicate folds of their misty bridal veils.

After the marriage ceremony had been performed, the bridal parties bade adieu to the few intimate friends who had been invited to be present, and then the two happy couples started off on their wedding tour. The party had been gone but two or three hours, when a barouche and bay team of horses were driven up to the door, and Mr. James Stuart alighted. He ordered his coachman to tie the team securely to the firm iron hitching-post, as they might be obliged to remain for some little time, he said, before all parties would be in readiness to start. As he glanced towards the door he wondered why it was that everything about the house appeared so still and quiet. The blinds on the front side were all carefully closed, and everything in general about the premises denoted gloominess. James Stuart wondered at all this; however, he waited not long in his soliloquizing attitude, but stepped up to the front entrance and gave the door-bell an emphatic pull. The servant waited upon him at the door. Upon inquiry for Miss Effie, he was informed that she was "not at home," but that here was a note which had been left for him; and the note was placed in his hand. Nervously he reached forth his hand, and in faltering tones, repeated the words, "*not at home?*" "By jove! what means this?" The door was closed upon him; he started off down the steps; entered the coach, and ordered his coachman to drive him home again. On his way he tore open the note, which was directed in a hand writing very familiar to him, not Effie's, though, but he recognized it at once as that of Tillie Parker. It read as follows:

"Mr. Stuart:—Your bird has flown with one to whom she has for some time been betrothed. It is to be hoped that you will not take her flight too greatly to heart; but that you will allow the thought to console you that others have in times past been deceived by you, even as you are now deceived by one who pledged herself to be the avenger of those whom you would blight in hope and happiness. Thinking you now sufficiently punished for your ungentlemanly conduct, this whole transaction from beginning to end has been, and forever shall be, for your sake, kept a secret from the outside world, providing you also act well your part by not mentioning to any one the particulars of the unpleasant affair. We sincerely hope and trust that the next time you undertake to court more than one at a time, and in the same locality, you may be more successful. With the very best wishes for your health, happiness and welfare, we remain,

Yours in Sympathy,
Effie, Tillie and Anna."

Anger and dismay were plainly stamped on James Stuart's features, as he finished reading the note—though one thought consoled him, and that was, his intended marriage with Effie had from the beginning of their engagement, six months previous, been kept a secret from all. He wondered, at the time of his plighting his love to Effie, *why* it was that she requested their engagement to be kept an *entire secret* from everybody excepting merely their own families, but now he understood it all. This thought afforded him the greatest consolation, to think that no one outside would know, or ever hear of his being thus duped, and that, too, by a woman.

The changed manner of James Stuart became a wonderment to many who were acquainted with him. He was altogether a different person. The matter of his disappointment was never made known, but always remained a secret with the parties concerned. His old love for Anna Perry died not, and he could not quell the affection he bore for her, notwithstanding the trying circumstances and the fiery ordeal through which he had passed. It was well for both James and Effie that they were never united, because James really loved only Anna Perry, although he tried very hard to keep company with Tillie Parker and Effie Gardner at the same time. Two years afterward, we find James Stuart at the feet of the only girl he really ever loved. Now he fairly worships her—for time has doubly strengthened the enkindling passion—and has sought her heart and hand. And what says Anna, in answer to his proposal? Why, she looks the love she dare not speak in so many words, and simply says, "yes, dear James, I love you, and will be your wife."

If the self-conceit was ever effectually taken out of any poor mortal, James Stuart was that one.

Male flirts, take heed, lest in your wholesale love-making to Mother Eve's fair daughters you meet the lamentable but just fate of being "*paid off in your own coin.*"

[Young ladies of the Rural Circle are wise enough to understand, without admonition, that the course pursued by the heroine in the preceding sketch is not specially commendable, though there are male flirts and deceivers who undoubtedly deserve the heroic treatment described.—Ed.]

Dr. Mason, there is no doubt, was a good judge. A brother minister intending to purchase a horse, stopped the doctor to ask his opinion. After taking a good look at him, Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse, which were worn, indicating that he was in the habit of stumbling. "That," said he, "is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse."

A Californian.

An "irrepressible" citizen.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO POPULAR IMPRESSIONS.—No. IV.

Wit and Humor.

ECHOES.

The hopes that I have seen depart
My visions only can review;
Ah, happy freshness of the heart
That fell upon me like a dew,
Adieu!

I flung my golden time away
In dreams, and never felt it pass:
I wake and find myself to-day
A silly, sentimental ass,
Alas!

The high desires of other days
Are dead:—Ambition's reign is o'er:
The heart that once beat high for praise,
Beats high (to quote a line o' Moore,)
—[*London Fun.* No more!

HUMOROUS SALAMAGUNDI.

A lawyer, not over young or handsome, made many attempts to confuse a young lady whom he was examining as a witness. She, however, remained calm. At last, determined to perplex her, the lawyer said, "Miss, you are very pretty!" The young lady promptly replied "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath!"

Scene in a Perfumer's.—Sentimental young lady to perfumer:—"I don't think you forwarded the scent I meant; it seems entirely different to that I ordered." Perfumer, (who is fond of punning:)—"Madam, I am sure that what you meant I sent; the scent I sent was the scent you meant; consequently, we are both of one sentiment."

A young buck of the soap-lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, "it looked foreign," lately accosted a Yankee as follows:—"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Italyean; now what do you think I am?" "Waal, I think you'r a darn'd fool," replied Jonathan.

About Babies.—An exchange says:—"Babies resemble wheat in many respects. First—Neither are good for much until they arrive at maturity. Second—Both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family. Third—Both have to be cradled. Fourth—Both are generally well-thrashed before they are done with."

"You are from the country, are you not sir?" said a dandy young book-seller to a homely dressed Quaker who had given him some trouble. "Yes." "Well, here's an *Essay on the Rearing of Calves.*" "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the shop, "thee had better present to thy mother."

"My friend," said the Rev. Sidney Smith to a cobbler who was mending his shoe when the great wit was a poor curate in Gloucestershire, "you remind me of the sacred ordinance of matrimony." "How so?" quoth the cobbler. "Because you bind two souls together in unity!"

A Western editor thinks that if the proper way of spelling tho is "though," and ate "eight," and bo "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes must be "poughteighteaux." The new way of spelling softly is "psoughtleigh."

A correspondent (and, we are sorry to say, one of the fair sex) has sent us the following atrocity:—"If my father's head were divided into two equal parts, what time of day would each portion represent? Half-past eight (half pa's *tete.*")

A French wit says the gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung from time to time, for the sake of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.

On a tombstone in a churchyard in Ulster is the following epitaph: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A Miss Gillmore, somewhere down East, was courted by a man whose name was Haddock, who told her that he only wanted one Gill more to make a perfect fish.

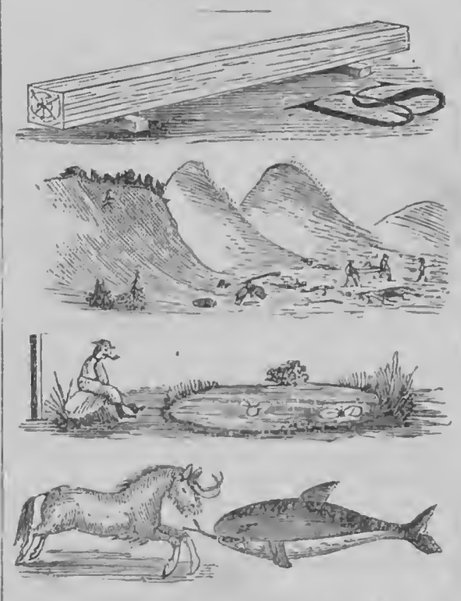
An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, professes to have a couple of ears fifteen inches long. Some folks are remarkable for the length of their two ears.

If you trade with a Yankee, steal his jackknife fust; for if he gets tew whittling, yu are gone.—*Josh Billings.*

An Irishman asked if Rome was called the Papal States, what was the state of the paple?

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.



Mrs. Wm. T. C.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868,—or for one year from Oct. 1, 1867, if preferred.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters.
My 6, 4, 2, 3 is a bird.
My 1, 7, 8, 10, 21 is an animal.
My 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 is a word used to denote value.
My 9, 17, 16, 22 is a toy.
My 4, 5, 21 is a kind of grain.
My 19, 24, 18, 19 is a noisy instrument.
My 25, 7, 23, 20 is a wild animal.
My whole is a distinguished poet. C. W. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ent tafe fo oneltan, kile'a gihmty eae,
Si lnfi fo neddih looplerihw, eorks dna verags;
And eh si lindb hatt ni richt stinyeds
Esse tub het cicilon fo eth dinw dan scvaw.
Sandoval, N. C. Mary.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 931.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Open rebuke is better than secret love."

Answer to Anagram:

Who can tell me where have fled
Hopes of yore?
Like the summer leaves they're dead,
To come back, ah, nevermore.

Answer to Illustrated Prize Rebus in No. 930.—We have received many answers to the Prize Rebus in No 930 of the Rural, but none of them are strictly correct; two or three are nearly so, one of which reads thus:—"Woman sometimes inflames man against man." Many of the answers are amusing; here are some specimens:—"Woman inflames the times against tobacco;" "A woman fires three times at two pickpockets;" "Behold how a great flame may sometimes be kindled by a little *spark* in a back room." The correct answer is—"*Mistakes sometimes inflame men against each other.*"

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF WINTER FOOD FOR ANIMALS.—No. III.

DOES IT PAY TO COOK FOOD?

THIS question is the all important one; for if it does not pay a balance over the expense, then no profit can accrue from its practice. We have endeavored to bring this question to the test of accurate experiments, and have found that sixteen pounds of hay cut and steamed is equal to twenty-four pounds of the same hay uncooked. The animals fed upon the steamed hay improved, while those fed upon the unsteamed barely held their own. We have stated that half hay and half straw mixed and cooked is equal to hay uncooked. But we think our experiments will warrant the statement that one-fourth to one-third hay and two-thirds to three-fourths straw, well steamed, is equal to the same quantity of hay uncooked. While fattening cattle we tried an experiment with ten head, feeding them for two weeks uncooked meal. The ten head were given three bushels of meal upon steamed hay per day, which they easily consumed. Then we took a bushel and a half of meal, made it into a thin pudding, stirred in six bushels of short cut hay, cooked it all thoroughly in a large kettle, and fed this amount daily to the same ten steers, with what other hay they would eat, for two weeks. This seemed to satisfy them even better than the three bushels uncooked, and they appeared to gain faster. This same amount was cooked and fed them afterwards for three months, when they were ready for the butcher, and were pronounced as well fattened as some other animals, which we learned had been fed eight months on larger quantities of uncooked meal.

Mr. GEO. GEDDES, who has fed pork extensively, says cooked meal is worth double for feeding hogs. GEO. A. MOORE, who has experimented with sheep and cows, says, "I think cutting and steaming combined insure a gain to the feeder of at least thirty-three per cent." Mr. MASON of New Jersey found that pork fed upon raw corn cost 12½ cents per pound, and that from cooked corn 4½ cents. JAMES BUCKINGHAM, as detailed in the Prairie Farmer, found that a hog fed one and three-fourths bushels of raw meal gained nineteen pounds, and another fed one bushel of cooked meal gained twenty-two pounds. Mr. WM. BIRNIE of Massachusetts, who has cooked the food for a milk dairy of some fifty cows for years, regards the gain by cooking as more than thirty-three per cent. Prof. HORSFALL of England, who has kept cows for milk, and experimented on different methods of preparation, says, "I cooked or steamed food for several years, and my experience of its benefits is such that if I were deprived of it I could not continue to feed with satisfaction."

And thus, all who have given cooking a fair trial, put the gain at from thirty-three to one hundred per cent. The testimony is uniform, and must carry conviction to the unprejudiced mind.

COST OF COOKING.

Next, let us see what it costs to cook food, that the reader may determine whether it pays. When cooking for forty-eight head of cattle and six horses, we found that it took two men and a boy, on the average, two and a half hours per day to cut, mix and steam the food for them. We estimated the labor, including the feeding, as equal to ten hours per day for one man. After the food is cooked the labor of feeding is less than in the ordinary way. It took ten cords of two feet, or five cords of four feet hemlock wood to steam for the season, worth about $20. We regarded the extra expense of labor, over common feeding, at $60, added to the wood makes $80 as the whole extra expense. The amount saved could not have been less than $10 per head, or $540. The saving in amount of food alone would equal this, besides being able to use much coarse fodder, that would otherwise have been wasted.

APPARATUS FOR COOKING.

We promised in our last to describe, in this, the proper apparatus. Our space is limited, but we will do something to assist our readers in this matter. A wrought iron hollow cylinder, one-eighth of an inch thick, thirty inches in diameter, four to six feet long, with quarter-inch iron heads, hand hole in front end to clean it out, secured by iron stopper with rubber packing, also a stop-cock in this end from which to draw hot water; a one inch steam pipe coupled to the top of boiler, reaching over the brick arch down to the bottom of the steam box, entering the side near the center; also a short pipe on top with a stop-cock through which to fill the boiler with a tunnel. It should be filled about two-thirds full of water. The boiler must be set in a brick arch, raised fifteen inches above the grate, walls sixteen inches apart. The fire is conducted under the length of the boiler, raised some at back end, then carried along each side to near front end in a flue and back in another flue above this to the chimney. This leaves the front end of the boiler exposed. There should be a three-sixteenth iron front to receive the end of the boiler, extending from bottom of ash pit to top of boiler, in which are the doors for fuel and ash pit. The six-feet boiler will have a capacity to cook food for any number of animals up to two hundred, and will cost, including front, grate, steam pipe, all complete, $100. A *Steam Box* should be made with two-inch staves and hooped with strong band iron, of such size that it will hold one, and better, two days' feed for stock, with a close-fitting cover, held down by a shore. We use one of these boilers.

CHEAP STEAMER.

For a small stock, a cheap arrangement may be got up, by setting a caldron kettle in a brick arch, with a flue leading under and around the kettle into a chimney. A linseed oil cask may be set on top and just inside the kettle and fitted tight by using water-lime mortar outside the cask on the rim of kettle, one-fourth inch holes being bored in lower end to let the steam up. The upper end should be sawed around close to the upper hoop, so this end may be taken off in filling and put on again. A two-inch hole may be bored through center of bottom through which to fill the kettle. This will work well if water is always kept in the kettle. A tub larger than the kettle may be used and the bottom fitted to the rim of the kettle, and a strip of India rubber put on the rim, holding the tub down with a shore. A *Cheap Steamer* may also be made by taking a sheet of No. 18 iron about three feet wide, seven or eight feet long, or two sheets riveted together if more work is to be done, making one fourteen feet long; then make a box of two-inch plank, one inch narrower and shorter than this sheet of iron, plank about two feet wide; nail this sheet on the bottom with double rows of five-penny nails, one inch apart in rows, breaking joints, and bend up the sheet where it projects. Set this on a brick arch so that the bottom shall lap four inches on the wall on each side, with a chimney a little longer than the arch. This will do for boiling grain or vegetables, but to cook hay, &c., you must have a false sheet iron bottom, with small holes to let the steam up, raised an inch or two above the real bottom. This will keep the hay from burning on the bottom. It may be supported by strips of wood laid on the lower bottom, which, being in water, will not burn. With a cover on this box you have a cooking apparatus without any pressure, and very cheap. And lastly, if you wish an apparatus already made to your hand, to which you only have to attach a steam-box to be ready for use, for all kinds of cooking, you can get D. R. PRINDLE'S Agricultural Caldron and Steamer.—E. W. S.

PORTRAIT OF A NORMANDY COW.

WE portray this week a cow of the breed or family which derives its name from the province of Normandy in France. It is a lowland race, its progenitors probably coming from Holland, and has many points common to the Short-Horns; some eminent breeders, indeed, have advanced the opinion that the Holland is the parent breed of the Short-Horn as well as of other lowland types that are found on the continent. Color is the most striking difference between the Normandy breed and the Short-Horns, that of the former almost always prevailing in spots, having sharp, distinct outlines, very rarely showing the uniform colors so frequent on the latter or the blending of two which forms a roan. This race excels the English type of lowland cattle in milking qualities, and can hardly be called inferior for beef. They mature early, are gentle, elegant in form, and are more certain breeders. They combine eminently the best points of a lowland breed.

RURAL FARMERS' CLUB.

How to Trap Rats.

C. N. O., Prentice, Mich., sends us the following directions for catching rats: Where rats inhabit a house or cellar, take a kettle that holds five or six pails, fill it a little over half full of water, and sprinkle on a few quarts of bran, or any light substance that will not sink—covering the water completely over, and placing a box so that it will be all handy for them to get to the top of the kettle. One after another will jump down on the feed and go under, and as they cannot climb up the kettle, must be drowned. It is a good plan to let them have the feed alone in the kettle a couple of nights, as they are generally a little shy at first. When I find them around hog-pens and corn-cribs, I always get rid of them by shooting a few of their number, after which the remainder will go away. To catch them in steel-traps, set the traps in their holes or runways, and spread a brown cloth or paper over them. If you want to poison them, there is probably no easier method than to soak a bunch of matches in a teacup of water over night, then add meal enough to make it stiff dough, adding a spoonful of sugar and a little lard. Place this around where the rats and nothing else will get it.

Queries for the Club.

H. A. P., Niagara Falls. Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any law regulating miller's tolls? Having examined carefully, and failing to find any, I conclude that each one is a law unto himself, and takes as much as he chooses.

I would like the opinion of your readers about wheel plows. From my observation and experience, and the fact that these wheels are generally taken off and laid aside by farmers in this region, I think they are only necessary for the lazy and unskillful.

A Desideratum.—A light portable steam engine at about half the price of those generally used (say $800) to drive our thrashing machines, and thus supersede the cumbrous and expensive ten-horse team now generally in use. By the use of hose all danger of fire may be avoided.

Plans for Farm Buildings.

MR. A. W. FOOTE, Grand Rapids, Michigan, writes us as follows:—"Some two years since I had a large farm barn burned, and wishing to rebuild have decided to adopt your first premium barn, published some years since, and republished April 15, 1865. The first number I loaned to a neighbor and it was lost. The 1865 number I sent away last winter to a draftsman for specifications, which never reached its destination. Can you send me the plan and specifications, or direct me where I can procure them?"

This sample letter shows the estimation and value placed on good designs for farm buildings by the readers of the RURAL. For the benefit of new subscribers we shall probably republish the above mentioned plan (unless we can find a better one) before another spring.

Prospering in a New Country.

ONE of our subscribers writing from Clark Co., Iowa, thus sketches a neighbor:—"He has a section of land all fenced in, has over one hundred acres of small grain, and, I think, as much timothy meadow, and over fifty acres in corn. He has just completed a stock barn one hundred and four feet long by seventy-five feet wide. He deals largely in stock, having over sixty fat steers on hand. He is a man that works and attends strictly to business; coming into this country some thirteen years ago with no means save good health and plenty of energy (the best capital for a new country,) he has far outstripped many with larger means. This is a great county for stock raising, as we have plenty of range and good grass."

FROM WESTERN TEXAS.

Live Men and Improvement Needed—Extent of Western Texas—Fine Pasturage—Cheapness of Keeping Sheep and other Stock—Prices of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., —Fine Wooled Sheep—Advantages for Northern Settlers—Industrious and Intelligent White Men Wanted—Climate Healthful—Northerners Welcome and Safe from Molestation, Etc., Etc.

[In remitting for the RURAL a gentleman in DeWitt Co., Texas, writes us the following interesting letter:]

OUT here in Western Texas we are entirely behind the age in all that pertains to farming and stock raising. With greater natural advantages than are to be found elsewhere on earth, we continue non-progressive and stagnant. We greatly need some "live" men and fresh ideas to stir us up to action and improvement—and we think an intercourse between the headquarters of advancement in Horticulture and Stock Breeding, and a region possessing every requisite for success except energy and information, might be mutually beneficial; at the least we are sure we cannot be hurt or set back thereby. We think, too, that your people might find their advantage here in the sale of improved breeding stock and the new labor-saving farm implements.

We have in Western Texas, from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, 40,000 to 60,000 square miles of the finest pasturage in the world, thousands of leagues of which are yet open for entry, or for sale from the patentee at 25 cents to 50 cents per acre. The range on three-fourths of it is the nutritious Mesquit grass, upon which stock keeps fat the year round without a particle of hay or other food. A great part of it is peculiarly adapted to sheep, which require only a break-wind from the Northers during the severest weather known here. There are perhaps a million and a half head of sheep in the country named, which, from neglect and injudicious breeding, only yield some three pounds of wool to the head, worth here 10 to 12 cents per pound, specie.

Our cattle are large and fine looking, and furnish fine oxen, and the Mesquit-fed beef is particularly sweet and nutritious; but they have not the qualities which are desired by the butcher or the dairyman. As to horses they have run down to 14 hand ponies, with many excellent qualities in the way of hardihood, sure-footedness and stamina, but hard to sell at 4 or 5 years old for $30 to $40. Stock cattle, which includes cow, calf, yearling, two-year olds and some three-year olds, can be had at $2.50 to $3 per head round. Stock horses, say mares, colts, yearlings and all sorts unbroken, are offered at from $7.50 to $15 a head; some choice herds with a large mixture of good blood might bring $20 to $25. Sheep at 50 cents to 75 cents for Mexican mixed; $1 to $1.50 for grade Merinoes. Cotswolds and South Downs, degenerated from neglect, at about $1. Goats, 25 cents to 50 cents. Beef cattle, which weigh 500 to 700 neat, can be had at $8 to $12. From these prices you will infer that the business of stock raising as carried on here, is not very profitable; yet, as the range costs nothing, and there is neither food nor shelter to be provided, our people manage to make a living at it.

Now what we greatly need is a branch of one of your scientific stock farms—and especially a concern that makes fine wooled sheep a specialty. Being personally interested in the sheep business, and it being evident that that calling will soon become the main business of the country, I would state that we have very few fine bucks in the country, and that no one makes the raising of them for sale his particular business. Consequently we get the best we can, and pay $10 to $20 per head for degenerate beasts that have lost all the characteristics of their ancestors. I lately saw $100 in specie paid for ten yearling bucks, called Merinoes, but without a particle of wool on their legs, and not much elsewhere. I am confident they would not clear 3½ pounds a head. These were turned into the flock, and in a month or so will be taken out and some attempt made to keep them separate—probably put in a fenced pasture to remain till wanted next fall, but in the meantime they will inevitably find a gap down or a hole to creep through and wander off to some flock to get a batch of lambs to come in midsummer or at Christmas. They will get little or no attention, and probably the dogs will kill some and the screw worm from wounds in fighting will kill more, and when needed a third to a half of their number will be missing. In this county (De Witt,) there are about 100,000 sheep, and the above is only a fair account of the management in regard to

bucks. I would gladly pay one-third the value of really good bucks for their season's services to a man who would furnish them, and next season send me a new batch. I believe my bucks would cost less money than at present, and that the value of the lambs would be doubled. I cannot promise that all here would at first come into this system, but they soon would.

A man with a family—thrifty, industrious people, who understand the care of sheep—coming here with no capital but a score or so of fine Merino sheep, could easily get a flock of 500 to 1,000 on shares, a house and little farm furnished him, and as many cows as he would milk. He would get one-third the increase of the sheep for his services, and two-thirds of the produce of the land for his labor on the farm. Our planters who cultivate corn and cotton, furnish the freedmen with house and fuel, as much garden as they will cultivate, let them keep as many hogs and as much poultry as they please, and milk as many cows as they please, all free, and divide the gross produce of the plantation in cotton and corn equally—one-half to the owner and one-half to the freedmen. Under this system everything is going to ruin—the fences, buildings, gates, &c., tumbling down, and the land not half cultivated. The negroes wont work. They can live easy, and that is the extent of their ambition. Industrious, managing white people, in the same position, would make expenses out of the garden, dairy and hog-pen, and have all the crop money to buy land and stock for themselves. We would gladly give them at least a negro's chance. At present we cannot introduce or use any of your labor-saving tools; the negroes would break them or leave them in the fence corners. We know the result of the course we are in, but without reliable labor, capital and skill, we are powerless to change it.

We want industrious, intelligent white labor, and we have a veritable white man's country for it to work in. In the west, away from the coast flat, the land rises rapidly to the mountains, with swift-flowing rivers and perfect drainage. There are no swamps or ponds to breed miasma, the air is pure and bracing, and the summer's heat tempered by an almost constant, brisk sea-breeze. Here a white man can work out of doors all the year round, and retain his full health and vigor. People of consumptive tendency are greatly benefited—often entirely cured—by the climate. Thousands die yearly at the North before reaching their prime, who, by coming here in time, would live to a fair age in health and enjoyment.

But I will not trespass on you further, except to notice one important fact. There seems to be an impression at the North that Northern men are unwelcome here—that they are not safe—are liable to wrong and insult, &c. Now, this is totally erroneous. We are sick of strife and nauseated with politics, sectional and national,—we want peace and progress;—we need your skill, industry and go-ahead qualities; we need your labor and your machinery; we need your capital, and to have all these we need to cultivate friendly relations, and we know it.

OUT WEST.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

Information Wanted on Grain Growing and Stock Raising—The Cotton Crop—Northern Settlers Desired—The "War of Races," &c.

ARKANSAS POST, Ark., Nov. 3, 1867.

FRIEND MOORE:—Inclosed you will find my check on ISAAC STRAUB & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for $3, to pay for RURAL NEW-YORKER one year. I have long heard of your paper, but never needed it till now, as I have always been planting cotton and buying everything else; but the cotton time has "played out," and we now have commenced the more pleasant one of raising hogs, horses, sheep and cattle, and such garden truck as wheat, oats, barley, pumpkins, &c. So I just thought I should like to read what you know of stock raising, and if I could learn anything new. We will go pretty big into the business, as it costs us but little to handle large quantities of stock. I think we will be able in a few years to ship beef and horses to Ohio and New York.

Our cotton crop is the poorest I have seen in thirty years, and yet every newspaper correspondent tells the world that the crop is fine; but I have seen no good one. It is the fashion this year to lie up a good crop; last year everyone tried how hard he could lie to make the crop appear small. I will wager you the price of a year's subscription that the crop is less than the crop of '66, and I doubt if it will reach one and a half million bales.

If you see any one wishing to move South tell him to come on; there is no danger of being murdered by Rebs; they will be glad to welcome him. The Radicals in the South are doing all they can to inflame the negro. Our planters are getting very uneasy, and many will move if they can get money to go. We don't hate the negro; don't blame him for being free; don't seek a war of races, but if it does come we will do our best. Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. MOORE.

CRAWFISH AND LAND DRAINAGE.—C. SPRINGER, Muskingum, Ohio, in a communication to the Ohio Farmer on land drainage by tile and otherwise, and the aid afforded by the crawfish in facilitating the operation, says:—"Our attention has been directed to the crawfish, in connection with draining lands, for near half a century. If you establish a drain that gives them free access, they will immediately take charge of it, make the surrounding ground full of holes, conducting the surface water to the bottom of the drain. If it gets stopped up, they will bore a hole for the passage of the water, and act in every way as though they consider they have the special charge of the concern, and are disposed industriously to attend to its interests."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association met, pursuant to the call of the President, at Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 26th.

The following members were present:

New York—Henry S. Randall, John D. Wing.

Ohio—Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. R. M. Montgomery, W. F. Greer.

Illinois—A. M. Garland, Samuel P. Boardman.

Pennsylvania—Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, James Slocum.

West Virginia—Thomas Sweeny, Samuel Archer.

Wisconsin—Eli Stilson.

Vermont—E. S Stowell, stating that he was requested by Hon. Edwin Hammond to appear as his substitute, was invited to take a seat in the Committee. Gen. Harry White of Penn., (member of the Tariff Committee to Washington last winter,) Gen. S. D. Harris of the Ohio Farmer, C. D. Bragdon of the Chicago Republican, J. T. F. Wright of the National Agriculturist, (Penn.,) J. McD. Glenn, Sec'y of Penn. State Wool Growers' Association, Joshua Wright of Penn., Mr. Kelley of Wis., and other eminent friends of the Association were also invited to participate in the deliberations.

The President laid before the Committee the following proposition to change the Constitution of the Association:

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be so amended that each State Wool Growers' Association connected with it shall annually appoint two members of the Executive Committee of this Association in addition to the President of the State Association.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed the additional members of the Executive Committee thus provided for, until others shall be elected to fill their places.

Mr. Randall, to explain the effect of the proposed amendment stated that the Executive Committee of the National Association, as now constituted, consists "of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and one additional member to be elected annually by each of the State Associations." The Presidents of the State Associations are *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of this body. The resolution provides that each State organization shall elect two "additional members" of this Committee instead of one. The object of the proposed change is to allow the entire wool growing interest of the country to be directly represented in this Association. Now it is ostensibly the organ or representative of *fine* wool growers only. It had, in point of fact, labored as strenuously for the interests of the coarse as the fine grower. Its Committee, who united with a Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in framing the scale of duties which was engrafted into the present wool and woolen tariff, struggled for weeks in the joint meetings held at New York and Washington, before they could induce the Manufacturers' Committee to agree to recommend the same duties on coarse and combing wools as on Merino wools. Indeed, the Joint Committee had once adjourned, and it was supposed at the time finally adjourned, without coming to an agreement in respect to the duties on coarse wools—thus leaving our labors incomplete and in a shape to exercise no important influence on the deliberations of Congress. We believed the coarse wool growers' rights and needs were equal to our own, and we chose to throw away all rather than to make a separate treaty for our own benefit. After such adjournment he (the President) had refused to call the Committee of this Association together again, to take part in the action of the Joint Committee, until satisfactorily assured that the Manufacturers would agree to recommend to Congress an equal tariff on *all* the wools, whether coarse or fine, grown in the United States. And such a recommendation was made, and successfully made.

The coarse wool growers therefore could not and did not complain that their interests had not been faithfully represented and fully taken care of by this Association. But, in his judgment, it would be far better to call them directly into this body, so as to enable them to speak and act for themselves in all its future proceedings. It was but fair and just. The Association would not be truly *national* in its character, until it embraced a direct personal representation of all the wool growing interests of the country. To accomplish this was the object of the proposed amendment of the Constitution. It was offered and if it passed, it should be passed with the distinct understanding that its object was to provide for the annual appointment of one fine and one coarse wool grower as members of this Executive Committee, by each State Association.

Mr. Glenn: Why not then express that fact in the resolution?

Mr. Randall: Because an understanding to that effect is sufficient and will be honorably carried out. Because it might be thought to imply, by those unfamiliar with the history of this Association, that heretofore the "coarse wool men" had been intentionally excluded from a participation in our proceedings—which was not the fact. Because it may be doubtful whether we have any authority to *prescribe* the qualifications of the representatives of State Associations. He continued:—The present organization does not conveniently admit of the same division of representation as between different interests. The Presidents of State Associations are chosen in reference to a great variety of both internal and external considerations, and the choice should not be hampered or affected by the special one under consideration. There could be no sound objection to an increase in the number of this Committee: on the contrary, it promised beneficial results apart from the particular object for which it was proposed.

Every member of the Executive Committee present expressed himself favorable to the amendment, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Delano, it was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed additional members of the Executive Committee under the second resolution:—Norton S. Townshend, Avon, Ohio; John D. Wing, Washington, New York; J. H. Pickerell, Harristown, Illinois; I. S. Hazleton, Richland Center, Wisconsin; Burdett Loomis, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, (for New England Association;) J. H. Davis, Piedmont, West Virginia; Henry Keyes, Newbury, Vermont; —— ——, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Garland of Ill. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution of the Association, and to report at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Stilson of Wis. said that he was one of the committee which originally drafted the present Constitution; that the committee were compelled to act in great haste and that they therefore drafted a crude instrument, sufficient for temporary purposes, under the expectation that it would be revised as soon as opportunity offered. He therefore favored the passage of the resolution.

After some further explanations, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following committee nominated and elected:—Mr. Randall of N. Y., Mr. Edwin Hammond of Vt., and Mr. Garland of Ill.

The President appointed the following committees:

On Resolutions—Hon. Columbus Delano of Ohio, Samuel P. Boardman of Ill., Eli Stilson of Wis., Thomas Sweeny of West Va., F. Julius Le Moyne of Penn., John D. Wing of N. Y., Harry White of Penn.

On Apportionment of Expenses—Eli Stilson of Wis., James Slocum of Penn., Samuel Archer of West Va.

The President informed the Association that he had held some correspondence with the officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers on the subject of holding a National Exposition of the wool and woolen interests of the country at some place, say Chicago, in the spring of 1868—each Association being empowered to designate such objects of exhibition as it shall deem expedient. The Manufacturers strongly favored the measure, and would make prompt preparations to carry it out on a splendid scale should this Association invite their co-operation. They decidedly preferred Chicago as the place of holding the Exposition. He (the President) believed that a general exhibition of our sheep, wool and woolen manufactures would be attended with the most beneficent effects on the respective interests at large, and on Congress should that body be disposed to alter or tamper with the provisions of the present wool and woolen tariff. He could not doubt that a city so proverbial for public spirit as Chicago, would make arrangements which would render such an Exposition feasible.

Mr. Garland of Ill. was in favor of the Exposition if the preliminary arrangements adverted to by the President could be made with the citizens of Chicago. He was not prepared to express a definite opinion on that point, without further examination. He mentioned several reasons why Illinois and Wisconsin would not be as well prepared as usual to make a proper exhibition of sheep next spring, but he thought none of these objections would apply to wool, if the exhibition on the part of growers was limited to that article.

Mr. Boardman of Ill. and Mr. Stilson of Wis. concurred in these views.

Mr. Bragdon of Ill. stated that the Agricultural Show Grounds at Chicago had been sold and their structures removed. He could not now think of any other grounds and buildings in or near the city which would be suitable for the purposes of a *joint* exhibition. The erection of such structures would involve very considerable expense, and he was not prepared to say whether the necessary amount of money for this, and to make it certain that the expenses of the Exhibition would not fall on the two Associations, could be raised. He thought it expedient to make inquiries of the proper persons at Chicago before taking definitive action. If the Growers' Exhibition was confined to wool, there would probably be little difficulty in obtaining a suitable building for the Joint Exposition within the city.

Gen. Harris of Ohio was in favor of the Exposition. He thought it highly desirable on various grounds. He should very much dislike to leave out the show of sheep. He suggested that Cleveland or Pittsburg might be as good a place for the Exposition as Chicago.

Mr. Le Moyne of Penn., and several other members concurred in the latter suggestion.

Mr. Wing of N. Y. was decidedly in favor of the Exposition and of a show of sheep.

Mr. Le Moyne of Penn. thought a show of sheep would be one of the most important and attractive features of the occasion. It would be necessary, to make our side of the Exhibition as imposing as that of the Manufacturers. He would test its feasibility by asking who present would show their sheep? In answer to a question, he said he was certainly ready to show his own.

Mr. Wright of Penn., Mr. Wing of N. Y., and others expressed their willingness to do the same.

Mr. Sweeny of West Va., Mr. Slocum of Penn., Mr. Stowell of Vt., Mr. Greer of Ohio, Mr. Archer of West Va., and Mr. Kelley of Wis., expressed themselves in favor of the exposition.

Mr. Montgomery of Ohio, on reflection, became more and more favorable to an exposition, but he saw difficulties in the way, especially in the way of an exhibition of sheep. He thought that the same special difficulties which had been declared to exist in the way of an exhibition of sheep in Illinois and Wisconsin, existed also in Ohio, and he feared eastern growers would not carry their sheep so far west. He would prefer not to commit this Association irrevocably to the exposition until more light was obtained on the subject.

Mr. Delano of Ohio was strongly in favor of the exposition, and of an exhibition of sheep if found practicable. But he would prefer to leave all the doubtful questions to be solved, and all details arranged, as well as the whole subject of holding the exposition, decided on after due examination by a committee of this body. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Association with power at their discretion to arrange with the National Wool Manufacturers Association for a national exposition of their respective industries, at such a time and place as may be agreed upon.

The President expressed his concurrence in this resolution. He said the want of a proper place of exhibition at Chicago, and the other considerations which affect the holding of an exposition there, named by Mr. Bragdon and others, were new and wholly unexpected by him. So, too, were the difficulties in the way of drawing out a great and imposing show of western sheep, declared to exist by the western members of the committee. Under these circumstances he was opposed to committing the Association at present. He was in favor of proceeding safely.

Mr. Montgomery asked that the resolution be laid on the table until the meeting of the committee to-morrow morning, which was done by common consent. The committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NINE A. M.

The Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, 1st. That the financial necessities of the nation render a tariff for revenue purposes indispensable, in order to pay our national obligations and preserve our national honor

2d. That in regulating duties on imports, Congress should exempt such articles of general necessity as are not produced in this country, and should so adjust duties on other articles as to give fair and just protection as far as practicable to all products of American industry.

3d. That, considering the compact, extensive and persistent efforts of the free trade interest to destroy American industry and weaken our national resources, it is the duty of all the industrial interests of the nation to unite in a common effort to counteract this foreign free trade policy.

4th. We regard the present duties on wool and woolen goods as well adapted to promote and harmonize the true interests of producers and consumers of wool and woolen goods. We, therefore, have full faith in the ultimate results of this tariff, and insist that it be neither modified nor repealed until time shall fully demonstrate its effects.

5th. That "the interests of Wool Manufacturers and Wool Growers, being recognized as identical, further measures should be adopted to make each class familiar with the respective wants and necessities of the other."

6th. That the National Association of Wool Growers take great pleasure in expressing their thanks and gratitude to the Congress of the nation, for passing at its recent session the existing wise and necessary tariff for the protection, increase and development of wool growing and wool manufacturing interests of the country. And that we have every confidence that this legislation will be stable and permanent, to the end that business arrangements already made in conformity to it, may be encouraged, and a great branch of national industry advanced and protected.

On motion of Mr. Sweeny of West Va., the resolutions were taken up separately. After some discussion all of them were adopted.

On motion of Mr Slocum of Penn., the resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Delano of Ohio, in relation to the appointment of a committee of three, with power at their discretion to arrange with the National Wool Manufacturers' Association for a national exposition, &c., was taken from the table, and, after remarks of various members as to the proper period of the spring for holding the exposition, unanimously passed.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected said committee:—Henry S. Randall of N. Y., John D. Wing of N. Y., A. M. Garland of Ill.

Mr. Randall stated that this appointment imposed an unpleasant degree of responsibility, and that he, as one of the committee, would not consent to accept that responsibility except with the understanding that every member of the Executive Committee, and those invited to unite in its deliberations, would endeavor to ascertain the views of the wool growers of their respective localities in regard to holding an exposition and the proper objects of exhibition, and communicate those views to him; and, secondly, that any other members of this Executive Committee who would meet with the sub-committee should be allowed to take part in its proceedings. This being assented to, he accepted the appointment.

Gen. White of Penn. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Association, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare an address to the wool growers of the United States in reference to their present condition, interests and necessities; and that the different newspapers of the country friendly to this branch of national industry be and are hereby requested to publish this address, and that the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the address, when issued, to the members of the National Legislature, as well as the resolutions this day passed by the Association.

The President begged Gen. White to withdraw this resolution, or at least not to designate him as chairman of the proposed committee. Gen. White declined, and urged the passage of the resolution. The President then asked him to consent to lay the resolution on the table until the evening session of the Executive Committee, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery of Ohio, the Executive Committee proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following were unanimously chosen:

President—Henry S. Randall, Cortland Village, N. Y.

Secretary—Wm. F. Greer, Painesville, O.

Treasurer—A. F. Wilcox, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Mr. Delano of Ohio offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint Hon. R. M. Montgomery of Ohio as the representative of the interests of this Association at Washington, whenever in the judgment of the President the exigencies of the occasion shall demand such representation.

It being suggested that illness or other causes might deprive Mr. Montgomery of the ability to attend to these duties, and that circumstances might require the attendance of more than one representative in Washington, Mr. Delano so modified his resolution as to authorize the President also to appoint Hon. E. B. Pottle of N. Y. and A. M. Garland of Ill. as additional representatives, should he deem it necessary. In this form the resolution was unanimously passed.

The Executive Committee then adjourned to attend the wool growers' meeting called at the Court House at two P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEVEN P. M.

The Executive Committee met.

Mr. Stilson of Wis., from the Committee to Apportion Expenses, presented a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Delano of Ohio called up Gen. White's resolution to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the wool growers of the United States, &c. The President again asked to be excused from acting as chairman. Mr. Delano and Gen. White objected. The resolution was then unanimously passed, and the President appointed Mr. Delano and Gen. White as the remaining members of the committee.

The Executive Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Rural Notes and Items.

ADVENT OF WINTER.—Contrary to general expectation, winter has closed in upon the country without the customary autumnal rains. The streams are very low, and much of the water in them has already been converted into ice. The canal is fast locked up—the weather for the last few days having been quite cold. A snow storm commenced on the 7th and ended on the morning of the 9th, leaving about six inches of sleighing on the ground. The streets are now musical with sleigh-bells, with a prospect of lively times. In anticipation of an early thaw, the Canal Commissioners have rescinded their order closing the canals, leaving the matter open for further consideration.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. Y. STATE AG'L SOCIETY.—We have received from the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., a volume containing the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society for 1866; also an abstract of the proceedings of county Agricultural Societies for the same period. It makes a volume of nearly eleven hundred pages, embellished with numerous engravings of stock, buildings, &c., the whole forming a valuable book of reference, especially for those engaged in rural affairs.

A NEW ENEMY TO CORN.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer notes a new enemy to the corn crop in the shape of a green worm about the size of a pipe stem, and from one to one and a half inches in length. Dark stripes, running longitudinally the whole length of the worm, are noticeable. These worms eat through the corn husks, and then commence on the grain, which they destroy rapidly. The party furnishing the information lost about one-fourth of his corn crop by this new enemy.

FARMING IN NEBRASKA.—The editor of the Prairie Farmer is making, or has made, a trip to the Rocky Mountains, being one of the "Fraternity" engaged in the rail road frolic. He states that farming is receiving much attention about the region of Omaha and west of that along the line of the road. A belt of country sixty miles wide, extending N. E. and S. W. along the Missouri from the crossing into Nebraska, is underlaid with sand stone, affording good land drainage. This belt produces wheat in abundance, averaging from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre, with an occasional field turning off fifty bushels. The yield of corn and potatoes is also very munificent.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—This institution commenced operations on the 2d of October, with a Freshmen's class of thirty-four students. Accommodations, as yet, have been prepared for only forty-eight students. The college course will extend through four years, and be so arranged as to furnish at the least possible cost the best literary and scientific education attainable, without attention to the dead languages. The academic year will comprise three terms. The first commenced Oct. 2d, and ends Dec. 17th; the second Jan. 31st, and ending April 17th; the third May 2d, and ending July 31st. Price of tuition, $36 per year; room rent, $15, and board from $3 00 to $3.50 per week.

NOTES FROM IOWA.—A correspondent writing from Moscow, Iowa, Nov. 30, says:—"The weather in Iowa has been magnificent. It has been very warm and dry all the fall. The first cold freezing weather we have had this season was Nov. 29th; it snowed a little and froze, making it very disagreeable after having warm summer weather. It has been excellent weather for the farmers to get in their corn, which is a double crop throughout the State this season, averaging fifty, sixty and seventy bushels to the acre. Wheat was not very good this season, although we had an average crop. At least, we cannot complain Iowa."

IMPROVING STOCK.—The American Stock Journal is of the opinion that our native breeds of cattle can be improved by proper care in selecting the best to breed from, so as to be equal to the best imported for dairy purposes, and, for many kinds of farm work, superior to it. All improved stock is derived from the intermixture of native breeds, improved by good keeping, and the selection of the finest specimens to breed from. What are called native animals are susceptible of being improved up to almost any point of excellence.

CAYUGA PLASTER.—In answer to our correspondents, "W. & W.," Jamestown, N. Y., we can only say that the Cayuga plaster is esteemed first-rate, and was generally used previous to the discovery of extensive beds in Monroe Co., about fifteen miles south of this city, which is extensively used and well esteemed, and sold in large quantities at this place. Nova Scotia plaster is probably the best known, but its expense excludes it from use in the United States.

AWARDS OF THE UTICA IMPLEMENT TRIAL.—We copy below the statement of the Judges, as issued in circular form by J. STANTON GOULD, Chairman, and B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Trial Committee:

PLOWS.—CLASS I. *Sod Plow for Stiff Soils.*—The Judges unanimously awarded the Gold Medal to F. F. Holbrook, Boston, Mass., for his plow, 95.

CLASS II. *Plow for Stubble Lands in Stiff Soils.*—The Gold Medal awarded to F. F. Holbrook, Boston.

CLASS III. *Sod Plows for Sandy Soils and Light Loams.*—No trial in this Class.

CLASS IV. *Plow for Stubble Land, cutting a furrow twelve inches deep, with three horses, and raised the lowest cut to the surface of the furrow—furrow five inches wide.*—Unanimously awarded the large Gold Medal to F. F. Holbrook, Boston, Mass.

CLASS V. *Michigan Sod and Trench Plow.*—Unanimously awarded the Medal to F. F. Holbrook, Boston, Mass.

CLASS VI. *Subsoil Plow, in connection with an ordinary Plow.*—None of the Plows offered are worthy of a premium.

CLASS VII. *Ditching Plow for Opening Drains.*—Unanimously awarded the Gold Medal to N. Hawks, Appleton, Maine.

CLASS VIII. *Machine for Excavating Ditches for Underdraining,*—Edwin Heath, Fowlerville, Livingston county. Gold Medal. Unanimous.

CLASS IX. *Steel Plow for Alluvial and Unctious Lands.*—Gold Medal to Collins & Co., New York. Unanimous.

CLASS X. *Swing or Side Hill Plow.*—No award. Judges equally divided.

HARROWS.—*Best Harrow.*—J. E. Morgan, Deerfield, Oneida county, Gold Medal.

The Judges recommended a special premium of a Gold Medal to F. Nishwitz, Williamsburgh, for his *Pulverizing Harrow.*

CULTIVATORS.—CLASS I.—*For Corn and Root Crops—One-horse Cultivator.*—Alden & Co., Auburn, Gold Medal.

CLASS I. *Two-horse Cultivator, for cultivating two rows.*—To Pupper, the inventor, (the Machine being entered by A. L. Brearley & Co., Trenton, N. J.,) Gold Medal.

CLASS II. *For Mellowing Soil and Killing Weeds.*—Gold Medal to Ford & Howe, Oneonta, N. Y.

Best Cultivator Having Handles.—Wm. H. Burtis & Co., Maltaville, Saratoga county, Gold Medal.

THE PRESS AND THE RURAL.—We again beg to tender grateful acknowledgments for the kind and appreciative notices of the RURAL which we are receiving from the best judges of journalistic merit—editors of newspapers. As samples of many notices that have lately reached us we give the following extracts:

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—If the strong and voluntary commendation of this popular journal by prominent papers all over the country is evidence of merit, then it is by far the most meritorious periodical of its class in America. Of late, especially, its praise seems to emanate from a thousand papers between Canada and the Gulf, and the Atlantic and Pacific. And it is all deserved, for the RURAL has no equal in its sphere, being superior in ability and variety of contents, while, as we have before said, the dress, paper, engravings, printing, &c., are superb. Indeed, the RURAL NEW-YORKER is an honor to Rochester and Western New York, and has done and is doing much to make them favorably known in distant parts of our own land as well as abroad—for its circulation in the West, South, New England, Canada, &c., is large and rapidly increasing. Although its nineteenth year and volume does not commence until January, the RURAL is thus early receiving hundreds of letters and subscriptions daily, giving assurance of a large accession to its already immense circulation during the ensuing winter. Read the Prospectus of Vol. XIX in another column.—*Roch. Daily Union & Adv., Nov. 29, 1867.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We can most conscientiously commend this excellent periodical as a *really first-class* agricultural, wool growers', graziers' and gardeners' paper. In all of these departments and others allied to them, there is in the RURAL NEW-YORKER a scientific thoroughness allied to plain practical utility, which entitles it to the highest praise. It is also an admirable family newspaper, containing much interesting reading of a varied nature, and truly artistic engravings. Price only $3 a year—the literary matter in it alone being well worth more, and the agricultural reading three times as much.—*Forney's Press, Phila.*

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT IT?—Without what? MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. We should say certainly not. It contains something interesting for every one that can read; but to the farmer it is invaluable. It is without doubt the best agricultural paper in the country. Read the prospectus in another column. It is a fact that the article in this case, is much better than the advertisement represents.—*Racine Advocate.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, conducted by Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, Mayor of Rochester, has attained the largest circulation of any paper of the kind in the country or the world; and this pre-eminence has been achieved by careful management, first-rate tact, judicious enterprise and liberality.—*Rochester Daily Democrat.*

HORTICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

[The subjoined communications, written, as our readers doubtless recognize, by two very prominent members of the National Pomological Society, present just views of the aims and advantages of the Association. Let us have local and State organizations by all means, but a National Congress has likewise *its* necessary duties.—Ed.]

Under this heading it is stated in a recent number of this journal that the Germantown Telegraph has doubts of the advantages of a National Fruit Society—that even State Societies are too large and the objects can be better accomplished by County and Township Societies. I cannot agree with the Telegraph. All these Societies—National, State, County and Township—have their peculiar duties to perform.

A very large number of our best fruits are grown in more than twenty different States of our country, and when the fruit growers of all these States meet together they are not only able to compare their successes and failures and discuss their causes, but they establish an uniformity of nomenclature which is of vast importance. If our National Society had done no more than what it has in this single direction, it would have established its claim to the gratitude and support of every fruit grower in the land. Fruit culture is a great national pursuit, and those engaged in it, whether they are members of local Societies or not, look to it as the great central light which collects and combines the information locally obtained for the general good.

Nothing, in my opinion, redounds so much to the honor of American fruit growers, or gives stronger proof of their intelligence and enterprise, than the existence of the National Society and the work it has accomplished. It is the subject of admiration in Europe, where they are now following the example we have set them in this respect.

It is not at all strange that the grape should at the present time occupy a large share of attention. A whole catalogue of grapes has been ushered into existence within a few years, and grape culture is spreading over our land with a marvellous rapidity. Those engaged in it feel it to be a new pursuit, and they ask for each other's experience and advice.

The meeting at St. Louis was one of the most useful ever held, and one which, more than any previous one, illustrated the necessity for such a society. Cultivators residing more than a thousand miles apart, were brought together to interchange views and enlighten and encourage one another. Is this doing no good? The moral influences of such a society are so obvious as to need no comment. Then let every fruit grower in the land, North and South, East and West, join in sustaining our National Society, that it may push forward with vigor and success its great and good work.—B.

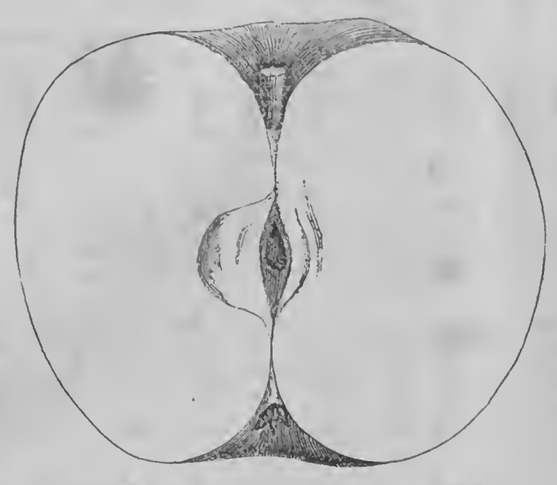
Under the above head I notice you quote remarks from the Germantown Telegraph derogatory to the advantages of discussions at Pomological meetings, and especially of the National Fruit Society. It is patent that pea-nut policy and foresight came from Pennsylvania, but I would not have supposed so intelligent a man as the editor of the Telegraph could decry the well-known advantages that have accrued to the fruit growers of the States from the information gathered at the meetings, and through the action of the American Pomological Society. It is certainly unkind in a writer to speak of the discussions at our large gatherings of intelligent fruit growers, when he himself never appears. True, human nature is given to talk, and men unaccustomed to condense thoughts in a few words, sometimes occupy more time than should well be; but in my knowledge there is less of wasteful wording in Pomological meetings than in any other gatherings where men are expected to speak their views off-hand of the subjects brought up.

I grant the advantage of County and Town Associations, but when they have gathered their knowledge, and one or more of their members brings it in mass before a National assemblage of like men of experience, it strikes me that the sifting it there gets ofttimes puts a flea in the ear of such member, who returns to his county or town associates with views and impressions that cause a complete remodeling of their remarks and practices. I advise the Germantown Telegraph editor to attend one or two meetings of the American Pomological Society, after which I think he will know more than he now does of the advantages gained by drawing together Pomological minds from all the States. Addi.

UNPRODUCTIVE APPLE TREE.

A subscriber from Jackson Co., Missouri, writes that he "would like to know through the columns of the Rural what to do for an apple tree that is large enough to bear ten bushels of apples, but which as yet has borne but few. It blossoms very full each spring, and nearly all fall off without producing any apples. It stands on good soil and has a thrifty appearance."

Our correspondent fails to give some points we should like to know to arrive at what must be any way nothing more than a suggestive opinion—whether it was a seedling or graft, and what the sub-soil and drainage is, and whether it stands among other trees. We have known seedlings very shy bearers for years, although blossoming fairly, and always supposed it was some defect in the organization of the blossom, being *pistillate* and without *stamens*, or the fructifying organ; a fact easily ascertained by examination. In that case, if standing among bearing trees it would become measurably impregnated. Trees standing in a springy, wet location, especially with a hard, retentive sub-soil, will always produce barrenness, and all trees making wood very fast will fail to be prolific, the cure for which is root pruning. We know of no such case as the apple tree being *dioccious*, that is the male and female organs on different trees. If the blossom is imperfect, cut it down and cast it into the fire.



JEFFERSON COUNTY APPLE.

One of our subscribers, Mr. O. V. Woodward, Rutland, N. Y., recently forwarded to us some specimens of an apple of which he remarks, in his accompanying note, "We call it a No. 1 apple; it is not much known out of this county, having originated here." It is described by Thomas, in his "Fruit Culturist," as "medium, roundish, regular; striped and shaded red on yellow; cavity deep; calyx small; basin deep, smooth; flesh crisp, tender, with a very good, mild, sub-acid flavor. Late autumn. Tree vigorous and productive." Our illustration was drawn from one of the specimens. It is a good late fall and early winter apple.

TREE DEALERS OR PEDDLERS.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondents have recently been venting their indignation against dishonest tree dealers, or peddlers, as they are termed. This is quite right. It is never wrong nor out of place to censure dishonesty; but these traveling tree dealers do much good as well as some harm.

Is is not true that through their agency thousands of people are annually induced to plant trees who but for them would not plant? who would not sit down and write an order to a distant nurseryman for trees, nor would even travel ten miles to a nursery for them? Suppose they do commit errors—*willful* ones at that—is not the man better off who has planted, though they do not all prove true to name nor be of the best quality, than he who has planted none? Those who are very particular about procuring select sorts, true to name, will most likely take the trouble to go or send to a reliable source. I think this is generally the case.

I am not offering an apology for dishonest tree dealers. I regard them just as I do dishonest farmers, merchants or tradesmen. As to preventing this evil, we can do it when the whole world becomes honest—not before. May that time come soon!—B.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Magnificent Grape Cluster.—George E. Goodman, formerly of this city, but now in California, sends us a photograph of a cluster of the White Nice grape, which is a curiosity in its way. It was grown by H. M. Amsbury, on his ranch, two miles from Napa city. Its girth was thirty-two inches, and weight *eight pounds and one ounce*, though several berries had been shaken from it by transportation. Besides this cluster, the same party sent forward fine samples of White Muscat, Berger and Mission grapes.

Apples and quinces of corresponding size and excellence accompanied the grapes as evidences of the progress of fruit growing in the region of Napa City. The producer of these fruits hails from Connecticut, and is represented as among the most successful fruit and grape culturists in the State. The engraving given above is taken from the photograph sent us.

The Apple Crop—Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne Counties.—The shipment of apples from these counties to the eastern markets the present season were as follows:

Niagara, bbls....	174,418	Am't rec'd....	$	510,289 80
Orleans, "	180,157	" "		551,280 52
Monroe, "	87,000	" "		240,000 00
Wayne, "	90,000	" " est.		225,000 00
Total shipm'ts,...	531,575	" "		$1,526,570 32

From these figures it will be seen that four Western New York counties, poor as the season was for apples, sent to the eastern markets over a million and a half of dollars worth of apples the past fall.

Grape-Cuttings.—These should be secured before the wood has been frozen, cut into convenient lengths, and covered up in earth, unless they are wanted to start early in the propagating-house. Only the well-ripened wood should be saved for propagation. They may be buried in the ground or cellar, or any place where they will keep fresh, and, before being used in the spring, cut into single eyes, or such lengths as are preferred.

Cutting Scions.—Many good grafters prefer to cut their scions in early winter, before there has been much severe cold weather. It often happens that scions left on the tree until spring, will, when cut, show the pith of the scion quite black; and sometimes the wood itself is injured by the severity of the weather. Such wood should not be used; for many of the grafts will fail, however skillful the person may be who sets them. If cut in the fall, they should be kept fresh, either by burying in the earth where the water will not stand, or in moist earth in the cellar.

A Large Pear.—The Occidental and Van Guard, San Francisco, notices a mountain pear, grown by Thomas Campbell on his farm near Forest Hill, which it characterizes as "a pomological curiosity," and adds:—"As it stands on our desk its perpendicular height is 8¼ inches; its circumference, measuring around the bulge, 14¾ inches. The weight is a trifle over two pounds."

Peaches.—The New England Farmer states that Nathan Brooks of Acton, Mass, sold his crop of late Crawford peaches this year for six dollars per bushel. Time was in that State, within the remembrance of the writer of this paragraph, when good peaches, Massachusetts raised, sold in Springfield for fifty cts. a bushel.

Prolific Grape Vine.—A Mr. Stewart of Oxford, C. W., has a Clinton grape vine seventy feet long—thirty-five feet each way from the root. It runs along an eight-foot picket fence, which hung this year with one mass of grapes from end to end. He condemns the practice of cutting grape-vines back to five or six feet, contending that the leaders should not be cut at all.

TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES OF ROSES.

Mr. Blunt, the British vice-consul at Adrianople, in his report to the foreign office this year, gives an account of the rose fields of Adrianople, extending over 12,000 or 14,000 acres, supplying the most important source of wealth in the district. The season for picking the roses is from the latter part of April to the early part of June; and at sunrise the plains look like a vast garden full of life and fragrance, with hundreds of Bulgarian boys and girls gathering the flowers into baskets and sacks, the air impregnated with the delicious scent, and the scene enlivened by songs, dances and music.

It is estimated that the rose districts of Adrianople produced in the season of 1866 about 700,000 miscals of otto of roses (the miscal being 1½ drachms) the price averaging little more than 3s sterling per miscal. If the weather is cool in spring, and there are copious falls of dew and occasional showers, the crops prosper, and an abundant yield of oil is secured. The season in 1866 was so favorable that eight okes of petals (less than 23 pounds,) and in some cases seven okes, yielded a miscal of oil. If the weather is very hot and dry, it takes double that quantity of petals. The culture of the rose does not entail much trouble or expense. Land is cheap and moderately taxed. In a favorable season, a donum (40 paces square,) well cultivated, will produce 1,000 okes of petals, or 1,000 miscals of oil, valued at 1,500 piastres; the expense would be about 540 piastres—management of the land 52, tithe 150, picking 75, extraction 260—leaving a net profit of 960 piastres, or about £8 11s. An average crop generally gives about £5 per donum, clear of all expenses.

The oil is extracted from the petals by the ordinary process of distillation. The atter is bought up for foreign markets, to which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is generally despatched to undergo the process of adulteration with sandalwood and other oils. It is said that in London the Adrianople attar finds a readier sale when it is adulterated than when it is genuine.

WINDOW PLANTS.

Window plants should not be kept very warm at this season. They should have all the sun and air, and as little of the artificial heat of the room as possible. These remarks apply especially to Mignonette, which is very impatient of in-door confinement. Succulents, such as Cacti, are excellent window plants in this respect, as the dry air does not affect them. To keep the air about the plants moist, is one of the secrets of window-culture. Some who have very fine windows well stocked with fine plants, make glazed cases with folding doors of them, by which, when the room is highly heated and very dry, they can be enclosed in an atmosphere of their own. In such cases, ferns and mosses can be grown to perfection, and pendant plants in hanging vases give a Brazilian forest appearance to our happy Christmas homes.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

To be Given Away.—An agent friend of the Rural has a quantity of "Hill's Sweet Corn" which he proposes to distribute free in packages containing enough to plant 20 or 30 hills. He recommends it as an excellent variety. Send a directed envelope, with stamp, to Cullen Loud, Egypt, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Philadelphia Horticultural Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society an election of officers took place. *President*—W. L. Schaffer. *Cor. Sec.*—Thomas Meehan. *Rec. Sec.*—A. W. Harrison. *Treas.* Henry A Dreer. Thos. P. James has charge of the Botanical Department, James C. Booth that of Chemistry, and S. S. Ruthven that of Entomology.

Turning a Lane to Good Account.—Mr. R. H. Brown, Greece, this county, has a farm lane about fifty rods long and three wide, both sides of which are set with apple trees, numbering in all one hundred and thirty. They have just begun to bear, and yielded over one hundred barrels of apples this year. Thus shade and fruit are gained and space economised.

Geranium Cuttings.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman writes that paper thus:—"A year ago this fall, at the suggestion of an agricultural paper, we placed some geranium cuttings in a vase of weak suds. They formed new leaves, and were green throughout the winter and blossomed. In the spring one of them was transferred to a flower pot, and is growing now in spite of occasional mishaps."

Name Wanted.—(H. A. P., Niagara Co.) "I have a grape, presented to me some years since by a friend, of which I have never been able to learn the name. Can any of your readers inform me? It bears very large bunches of large purple berries, is very compact, not shouldered, and does not part from the skin when eaten, but like the Chasselas, or the Yellow Spanish Cherry, seems to be all meat, ripens late, and the wood is of a reddish color."

New Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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Ground Coffee, 30c., 35c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House-Keepers and Families, who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. ₩ lb., and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

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The funds to pay for the good ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by post office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the club. Or if the amount ordered exceed $30, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

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New Advertisements.

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Observe that dealers in musical instruments are strongly tempted to recommend as equal to the best, those instruments on which they can make the largest profit. The prices of M. & H. are fixed and invariable. They cannot afford the large discounts made by manufacturers of inferior work, many of whom sell at 40 to 50 per cent. discount.

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This is the first instruction book to include the technicals of modern pianoforte playing. It has a full elucidation and illustration of Mr. Mason's new system of Accentual Treatment of Exercises, by which the attention of the pupil is almost compelled, and careless practice is rendered nearly impossible, while not only the hands, but also the mind, taste and artistic perceptions are cultivated and trained.

It is eminently a practical work, the result of long and most successful experience in the actual business of pianoforte teaching. It is carefully progressive, very clear and perspicuous and full in its explanations and directions, illustrated by cuts and diagrams, and is adapted to the use of young beginners as well as those who have made progress. 240 pp., large 4to. Price $1. Two editions are published; one with AMERICAN and one with EUROPEAN FINGERING. Care should be taken to designate which is wanted. Published by
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Ladies' Department.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

FAIR girl, the light of whose morning keeps
The flush of its dawning glow,
Do you ask why that faded woman weeps
Whose sun is sinking low?

You look to the future, on, above,
She only looks to the past;
You are dreaming your first sweet dream of love,
And she has dreamed her last.

You watch for feet that are yet to tread
With yours, on a pleasant track;
She hears but the echoes dull and dread
Of feet that come not back.

You are passing up the flowery slope,
She left so long ago;
Your rainbows shine through the drops of hope,
And her's through the drops of woe.

Your night in its visions glides away
And at morn you live them o'er;
From her dreams by night and dreams by day
She has waked to dream no more.

You are reaching forth with spirit glad
To hopes that are still untried;
She is burying the hopes she had,
That have slipped from her arms and died.

You think of the good, for you in store,
Which the future yet will send;
While she, she knows it were well for her
If she made a peaceful end!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUNT DORCAS ON SAVIN'.

BY MAY MAPLE.

How'D ye du Mis' BROWN; I'm wonderful glad you've come over here; I've been wantin' to seen you ever since I got back from my visit to my son's. You know I've been gone three or four weeks. Here, SARA ANN, you come and take Mis' BROWN'S bonnet and shawl and lay 'em on the spare bed.

Well, as I was sayin', Mis' BROWN, I've been wantin' to see you ever since I got back. You know JOSIAH married MARTHA PAYNE; well, if he realized half how things was goin', he'd think he'd got a pain in good 'arnest. It's enough to put one on the rack jest to see how things is wasted there, in that house. She keeps two hired girls all the time, and she works with 'em a good 'eal of the time, and they don't all three manage to du as much in a week as I could du in half that time, even now, and I'm ena-most seventy-four years old. And then jest to see the waste;—whole pans full of dried bread thrown into the swill barrel every week. Once I asked MARTHA to let me have some o' the dried bread. She was willin' I should have as much as I liked, though she couldn't see what I could want of those hard crusts. I told her I wanted to make a puddin'. I picked out some of the best,—for some, of course, had got musty,—and crumbled into a pan of milk, and let it seald till the crumbs were all soft; then, I beat an egg with a cup of sugar, and as much sweet cream, and stirred into the pan of bread and milk; this was set into the oven and baked. And I tell you, Mis' BROWN, they all thought it was delicious, especially the children. They wished grandma would make puddin's every day.

Why, la sakes, Mis' BROWN! I never thought of losin' a piece of bread as big as my hand,—and my old man used to think I had the purtiest little hand of any body, in our young days,—from one year to another, when I was keepin' house. If I chanced to have any bread git dry, I either made puddin's, pancakes or toast of it; and it was eaten with a good relish. But hired girls never seem to care how much they waste.

One day they were goin' to have a great lot of men to dinner, so MARTHA told the girls they might boil some meat and veg'tables. Dinner was served in good order,—for MARTHA would have her table look well, if nothin' else did about the house. In the course of the a'rternoon MARTHA and I went down to the orchard,—and, by the way, JOSIAH has some of the finest fruit I ever did see; when we came back she said if I wasn't too tired she'd like me to see what a fine garden they had. Tired, mercy! I did't think of such a thing. But the garden was very flourishin'; there were all sorts of veg'tables; a good many of them had for'in names to 'em. But the fence did'nt speak very well for my son. I told MARTHA I's afraid they'd lose half o' their garden if JOSIAH didn't have the gate fixed and a new fence. She said she'd tried to have him fix it up; but he hadn't got quite ready to do it. We went in by the way o' the wood-house, and here I chanced to cast my old eyes towards the swill barrel, that stood near the door. I never saw anything beat it in my life. Says I to MARTHA, "What makes this look so funny?" and I pointed to the barrel. She went to look, and there the clear, white grease lay more than half an inch thick, that had been thrown in there from the boiled dinner.

She called one of the girls and told her to skim it off, and cleanse it, and put it by with some other for soap grease. While we stood there talkin', JOSIAH came in, and, of course, she had to tell him about it. "Well," says he, "I shouldn't be surprised to find two or three pounds of pork, a pie or so, and any quantity of bread, now; it wouldn't be the first time." And he took the old dipper and began stirrin' up the contents. And sure enough, there it was, jest as he said. MARTHA was surprised, to say the least.

"If pork wasn't bringin' a good price I couldn't stand so much waste," was his remark, and away he went laughin' to see the look o' dumb surprise still on his wife's face.

You know JOSIAH is one of the easy ones, he never lets anything trouble him long at a time. Afore the week was out, the hogs were in the garden, and destroyed a good sight of his veg'tables. The next mornin' MARTHA asked JOSIAH if the price of pork was still goin' up, that he could afford to keep the hogs in the garden.

Come again, Mis' BROWN, and I'll tell you about my house keepin'.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

THE Milwaukee Wisconsin publishes the following interesting account of an enterprising lady just married in that city:

A young lady at the East, dependent upon her own resources, was adopted into the family of a gentleman in this city. This gentleman was transacting a business of millions of dollars annually, and employed numerous clerks and accountants. The young lady alluded to was taken into the counting room and soon rose to the position of chief book-keeper and cashier of the house. She filled the position and performed the duties with singular fidelity and satisfaction for several years. All the large transactions of the house passed through her hands: the daily cash transactions alone amounting to $20,000 to $50,000.

We had the satisfaction of examining this set of books, and can truly say that no accountant in Milwaukee can show a better record of neatness and accuracy. Several bankers have also examined the work of this young lady, and pronounce it well nigh faultless. The young lady has balanced her books, closed her accounts, and left her position to take charge of the personal and household affairs of a young business man in a neighboring city.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

THE "music of the belles" is caused by the gabbling of their tongues.

BLUE-EYED girls gather the vintage alongside of the men in Switzerland, and they have a dance after each day's work. Work is fun if it's done right.

A MODEST pair in the Nutmeg State announce that their golden wedding will come off just 30 years from now, and offer a liberal discount on any presents their friends then design to make them.

A WESTERN girl tried to drown herself because her lover refused to marry her, but she only got into a quagmire up to her knees, and it took Henry half an hour to scrape the mud off from her stockings.

KISSES, like the faces of philosophers, vary. Some are as hot as a coal of fire, some as sweet as honey, some as milk, some as tasteless as long-drawn soda. Stolen kisses are said to have more nutmeg and cream than any other sort. So saith a Fanny-fernal sister.

AT a wedding, recently, when the officiating priest put to the lady the question: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied: "If you please."

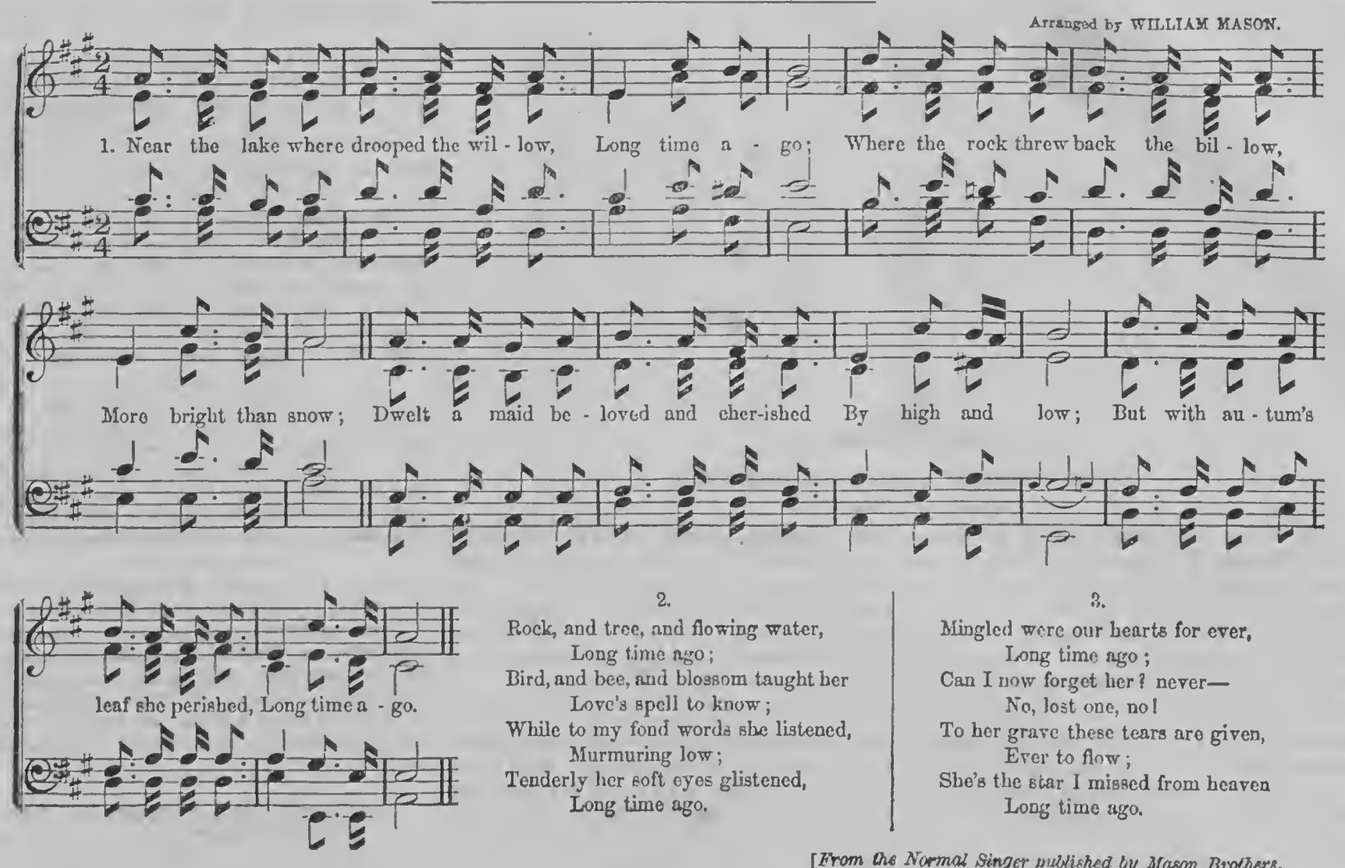
DR. BROWN having long admired a very beautiful young lady, made a point of always giving her for his toast. Being once told it was time to change, he replied: "I believe it is, for though I have been toasting her for these twenty years, I have not been able to make her Brown yet."

AN engagement ring given in Brooklyn, L. I., is thus described: "It is made of plain gold, in which is set a single diamond, of remarkable brilliancy and great value. The setting is entirely new in design, and the engraving on the inside beautifully executed. The wording of the inscription is novel and beautiful, being as follows: "From —— to ——October 20, 1867. Each for the other and both for God."

BRIGHAM YOUNG has issued an edict ordering all the young men in his domain to marry, and not to stand upon the order of their marrying, but to marry at once. If this measure of policy does not soften the hearts of all the fair in Christendom towards the Mormon chief, we don't know what would. Only think of the effect which such an order from some competent authority in the State of New York, would produce!

"NEAR THE LAKE WHERE DROOPED THE WILLOW."

Arranged by WILLIAM MASON.



2.

Rock, and tree, and flowing water,
Long time ago;
Bird, and bee, and blossom taught her
Love's spell to know;
While to my fond words she listened,
Murmuring low;
Tenderly her soft eyes glistened,
Long time ago.

3.

Mingled were our hearts for ever,
Long time ago;
Can I now forget her? never—
No, lost one, no!
To her grave these tears are given,
Ever to flow;
She's the star I missed from heaven
Long time ago.

[*From the Normal Singer published by Mason Brothers.*

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SENTIMENT VS. SENSE.

SOME people are poets, more are not; some soar upon the wings of fancy, others plod along on foot; some subsist upon ambrosia and distilled nectar; the majority eat bread and potatoes. It's a fine thing to be able to make poetry; it's doubtless rare sport to fly; and the food of the gods may be very palatable to those who relish it; but it is well that a large proportion of the human race are content to find their employment, food and means of locomotion within the limits prescribed by our earthly constitution. Did everybody take to soaring, somebody would come to want. Life is real, and they who live must needs conform to its laws. Star-gazing is a sublime occupation, but does not secure its followers against falling into ditches.

Nature is full of beauties, and to be incapable of appreciating them is to be narrow-minded; but there is such a tendency on the part of many people to give undue prominence to that which should be only secondary, and, still worse, to affect exquisite sensibility in the most commonplace affairs, that the term *sentimental* has come to be synonymous with *soft*. These people lose sight of the practical in their eager contemplation of that which appeals to what they call the finer feelings. They forget that the chief end of man cannot be attained by indulging in idle fancies, or by gazing admiringly upon gorgeous sunsets. They will go into ecstacies over a well-defined rainbow, and will talk eloquently of the exquisite blending of hues; yet let them be called upon to stripe the colors in a rag carpet, and they will frankly and fearlessly acknowledge that they have no taste in that direction. So far from combining the *dulce* with the *utile*, they leave the *utile* out of the question entirely.

Really, the more one thinks upon the subject, the more he will be convinced that sentiment is all nonsense. We have to deal, for the most part, with things practical. We are placed here upon earth to make a living, be good and do good; and whatever goes beyond this is, at least, superfluous. He who does this much and does it well, will find little time or inclination to indulge in aerial flights and fruitless fancies. One may sit at his window for three-fourths of the evening, drinking in, with greedy eye, the splendors of the starry heavens, and may profess to be stirred to the very depths of his soul with sublimest emotions; meanwhile his fire will go out and he will catch a sore throat.

A friend of mine assures me that it is the highest kind of enjoyment to wander through the forest in summer weather, to seat one's self upon the trunk of a fallen tree, and there to muse. But while seated securely upon the log, elevated above all sublunary cares and perplexities in a sublime appreciation of the unspeakable grandeur of the enchanting scene, or enveloped in the glorious mists arising from your own fertile imagination, snakes and lizards are crawling beneath, and worms and spiders, and all manner of noxious vermin are quietly making their way in home-like fashion over every portion of your garments. Now, an arm-chair in a well-furnished parlor may be a less romantic place in which to muse, but I cannot conceive why it should not be considered quite as agreeable, and it is a thousand times more tidy. This same friend is apt to become enthusiastic over the crystalline beauties of a simple snow-flake, and to expatiate in glowing language upon old Mother Earth enveloped in a fleecy mantle of purest white. But, alas! all the poetry and most of the substance of snow melt into nothingness, when compelled, week after week, to supply the place of cistern water. But my friend is sincere, is really susceptible of very delicate impressions, which cannot be said of the many.

There are those who will go into raptures upon beholding a beautiful landscape, and will do the same thing at the sight of a finely embroidered pin-cushion. They have a nice appreciation of the beautiful, the sublime, and the awful; but unfortunately, are unable to distinguish one from the other. They will stand beneath Niagara, and listen to its mighty thunderings, and behold far above them the resistless flood rushing down with a might and majesty such that the truly sensitive mind can but lose itself in the contemplation of GOD and eternity, and amidst the dashing of the spray they will exclaim, in the fullness of their unbounded enthusiasm, "Isn't it sweet?"—in precisely the same tones in which they would speak of a pet kitten.

What a waste of exclamation points there has been since the world began!—especially in these latter days, when, on every conceivable occasion, we must say, "How lovely!" "How glorious!" "How splendid!" What is the use of it? How does it benefit right minded, intelligent men and women who are made to do good in the world, to cultivate this sickly sentimentality which leads to dreams, and reveries, and sighings, and, finally, murmurings and discontent?

L. R. MELLIS.

HIRAM POWERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Florence, says that most Americans had absented themselves from the city, owing to fears of the epidemic. He, however, found HIRAM POWERS hard at work in giving his finishing touches to the "Last of the Tribes." It represents an Indian girl looking back toward the scenes of childhood as she departs forever. The sculptor is likewise at work upon a model of his dead friend, EDWARD EVERETT. It is to be given as a present to some society or association at home. Though considerably advanced in years, Mr. POWERS has an erect form and a cheerful, youthful countenance. Alluding to his earlier labors, he said the plaster bust of the first President of Miami (Ohio) University was one of the first two or three works executed by him. Since its completion he has spent seven years in the Western States, three years in Washington, and thirty years in Italy. He affirmed that, except in the matter of finish, he had never surpassed his earliest attempts.

SANDWICHES.

IDLENESS buries a man alive.

THE language of the sole—creaking boots.

PROUD looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.

WHAT is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

THE oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

IN prosperity we need moderation; in adversity, patience.

HE who has good health is a rich man and rarely knows it.

A GREAT mind will be easy in prosperity, and quiet in adversity.

WHAT kind of a face should an auctioneer have? A face that is forbidding.

HE who asks no questions is queer, but he who asks many questions is the querist.

LEARNING is wealth to the poor, honor to the rich, and a support and comfort to old age.

WHO aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

PRESENCE of mind is doubtless good in very many cases, but in nearly all of them absence of body would be decidedly better.

THE man who knew no North, no South, no East, no West, was found to be as deficient in other matters as in Geography.

"WELL, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, "how do you like your profession?" "Alas! sir, my profession is better than my practice."

BROWN the other day, while looking at the skeleton of a donkey, made a very natural quotation. "Ah," said he, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

ONE of a party of musical friends referring to an exquisite musical composition, said: "that song always carries me away when I hear it." "Can any one sing it?" asked Jerrold.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GIVING.

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

O! nerves that vibrate to the touch
More quickly than the wire
O'er which electric currents run;
O! slow consuming fire
Within my soul, in vain, in vain,
The small hands come to me
With hollowed palms,—they only touch
My soul to agony!

In vain the little hand doth catch
My drapery's somber fold,
I scarcely count enough of wealth
To fill its tiny hold;—
Ah, yes! I have enough—of pride;
My cheeks' concentrate glow,
The white, white ashes of my lip
Its smothered fire do show.

A child's quick impulse stirs my heart,—
Too proud to learn to dole
Its scanty pittance out, to throw
For any hand the whole,—
My very soul is sick to hear
The dull metallic ring
The mite makes, in the treasury,
That scornfully I fling!

* * * * * *

O, heart, a gentler mood steals o'er!
My GOD Thy hand hath smote
The rock: the long pent waters gush,
Sweetly beneath Thy stroke!
The nerves that innate pride hath braced
Like firm, cold bands of steel,
Trill with the sympathy that runs
From heart alive to feel

The woe of others; yet how firm
To bear the brimming cup,
The small, sweet charity that love
Bends *low* in dipping up;
And "in Thy name" the cooling draught
With ready hand I lift,
"As unto Thee," O, CHRIST, bestow
Meekly the smallest gift!

CHARITY.

"BUT the greatest of these is charity." Faith and hope are good, even full of excellence, but of the beautiful trinity spoken of by the apostle, charity is best.

It seems to us that now is the fit time to preach a short sermon on charity,—now, when the cold of unkind Winter chills many a hearthstone where the fire burns low. There is a sweet charity in the Summer for all the poor and needy. The warm air and glad sunlight are theirs in a peculiar degree—theirs for blessing. They have common lot in all the joy of the long, balmy days. All the peace and plentifulness of seed time and harvest are theirs; but these fade away with the green leaves and the flowers.

From the dreariness of Winter every warm glow of charity dies out. All the gladness and brightness and cheer of the chilling days is forced and artificial. GOD pity and help those who have not the means to produce it! For such, the hope and faith are all that remain—others must have the charity. Such may hope for the swift coming of sunnier hours—others must aid them as they may in wearing off the leaden present.

"The poor ye have always with you, and whensoever ye will ye can do them good;" more especially are they your care when the summer's charity is withdrawn. A passably good Samaritan may go by "on the other side" when the skies wear a smile for all, and there is warmth and love in the air; but when the blasts cut keenly, and the cold is sharp and piercing, he who thus goes by is no Samaritan at all. Dole out your miserable pittance, O ye rich and prospered ones, when the collection plate is handed around, but think not that thus are the ends of charity fully met. "*Whensoever ye will*,"—and when will you? Once a week; or at every opportunity? Spasmodic generosity is weak and narrow. It lacks heart, and is not reliable. But that kind whose "whensoever" runs along through all the hours, and seeks its objects everywhere and always, is the noble and true.

Sitting by your glowing grates or well-laden boards, be not wholly unmindful of grates where the ashes are cold, and of tables that want food. Such are "always with you," nearer than you may suspect. Out of your abundance you may give much; even out of your moderate hoard that may be bestowed which will create warmth and cheer where are only dreariness and gloom. Great gifts can have scarcely more power to bless than the small, sweet charities proceeding from generous and sunny hearts. These may be love and light and life to many who hunger for something more than food; and shall they not be granted?

MONEY CHRISTIANS.—In regard to some of the fashionable and rich churches in New York, the Rochester Democrat correspondent says:—In fact, the wealthy churches in New York do not want a poor man either in their pulpits or their pews. There is such a strong money-worship prevalent in these societies, that a sermon becomes better by degrees, represented by the weight of the preacher's purse. "I like to hear Dr. —— preach," exclaimed a purse-proud saint. "He is one of our class and can feel for us." For every $10,000 in the preacher's inventory his sermons are the better, and to suit the place perfectly he must indeed be a D. D. in the full significance of the title "dollars," "dollars."

FAITH AND PRACTICE.—We should act with as much energy as if we expected everything from ourselves: and we should pray with as much earnestness as if we expected everything from God.—*Fuller.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUNGINGS.

BY OLOFFE THE DREAMER.

V.--"THE LAST STEP."

THE "Bay Queen" is steaming down the Narragansett this coquettish autumn day, and on either side of the two hours' ride, with the stiff breeze square in the faces of those of us who are more anxious for enjoyment than to be cooped up in the close cabin, we glide past Rocky Point, with all the nature-beauties which must be studied over and over to be learned by heart, and where millions of innocent clams find appreciative graves every season;—past Nayatt, with the erect, sentinel light-house, which keeps continual guard over the "Woodbine Cottages" and quiet summer-dwellings of the few who love the place, and a little one side of which, two piers—one in ruins, the other with the freshness of continued renewal—parallel the chameleon waters like emblems of life and death;—past Prudence and Patience, the moveless sister-islands, and the nestling Bristol which gives back the sunshine from hundreds of glittering city points; and then we dislodge ourselves from the puffing boat on the wharf at NEWPORT.

But all voyages are not the smooth cleavings of Narragansett. We

"—— love and live on change,
Till the soul sighs for sameness, which at last
Becomes variety and takes its place,"

and even in our dream-journeys we once and again image storms, which, like MICHAEL SCOTT'S familiar spirit, will not always down at our bidding. Yet, after the cloud comes sunshine; after the storm, calm, and

"When the shore is won at last,
Who will count the billows past?"

Driving over the long beach, almost to Purgatory, or on the smooth avenue which passes the great hotels, meeting here and there remnants of the "season," shaped in low pony-carriages, with their immense parti-colored sun-shades,—or sitting on rude seats, overlooking the long row of bathing houses, just in hearing of the muffled tide as it advances and recedes on the sandy beach, talking meantime of unrecallable things, and thinking unutterable ones,—and the morning hours leave us.

To-day is a "beautiful day with the fairies," and as I turn my kaleidoscope at leisure, and, when some gorgeous combination meets the eye, hesitate to apply the touch of new creation,—I wonder if there are many of POE'S wicked inventors, who, to spare thought and economize fancy, have established joint-stock companies to twirl the little instrument by steam.

Through a meadow, over a stile, by the very edge, almost, of the high bank, and we gain the Forty Steps. Shall we sit on the "Last Step" and listen to the waves? Ah, they tell of wondrous things. The heaven clouds, and they whisper of remembrance. Anon the sun peeps through some little rift, and they murmur of hope. Then full and strong shine the beams on the restless water, and we listen to woolngs of love. And then the shadow comes again, and the foam seems shuddering like death.

The young hearts, who have sat here on other days, lingering, even like us, weaving the thread of their own lives in looms of glittering hope, or fancying the love of a poet's heart to be theirs, making up the gloriousness of something beyond,—perhaps are sleeping loving, sweet sleep, or maybe, with the iron hand of disappointment bearing down their arms, have forgotten to keep true to their dreams,—have folded their inner selves close in the dead memories.

The chill air has driven away well-nigh all the revellers from the shores of the Bay of Rhode Island. But the echoes are ringing yet of the golden summer.

"All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon—
All night has the casement jessamine stirred
To the dancers dancing in tune;

"Come into the garden, MAUD—
I am here at the gate alone,
And the woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the roses blown."

Yet she comes not. For her—

"—— the revel of life is done—
Ah, beautiful MAUD, you never will miss
The kisses another hath won."

AND on the Last Step we read the "Day Dream," thinking, perhaps, of him who, in the old story, went in search of the water of oblivion, loving his life only for the dear ones who were to be disenchanted by his success.

How many there are of us, who would be, humanly speaking, infinitely better and happier if we could but begin again,—if we could take a fresh start, far away from all those who have been so thoroughly cognizant of our folly and childishness,—making for ourselves a new career, wherein we could forget those things which are behind, and reach forth unto those things which are before,—strong in our weakness, measureless in our confidence, triumphing through our loneliness and friendliness. But ah, it is only in Utopia that our possibilities achieve and conquer;—and yet some day, when life's oars are silent, and the hands that have blisteringly tugged so long against the sluggish currents, are folded in restfulness, we shall look through dust to spirit, shall see where the golden pencil of the Sun of Righteousness has written the Evermore of Eternity.

I have been lingering at Nayatt, reading destinies in the quiet waves that kiss the green shore in cooing ripples,—peering through the thick foliage of the little glen, as it rustles in the sad breeze,—or following some fairy footstep which beguiles into an untrodden future with shadowy promises of bright realizations to glad hopings,—and then back, all alone, to friendly Providence again, thinking of the Seashore Idyl of the dead poet—

"The waves grow calm in the dusk of eve,
When the wind goes down with the sun;
So fade the smiles of those who deceive
When the coveted heart is won.

"This sea-weed wreath that hangs on the wall,
She twined one day by the sea;
Of the weeds, and the waves, and her love, it is all
That the Past has left to me!"

Well, I have written the last of my loungings. The haziness of the autumn is gathering chillness more and more, as love and beauty wrap themselves in the mist of memory. The filling in of the restful hours has been all pleasant, and now, looking back on the shifting scenes of the glad day's fancy, I seem to see again the beautiful face, with its sweet, bright constancy, of the Fairy Princess, who, listening to the surge, to TENNYSON—and to me, sat by my side one dreamy September day on the Last Step of the Forty Steps at Newport.

"It is out of our pain and our patience that GOD brings us beautiful answers. It is well for us. But if such answers do not come? That also is well."

Various Topics.

PEDESTRIANISM.

As a people, we have a curious habit of running wild over an idea. A felicitous thought is at once popularized, and ranges across the country as common property. A "sensation" is sensationalized from Maine to California in a wonderfully short period. We hear a taking song, and make ourselves hoarse with it until it is absolutely sung out. We carry everything to the extreme, and in our peculiar zeal often make a wise and good thing seem absurd and foolish.

Hero-making is our forte. We have developed that talent in a degree almost astonishing. Compared with us, in this respect, other peoples are nowhere. It takes a quarter of a century to properly finish up a hero, in staid old England. In France they are more lively, and can do it in a decade. *We* can complete a most beautiful one in a week! Grant that to-day a man accomplishes something novel, if not deserving, in the sober city of Boston: three days hence he will be immortal all the way to San Francisco. We immortalized SAM PATCH, and BLONDIN, and Japanese TOMMIE, and the Prince of Wales; (England and posterity ought to thank us for the last,) and now WESTON, our last and best work, stands out high in the proud Temple of Fame, (in Chicago,) a noble creation in white hat and heavy brogans, and some other little articles of apparel. He has pedestrianated from "away down East" clear to the little village on the shore of Lake Michigan, and fifty thousand people beside his wife have received him with open arms. Already has he been nominated for the Vice Presidency, though as he is said not to be a vicious young hero we don't see the fitness.

The West has ever been positive. But they are improving. The latest semi-national Grammar renders it West, Weston, *Weston-est*—positive, comparative, superlative—and the latter being liberally translated means WESTON *is*—some. "*To be or not to be*" is a question wholly superfluous. He walked into the proud temple aforementioned, (we do or do not refer to CROSBY'S Opera House,) and has spoken his piece, as another conqueror did when he said "*veni, vidi, vici*," &c.

But to be serious. The young man who has performed the most remarkable feat, of the kind, on record, has demonstrated human endurance bravely. He deserves to be feted. (We rather think if we had footed it over twelve hundred miles against time we should need to be *fete*-feeted.) While there may be something extremely ludicrous in the universal walking fever caused by his tramp, we hope it will calm down to a healthy tone, and be productive of good. Walking is splendid exercise, but it has been sadly neglected in this country. The English do better: instance CHARLES DICKENS, who takes daily rambles of ten miles, outside of Boston. Our people have patronized street cars and busses too much for their own good. Nearly every person would be benefited by a pedestrian excursion of three or four miles per day. We used to do considerably in the way of pedal locomotion, and will say that when we were in the habit of walking from five to ten miles each day we enjoyed better health than we ever have since. Let every one get a *Walker's* dictionary, (WEBSTER'S is best, but it isn't *effete*,) and practice tramping for a while, and by-and-by they will be able to foot anything unless it be their gas bill or their taxes.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

SOCRATES, at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccancia was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman, neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister, at sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memories of his own times.

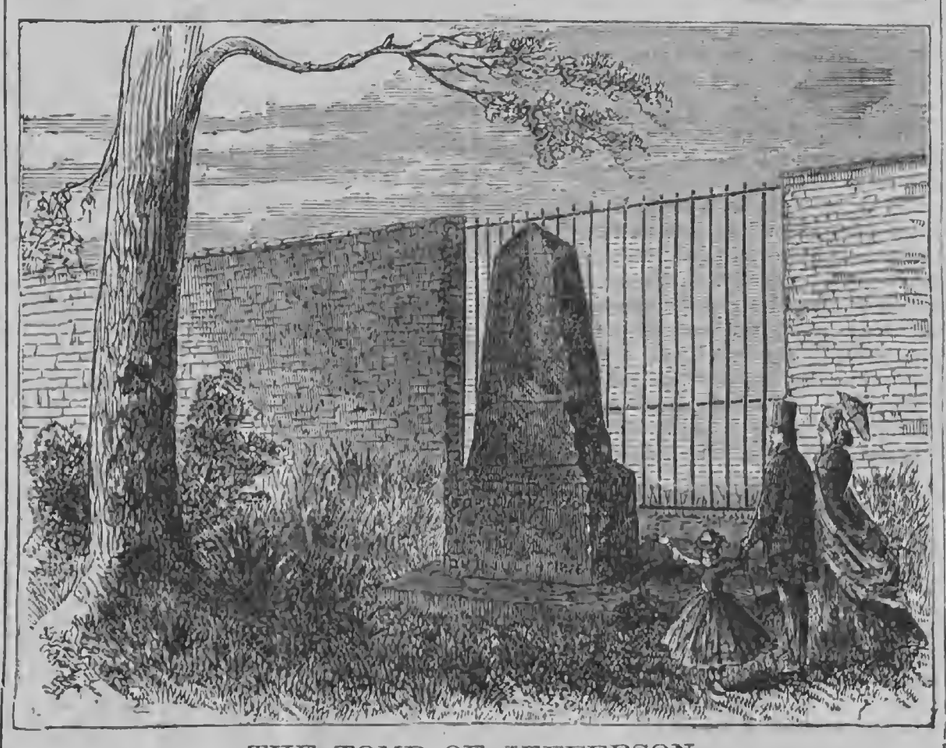
THE LATE FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

FITZ GREENE HALLECK, who died recently at Guilford, Conn., was born at the same place in July, 1795. A few years before attaining his majority, young HALLECK removed to New York and entered the banking house of JACOB BARKER, where he remained for many years. For a considerable length of time prior to the decease of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, HALLECK was employed by that wealthy merchant, and so far gained his esteem as to be named as one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, a position which he filled up to the time of his death. His lines to "Twilight," the earliest in date of his collected poems, were printed in the New York Evening Post in 1818; and in the following spring he assisted J. RODMAN DRAKE, a warm personal friend, in the preparation of the humorous "Croaker" papers for that journal. The death of Mr. DRAKE in 1820, compelled a conclusion of the series of papers, and Mr. HALLECK commemorated the departure of his beloved friend in a most touching poetical effusion, commencing—

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

In 1819 he produced an amusing satire entitled "Fanny," written in the measure of Byron's "Don Juan," and criticising the follies, fashions and public characters of the day. In 1822 he visited Europe, and upon his return published an edition of poems, among which "Alnwick Castle," "Burns" and "Marco Bozzaris" have achieved the greatest popularity. The latter poem is familiarly known throughout the whole country, and more or less so, perhaps, in European literary circles. His reputation, however, rests mainly upon some of his poems published in earlier works. Mr. HALLECK was accustomed in life to pay a yearly visit to New York city, where, for two or three weeks, he enjoyed the society of artists and the leading literary men of the nation, all of whom looked with pleasure to his coming, and delighted to do the distinguished old man reverence. The good old man has passed away; but from every school-house in the land the story of Marco Bozzaris will be declaimed for generations, and teachers will tell their pupils that, like the hero of the poem, FITZ GREENE HALLECK'S is

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That are not born to die."



THE TOMB OF JEFFERSON.

IN last week's RURAL we gave a fine illustration of the Home of JEFFERSON, and now portray the great Statesman's final resting place. It will be seen that the monument which marks it is plain and unpretentious, simple in design, and bearing but a simple inscription. We have had kingly men in our brief national history, but their tombs are no royal sarcophagi. They are the people's dead, and they sleep where the dead of the people sleep, while their memories linger in the hearts of all. We need no Westminsters for our dead royalty.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek until he was past the age of fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits until he had reached his fiftieth year.

Acceroso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, he could, therefore, master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year commenced the translation of Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

TRUTH, wisdom, love, seek reasons; malice seeks only causes.

THE RIGHT WHALE.

IT is the general belief among whalers that the sperm whale is dying out, the number having decreased so much as to render it difficult to obtain a full cargo. The right whale, however, still maintains its own in the Pacific ocean, only shifting its grounds to regions more and more remote. The Northern fleet from New Bedford this year, numbers one hundred and two vessels, of which seventy-two are in the Arctic, twenty in the Ochotch, and ten in the Kodiak ground. Nineteen of the fleet will probably return to San Francisco in the fall to recruit, and eighty-three to Honolulu, from which latter point, should the average catch be taken, there will be shipped between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of oil.

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE MAUDE.

BY ADA J. MOORE.

LITTLE Maude, among the clover,
In a little cottage dwelt;
Mother had she none to love her,
Yet an angel bent above her,
When at evening prayer she knelt.

And a consciousness of blessing
Softly through the twilight fell,
Sweeter than the fond caressing,
When a mother's hand is pressing
Ringlets that she loves so well.

Through the darkness and the dawning,
While the little dreamer slept,
Through the brightness of the morning,
Like a calm her soul adorning,
Little Maude this treasure kept.

And its sweetness lingered o'er her
All the long and weary day:
Pleasant visions thronged before her;
And the hate that others bore her,
Vanished, in its light away.

Thus she grew so meek and holy,
That her life was like a dream!
Vision like, it faded slowly,
Ere it vanished from us wholly,
Like the twilight's fading gleam.

[*Little Corporal.*

A GOOD STORY OF A PRINCELY BOY.

CHARLES X of France, when a child, was one day playing in an apartment of the palace while a peasant from Auvergne was busily employed in scrubbing the floor. The latter, encouraged by the gayety and playfulness of the count, entered familliarly into conversation with him, and, to amuse him, told him a number of diverting stories and anecdotes of his province. The prince, with all the ingenuousness of childhood, expressed his commiseration for the narrator's evident poverty, and for the labor which he was obliged to undergo in order to obtain a scanty livelihood.

"Ah!" said the man, "my poor wife and five children often go supperless to bed."

"Well, then," replied the prince, with tears in his eyes, "you must let me manage for you. My governor every month gives me pocket money, for which, after all, I have no occasion, since I want for nothing. You shall take this money and give it to your wife and children; but be sure not to mention a word of the matter to a living soul, or you will be finely scolded."

On leaving the apartment, the honest dependent acquainted the governor of the young prince with the conversation that had taken place. The latter, after praising the servant highly for his scrupulous integrity, desired him to accept the money, and to keep the affair a profound secret, adding that he should have no cause to repent of his discretion. At the end of the month, the young Count d'Artois received his allowance as usual, and watching the moment when he was unobserved, hastily slipped the whole sum into the hands of his *protege*.

On the same evening a child's lottery was proposed, for the amusement of the young princes, by the governor, who had purposely distributed among the prizes such objects as were most likely to tempt a boy of the count's age. Each of his brothers eagerly hazarded his little store, but the Count d'Artois kept aloof from his favorite amusement. The governor, feigning astonishment, at last demanded the reason of his unusual prudence; still no answer from the count. One of the princes, his brother, next testified his surprise, and at length pressed the young count so hard that in a moment of childish impatience he exclaimed:—"This may be very well for you; but what would you do if, like me, you had a wife and five children to support?"—*Selected.*

"THAT'S HOW!"

AFTER a great snow-storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along.

"By keeping *at it*," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller and smaller, until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not spend a moment in fretting; do not lose a breath in saying, "I can't," or "I do not see how;" but go at it, and *keep at it*. *Study*. That is the only way to conquer it.

WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

THE Testament teaches us to
Add to your "faith,"
Add to your "virtue,"
Add to your "knowledge,"
Add to your "patience,"
Add to your "godliness,"
Add to your "brotherly kindness,"
Add to your "charity."

What does this all mean, children—this adding of one thing to another? It means that either one is not sufficient of itself to make a perfect Christian, but that you must strive to grow in grace—to add one good thing to another until you possess them all. Just look at this table and see what precious things you are admonished to acquire. Will you try to make these virtues yours, children?

THERE is more gladness in childhood than our young friends realize.

Publisher's Notices.

Send Early!—In order that we may get the names of subscribers in type for mailing machine as fast and early as possible, our friends are requested to send their lists—or portions of them—as soon as convenient. Those who are forming large clubs can send what they have, and complete their lists afterwards. Many agents keep to work for six months, remitting from time to time; and some after sending for one club form another and get a second or larger premium.

Premium List, Show-Bill, &c.—Our Premiums to Club Agents are more liberal than ever before, but we have not space to give a list of them in the RURAL. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, Specimens, &c., are promptly sent, free, to all applicants. Give us your address, and also that of any friends who may be disposed to form clubs, that you and they may see our offers of "Good Pay for Doing Good."

Our Club Rate.—The lowest Club Rate of the RURAL is $2.50, and if any agents offer it for less they must pay us that price. *Our* rates are invariable, and none are authorized to depart from them—though of course we cannot prevent agents from doing so, or even giving away the paper; that is their business.

Local Club Agents.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

How to Remit.—The safest way to remit for the RURAL is by Draft or Post-Office Money Order,—and either of these, if made payable to his order, may be sent at the risk of the Publisher.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 14, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Washington.

THE last Session of the 39th Congress ended on Monday the 2d inst., at noon, and the First Session of the Fortieth Congress began immediately thereafter. The President's message was transmitted on the 3d. Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Navy were also promptly received.

A bill has been passed, after long debate, abolishing the tax on cotton to be grown after the present year.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all articles the product of hard labor. A bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes has been reported from the same Committee, and has, after much debate, passed the House; and another has been introduced to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States and to provide for a national tax thereon, &c.

Gen. Grant is preparing a new order to still further reduce the expenditures on account of the army.

Applicants are warmly struggling for the mission to Mexico. Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, wants to come nearer home, it is said, and there are half a dozen other applicants.

The impeachment question has absorbed much attention. Mr. Boutwell, Chairman of the committee which made the three reports on the subject, began a long argument in favor of the impeachment resolution, on the 5th instant, and concluded it on the ensuing day.

The vote on the resolution, though staved off for a little time by fillibustering, was taken finally by ayes and noes on the 7th inst., and resulted yeas, 57; nays, 108.

The Navy Department has information from the U. S. Consul-General at Havana, of the loss of the U. S. war steamers De Soto and Monongahela, in the recent storm off Santa Cruz. The Susquehanna was also badly damaged.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. — This important document is very lengthy, and we can give only the briefest summary. It declares that there is no Union as our fathers understood the term; that the States lately in rebellion are deprived of their constitutional rights; and that a complete restoration can be effected only by a faithful adherence to the Constitution and Laws. It opposes the Military Reconstruction Bill as unconstitutional and oppressive, and urges its repeal; also opposes negro suffrage, and thinks that the colored people cannot be trusted to govern themselves. The advantages of Southern trade are discussed at length; reference is made to frauds committed on the Treasury, and the infringement by Congress of the Presidential right to remove persons from office; and considers the finances and resumption of specie payment. A thorough revision of the revenue system, a reduction of the number of articles subject to tax, and a general retrenchment of expenses are recommended; and Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, Postal affairs, our Foreign relations, claims against England, and the position of the West India Islands are all discussed at some length.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows that the receipts from internal revenue for the last fiscal year were $265,920,474.65—an amount considerbly larger than was anticipated. The act of July 13, 1866, was intended to reduce the revenue $65,-000,000 a year, and the act of March last was meant to accomplish a further reduction of $50,-000,000 a year. The receipts for 1865 were $211,-129,529.17, and for 1866, $310,906,984.17. The enterprise and growth of the country have thus left the receipts only $55,000,000 a year less than the maximum.

THE NAVY.—It appears from Mr. Welles' report that during the year the naval force of the United States has been reduced forty vessels and four hundred and eighty-two guns. There are now 56 vessels in the squadron service, mounting 507 guns, and divided as follows:—Asiatic Squadron, Rear-Admiral Bell, 12 vessels, 96 guns; North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral Palmer, 10 vessels, 79 guns; North Pacific Squadron, Rear-Admiral Thatcher, 11 vessels, 85 guns; South Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral Davis, 7 vessels, 65 guns; and the European Squadron, Admiral Farragut, 7 vessels, 83 guns. The whole number of vessels in use, on all kinds of service, is 103; and there are 49 iron-clads laid up, and six not completed; 21 steam vessels not completed, and two incomplete sailing vessels; while 57 other vessels are laid up, repairing, fitting for sea or for sale—making total number of vessels, 238, carrying 1,860 guns. Eleven thousand nine hundred men have been employed in the naval and coast survey service during the year. The Naval Academy graduated the present year a class of eighty-seven. The estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1869, amount to $47,317,-183.95.

THE TREASURY.—Secretary McCulloch's report is long and elaborate. It treats of specie payment, of sustaining national banks, need of conservative legislation, taxation, the indispensability of large revenues, the tariff, observance of contracts, exemption of government bonds from taxation, &c. The Secretary thinks that, with favorable crops next year, and no legislation meantime unfavorable to contraction, specie payment ought not to be delayed longer than July 1st, 1869. He considers as important if not indispensable to such a condition of national prosperity as will insure a permanent restoration of specie standard:—First—The funding or paying of the balance of the interest-bearing notes and the continued contraction of the paper currency. Second—The maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt. Third—Restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government. The receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are estimated at $381,000,000. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $372,000,000.

New York State Items.

THE municipal election in New York city on the 3d inst., resulted in the election of John T. Hoffman for Mayor by an immense majority.

The Board of State Canvassers convened in Albany on the 3d inst., and canvassed the vote for State officers. The official footings show 698,128 votes for Secretary of State, of which Homer A. Nelson received 373,029.

Horace Greeley unconditionally declines the appointment of Minister to Austria.

The Constitutional Convention after much debate has adopted a section on taxation which provides that taxation on real and personal property shall be equal and uniform in the State, and which makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass laws giving effect to such provision. A sworn statement, delivered to the taxing officers by persons and corporations owning or holding such property, specifying estimated value thereof, &c., is to be the basis of taxation.

Ex-Comptroller Denniston died at Salisbury on the 3d inst.

The schooner Baltic was sunk in Oswego harbor on the 6th inst.

From the South.

THE returns from South Carolina indicate a Radical triumph. The delegates elected, as far as heard from, are fifty whites, thirty browns, and thirty-one blacks.

The Virginia Reconstuction Convention met in Richmond on the 3d inst. Judge Underwood was made President.

On the 5th inst., the Alabama Reconstruction Convention adopted an ordinance providing for the submission of the Constitution to the registered voters on the 4th of February, 1868. The article on franchise has been amended so that all persons are disfranchised who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as the 14th article.

The final vote on the adoption of the Constitution was taken on the evening of the same day and resulted—yeas, 67; nays, 10. Seventeen members protest against it.

General Hancock has lately issued an order, revoking paragraph 2 of special order No. 135, which provides for the immediate revision of jury lists, to exclude all citizens not registered voters under the Reconstruction acts. The total majority of registered voters for the convention in South Carolina will number nearly 9,000. The vote of the State was upwards of 70,000.

Pacific Railroad Progress.

THE Great Pacific Railroad project assumes the phase of a grand fact. Already has a locomotive climbed the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean is now accomplished in fifteen days. Two powerful Companies are putting forth all their energies in the construction of the great through line. The Union Pacific Company have built 500 miles of road in two years; the Central Pacific Company, beginning at the Pacific side and working eastward, have performed a more prodigious work, even, in carrying their track across California and over the Sierra Nevada range into the Salt Lake Basin. The distance accomplished by the latter—only 150 miles—would not seem to indicate this, but the amount of resistance overcome in it has been tremendous. Seven thousand feet above sea-level the track mounts, yet by practicable grades. Backed by Government credit to a large extent, and even now financially a success, the Central Pacific Road is a sure investment. The Central Pacific Company offer the First Mortgage Bonds of their road for sale on highly advantageous terms, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another column.

MESSRS. S. D. & H. W. SMITH of this city, the well-known manufacturers of the AMERICAN ORGANS, have recently added to their styles very powerful and attractive Organs for churches, with beautiful upright cases, having gilded imitation pipes, making them fine ornamental instruments for the choir gallery or chapel. All musicians, upon hearing them, express their surprise at the amount of pure and full tone which they are capable of producing. These new styles contain the deep manual sub-bass, and super-octave coupler, giving them sufficient volume to sustain even a hundred or more voices, and yet are rich in soft and expressive effects. They are becoming very popular on account of their real musical merit, and also for their reasonableness in price, bringing them within the reach of all churches.—*Christian Register.*

A PORTRAIT OF HORACE GREELEY.—The Publishers of the New York Tribune are sending a first rate steel-engraved portrait of Mr. Greeley to subscribers to the Tribune. See advertisement for particulars.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Dec. 10, 1867.

GOLD sold yesterday at 136⅜. Speculators have done what they could to manipulate the market for a rise, but without much success. Two things are in the way; foreign exchange is abundant and low, so there is no demand for gold for shipment; and the gold payments of January will amount to nearly $36,000,000. The *bears*, in view of these facts, have the advantage, and the people do not regret it.

There is very little change to notice in the money market, either at the east or west. The Boston market is perhaps a little easier; rates of interest continue firm and high in New York, particularly for commercial people. Continual failures have created suspicion, and paper not known to be gilt-edged is not in favor. As we have heretofore intimated there must be a good many mercantile failures about this time, and it is hoped they will drop out without creating any unusual alarm or panic. The failures in the interior so far as we learn, are not more numerous than usual at this season of the year.

The extreme cold weather of the last few days has suspended canal navigation. It is possible a sudden change of weather may clear the canal of ice, but at the present writing the indications are not favorable. The low state of the water for some weeks seriously impeded navigation, and in consequence there are many loaded boats unable to reach tide water. The property in the boats detained is variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $20,-000,000 in value. Probably the latter figure is too high, but the amount is very large, and some of the property, like apples and potatoes, must be greatly damaged by the frost. The detention will cause serious loss to many parties. A large quantity of coal shipped to Rochester is now ice-bound.

WHEAT.—Prices have advanced a little during the week. Red wheat sold in this city yesterday at $2,50@$2,55. The eastern market has been variable, but on the whole shows an advance.

SHEEP PELTS.—A very large number of pelts have been brought to this market recently. The best are selling at about $1,25.

WOOL.—The New York market is firmer. The Boston sales last week were larger than the week previous, footing up 800,000 pounds. Prices ranged from 35 to 55 cents for fleece.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market last week ranged from 8 to 8½ cents. Some large hogs sold at a trifle higher to outsiders, but the market was not above the outside figure.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15,50@16,00
Do. red wheat	13,50@14,00
Do. extra State	9,00@10,00
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct.	5,00
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@26,00
Do. fine	25,00@35,00
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@ 2.75
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55
Best white	2,80@ 2,90
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	1,25@ 1,25
Rye	1,45@ 1,50
Oats	70@ 70c
Barley	1,20@ 1,30
Beans	2,00@ 3,00
Meats.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00
Do. new mess	21,00@00,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@ 17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	7,50@ 8,75
Beef	13,00@14,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00
Mutton, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c
Hams	13@ 14
Shoulders	10@ 11
Chickens	12@ 14
Turkeys	16@ 18
Geese, each	00@ 00
Dairy, Etc.	
Butter, choice roll	36@ 40c
Do. packed	33@ 38
Cheese, dairy	13@ 14
Do. factory	15@ 16
Lard, tried	13½@ 14
Do. rough	12@ 14
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10
Do. rough	6@ 6½
Eggs, dozen	33@
Forage.	
Hay ℔ ton	$13,00@25,00
Do. new	0,00@00,00
Straw	$8,00@12,00

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Apples, green	$0,50@ 0,85
Do. ℔ barrel	2,00@ 2,50
Do. dried ℔ lb.	7@ 7½
Peaches	25@ 30
Cherries	30@ 35
Plums	25@ 30
Blackberries	7@ 8
Potatoes, ℔ bu.	0,62@ 0,75
Onions	75@ 1,00
Turnips	00@ 00
Hides and Skins.	
Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Do. untrimmed	8@ 8
Green calfskins	14@ 15
Sheep pelts, each	25c@ 75c
Lamb do.	0,25@ 0,75
Seeds.	
Timothy ℔ bu.	$0,00@0,00
Clover, medium	0,00@0,00
Do. large	0,00@00,00
Peas	1,80@1 40
Flax	1,50@2,00
Sundries.	
Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Coal, lump, ℔ tun.	7,65@0,00
Do. large egg	7,65@0,00
Do. small egg	7,90@0,00
Do. stove	8,05@0,00
Do. chestnut	7,45@0,00
Do. soft	7,00@0,00
Do. char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,70@2,80
Wool, ℔ lb.	30@ 40c
Hops	45@ 60
Whitefish, ½ bbl.	6,00@6,50
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	6,50@7,00
Honey, box, ℔ lb.	22@ 25c
Candles, box	12½@13½
Do. extra	14@ 15
Barrels	40@ 45

The Provision Markets.

New York, Dec. 7.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@9,50; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 17@17½c. Flour, sales at $8,30@15,-00. Wheat, $2,28@3.00. Rye, $1,65@1,71. Barley, $1,55@1,69. Corn, $1,30@1,37. Oats, 70@81c. Pork, new mess, $21,37@21,62; old do. $00,00@00,00; prime, $18,00@18,62. Beef, new plain mess, $13,00@18,10; new extra mess, $18,50@21-00; beef hams, $30,00@32,00. Pork hams, 12@13½ cents. Shoulders, 8@9½ cents. Lard, 12½@13½cts. Butter, 30@48c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 35@65c.

Albany, Dec. 7.—Flour sales at $10,75@15,00; rye flour, $8,75@8,75; buckwheat flour, $1,00@4,00; corn meal, $2,75@2,85 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,70@2,75. Rye, $1,65@1,65. Corn, $1,27@1,28; Barley, $1,42@1,50. Oats, 80@82c Hogs, dressed, heavy, 9½@9½c; light, 8½c.

Buffalo, Dec. 7—Flour, sales at $9.37½@11,00; Wheat $1,95@2,67; Corn, $1,03@1,06; Barley, $1,50@1,50; Rye, $1,50@1,65; Oats, 65½@68. Provisions—Pork, $20,50@22,00; Lard, 12@13½c.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Flour, $8,50@9,50; Wheat, $1,79@1,88; Corn, 77½@84½c; Oats, 56@56cts; Rye, $1,56@1,58; Barley, $1,50@1,60. Pork, mess, $18,75@21,50: Lard, 12@12½c; Butter, 25@36c; Cheese, 15@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Dec. 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17,00; Cows and Calves, $35@130; Veal Calves, 9½@12c.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@5,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@6¾c; light and medium, 6½@6½c.

Albany, Dec. 4.—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@90. Sheep, common to good, 4½@6¾c; Hogs, 6@7½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Dec. 4.—Beeves, sales at 6@14½c. Store Cattle.—Working Oxen, $150@250 per pair; handy steers, $80@150. Milch cows, $50@100; heifers, $33@55; yearlings, $18@27; two-years-old, $27@45; three-years-old, $40@60. Sheep, 3@5c; extra, Western 0@6c; in lots, $1,35@3,50 ℔ head. Shotes—Wholesale 6½@7c; retail 7@8c. Fat hogs, 7@8c.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Wool, market is a shade firmer and in better demand. Sales 600,000 lbs. at 42@51c. for domestic fleece; 30@33c for pulled: 36@49c for tubbed; 15½@21c for Texas; 19@30c for California, and Cape and Mestiza on private terms.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 35@38c; very clean toll wool, 33@40c, and unwashed do, 22@25c; pulled, 33@35c. Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 33@35c; ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 38@40c; ¾ to full do, 40@42c ℔ lb.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

After this date (Dec. 7, 1867,) all cuts in advertising department will be charged a price and a half—or 75 cents per Agate line of space for inside pages, and $1.12½ per line for outside.

APPLE SEED.—A FEW BUSHELS PRIME fresh Seed for sale by JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

"AGENTS WANTED"—To sell Engravings, French Lithographs, Photographs, &c., &c. Our Agents are making a good deal of money; we want more to do the same. SANDERSON & THORNE, 66 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

MAPLE LEAVES FOR 1868.—Enlarged, Illustrated and otherwise Improved. The Richest, Raciest and most Entertaining ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY published. A specimen number, with splendid inducements to agents mailed for 10 cents. Address BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL BOXES for HOLIDAY GIFTS. They play from 1 to 72 tunes and cost from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere. M. J. PAILLARD & CO. Manufacturers and Importers, 21 Maiden Lane, (up stairs,) New York.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED A situation as shepherd. Has had the care of some of the best flocks in England and this country, and thoroughly understands the business. The best of reference will be given. Address GEORGE BAXTER, Belvidere, Allegany Co., N. Y.

HOW TO TAN FUR SKINS IN TWO Days—Perfectly moth-proof and free from animal scent. Fifty per cent. saved by making Fur articles. Also ROBES of small skins, or sheep, or a hairy bullock. Recipe, $1. Warranted as represented. W. A. HANKS, Pawlet, Vt. The Best "Trapper's Secret," 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

IT STILL WAVES.—"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" for 1868. Better than ever, 6 years established. A large 8-page illustrated paper, full of fun, fact, and fancy, and rich, rare, and racy reading. Nothing like it. Only 50 cents a year, with a valuable gift to EVERY subscriber. Splendid premiums for clubs. Subscribe at once. Specimens for 10 cents. Address, BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

$1.50.—THE BEST! BEST! BEST! and most richly illustrated Magazine for Children is THE NURSERY, (price $1.50 per year in advance,) edited by FANNY P. SEAVERNS. Send for a sample number and judge for yourself. It shall cost you nothing. Read our Prospectus and offer of Premiums for 1868. Address JOHN L. SHOREY, Publisher, No. 13 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 934-2t.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
READY DEC. 12!
THE CHRISTMAS GAME OF
"DICKENS,"
FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
By one of his admirers.
Send orders to the Publishers, J. M. WHITTEMORE & CO., Stationers, 114 Washington St., Boston. 934-2t

JAMES VICK,
IMPORTER AND GROWER OF
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868,

is now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about ONE HUNDRED LARGE PAGES, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than *ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS* of Flowers and Vegetables, and a

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS.

Well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.

Sent to all who apply, by mail, post-paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION
BY THE
NEW YORK GIFT COMPANY.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

5 Cash Gifts	Each	$10,000
5 "	"	5,000
10 "	"	1,000
20 "	"	500
100 "	"	100
200 "	"	50
300 "	"	25
400 "	"	10
30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos	Each	$300 to $500
35 " " Melodeons	"	75 to 150
150 Sewing Machines	"	60 to 125
250 Musical Boxes	"	25 to 200
300 Fine Gold Watches	"	75 to 300
750 Fine Silver Watches	"	30 to 50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at **$1,000,000.**

A Chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts.

TICKETS describing each Prize are SEALED in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, a Sealed Ticket will be drawn, without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. NO BLANKS!

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—The following persons have lately drawn valuable prizes from this Company, and kindly permitted the use of their names:—J H Milnor, 368 Sixth Avenue, N Y, $1,000; Mrs E Collins, 75 Nelson Place, N Y, $500; Miss C Cook, Chicago, Ills, Piano, value $450; W Boyd, New Haven, Gold Watch, $250; Rob't Furman, Dubuque, Sewing Machine, $100; Henry McCallum, Louisville, Ky, $500; Col T I Ransom, Washington, D C, Musical Box, $150; L H Knapp, 36 Fourteenth-st, N Y, Piano, $500; G H Benedict, New Orleans, Gold Watch, $200; W A Barnes, Atlanta, Ga, $500; R H Sutton, Nashville, Melodeon, $150; Edward Dayton, Mobile, Ala, Diamond Cluster Ring, $350; S Payne, Burlington, Vt, $100; L D Ferris, Springfield, Ills, Diamond Pin, $200; Mrs B Wedgewood, Trenton, N J, $100; Thos Barrett, Jr, 16 Gay-st, Baltimore, Sewing Machine, $75; H B Ahrens, 31 Main-st, Buffalo, $100; W N Palmer, New Bedford, Mass, Gold Watch, $275; Miss C Rowe, Ninth and Sansom-sts, Phila, Gold Watch, $150; J T Pratt, Hicks-st, Brooklyn, $500; M Cauldwell, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, $1,000; S Cammeyer, Detroit, Mich, Gold Watch, $350; Mrs D Crissey, Hartford, Conn, Silver Set, $150; A Schultz, Louisville, Ky, Diamond Ring, $250; George Nason, 96 Warren-st, N Y, $500; Mrs T Morris, Fourth-av, corner Fifteenth-st, N Y, Piano, $400. We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press.

"Musical Festivals" several times postponed, compelling purchasers of tickets to wait months for the distribution, has impaired public confidence in such affairs. The only fair system of distribution is the old and popular one of SEALED TICKETS, stating the prize, which will be delivered immediately, on payment of one dollar. That is the plan of H. BARTON & Co., at 599 Broadway, the most attractive place of the kind now in operation. They are doing the largest business, and deserve their success. You cannot draw a $100,000 farm, there, but have a reasonable *chance* for a good prize, as we know many that have been drawn, and the firm is reliable.—*Morning Advertiser, Oct. 25th, 1867.*

The New York Gift Company are distributing many valuable prizes. We have examined their manner of doing business and know them to be a FAIR DEALING firm. Their plan is more satisfactory than "Presentation Festivals," as they DRAW every day and the subscriber need not pay for the prize drawn, unless suited. —*Gazette, Oct. 24th, 1867.*

Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Every Package of Sealed Envelopes Contains One Cash Gift.

Six Tickets for One Dollar. 13 for $2; 33 for $5. All letters should be addressed to

H. BARTON & CO.,
599 Broadway, New York.

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!—AGENTS WANTED everywhere for our One Dollar sale. A Watch, a Tea Sett, a Shawl, a Dress for One Dollar each. Send 25 cents and stamp for two checks and circulars giving full particulars. Address ARLINGTON, DROWNE & CO., 934-4t 373 Washington Street, Boston.

FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES—Situated 2½ miles north-east from Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.; well watered; bearing orchard of 3 acres; young orchard 5 acres; woodland, 6 acres; buildings good; on good road. Terms easy; best of land. Price, $100 per acre. Enquire of J. E. BRIGGS, Esq., Newark, N. Y., or of U. S. OSBAND, on the premises. Dec. 4th, 1867.

℞ WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

AGENTS WANTED.—The Complete HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $30 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N J.

OUR SCHOOLDAY VISITOR IS ONE of the very best, cheapest and handsomest Boys' and Girls' Magazines in the world! Beautifully Illustrated and a cover printed in color every month. Volume XII commences January 1868. Form Clubs now for new Volume. PREMIUMS FOR EVERYBODY.—$1,25 a Year. $1,00 to Clubs. Specimen numbers and full instructions to Agents, 10 cents. Agents wanted at every Post-Office and School District in the United States. Address J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., 934-2t 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEVONS.—FOR SALE, THE 7-YEAR old Devon Cow "Helena 23d," sired by imported "Omer Pasha," (473.) a prize winner in England; dam the well known cow "Helena 11th" (1897.) "Helena 23d" won the first prize at the late State Fairs of Michigan and New York, and at many other shows. Also three yearling Bulls, all first class animals and prize winners, and descended from prize animals and will take their name and number in the next volume of Devon Herd Book. WALTER COLE, 931-3t Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

CHEESE VATS FOR FACTORIES.
MAPLE'S PATENT EQUALIZING DISTRIBUTORS
With COOPER'S NEW CAST IRON STEAM CHEST, make this the most perfect Vat operated by steam ever introduced. Agents wanted to sell these Vats in Western New York. These Patents for use in Ohio and Western States are for sale. Also, Roe's Patent Self-Heating Vat with Cooper's improvements. Also a new patent Screw for presses—the best in use. Send for Circulars. 934 St H. & E. F. COOPER, Watertown, N. Y.

BELLEVILLE UNION ACADEMY.—R. L. THATCHER, A. M., Principal, is one of the oldest and best Institutions in the State. Located in Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., a healthy, moral, quiet village five miles from Adams, on the Rome and Watertown RR. Three daily stages. If youth cannot be safe from temptation here they can be safe nowhere. A full corps of careful and experienced instructors. Board three dollars per week. Tuition less than in most Academies. Full Commercial Course. Winter Term opens Dec. 9th. References, our Patrons. For Circulars apply to the Principal. A. DICKINSON, F. EDWARDS, Sec'y. [934-3t] Pres't.

525 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each 20 mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at **90** CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

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CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application. 931-4t

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
November 23, 1867. *NEW YORK.*

$225 A MONTH!—Fifteen New Articles for Agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

List of New Advertisements.

A Portrait of Mr Greeley.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Agents Wanted—Dr O Phelps Brown.
"Agents Wanted"—Sanderson & Thorne.
Apple Seed—James A Root.
Battle Book—H H Lloyd & Co.
Belleville Union Academy—A Dickinson.
Cheese Vats for Factories—H & E F Coopor.
Children—The New Silver Tip Shoe.
Cashmere Goats—Chas S Brown.
Devons—Walter Cole.
Farm for Sale—J E Briggs.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds—Jas Vick.
For Coughs, Colds, &c—Reed, Cutler & Co.
For the Holidays—J M Whittemore.
How to Tan Fur Skins—W A Hanks.
Improved Cheshire Pigs—W N Perry.
Musical Boxes—M J Pallard & Co.
Maple Leaves—Blackie & Co.
Meriden Cutlery Company.
New York Gilt Company—H Barton & Co.
Our Schoolday Visitor—J W Banghaday & Co.
One Dollar—Arlington, Browne & Co.
Photographs—C Seymour.
Revolution in Trade—Parker & Co.
Riverside Magazine—Hurd & Houghton.
The Central Pacific Railroad—Fisk & Hatch.
The Union Pacific Railroad—John J Cisco.
The New York Tribune.
The Temple Choir—Mason Brothers.
The New York Weekly—Street & Smith.
The Great American Tea Company.
The Eclectic Magazine—W H Bidwell.
The Weed Sewing Machine Co.
The Star Spangled Banner.
The Nation—E L Godkin & Co.
The Nursery—John L Shorey.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime—A B Wilbor.
Wanted—George Baxter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Willis' Stump Machine—W W Willis.

The News Condenser.

— There are 50,000 Asiatics in California.

— The Maine shipyards are nearly all idle.

— The Mayor of St. Martinsville, La., is a negro.

— Calais, Me., has raised $3,000 for a soldiers' monument.

— It snowed on Monday week from Boston to Buffalo.

— A hog weighing 1,000 pounds is on exhibition in Columbia county.

— Goodrich and Swift are to skate for the championship of America.

— Mr. Dean of Cornwall, Vt., lately sold a yearling Merino ram for $1,000.

— The American Squadron in European waters is to winter in the Tagus.

— In France the subscriptions for the Pope have reached 2,000,000 francs.

— Ice thick enough to bear skaters was formed at Baltimore a few days ago.

— Two persons were indicted for Mormonism in Delaware county last week.

— Stevens, once the Fenian head-center, is in Paris, faded, forlorn and forgotten.

— In Florida 900 white votes were cast in the State out of over 11,000 registered.

— Unemployed laborers are leaving Quebec, searching in New England for work.

— For Dickens' first course of readings in New York the tickets brought $16,800.

— The entire cranberry crop of the country amounts to 300,000 bushels worth $1,200,000.

— Gen. Shields, ex-U. S. Senator from Illinois, is now a quiet farmer in Carroll Co., Mo.

— Of 78 persons arrested at Syracuse in the month of Nov., 13 were temperate and 65 intemperate.

— Mr. John Layton of Lyons recently gathered 120 bushels of carrots from 16 square rods of ground.

— The Trades' Assembly of Chicago are to give a course of free lectures to workingmen this season.

— Oberlin college has gained a suit which confirms its title to nearly 10,000 acres of land in Doddridge county, Va.

— Mark Twain writing from Cæsarea Philippi, calls it Baldwinsville, because it sounds better, and is easier remembered.

— A father and his two daughters conduct a steam sawmill in Indiana. One daughter is engineer and the other helps at the lumber.

— Government has sold to a menagerie nine of the famous camels imported for beasts of burden several years since and sent to the southwest.

Special Notices.

WE ARE GLAD TO LEARN THAT

MR. WILLIS, with his irresistible *Stump Machine*, is again getting under way after the losses by the late destructive fire, having already turned out two machines, the destinations of which are more than five hundred miles apart; and he hopes now to be able to fill all his orders. We conversed with a person yesterday who received his machine less than two months ago, who has already cleared twenty-six acres of very inveterate stumps. Persons wanting Machines will find the winter a favorable time to order them to have them in readiness for early spring work. They may be used in winter when the ground is not frozen more than five or six inches. He has reduced his price to $350.00 with the means to clear an acre without moving the machine. This machine pulls stumps and turns them out ready for handling. A pamphlet with cuts and description sent on application. Address, (enclosing red stamp,)

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WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
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New Advertisements.

☞ **After this date (Dec. 7, 1867,) all cuts** in advertising department will be charged a price and a half—or 75 cents per Agate line of space for inside pages, and $1.12½ per line for outside.

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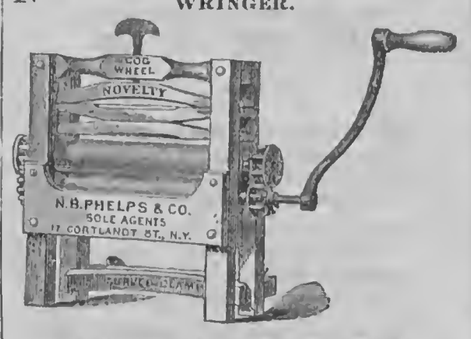

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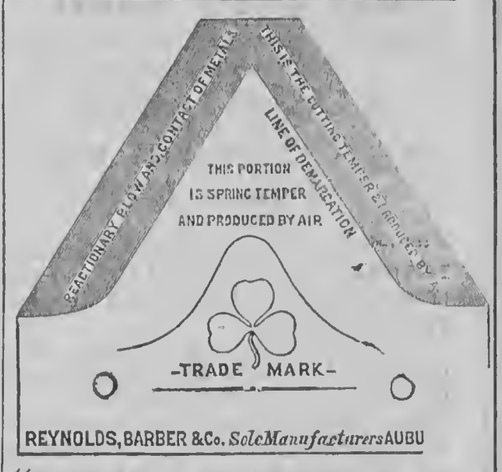
929-4t J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.



"THE REYNOLDS" MOWER AND REAPER KNIVES, manufactured exclusively by us, under *Reynolds' Patents for tempering steel "without the aid of any liquid,"* received the only award at the great "*National Implement Trial*," held at Auburn in 1866. They *possess*

The Following Superior Qualities.

1st. They are made with a fine cutlery temper at the edges.

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3d. They are warranted *perfectly uniform*, every knife being exactly alike in temper.

4th. We warrant they *can be ground from eight to ten times without losing their cutting edge.*

5th. Finally, *we will warrant them to cut from 40 to 50 acres of grain or grass without once being ground.*

We are the sole manufacturers of these Knives in the United States and Canadas. Each Knife hereafter will bear our Clover Leaf Trade Mark, as shown in above cut.

Read what the National Committee says of our sections:

"Desirous of investigating reaper and mower sections as thoroughly as possible, we collected the sections of different makers to as great an extent as we were able, and subjected them to a series of careful experiments. We found no fractures in any of the sections manufactured by the Messrs. Reynolds of Auburn, but we detected them in about 10 per cent. of those made by other manufacturers. We caused nearly 1 16th of an inch to be successively ground off from the edge of each of the samples, examining carefully the temper of the edge after each grinding. The sections of Mr. Reynolds retained their temper perfectly for ten successive grindings. None of the others showed as good a temper after the third grinding; some of them were so poor that after the third grinding the edge could be cut off with an ordinary pocket knife.

"Having thus ascertained the superiority of these sections, we were desirous of seeing the processes of their manufacture, and on making known our wishes, the Messrs. Reynolds were kind enough to show us the whole of their works, and we confess to a feeling of great surprise on seeing their sections so perfectly tempered without the aches of any liquid, by percussion, reaction and cold air alone. We saw over a thousand tempered and ground, not one of which was cracked, or which exhibited any traces of fissure whatever. We believe this process will greatly enhance the efficiency of our reaping and mowing machines, and we rejoice that American ingenuity has perfected so valuable an invention. The process, though unpatented at the time of the trial, has since been covered by letters patent.

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National Committee.

We are now prepared to furnish the above sections for all the different machines made in the United States and Canadas.

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By our patented process we now make and temper PLANE IRONS. Warranted superior to Butchers' or any Iron made in the United States. Every Iron warranted, and money returned if not satisfactory. Old Plane Irons and Chisels of all descriptions retempered by our new process, if sent in lots of not less than one dozen.

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932] *Sole Manufacturers under Reynolds' Patent.* [6teo

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OLD EYES MADE NEW easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington Ave. Cor. of East 28th st, N.Y

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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SNOW BIRDS' SONG.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

THE little snow birds flit around
My casement, singing low their song,
That chilling winds, and sleety snow
Will visit us the winter long;

That ice will span the river's breadth,
And hide the water's limpid gleam,
And pebbly shore, and pearly shell,
Will only seem a summer's dream;

That trees will bend their brown heads down,
Oppress with weight of clinging snow,
And white and chill the way will be
Where'er the winds of winter blow;

That frost will trace the window-pane
With cold devices, quaint and fair,
Unstable, and as fragile as
Our gilded castles built in air;

That years may come with leaden tread,
And armed with winters yet to be;
Of colder ice, and deeper snow,
The little snow birds sing to me.

But turning from their idle prate
My heart takes up the sweet refrain
That snow birds leave for other climes,
And summer will return again!

The log lights up the winter hearth
With many a gleam of summer ray,
And we will soon forget the song
The little snow birds sing to-day.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A LESSON LEARNED.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

BY JAMES L. BOWEN.

"I'M sorry it does not please you, RICHARD; I did the best I could. You used to be very fond of hash, prepared in this way, and I thought you would like it now."

"I never liked it," was answered, a little quickly. "I always ate it, and suppose I shall have to now. I don't see anything else."

And a wandering, vacant look passed over the table. Not that a plentiful supply of wholesome and well-cooked food was wanting, but something unpleasant had evidently crossed RICHARD NASH'S mind, and must needs find vent in words of unmerited reproof to the pale, gentle woman whom he called "wife" to the world.

"There is some more of that cold meat," she remarked, rising. There were tears which wished to force themselves to her eyes, but she kept them back now, that they might flow unrestrained when none should observe them.

RICHARD NASH eyed the meat with a suspicious glance, but ventured to eat a very hearty meal, in which he partook of every dish upon the table, though he would fain have shown that none of them were half as good as should have been.

"I'm going to send up some mackerel," he said, stopping with his hand upon the latch, and speaking in a very peculiar manner. "Nothing can be better for dinner, and they have some very fine ones at the grocery. Now see how well you can fix one up for dinner."

NANCY NASH watched her husband as he disappeared from sight, and then dropped into a chair, to let the withholden tears have freedom. Not that her husband was a cruel man, or her's a peculiarly unhappy lot. But RICHARD had one failing which clothed his house in gloom, and seriously befogged the happiness they might otherwise have enjoyed. Not an epicure of the first water could have been more fastidious in regard to his food. During her girlhood and more advanced years, NANCY had been unusually careful to perfect herself in culinary as all other household matters, and when she married RICHARD, and was placed in a cosy little house as sole mistress, she fancied all her fond dreams of wedded bliss were to be realized. A few months served to dispel the sweet fancy that all was to be golden in hue. When the novelty of this new life had somewhat worn off, the selfish traits of RICHARD'S character began to crop out, as is almost invariably the case.

At first NANCY was shocked and grieved beyond measure to find that her adored was but a mortal, after all; and more especially when she realized that it was utterly impossible for her to quite please a nature so utterly selfish in some respects as her husband possessed. But the young wife gathered fortitude at length, and now, when scarcely a meal passed that she was not wounded afresh, she was learning to "suffer and be strong." Upon the present occasion she allowed the tears to flow but a few minutes, then choked them down, and tried to forget that any unpleasant scene had transpired at the breakfast table. How well she succeeded we could not say, for her's, though strong when the stern necessity came, was an intensely sensitive nature.

Dinner came, and the same thing was repeated. NANCY had endeavored to prepare the food so that even the taste of her husband should find nothing objectionable. Vain effort. RICHARD was decidedly out of humor, and did nothing but snarl and find fault while eating. However, he made a hearty meal, and then hastened away, leaving behind him a clouded home, and bearing the shadow of that cloud, all unconsciously in his own heart. Not that RICHARD NASH intended to be a fault-finding husband, or do anything which should really give pain to his tender young wife. But he had acquired the habit, like many another man, of finding fault whenever it was possible to do so. Instead of seeking to ease the burdens of life, which lie heavily enough upon every human heart, and fill the air he breathed with happiness and love, he allowed self to rise above all other considerations. In this manner he was rapidly treading the path to household tyranny, and laying the foundations of a joyless, soulless life.

But a change was to take place. His foolish selfishness was to be rebuked in a manner he had little expected. Our country struggling against treason called for men everywhere to join the glorious cause of liberty. An impending draft urged on his moderate stock of patriotism, and RICHARD NASH enrolled his name as a volunteer in the cause of his country. The day appointed for him to join the rendezvous came, and early in the morning he found himself upon the cars, being borne rapidly away, it might be never to return.

It was considerably past noon when they reached the camp, and but for the generous lunch provided by his wife, the recruit would have been ravenously hungry. Still his spirits were good, and novelty made everything interesting. During the afternoon they were supplied with uniforms, required to send away their citizen suits, and otherwise initiated. Near dusk RICHARD found himself allotted to a certain large tent, with about twenty others, all new recruits, like himself.

"Fall in for cups and saucers!" was the order, soon afterward, and in a short space of time NASH was possessed of a cup and plate of tin, and a knife, fork and spoon, all of the most serviceable material.

"What do we have for supper?" he asked, as they formed a line toward the company cook's tent, at the call of "rations."

"Bread and tea," answered an old campaigner, who had been initiated three days before, and consequently felt a proper degree of pity for the unlearned recruits.

"Nothing else?"

"That's all."

"Well, that will answer," thought the questioner; but it must be confessed he regarded the allowance received with anything but a satisfied expression of countenance. Seated in the tent he placed the cup of tea to his lips, took a single swallow, and dashed the remainder upon the ground.

"I won't drink such stuff as that," he exclaimed, with disgust written upon his features.

No sooner had he tasted the bread than that, too, was cast down with an exclamation of contempt.

"Such stuff for men to eat!" he exclaimed. "Thank fortune, I've enough left that I brought from home for my supper."

Yes, he had still a quantity of well prepared food left from the store provided by NANCY'S hands as he was about leaving home, and of this he made a well relished meal.

"I wonder what NANCY has for supper," he mused to himself. "Wish I was there to get a cup of her tea; such stuff as this is'nt fit for any body to drink."

Still there was no particular point to the wish, only a momentary pang crossed his mind, as he recollected the warm cup of tea, well loaded and arranged board, and genial smile which ever met him after a day's toil was ended.

And the first night of his soldier life passed. To be sure, sleeping upon a board, with one thickness of blanket beneath him, was not quite what he had been used to, and seemed more and more painful at each successive hour. But daylight came, and RICHARD was early astir.

"Bread and coffee, with some cold meat, for breakfast," exclaimed a tent-mate, entering as the morning meal was announced.

"Ah, that will do very well," remarked our hero, as, armed with cup and plate, he sallied forth.

Coffee and cold corned beef were among his favorites, and now that he was to make the best of the life before him, he felt sure it would be a comparatively easy task, could he have such a breakfast as now awaited him. True, as he walked back to the tent again, he realized that neither the coffee nor meat smelled as when prepared by his wife. But that was of no consequence; he must expect imperfections.

Seated in the tent, he placed a portion of the meat in his mouth. It was instantly removed! Whether it had long existed in the form of meat is uncertain; but quite evident did it appear to RICHARD that its best days were far past. Not even the prospect of possible hunger before noon could induce him to make a second attack. The bread was somewhat better than upon the former occasion, and after eating a few mouthfuls he took a draught of coffee. Waugh! It was a villainous compound, little resembling the pure and palatable decoctions prepared by his wife. Still he managed to drink a portion of it, and the numerous matters requiring his attention during the forenoon drove away thoughts of appetite which occasionally intruded.

Dinner came. Bread and soup. Now there must be something eatable, for nothing could be simpler than soups in general. He knew that his wife made them in a multitude of different dresses, so that it must be a very easy matter. But surely his wife never made anything like this! The original flavor, which might have been passable, had been so disguised by the generous scorching it had received that he could not distinguish it. Beside it was inordinately salt, and the small quantity he managed to eat kept him drinking of the worse than indifferent well water with which the encampment was supplied.

Day after day passed, and the bill of fare was not varied very much, neither was it essentially improved in quality. RICHARD had determined to be a true soldier, and one of the first duties which lay before him was to adapt himself to soldiers' fare. And although it required the full play of all his philosophy and mental energy, he gradually succeeded in mastering appetite, and ate whatever he could obtain as mechanically as any machine would have performed a piece of work.

A year had passed, and RICHARD NASH, with thousands of others, was upon a long, weary march, half starved for the want of rations, and utterly unable to obtain them, as a supply train intended for them had been successfully "gobbled up" by the rebels. He would not have been fastidious then, could food have been placed before him. Ah no, for starving men are never grumblers. At length the column halted for an hour, and while others were idly bemoaning their hunger, NASH drew from his haversack that which seemed a treasure. It was merely a small piece of army bread, water soaked and muddy, which he had picked up in the road from beneath the feet of his companions. Not an inviting morsel, surely, yet it was precious to that hungry man. He ate it almost ravenously, and then threw himself upon the grass, endeavoring vainly to sleep.

In a few minutes the joyous cry went along the column that the mail had not been captured by the enemy, but had arrived in safety. And soon afterward a letter was placed in the hands of RICHARD NASH from home. One sentence in that letter he read and re-read, as though nothing else had any interest for him. And this was what he read:

"I am tired to-night, yet happy. ELLEN is to be married in two days, and I have assisted in the preparatory baking to-day. Such rows of cake, and stacks of pies! It would do you good to see them. And mother praises them, which takes off half the fatigue I should otherwise feel. How we all wish you could be here to help us devour them."

"If she knew what I ate last, she wouldn't write about wedding cake," he laughed, at length, in thought to himself. "But she needn't hint so strongly about her mother's praise. I'd praise her, too, if I were there. I declare, I feel myself worse than a dog when I think how well she used to do, and I continually finding fault. But never mind. I'll make it all up if ever I live to get home."

RICHARD lived to get home, and the lesson he had learned was not forgotten. NANCY found that her efforts were appreciated, the cloud was gone, and to-day she is among the happiest of wives.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Rochester, N. Y. G. F.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 28 letters.
My 21, 24, 1 is a domestic quadruped.
My 12 is a consonant.
My 16, 14, 7, 22 is a part of a building.
My 4, 11, 5, 9, 27, 16 is the name of a planet.
My 3, 13, 26, 28 is a verb.
My 2, 15, 18, 11 is the name of a book.
My 8, 20, 25, 17, 19, 23, 6 is a Latin phrase.
My whole is something every intelligent person should possess.

Romulus, N. Y. A. M. TOWNSEND.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROBLEM.

ON the 22d of July, 1851, in lat. 43° north, I placed myself in an erect position upon a plank, and turned my back towards the sun, and observed the length of the shadow cast by my height and the sun, which was 8 feet. Required the time of day, my height being 5 feet 8 inches?

New London, N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 932

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Petroleum V. Nasby.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Washing Machine.

Answer to Charade:—Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Anagram:

Two paths lead upward from below
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life drop's flow,
Each falling tear of love.

The correct answer to Illustrated Prize Rebus in No. 931 of the RURAL is "*Now is the time to subscribe for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*". We have received over three hundred and fifty renderings in answer to it, many of which are perfect. The prize, adjudged as fairly as is possible, we award to H. E. WOODRUFF, Shortsville, N. Y.

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It always retains its polish when in use.
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The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the Road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The Earnings and Expenses for the Quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

GROSS EARNINGS,	OPERATING EXPENSES,	NET EARNINGS,
$593,847.92	$102,088.61	$491,759.31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.
The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual Interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, etc., (without lien)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings, etc., (no lien)	11,000,000
LOANS (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles (subordinate lien)	25,317,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,317,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

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Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.
These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.
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And of FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK and FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rochester, N. Y.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.
The Publishers of the New York Tribune having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to THE TRIBUNE as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for the Daily, $4 for the Semi-Weekly, or $2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving, *at the time of subscribing*, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of The Tribune, who desire to possess a good likeness of its founder. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper for club terms. 934-1mo

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

VARIETY IN FARMING.

THE tendency of farming in this country has been towards specialties. Before the war of the rebellion the South grew cotton; it bought its food, its clothing, its luxuries,—individuals grew rich, and the people and soil grew poor. The Prairie States raised corn, which was sold for ten cents per bushel, burned for fuel, and monetary panics became chronic in the West. New England and the Middle States practiced variety in farming, and the water wheel and steam engine worked everywhere in sight of the plow and the reaper; with them flourished a stable prosperity, and they stood best of all the terrible drain of resources. Looking the world over, in the Past or Present, we find those communities and nations which found their agriculture on the fewest varieties of products, likewise the least prosperous, powerful and stable.

The practice of devoting a farm mainly to the growth of a single product, is opposed to all principles of scientific or common sense Agriculture. The one product system of necessity abstracts from the soil more than it can legitimately return; it demands continuously the same mechanical and chemical conditions of the soil, like elements of plant food, and the point may be reached where the single variety will fail altogether, yet leave the earth capable of producing other crops abundantly. Thus it would seem as if Nature herself declared against this system by refusing to support it any great length of time in one locality. The one crop farmer is also less independent than if practicing mixed husbandry, inasmuch as he is obliged to depend to a large extent on the market to supply his family and the demands of his business. Neither can he conduct his labor with the same economy that he could if growing a variety of crops. At certain seasons he has little to do, and at others he is overwhelmed with work. His risks also are greater, approximating to those of commercial transactions, without having the compensatory chances of equally large profits. Variety of crops also makes variety of work, which relieves the tediousness of the business. In short, a mixed husbandry is the only scientific, common sense, self-sustaining, and, therefore, permanent system of Agriculture; it renders the farmer, the community and the nation independent, and its fitness is recognized, in the light of recent changes, both in the cornfields of the West and on the cotton lands of the South.

HEDGES.—THE BARBERRY.

So much has been said and writtten on the subject of hedges, that it has almost reached exhaustion, and yet the coming necessity for some process to protect our fields, is as pressing as ever. The scarcity of timber for rails, owing to our wasteful destruction of forests and the high price of sawed lumber, which will never be sensibly abated, cannot fail to enlist a just and proper feeling, at any rate for the benefit of posterity. The boundless West will feel the inevitable need of some device to mark the bonndaries of their premises and fields; for the countless acres of prairie land almost devoid of any timber, it seems there is no so available source of supply for positive wants, as the hedge. It is cheap, of easy construction, growing while we are asleep, durable and irresistible to animal encroachment, and neither rots nor is affected by winds.

THE BARBERRY—ANTHER AND STEMS.

But the first and great consideration is what is the best and safest material. There have been objections urged against every shrub that has yet been experimented upon. English Hawthorn, of universal use in that country, does not succeed here; one great reason of its failure is the *Scale Louse* of the apple tree. The Osage Orange is not perfectly hardy in all locations. The Buckthorn is liable to the attacks of the cotton aphis, and a prevailing trouble with all these plants is the attacks of the *field mouse*, which burrows in the leaves and mulch under the hedge, and when heavy snows fall barks the plants to utter extinction, as it often does nnrsery trees and large saplings. The evergreens—spruce, cedar, pine and hemlock—do not send out sprouts or suckers from their bodies or roots, and therefore never thicken up any closer than they are set out. The question, what can be found as a substitute that will meet all contingencies, is yet a difficult and unsolved problem.

The *Barberry*, which has been suggested by some one, meets many of the objections urged against all these varieties. It is of easy production, growing from seeds freely, perfectly hardy in any climate, is armed with very sharp protective thorns, suckers freely and does not grow over eight or ten feet high, and is perfectly proof against mice; its bark being of a medicinal and nauseous taste forbids its destruction by that little pest. Its blossoms are long yellow racemes, are handsome, and it bears a scarlet, edible berry as tart as the cranberry. The structure of the anther is peculiar; it is formed with two valves which, when opened, allow the pollen to fall in the shape of fine dust. The engravings represent the anther; stems with leaves, and buds, and thorns. It would be a praiseworthy act, if even a few persons would test these suggestions, and may be render as great a benefit to the farming community as he that introdnces the reaper or mower or potato digger. L. B. L.

AMONG THE STUMPS.—No. I.

SECOND SERIES.

HIGH FARMING AND LOW WAGES.

AGAIN I am spending a few weeks in Southwestern New York, on a new farm which I am clearing up for (I beg pardon of my friend, Dr. RANDALL) *dairy* purposes. Hereabouts a man must keep *cows* if he wishes to pass for sensible, and, like old JOHN RANDOLPH, go out of his way to kick a sheep; *that I* will not do. Cheese factories are prevalent. I will tell you about them another time.

The country about me is mainly cleared up, and, thanks to the Erie Railroad, the dairy business, and the energy of the people, presents an appearance of thrift and good management, with exceptions. Well, I snppose there is such a thing as being too nice in farming. The style of farming must correspond with situation and circumstances. One thing you may depend upon, *high farming* will never exist where labor is *dear* and land *cheap*. If land that costs *nothing* will yield some feed, and you can get what you need without cultivation, you will bestow very little labor to the acre—witness Western plains. You will expend labor just about in proportion to the value of the land and the cheapness of labor. Americans, with their indomitable energy, their spirit of rivalry, their high aspirations, their varied and admirable soil and climate, under the shelter of free institutions, will excel every nation on the globe in the quality of their farming, just as soon as land gets well up and labor gets well down! *That is what we are coming to.* The world of men, like the world of waters, tends to a dead level. If wages are higher here than elsewhere, laborers will flow here till an equilibrium is established and the price of work is the same the world over. Every right thinking person will deprecate a reduction in the price of work. Labor is none too high, compared with the price of what the laborer has to buy. A large family—and, thank GOD, some people still have large families—must consume all a farm laborer can earn, and trust Providence some besides. In a new country there is more work than workers; populous districts reverse that order, and workers underbid each other, till a man's earnings will barely keep the life in his body, and supply his family with enough of the necessaries of life to create an impression that they die of disease, and not from improper, insufficient food and unwholesome apartments.

Such a state of things is to be deprecated mainly from its occasioning the *demoralization* of the higher classes, who get up a philosophy, a religion and a government to justify, sanctify and protect their crimes,—parents and progenitors of most other crimes. The "original sin" of the governing class is the robbing of the mass of the people of their birthright in the soil. *God's title deeds extend equally to all men.* The landless are made dependent upon landlords and capitalists, who are intent on getting the most work for the least pay, ending in pauperism which paralyzes industry, and finally compels large sacrifices of ill-got gains for the support of the poor.

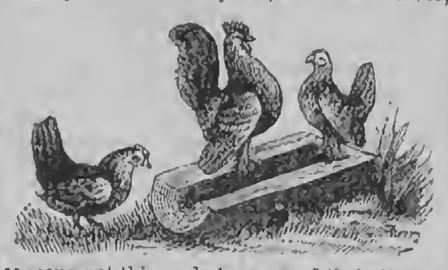
In this country our remedy for this state of things, and we cannot apply it too soon, is the reservation of our public domain for *actual settlers*, limiting the amount according to present and prospective demands. So long as we have good and cheap land, labor cannot be greatly oppressed, for the more efficient, intelligent and successful will become free-holders, and so prevent an overstock of hired laborers. I know very well that many farmers complain of the high price of labor, and I know by my own experience the last year, that a farmer like myself, *whose principal crop is wool*, cannot make anything after paying taxes and present rates of labor, and selling wool for forty cents, unless he is in a country where land is very cheap. I also know equally well that my workmen with families and rent to pay, have lived close and laid up nothing.

Farmers must hit upon products suited to their soil and circumstances, and must make their gains by good calculations, by improved modes of tillage, and by economy in all departments, and not by refusing "to take a paper," or by beating the editor down a dollar on his price and his workmen two dollars on the month.

Writing of *economy*, things are quite different up here among these Allegany stumps from what they were forty years ago, when I was a boy among the stumps of "old Genesee," now Wyoming. A well-to-do farmer, I recollect, then gave in sufficiently to the budding heresies of the times to *borrow* a "broadcloth" coat to get married in, but *homespun* was the rule. Ox teams could go to meeting, and ox carts carry a *lady* to a quilting. Tow breeches were not ignored by good society, things were comparatively substantial, and actually lasted *some*;—it was not all gauze, and shoddy, and brash timber, and brittle iron. *Now*, a young man whose robust constitution can endure anything—but "the draft," must teeter through the world on ellipties or ride in the cars; walking or going on horseback is not to be thought of, and he must have a new harness every other year, with silver buckles and pretty broad; *spend* a good deal when he goes out, and so on, and so on, and *all this is to be charged to the farm.* It helps explain why farming is unprofitable, and *why wages should be lower.*—H. T. B.

THE CREEPER OR DWARF FOWL.

THE following is an illustration of a diminutive pattern of the barn-yard fowl known as the creeper or dwarf. This variety is described by some as not greatly exceeding the tame pigeon in size, and differing from the Bantam mainly in bulk and the shortness of its legs. It is occasionally found in farm-yards, and obtains favor,



as many pet things do because of their diminutiveness and kindly domestic habits. There is another redeeming trait of the creepers—the shortness of their legs—rendering them less able to deface newly made beds in a garden, or to unearth the seed which the planter has committed to the earth,—hence are an aid rather than a detriment to newly prepared grounds.

SELF-CLOSING GATE OR "STILE."

A RECENT number of the (English) Journal of Horticulture gives a single gate, or, as it is

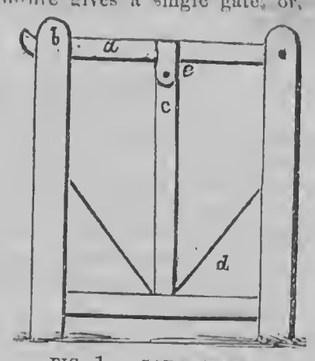


FIG. 1.—GATE CLOSED.

called there, a "Sommersetshire Stile;" though a stile, properly speaking, is a set of steps to pass over a fence or hedge. The construction is quite simple, and there are probably many places in which it would be found more useful than a swinging gate, as it is self-closing and self-fastening. Fig. 1 represents the gate closed, and fig. 2 gives it half open and open; the letters refer to the same parts in both. Two posts are set, united by a cross-piece below; one of the posts, *b*, has at its top a slit to receive the cross-bar, *a*; this bar at one end passes into a mortise

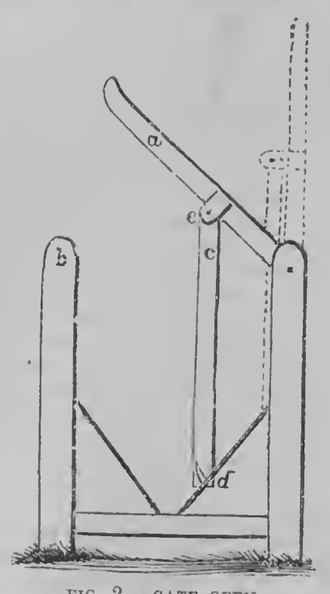


FIG. 2.—GATE OPEN.

in the other post, and is fixed by a pin upon which it moves, and the other end is made long enough to be shaped into a projecting handle. A perpendicular piece, or pendant, *c*, is attached to the cross-bar, *a*, by means of a pivot, at *e*, and at the lower end it has a ring which runs upon the iron rod, *d*. The action of the different parts in opening is shown in fig. 2.

RINDERPEST IN MARYLAND.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia papers states that the cattle disease known as rinderpest is fatally prevalent in Baltimore county and portions of adjacent counties. It is probably the same disease which proved fatal awhile since on Long Island, and was pronounced, after examination, to be pneumonia, and not the European rinderpest.

BREEDING AND HANDLING STOCK.

So much has already been said and written on this subject that it would appear exhausted, still as its success depends upon so few simple principles I am tempted to again bring the matter to the attention of our reading farmers; and although my remarks may more particularly apply to the West, rather than to your more favored locality and the older settled portions of the country, still the RURAL finds its way here and meets with a cordial welcome.

Breed up;—and now I almost hear some crying out, "We can't afford to pay $500 for a bull, $50 or $100 for a ram, $25 for service of a horse," and so on. I will admit it; but in almost every community there can be found some superior animals which can be purchased, or the use of them obtained at a comparatively small cost, and by doing so, ere long, seeing the good results, these same persons will feel able to buy thoroughbreds and pay the prices they are worth,—for men who keep the breeds of animals pure, distinct and improving, must have prices to remunerate them for their extra care, attention and trouble in doing so. To be sure it is attended with some care and trouble, this constantly keeping in your eye the improvement of your stock; but is not sowing and harvesting attended with care and trouble—even more, hard labor? And if it will pay in the one instance, will it not pay far greater in the other; for does a steer that will weigh as much or sell for as much money at two years old as one at three years old cost any more trouble, care or money to raise it? Then, in comparison to the less cost and enhanced value, what does the trifling cost of $2.50 or $5.00 for the service of a *good* bull signify? Nothing. Guarding at all times against the tendency to the great error of breeding natives and grades to thoroughbreds, and embracing the idea that the progeny is as good as the sire—a very common idea and one which can be seen exemplified in almost every community. For instance, an enterprising man brings a thoroughbred bull into the neighborhood; farmers for miles around come to see him, they admire him, discuss his points, &c.; some breed to him, although they are satisfied "the price is too high," "it will never pay," and yet almost every bull calf from him is kept for a bull because he is a "chip from the old block," and used simply because his services can be had for a dollar or two less than the thoroughbred.

Farmers, I say again, *breed up.* If you can get access to thoroughbreds, breed to them; if not, then do the next best thing, *i. e.*, breed to the very best you can find.

Do not depend upon a plum or crab apple thicket for shelter for your stock, neither a grove; for although it may break off the force of the wind a little, yet the rain, sleet and snow will find their way to the skin. If you are not able to build barns, stay at home from "Town" a few times and build straw sheds for your stock, which will cost you only your time and labor,—thus not only making them more comfortable, but saving money, in the shape of grain, for yourself. Besides, your time is more profitably employed than possibly it might have been in town.

Feed and water your stock *regularly* and plentifully, move about them quietly, and handle them with gentleness. Feel that they are dumb brutes and that the "All-seeing Eye" will look upon it as a sin if they suffer. All kinds of stock, but sheep more especially, if attended to regularly and with kindness, will do better on a less amount of feed than if attended to irregularly and with unkindness.

Push the calves, lambs and colts—feed them *strong*, keep them growing. I believe there are men, even in this enlightened age, who profess to think if a colt goes through the first three winters of his life so that he will just about stand up, each succeeding spring, that he will make the hardier horse. I hope if any such should chance to read this article they will try the experiment of feeding one calf or colt generously.

But, dear RURAL, I fear that for a new comer you may deem me lengthy. If so, I will only say in apology that the subject interests me. I was induced to write from the fact that we are now having our first installment of winter, in the shape of a cold rain, after an extraordinary mild and beautiful autumn, and I was conscious that part of my sheep were without shelter, although with the exception of the straw the shed is completed. C. S. P.

Iowa, Nov. 23, 1867.

Communications, Etc.

CATTLE DISEASE IN VIRGINIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, "C. H. W.," Alexandria, Va., writes:—"I wish a recipe or remedy to cure cows that are troubled with something like the 'lung fever.' Cows have been brought here from Pennsylvania and are dying off like sheep. They are taken with a cough, hollow horn, and a drying up of milk as soon as taken. Refuse to eat, and in a few days die. One man has lost twelve, and several other friends have cows sick."

REMARKS.—It is probable that the disease here spoken of is acute pneumonia or, as some phrase it, quick consumption, and is induced by the change of climate and food to which the afflicted animals have been subjected. But be the cause of the disease what it may, there can be little doubt as to its character. Great mortality among cattle has been noticed in several European countries generally succeeding cold, wet winters and springs followed by hot, dry summers. But without these extremes and fluctuations of the weather a change of locality is often fatal to cattle, superinducing the diseases to which reference is here made. In cases of acute pneumonia veterinarians rely upon free blood-letting as of the first importance. On the abatement of the fever, from depletion, physic should succeed. The spirit of nitrous ether and laudanum —one ounce of the former and half an ounce of the latter—may be usefully administered. To these may succeed ginger, gentian and colombo, mixed in a thick gruel with a dash of good ale. Mashes and root food may follow as the animals indicate a return of appetite. If a salt marsh is within convenient distance it will be found beneficial to transfer the cattle to it as soon as practicable.

Those of our readers posted on this subject would confer a favor by letting their light shine through the medium of the RURAL.—ED.

FAILURE OF MEADOWS.

THERE seems to be a general cry coming up from the graziers that our old meadows are failing in yield. Old men point out fields to the young, that used to yield two and three tons, but now only as many hundred pounds per acre. And a newly seeded meadow soon runs down to the old crop of a few hundred pounds.

The cause of this failure lies mainly at the doors of the graziers. Clover at best lasts but a few years, and timothy must be the main dependence for a permanent sod. How many dairymen are exceptions to the rule, bad as it is, of turning stock on meadows fall and spring? In other words, putting the meadows to the double duty of yielding hay and pasture. This continual cropping of the aftermath takes from the ground what should mulch the grass roots and protect them from frost in winter. But this is not the worst feature. Timothy reproduces itself in two ways from the seed and root. When the former is cut short by the scythe, the strength and vigor of the parent root turns to throwing out side tubers, each with its top, (which is the aftermath,) drawing food from air as well as soil. If these are fed down the bulbs are immature, and enter the winter but to die before spring. What live through, are too weak to send up a vigorous seed stalk—especially if the murderous practice of feeding down in spring is continued—the yield of hay is light, and the "farmer" (?) curses the season, and raises the cry that his meadows are running out. And why shouldn't they? Instead of looking for the cause, he tries to find a cure; forgetting that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

RENOVATING OLD MEADOWS.

The RURAL, with other papers, seems to be looking up cures for worn-out meadows. Most of the remedies published are—use the harrow, manure, re-seed, plaster, ashes, salt, &c. I have tried all of these and failed. I once harrowed one half of a meadow, eight years in sod, after giving it a good coat of manure in spring, and got for my trouble about twenty-five pounds of hay per acre. Next I hauled sheep manure on part of a *new* meadow in fall. That paid about 100 lbs. per acre. Plaster paid the best, about ten per cent. of its worth on new seeded. My remedy is, use a *good sod plow*, and use it *well*, fall or spring, and re-seed the first crop with clover and timothy. In this way I have "renovated" about seventy acres. In some places I would practice a rotation of crops before seeding; but on our hill farms, where we are graziers of necessity, we must "rotate" our old meadows into good ones as soon as possible. Don't be afraid to put in a good plow and "rotate" the old sod; harrow *well;* sow your seed last thing and *roll* it in. (Every farmer should have a roller.) I have one field of 12 1-5 acres—average yield of grass in old sod, six loads. Turned sod over and re-seeded, and got twenty-six loads first crop—next, twenty-four, &c. In four years plowed again—seeded, with fifty-five loads manure on the field, and harvested fifty bushels oats per acre last year, and this, cut forty-one loads of hay. Applied six bushels plaster last spring. This is my experience in doctoring old meadows. C. L. H.

Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR.

EDS. RURAL:—Wife and I have been housekeepers more than thirty years, and during all those years have never had less than one barrel of strong, whole cider vinegar in our cellar. Often we have had on hand a stock of several barrels. We have sold many hundreds of gallons to our neighbors; and among the purchasers of our vinegar have been farmers who owned orchards and annually made cider. Frequently I read, in the public press, inquiries how to make vinegar. I now propose to give directions how any family may have a continuous supply from year to year of the best cider vinegar. First, about the casks. As many as two are needed—one to contain cider, and one in which to make vinegar. They should be of seasoned oak, free from sap, with heavy iron hoops, and well painted. If ordinary wooden hooped barrels are used they must be overhauled by a cooper once in two years, and four new hoops, at least, put on each barrel whether they *appear* at the time to need new hoops or not. If the cooper says the old hoops are good enough, insist on the new ones being put on. Without this care the hoops, in some peculiar state of the weather, will suddenly snap, the barrels burst, and the cellar will be flooded with vinegar to your great chagrin, not only from the loss of vinegar, but also, because of the incongruous mixtures which sometimes occur at such times. Prepare a suitable stand in the cellar for the barrels on which they may rest "bung up and bilge free." The barrels should have convenient faucets inserted two fingers' breadth from the chime. In one barrel store your cider, in the other make your vinegar; let both bungs always remain open. In your vinegar cask put a quantity, say 9 gallons, of strong cider vinegar, and weekly draw from the cider and add to the vinegar such a quantity of cider as the vinegar will speedily change into its own nature. After the cider becomes hard this quantity may be three gallons per week. As the cider becomes more acid by age and the stock of vinegar increases, even more may be weekly added. But never add faster than the vinegar will bear without nearly retaining its original strength. The vinegar must certainly recover its acidity in one week. If accidentally you add too much cider, then you must wait until the vinegar fully regains its sharpness. You will get along faster with the vinegar kept at full strength. Of course a commencement may be made with less than nine gallons, or with more, the weekly addition being in proportion. Never add anything but whole cider. After you have a good start you may convert cider sirup, boiled six quarts into one, into vinegar quickly by the above process.

I regard cider vinegar, in moderation, as a healthful and very grateful addition to diet, and of great use in medicine internally, and as an embrocation for human and horse flesh. A tablespoonful of strong cider vinegar—a teaspoonful of salt—added to two-thirds of a teacup of boiling water, drank hot as possible, and very much at one swallow, will arrest the violent vomiting of cholera morbus almost instantly, and soothe the sufferer into a peaceful slumber. Sometimes, though rarely, a repetition of the dose is necessary. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, a neighbor of mine thus treated a case of that disease, suddenly on his hands, so that when the physician arrived all violent symptoms were arrested. PETER HATHAWAY.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1867.

COTTON AND CORN GROWING IN TEXAS.

ED. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Inclosed find two dollars, for which send me the RURAL; if this does not pay for a year I will make further remittance. I chanced to see a copy some months since, from which I gleaned some ideas worth to me a year's subscription; and now I feel it my duty to subscribe, believing that I will reap further benefits.

Having the key to the success of some twenty Brazos River bottom farms,—i. e., their accounts on my books,—I am prepared to give you the result of this year's operations. Contracts are usually made with the freedmen either to be furnished tools, feed, board, &c., and give the freedmen one-third of the gross products,—or the freedmen to find themselves in provisions and receive one-half. On a place near by of 400 acres in cultivation, thirty hands are employed. Result:—53 bales cotton, 500 pounds each, worth at gin-house, seven cents per pound; 3,150 bushels corn, in shuck, worth 50 cents per bushel. Say value of cotton, in coin, $1,855; value of corn, $1,575—making $3,430 in gold. No other crops are grown upon the place.

The freedmen receive $1,143 33, to be divided among thirty men, several of whom have families. The owner of the land receives $2,286.66, coin. I furnished him in the spring corn grown in Illinois to the value of $2,250, coin; four casks bacon, $600, coin, and having a supply of fat cattle, he has slaughtered one per week during the year. Where is the profit? The freedmen, as a mass, are without a dollar, and are not disposed to contract for the coming year, as they see but little hopes of making any money. Reason—Each and every man has a pony; they ride to the work when they go—but the great misfortune is that in the busiest portion of the year they will go *en masse* twenty miles to attend a funeral or other gathering, and let the weeds take the crop. G. A. W.

Brazos County, Texas, 1867.

ANTIQUITY OF REAPING MACHINES.—At a late meeting of the "British Association," Rev. PATRICK BELL put in a claim to the invention of the reaping machine, which the Germantown Telegraph treated with but little respect. In a recent issue of that paper was a letter from WILLIAM SAUNDERS of Washington, supplying proof from the London Gardeners' Magazine for 1829, in which the machine was described—bearing a close affinity to those now in use. The drawings of this reaper have been seen by the editor of the Telegraph, concerning which he says:—"The machine *does* bear considerable similitude to those of the present day. It is placed on a square frame-work with a long pole in the center running out in the rear of the frame, to which the horses are attached, who, working from behind, *push* instead of draw the machine. The frame is placed on two broad wheels, one on either side, so that the working is even. The knives, which are three or four times as long as those in the modern machines, operate, scissors like, in the same way as our own. It has what is called a 'conductor' to bend the grain, so as to enable the machine to operate more cleanly and easily."

Dairy Department.

HERKIMER CO. CHEESE FACTORIES.

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last I have visited the cheese factory of WILLIAM BUDLONG in West Schuyler, Herkimer county, where the milk of 1,200 cows was manufactured into cheese. The greatest number made per day was 45, but at the time of the visit in October but 16 per day were made. They were 15 inches in diameter and 10 inches thick. There were in store then about 1,000 of these.

Mr. B. gave me some statistical information which may be of interest to your readers. He stated that the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 9.21 pounds. Received for making about $5 per cow. Expense for each, $7.30. Of this, $5.00 went to the manufacturer, and the balance, $2.30, for incidentals, such as bandages and the like. The aggregate average net profit was $60.25, and the range to the owners of the cows, $50 to $70. The whole amount received by the factory last year was $54,230.71.

Mr. B. has four vats, HALF'S, and works day and night. Sets the milk at a temperature of 80° and scalds to 98°. The curing temperature ranges from 70° to 75° For the purpose of cooling the milk 10 pounds of ice are put into each vat each night. The cheese at this factory were fine looking—all bright and perfectly smooth and no appearance of mould. A number were tested—all proving to be of excellent quality. They were very highly colored. Samples of these got the first premium at the County Fair and the second at that of the State.

On the whole, the conclusion about cheese factories to which I arrived was this: that where competent, enterprising and honest men manage them, the results will generally prove of a satisfactory character to all parties interested, but where these requisites are wanting losses and dissatisfaction are the resulting consequence.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1867. H. M. L.

DAIRY ITEMS.

Little Falls Cheese Market.—The Utica Herald had reports of cheese sales at Little Falls up to Dec. 2d. Receipts from dairies were light, and prices ranged from 13c. to 14c. Most of the Herkimer factory has gone forward. The extreme quotations for factory were 13½c. to 15c. The English market is dull for American, as the English made article is much in excess of last year.

Cheese Factories in Canada.—The Ingersoll Chronicle sums up the cheese factory business in South Oxford County. The number of factories and creameries is 64. Capital employed $64,000. In 1864 ten tons of cheese were made, and in 1867 the aggregate was 1,366 tons. The cows supplying the milk for these factories numbered 12,633. In addition to this there are numerous private dairies. Dairying in Canada, as in Central and Western New York, is rapidly superseding other systems of farm husbandry.

Cows—Profits per Head.—The proprietor of one of the largest cheese factories in Loraine Co., Ohio, states that the net profits of cows supplying milk to his establishment, the past season, was between fifty and sixty dollars per head. This is a munificent return—better, probably, than any other farm product can show.

Calving by Degrees.—GEORGE A. PECK, Wayland, Mass., writes the Massachusetts Ploughman that on the 26th of October a cow belonging to him dropped a fine bull calf, and on the 1st of November, five days afterward, repeated the operation by dropping number two of the same sex. Both were large, smart calves which, together with the dam, were lively and in promising condition.

Rural Notes and Items.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT!

[THE following note from the Editor-in-Chief, now in N. Y. City, explains itself, and will be read with interest by all who desire the continued "Progress and Improvement" of the RURAL NEW-YORKER:]

MY DEAR WILCOX:—Though the snow blockade precludes my return home "on time," it verifies the old adage about an "ill wind," &c.; for, while thus detained, I have completed arrangements for greatly enlarging and improving our long-time pet—ye RURAL. Without particularizing, will say you can safely announce that, extraordinaries excepted, Volume XIX will *far excel either of its predecessors* in all the essentials of a first-class AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY, BUSINESS and FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Determined to render it superior in Contents, Appearance and Size, have spared neither effort nor expense to exhibit the true spirit of its Motto, "*Excelsior*," and Objects, "*Progress and Improvement*,"—as will be manifested in the issues of the new volume. The enlargement, it is estimated, will be equal to one column per page (of the present size,)—or, equal to *an increase of eight columns*. This will not only enable us to give much more reading matter, but also make room for the favors of advertisers, without crowding editors and contributors out of house and home. [By the way, you have somehow allowed the advertisements to crowd reading departments this week. Remember the limit, please, and that our *first duty* is to subscribers.] The new type, border, column and dash rules, etc.,—indeed the entire "rig" for the enlarged paper—with the new and able contributors soon to be introduced, and other features, new and renewed, will assuredly render the RURAL worthy of *more than* the One Hundred Thousand Subscribers which are expected for the new volume. You can whisper this softly to our host of Agent-Friends all over the country—as well as to the thousands of readers who can, if disposed, materially aid in extending the circulation and usefulness of the RURAL by introducing it to notice and support in their respective localities.

Another thing. If I remain here most of the ensuing year, as advised by physician, shall be able to accomplish much for the RURAL, aside from what I may write or suggest,—for this is the best point to procure illustrations, literary contributions, etc., as artists, writers, &c., abound and abide in Gotham. Hence, while you, Dr. RANDALL, and others who reside on farms or in gardens—with Major B. and Prof. H. in the sanctum, and Deacon W., Judge G. and Major L. at the heads of their respective departments, (what a variety of titles the RURAL's staff comprises!)—"act well your parts," it will be my endeavor to keep the wires in working order at this end of the line. Should the RURAL have a branch office in this city, (which is not improbable,) the fact will ere long be announced.—H. D. T. M.

DEATH OF DR CHESTER DEWEY.—It is with feelings of sadness that we chronicle in the RURAL the death of Dr. CHESTER DEWEY, who departed this life at his residence in this city on the night of the 15th instant, after a brief illness, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, Oct. 25th, 1784. He graduated at WILLIAMS' College in 1806, studied for the ministry, and commenced the labors of the pulpit in 1809 in Chester village, Massachusetts. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College whence he graduated, a position retained by him for seventeen years. In after years he was at the head of an institution at Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1836 removed to this city and took charge of the Rochester Collegiate Institute, or "High School," as it was generally termed. His success in this position was very great, gaining alike the profound regard of parents and pupils. Well do we remember the occasional excursions made by him and a score or two of youngsters to "The Landing," as it was called, the then northern terminus of the old Carthage Railroad. It was here he delighted to give his pupils practical demonstrations in geology and botany, the youngsters going home ladened with spoils, geological and botanical. He remained at the head of the Institute till 1850, when he received an appointment to the Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Rochester, in which he was efficiently engaged till 1860, when the active duties of a long professional life were relinquished for the quietude and repose of the family circle.

The deceased was of a kindly, genial temperament, always urbane and ready to impart from his stores of varied information to all who made a call upon him. For many years a regular contributor to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, he was always welcome and instructive, and we part with him professionally and socially with feelings of profound regret.

WANT OF WATER IN THE LUMBER REGIONS.—We learn from a gentleman resident in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania that the semi-agricultural population, along the Allegany and its affluents, are severe sufferers this season in consequence of the low stage of water. The quantity of lumber prepared for market there is very large. Much of it has been rafted in anticipation of the customary autumnal rains to float it to market. But, as these have failed, it has become necessary to remove much of the lumber from the creeks to prevent it from being swept away and lost amid the crush of ice anticipated when the streams shall again acquire a rafting volume. The expense of this double handling is severely felt by the farmer-lumbermen, and causes many of them great annoyance. The regular lumbermen may fare better, but the spirit and patience of all classes are severely tested. The rates asked for money, to keep along till the lumber moves, make sad inroads upon anticipated profits.

IMPROVING COWS BY SPAYING.—W. H. MACOMBER, Potsdam, N. Y., puts the following question to our readers. It is worthy of attention, and we should like to publish some facts on the subject:—"Can you or any of your correspondents inform me whether the results claimed by M. GUENON in regard to spaying cows are well founded, and if the operation has ever been practiced to any extent in this country? M. GUENON claims an increase of quantity, quality, and a permanent flow of the milk for a number of years. Now it seems to me that if this were true, it would have been universally known and practiced ere this. The advantages claimed by him are so decidedly for the interest of all cow keepers, that I think they would not fail of adopting that method were it true and practical. If any one knows anything practical about it, let us hear from him."

CORN—A GOOD YIELD.—A committee appointed by the Woodbury (Ct.) Agricultural Society recently awarded a premium for the most prolific yield of corn to JOHN N. ATWOOD of Watertown. The soil was gravelly loam; it received forty loads of manure to the acre; was planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, and thinned to two stalks in a hill. It was hoed three times, and produced 117 bushels to the acre. CHARLES D. MINOR of Woodbury manured at the same rate; rows 3½ feet apart, and four kernels in a hill, and gathered 100 bushels shelled corn to the acre. A third field, planted by MERRITT W. BARNES of Watertown, produced 92 bushels to the acre. These parties received premiums in the order of production named, and the warm commendation of the committee for the success of their cultivation.

DEATH OF ROBERT A. ALEXANDER.—Among the most prominent stock raisers was ROBERT A. ALEXANDER, who died at his residence in Woodford Co., Ky., on the first day of December instant. He was of Scottish descent, and belonged to a titled family and fell heir to a baronetcy and an ample estate in Scotland, to which place he repaired on the death of the possessor of the family honors. Having arranged the affairs of the estate to which he fell heir, he returned to the United States, sinking the hereditary honors which fell to him, and devoted his time, talents and energy to his favorite pursuit of stock raising. In this he was eminently successful, and held rank in this department second to none in the country. His business ability gave him an extended reputation, and his sudden demise will cause sincere regret in various sections of the country.

WHAT AILS THE CHICKENS?—E. P. H., Farmersburg, Iowa, writes:—"My chickens commenced dying in September last. At first the mortality was among the old hens, and it was supposed to be from moulting; but lately the deaths have increased, and old and young are alike dying by scores. The symptoms are alike in all,—first the comb becomes black, the fowl acts stupid, and dies in from four to forty-eight hours. I have fed pulverized alum, meal wet with alum water, and scalded meal mixed with black pepper, but to no good effect. The food has been corn principally. A part of them have been kept in a good hen house, with the free use of the yard; others have been kept about the barn, and some have not been confined at all, roosting upon trees. None are exempt from the contagion. If you can tell what ails the fowls or what will cure them you will greatly oblige."

DEATH OF VICTOR M. WRIGHT.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald furnishes the particulars of the sudden death of VICTOR M. WRIGHT, a prominent citizen of Weybridge, in that State, which occurred on the 6th of December. The deceased, in company of another gentleman, was driving down "Ellsworth Hill," about four miles from Middlebury, when the team became unmanageable; broke the neck-yoke, detaching the wagon from them, and throwing Mr. WRIGHT violently against a stone wall, killing him instantly. The deceased was among the most prominent citizens of Addison county, and especially noted as a successful agriculturist, but more particularly as a wool grower and sheep breeder, in both of which he was eminent. He was President of the Addison County Agricultural Society and one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Society, by both of which his sudden death will be deeply lamented.

SOAKING CORN FOR HORSES.—The Prairie Farmer, of recent date, contained a communication recommending the soaking of corn in the ear for feeding to horses. The plan of operations is this:—Place two hogsheads in the barn-cellar, or other place secure from frost; fill them with ears of corn, and add water to cover the contents. When well soaked feed out one cask full; fill it again and commence with the other. In this way one cask, after the commencement, will always be ready for feeding. The cobs become so soft as to be eaten as readily as the corn, and supply no inconsiderable nourishment in addition to that furnished by the grain. By feeding in this manner, with a suitable portion of coarse fodder along with the corn, it is asserted that fully one-third of the quantity of the latter is saved, while the animals are in better condition than when fed in the usual way.

THE HEN FEVER UP.—Many of the choice fowls in the New York poultry exhibition, now taking place in that city, are ticketed for sale at pretty tall figures. Several pairs of Houdons call for $250, and one especially fine is marked up for $1,000. Among the small fry, a pert little Bantam, which is ready to pitch into any of the collection, claims to be worth $25. A pair of Creve Coeurs claim to be worth $250, and a black African Bantam crows for $75. But these are not alone in efforts for public favor. The web-footed family claim recognition. Among the flat-bills were several pairs of Aylesbury ducks valued at $100, while Rouens were held at the same figure.

THE PATENT-RIGHT BUSINESS.—The Scientific American and the New York Artisan come laden each week with specifications of patents awarded at the general office in Washington. They are numbered as issued by the department, the last one being 70,383. What an amount of brain work must have been expended from number one up to the highest on the list! Of all this array of patents, how comparatively small is the number which ever reach the point of paying investments? Of the majority, truly may it be said that they were born only to die.

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNTANT.—Several books have been published, designed to guide the farmer in his business by securing a systematic application of his means and labor in laying out and managing his farm. Another has been supplied by C. O. & F. PERKINS of Boston, Mass., which possesses many positive merits of its own. This book can hardly fail of becoming a favorite with farmers who keep a record of their yearly operations.

THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN' ASSOCIATION will meet at Utica, New York, January 8th and 9th. WM. H. BREWER of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, will deliver the annual address, on the subject of "Cattle Breeding in its Relations to Dairy Farming." Further information may be obtained by addressing G. B. WEEKS, Secretary, Verona, N. Y.

LIME WASH.—A correspondent writes:—"Will some of your readers give a good recipe for lime wash; one which will not rub off; will stand the weather, and will also admit of colors to imitate various kinds of granite. The one I would like is said to be that upon the White House at Washington, and was published in the Boston Cultivator in 1862."

OUR SHEEP DEPARTMENT.—Owing to the recent snow storm and the consequent blockade of the railroad from the residence of Dr. RANDALL, his customary contributions to the Sheep Department of our paper failed to arrive up to time of going to press with the present issue of the RURAL.

OHIO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, together with the Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, will take place at Columbus, January 8th, 1868.

HOW WE PAY PREMIUMS.

To show its friends how the RURAL *pays* (as well as offers) Premiums, we give the following letters—only adding that our present inducements are more liberal than those of last winter:

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., March 22, '67.

HON. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE (*ne plus ultra*) from your generous hand—which came a few days since, all O. K., and "runs like a top."—Getting up the club I sent you cost me no time nor money. A little talking and showing of the RURAL did the thing—as any one may do if he will TRY—and receive as fine a present as you have been pleased to send me. May success attend you, my dear D. D. T. M., and believe me ever the friend (energetically) of the RURAL. HENRY W. GUSTIN, *Ass't P. M.*

COAL VALLEY, Ill., March 7, 1867.

D. D. T. MOORE:—*Dear Sir:* This morning I received, by U. S. Express, a Ladies' Gold Hunting-Cased Watch, for which I am much obliged. It is a very nice one, and a valuable present. Any young person wishing a watch can easily earn one by getting up a club for the RURAL. If they can't get a club large enough for a Gold Watch there are other valuable presents offered. I remain, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours, THOMAS CONE.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 19, 1867.

MR. D. D. T. MOORE:—*Dear Sir:* The beautiful Watch sent me by Am. Express, as premium for RURAL CLUB, came safe to hand, and you will please accept my acknowledgment for the same. In circulating so admirable a Family Paper as the RURAL, the consciousness of doing good is of itself a *present reward*, which, coupled with the handsome token of appreciation just received, almost makes me wish that the Club required *getting up* twice a year.

Yours truly, WM. J. TOWNSEND.

UNDER date of March 11, 1867, Mr. J. B. POTTER of Lake Co., O., writes us in this wise:

FRIEND MOORE:—On Friday evening I received in good order the *Photograph Album* you sent me; and I must say I was somewhat disappointed, for it was *a much nicer and better book than I expected*. A dealer in Albums to whom I showed it, pronounced it a good $6 Album. So please accept my most hearty thanks, along with my best bow, and be assured that I shall remember the RURAL *substantially*, on every opportunity. It is a pleasure to work for so good a paper as the RURAL, especially when the labor is appreciated in so agreeable and substantial a manner as you have done. I will close with PAT's expressive salutation of "*Give me yez all.*"

HORTICULTURAL.

TREE TRAINING AS ILLUSTRATED AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WITH the exception of the well known standard forms commonly seen in our own gardens and orchards, nearly all the elaborate methods of training so general in Europe have originated in efforts to give shelter and warmth to such species and varieties of fruits as do not succeed well in open ground culture, owing to a cold or unsuitable climate.

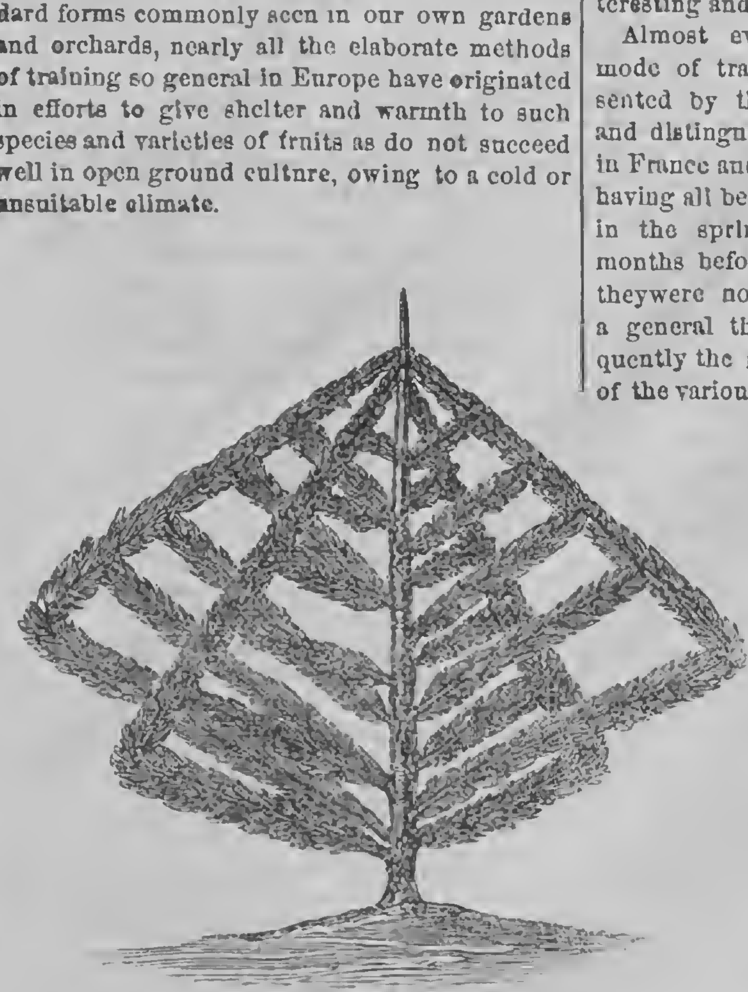


FIG. 1.—STANDARD PEAR TREE WITH FOUR WINGS QUADRANGULAR PYRAMID.

In England, for instance, many kinds of fruits are successfully grown on walls which cannot be grown in perfection otherwise in the open air. So in France, at Montreuil and many other localities, peaches have been profitably grown on walls for market, whilst in the open ground, as we grow them, they could not be grown at all.

How to train trees over the surface of these walls to the best advantage, so as to secure the health and fruitfulness of the trees, and the most economical use of the walls, are the prime objects in view, and the systems or methods of doing this are almost as numerous as the tastes and opinions of cultivators. In our country, where skilled labor is scarce and dear, and people generally impatient, we do not expect to see any of these elaborate methods of training practiced to any great extent. Besides, in most parts of our country there is no real necessity for them; yet there are districts where wall training might be, and doubtless, in time, will be advantageously adopted. Peach culture in Western New York, as well as in many other sections of our country, is not successful in the ordinary orchard way; but by training on walls, which will afford protection from cutting winds, and with warm aspect, success may be obtained. A tight board fence, eight or nine feet high, will answer just as well as a brick or stone wall, and we cannot see why peach culture, for family use at least, may not be greatly extended in this way. The same may be said of the apricot and nectarine. These delicious fruits deserve some special care, and we commend the matter to our zealous fruit growers north of the favored peach regions.

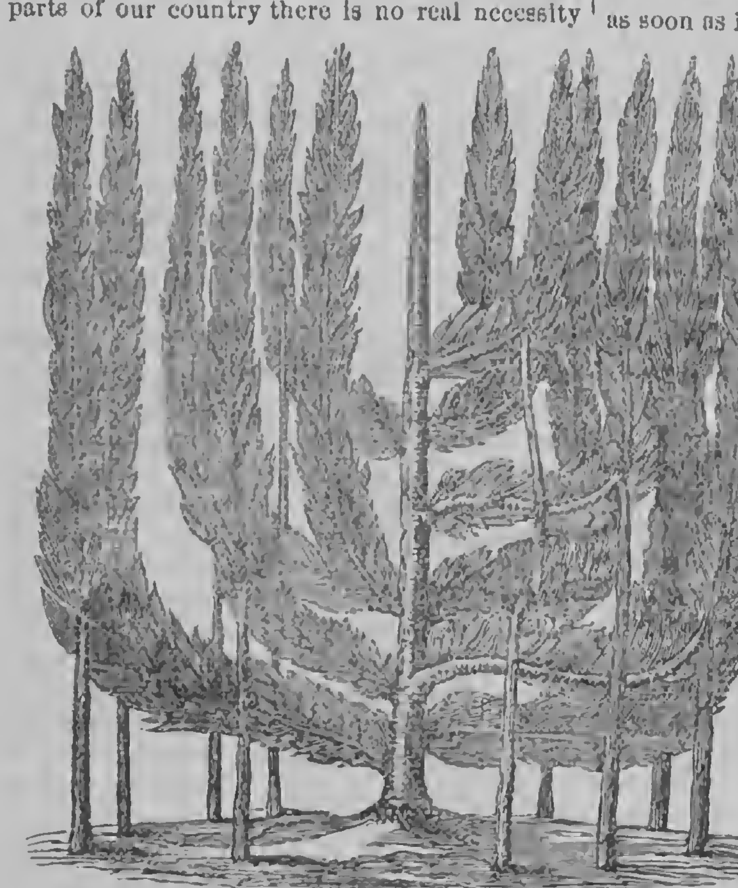


FIG. 2.—STANDARD PEAR IN VASE FORM WITH VERTICAL BRANCHES.

Our attention has been called to this subject by an article in the London Illustrated News on trained trees at the Paris Exhibition, by a well known English cultivator, who has published a popular treatise on pruning and training of trees. We copy the accompanying illustrations from that article, for the purpose of presenting the subject to our fruit growing readers, as well as a matter of general interest.

Mr. BARRY, who made a careful personal inspection of this and all other departments of the great horticultural display at Paris, informs us that the plantations of trained trees were quite extensive, occupying plots of ground specially set apart for that purpose, and were highly interesting and instructive.

Almost every conceivable mode of training was represented by the most skillful and distinguished cultivators in France and Belgium. But having all been planted there in the spring, only a few months before he saw them, they were not bearing fruit as a general thing, and consequently the respective merits of the various forms could not so well be determined. His preference, however, is for the simpler forms which are not new.

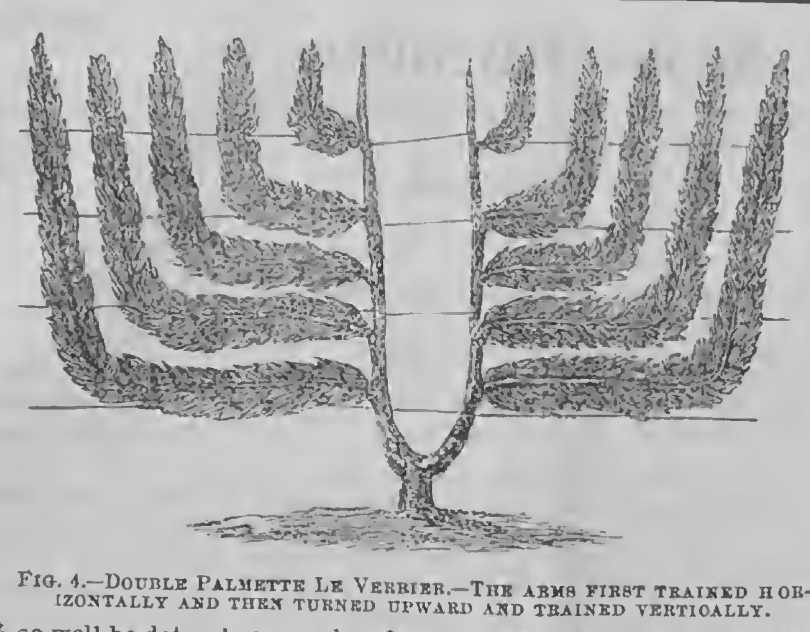


FIG. 4.—DOUBLE PALMETTE LE VERRIER.—THE ARMS FIRST TRAINED HORIZONTALLY AND THEN TURNED UPWARD AND TRAINED VERTICALLY.

In the description of the engravings the word "standard" here means a tree which supports itself, and may be of any height or on any kind of stock. The word "palmette" is used to designate trees trained in fan form. They have horizontal, oblique, diagonal or curved branches; and a double *palmette* has two main stems instead of one,—with the arms or branches trained from one side only of each arm or stem. A "cordon" is simply a stem set thickly its whole length with fruit spurs and buds. A double "cordon" has two of these stems from the same root, instead of one. Then cordons are trained vertical, oblique or horizontal, as may be desired or circumstances require.

Mr. BARRY informs us that the most successful training of this kind which he noticed abroad was the horizontal cordon apples, trained along the edges of garden walks. Both in England and France he observed these in numerous instances, and everywhere the success was admirable. It is a simple, beautiful mode of training the dwarf apple, and he has no doubt but that it will find great favor in this country as soon as it becomes known. The diagonal or oblique cordons he expected to see very successful, but was disappointed. From what he saw both in France and England he could not call it a success.

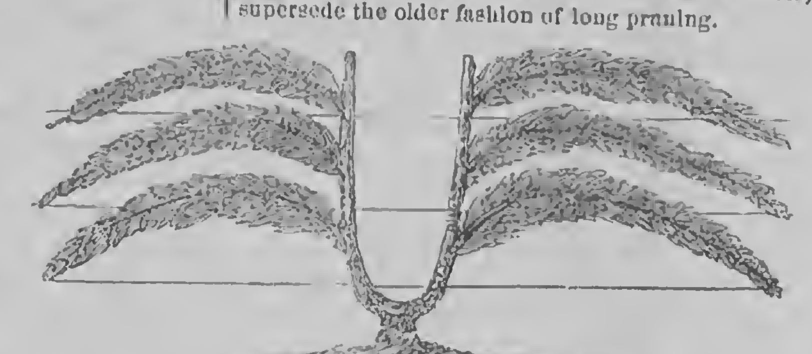


FIG. 5.—DOUBLE PALMETTE WITH ARCHED OR CURVED BRANCHES—THE CURVE DOWNWARDS.

We quote from the article in the Illustrated News:

"There exist, of course, various schools representing phases of Continental culture, which, in noticing the objects exhibited, we can assign and distinguish. The oldest form of these is the Montreuil school, well known, by name at least, in this country. It still flourishes on the Continent (in France and Belgium principally) and shows the best style of modern long pruning. It is accurate in detail, eschews all irregularity, is generally good in developed forms, and has some ancient shapes as yet unsurpassed for low walls. One first prize is given to forms shown by M. Chevalier (Aine,) and a second is allotted to M. Gillechens (of Belgium) for trees trained in this style. In our opinion these last will be preferred, by English visitors at least. M. Chevalier's trees comprise a 30 foot-long "palmette," with horizontal branches, the "coursonnes" of which, "a la Montreuil," are perfect, and recommended to the admirers of long pruning. But even these will join us in agreeing that the intervals between the branches show the inherent defects of this system, being too wide. With closer pruning the crop could easily have been increased by one-third. Another tree, by the same cultivator, is a waved "palmette" with double central leaders. Both are wall-trees. M. Gillechens shows several fine peach trees (also in the Montreuil style,) in which the double central leader is adopted. This plan controls the main sap, aids in constituting the lowest branches, and is one of the very best hints furnished in this section. It is much adopted abroad at present, and recurs frequently here and at Billancourt.

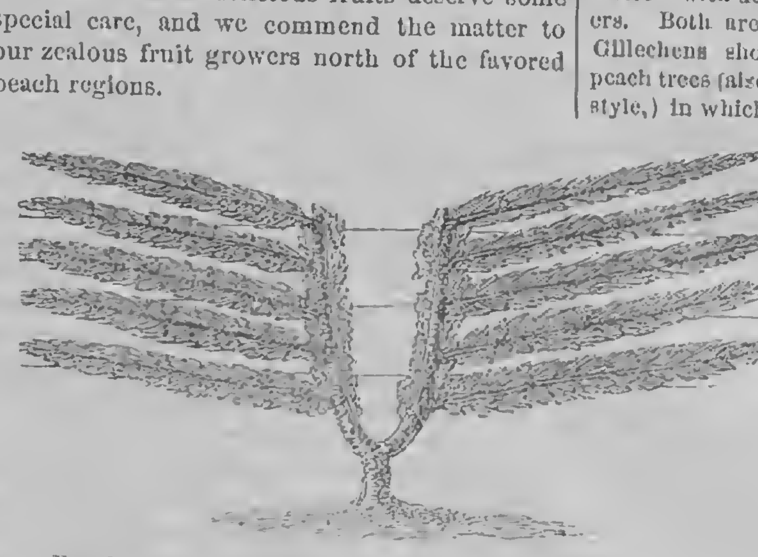


FIG. 3.—DOUBLE PALMETTE WITH OBLIQUE WINGS OR BRANCHES.

"The trees which illustrate another distinct school of much repute abroad—that of Professor Dubreuil—are the oblique or diagonal cordons, chiefly of pear and apple trees. These are nearly all very closely stopped in their shoots; but an interesting specimen of M. Dubreuil's early style is exhibited by M. Gillechens, consisting of a vertical peach cordon, having the side shoots of 12 inches or 15 inches in length. Though close pruning has superseded this fashion, it might still be well adapted for peach trees on the open wall in some localities. At any rate, it is new to most visitors. There are good diagonal (pear and apple) cordons in this section; and also some, by Professor Gressent, (a leading name,) at Billancourt. These diagonal cordons have been so long recommended by the writer, from his own experience, as very suitable for our climate and wants, that it is hoped a visit to these trees may remove some doubts. In a few years, when better known, they will be universal favorites in England.

"In front of these diagonal cordons, here and at Billancourt, will be seen those low lateral apple cordons, trained on wires, and bearing, on closely-stopped shoots, the second season; which, for edgings of borders, will soon become common everywhere. Other crossed cordons of apples may be seen here worthy of notice. The newest and the most modern school, founded by M. Grin, of Chartres, is, unfortunately, not represented here, save by imitators. Its influence on modern ideas is, however, visible enough in the minute attention paid to the close summer stopping of the shoots in the growing season, which leaves little to be retrenched at the winter regulation. Formerly, the reverse of this was the rule. It is, therefore, to be regretted that no specimen of M. Grin's own work is here shown. His extremely close style—bisecting the stipulary leaves—can best be judged by inspecting the trees themselves. Without committing themselves to this very close method, M. Grin's adherents have obtained excellent results. With modifications rendered necessary by the exigencies of our humid climate, the principles involved in this system are well calculated to succeed, and will eventually (as they have already done in the case of orchard-house trees) supersede the older fashion of long pruning.

"Among the wall-trees exhibited are excellent double "palmettes," either with the branches trained horizontally, diagonally, or arched downwards. This last fashion, for low walls, in humid localities, is excellent. A "palmette," with double central leaders, and extremities of the branches turned upwards, "a la Verrier," is perfect. It is a pear tree, but this style would suit any variety but the cherry. Specimens of forms with single main leaders are common. The finest is a large peach "palmette a la Verrier." Messrs. Janin and Durand have prizes for apricot and plum trees, and for pyramids. The last present excellent forms, which are well adapted to resist the violence of storms. A four-winged pear standard, the extremities of the branches turned sharply upward, and attached to the nearest above, is very beautiful. So is a large standard pear at Billancourt, in the center of what is called the Emperor's garden, by Baltet (Troyes,) which is admirably calculated to admit light and air, besides providing resistance against wind. There are other trained forms which require no notice here. Those described are the most characteristic of modern ideas. They have all the leading points necessary for good fruit culture, such as regular symmetry of form, true balancing of either wing, and close attention to systematic summer stopping of the shoots. The visitor will not find here the irregular fan which finds so much favor in England, and is surely so out of harmony even with the present taste for geometrical flower-beds, at least in small gardens, where unavoidably visible."

The English Gardeners' Chronicle has a correspondent, who has written a series of excellent letters from Paris on the horticulture of the great Exhibition, in speaking of these horizontal cordon dwarf apples says:—"I am of opinion that it will prove the most successful of all the

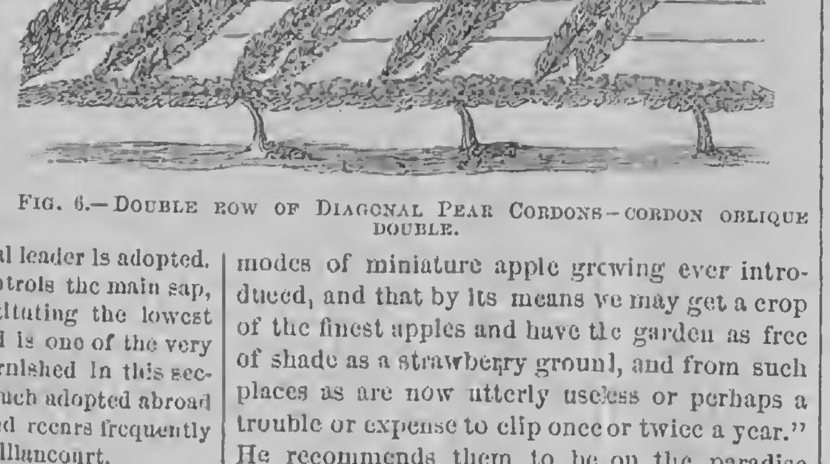
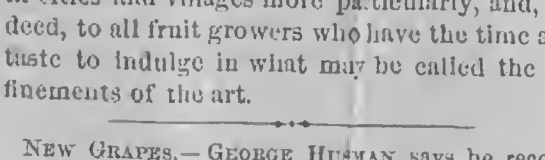


FIG. 6.—DOUBLE ROW OF DIAGONAL PEAR CORDONS—CORDON OBLIQUE DOUBLE.

modes of miniature apple growing ever introduced, and that by its means we may get a crop of the finest apples and have the garden as free of shade as a strawberry ground, and from such places as are now utterly useless or perhaps a trouble or expense to clip once or twice a year." He recommends them to be on the paradise stock, and to be trained about a foot from the ground.



DWARF APPLE CORDON WITH TWO ARMS.

This form of training the apple commends itself to the proprietors of small fruit gardens in cities and villages more particularly, and, indeed, to all fruit growers who have the time and taste to indulge in what may be called the refinements of the art.

NEW GRAPES.—GEORGE HUSMAN says he recommends no variety for general culture in his locality, unless he has fruited it at least five seasons, and proved it healthy, hardy and of superior quality, either for wine or the table. This is a good practice to introduce generally.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

OUR HORTICULTURAL PAGE.—Our usual variety in the Horticultural Department gives place this week to an interesting and valuable illustrated article on novel methods of training fruit trees, as exhibited at the late Paris Exposition. Our townsman, Mr. BARRY, who examined the Horticultural Department of the Exposition minutely, furnishes us the subject matter of the article.

PIE PLANT.—Rhubarb or pie plant is "played out" for wine making purposes. Its legitimate use was found when first put into pies in the spring before strawberries ripen; it is possible a supplementary one may be added, when it is converted into vinegar, by the addition of molasses and water and the aid of fermentation. But apple vinegar is preferable.

GRAPE CUTTINGS may be made in the first part of winter and successfully preserved until planting time by tying in small bundles, placing them on their tops in the ground, and covering with half a foot of earth, enough coarse manure to keep out the frost, and boards to keep out the wet. Uncover gradually in the spring as the weather grows warm.

A VETERAN PEACH TREE.—There is a peach tree just below Hawkinstown, Va., that is 53 years old. It has borne fruit large and luscious for 47 years. During the war it was battered, abused, and robbed, by both armies, and no attention was paid to it, but it still bears well.

DRY SEASONS AND THE APPLE CROP.—In excessively dry seasons apple trees become so enfeebled that they are unable to mature a good crop in following years. They blossom and blast. Rich soil and good cultivation are the remedies.

COVERING STRAWBERRIES.—In protecting strawberries for winter, inexperienced persons sometimes cover too deep and smother them. It is the ground full of roots that needs protection; the crowns and stems require but little.

GRAPES IN ILLINOIS.—At a recent meeting of the Aurora (Ill.) Horticultural Society it was resolved that grapes can be successfully and profitably grown in that region of country.

MOULD and sand for hot-beds should be collected against the time of need.

FROZEN TREES should not be pruned.

New Advertisements.

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Ladies' Department.

TO ELLA H*****.

BY ANNA, MINSTREL OF THE HEATH.

A BRIDE? dear ELLA—this is gladsome news,
Tho' not news unexpected unto me,
And fain would I invoke my happiest muse
An Epithalamium to sing to thee;
But well I know in thy sweet joy's excess
All worldly compliments were emptiness.

I'll therefore not attempt so vain a thing,
But merely banishing each shade of sadness,
My heart her humble offering shall bring,
Caught from the echoes of thine own soul's gladness.
From Hymen's Altar let me snatch some fire,
And wake the slumbering spirit of my lyre.

Come then, my gentle lyre, with soft, low voice,
Like spirit-whisperings floating on the air;
In dulcet tones tell ELLA I rejoice,
She now has one her heart's bright hopes to share.
Around her bridal bower, go linger near;
Though pledg'd her Heart and Hand—*claim* thou her *Ear*.

Yes—ELLA dear—may you taste every bliss,
And *realize* HOPE'S every future joy;
And know the blessing (in a world like this)
Of mutual Love—with least of earth's alloy.
May Hymen's torch blaze bright thro' passing years,
Undimm'd by Time—unquench'd by sorrow's tears!

May bright-haired Cupid strew thy path with flowers,
Dropping sweet odors from his rainbow wing,
And FATHER TIME, with roses twine the hours,
As from his glass to circling years they spring.
ELLA—may every good to thee betide,
And wife of years, be happy as the Bride.

May Fate for thee uncoil a sunny skein,
Rich with the hues of love, content and gladness;
Without one single spot, or shadowy stain,
To cloud thy brow with e'en a fleeting sadness.
Farewell! Farewell! Accept this simple wreath,
Dear ELLA—from the *Minstrel of the Heath*.
Rochester, N. Y., 1867.

FRENCH OPINION OF OUR LADIES.

THE theory which makes a woman a queen in chains, governing by the graces of her charms and beauty, is in full bloom on the other side of the ocean. The first duty and first pride of an American husband consists in seeming pleasant idleness to his wife and providing the expense of her toilet. There are many female office-holders in the United States, in the schools, in the public service, in the post-offices, in the telegraph bureaus, and even in the Government departments. They are mostly unmarried, a state very frequent in New England, which rivals Old England, so far as the surplus of her female population is concerned; they resign their positions when they marry. "I shall not allow my wife to work," is the proud word of the husband, which at the same time involves the dependence of the wife. But, save an emancipation party formed under the auspices of Mrs. Stanton, the American women submit wonderfully well to their role of spoiled children, and are quite as worldly as our European women. They strive to eclipse them only by the extravagance of their toilets, of which they are passionately fond. Hence, notwithstanding the beautiful freedom of seeing and becoming acquainted with each other, which the young folks enjoy in America, we are much afraid that pure love, disregarding the expenses of an independent family establishment and bridal presents, has not yet been naturalized in any country in the world.

American costume, it is well known, grants to young ladies the most unlimited freedom of action. Charged with watching over their own virtues and interests, they protect and preserve them only the better. Aware of the dangers of life, they are able to brave them; but we must say that this task is easy for them, thanks to the respect with which the lords of creation treat them. A young lady can travel from one end of the Union to the other without being insulted by shameful propositions. A young American girl already presents quite a different aspect from her French sisters. Her very costume looks somewhat more independent. The young ladies of the United States were the first to adopt the little masculine hats—they can be hardly called bonnets—which are put on the forehead, and leave visible the ungainly waterfall. They like to wear short skirts richly adorned with jet ornaments, and to incase their feet in high gaiters: the *suivezmoi's* of all sorts flow down their shoulders. If they are destitute of the timid gracefulness, the necessary uniform of our young girls in France, they possess, on their part, the gracefulness of liberty. They have firm faith in themselves. They walk as daughters of a conquering race, which clears for herself a place in the sunshine. And if this disposition, as grumblers say sometimes, assumes the character of arrogance, we know that it is a weakness of all countries to carry their good qualities to too great lengths.

DEAR is a pleasant adjective—my a pronoun of possession, implying that the being spoken of is one's own, very own, property. We rather object to "dearest," as a word implying comparison, and, therefore never to be used where comparison should not and could not exist. Witness, "dearest mother," or "dearest wife," as if a man had a plurality of mothers or wives, out of whom he chose the one he loved best. And as a general rule we dislike all ultra expressions of affection set down in ink. We once knew an honest gentleman, blessed with one of the tenderest hearts that ever man had, and which in all his life was only given to one woman. He, his wife told us, had never, even in their courtship days, written to her otherwise than as "My dear Anne," ending with "Yours faithfully," or "Yours truly." Faithful—true—what more could he write, or she desire?

WINTER.

THE beautiful illustration given above is so expressive as to need little explanation. It represents one of a series of groups of the four Seasons, modelled in Florentine bronze, exhibited at the late Paris Exposition by M. DETOUCHE. We have had the series engraved expressly for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and shall give the remainder in due time.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

THE truth is that in a human being, even from the physical point of view, it is rather a dangerous thing to ignore the intellect and the emotions. Nature resents being ignored. If you do not cultivate her, she will assuredly avenge herself. If you do not get wheat out of your piece of ground, she will abundantly give you tares. And there can be no other rule expressly invented for the benefit of fashionable young women. Their moral nature, if nobody ever taught them to keep an eager eye upon it, is soon overgrown, either with flaunting poison plants, or at best with dull gray moss. The parent dreams that the daughter's mind is all swept and garnished. Lo, there are seven or any other number of devils that have entered in and taken possession, more or less permanent. The human creature who has never been taught to take an interest in what is right and wholesome will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, take an interest in what is wrong and unwholesome. You cannot keep minds in a state of vacuum. A girl, like anybody else, will obey the bent of the character which has been given either by the education of design, or the more usual education of mere accidental experience. Everything depends, in the ordinary course of things, upon the general view of the aims and objects of life, which you succeed, deliberately or by hazard, in creating. A girl is not taught that marriage has grave, moral and rational purposes, itself being no more than a means. On the contrary, it is always figured in her eyes as an end, and as an end scarcely at all connected with a moral and rational companionship. It is, she fancies, the gate to some sort of paradise whose mysterious joys are not to be analyzed. She forgets that there are no such swift-coming, spontaneous paradises in this world, where the future can never be anything more than the child of the present, indelibly stamped with every feature and line of its parent. This castle building, however, is harmless. If it does not strengthen, still it does not absolutely impoverish or corrupt characters. Of some castle building one cannot say so much. Character is assuredly corrupted by avaricious dreams of marriage as a road to material opulence and luxury. There is, indeed, no end to the depraved broodings which may come to an empty and undirected mind. If the emotions and the intellect are not tended and trained, they will run to an evil, and evil propagating seed. Rooted and incurable frivolity is the best that can come of it; corruption is the worst.—*Saturday Review.*

AMUSING THE CHILDREN.—A Boston clergyman, who believes in amusements if properly conducted, says it is quite curious to note how many of our people have attended the circus the past week, only because they wanted to "please the children;" but still more curious to observe that in very many instances it has taken two or three able-bodied men, with as many strong women, to look after one darling little boy or girl.

THE sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts.

THERE should be, methinks, as little merit in loving a woman for her beauty as in loving a man for his prosperity, both being equally subject to change.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY WILLIAM.*

BY KATE WOODLAND.

"O'ER graves of the loved ones plant beautiful flowers,"
Thus flows in sweet measure the Poet's sad lay;
But alas! far away beneath fair Southern bowers,
Below the cool zephyrs, and soft falling showers,
My WILLIAM is sleeping to-day.

It may be that thistles alone deck the grave,
Where the garment is laid which my WILLIAM did wear,
But the heart it contained was both loyal and brave,
And the country he loved he has perished to save:
What need that the grave blossoms bear?

Perhaps some fond sister or mother may see,
As she seeks the blest spot where her loved ones repose,
That dear to some heart must his lonely bed be,
And plant o'er the grave of my WILLIAM, for me,
The myrtle, and sweet-scented rose.

When daylight is dim, and the twilight is red,
And my little ones glide from their play to my knee,
And ask for "Papa," who I tell them is dead,
The tears that in sweet childish sorrow they shed,
Seem additional grief unto me.

And yet to the FATHER, who counteth each tear,
My fervent thanksgiving goes forth evermore,
That these little blossoms are left to me here;
And lovingly them let me cherish and cheer,
Nor idly my sad loss deplore.

* Written for a friend.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOW THINGS COMBINE.

No science, or trade, or profession, can get along well alone. History is very much aided by geography; algebra is dependent on arithmetic; grammar is closely interwoven with philology. And so of the trades and professions. Each one is more or less connected with others. The physician depends on the farmer for his food and on the mechanic for his clothing. Indeed, no one is independent. The farmer, himself, who furnishes the necessaries of life, would find great difficulty in getting along without tools and implements. He must have some of the trades to help him, as much as they must have him to help them.

All are mutually dependent and bound to each other. Such is Christian and civilized society; so are the different powers and faculties of man. Reason and judgment are just as necessary as physical strength and health. A strong arm or a stout muscle would be of little avail without a mind to direct or a will to execute. Neither the physical, moral, nor mental powers can get along alone. What is a great memory without reason? What is a vivid imagination without sense? Or what are great physical abilities linked with feeble mentality?

Things must be combined to produce the best results. The mind, the soul and the body all need to be in health to enable a person to accomplish the best of which he is capable. Weakness or feebleness in any part has its influence in weakening or enfeebling the action of the rest; any one left out entirely must have a serious effect on the economy of the whole. If a man gives all his efforts to acquiring physical health and strength, he may have a weak mind; and if a man devotes too much attention to cultivating his mental faculties, he may have a sickly body. If he gives no time to his soul or moral powers, he may fail of the proper discretion and discernment.

A great mind without honesty or good intention may only lead to perversion. The best advantages without industry may be wasted. A large stock of knowledge may amount to nothing when there is not moral power enough to use it to advantage. Great abilities in a trade or a profession may not accomplish much for the world, when they are connected with dishonest or vicious habits. Vice enfeebles the best powers and wastes the finest opportunities. One subtle bosom sin often destroys every other faculty and advantage, so intimately are the moral, the mental and the physical powers connected.

Nature itself,—the fields, the plants and the animals,—partakes more or less of this combination. Indolence has its effect on the productiveness of the fields. Intelligence and industry go a great way towards improving the growth of plants. How much animals depend on the care and kindness of man. All are bound together, more or less. The productiveness of a country is very closely connected in some cases with the moral state of the people. A vicious, indolent or thieving people will soon show their influence in the amount raised on the land. Hatred, strife, violence and bloodshed have their effects on the physical world. A country full of insecurity and crimes cannot long be as productive as one full of industry, virtue and goodness. In other words, the religious element enters into all these things, just as much as the moral and physical elements.

The spiritual world is a necessary part of the actual. Both and all are combined, and neither one can get along well without the other. As the soul, body and spirit all are one man, so the various faculties and powers of each are all necessary to the healthy and vigorous action of the others. None are sufficient alone. Religion is beneficial to your studies, to your trades, and your professions. Christianity is advantageous to agriculture,—to farming, to your crops, your productions, your harvests,—as well as to your health, happiness and peace, both here and hereafter. NOVA.

NEVER despond. Though the mid-day sun may be hidden from our eyes, we know that it is shining serenely upon the upper surface of the cloud.

MANNERS AND MORALS.

MANNERS easily and rapidly mature into morals. As childhood advances to manhood, the transition from bad manners to bad morals is almost imperceptible. Vulgar and obscene forms of speech keep vulgar and obscene objects before the mind, engender impure images in the imagination, and make unlawful desires prurient. From the prevalent state of the mind, actions proceed, as water rises from a fountain. Hence what was originally only a word or a phrase, becomes a thought, is meretriciously embellished by the imagination, is inflamed into a vicious desire, gains strength and boldness by being always made welcome, until at last, under some urgent temptation, it dares, for once, to put on the visible form of action; it is then ventured upon again and again, more frequently and less warily, until repetition forges the chains of habit; and then language, imagination, desire and habit bind their victim in the prison-house of sin. In this way profane language wears away the reverence for things sacred and holy; and a child who has been allowed to follow, and mock, and hoot at an intemperate man in the streets, is far more likely to become intemperate himself than if he had been accustomed to regard him with pity, as a fallen brother, and with secret abhorrence, as one self-brutified or demonized. So, on the other hand, purity and chasteness of language tend to preserve purity and chasteness of thought and of taste; they repel licentious imaginings; they delight in the unsullied and the untainted, and all their tendencies and aptitudes are on the side of virtue.—*Horace Mann.*

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE New York correspondent of a Boston paper says of the firm of Messrs. HARPER & Brothers:—The firm, one of the largest in the world, is the most extensive in America. It was founded in 1816 by JAMES and JOHN HARPER. WESLEY HARPER came in in 1822, and FLETCHER HARPER in 1826, since which the firm has stood as it stands now. It is not often that four brothers can be united so long, with no break in the rank by death or other cause. Honorable JAMES HARPER—Honorable because once Mayor of New York—is about seventy-three years of age, and there is no youth about the establishment more active than he. He delights in a good story, a good listener, a good joke, and no one can discover a reason why he shouldn't live twenty years yet. Mr. JOHN HARPER is about seventy, but not so robust in health as his brother JAMES. He is the negative element in the firm, and commonly wields the veto power. Mr. WESLEY HARPER is gentlemanly and cordial, comforting a disappointed author, and encouraging a promising one with equal suavity. Mr. FLETCHER HARPER is the active, aggressive spirit of the firm, but with a vaulting spirit that never o'erleaps itself. It is his spirit that animates and directs the "Monthly," "Weekly" and "Bazar." Besides the four members of the firm there are numerous sons, making a dozen in all. The HARPERS resemble English firms in the tenacity with which their employees cling to them. There is one gray-headed octogenarian who has been in their employ fifty years.

OF MENOTTI GARABALDI, son of the Italian Liberator, the London Court Journal says:—He was born 16th of September, 1840, at a miserable shanty situated on the Pampas of La Plata, when his father, and his mother too, battled for the Republic of Rio Grande. GARIBALDI had gone during the morning to a neighboring town to purchase clothes for the mother and the expected little stranger. On his return he heard the new born's voice, and kissing his young wife, took the baby in his arms. "What shall we call him?" said the mother. "MENOTTI," replied the father; "better the name of a martyr to liberty than a saint's." Surprised almost a few days after her accouchment by an attack from the enemy, the mother wrapped MENOTTI in his father's cloak and, but half dressed herself, jumped into the saddle, strapping the child across it, and galloped to the forest, pursued by the enemy, to meet her husband and his companions in arms. Since then MENOTTI has shared the reward his father holds out to his followers—hunger, thirst, want, and marching night and day. He is always calm and smiling; is of the middle height, large shoulders, full of courage and boldness—a stoical soul in an iron body.

WIT AND WISDOM.

WHEN a robber takes life and money it may be called a *purse-an'-all* attack.

ANCIENT and modern Greece—Whale Oil and Petroleum.

NEVER indulge in what appears to be a little sin; it will harden the heart, and lead to greater.

IN matters of conscience, first thoughts are best. In matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

IF a man is out of money he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

ALL authority flows from reason, and ought to lose its force in proportion as it deviates from its source.

TEARS at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into.

A FOOL in high life is like a man in a balloon—everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody.

ONE charge in a lawyer's bill against a client was, "for waking up in the night and thinking of your business—five dollars."

EVERY parent is like a looking glass for his children to dress themselves by. Therefore parents should take care to keep the glass bright and clear.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOWING AND REAPING.

BY MARY KELSEY.

LONG ago upon the hillside,
In the valley, o'er the plain,
From the early morn till even
Busy hands were sowing grain;
Trusting that the storm and sunshine
Should each tiny leaf unfold,
Till the golden wheat had ripened,
Yielding more than hundred fold.

Harvest comes, the grain is gathered,
And they place a wealth of sheaves,
One by one, till all are garnered,
Safe beneath the sheltering caves.
And with glad and joyous footsteps
Laborers at twilight come,
And with cheerful happy voices
Shout the golden harvest home.

Often weary in well doing,
We have sown in doubt and fears,
From the morning until even,—
Sowing oft with bitter tears.
When the harvest shall be gathered,
Many tares and withered leaves
Will be bound among the bundles,
With our treasured golden sheaves.

When our sheaves have all been counted,
And their value has been told,
When our treasure has been garnered
In our Heavenly Father's fold;
When our happy joyous foot-steps
In life's twilight heavenward come,
May we hear sweet angel-voices
Welcoming our harvest home!

Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.

PLEASANT WORDS.

WHENEVER we say a kindly, sympathetic word through the columns of the RURAL, we feel a peculiar pleasure in knowing that our many thousand readers will take it home to their hearts, even as though we should speak it with their hands clasped in our own. And we appropriate, also, in a certain sense, this same feeling, whenever any of our contributors touch a chord which vibrates far and wide its sweet, solacing music, and imparts a happifying influence. That our column of Sabbath Reading is highly prized by a large circle, we are well aware. Frequent assurances to this effect come to us, and they afford a real delight. A letter recently received from one friend, alludes to a poem entitled "De Profundis," which appeared in a late number of the RURAL, and says:

"Bear my sincere thanks to the author of that sweet poem. It seems to me some pitying angel must have been looking into the crushed depths of my heart of hearts, and whispering its moaning secret to her ear, inclining her to breathe out a hope of mercy through the Cross of CHRIST. I caught the words of comfort, and feel that a bond of sympathy is clasped and sealed by that one poem.

"And those selections," the writer continues, "'Past Pain' and 'Little Plaid Sun-bonnet,' are worthy a tribute of thanks; also, that portion of 'Loungings,' which told of a Sabbath in our great metropolis, came with 'healing in its wings.' He heard the words 'Behold, we count them happy which endure,' and I am glad that from the vaulted roof the echo came 'Happy which endure.' But what is it to endure? It is not a crimson-cushioned worship alone, but the homage of a 'broken, contrite spirit.' It is to suffer *with* CHRIST. He was despised and rejected of men; he was esteemed stricken, smitten of GOD and afflicted. In the hour of his most dreadful human need, his chosen friends slept on unmindful of his agony and approaching death. At thought of this our shrinking souls cry out, 'Who is sufficient for these things?' But from above the words come down, 'My grace is sufficient,' and our hearts respond amen! 'We can do all things through CHRIST, who strengtheneth us.' GOD will press no cup to our sinful lips too bitter for our cure. Though he slay us, yet will we trust in him, for we know above the deepest darkness a crown of glory awaits the suffering soul, and from the portals of Heaven a Father's welcome, saying, 'Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.'"

OLD AGE WITHOUT RELIGION.

ALAS! for him who grows old without growing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates, when he is excluded by the present. The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lessons which he gives. The eye becomes dim, the tongue falters, the feet totter, all the senses refuse to do their office, and from every side resounds the call, "Set thine house in order, for the term of thy pilgrimage is at hand." The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of manhood, die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which, disconnected from the visible world, we can prepare in silence for the world that is unseen.

THE RIGHT KIND OF RELIGION.—I want, says Uncle Nick, and we all want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bag, and from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans. The religion that is to advance the world, says Uncle Nick, will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on the top and all bad ones at the bottom, and will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced in bottles.

LINKING TWO CHRISTMAS-TIMES.

[Concluded from page 412, this number.]

CHAPTER III.

FIVE years more and HOWARD LANDOR had recrossed the sea and was *en route* homeward. It was on the day before Christmas that he landed. After a hasty interview with his partners in the metropolis, his determination was taken to spend the holidays with those from whom he had so long been separated.

During the wearisome railroad journey of several hours' duration, which followed, he had abundant leisure to picture the changes that must have taken place in his absence, and to wonder who of his old friends would recognize him, so changed as he was. While thus engaged, he observed for the first time the occupant of the seat opposite his own, and his heart thrilled strangely as he remarked the strong resemblance she bore to her who was once his AGNES. Very like, indeed, was she, to the loved and dead; and he so seated himself as to have her form directly within his line of vision.

He could see points of difference more marked, after a little. The unknown lady had hair several shades darker than the tresses he so much admired ten years agone, and her face was not the same upon which he printed those passionate kisses of his early love. But the face set him thinking once more of that, as he had not thought in years, until his far-away life drifted further away than across the seas, even as the old pleasure and pain had long ago faded in the dim distance, while these were of the yesterday that still lingered on the threshhold of to-day.

A peculiar desire possessed him, by-and-by, to speak to her who unconsciously interested him so greatly. Some good fortune rendered a little act of courtesy not intrusive on his part, and he presumed so far upon it as to exchange his seat for one by her side, and attempt conversation. He had not lost a certain indescribable charm of manner, in his exile from social life, and this ere long won for him cordiality. Therefore when the twilight came on, and the rural city of L—— was but a score of miles distant, they were chatting as familiarly as old friends.

She had such a rare, round, melodious voice as we hear but seldom—seeming ever full of music striving for utterance. It was like, and yet unlike, another voice that he remembered; and more than once he found himself sounding her words over in his mind, as gold is sounded in testing, to catch a peculiar ring that his ear claimed as an old acquaintance. But the similarity lessened, as he listened more closely; the present voice was fuller and deeper than the past, and its music had a sadness here and there which was singularly charming to him in its newness. So he talked and listened, and the suggestive tones hurried him onward to home and friends faster even than the swift-speeding train.

I doubt if HOWARD himself could tell just how it came about that personal experience was broached. Some ends seem to be arrived at in a manner entirely unaccountable. Possibly the fact that he had seen little of feminine society these many years, made him more communicative,—it must have been so. For he told her of his life under a tropical sun—his long absence from home and friends—and how he was now coming back to search out the old faces and find somewhat of love and friendship to gladden the years to come.

"There ought to be very much of both, for you, yet," she said. "You are by no means too old to gather love's sweetness from some warm heart, and the social joys will be doubly dear because so long foregone."

"I knew love's gladness once," and he looked out upon the city, whose lights glimmered in the distance, with a dreamy recollection; "but it is only a sad memory now. Mine was a true heart's love, but it met not a true return, and hungers evermore with a longing that may not be satisfied. Over yonder at Ingleside we parted; and while I tarried over sea she crossed the broad river whence none come back."

He did not notice the smile that crept over the face by his side, in which was the glad realization of hope and patient waiting, but his heart thrilled to the tremor in the voice that said:

"What if she lives still, HOWARD, and has been ever loving and true, caring only to be yours?"

Then he saw his AGNES, a little older grown, a few shades altered, but beautiful as ever to the eyes of love, and made answer the while he wondered:

"Then will I indeed gather love's sweetness, and find a ripe reward."

And this was their meeting. The AGNES LIVERMORE dead belonged to a remote branch of the family, and the living AGNES was on her way to Ingleside again. Thus were two Christmas-times linked together with a bond pure and holy, that should know no breaking,—for when New Years' evening closed the holiday festival a nuptial party assembled at the old mansion; "what GOD hath joined together let not man put asunder," was spoken; and two hearts began to gather love's sweetness that were to gather it in joy henceforth forever after.

THE nearest approach to a brute that man can make is to become a mere creature of appetite—a feeder, a toper. So long as he is well fed, or well crammed, a glutton is a stupid, harmless lump; but deny him his provender and he becomes a savage. Govern the appetites, or they will become tyrants, under whose bondage all that is noble in the human character will be crushed out of existence. Besides, indulgence of the appetites in time destroys health; and what is life without health?

BE always at leisure to do a good action, never make business an excuse for avoiding offices of humanity.

VIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW STATE HOUSE AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

As a people, we are beginning to pay proper heed to architecture. The old crude and narrow notions concerning it are giving way to well defined and liberal ideas, that of late years have been manifest in a growing regard for rich and massive public buildings. Our National Capitol is a truly magnificent edifice, and may well be a source of national pride. And there are a few State Capitols, erected within a decade, which reflect credit upon the respective Commonwealths that reared them. Ohio has one of these, Tennessee another,—both elegant and costly monuments of popular good taste and enterprise,—and when the war broke out South Carolina was busily engaged in erecting another, not less magnificent. The Capitol of our own Empire State has long been a source of mortification to public-spirited citizens, being utterly devoid of beauty, meagre in appointments, and in every respect inadequate for its purposes. We are happy to know, however, that a structure worthy of the position New York holds as the first State in the Union, is soon to take its place. Under the act passed by the Legislature last winter, providing for a new Capitol, plans have been accepted by the Commissioners, and on the 9th inst. ground was broken at Albany for an edifice which it is thought will approximate to that at Washington in beauty and elaborateness of design. We hope to give an illustration of it in a future number of the RURAL.

Illinois took the initial steps for a new Capitol last summer, and we give herewith a view of the building, at Springfield, as it is to be. The ground plan of the building is that of the Greek Cross, arranged to present four fronts of similar style. The style is in the Corinthian order. The northern, eastern and southern fronts of the superstructure are each to be supplied with a portico of eight detached columns in front. The western façade presents the same exterior, excepting in entering the building you pass into the basement through a stylobate, the portico not projecting as far as on the opposite front. The dome comprises two stories, first ornamented with full columns, and the second with pilasters. On the top of the latter springs the dome proper, surmounted by a lantern. There will be a balustrade on the top of the entablature of the first story, consisting of pedestals and balusters. The entire dome, from the ground to the top of the lantern, is 254 feet; at its base 83 feet in diameter, outside of walls. The interior is to be finished in elaborate style.

Reading for the Young.

SONG FOR THE CHILDREN.

Come, stand by my knee, little children,
Too weary for laughter or song;
The sports of the daylight are over,
And evening is creeping along;
The snow fields are white in the moonlight,
The winds of the winter are chill,
But under the sheltering roof-tree
The fire shineth ruddy and still.

You sit by the fire, little children,
Your cheeks are ruddy and warm;
But out in the cold of the winter
Is many a shivering form.
There are mothers that wander for shelter,
And babes that are piping for bread,
O! thank the dear Lord, little children,
From whose tender hand you are fed.

Come look in my eyes, little children,
And tell me through all the long day
Have you thought of the Father above us,
Who guarded from evil your way?
He heareth the cry of the sparrow
And careth for great and for small,
In life and in death, little children,
His love is the truest of all.

Now go to your rest, little children,
And over your innocent sleep,
Unseen by your vision the angels
Their watch through the darkness shall keep.
Then pray that the Shepherd, who guideth
The lambs that he loved so well,
May lead you in life's rosy morning,
Beside the still waters to dwell.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY UNCLE PAUL.

THE EASIEST WAY.

WELL, well, young friends, Winter is here at last, isn't it? Now for the skating and coasting you dreamed of when the frost first set the fields glistening! Now for the merry times, the jolly sleigh-rides, the glad bell-music, and the glowing cheeks!

There is joy for the boys and girls everywhere in the first snow storm. CHARLIE goes out and flounders through the fast-forming drifts, half losing himself amid their light piles, and so probably do thousands on thousands of other CHARLIES and HARRYS and FRANKS, who tie their trowsers tightly around their ankles, draw their "car-tabs" down, and defy the cold.

"Coasting is grand sport!" So CHARLIE said this morning, on coming in from a trial of it, upon the hillside. Ah! we know it. We have bright memories of certain clear, crisp and bright nights set away back yonder somewhere in the years, when we coasted to our heart's content. No, not quite that, either, for we are not apt to do anything entirely to our heart's content; but when we had the merriest and gladdest little coasting parties, in the moonlight, and skimmed over the glassy snow-crust right gloriously.

But there is one drawback to riding down hill. "Isn't it a *draw-up*, Uncle PAUL?" asks CHARLIE. He has hit the word better than we did, probably because his recollections of climbing the hill for the sake of gliding down it are more recent than ours.

Going down is the easiest. We found it so about the first time we tried riding down hill. There was a good quantity of snow on the ground, then came a slight rain, then a freeze, and we had a splendid crust, as slippery as ice. A sleigh then was not numbered in our possessions, but somehow coasting must be enjoyed. The steep hill back of the orchard was too tempting to be resisted. So we got a short piece of plank, which happened to be very smooth on one side, mounted it, and sped down the hill like an arrow. Then we picked up the novel sleigh, and started for the top again. But going up was not readily accomplished. The crust was very slippery; and so were our boots—our first pair, by the way. Climbing that hill was the hardest feat we performed during boyhood. A half dozen times we nearly reached the top—then a slip—and away we went back to the bottom, in a jiffy. Perhaps we shouldn't have persevered long had not home been at the top of the hill.

And we have found ever since that time, young friends, that it is always easiest to go down. Therefore, we ought to be extremely careful, in whatever we do, not to go down without something very desirable is to be gained. *Going up* is always best. The easiest way may be pleasantest, for a while, but by-and-by, when it proves not to have been the best way, you will realize how hard an up-hill road is, and particularly when nothing has been won by going down it. All the good paths in life lead upward. Remember that, won't you? Remember, also, that while sliding down hill is very good, *in play*, it isn't well to practice it long in *sober earnest*.

NO PLACE.

A GREAT many boys and young men complain there is no chance for them. It is hard to find anything to do. Perhaps it is hard to get just such places as they would like. That is not the point, however. When you get a place—and there are places; this big country, I am sure, has need of every good boy and girl and man and woman in it—when you get a place, I say, make yourself useful in it; make yourself *necessary* to your employers; make yourself *so* necessary, by your fidelity and good behavior, that they cannot do without you. Be willing to take a low place at first, no matter what the work, if it be honest work. Begin at the lowest round of the ladder and *climb up*. The great want everywhere is faithful, capable workers. Make yourself one of them, and there will always be a place for you, and a good one.—*Child's Paper.*

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HABITS IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

FOR more than twenty years, nearly every winter has found me in the school-room encircled by youth. And I find it to my advantage to be surrounded by these *young guards*, for they keep me *young* in feeling and call forth all the skill I possess. I may say I *love* teaching. This winter I ride three miles and back for the privilege of spending a few hours every day amid the young.

In teaching, the aim of an instructor should be to give the proper bias to the youthful mind. When I commence a school, the first thing I do is to get my scholars in position. Many scholars sit and stand *all in a heap*. This I cannot tolerate, for I know that the Almighty designed men to have an *erect* posture. I think a good deal of *the perpendicular position*. So much, indeed, that if I were a military Professor I should instruct the cadets to ignore aiming in a *horizontal* position, and fire off their carbines altogether in a perpendicular direction. In these new tactics, which I hope to see superseding all others, the order would be,

When e'er you shoot, shoot upward, men.
Take aim towards the sun;
The grass does so, the wheat, the cane,
And flowers every one.

Next to posture, or *keeping straight* upon the seat or in class, is *keeping still*. Teaching scholars habits of self-control is where comes in the tug of war. This breaking-in process requires patience of a high order. JOB was said to be a very patient man, but I doubt if he ever taught a common school. There are so many things to be done in the little circle of the school-room—every day "line upon line, here a little and there a little"—that the list is almost endless. Among other things, neatness, politeness and punctuality should be inculcated. I endeavor to impress it upon my pupils that the *School Car* starts at nine o'clock. I also give notice that there is to be no crossing the floors faster than a walk. Perhaps there is no place in the world where so much advertising is needed as in the school-room. There is a sort of "irrepressible conflict" going on between the wishes and rules of the teacher, and the heedlessness, forgetfulness and inattention of those under his care.

As a teacher I make a large allowance for young scholars. In all these matters the teacher should *lead off and set the example*. He is, so to speak, *the copy*, which all more or less follow. If his habits of position, punctuality and self-control are bad, woe to the school over which he presides. Ostensibly the pupils come to study the sciences, but they also study their teacher. They catch his look, his temper, his tone of voice, and even his walk. Many suppose that there is nothing as catching as the measles and small pox. This is a grand mistake. Bad habits are fully as contagious as any *disease* that can be named.

But enough on these points. In conclusion a word of exhortation to my fellow teachers. Resolve this winter, (the first under the new school law,) to keep a *model school*, and one that shall excel any other over which you have been called to preside. Having stuck your stakes and drawn your line, stand by them through evil and good report. With "Excelsior" written upon the banners you fling to the breeze, and "Thoroughness" your motto in teaching, success must crown your efforts. OLD TEACHER.

North Chili, N. Y., 1867.

HOME AND SCHOOL EDUCATION.

HE who directs, develops, instructs, disciplines and leads into the ways of health, usefulness and life the pliant soul of youth, is a co-worker with Him who came from heaven as the Great Educator; who took little children in his arms and blessed them; who taught the people many things in every place where he found them; teaching them daily in all knowledge as never man taught. I say the pure educator is a co-worker with Him who came from above to teach, and who spoke of wisdom as the principal thing.

This world is but the passage to another, and through it lie two ways—the way of folly and the way of wisdom. The starting point is the cradle. The way of folly is the way of disobedience and darkness, leading to death; the way of wisdom is the way of obedience and light, leading to life. A proper education will lead the child from the way of folly into the way of wisdom. Parents are the educators—teachers and books are but aids in the great work. A true and efficient system of education is *home* and *school* influence united. Education begins at home; the child is sent to school to be taught what the parent has neither time nor ability to teach.

Where home and school training are combined, there is efficiency. "In union there is strength." Here lies the ground-work of the power, the eminence, the glory, the happiness, the prosperity of the nation—the church and the State.

It is a mistaken idea which some persons have, that the machinery of education is altogether confined to the school room. To educate the human being correctly, is to develop body, mind and heart from infancy. And it is only when home and school education work in unison, that this, the greatest of all earth's work, is properly wrought.—*Selected.*

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.—Dr. H. Williamson has just patented a very ingenious combination of celestial and terrestrial globes, giving to the student a vivid picture of the relation of the sphere of the heavens to that of the earth. The outside celestial globe, inclosing the other, is made of glass, and on it are gilded the stars. The outlines of the constellation figures are painted in transparent colors, so that the view of the earth within is not obscured.

EDUCATION is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives grace and government to genius.

KINDLY admonitions are better than harsh punishments.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF.

THE following is from an article by Dr. O. W. HOLMES:

If the reader of this paper lives another year, his self-conscious principle will have migrated from its present tenement to another, the new materials of which have not been put together. A portion of the body which is to be, will ripen in the corn of the next harvest. Another portion of his future person he will purchase or others will purchase for him, headed up in the form of certain barrels of potatoes. A third fraction is yet to be gathered in the Southern rice fields. The limbs with which he is then to walk will be clad with the flesh borrowed from the tenants of many stalls and pastures now unconscious of their doom. The organs of speech, with which he asks so wisely, and speaks so eloquently, or speaks so effectively, must serve his humble brethren to bleat, and to bellow, and all the varied utterance of bristled or feathered barn-yard life. His bones themselves are, to a great extent, in posse and not in esse. A bag of phosphate of lime, which he has ordered for his grounds, contains a large part of what is to be his skeleton. And more than all this, by far the greater part of his body is nothing at all but water; the main substance of his scattered members is to be looked for in the reservoir, the running stream, at the bottom of the well, in the clouds that float over his head, or diffused among them all.

THE THEORY OF METEORS.—Sir John Herschel has recently advanced the theory, not wholly new, but never before supported by well-known facts, that meteoric showers are simply the light caused by the collision of the earth's atmosphere with the tenuous substance of a comet. Prof. Adams, who shared with Leverrier the credit of discovering the planet Neptune, not only accepts this theory but attempts to establish the identity of the comet through which the earth recently passed with Tailler's comet, whose orbit apparently coincides with that which, if a comet, the recent visitor would have taken. Those who have read Prof. Tyndall's work on heat, may find in this theory an additional reason to accept the learned writer's hypothesis as to the origin of the sun's light and heat.

OUR EXPORTS.—The exports of the United States for the year ending July 30, 1867, amounted in value to three hundred and thirty-five million dollars in gold. About seven-tenths of these exports consisted of Southern products. Of course, the North produces much the greater portion of the wealth of the country. But cotton and tobacco find a large market abroad, while grain, corn, hay and manufactures are chiefly consumed on our own soil.

POWER OF THE VOICE.—The human voice, when its utterances are clearly articulated, and it is supplied from good lungs, will fill 400,000 cubic feet of air, provided they be enclosed in a proper manner, and the voice placed and directed advantageously.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 21, 1867.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE RURAL.—Our readers will find an interesting letter on the second page from the Editor-in-Chief, concerning the enlargement and other novel and valuable features which will be added to the coming volume of the RURAL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE Constitutional Convention has spent considerable time in debating the question of removal on the first of January. The use of the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York city has been tendered it. A proposition by Mr. Church, to adjourn until May next, and await any action the Legislature may take in the meantime respecting the continuance of the work, may possibly be assented to.

An altercation between several negro minstrels took place in New York city, a few days since, which resulted in the death, by shooting, of Thomas Sharpley, and the severe wounding of a man named Kelly.

Mrs. Catharine McFall, a widow, and her daughter Jennie, were discovered in their room at No. 307, Atlantic st., Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., dead in each other's arms. Poison did the work, administered, it is supposed, by the mother.

A snow storm commenced in New York city on the 11th inst., and continued throughout the next day, until the streets were blocked by nearly two feet of snow. The storm was general, but less severe, over the State.

The plans for a new Capitol, as prepared by Fuller and Gilman, under the supervision of the Capitol Commissioners, were approved by Governor Fenton recently, and the work of excavation for the building is now progressing at Albany.

A bold robbery was committed in New York on the 13th. The clearing house clerk of the N. Y. State Bank was seized by three men at the corner of Wall and William streets, and thrown into a sleigh with his satchel, which contained $3,000,000 in checks and $500. The clerk was severely beaten before he would release his hold of the satchel. He was then thrown out into the snow.

About 800 loaded boats are ice-bound in the Erie Canal between Syracuse and Troy.

Kurtzeman & Sons' piano factory, at Buffalo, was burned on the 15th inst. Loss thirty thousand dollars.

From Washington.

THE House has passed for the second time the bill to strike out the word "white" from the laws of this District, regulating the election of jurors, leaving colored tax-payers equally eligible with whites. This bill passed both Houses in July, but was subjected to a pocket veto by the President.

A bill to provide additional bounties, giving bounties to families of deceased soldiers entitled to them, has passed the Senate.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the domestic exports of the United States for the quarter ending Oct. 1st, were in value over ninety million dollars, while for the corresponding period in 1866 they were seventy-eight millions.

The National Convention of those interested in the manufacture and sale of spirits was held on the evening of the 10th inst., at Willard's Hotel.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—Want of room prevented our giving abstracts of all the Departmental Reports last week. The Postmaster-General submits an exceedingly gratifying report of the condition of the postal service. For the year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts in this department were $19,978,693. The total expenditures were $19,235,285, leaving a balance of $743,210 in favor of the department. During the year 1867 the increased postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, over that of 1866, amounted to $850,040, while the increased revenue for sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, was $783,404. In alluding to the constantly increasing facilities offered by the postal department, the report states that during the year 1867, new postal conventions have been exchanged and certified with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, North German Union and Colonial Government at Hong Kong, to and from and within which countries the rates of ocean and land postage have been greatly reduced.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—Secretary Browning dwells at length, in his report, on the Indian difficulties; dilates upon the importance of preventing a recurrence of Indian outbreaks, and declares that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, a work of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. He desires to see the Indians concentrated at a safe distance from white settlements, and from routes patronized by whites. The number of Indians is stated to be about 300,000. The following figures are given respecting the sale of public lands and other matters of a miscellaneous nature:—Land sold for cash, 75,661,961 acres; located with military warrant, 47,676,000 acres; taken for homesteads, 178,801,349 acres; approved to States as swamp, 106,645,015 acres. Grants to railroads, wagon roads, and canals, 63,316,852 acres; located with college scrip, 24,907,243 acres. Total, 570,411,450 acres. This quantity exceeds that disposed of during the previous year by 2,411,800 acres. The total cost of the Pacific Railroad thus far is given as $21,757,488.79, and the income from the earnings thus far, $35,634,475.

From the South.

GENERAL ORD has issued an order declaring that the Convention has been carried in Mississippi and also in Arkansas; and he orders the Convention to assemble at Jackson and at Little Rock respectively on the 7th of January next.

The Chairman of the Virginia Conservative Convention has appointed W. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker, a Committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States. A Convention of the farmers of Virginia is in session at Richmond.

Nine judicial and ministerial officers have recently been removed in Alabama to give place to loyal Republicans. Five of the new appointees were extreme members of the late Reconstruction Convention.

At a conservative colored meeting in Montgomery the speakers denounced the Reconstruction Convention, and resolutions were adopted which declare, in strong terms, against the ratification of the Constitution.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.—A most fearful catastrophe took place on the 11th inst. at Harlan Bridge, near Northfield, on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad. The bridge was burned a few days before, and a large force of employees had been engaged in building temporary trestle work. Most of them, having dined at the Northfield Hotel, were returning to work in a passenger car backed by an engine. The engineer proceeded with them at a rapid rate and did not check the speed until too late. The car, therefore, with its freight of from seventy to one hundred men, was backed off the abutment into the river below, a distance of sixty feet. The number of casualties is appalling. Fifteen men were killed instantly, and three or four have since died. More than as many others were more or less injured, many seriously, and some, it is feared, fatally.

FROM MEXICO.—Latest news from Mexico state that the Ministry were desirous of resigning, but were retaining their places merely until such time as Congress could be fully organized for business. It was expected that President Juarez would nominate the same Cabinet that accompanied him to Paso Del Norte during the trying time of the intervention. Some anxiety is created by the move depriving the amnestied Imperialists of their seats in Congress after they had been admitted.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A daring attempt was made in London on the 13th inst., to release the recently arrested Fenian Colonel Burke, who is confined in Clerkenwell prison. Powder was placed beneath one of the prison walls, and was exploded, it is supposed, by Burke's confederates. The whole side of the wall was blown into the air. The force of the explosion was so great that three adjoining buildings were destroyed. Many persons were injured, and it is feared that some lives were lost.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES.—Several of the West India islands have undergone severe earthquakes, of late, and one or two of the smaller ones are reported disappeared. At Havana thirty lives were lost by the shocks, and one steamer sunk. One hundred and fourteen shocks occurred at Porto Rico within eight days. At St. Thomas the people were obliged to give up all efforts to rebuild their habitations or resume business.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Central Committee of the Republican party which was designated by the Nominating Convention of 1864, have appointed a National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 20th of May next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

THE intelligence and judgment of the Imperial Commission, in the matter of awards, are clearly evinced in the following extract from

THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ILLUSTRATED ("Publication authorized by the Imperial Commission:")

"By their skill, universally recognized, Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON added to HOWE'S system of sewing machines important modifications, which have placed them in the front rank of manufacturers.

The gold medal which has just been awarded them affirms, moreover, that none of the machines from the workshop of Howe, or of the principal tributaries, unite the qualities of simplicity and solidity of mechanism by which these machines are distinguished above all others.

In their machine, remarkable for its form and elegance, they have substituted for the shuttle of Howe a small flat disc, which revolves vertically with unvarying swiftness. Hence this machine is the most simple of all, and notwithstanding its great precision in operation, its price is not above that of the most imperfect systems.

Elegance, perfection of work, simplicity, solidity of mechanism and facility of management, such are the essential qualities united in the WHEELER & WILSON machine, constituting a superiority which the jury has, with unanimity, recognized and proclaimed.

To these gentlemen the gold medal was awarded as manufacturers of machines; to Mr. ELIAS HOWE a similar medal was awarded as propagator. The distinction made by the jury explains itself.

The original machine of THIMONNIER only needed to pass into the skillful hands of WHEELER & WILSON, to receive the highest perfection. To-day, thanks to its cheapness, their machine is accessible to all. Its simplicity assures it not only a place in the chamber of the seamstress, but its elegant form wins its admittance into the most sumptuous parlor."—*Evening Mail.*

☞ THE prospectus of the New York Ledger, the great family paper, will be found in our advertising columns. It is a very readable document.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Dec. 17, 1867.

THERE was a large decline in gold last week. Sales were made at the New York Board yesterday at 134¼. Several causes have contributed to the decline. One is the large payments of gold to be made in January—about $30,000,000. The decision on the impeachment question has also had its effect. Our exports have for some time been very large, and for two months prior to last week shipments of specie were small. Some days ago Sterling Exchange advanced, and in consequence $50,000—mostly in gold bars—were taken out by Saturday's steamer. The total shipment for the week was $1,705,430. The fall in gold was therefore checked a little towards the close of last week.

Money is more abundant in New York, and discounts have been on a more liberal scale, notwithstanding the near approach of the 1st of January, when the Banks make their quarterly returns. On the 15th of this month the interest on the June Seven-Thirties became due, and the December issue of Compound Notes also fell due the same day. On these amounts the currency to be paid out cannot be less than $9,000,000. This large sum will add to the relief already experienced in the general money market.

The further discussion of the various financial schemes before Congress is to be deferred until after the holidays.

The National Manufacturers' Convention, which is to assemble at Cleveland on the 18th inst., it is expected will be largely attended. The subjects of Taxation and Internal Revenue will be the main topics of discussion.

The Erie Canal continues frozen up, and there is no prospect of its opening this season. The large amount of apples and potatoes delayed or spoiled has already had a decided effect on the New York market, and potatoes have advanced 50c. per bbl.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There is no material change in prices in our local maket. Prices were firmer in New York last week, in consequence of the sudden closing of the Canal.

The amount of wheat in store and afloat in New York is about 2,000,000 bu. There are some 300,000 bu. on the way from California. This will make but a small supply for the winter.

The exports of wheat from New York for the last two weeks were 490,683 bush.; flour exported in same time, 71,633 bbls.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour, wheat and corn at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, for 1866 and 1867:

	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.	3,579,043	3,890,703
Wheat, bush.	28,871,213	27,447,559
Corn, bush.	30,722,185	37,819,291

WOOL.—There is a decided, and for holders of large stocks, a gratifying improvement in the wool market. The long expected activity or reaction seems to have commenced. This activity and increase of prices was manifest last week in all the distributing markets on the sea board. The sales at Boston were unusually large for the season, and at improved figures. Sales of domestic for the week foot up 1,275,000 lbs., at a range, for fleece, of 57@62c.; pulled sold at 35@45½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Buyers in this city pay $8,00@9,00. The weather for some days has been very favorable for the pork business, and transactions at the West are very large.

We are compelled to leave out our usual table of local quotations this week. No material change from last week is noted, except in flour, which has advanced 50c. per bbl.; and pork, which is quoted $2,00@2,50 higher.

The Provision Markets.

New York, Dec. 14.—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 35@35½c. Flour, sales at $8,55@10,00. Wheat, $2,38@3,05. Rye, $1,65@1,75. Barley, $1,55@1,60. Corn, $1,38@1,42. Oats, 85@86c. Pork, new mess, $21,25@21,37; old do. $00,00@00,00; prime, $18,00@18,25. Beef, new plain mess, $13,00@18,00; new extra mess, $18,50@21,00; beef hams, $30,00@32,00. Pork hams, 12@13¼ cents. Shoulders, 8@9½ cents. Lard, 12½@13¼cts. Butter, 30@36c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 20@35c. Dressed hogs, 9¾@11c.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Flour, $8,50@9,50; Wheat, $1,75@1,88; Corn, 81¾@81¾c; Oats, 55@55½c; Rye, $1,50@1,51; Barley, $1,61@1,65. Pork, mess, $16,50@21,25; Lard, 11@12c; Butter, 25@30c; Cheese, 15@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Dec. 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17,00; Cows and Calves, $55@130; Veal Calves, 9½@12c.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@5,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 6½@6¾c; light and medium, 6½@6¾c.

Albany, Dec. 11.—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@90. Sheep, common to good, 4½@7c; Hogs, 6@8¼c.

Chicago, Dec. 14—Beeves range at from $5,25@7,75; Hogs, live, $5,50@7,25; dressed, $7,25@7,50.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Wool, market is a shade firmer and in good demand. Sales 420,000 lbs. at 47@55c. for domestic fleece; 30@36c for pulled; 18@26c for Texas; and 17@29c for California.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 37@38c.; very clean toll wool, 38@40c, and unwashed do, 22@23c; pulled, 33@35c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 33@35c; ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 38@40c; ¾ to full do. 40@42c ₰ lb.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space. Last Page advertisements Seventy-Five Cents a Line, SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ After this date (Dec. 7, 1867,) all cuts in advertising department will be charged a price and a half—or 75 cents per Agate line of space for inside pages, and $1.12½ per line for outside.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

ROOT GRAFTS.—250,000 WELL PUT up and cheap. HOP ROOTS—For 1,000 acres, at reduced rates, for sale by A. G. TUTTLE, Baraboo Valley Nursery, Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis. 935-3t.

ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.—Builders of GORDON'S EMPIRE FEED CUTTER, as represented in RURAL of Dec. 7th. Send for particulars. 935-8t

GRAPE VINES—IONA, IVES' SEEDLING, Adirondac, Israella, Delaware and Diana Vines well rooted. Also a large quantity of Delaware and Diana wood for sale. Prices low. Address A. FLANDERS, Cambria Grape Nursery and Vineyard, Lockport, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For "How I Made My Fortune," without capital or help. Any one can do the same in five years' time. Full particulars, plainly written in a 12 mo. book, sent postpaid for 25 cts. Interesting to every one. WM. BURR & CO., Publishers, 24 Ann Street, New York.

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All the dealers have them. Send stamp for Catalogue to MILTON BRADLEY & CO., 935-2t Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

GIFT BOOKS FOR YOUR MUSICAL FRIENDS.—THE HOME CIRCLE, Instrumental Music for the Piano, 2 vols. PIANIST'S ALBUM, A new Collection of Piano Music. SILVER CHORD, Songs, Ballads, &c., Piano Acc. SHOWER OF PEARLS, Vocal Duets, Piano Acc. GEMS OF GERMAN SONG, Piano Acc. GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG, Piano Acc. GEMS OF SACRED SONG, Piano Acc. OPERATIC PEARLS, &c., from the principal Operas, Piano Acc. Price of each, Plain, $2,50; Cl., $3; full gilt, $4. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston; CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

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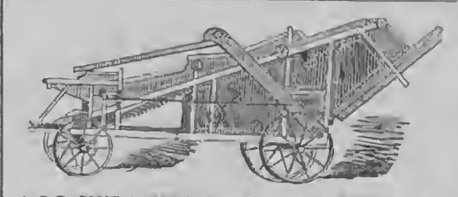

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For the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, and either the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

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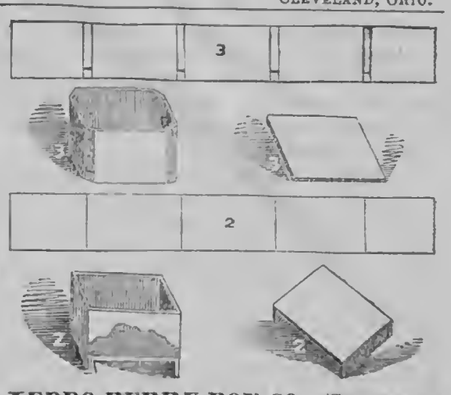

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1868
OF
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The Lady's Friend—Deacon & Peterson.
Residence for Sale—Joseph N Arbuckle.
Gold Medal Separators, &c—Robinson Machine Works.
The Noo Yore Ledger of Wit—Sheldon, Howard & Co.
Real Estate Record.
Wanted—An Agent—Pearson & Harmon.
Bradley's Genies—Milton Bradley & Co.
Clubs for 1868—The Evening Post.

The News Condenser.

— Prof. Blot is cooking in Philadelphia.

— Juarez's salary has been fixed at $30,000.

— Gen. O. O. Howard is but 37 years of age.

— Colorado has removed its capital to Denver.

— Lafayette, Ind., is packing about 800 hogs daily.

— Pittsburg coal sells at sixty cents per bushel in Louisville, Ky.

— A large lunatic asylum for the province of Quebec is to be built at St. Johns.

— A monster hotel is to be put up at Niagara next summer on the Canadian side.

— Nearly three hundred students are connected with the University of Georgia.

— Two Iowa damels propose to walk from Maquoketa to Chicago for $500 a side.

— The burial of Parisians is performed by one company, which employs 800 persons.

— U. S. Consul Cushman at Rome, fought against the Garibaldians in the recent war.

— The Italian Government has granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi,

— Hungarian editors, imprisoned for journalistic offenses, are made to do literary work for the State.

— Mary Harris, aged 93 years, died at Poughkeepsie last week in the house in which she had lived about 70 years.

— Hannibal, Mo., claims the palm for building enterprise this year, over every other city in the State except St. Louis.

— A Cincinnatian has sued his dentist for clumsiness in pulling one of his teeth. He claims that the damage to his jaw was $8,000.

— A Cleveland man has invented a car wheel and axle which does away with the clicking and jarring in passing from one rail to another.

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THE MOUNTAIN BROOK.

BY GILBERT LYON.

'Tis laughing down its rocky bed
The evergeens among.—
This mountain brook of pleasant look
And aspect always young.

It madly leaps each rugged cliff
And stops below to rest—
Then soft and slow all peaceful flow
The ripples o'er its breast.

I sit upon the mossy bank
And list its music grand,
For, all along, it sings a song,
I always understand.

Sometimes it sings of joy and hope—
A pleasant, lively strain;
But sighing soft, it tells me oft
Of sorrow and of pain.

Sometimes it sings of other days,
And brings to mind each dream
That, when a child, in fancy wild,
Came o'er me, by the stream.

And, though I know those dreams are vain,
Those dreams I cherish still;
And, sad or gay, I love the lay—
The music of the rill.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LINKING TWO CHRISTMAS-TIMES.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

CHAPTER I.

THE earliest recollection that haunted the memory of AGNES LIVERMORE was of a Christmas spent at Ingleside Farm, when she was four years old. It and its gladness had been fastened upon her mind, somehow, and were the first circumstances in life which she definitely remembered. Certain other things there were that must have come in contact with her living at a time earlier, by perhaps a few weeks, than that, which seemed to have a vague and shadowy existence in her mind; but she never could really go beyond that Christmas-time in her backward looking. It is well if our first memory be not one of sorrow or unpleasantness. We cannot bury, wholly, the years that are gone by, and whatever impressed us most in our childhood will linger with us longest, and be most frequently recalled.

There was nothing sad or unpleasant in the memory of that holiday. It was just a glad flash of sunlight across AGNES' girlhood, and remembered ever because it was so bright. Ingleside Farm numbered a happy group of inmates; and the usual number of guests gathered there, beside, were merry-hearted and carefree. Young and old were there, consequently the little AGNES was not without companions, who helped to make the hours of holiday-week pass rapidly. The games that were played, the merry makings that were indulged in, and the genuine glee that abounded, were her first inflowings of life. First, at least it seemed to her, as she now thought of them. With each recurring twelve-month since, they had been repeated. As girlhood developed into womanhood the character of the annual amusements had changed somewhat, but they were not the less hearty for being a little more staid.

And now she was going to Ingleside again. The cheery holiday-time was near at hand, and the old family mansion awaited its usual influx of guests. The gladness and merriment it had known were something to think of. During three generations the yule days had brought their festivities and mirth—had been assembled under its roof the various branches of the LIVERMORE family—had there filled the days with pleasure that died not out of many hearts until came its renewal. A round dozen Christmas-times, with one to spare, had AGNES counted there, each one of which had been marked by some little happiness peculiar to itself. Of them all, the last had brought to her most—had been filled with delight the most supreme. In the first were her first real inflowings of life, as she remembered them; but in the last was the fullness of something sweeter than life—love, and love returned.

It was little wonder, then, that AGNES LIVERMORE, in the flush of her seventeen years, and with her heart attuned wholly to the witching music of love, felt a thrill of intensest pleasure as she anticipated the joyousness so soon to be hers. For at Ingleside, where they had met year after year, and where, at the last bright meeting, he had gladdened her life by the same sweet story that has gladdened many another's, she was to meet HOWARD LANDOR. If she fancied the Christmas-time would possess a new holiness, it was because in every young and pure heart love is a holy revelation that tinges everything around it with its own charms. If her faith in the gladness that time should bring was more implicit than formerly, it was for the reason that love deepens the trust in all things, and throws a halo of undoubtingness over the future.

Were I an artist, desiring to paint womanhood in all its perfection of loveliness, I would choose for my subject one in the freshness of love's young dream. There may be most complete beauty of form and feature, but until the heart has warmed to the awakening of love, something is wanting. And homeliness may be so transfigured by love as to be lost sight of,—may, indeed, approximate to beauty.

HOWARD LANDOR, thinking of the holidays approaching, experienced little of the joy so peculiar to love's young anticipations. Something had been whispered to him which threw a shadow over his trust, and made him doubtful of the good to come. I never knew what it was, exactly. It may have been merely an idle word, spoken with no thought of harm. Certain am I that it was no true word. AGNES was guileless and undeceiving; he had no reason to mistrust her faithfulness, however much he may have fancied he had. But there was mistrust in his heart, nevertheless. Throughout the autumn, as the golden glory deepened in the forests, this mistrust had deepened in his heart. As he had not met her whom he doubted, meanwhile, and as they had entered into no correspondence, no opportunity had been afforded for proving the correctness of his suspicion.

He looked forward to Christmas to decide his doubts. With the ready faith in self of twenty-one years, he relied upon his ability to judge woman's heart. He would meet her again, and would read her truth or faithlessness for himself. She could not deceive him. And if she really were not true—what then? He did not like to think upon this contingency. Though his distrust was considerable, his hope—half hope, half belief—that everything would be satisfactorily explained, was stronger than that, even stronger than he knew. For hope is, oftener than one would suspect, partially blind. Perhaps frequently it will not see when it might; more frequently it cannot see when it would. So he hoped on, believed on, and doubted on, until the day came that was to be most fruitful to him of—what?

CHAPTER II.

AGNES arrived at Ingleside in time to enjoy Christmas-Eve with those already assembled there. And a merry season they all had of it. A half-dozen uncles and aunts, together with a troop of cousins and friends, made up the party. HOWARD was to come next day.

AGNES was gay as the gayest, and entered into all the sports of the evening with even more than her wonted zest. It was to be such a glad to-morrow, surely she must be happy to-day! So she thought, so think many of us whose glad to-morrows are full of moanings, instead of the joy we looked for!

When the morning came, and she looked through the crystalline air out upon the white-spread lawn and down the winding road in front, where everything was so still and Sabbath-like, it seemed to her like a holy day indeed. She fancied, then, that the year would be incomplete without its Christmas, just as the week would be incomplete without its Sabbath. There are a few days, set here and there in the year's casket, which are not as common days. They are quiet resting places, where we stop and look back upon the way passed over, and in which we gather strength for the distance yet before us. Perhaps AGNES hardly realized just this, yet a vague impression that there was something unusual in the very atmosphere, existed in her mind. Still, though for the moment sober-hearted, she was not sad. She would have trilled the merriest carol rather than a *Te Deum Laudamus;* meanwhile in her song, however bird-like, a tone of praise would have blended.

HOWARD LANDOR'S home was distant barely two miles from Ingleside, and HOWARD rode over to partake of the Christmas dinner with the LIVERMORES. He and AGNES met before dinner was served, but only in the presence of others. It was not until the afternoon faded into twilight that he found opportunity to draw her arm through his, and led her away to a dim alcove.

There, in his purpose to read her heart, he blundered, as have many wiser than he, and read what was not written therein. The heart of seventeen years is but a strange little organ, at best, and his wisdom must needs be almost intuitive who can always fathom it.

"I told you the story of my love a year ago to-night," he said. "Six months later another told you his; which was the sweeter?"

He could not keep all shade of bitterness out of his voice, although he smiled as he spoke; and his words implied a doubt.

"All stories are sweet when the heart loves to hear them," she made answer, with a little of pique in her manner; "and why should I say which may be sweetest?"

He should have seen further into her real feelings, and in his study should have been more careful than to say, as he quickly did,—

"It is as I thought, then, the love you yielded twelve months since is mine no longer." And he dropped the hand he held as he added, "I hoped to find you more true. Pardon me for misjudging you."

The last sentence was uttered scornfully, but regretted as soon as spoken. He might have sought to modify it somewhat, had time been given him, but AGNES turned coldly away as she haughtily replied:

"You are welcome to your opinion."

This was their parting. True, they mingled in the same festivities throughout the evening, and met on two or three occasions afterward, during holiday week, but were further apart than strangers, nevertheless. She had deceived him, but not as he thought; and her pride bade her keep a cheerful face and a laughing eye in his presence. These he imputed to her love for another, and therefore would seek no explanation.

HOWARD'S father was senior partner in a house doing a heavy Indian trade, through a branch in Calcutta, and it had been arranged that HOWARD should go out and manage affairs there for a couple of years. The first week in the new year found him upon his voyage thither. He cared less for leaving than he might have cared, but for the thought—we are as far apart now as we shall be when the ocean rolls between us. For with him love was happiness, home and friends, in a sense few will completely realize; and to lose it was to lose nearly all. But he would not break his heart over it. He would probably become a good business man, and lose sentiment in practicalities. His was not puling sentimentalism—something to breed misanthropy and suicidal notions—but a healthy emotion, which might be long felt but without real detriment to life.

Arrived in Calcutta, at length, his new surroundings filled the present with so much of novelty that the past slid away imperceptibly into dim distance. Life was so unlike that of former years that they seemed unreal and shadowy. He did not forget; very often, indeed, he remembered the old pleasure and the old pain, but both were dream-like, for the most part, and had only a vague existence in memory. Now and then, however—but the intervals grew rarer as the months increased—that last Christmas came back with the keen vividness of a full and perfect resurrection; he saw a lovely and loved form as he saw it when they parted; heard a sweet, rich voice as he heard it then; and realized deeply the bitterness of a love that died not, but which brought not its reward.

He came, finally, to feel at home under the tropic sun, and to entertain no anxiety about returning. He took his mid-day siesta with the careless indifference of a native; run up country, occasionally, when the heat was too oppressive; grew lazy and yellow; and looked as little like a disappointed lover as it is possible to imagine. And when the two years he at first proposed remaining, had gone by, his father retired from the business in his favor, and his return was indefinitely postponed. Indian life agreed with him, he fancied, and though it was not just what he once had pictured for the future, he really could not determine what he should do with himself back among former scenes.

So the years glided by. About the close of the fifth, one of his home correspondents—his college chum, the only person outside his own family with whom he had kept up even a spasmodic correspondence—incidentally mentioned the death of AGNES LIVERMORE. The ashes of HOWARD'S dead love warmed afresh, as he read the brief paragraph, but only to a faint, dull flicker; there was nothing of hope to feed a bright and vivid glow.—[Continued on page 409, this number.

A SURPRISING REVELATION.

MASTER ADOLPHUS, overhearing his Mother and Sister JULIA discussing the question as to the probability of Mr. OLDBUCK'S wearing a Wig, takes the first occasion to settle the matter conclusively. It happens to be a most critical and decisive moment for Mr. O.; for he is still a Bachelor.

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PACIFIC MALES—Hen-pecked husbands.

"SWELLS OF THE OCEAN"—Midshipmen.

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WHEN is an extravagant youth like a dog? When he's cur-tailed.

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WHEN does an itinerant barber resemble a flash of light? When he flits from poll to poll.

WE once knew of a fellow who fancied he was a Donkey. The beauty of it was he wasn't much mistaken.

AN editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if western whisky was ever seen "coming through the rye?"

A MAN who bumps his head against that of his neighbors isn't apt to think that two heads are better than one.

WHY is a husband like a Mississippi steamboat? Because he never knows when he may get a blowing up.

A MAN named Peck, in St. Louis, raises children by the bushel. He has ten Pecks now—two bushels and a half.

DOBBS says the first time a girl kissed him, he felt as if he was sliding down a rain-bow, with Yankee Doodle in each hand.

AN exchange says—There is something sweet about little girls. The Louisville Journal adds, "And it grows on 'em as they grow bigger."

HOOD speaks of a bird building its nest on the ledge over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young in the very jaws of death.

Corner for the Young.

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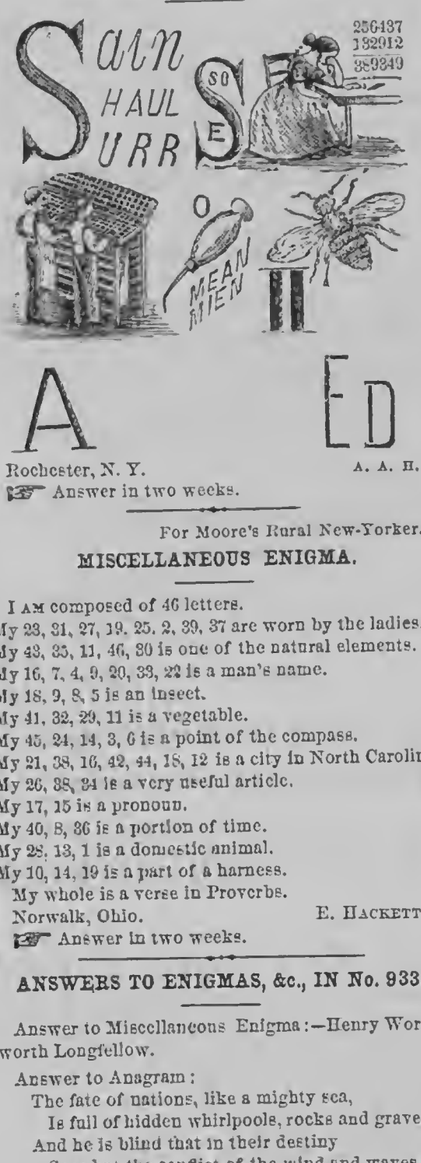

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I AM composed of 46 letters.
My 23, 21, 27, 19, 25, 2, 39, 37 are worn by the ladies.
My 43, 35, 11, 46, 30 is one of the natural elements.
My 16, 7, 4, 9, 20, 33, 22 is a man's name.
My 18, 9, 8, 5 is an insect.
My 41, 32, 29, 11 is a vegetable.
My 45, 24, 14, 3, 6 is a point of the compass.
My 21, 38, 16, 42, 44, 18, 12 is a city in North Carolina
My 26, 38, 24 is a very useful article.
My 17, 15 is a pronoun.
My 40, 8, 36 is a portion of time.
My 28, 13, 1 is a domestic animal.
My 10, 14, 19 is a part of a harness.
My whole is a verse in Proverbs.

Norwalk, Ohio. E. HACKETT.

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ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 933.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Henry Wordsworth Longfellow.

Answer to Anagram:

The fate of nations, like a mighty sea,
Is full of hidden whirlpools, rocks and graves;
And he is blind that in their destiny
Sees but the conflict of the wind and waves.

To Miss H. A. FRENCH, Bath, N. Y., is awarded the prize for the first correct answer to Illustrated Prize Rebus in No. 932 of the RURAL. It is as follows:

This world is full of beauty,
As are the worlds above.

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The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the Road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The Earnings and Expenses for the Quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

GROSS EARNINGS,	OPERATING EXPENSES,	NET EARNINGS,
$593,847.92	$102,088.61	$491,759.31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual Interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, etc., (without lien)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings, etc., (no lien)	11,000,000
LOANS (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.

Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now realize for the holders from TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE, with the same rate of interest.

Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.

Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had at the

Office of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 54 William St., N. Y., and of

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO., NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

And of FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK and FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rochester, N. Y.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.
The Publishers of the New York Tribune having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to THE TRIBUNE as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for the Daily, $3 for the Semi-Weekly, or $2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving, *at the time of subscribing*, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of The Tribune, who desire to possess a good likeness of its founder. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper for club terms. 934-1mo

CHILDREN.—ALL PARENTS SHOULD understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. 931-4t

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE · HORTICULTURE · RURAL LIFE · EXCELSIOR · LITERATURE · SCIENCE · ARTS · NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 52.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1867. {WHOLE NO. 936.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS, late President N. Y. State Ag'l Society, Southern Corresponding Editor.

GLEZEN F. WILCOX, Associate Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE RURAL TO ITS READERS,

ON CLOSING ITS EIGHTEENTH YEAR AND VOLUME.

AT the home terminus of a long and tiresome ride by railroad, we find the printers waiting for the closing article of the Eighteenth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER,—and it must be written NOW, without time for rest or reflection, as other duties are incumbent on the morrow. Had we time, would give a synoptical autobiography of the RURAL, but are constrained to write hurriedly, if not briefly, of its Past, Present and Future.

In closing Volume XVIII, we naturally revert to the past,—to arduous and pleasant labors, struggles and victories,—and feel conscious that our earnest efforts have not only tended to advance the cause of Rural "Progress and Improvement," but also to enhance the Morals, Literary Taste and General Intelligence of Individuals, Families and Communities. Our constant aim has been to make the pages of this journal Instructive, Useful and Entertaining—to render its leading departments reliable on practical and scientific subjects, and so conduct all others that the whole paper should be acceptable to people of intelligence, taste and discrimination, whether residing in Town or Country. How well we have succeeded in this honest endeavor during the past year, we leave the reader to determine; but were the decision dependent upon the prosperity of the paper, and the encomiums bestowed upon its merits and management by both Press and People, there would be no question,—for the RURAL never closed a volume with so large a circulation nor such encouraging prospects.

In regard to the Future, we can confidently promise some decided improvements. As announced in our last, the paper will be greatly enlarged next week—the *increase* in size and reading matter being equal to about eight of its present columns, or over a page and a half, and involving an increased expenditure of some ten thousand dollars per year. The appearance of the paper will also be improved, as more pains will be taken with the typography, illustrations, etc., while a better quality of paper will be used.

But its CONTENTS are regarded as of far more importance than either the size or appearance of the paper, and will receive the most thoughtful care and attention. Our corps of editorial associates, and other contributors, will be augmented and continue to embrace the best talent and ability in the country. The Hon. HENRY S RANDALL, LL. D., will continue in charge of the department of *Sheep Husbandry*, on which subject there is no better authority in either America or Europe. Mr. G. F. WILCOX, an experienced farmer and horticulturist, will continue as principal associate in the Practical Departments, having charge in our absence, and dividing his time between the office and the farm upon which he resides. As we said a year ago, "Mr. W. is eminently qualified for this position. Living on and managing a farm, he knows whereof he affirms on practical subjects, and moreover possesses other rare advantages. Having traveled extensively in Europe, and carefully observed and studied the best systems of culture and management in the countries visited, he is well informed in regard to the practical features of European as well as American Agriculture." As office associates we shall have Maj. HIRAM BUMPHREY and Prof. A. A. HOPKINS. Maj. B.—who has been with us over a year—was a farmer and teacher for many years, but has long been favorably known as an editor and writer. His attention will be chiefly devoted to the Practical and Commercial Departments. Prof. H. has been an occasional contributor to the RURAL for some years, and for several months past a member of its editorial staff,—devoting his time to the Literary, Miscellaneous and News Departments, and displaying rare gifts as a writer of both prose and verse.

Among our Corresponding Editors and Special Contributors we have the pleasure of announcing the names of several able recruits. For example, in addition to P. BARRY, Esq., author of "The Fruit Garden," and former Editor of the Horticulturist, JAMES VICK, the Florist, and others, we expect frequent contributions to the Horticultural Department from F. R. ELLIOTT, Esq., author of "The Western Fruit Book," &c., and other writers of note—while our New York Contributor, "NOW AND THEN," will keep RURAL readers advised in regard to the New York Fruit Market, the best modes of packing, etc., (furnishing information of great value to fruit growers, and such as is not given in any other Agricultural journal.) Dr. DANIEL LEE, of Tennessee,—who has a National reputation as an Agricultural editor and writer,—will contribute frequently as Southern Corresponding Editor. We also expect a series of interesting letters from SOLON ROBINSON during his sojourn in Florida the present winter. Maj. H. T. BROOKS (H. T. B.) and E. W. STEWART, Esq., (E. W. S.) will continue their able and instructive contributions. But we close our enumeration for want of time and space—leaving the announcement of several literary stars for future numbers. Suffice it to say that we purpose to render the Nineteenth Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER far superior, *in every respect*, to either of its predecessors, and altogether unequaled as a combined Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, Family and Business Newspaper.

AGRICULTURAL FORCE IN THE SOUTH.

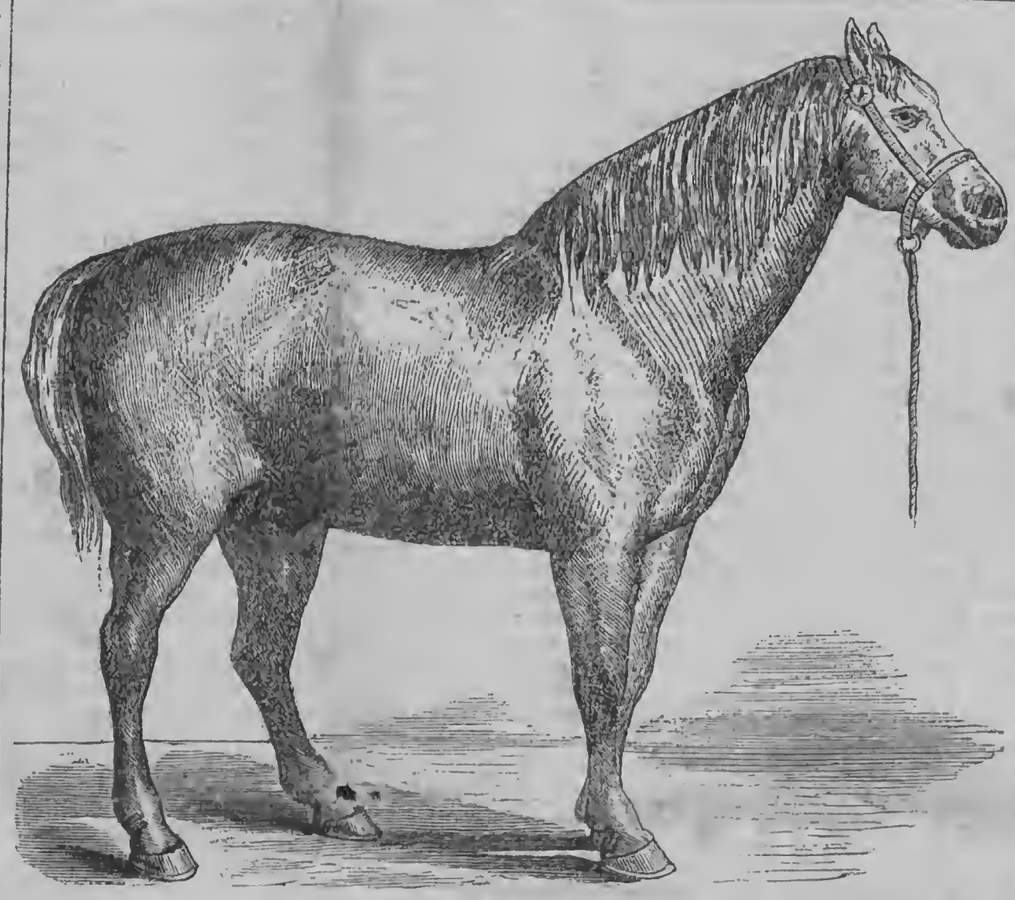
FRIEND MOORE:—Twenty years ago when you were conducting the Genesee Farmer and I was editing the Southern Cultivator, you may remember that I wrote you from Augusta, Ga., that I had seen corn growing below that city which was eighteen feet high, and that you made a foot note intimating that there was perhaps a mistake in the figures, but you "followed copy." Having cut the corn myself and measured it with an iron square, there was no mistake. It grew on the farm of Mr. J. S. MILLER, the gentleman who got $4 a bushel for his crop of wheat the past *May*—it being the first grown this year that appeared in the Northern market, and of a superior quality. On a farm near Mr. MILLER'S I have known wheat sown the middle of December that was ripe and harvested by the middle of May, indicating an agricultural force in Richmond Co., Ga., in two and a half winter months and two and a half spring months, equal to that of about ten months in Monroe Co., N. Y., and eleven months in the best parts of England.

It is rather difficult to estimate fairly the agricultural force of Central and Southern Georgia from the middle of May to the middle of December—seven growing months. Two crops of corn grown thick and massive in drills for forage can easily be made; one of ripe corn, and a crop of ripe Southern peas may also be made. From these facts it follows that the expert farmer may raise a crop of wheat, one of corn and one of peas, in twelve consecutive months on land that may be bought cheaper at this time, all things considered, than in any Northern State or Territory of the Union. What our native farmers and immigrants from the North or Europe most need, is the knowledge that teaches one how to utilize the remarkable force which causes corn to grow eighteen feet high in our very congenial climate, and wheat, oats and barley to mature before it is necessary to plant corn. This climate is as well adapted to the growth of the best European grasses as it is to the best European cereals. Hence stock-raising can be made very profitable.

To raise either grass, wheat or clover on many cotton soils to good advantage, requires more information than many possess; and it is not now my purpose to enter into a discussion of the subject. I should like to see the RURAL NEW-YORKER have a very large circulation in the South; for I am confident that its varied family reading will take with the people, while its professional teachings impart a large amount of instruction in all that relates to the farm, garden, orchard and household affairs. We want not only to forget and forgive much that is unpleasant in the past, but to imbibe deeply of the spirit of progress and improvement which is the motto at the head of the RURAL—the magnetic needle that guides it safely through all the storms and darkness that sometimes envelop our common country.

This Nation has more than six hundred million acres of land south of Mason and Dixon's line with an exceedingly sparse population, which opens both its arms and its heart to receive cordially all who will come and make their homes in a goodly inheritance which belongs to all alike. My health has been better in the South during the last twenty years than it ever was in my native State, New York. At another time I may write something on the arts of preventing sickness by raising and eating fruits, as well as something more designed to illustrate, practically, the agricultural force of the "Sunny South." D. LEE.

Gap Creek, Knox Co., Tenn., 1867.



THE PERCHERON HORSE.

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

ONE of the best and most popular breeds of horses on the Continent of Europe for heavy draft and farm work is the Percheron strain, which originated in France. KLIPPART, in his report of an agricultural tour through Europe, in describing this breed, says:—"The Percherons vary in size as well as in color. The color most sought for is a gray or a dapple gray. The head is elegantly formed, withers high, without being massive, the croup, notwithstanding it is short and very low, is well formed; the hide is comparatively fine and soft, the hair fine, mane and tail rather silky, their carriage and general contour good. The Percheron unites several very desirable qualities; he is very gentle in disposition; as much so if not more than our Morgans; he is very tractable in harness, has great muscular strength and "great bottom," and his movements are sufficiently rapid for a working horse.

There are some singular usages or customs in France relative to this breed, which I learned when in Paris. One of these is that there are no Percheron geldings. I have frequently seen four or five stallions of this breed hitched up *tandem* in a Paris dray or heavy wagon, and I am told that none would be sold to persons who contemplate gelding them. These stallions, in the Paris drays, certainly manifested less viciousness than I often have observed in geldings of our common country horses.

The American traveler in the 'diligence' in France is always struck with the appearance of these horses. Stout, and with the appearance of clumsiness, with their heavy fetlocks, their high shoulder trappings, and their heads carried low, for the French never rein up their draft horses, the novice on the continent is led to fear that he has got behind a 'slow team,' but when the 'conductor' takes the reins, and they set themselves to work, he is astonished at the progress they make along the road, with their very heavy burthen."

FEEDING BEES.

MANY writers (and I among them) once thought, as many yet think, this easy work; and so it is in movable combs, *provided you have combs with sealed honey.*

Practically, feeding bees is one of the most uncertain of all things, to tell the truth. If you fill cells with unsealed honey, or honey and molasses, they will sometimes gorge themselves to gluttony; and no bee will gluttonize itself more freely than the Italian. A gluttonized hive is apt to die; that is, the bees fill themselves over full and become heavy, shiny and long in the abdomen, when they are incapable of doing anything, and often perish in consequence of eating so much. If you put honey in nice little feed boxes on the top of the hive, just the neatest and the most inviting place that can be, then in your feeble swarms they either cannot or will not come up and get it. Often the hive perishes with your slick, full feed-box of honey for them to eat just before them. If you pour honey in among them they sip a little of it, get it on their legs, and soon are a mass of cold, lifeless wretches stuck up with it. If you put your feed under the combs, then they either get into the feed and die, or can't reach it in the cold weather, and it does them no good. So of every other plan I have seen stated or tried; they are very imperfect at the best. The fact is the bees will not, late in the season, or in the winter, take honey and store it in the cells even though starving for the want of it. They will eat only what they need as a usual rule. Why this is so I do not know.

So I now confine myself to two ways of feeding: 1st, I make a candy of white sugar—good refined sugar—by boiling it dissolved in water; and when so hard as to be chitted on a cold iron and not break too easily, or be so soft as to stick to the feet of the bees, I make it into thin sheets and put it in among the combs near the bees. They usually eat it freely enough to live. The best way to make these thin sheets of candy is to wipe out clean a well used and smooth "spider," that convenient article of our households, which perhaps ought to be called *speed-er*, because it speeds or hastens the cooking, and is an analagous word to *cast-er*, because it casts or moves along our furniture. Then pour into the speeder the boiled white sugar, so as to be about one-fourth or three-eighths of an inch thick. If the speeder is cold, it will in a moment flake off in just the thin sheets you desire. Dipping the bottom of the speeder into cold water (outside of it) you can repeat the pouring till you get as many sheets as you need. By this feeding last winter, I saved a hive only two-thirds full of comb, but with an old-fashioned black queen. The product this year of this hive (1867) has been one large swarm that came off with this queen, leaving the cell of another fine queen in the old hive that equals her mother. And the old hive has given me *forty pounds* of clover honey, and *nineteen pounds* of buckwheat honey. And the swarm has given me *twenty-five pounds* of clover honey, and *nine and three-fourths pounds* of buckwheat honey. All this is box honey, and both hives have over thirty pounds each of honey to winter on, in the brood chambers. So, too, Messrs. Editors, you see the old yarn that feeble swarms don't pay to keep or feed is not always true, even though it is a good rule. 2d, My last mode of feeding is, cut a comb in two just one side of the middle partition of it. Thus I get a comb with one side only cells. These I fill with honey or honey and molasses mixed, and put it on the bottom board inside of the hive. The bees usually get at it, and eat every day out of it; for recollect that I said *bees generally in cool or cold weather do not store feed in their cells*, much as one would be glad to have them do so.

If I put this divided comb on top of the hive I cut a round hole in the middle of it, and put it on so that the hole in the hive fits the hole in the comb. Bees feed better out of a comb that is flatwise than out of combs perpendicular as in the hive.

S. J. PARKER.

MERCER POTATOES—ERRORS CORRECTED.

IN a recent discussion before the N. Y. Institute Farmers' Club, the subject of Mercer potatoes was named by Mr. Lawton, who quoted Hazard's Register as to the time of the introduction of this variety. According to this authority, it originated in Mercer county, Pa., in 1833. This is a considerable mistake in point of time. The potato, in question, originated with Gen. Mercer, a resident of the county bearing the same name, and was well known as far north as Erie in 1819, and deemed greatly superior to any other variety grown in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Another error occurs in the same discussion, in which Mr. Quinn asserted that the Mercer never produced more than 150 bushels to the acre. This is a mistake, and does great injustice to one of the best potatoes ever grown in the country, which, in its palmy days, gave more than double the quantity per acre here assigned on the bottom lands of French creek and its tributaries. The Mercer, it is conceded, is pretty much played out; but this is no good reason for detracting from its former good reputation either as to quality or productiveness, or for post dating its introduction to the favor of the public.—E.

DOES FARMING PAY?

DISCUSSING this oft-mooted subject, CHARLES MORRIS, Lancaster, Penn., writes to the RURAL thus sensibly and logically in the affirmative:—"This question is frequently propounded as though there were a doubt about it. But there is none. In the aggregate it must pay else all other vocations must be speedily abandoned. Farming is the base on which the social edifice rests, but its remuneration, to individuals, depends upon the intelligence which guides farm labor. With some, owing to a lack of money, the information essential to success or to an improvident use of what they have, farming is not remunerative, but, with the mass the case is different, and each year shows in the aggregate increased accumulation. Farming, therefore, like other business intelligently and systematically pursued, pays, and if failures here and there occur, as in other pursuits, they are the exceptions, while general success is the rule."

The Title Page and Index, given herewith, compel us to omit a number of Departments, abridge others, and defer several columns of new advertisements—but as the Index is indispensable, especially to the thousands who preserve the RURAL for future reference, no one can reasonably object. By a glance it will be seen that the Index, though mainly comprising practical and useful matters, indicates that the volume contains a vast amount and variety of valuable reading (more than could be obtained in book form for $25,) and *over Four Hundred Illustrations!* We reckon no subscriber can justly complain that he has not this year obtained full "value received" for his or her money,—yet we expect to do much better next year, with enlarged borders, etc.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SNOW.

Soft falls the snow on the waiting earth,
Naked and barren of bloom or green,
Covering the gray of the meadows dark,
Under a beautiful pure white screen,
And the dry leaves murmur and whisper low,
"Cover us, hide us pitying snow."

The frost has been busy for many a day,
Blighting the beauty of summer's bloom,
The last of her flowers have faded away,
The cold winds are chanting a dirge o'er their tomb,
And leafless branches and shrubbery low,
Seem waiting their beautiful mantle of snow.

Oh, there are lives that are dreary and cold,
Blighted by sorrow, or scared by sin,—
Hearts whose chambers are cheerless and old,
Where never love's sunshine entereth in;
Let pity and charity, over them throw,
A mantle as pure as the beautiful snow.

Traverse City, Mich., 1867. A. M.

SHOPPING MANNERS.

"Weighed in the balance (of the counter) and found wanting" in common politeness and respect, we fear not a few of womankind are, now-a-days. Their manners to tradespeople are often ungenerous, and still more often really insolent. Possibly without intent, we admit, but generally from an over-proud "I-don't-care-a-tiveness." The shopper seems to think that the counter is a dividing wall between humanity and something a long ways below it,—that the man or woman on the other side is but a mere automaton without any of the fine feelings and sensitive nerves of man or womanhood. In a multitude of forms is this thought acted out. It comes to build up, in the mind, finally, a kind of caste, in which the buyer ranks number one, and the seller numerous degrees lower.

Of course this is all wrong. The woman behind the counter is as much a woman as the one before it, and more of a lady if she preserves her good breeding and proper dignity. For there is a degree of dignity and grace which is the birthright of womanhood, and to which she may cling whether she buys fine silks and genteel bonnets or sells them.

Belle Otis, in "The Diary of a Milliner," tells of a well dressed lady who came into the shop and wished to see some handsome bonnets. She was gratified. She tried on about thirty, and commented upon each, asked the price of each. Then she went to a side table, and tried a score more. "Haven't you some put away in drawers?" she asked. The milliner went the rounds of a dozen drawers, containing a half dozen bonnets each. None suited. Finally she pointed to the window and desired to be shown two handsome bonnets hanging there. Is it any wonder that the sorely tried shop keeper said, "If you really wish to buy a bonnet I will get them, but I fear they will suit you no better than the others have done?"

"I don't wish to buy a bonnet; I bought mine last week," was the cool reply. And what was her motive, then, in trying so many? She wanted to find out the prices to see if she had been cheated in her purchase! Laudable—very! But she needn't have tried them all to discover that. Well, she wanted to see, too, if she could find one more becoming than hers. Her milliner had told her if she could find one in the city more so she might keep the bonnet and the money would be refunded!

An exceptional case, you say. We should be sorry to think otherwise. It is of the rather numerous exceptional cases that we are speaking. No readers of the RURAL, we trust, are included among them. There are many human littlenesses, however, in natures not exceptional, and they are more apt to manifest themselves in shopping than almost anything else. A degree of selfishness in bargaining is naturally to be expected. It is not, indeed, to be wholly condemned. But it behooves every one to take heed lest it be perverted, and crop out in petty meannesses utterly unbecoming, and in the end degrading.

There are two sides to this counter balance, as there are to every other. Perhaps the individual behind the counter lacks as much in genuine politeness, not unfrequently, as does the one opposite. We have seen tradespeople supercilious and inclined to insolence, and such deserve condemnation as much as or more than the shoppers. But is it any wonder that they now and then lose patience? Being courteous, and showing goods to hundreds who they know have no intention to buy, who are only gratifying a curious taste at the expense of others, is sufficient to try any person's temper. Have we ever thought how many yards of forbearance a shop keeper measures off in a day? A little goes with a bit of ribbon, may be, a good deal with the silk for a dress—here a little and there a little, until Job's remarkable equanimity is equalled, and the nightfall sends all the shoppers to their homes!

Choice Miscellany.

READER! SPARE THE BOOK.*

[Dedicated to all Possessors of Vol. XVIII of the Rural New-Yorker.]

Reader! spare the book!
Cut not a single leaf!
You dream not of the pains we took,
Or you'd regard our grief.
For many a thoughtful hour
We cull'd our fruitful brain
To set before you fruit and flower
All strung on beauty's chain.

Reader! spare the book!
It is our fancy's pet:
Turn daintily its leaves, and look
How tastefully 'tis set!
There's learning in its pages!
There's humor in its lines!
And there the wisdom of the sage
With poesy combines.

Reader! spare the book!
Make it your daily pride,
And keep it in a cherished nook
Your cunning skill to guide.
And if your file is not complete†
Please name the lacking number,
And you shall be in its receipt
Before you long can slumber.

* *Not* by Tupper, nor entirely original.
† *By* our mailing machine.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MOSSES.

Soft, green mosses, so unlike the frail sisterhood of the fields that withered in the icy breath which came from the North-land, leaving Mother Earth to battle alone in the great struggle of Life and Death. But over the mosses—lowly children of earth—pass alike unheeded snow of winter and heat of summer. How beautiful they grow under the shadow of the wood, weaving silently a carpet soft as evening clouds; and all the more lovely because none can tell the mystery of their growth, nor why fallen tree and ruin is ever their chosen garden.

Ah! swift-footed Time, why is it that where your steps fall heaviest, there grow the soft folds greenest, thickest? In the dark or in the light, still silent, busy, patient, touching and tinting with magic pencil, till the harsh outlines are softened to beauty, and a second Eden springs from the ruin of years. Castles grow grey in the storms of ages, but the mosses and lichens, with quiet, loving hands, in pity hide the wreck of human skill. The lesson of endurance is deeply graven on every fiber, from the soft velvet mosses which hide away from the sunrays to the long thread-like skeins which swing from the trees away in the "Sunny South."

The light of centuries has shone on yonder mountain, but still the moss on the tree dies not, nor the lichen on the stone. Flowers and mosses, rarest gifts dispensed for fallen mortals! Of one we may gather for love offerings, but the other, "of these the wild bird shall make its nest, and the weary child his pillow." Kind, loving friends! first in pity, last in love. Not many years shall take their flight, ere we shall sleep, and the cold wind of winter, searching, shall find no breath of flowers—only a quiet mound, where the moss watches, sleepless, over sacred dust. Lockie.

Cannonsville, N. Y., 1867.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is, the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills, is by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a link with those who follow, and to whom he is to transmit a home.

Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his father. They have gone to their last home! but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. There lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.

Hardness.—Hardness is a want of minute attention to others. It does not proceed from malignity or a carelessness of inflicting pain, but from a want of delicate perception of those little things by which pleasure is conferred or pain excited.

It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat—not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich—not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us wise.

That philanthropy which is most unostentatious springs from the most generous impulses.

Sabbath Reading.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTMAS.

A song of praise! a song of praise!
For Christ was born in Bethlehem!
Oh, raise on high your tuneful lays,
And sing aloud your joyful hymn,
For on this happy Christmas day
Our Christ in lowly manger lay.

No downy pillow for His head,
No curtains bright around Him hung,
But angels hovered o'er His bed,
Heaven's arches with their chorus rung,
And Blessed Mary, Virgin mild,
Kept watch above the Holy Child.

And on this day He comes again,
Oh, turn Him not, refused, away,
But take Him in and heal the pain
That He has borne for many a day;
And let Him come without a fear
To seek your love and share your cheer.

E'en now He's coming down the street,
Go, give Him welcome from your store;
The snow and ice beneath His feet,—
A beggar stands before your door!
For if you do for one of these,
You seek in truth your Lord to please.

Ella D.

GUIZOT AT HERBERT'S GRAVE.

Mons. Guizot has touched all Paris by the sadness of the speech he made a few days since at the grave of Mons. Herbert. The following paragraph is quite touching:—"I must express here the sentiment I feel at this moment. I am weary of seeing them die before whom I expected to die; I am weary of seeing myself preceded in the road to the Eternal Future by them I should have preceded there, and who seemed destined to follow me there—to follow me at a great distance. This greatest of misfortunes has befallen me in my dearest affections; it pursues me in my friendships. A few years since, at Paris, I followed to the grave one of my most distinguished cotemporaries in literature, Mons. Ampere, whom I had appointed a few years before to the chair of French Literature in the College of France, which he filled in a most brilliant manner. A few months after Mons. Ampere, I saw one of his warmest admirers die, a young priest, the Abbe Henry Perreyve, who died, as I have elsewhere said, in the flower of youth, faith and virtue. And now here I stand before the tomb of Mons. Herbert, long the faithful associate of my labors in the diplomatic career. These are sadnesses which leave permanent uneasiness in the soul."

KEEPING NEAR THE GREAT CAPTAIN.

During the roar and tumult of a great battle in Northern Georgia, while rows of artillery were belching forth fire and death, and sky and land trembled to the tumult of the dreadful battle-shock, eye-witnesses say that little birds flew down from the tree-tops and perched themselves, some upon the shoulders of the gunners, and others upon the very wheels of the cannon. There they were safe. So in the rude and tremendous battle of life we all need to be near the great Captain of Salvation, and while his lightnings flash and thunders roll, and arrowy tempests fall upon his foes, we, safe by his side, can even share in the rapture of the strife, and exult in the victories He gains. Our own strength is perfect weakness, but our perfect weakness is changed into the strength of Omnipotence itself when we walk with Jesus, and wear his armor, and fight with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit.

All There.—A whole family in heaven! Who can picture or describe the everlasting joy? No one absent. Nor father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter are away. In the world below they were united in faith, and love, and peace, and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together. Before the throne they bow together in united adoration. On the banks of the River of Life they walk hand in hand, and as a family have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one is to lie down upon a bed of pain. No one to wander in the arms of death. Never in Heaven is that family to move along in the slow procession, clad in the habiliments of woe, to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant that, in His infinite mercy, every family may be thus united.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Christians in the Vale.—Some well-meaning Christians tremble for their salvation, because they have never gone through a valley of tears and sorrow to arrive at regeneration; to satisfy such minds, it may be observed, that the slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient, if it produce amendment, and that the greatest is insufficient, if it do not. Therefore, by their own fruits let them prove themselves; for some soils will take the good seed without being watered by tears or harrowed up by affliction.

The sweetest word in our language is Love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is Now. The three make the greatest and the sweetest duty man can perform.

The thought of death, that strikes the wise man with awe, may leave unshaken the self-complacency of the fool. The wind that rocks the tower whistles through the hut.

In reading the Scriptures, we should not be satisfied, unless we have a consciousness of reverence, a feeling of deep interest, and a desire for spiritual profit.

All are brothers before God. Mutually needful we must be; mutually helpful we should be.

Various Topics.

SAVING.

A man is very apt to deceive himself into the idea that he cannot save, and that it is of no use attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accumulation, if formed at all, to the happy period when he shall be in somewhat better circumstances. His circumstances do, perhaps, improve; but his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and re-resolving, until he is at last surprised by some sudden calamity which deprives him even of his ordinary earnings, or by death which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world.

Did any man, we would ask, experience a falling off in his income, even to so small an extent as one dollar in the week? Many answer they have. Did they continue to live at a reduced rate? They reply, we did so—we were compelled to do it. Very well; and, pray, what is the difference between being compelled to live a dollar a week cheaper and compelling yourself to do it? Or, suppose stationary wages and a rising produce market—did you not find that though bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still continued to make your income procure something like the usual exhibition of victuals? You answer, yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food and laying it by for accumulation, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear that if you had the fortitude and strength of character to make the savings as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore, no excuse to present for not saving, except that you are too weak-minded to abstain from using money which is in your power.—*New York Ledger.*

THE ART OF GRINDING TOOLS.

More than one-half of all the wear and tear and breakage and bother of dull tools comes from a lack of proper knowledge and practice in grinding. All steel, however refined, is composed of individual fibers laid lengthways in the bar, held firmly together by cohesion; and in almost all farm implements of the cutting kind the steel portion which forms the edge, if from a section of a bar, is laid in and welded to the iron longitudinally, so that it is the side of the bundle of fibers hammered and ground down that forms the edge. Hence, by holding on the grind-stone all edge-tools, as axes, drawing-knives, knives of reapers, scythes, knives of straw-cutters, etc., in such a manner that the action of the stone is at right angles with the plane of the edge; or, in plainer words, by holding the edge of the tools square across the stone, the direction of the fibers will be changed so as to present the ends instead of the side as a cutting edge. By grinding in this manner a finer, smoother edge is set, the tool is ground in less time, holds an edge a great deal longer, and is far less liable to "nick out" and break. —*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust. A locust can be heard at a distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; that a middling-sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard one-sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of one thousand six hundred miles; and when he sneezed "his house ought to fall about his ears!" Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of one hundred and fifty pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump twelve thousand eight hundred miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China.

Some idea of the extent of London may be formed from the fact that there are between seven and eight thousand streets, many of them being miles in length. There are one hundred and twenty-five thousand shop-keepers. There are two thousand different kinds of trades, among which are nineteen hundred butchers, three thousand grocers, fifteen hundred dairymen, twenty-seven hundred bakers, three thousand tailors, three thousand four hundred shoemakers, fifteen-hundred linen drapers, and six hundred hatters.

An Ancient Ring.—It is claimed for a certain ring, lately bequeathed to his daughter by a knight who died, Teighmouth, that it was once the property of the Queen of Sheba, who gave it to Solomon. It was taken from Jerusalem by Titus, brought to Rome, and was given by Clement VIII. to Wolsey. From him it passed to the monks of Leicester Abbey, and thence into private hands on the dissolution of the monasteries. It is added that the fortunate owner of this ancient relic is a ward in chancery.

Probably the oldest book extant, ever published in America, is now in possession of General J. W. Phelps, of Vermont. It is a dictionary of the Aztec language, and was printed in the city of Mexico, in 1571—nearly fifty years before the landing of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, and more than thirty years previous to the establishment of the colony at Jamestown, Va.

The Reviewer.

Three English Statesmen: A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England. By Goldwin Smith. [16 mo., pp. 293.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

The series of lectures here given numbers four, and the statesmen of whom they treat are Pym, Cromwell and Pitt. To the latter, as a character made up of more complex combinations than the others, most consideration is accorded, two lectures telling of his glory and his shame. In the sketching of each illustrious personage named, a master mind is shown—one profoundly versed in history, and capable of analyzing all its facts and incidents thoroughly. The four chapters, therefore, are rare historical mosaics, and will reward study. But with all due respect to Goldwin Smith, as one of the foremost scholars of the time, and without wishing to be hypercritical, we must say that he seems to us slightly inconsistent. Clearly and tersely defining Statesmanship as the art of avoiding revolution, he proceeds to discourse of Pym and Cromwell as statesmen, while he graphically pictures the one as inaugurating a revolution, and the other as carrying it on, or really inaugurating another. If statesmanship be to avoid revolution, can revolutionists be statesmen? Sold by Steele & Avery.

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach, Author of "Marie Antoinette," "Joseph II. and his Court," etc., etc. Translated from the German by F. Jordan. Complete in one volume. With Illustrations. [8vo.—pp. 215.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The special plea for historical novels is often put forth, that they teach history in an attractive form. As an offset it may be argued, that where fact and fiction are intermingled we are generally at a loss to distinguish between them. One needs to be a good student of history to read romances claiming to be historical without lumbering up the mind with a mass of mere rubbish. But being thus well versed, one would find little inducement to peruse such volumes as the one before us. Very many, however, will find a certain fascination in the characters of Kings and Queens and courtiers, as portrayed familiarly by the story teller, and will trace the experiences of the hero of Austerlitz and the lovely Queen of Prussia with much interest. Sold by Adams & Ellis.

The Turk and the Greek; Or, Creeds, Races Society and Scenery in Turkey, Greece, and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. [16mo.—pp. 298.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Here are ten pleasantly written chapters illustrative of Oriental Life, by one who is evidently well informed regarding it. They give a vivid impression of the races and countries of the Levant, and are enlivened by interesting anecdotes relative to their customs, manners, &c. The last chapter is devoted to a succinct history of Crete, the little island whose people so much desire independence. Sold by Dewey.

The Diary of a Milliner. By Belle Otis. [16 mo., pp. 200.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

There are many outlooks upon the world of human nature, philosophical, wise and otherwise. That from behind a milliner's counter may not be the latest, but we haven't read anything about it before. The little weaknesses of shopping are keenly pictured in the disconnected scenes in this beautiful volume, and if all kinds of people wish to see themselves as their fellows behind the counters see them, they can be gratified by perusing it. Sold by Adams & Ellis.

Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens. [12mo.—pp. 172.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The popularity of Mr. Dickens' writings is sufficiently attested by the numerous editions therof which are offered to the reading public. This volume is the first of an edition for the million, well printed, bound in paper with illuminated covers, and afforded for the very low price of twenty-five cents each. The other volumes will appear in rapid succession. Sold by Adams & Ellis.

Works of Charles Dickens. Globe Edition. The Pickwick Papers. Four Volumes in One. [16mo. —pp. 1164.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Another volume of the incomparably beautiful Globe Edition of Dickens, with its charming little illustrations, its fine white paper and clear cut type. The chronicles of the Pickwick Club first brought Mr. Dickens into general repute as a writer, and they will long continue to be read with pleasure. For sale by Dewey.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c., RECEIVED.

A Dictionary of the Bible; Comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History, with Numerous Illustrations and Maps. Edited by William Smith, LL. D. [Advance sheets.] Hartford: J. B. Burr & Co.

Four Years Among Spanish-Americans. By F. Hassaurek, Late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. [16mo.—pp. 397.] New York: Hurd & Houghton. Darrow & Kempshall.

Elia; Or, Spain Fifty Years Ago. Translated from the Spanish of Fernan Caballero. [12mo.—pp. 324.] New York: Appleton & Co. Adams & Ellis.

The Huguenots: Their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland. By Samuel Smiles. New York: Harper & Bros. Dewey.

Claudia. By Amanda M. Douglas, Author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," etc. [16mo.—pp. 381.] Boston: Lee & Shepard. Darrow & Kempshall.

Mabel's Progress, A Novel. By the Author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble." [8vo.—paper—pp. 168.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Dewey.

Italian Journeyings. By W. D. Howells, Author of "Venetian Life" [16mo.—pp. 320.] New York: Hurd & Houghton. Darrow & Kempshall.

The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens. [12mo., paper, pp. 383.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Seek and Find; Or, The Adventures of a Smart Boy. By Oliver Optic. [16mo.—pp. 304.] Boston: Lee & Shepard. Darrow & Kempshall.

The Mule. A Treatise on the Breeding, Training and Uses to which he may be put. By Harvey Riley. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

Tommy Hickup; Or, A Pair of Black Eyes. By Rosa Abbott. [16mo.—pp. 254.] Boston: Lee & Shepard. Darrow & Kempshall.

Good Stories. Part II. [16mo.—pp. 223—paper.] Ticknor & Fields.

Stone Edge. A Tale. New York: Harper & Bro's.

The Atlantic Almanac for 1868. Edited by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell. Beautifully Illustrated. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature—Jan., 1868. W. H. Bidwell, New York: $5 per year.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine—Jan., 1868. Harper & Bro's, New York: $4.

The Atlantic Monthly—Jan., 1868. Ticknor & Fields, Boston: $4.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, Art and National Interests. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son: $4.

Lippincott's Magazine—Jan., 1868. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila: $4.

The Galaxy—Jan., 1868. W. C. & F. P. Church, New York: $3.50.

—We are also in receipt of the Jan'y numbers of the Ladies' Repository, Arthur's Home Magazine, the Lady's Friend, and other magazines,—including Our Young Folks, the Riverside, &c., &c.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 21, 1867.

Advertising Rates.—After the first of January, 1868, the Rates of Advertising in the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows, for each insertion:

Advertisements, Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space.
" Outside, $1 " " "
For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a half.
Special Notices, Nonpareil leaded, $1.50 per line.

Reason—Our measure will be considerably wider and circulation much greater (at least twenty thousand) than when the former rates were established.

☞ To make room for Title Page, Index, &c., we are obliged to defer nearly three columns of advertisements intended for this number.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York State Items.

THE old Reformed Dutch Church at Kinderhook was burned on the 14th inst. Loss about $30,000.

By a gas explosion in New York city on the 20th inst., the dwelling in which it occurred was utterly wrecked.

The Spring Abbey House, near the Cold Spring race track, Buffalo, was burned on the 18th.

The Steuben County Treasurer's safe was robbed a few nights ago of $8,000.

A fire in Canandaigua on the 20th inst., destroyed the Hubbell Block. The total loss is estimated at about $25,000.

Eleven persons lost their lives by the burning of a tenement house in New York city on the 16th inst., and several others were injured.

The earthquake shock which was distinctly felt in Burlington, Montreal, and other places outside the State, on the 28th inst., was quite violent at Ogdensburg, though no damage was done, and was also distinctly marked at Syracuse and Auburn.

The funeral services of Rear Admiral James S. Palmer, whose remains were brought home in the Susquehanna, took place in Brooklyn on the 21st inst.

From Washington.

THE President has transmitted to Congress a message giving his reasons for suspending Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. There seems little probability that Mr. S. will be reinstated.

The President has removed David W. Ballard as Governor of Idaho, and nominated to the Senate Isaac L. Gibbs for that office.

The Committee of Ways and Means find that Government ought to receive as whisky tax $305,578,400; whereas, the actual receipts were only $28,000,000.

Mr. Sherman has reported, from the Committee on Finance, a bill to fund the national debt, and for the conversion of United States notes.

Col. Ely S. Parker, of Gen. Grant's Staff, disappeared suddenly not long since on the eve of his marriage. He was found finally at a hotel, sick, and is said to have been dragged by one of the Indians of his tribe, to prevent his union with a white lady. The affair has caused much excitement.

The Deficiency Bill now before Congress provides for reconstruction expenses in the different Military Districts to the amount of $675,000. For supplies, transportation and incidental expenses in the Quartermaster's Department, $12,000,000 are needed.

It is probable that the order reducing the force of workmen in Government service will not be enforced until the present season of distress has expired.

From the South.

GEN. HANCOCK has revoked the orders of Gen. Mower, removing various judicial and civil officers in the Fifth Military District. These removals were at first suspended by orders from Washington.

Notice of an election in Texas on the question of Convention or no Convention, and of delegates to the same if it is carried, is given by Gen. Hancock in special orders. The election is to be held on February 10th to the 14th, inclusive; and ninety delegates are to be elected. The total registration is 104,269.

Gen. Ord has issued an order directing commanding officers to notify the freedmen that all who are able will be required to earn their own living during the coming year, and that all who can and will not earn a livelihood will be liable to arrest as vagrants.

An effort is making to secure a further postponement of the collection of direct taxes in the South, owing to the distress there.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The most awful railroad disaster upon record took place on the Lake Shore Road near Angola, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. The two rear passenger cars of the New York express train from Cleveland were thrown off a bridge nearly fifty feet high. One fell the entire distance, striking upon one end and hurling all its inmates into a crushed and helpless mass, then took fire, and the dead and wounded were burned together. Forty-four dead bodies were recovered from the wreck, twenty-one of which were in such a charred condition as to be past all identification. But two or three were killed in the other car, which went off on the opposite side and at the other end of the bridge, where the embankment was of much less height, but nearly all the passengers were severely injured.

THE Michigan Southern and Central Railroad Company's grain elevator, in Toledo, was destroyed by fire on the 21st inst. About 80,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, were consumed, involving a loss of $300,000.

FROM EUROPE.—The Fenian excitement in England (Dec. 23) still engrosses considerable attention. A movement is on foot to ameliorate the condition of Ireland as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. A terrible explosion occurred at Newcastle on the Tyne on the 17th inst. The authorities having received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine had been secreted, as supposed, by Fenians, in that place, the Sheriff and a large squad of policemen proceeded to the spot indicated, and found the oil packed in the usual manner. While it was being removed, an explosion occurred, killing or wounding nearly the whole party. An attempt was made on the 18th inst. to blow up one of the walls of Millbank Jail, but failed. The crime is charged upon the Fenians, a number of that order being confined in the prison. Hostilities have again broken out in Candia.

MORE TERRITORY.—The treaty for the cession of the Danish Islands St. Thomas and St. John to the United States, has been completed, and the transfer will be effected on the first of the new year. The amount to be paid is $7,500,000. King Christian has issued a proclamation to his subjects announcing the cession. In the treaty there is a proviso that the island of St. Croix shall be included, if the United States is willing to assume the responsibility of the payment of the French claim.

HAYTIEN NEWS.—President Cabral is reported to be marching against Hayti at the head of a Dominican army. Gen. Leon Montez has been inhumanly murdered in his dungeon. Attempts to poison and smother him failed, and he was then stabbed in the skull with a chisel. Salnave has been successful thus far in putting down the revolutionists at the Cape.

THE GREAT MUSIC HALL ORGAN.—Since the introduction of this noble instrument, a higher standard of Organ music has been presented to the public, and every Wednesday and Saturday noon, people from different portions of the country, who happen to be journeying though the city, gather to listen to the tones of the grand King of instruments, and thus the taste for a purer style of Organ music, has, in a degree, been created. Even those who have long studied the Piano, are beginning to desire a class of music with sustained chords and suspended harmonies, and many are introducing into their homes the AMERICAN ORGANS, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, with which the excellent Organ pieces may be so finely rendered and enjoyed in the parlor. These instruments have also greatly assisted in elevating the taste toward a better class of music, and have been very efficient in developing the latent talent in the home circle.—*Boston Post.*

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

We have made such arrangements for clubbing the RURAL NEW-YORKER with other first-class periodicals that we can furnish them at greatly reduced rates. For instance, we will furnish the periodicals named below, for one year, as follows:

		Full price.
Rural and Maryland Farmer for	$3.50	$4.50
Rural and No. Western Farmer "	3.50	4.50
Rural and Southern Cultivator "	4.00	5.00
Rural and Hall's Jour. of Health "	3.50	4.50
Rural and Our Young Folks "	4.00	5.00
Rural and Riverside Magazine "	4.00	5.00
Rural and either the Atlantic, Harper's, Putnam's or Lippincott's Magazine, (or Harper's Bazar or Harper's Weekly,) "	5.50	7.00

Other magazines and journals are omitted for want of space, but may be given hereafter.

CLOSING ITEMS AND REMINDERS.

Close of Volume—"Time Up."—This No. closes Vol. XVIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and terminates our engagements with a great majority of its supporters—all whose subscriptions expire with the year. As our terms are strictly *in advance*—the cash system being the best for both subscriber and publisher,—all interested will note that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the RURAL's visits. Those whose time is up may know it from the fact that either 936, or no figures at all, are given after name on address label. We trust all present subscribers will renew, and that many will induce their friends to take the Enlarged and Improved RURAL for 1868.

Bound Volumes.—Handsomely bound copies of this volume of the RURAL will be ready in a few days. Price, $4. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes published during the past ten years. Price, $4 per volume, for any later than 1860—(we have none of 1862 or 1864)—and $3 for 1860 or any preceding volume which we can furnish. ☞ We cannot furnish all the back volumes, except by purchasing several. As we have a number of recent orders for complete sets, we will pay liberally for perfect copies (either bound or unbound) of such as we lack, viz.: Volumes I, II, III, IV, VIII, XIII and XV. Persons having these volumes to dispose of will please advise us, stating price.

Not a Two Dollar Paper.—Those who remit us $2 or $2.50 for a yearly copy of this journal—saying they can get this or that paper for the amount—are respectfully informed that $3 is our lowest price for a single copy, and that we don't publish one rate and accept another. Such as want a $2 paper must therefore send elsewhere, as we cannot afford the luxury of their "patronage."

☞ **Additions to Clubs** are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or any number. Many agents, after sending one club, form others, and thus secure additional or larger premiums. A host of people are dropping other papers about these days—many have already changed to the RURAL—and our Agent-Friends should improve every opportunity to secure such as recruits for the "RURAL Brigade."

The Enlargement of the Rural, next week, will be material—equal to *an increase of a page and a half* of its present reading surface. Don't "forget to remember" this when talking to your friends and neighbors about the RURAL.

Commercial, Markets, Etc.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Dec. 21, 1867.

GOLD continues weak, but the decline has a good deal checked the advance in sterling exchange, which causes considerable shipment of specie. Something over $1,000,000 went to Europe by Saturday's steamers. The price of gold at the New York Board yesterday was 133¾.

There is a very fair supply of money in Rochester, and in Western New York generally. That is, business men, who can give the requisite security, find no difficulty in obtaining such accommodation as they require. Collections are rather slow.

Money is growing easier in New York, and rates of interest tend downward. This was unexpected so near the close of the year, but the Banks seem to be prepared for quarter day, and are not calling in their loans to the extent that was anticipated. The large dividends to be made on or about the first of January, by various corporations, will have a favorable effect on the market.

A National Commercial Convention has been called to meet in Boston, on the 5th of February. It will be similar to the Convention which was held in Detroit in 1865, or rather a continuation of that Convention. Some of the questions acted upon by the recent Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland will come up for discussion, but the range of topics will be much wider.

WOOL.—Prices of wool last week were maintained, and sales at the East were large. The Boston sales foot up over 1,200,000 lbs., at a range of 35@60c. for fleece. Some of the transactions were on speculation, but go to show there is increased confidence in the future of the market.

The local produce market presents no marked or new features. Wheat and flour remain unchanged. Barley is a shade higher, and is quoted at $1,25@1,40. Provisions are without much change. Mess Pork $22@22,50. Dressed Hogs 8¾@9¼c. Butter shows a tendency downward—quoted at 31@32c. Other articles without change. Clover, medium, $6@6,50.

The Provision Markets.

New York, Dec. 21—Ashes, pots, $8,25@8,50; pearls, $12,00@12,50. Cotton, 15@15¾c. Flour, sales at $8,10@16,00. Wheat, $2,56@2,75. Rye, $1,30@1,60. Barley, $1,35@1,85. Corn, $1,38@1,40. Oats, 85@86c. Pork, new mess, $21,25@21,37; old do. $00,00@00,00; prime, $18,75@30,00. Beef, new plain mess, $13,00@18,00; new extra mess, $18,50@21,00; beef hams, $30,00@32,00. Pork hams, 12@13¼ cents. Shoulders, 8@9¼ cents. Lard, 12¾@13¾cts. Butter, 30@46c. Cheese, 11@15c. Hops, 30@60c Dressed hogs, 9¾@11c.

Chicago, Dec 21.—Flour, $8,50@9,50; Wheat, $1,70@1,88; Corn, 41½@41¾c; Oats, 55@55½c; Rye, $1,57@1,58; Barley, $1,65@1,70. Pork, mess, $21,25@21,25; Lard, 11@12c; Butter, 25@30c; Cheese, 15@18c.

The Cattle Markets.

New York, Dec. 19.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8@17,00, Cows and Calves, $35@130; Veal Calves, 9½@12c.; Sheep and Lambs, $3,75@5,50; Swine—Corn-fed, 6¼@6¾c; light and medium, 6¾@6¾c.

Albany, Dec. 19.—Beeves, prices ranging from 3@9¾c. Milch Cows, $30@90. Sheep, common to good, 4½@7c; Hogs, 6@8¾c.

Chicago, Dec. 19—Beeves range at from $5,25@7,75; Hogs, live, $5,50@7,25; dressed, $7,25@7,50.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Wool, market is a shade firmer and in good demand. Sales 560,000 lbs. at 39@50c. for domestic fleece; 32@38c for pulled; 26@27c for Texas; and 22@39c for California.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18—The Gazette gives the following quotations:—Tub-washed, 35@35c.; very clean toll wool, 38@40c, and unwashed do, 32@33c; pulled, 25@28c; Fleece—Common to ¼ blood, 35@35c, ¼ to ½ do, 35@37c; ½ to ¾ do, 38@40c; ¾ to full do, 40@42c ₰ lb.

New Advertisements.

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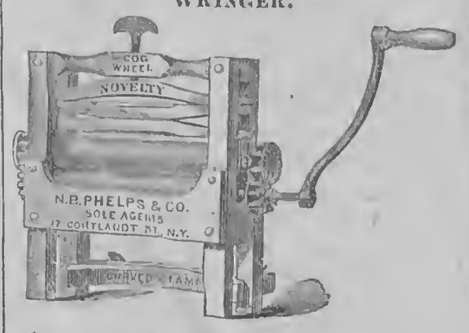

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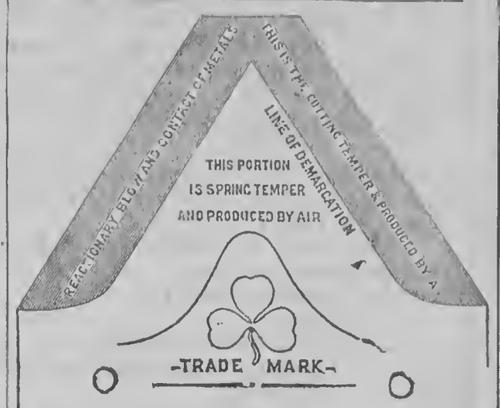

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"THE REYNOLDS" MOWER AND REAPER KNIVES, manufactured exclusively by us, under *Reynolds' Patents for tempering steel "without the aid of any liquid,"* received the only award at the great "*National Implement Trial,*" held at Auburn in 1866. They *possess*

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1st. They are made with a fine cutlery temper at the edges.
2d. They hold only a *spring temper* in the center, and at the heel.
3d. They are warranted *perfectly uniform,* every knife being exactly alike in temper.
4th. We warrant they *can be ground from eight to ten times without losing their cutting edge.*
5th. Finally, *we will warrant them to cut from 40 to 50 acres of grain or grass without once being ground.*

We are the sole manufacturers of these Knives in the United States and Canadas. Each Knife hereafter will bear our Clover Leaf Trade Mark, as shown in above cut.

Read what the National Committee says of our sections:

"Desirous of investigating reaper and mower sections as thoroughly as possible, we collected the sections of different makers to as great an extent as we were able, and subjected them to a series of careful experiments. We found no fractures in any of the sections manufactured by the Messrs. Reynolds of Auburn, but we detected them in about 10 per cent. of those made by other manufacturers. We caused nearly 1-16th of an inch to be successively ground off from the edge of each of the samples, examining carefully the temper of the edge after each grinding. The sections of Mr. Reynolds retained their temper perfectly for ten successive grindings. None of the others showed as good a temper after the third grinding; some of them were so poor that after the third grinding the edge could be cut off with an ordinary pocket knife.

"Having thus ascertained the superiority of these sections, we were desirous of seeing the processes of their manufacture, and on making known our wishes, the Messrs. Reynolds were kind enough to show us the whole of their works, and we confess to a feeling of great surprise on seeing their sections so perfectly tempered without the agency of any liquid, by percussion, reaction and cold air alone. We saw over a thousand tempered and ground, not one of which was cracked, or which exhibited any traces of fissure whatever. We believe this process will greatly enhance the efficiency of our reaping and mowing machines, and we rejoice that American ingenuity has perfected so valuable an invention. The process, though unpatented at the time of the trial, has since been covered by letters patent.

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By our patented process we now make and temper PLANE IRONS. Warranted superior to Butchers' or any iron made in the United States. Every Iron warranted, and money returned if not satisfactory. Old Plane Irons and Chisels of all descriptions retempered by our new process, if sent in lots of not less than one dozen.

REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO., Steel Tempering Works, Auburn, N. Y. 932] *Sole Manufacturers under Reynolds' Patent.* [6teo

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DAISY DEAN.—A BALLAD.

BY AMILIE PETTIT.

And Daisy Dean is dead, you say,
Dead in December, born in May.

The merriest, brightest, gayest girl,
That ever won smiles from village churl.

I see her now with her eyes of blue,
And hair of that golden, sunny hue,

As if threads of light had broken away
From the shining orb of the god of day,

And shimmering down through the hazy air
Settled at last on her yellow hair;

And her rosy cheek, and dimpled chin,
And innocent face that thought of sin

Had never crossed in those other days,
When Daisy Dean had such pretty ways.

But a pretty face is dangerous, when
It wins the regard of bold, bad men.

And she was so flattered and weak and young,
And he so subtle and fond and strong,—

'Tis the same old story, the tempter came,
And wooed her away to sin and shame.

And her father and mother soon lay low,
Where an innocent one slept long ago.

Now Daisy is dead, and laid at their feet,
And flowers will bloom over her pure and sweet.

And One above in yon radiant heaven,
May claim her His own, a sinner forgiven.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY SUMMER'S WORK.

BY CECIL GREY.

It was a dreary, dismal afternoon in early spring, the fog clinging pertinaciously to the hills, and the rain dripping down at intervals in the most gloomy way imaginable. The day was enough of itself to give one the blues, but I felt so discouraged that the weather was quite a minor consideration.

It was the old story. Father had died a few years before, when my brother's and my own education was but half completed. For a few terms longer we studied on, but when want came so close to us that Phil gave up graduating and sought employment, I did not feel that I could burden him by remaining at school longer, and I, too, gave up my studies, and for a time had taught in the village school near by. But the kind friend who had aided me to the situation had recently died, and a new Committee had been appointed who had not seen fit to retain me, so I was seeking employment again, thus far in vain.

Thus it happened that I was looking out into the dreary afternoon with an anxious heart. Mother noticed my mood, and divining the cause, said, soothingly—

"Never mind, Bessie, it will be for the best, though we cannot see it now. Cheer up, child, and don't worry about the future. Was that a knock at the door?"

I rose, shaking the shreds of work from my dress and went to the door.

"Mrs. Morrison lives here?"

I bowed silently.

"And this is Miss Bessie Morrison?"

I bowed again, and ushered the gentleman into the little sitting room.

"My name is Sydney Huntingdon," he continued, taking the chair I proffered him. "You may have heard my cousin, Clara Kingsley, speak of our family."

Clara had been my room-mate in school, and I had often heard her speak of her uncle and guardian, Esq. Huntingdon, and "Consin Syd.," who was then in Europe, and of the luxurious home to which they had welcomed her after her mother's death. Mr. Huntingdon had recently returned home, he informed me, to relieve his father of business cares, and, among other things, had undertaken to raise the school among his tenantry and employees from its present low condition. Clara had suggested me, with high recommendations, and it was his desire to secure my services if possible. The conditions were soon settled, and I engaged to be at my post in a few weeks.

Clara, he said, had met with a serious injury which confined her a hopeless invalid to her room, and was delighted at the thought of my spending the summer near her. The rain had ceased for a few moments when he left, and as he passed out at the door I saw a stray gleam of sunlight glinting the tree buds in the door-yard, and the trees shook their branches together, sending down a shower of glittering drops, as if they, too, were shaking off the weight of the dreary day in the ray of sunshine that had come at last.

Mother had left the sitting-room when I re-entered it, and I fell to thinking, natural enough was it not? of the man who had just left me. I felt relieved, but it seemed as if something of the old comfort was gone from the room. Somehow the colors in the room carpet seemed dimmer than when he entered; and the tarnished spots on the well-preserved furniture showed more plainly; and then Mr. Huntingdon's voice and look, rather than his face and figure, came to me again. When mother returned she said his was a handsome face and a noble form and carriage, and wondered if he had yet seen his thirtieth year; but I had not thought of either.

Well, the days glided by, and one sunny morning found me standing in the school-room on the Huntingdon domains, before about fifty boys and girls, from overgrown lads and lassies of fifteen down to children just out of the cradle. "Our wild Arabs," Mr. Huntingdon called them—and the title was not inappropriate. But as the weeks went on I found myself repaid for the care I bestowed upon them by the improvement and interest they manifested. My home was with a widow lady, a kind old soul, whose cottage stood near the Huntingdon mansion.

Clara was failing very steadily I could see, and many were the hours I spent with her,—hours which were a delightful relief from the monotony of school, to me, and seemed to make the weary days shorter for her. Mrs. Huntingdon was often with us, and occasionally, though not often, Mr. Huntingdon, or "Mr. Sydney," as the tenantry called him, came into Clara's room to bring a few wild flowers, gathered in a woodland ramble, or a new book for the invalid. Once or twice I met him while strolling through the edge of the woods that came down within a few rods of the house, and he called sometimes at Mrs. Blake's with a book for me, but for the most part I saw little of him.

The weeks sped swiftly, marred only by the sad certainty that Clara was sinking surely and rapidly. As she grew weaker I was with her during every hour unoccupied by school duties. It was hard for me; but I could not refuse her when she clung so closely to me and pleaded so touchingly for my presence with her. But one bright day late in summer, we stood among the white stones in the Huntingdon burial ground, and chanted a funeral dirge by an open grave, and a few of us who loved her best lingered to smooth the turf over Clara's last resting place.

The old mansion seemed very lonely now, and I went there less frequently, though Mrs. Huntingdon often urged me to come. But I was so worn with my watching with Clara and with my school duties, that the quiet of my own room was very welcome to me.

One warm afternoon, as I was leaving the school-room, wearied and pale with heat and the labors of the day, I encountered Sydney Huntingdon. He waited for me at the gate, saying as I came up—

"You are looking very tired, Miss Morrison; your close application is wearing upon you."

I replied that I hoped to grow better as the weather became cooler.

"You see," he said, laughingly, "you are in my especial charge this summer, and it won't do to let you wear yourself out. It would place me in an unpleasant predicament if my little school-mistress should get ill, and leave me to find a substitute. Seriously, Miss Morrison, I think you are confining yourself too closely. I'm going to drive down the river road a few miles this afternoon; won't you go with me? I'm sure the ride will do you good. Let me call for you when you are rested."

The very thought of the ride down the beautiful river road was refreshing; still more so, I found, was the reality, when a few hours later we reached Mrs. Blake's door again.

"We must have more of this," he said, as he lifted me from the carriage. "You must let me constitute myself your medical adviser, and prescribe frequent repetitions of this medicine."

After this his carriage was often at the door, and he sometimes lured me from my book or work to join him in a search for some new plant or wild flower. And often, on entering my school-room, I found beside the huge vase which the loving but unskillful hands of my pupils kept filled with buttercups and daisies and field-lilies, a small cluster of fragrant wild flowers, or a rare exotic in a vase of delicate workmanship, that called a thrill to my heart and a glow to my cheek.

One week, as the term of my engagement was nearing its close, I missed him. The sweet flowers I had learned to look for so eagerly were not found upon my desk, and Count, Sydney's favorite dog, which had always accompanied us in our walks, came over to the cottage and stretched himself at my feet, as if he felt that I sympathized with his loneliness. I heard that Mr. Huntingdon had been suddenly called away on business; and during those few days I learned how surely he had grown into my life. It was a startling acknowledgment that my heart made, for I felt how vain was the hope that he could ever be else to me than a friend. For was he not talented, handsome, wealthy, and of a proud family? while I was poor and plain, and had nothing to give him but love. Then something whispered, "He is a base trifler, and has been trying to win your heart to see how easy a conquest he could make." But my woman's heart repelled the aspersion. "No," I said, "he saw me drooping, and tried to cheer me—as he would have raised a drooping flower from the dust, or spoken a cheerful word to any weary wayfarer he might meet. His attentions to me sprung from an impulsive, generous kindness, and it had not occurred to him what the result to me might be." Thus I excused him, and blamed only myself for my weakness. He had offered me only pity, and I——, well, he should not have unasked love in return. I would avoid him, I said, till I grew stronger, and able to meet him as I did others.

So, when the night of his return he came over to the cottage, with Count bounding joyously at his side, and asked me to join him in a walk, I declined, pleading letters which must be written.

"You are looking pale; you have been ill," he said.

"I have been and am quite well, I thank you," I replied, a little piqued at his noticing the change in me.

He looked surprised, and, I fancied, a little hurt at my manner; but turned, whistled to Count, and walked away. After that I managed to avoid him for a time. I took walks in new directions when I went out, avoiding our old haunts; and the weather helped me, for it rained steadily for several days, so that walks or rides were impracticable.

But the storm cleared away a day or two before my school closed, and I felt that I must visit Clara's grave once more before I left the neighborhood; "and then," I said to myself, "I will seek a situation elsewhere," for I was not yet strong enough to brave the frequent meetings with Sydney Huntingdon that I knew must come, if I remained another term.

I sought the burial ground with a heart almost as heavy as when we stood there beside Clara's open grave; but I was not thinking so much of the silent one whom we had then borne hither as of my own loneliness and the weakness with which I staggered under this new burden. I thought wearily of the day Sydney Huntingdon came to our house, throwing a ray of sunshine upon my dark prospects for the immediate future; but the clouds had gathered darker than ever, and seemed the heavier for the sunshine that had come and gone.

The frost had tinged the green of the trees with crimson and yellow, and the short turf waving in green mounds about me was sprinkled with the gayly tinted leaves. I gathered a few of these from Clara's grave; and, warned by the slanting sunlight through the evergreens, I retraced my steps. I had struck into a foot-path that led through the edge of the wood, when a voice that I knew too well arrested my steps.

"May I walk home with you, Miss Morrison?" asked Sydney Huntingdon, and stepped to my side.

"My school closes to-morrow," I said, wishing to broach the subject of my departure. Instead of replying he stepped into the path before me and stopped.

"Bessie," he said abruptly, "why have you avoided me so of late?"

I did not answer, and he went on—

"What came over you in that week of my absence? I hoped then, Bessie," and he came nearer and took both my hands in his, "that you were learning the lesson of love I was trying to teach you. Tell me I was not mistaken, my darling; tell me that you love me, and will be my wife," and he bent over me eagerly.

But I drew away from him, saying, "You forget the difference in our position, Mr. Huntingdon, you forget that you are asking a dowerless bride."

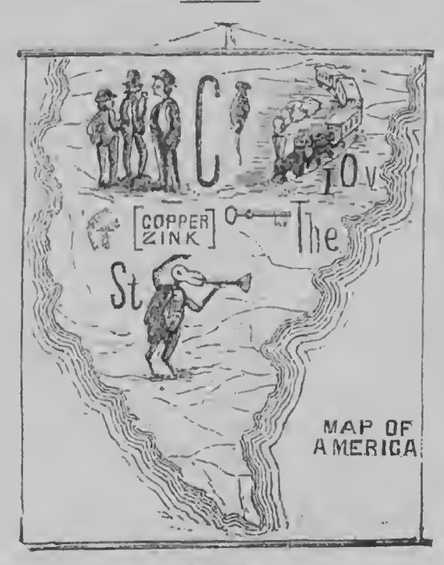
"Oh, Bessie," and his tone was full of reproach, "don't you know I have enough for both of us? All I want is your love, my darling,—will you give me that?"

I will not tell you what I told him, but will say that I carried out my original intention of going home, and that another teacher took my place that winter, and that a great deal of preparation went on at home, followed by a few words spoken in our little parlor by our pastor, and a trip to Europe with Sydney. If you wish to know, however, what it was I said that day under the trees, you may ask my husband, as he sits near me engaged with his "foreign correspondence." I think he will tell you it was something neither of us have ever had occasion to regret.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED PRIZE REBUS.



WET HER EVER SET HINK.

Albany, N. Y. M.

☞ To the person (residing out of this county) forwarding the first correct answer to the above Rebus (within two weeks) we will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1868.

☞ Answer in three weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Thaw ear s'onaterh sualif ot em?
I evah ont a s'nervnti libl
Ot keep ta yerve walf I ese
Dan kame tl rdeiw tilsl!

Ti si noeguh orf em ot nkow
I ehav lofiels fo ym now,
Nad no ym terah eth erac webots
Dan tel ym sefridn elnoa.

Flushing, Ohio. D. Hobson.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

A NEST OF RIDDLES.

1. A prophet of old had a mother whose name
Read backward or forward, is always the same.
2. And of female recluses, we know that the name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
3. When a child, you were dressed in a garment whose name
Read backward or forward, is always the same.
4. You may travel abroad in a carriage, whose name
Read backward or forward, is always the same.
5. You may pass o'er a flat piece of country, whose name
Read backward or forward, is always the same,
6. Where the lamb trots about with a creature, whose name
Read backward or forward, is always the same.

[*Child's Paper.*

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 934.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Answer to Problem:—1 minute and 14 seconds past 8 o'clock A. M.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—A graveyard was recently sold for taxes in Missouri.

Our Illustrated Prize Rebus in No. 933 of the Rural seems to have met with the universal response—"We give it up,"—no answers having been received. The following is the rendering:—"*Bemus Heights Battle Ground is at Stillwater New York.*

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